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# THE NEW TIMES

**"CATARRH"**

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Vol. 6. No. 15.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1946.

Every Friday 3d

## Victorian Country Party Adopts Monetary Reform Policy

NEWS

### AND "ATTACKS" PROF. COPLAND

By "CUTTINGS."

#### Hush-Hush Attitude of "The Argus"

The "New Times" holds no brief for any political party—indeed, it is opposed to the "party system"; but we note with satisfaction the financial policy adopted by the annual conference of the Victorian U.C.P. on Thursday of last week. This statement of policy, coming after the recent news of similar formal expressions by three State Governments and more than fifty Local Authorities, shows that a more realistic attitude towards monetary matters is certainly spreading—even unto the seats of the mighty.

In reporting the U.C.P. conference, the Melbourne *Argus* made notable efforts to elevate the less important decisions, and to water-down or alter the apparent significance of those of greater public importance. This was done by devoting the headlines and opening paragraphs to relatively unimportant matters, while relegating more vital items to the latter portion of the allotted space. The smallest type was used for the most important item (financial policy), as if the *Argus* feared that some venturesome reader might wander so far down the column as to read about it. Yet another strategy was used (on Friday) when, having exhausted the most innocuous item in the report (amendment to party rules deferred for twelve months) and one-third of the allotted space, we were told that the conference then "slumped into consideration of economic and political problems of chiefly academic interest." This observation must have deterred 95 per cent. of *Argus* readers from reading any further—if, indeed, they had read so far. And yet the next three sentences read thus: "Conference passed the following resolution: In view of the serious condition of primary producers, action should be taken by the State Government to enable them to finance their commitments and to re-finance mortgages." Mr. Dunstan said that farmers were in a parlous condition, and the outlook for primary producers had never been worse. There had been too many forced sales." This may be of merely "academic interest" to the *Argus*, but country folk (whom the Country Party is supposed to represent) and most other citizens would assume that conference was now getting "warm."

#### FINANCIAL POLICY

Of course, Mr. Dunstan (Victorian Premier) could only suggest wider powers for the Farmers' Debts Adjustment Board and an appeal to the Loan Council. However, all those present were not Dunstans, and conference proceeded to adopt the following policy for the U.C.P. in regard to finance:

"(a) That the Commonwealth

Bank be controlled by a governor and enter into all phases of legitimate banking business.

"(b) Establishment of a rural mortgage bank, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Banking.

"(c) Control of the issue of credit by the Commonwealth bank, to enable use of the full productive capacity of the nation for maximum pursuit of war effort, and for stabilisation of primary production.

"(d) Volume of credit be regulated so as to avoid inflation or an increase in national debt or taxation.

"(e) To provide necessary export credit to countries desirous of purchasing our exportable surplus."

The *Argus* reported that this financial policy was adopted "after a long debate," but we are informed by one delegate who attended, and who is very well known to us, that there was no debate at all except on the last clause, that this was objected to by only two delegates, and that the policy was then adopted unanimously.

#### OF "ACADEMIC INTEREST"

Other resolutions on economic problems of "academic interest" were inconspicuously reported by the *Argus* as follows:

(Continued on page 8.)

## CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

### Or Does It?

"SYDNEY, Monday. —In the High Court today Mr. Justice Starke made an order granting sustenance of £10 and £8 a week respectively to two officers of a foreign company registered in Vienna, the Sydney branch of which was taken over by a controller appointed by the Court under the Trading With the Enemy Act." —*Argus*, April 2.

One of the applicants, Karl Friedrich Joklik, of Vaucluse, claiming that his living expenses had amounted to £62 per month, asked that he be allowed sufficient sustenance to keep himself and two children in reasonable comfort. In granting him £10 per week, Mr. Justice Starke declared (according to the "*Argus*" report) that the Court could allow him ONLY BARE SUBSISTENCE. (Our emphasis.)

This ruling provides a strange contrast to that which allows thousands of good Australians less than ten SHILLINGS per week! What is the opinion of Mr. Justice Starke and the High Court gentlemen in regard to "bare subsistence" and their fellow countrymen?

"THE MILKY WAY. —Milk has been the principal topic of discussion in Sydney since the Milk Board, disregarding expert opinion that there is no real shortage of milk, decided, with the concurrence of the Acting Minister for Health, to ration supplies. There is widespread indignation, and demands that those responsible for the muddle should be brought to book . . . while tiny lots in kindergartens were being severely rationed, a voice over the air was exhorting people to drink more milk; and the sponsors of this session were none other than the Milk Board." ("*Argus*," April 5.)

Never let your right hand know what your left hand does!

"Growers may give 'windfall' apples to hospitals—provided that they obtain permission to do so from the proper authorities."—Ruling by the Australian Apple and Pear Board. — (*Argus*, 5th April.)

Well, now, isn't that kind? At the expense of the pig-breeder, maybe, the growers of this new twin-evil might be pleased, but the hospital patients? But why worry? The producer may still get the peel; the consumer the core; and the rest of us (who are not in hospital as a result of the collapse of democracy, and who are not fortunate enough to be consumers, nor unfortunate enough to be producers) should get the pip!

"America still has 10,000,000 unemployed! More acute, if less spectacular, is the serious problem of some 330,000 wandering American families. The Humane Society, which made the survey, considers this number a conservative estimate. It tells how these families are driven about the country by want, or by the authorities, in their search for the illusive loaf."—(By Airmail from New York, *Argus*, 5th April.) And in the same article: "Oddly enough, with so many out of work, business has never before been so good as it has been in the last three or four months."

Does not the writer of this "exclusive" article realise that a war is on; that American exports have

considerably increased as a result; and that far from being "odd," war has once again proved to be the "safety-valve" of the rotten financial system? When the war ends American statisticians will most probably be adding another nought to that 10,000,000, unless the people do something about it.

"Significant figures have been revealed in the New York *World-Telegraph*, which show that while the decrease of direct exports from the United States to Germany over a recent period of five months, amounted to £12,600,000, the United States exports over the same period to Belgium, Holland and Hungary, Roumania, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Denmark, had increased from £53,900,000 to £76,560,000. On the reasonable assumption that most at least of that increase was destined for Germany, Germany had actually greatly increased its imports from America despite the Allied blockade." (Melbourne *Herald* leader, 4th April.) Note the "recent period" referred to.

In the same edition of the *Herald* we read: "One of the best-informed men in North America, because of his news organisation and close study of international affairs, Mr. Charles F. Crandall, of Montreal, president of the British United Press, discussed the war today as the United States sees it, and was quite frank about a certain feeling of resentment against England that prevailed, even though 85 to 90 per cent. of the people of the United States wanted the Allies to win." "Take it for granted beyond all argument," the Montreal magnate is quoted, "that the United States is anti-Hitler."

Do we gather from the *Herald*, then, that America is pro-Germany-anti-Hitler? It's as clear as mud. The view that 85 to 90 per cent. of Americans support the Allies' cause may come from our oversea cousins; then again, it may emanate from "big business" interests, such as are represented by Mr. Crandall, president of the B.U. Press, "one of the best-informed men." spokesman of "sound" finance," etc. Mr. Crandall himself informs us, however, that the average newspaper-reader is "eternally interested in two things

(Continued on page 4.)

## THE EIGHTH WONDER

### Those Soaring Savings

By "THE WALRUS."

I am not a prideful man. Neither, so far as I know, am I a spendthrift, never having possessed any thrift to spend. But I touch the perigee of humility when confronted with the Savings Bank figures of the people, for, as I have hinted, I have never been able to save any money. I have made one or two attempts, of course, but the moment it looked as if there might be a nucleus, as you might say, the effort of accumulation was usually so exhausting that the mood for a binge was the invariable result, so that the fruits of my miniature struggle were dissipated in pleasure, which brought an aftermath of regret for my lost possessions.

When I first began to think about this savings business I could not fail to notice that my customary financial status was to be in debt for about £20, so that I naturally came to the conclusion that if I had been presented with £20 at birth, instead of an E.P.N.S. spoon, I might have slid joyously through life without a single creditor. Some well-meaning numbskull agreed with me in this and went on to say that money makes money, and that the probability was that if my godparents had been endowed with the necessary forethought, means, and generosity, I should now be a wealthy man, in all likelihood opposed to financial reform.

Well, it's never too late to mend, so I borrowed a fiver from my numbskull friend so as to have a nucleus to make money for me, hoping that I should live long enough to enjoy the economic independence which now seemed assured. I've no idea what happened: I only know that the nucleus disappeared almost immediately, and that I now owed £5 on top of the statutory £20. Which was a nuisance.

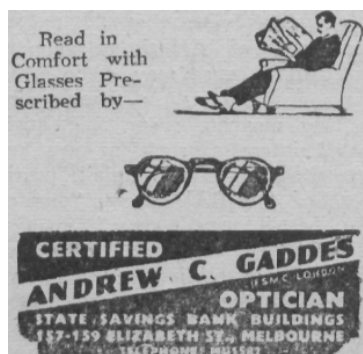
Imagine how galling it was, in view of this self-knowledge, to hear over the radio only the other day that once again savings had touched a new peak—something around £240 million. I seem to remember it was—which amounts to about £35 per man, woman and infant. I decided there must be something seriously the matter with me. I recalled to mind the statement by various statisticians, that 62% of the wage earners of Australia receive £3 and less per week, yet these blighters have managed to put £35 each in kitty, whilst I permanently owe kitty a matter of £20. Then there is the army of candidates for rations: they come into the average, of course.

#### THE PLOT THICKENS.

So it was in a moment of self-contempt that I set out on an investigation of this extraordinary business, for what in Heck's name is the good of asking the welkin why there isn't enough money to go round when there is an overlap—on the word of the statistician—of £240 millions or so?

I began with my own family—five in number. S.B.a/c = 0. Then I tackled my friends. I don't know how it is. They all pay rent: some even own a residence on shares with the Jews, but none of them has a Savings Bank a/c. I tried some better-off acquaintances. "How's the old S.B. a/c?" Yes, that was a brick. You see, they had current accounts and certain investments, and maybe a deposit or so, but S.B.a/c's! What did I take them for, anyway?

Not very helpful, as you observe. But the plot thickens. At



any rate I can't make it out. I am quite used to being out of things myself, but I am not used to the other fellow being out too. I've been singing, "Free's a jolly good feller" all my life, but I can't recall when that jovial anthem was sung for me. So here's the bottom of my familiar world dropping out. The other fellow hasn't a S.B. a/c., yet the statistician records this new record of hard-earned ha'pence.

#### WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

Wonders will never cease. One would think that with the rising tide of living costs and the refusal by the recent tribunal to grant an increase in the basic wage, that savings would have been on the down grade. Surely here is material for an interesting graph by the hand of the statistician. We have already seen how taxation is beneficial, since, being the opposite of "inflation"—which spells disaster—it must needs make for deflation, and therefore for prosperity. So we await the graph showing how a rise in the index figure causes a rise in the amount of the people's savings. I feel there must be some connection; I can't find anything else to account for it, unless, of course, the Savings Bank has been at the mysterious game of buying securities. You don't need any money for that at all, of course. The bank just gets the securities without brassing up any savings, so that if the management counted the face value of the scrip it could send up the deposit tally no end. I don't say the S.B. does that, because if they did the published figures wouldn't have the slightest value. And the figures evidently have a value or no one would take the trouble to make such a song about them, both in the press and over the air.

#### FAIR QUESTION.

I feel it is presumption in me to bother you with my difficulties, but there is no one I can appeal to. I once asked a prominent accountant, and he said, "Blimey! Is that a fact? . . . Well, as I was saying . . ."

That knocked my can in a bit, as I thought I had discovered the eighth wonder of the world, especially as I had elicited the additional and extraordinary information that there was only £60 million of real money in the Commonwealth. All I asked was, "How did this sum get saved up four times over, to say nothing of the undertaking of the banks to honour a further obligation of £300 million?"

I still think it was a fair question. But what I particularly want to know is, "What about

## PLAN TO CONTROL BRITAIN

This article shows that the present bureaucratic fever is only the logical outcome of a policy consistently pursued since the war of 1914-'18.

Who is responsible to the people of England for this policy?

The Rating and Valuation Act of 1925 was the first enabling act allowing extraordinary powers to the Minister to make rules and regulations to "remove difficulties."

In 1926 the Empire Marketing Board was started; Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 are the basic legislation that enabled, in 1933, the hops, pigs, bacon, milk and potato boards to start their flood of regulations, control, petty officials and paper forms. In 1914 the total amount of money spent on civil services was £93 millions; in 1924 it was £213 millions, and in 1938 £500 millions.

The Electricity (Supply) Act 1926 provided for the setting up of the Central Electricity Board for Great Britain. The Board was set up in 1927.

Bureaucracy, in fact, dates from the last war.

IT ANTEDATES MR. CHAMBERLAIN (1937—); and its inception coincides with Earl Baldwin's control of policy—(1923-'24, 1924-'29, 1935-37); but its Fabian origin and the support it gains from all parties betrays the existence of a power above parties and governments.

Critics of the war planning, which is being carried out in Great Britain, are many and varied, but few among them appreciate that it is but the continuation of a consistent policy, which has been persistently pursued since the last Great War. The aim of it is to centralise and concentrate power into the hands of a few individuals, who are already in control of the banks, insurance companies, and other large financial institutions.

By a system of inter-owning stocks, interlocking directorates, assignment of spheres of interests, and by a mutual arrangement of interests, the banking system is one whole, presenting different fronts in different corporate names.

When the World War ended on November 11, 1918, Great Britain was relatively prosperous: her people were fully employed, industry was flourishing, and wages were good. These conditions continued throughout 1919 and most of 1920. A great industrial crisis then supervened, with unemployment on an unprecedented scale; wages fell, profits vanished, and company reconstructions, bankruptcies and suicides rose alarmingly in number. This vast change followed on the election of Mr. Montagu Norman to the Governorship of the Bank of England and the inauguration by him of a policy of currency and credit contraction.

When Mr. Montagu Norman began these proceedings in 1920 no more than 2.4 per cent, of Britain's workers were unemployed, as compared with 3.3 per cent, in 1914. By May 1921, after the deflationary money policy had taken effect, no less than 23 per cent, of the workers were unemployed. In three years, from December 1920, to December 1923, wages fell by 40 per cent.

One result of this policy on the industrial side was that holdings of war loan, which had been taken up by the industrialists, passed from them to the banks,

this Pennies of the People business?" If there are crowds of business people who never use a savings bank account because they have to operate a current account, and if there are even greater crowds of people who, like me, never use a S.B.a/c because they have nothing to put in it, there must be an unsuspected colony of Jews somewhere with thousands per head in the savings banks.

And I'd like to know where that colony is before I pay any more taxes.

in return for accommodation during the long depression, and the British National Debt today is almost entirely held by the banks and other financial institutions.

With their holdings of War Bonds and other reserves absorbed, industrial concerns throughout the country were plunged into difficulties as the depression progressed. These difficulties, according to the evidence presented to the Macmillan Committee (appointed by the Government) by various industrial organisations, were much increased in the case of small concerns by the change that had come over British banking. During and immediately after the war enormous bank amalgamations were effected, and five colossal banking combines with centralised administration came to control the economic life of the country.

The great difficulty in the way of obtaining capital for small concerns was dwelt upon at length by Mr. E. L. Payton, in giving evidence to the Macmillan Committee, on behalf of the National Union of Manufacturers on February 27, 1930.

Further evidence as to the starving of small individual traders was given by Sir William Perring, President of the National Chamber of Trade, an organisation, representing some 360 local Chambers of Trade. He said:

"The development during the last 20 years of large manufacturing units, as against the old system of a large number of small units, has, in our judgment, not fulfilled the expectations which were held as to the general advantage that would ensue from the anticipated reduction of productive costs . . ."

The banks, continued the witness, did not treat the small man with the same consideration as (Continued on page 6.)

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## WOMEN AND THE FUTURE

Outline of an address to the Second Provincial Conference of the Women's Auxiliaries of the Alberta Social Credit League.

By L. D. BYRNE.

I feel sure that the men will forgive me if I proceed to ignore them for the remainder of the afternoon. I believe that I can make the most useful contribution to your deliberations at this Convention if I devote the time at my disposal to thinking aloud on certain aspects of the situation which are of vital and, as each day passes, are becoming of increasing importance—not only to every one of us, but to every individual who is living in these momentous times. The first part of my talk will be devoted to giving you my views—and they are very definite and unqualified views—regarding the important part, which women will play in moulding the world of tomorrow.

To anyone who has studied the question, it, is axiomatic that the future of humanity will be decided, not by the thoughts or actions of the few, but by mass thought and mass action.

If a people have no collective mind, you have a very unhealthy organism. You have a social body without a mind, and that is a symptom of lunacy. What we are witnessing in the world today is the result of this social lunacy, and I think you will agree that the evidence is overwhelming. The absurd economic paradoxes we find on every hand, the utter failure of Governments, the stupid and unnecessary conflict within the life of all nations, and so forth, I do not need to elaborate—these should leave no doubt regarding the prevailing social insanity. We have to restore to the social body the collective mind without which society cannot function. That is the essential task, which confronts us.

### EMOTION AND REASON

Right action in the individual is the product of right thinking. The same applies to a nation. Right mass action is the product of right mass thought. And I use the word "right" in the sense that what works best is right.

Now it is a fact that can be demonstrated, that mass thought and mass action are not the result of reason, but rest entirely upon emotion; and that brings me to the question of why I asserted so definitely that the future of humanity rests largely with the women of all nations.

There is a sub-conscious thinking, which enables women to arrive at uncannily right conclusions without the laborious process of reasoning; when men discard reason and depend on emotion, they usually arrive at the wrong conclusion, and their actions—or, if you prefer, reactions—are correspondingly wrong. I do not need to emphasise the tremendous importance of this inspiration and direction in his life, which Man, the doer, derives from Woman. How different recent history might have been had Herr Hitler had the benefit of this influence in his life!

If these views commend themselves to you, then I know you will realise the importance of your work in shaping the future through your influence in the life of this Province, and the tremendous responsibility in this respect, which rests upon you.

### NATURE OF THE WORLD CONFLICT

And now let us turn to the world situation, which is confronting us. In the last resort, the conflict which is taking place on

a universal scale is reflected in everything that happens in this country, in this Province, and, in fact, in this city. I do not propose to refer specifically to the war, which, day by day by day, is developing with such appalling swiftness and inevitability. Those of us who have thought about these matters knew that the war would come and we had no illusions about the terrific nature of the conflict, which would be precipitated. However, those who, in the past, have considered us alarmists, and who did not give thought to these matters, are appalled at the developments which are taking place, and because they do not realise the issues which are involved, they cannot view the situation in any light other than the surface appearance.

The war is but one phase of a universal conflict between two opposite and mutually irreconcilable philosophies of life, and of social life in particular. As I hope to show you, the clash between these two philosophies is the clash between Christianity and Paganism, and all that those two terms imply.

The basis of the Christian social philosophy is "Love thy neighbour as thyself" and a recognition of the sanctity of human personality. The foundation of Christian society is "freedom in association," and on the administrative side of Christian sociology, the teaching is perfectly clear: "He that would be greatest among you, let him also be your servant."

Now if you examine these principles, you will find that they imply the sovereignty of the people exercised with generous tolerance and understanding as between individuals, and the administration and management of a community's affairs by persons who are qualified by virtue of their desire to serve. You will recognise at once that these are the basic principles of Democracy or that form of society under which government and the management of a people's affairs yield them, the results and conditions which they want. And I believe it is already clear to you that a Social Credit order and Democracy are synonymous terms—for a Social Credit order envisages a functioning political and economic democracy.

In violent contrast to the social philosophy, which is common to the Christian Ethic, Democracy and what we term "Social Credit," we have what I will describe as the social philosophy of Paganism. The basis of this philosophy is the Jungle Law—"might is right"; "the strongest or most cunning must rule"; "the survival of the fittest"; these are familiar phrases which are the product of this concept of human society. The regimentation of the many by the few, rule by force, trickery and coercion, have been the dominant features of this social philosophy in practice down the ages. It is in every single respect the complete inversion of the democratic concept of society. Sovereignty of the people, freedom of the individual, the sanctity of human personality and the brotherhood of man simply have no meaning and cannot exist within this pagan social philosophy. People must be regimented, they must be made to do what is "good" for them, they must be kept in subjection by force—by, of course, the few individuals or, in some instances, the single individual, who has assumed su-

preme power. He is the State and the people merely exist to serve the State. He is the inflexible head of the State's institutions, and the people must conform to the requirements of those institutions.

In contrast to this, the democratic or Social Credit viewpoint is that the State exists to serve its individual citizens, as do the institutions of the State.

### WORLD TYRANNY

Totalitarianism is the natural product of the Pagan philosophy and its outcome must be the complete enslavement of mankind to an all-powerful world dictatorship by a handful of men. If this ever materialised, mankind would be forced—and when I say "forced" I mean *forced*—to live under conditions in which their minds would be moulded from childhood, their lives would be regimented from the cradle to the grave, initiative would be destroyed and deliberately crushed, idealism would be treated as a crime, culture would depart from the human race, and people would be conditioned to live as animals of a lower order. I am now talking of what would be the ultimate end. You will realise that men and women will never submit to anything like this, and that any attempt to impose such a universal social system upon the human race would lead to bloodshed and violence on a scale, which would almost exterminate mankind.

Yet, what we are witnessing in the world today is a deliberate, concerted and fanatical attempt to establish just such a social system, and the universal conflict is the product of the clash between the Christian social philosophy and the Pagan social philosophy.

I do not need to point out to this audience that the persons who are responsible for the attempt, which is being made to enslave humanity, are the persons who have gained control of the international ramifications of the financial system. The financial system is the means which they are using to gain their ends, and it is for this reason that we Social Crediters have focused, and are focusing, our attack on the financial system because that is the instrument through which those we are fighting retain and exercise their power—while at the same time we are engaged in invoking "the emotion of the ideal" to secure mass action to establish the democratic social system through which alone we can establish a

Christian social order.

If I have given you a clear picture in your minds of these two irreconcilable and conflicting social philosophies, and if you realise, as I feel sure you do, that we are witnessing a fight to the finish between the adherents of these two social concepts, you will concur that there can be no compromise in this fight. Every victory for one of the principles identified with the totalitarian or pagan ethic is a defeat for the forces of democracy and Christianity.

### SOCIALISM AND TOTALITARIANISM

That brings me to an aspect of this question upon which I want to merely touch. For a long time a great deal of propaganda has been disseminated to persuade people that the conflict of ideas in the world was between, Democracy and Socialism on the one hand and Totalitarianism and Fascism on the other. This is far from the truth. A study of the principles of Socialism according to the gospel of Karl Marx, and the philosophy of which they are the product, cannot by any stretch of imagination be identified with democracy. They are the essence of Totalitarianism. Fascism is a product of Guild Socialism. Nazism is National Socialism; and the totalitarian system of reasonably well-fed slavery that has been established in Russia, is also claimed to be Socialism in action by those operating it—and they should know. In those countries we have Socialism in one form or another in operation. "By their works shall ye know them." The fact is that the basic principles of Socialism are indistinguishable from the basic principles of Totalitarianism. There is, in fact, no fundamental conflict between Socialism and Totalitarianism in its various forms—whether it is called Fascism, Nazism, Sovietism, or anything else. But there is a fundamental conflict between Socialism and Democracy, and that is a conflict, which is going to assume increasing importance—not only as between country and country, but within all countries. It is no accident that the present alignment of nations is between those that have adopted the totalitarian social system, and those whose peoples have, as an integral part of their character, the democratic ideal. And it is no accident that the British Empire, the bulwark of the forces of demo-

(Continued on page 6.)

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### NAME THEM

There is no such thing as collective responsibility without individual responsibility. Each of us is partly responsible for the state of affairs, which produces the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in this country. The taxes, which we, as individuals, have to pay result from a policy enforced by other individuals. Someone is responsible.

During the past week we have read in the cable news of our newspapers a report of a first-class political sensation in the British Parliament, owing to statements made by an alleged authority that the "middle-class," earning from £5 to £12 per week, would have to bear the burden of future taxation. It seems probable that the electors in Britain are becoming demesmerised. We learn from the report that the authority named was Lord Stamp, leading economic adviser to the Government. We assume that the electors, through their representatives, wanted to know who was responsible. It was also reported that Sir John Simon was most perturbed. Coming for the first time in his career, the experience would be a new one to the frigid, unemotional Sir John.

Unnecessary poverty and savage taxation cannot be imposed upon the people, against their will, indefinitely. The revival of Democracy in Britain is heartening to us in Australia.

In Australia, strong hints from our Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, suggest that taxation that is "heavy, but not crushing"—although it might involve material ruin for some people—is to be imposed on us. Who is responsible for this policy? If any or all members of the Cabinet, they should be named. We demand to know who the "authority" is. If the Cabinet is acting on the advice of some economist, let the "authority" be named. The electors want to know the origin of action for a given state of affairs to be inflicted on the people and whether the authors are employed exclusively by the Government or are free to accept retaining fees from outside sources. The proposals for heavy taxation, it is suggested, may be a shock to the taxpayers. A greater shock may yet overtake some of the representatives at Canberra. It may prove to be more painful than the unprecedented shock, which they experienced last year, in consequence of their proposed National Insurance Scheme.

The electors constitute the real authority. Their servants, who are described as "authorities," must be named. The electors want to know the whole truth and nothing but the truth. They will then decide for themselves as to who's who and what's what.

### TO THE NEW READER

At a time like the present, when there is no shortage of the real things needed to ensure comfort and liberty for everyone in the community, we yet find ourselves surrounded with poverty, fear and debt, while every day fresh inroads are made on our liberties through taxation and vexatious regulations.

In consequence of this, we find a fertile breeding ground for Fascism, Communism, and other varieties of change—some of which may possibly add to our material well being, but all of which exact the price of still further surrender of our reasonable liberties.

Parliament is rapidly falling into disrepute. Why? Because Parliament has lost most of its real powers to add to your liberties. Parliament can do little more than take away your liberties. Parliament is ineffective. For proof of this, read what Ministers are daily telling deputations which wait upon them. All sorts of desirable plans are put before Cabinets—plans for hospitals, schools, roads, etc. We have the men who are willing and anxious to do the work; we have the skill and experience; we have all the materials. Only one thing is lacking. That thing is finance. Finance is a matter of bookkeeping entries, of proper accounting for things done. In other words, finance is, or should be, a reflection of facts. Instead of this, we have allowed it to control practically all our activities.

Until this state of affairs is righted we shall never regain our prosperity or our liberties. And it can be righted through parliamentary action in such a way as to extend our liberties and without any interference with private property. Parliament is elected by the people. THIS MEANS YOU. And it is your duty to yourself, to your dependants, and to your fellow citizens to give serious thought to those removable impediments which are preventing Parliament from doing its duty and which are stopping the further progress of our country.

The *New Times* has been established to assist you in getting at the truth of things. It is anxious to help you. You, in turn, can help it by becoming a regular reader and by getting your friends to read it.

The *New Times* is on sale at all authorised newsagents every Friday, 3d. Order it from your local agent. If he does not stock it, ask him to order supplies direct from Gordon and Gotch.

If you wish to subscribe direct, the rates, post-free, are:—One year, 15/-; six months, 7/6; three months, 3/9.

## TO WORK OR NOT TO WORK

By J. HYATT, in an English contemporary.

"He could not emancipate himself from, nay, it did not even occur to him to feel, the bondage of the ideas in which he had been born and bred."—Samuel Butler in "Erehwon."

One of the ideas in which we have been born and bred from which it is hardest to free ourselves is that if an individual deliberately avoids work he is both lazy and worthless, and is utterly to be condemned.

We may ourselves understand that the whole growth of civilisation has taken place through man's gradually inventing easier ways of doing things and more comfortable ways of living, but still there is a stigma attached to "saving oneself work." In almost every walk of life and even in many homes, on the approach of the superior being, all the "inferiors" immediately set about being much more busy than they were previously, to show their great virtue and complete immunity from the charge of idleness.

In the "lower classes," however, there is a large section of the community in which these ideas have absolutely no sway, and this is one of the few things at which I have heard grown people expressing awe and amazement. It is quite shocking at first to find that there are people who do not wish to work, and do not mind being seen doing nothing; that they not only expect to receive things "for nothing," but often express downright grievance if they are required to pay a nominal sum for them.

The fact that they are there, and that they are really like this, has become widely known through evacuation. Helpers in the reception areas have come into contact with this attitude of mind *en masse*, many of them for the first time, and it has shaken some of them considerably. In the face of these women, sitting gossiping round the fire of the local centre, expecting things to drop into their laps, and letting their "under-fives" rush wildly around banging *ad infinitum* ("Oh, 'e's always like that, 'e don't take no notice what I tell 'im") they lose any faith they previously had in human nature and become "planners" in the sense that they cannot help but feel they know what is good for other people. They tremble to think of more purchasing power going hand in hand with such ignorance and lack of responsibility.

Similarly, in industrial districts for years one has heard (from those in work, and above the level of the pay in question) the condemnation of the system which leads a man to refuse work because he is better, or equally well-off "on the dole"—"It's all wrong!" all wrong that he should be able to refuse work, particularly when there are riveters needed, as I was told recently is the case of the Tyne.

Up there I was told that if men were free not to work, no work would ever be done again. Definitely it is not democracy, which is believed in, but a benevolent dictatorship. (A good old "Socialist" whom I once challenged on this point said, "Well, you won't find many anarchists like you people!")

It is a question which comes up much more readily at the moment than of recent years, and we can face people with it without seeming unnatural. They are glad to be faced with it—it crystallises the question for them. Do we believe in the individual sufficiently to think he may be free, or do we think he needs to be shackled, or at any rate kept at work (or sufficiently penniless on the dole not to be harmful) because of his vicious nature?

One remark repeated most often is, "They have no sense of values," another form of which is,

"They don't know the value of money." This may or may not be true; their "values" are certainly not the same as those of their critics, but possibly they may in some cases be more realistic.

For the mothers of the "under-fives" in one district of this reception area, there is, fortunately for all concerned, a large house where they can come during the day. There are sixteen mothers, and twelve come regularly. The house is very barely furnished, all the furniture having been given, but they have the second floor to themselves, with heating and two bathrooms. Continuous hot water allows them to wash their children's things. They pay ½d. per week, and are expected to take it in turns to keep the place dean. It is swept each day and scrubbed once a week. They take it all absolutely for granted, "And, what is more," said my friend, who is in charge of the house, "they get the most extraordinary ideas!" He had received a request that they might have another brush to keep upstairs, to save coming down to the ground floor—"and they use it once a day!"

I repeated this to a most considerate and gentle colleague, reminding her there were two flights of stairs. She immediately said she thought it would do them good to go down and get the brush. I accused her of being a planner, whereupon she said perhaps the point was, "Could the house afford to buy the brush?" ("Where's the money to come from?")

We are all tied up with methods and sidetracks for the benefit of other people's souls. These women demanded a result—a brush where they needed it, never mind where it, or the money to buy it, came from. *There are plenty of brushes.*

### TOPICAL TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)  
—religion and the weather." Perhaps this unworldliness accounts for the fact that so many people still fail to put two and two together, even when invited to do so by "Granny Herald." (By the way, our visitor of the newspaper monopoly hails from Canada. I wonder whether he would produce some recent editions bearing write-ups on the return of the Alberta monetary-reform Government?) Our Montreal magnate concludes with a charming bouquet for our former Federal Treasurer, R. G. Casey. He says he is "making a really good impression on the American people." We don't doubt it. Richard made such a deep impression in Corio—with his Commonwealth Bank Bill, etc., that he dug himself out! It was a Corio-ing shame.



## HITLER'S SECRET WEAPON?

### Rockets in Warfare

(Reprinted from "Action.")

Some years ago General Fuller pointed out in his book, "On Future Warfare," that a radical superiority in weapon power might easily constitute ninety-nine per cent. of victory, and in illustration he said that had Napoleon at Waterloo possessed a rifle similar to the one our soldiers were armed with in the Crimean War, he would have won that battle in a few hours.

Was this possible? Yes, because in 1805 the Rev. Alexander Forsyth invented the percussion cap, and all that was necessary was to remove the flint and steel from the rifle musket of 1815 and replace them by a hammer and nipple.

To obtain such a weapon all Napoleon need have done was to do what he did when he asked his scientists to discover a method of preserving fresh meat. He offered them a prize of one million francs, and it was won by Nicholas Appert, who became the father of the canning industry.

Has Herr Hitler been working on similar lines? We cannot say; yet we all know that on September 19 he said: "The moment may come when we shall use a weapon which is not yet known and against which there is no defence." If so, what kind of weapon has he got? Again, we cannot answer this question, yet we can hazard a guess; a guess based on facts well known to all students of astronautics.

Since the ending of the World War, Germany has been experimenting with the oldest of all explosively propelled projectiles—namely, the rocket.

#### FIRST USE OF ROCKETS

In modern times, the first man to make a true weapon of this piece of fireworks was Major-General Sir W. Congreve; the idea occurring to him in 1804. He at once set to work, and his war rocket was used in the bombardment of Boulogne in 1806, when, on October 8, "in less than ten minutes after the first discharge, the town was discovered to be on fire."

He informs us that he made rockets of from 2 ounces ("a species of self-motive musket ball") to 3 cwt., and that larger could be constructed. He says: "The rocket is, in truth, an arm by which the whole system of military tactics is destined to be changed." Nevertheless, except as fireworks, they disappeared from the British Army in 1885.

Then, as we have mentioned, shortly after the World War, a return was made to them; Germany, as one writer says, becoming "the home of rocketry," under the skilled direction of Professor Hermann Oberth, who carried out many experiments at the Raketentflug Platz, outside Berlin.

#### SECRET TRIALS

At first, most of the trials undertaken seem to have been of a civil nature; a rocket-propelled car appearing in 1928, and in 1931, a rocket aeroplane, which achieved remarkable results. Then the Reichswehr (War) Ministry stepped in and secrecy became the order of the day. Nevertheless, in 1933, a leakage occurred, the Rugen Special Correspondent of the *Sunday Referee* reporting, on November 5, that: "Herr Otto Fischer was shot six miles into the air within a 24ft. steel rocket, and returned to earth safe and sound, though shaken." This correspondent informs us, "the demonstration was made under cover of absolute secrecy, under

the auspices of German War Ministry." His full report is circumstantial and detailed, and does not read like an invention.

Since then all has been a sealed book; yet it is ridiculous to suppose that nothing further has been attempted. The reasons for this are as follow: The mechanism of the rocket is extremely simple; theoretically, its range is immeasurably greater than that of artillery, whilst its construction is cheap and its manufacture rapid.

Though the range of Congreve's rocket was no more than three thousand yards, today experts inform us that, should one difficulty be overcome, there is no theoretical reason why a rocket should not be constructed which would travel from Berlin to London, or Berlin to New York. The one difficulty is fuel-motive-power.

#### FUEL PROBLEMS

Congreve, of course, used gunpowder as a propellant, which is far too weak an explosive for long distance flights. Since the World War liquid fuels have been experimented with, such as liquid

oxygen and petrol; but, for certain technical reasons, neither is very satisfactory.

Nevertheless, there is no saying that, during the last five years, German scientists have not been able to overcome these difficulties, or discover a more reliable fuel. If so, the sole remaining difficulty is control of flight, which, seeing that for some time past it has been possible to manoeuvre warships and aeroplanes by wireless direction, should not be an insuperable problem.

If these two problems have been solved by Germany, then she has at her disposal the most potent weapon of war ever devised; a weapon which, in effect, will reduce aircraft to ridicule, for not only is size of rocket and tonnage of explosive practically unlimited, but, on account of simplicity of construction, tens of thousands of these projectiles can be produced in a minimum of time.

Therefore, I suggest it is possible that in this present war, and highly probable should it prove a long one, we shall see cities bombarded by rockets carrying a hundred tons of high explosive; manless projectiles which will devastate square miles of built-up areas in a second. More likely, so we think, smaller missiles, weighing, say, from five to ten tons, will be fired in flights of hundreds at a time, as were gas bombs from projectors during the World War.

Also, we think it is possible that, as a stepping-stone to this war of annihilation, aircraft will be fitted with rocket-bombs, which will enable them to bom-

bard a city without penetrating its ground anti-aircraft defences, as formerly walled cities were bombarded by cannon and mortars.

#### "TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES"

"There is," wrote an American rocketeer, four years ago, "no possible doubt that militarists all over the world, with the possible exception of England, are fully alive to the tremendous possibilities of the rocket in modern warfare, and in the next war it will inevitably follow that rocket propulsion will be developed to the fullest extent of its destructive powers, just as happened in the Great War with the aeroplane"; and, again: "It is almost beyond belief that in England today nothing is officially known about rockets."

Should this be so, then history will have repeated itself for, in 1827, General Congreve wrote:

"It is an extraordinary circumstance, that the powers of the rocket are more appreciated on the Continent than in this country."

In conclusion, perhaps I should remark that, of course, inventors and scientists may well be optimists.

## Our Alternative

"Our alternative is to take our heritage and with the aid of EVER INCREASING scientific process so develop our heritage as to give to EVERY individual in our lands freedom in SECURITY, as his or her natural tenure of life; and in so doing to lift ever higher in civilisation its inhabitants. In creating in our own territory the highest civilisation possible, we have not the least objection to others doing the same thing in territory of special interest to them. On the contrary, we should welcome the attempt. Let all great nations in their own Empires and spheres of national interest also act as neutral leaders. Let them, too, develop great territories by their individual genius, to be as far as possible self-contained, in order that as little as possible either of commercial or of diplomatic friction may come between us.

"On the real and solid basis of the great national entities will be erected not only a super-structure of friendship and mutual appreciation, but also the economic exchange of specialities characteristic of each national genius, and above all the cultural exchange of those sublime emanations of the human mind and spirit, which in the greater future of world civilisation will know neither boundaries nor chains.

"WITH THE PRACTICAL WE CHALLENGE THE UNPRACTICAL; WITH THE REAL WE CHALLENGE THE UNREAL; WITH THE DEEPLY-ROOTED WE CHALLENGE THE UNROOTED; WITH THE STRONG SOIL OF NATIONAL CENTURIES WE CHALLENGE THE EASY BLOWING DUST OF THE HUCKSTERING BAZAAR; WITH THE SOUL OF A PEOPLE WE CHALLENGE THE SOUL OF THE USURER; WITH BRITISH FREEDOM WE CHALLENGE "FEDERAL UNION."

"We must therefore be anti-Judaic in that we must oppose the Jewish philosophy. BUT WE ARE NOT ANTI-SEMITIC. IN FACT, IT IS ONLY BY EXPOSURE OF THE WORLD INTRIGUES THAT WE CAN SAVE OURSELVES, AND WITH OURSELVES, THE LONG SUFFERING BLIND JEWISH MASSES."

—The Social Crediter.

### A CALL TO ARMS!

Hear

**ERIC D. BUTLER**

On

**"SIX MONTHS OF THE WAR AND THE ENEMY WITHIN"**

**NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 14**

**8.15 p.m.**

**CENTENARY HALL,**

**CR. LITTLE COLLINS AND EXHIBITION STREETS.**

This address will be a comprehensive analysis of the general situation—national and international—after six months of war. Supporters and their friends are urged to hear a vital address, which will herald the launching of a big suburban campaign. Those who heard Eric Butler at the two meetings in the Assembly Hall last year will agree that those in attendance next Sunday night may expect a powerful and enlightening address. He will show the seriousness of the position and outline the general activities, which should be taken before the Federal Elections.

Those who ask, "What chance have we of winning?" will hear the answer on Sunday night.

**THIS IS WAR!**

## New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

### PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

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**PRINTING**, E. E. GUNN. Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.

## PLAN TO CONTROL BRITAIN

(Continued from page 2.)

in bygone years'. The history of industry in Britain had been one of growth from small beginnings, but it had become much more difficult in consequence of the change in banking policy for a man with brains and organising ability to start as a master man.

On members of the committee questioning this view, the witness said:

"In each provincial town which you go in today, if you walk up the main street you will see five businesses out of six are multiple shops or chain shops. That is the position in the main street. They have been secured at fabulous rents and premiums. The banks handle the money of these multiple shops. The small man is being squeezed out, and I think ultimately it will be to the detriment of our people as a nation."

In giving evidence before this Committee, Sir Guy Granet, a director of the Bank of England, emphasised that tact was obviously needed in operating the bankers' policy:

"It would be a dreadful thing," said Sir Guy, "if industry thought that here was a body of bankers who were going to tell industry how they ought to be organised: that would at once get their bristles up."

Sir W. H. N. Goschen, chairman of the National Provincial Bank had stated:

"They are very much in the hands of the banks in this respect, that the banks are able to put them in liquidation if necessary."

Lord Macmillan asked: "The power behind your advice is, 'If you do not take that course we shall cut off your supplies' "

Sir W. H. N. Goschen replied: "Yes."

The next big instalment of the process of riveting this iniquitous tyranny upon the British people occurred in 1930-31. *The slump of this period was engineered by the same policy of credit contraction.* This time it was initiated by the American end of the International Financiers' Ring.

Referring to this slump in the U.S.A. Congress, on December 15, 1931. Mr. Louis T. McFadden, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association and for twelve years Chairman of the U.S.A. House of Representatives' Banking and Currency Committee, said:

"It was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence—the International Bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they could emerge as the rulers of us all."

It is a very necessary condition for the progressive development of the operations of the Soviet Planners in Great Britain that catastrophe, slump, and crisis should occur. These conditions provide the ground, which enable them to rivet their soviet-planned organisation upon the various sections of the people.

\* \*

In 1931 the organisation known as P.E.P. was formed. This organisation has never come near to obtaining that measure of attention from the general public to which its enormous influence entitles it and in this connection it is interesting to record that on the first issues of its private journal. *Planning*, was printed a notice which included the following statement:

"You may use without acknowledgment anything which appears in this broadsheet, on the understanding that the broadsheet and the group are not publicly mentioned, either in writing or otherwise."

The first chairman of P.E.P.

was Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England, who was succeeded by the present holder of that office, Mr. Israel Moses Sieff. Since its formation individual traders, farmers, and small businesses have lost initiative and independence, and in their place has been substituted standardisation, monopolies, trusts, and marketing boards, all under the rule of what Mr. Sieff calls **PLANNING AUTHORITY**.

Possibly, the most notable feature of government in recent years has been the remarkable growth of planning. It is to be found, among other places, in the Pigs Marketing Board, the Electricity Grid, B.B.C., Import Duties' Advisory Committee, London Passenger Transport Board, and Retail Trading Standards' Association.

That conditions of peace were not favourable for the completion of THE PLAN was evidenced in a statement in P.E.P.'s journal for October 4, 1938. This said: "We have started from the position that only in war, or under threat of war, will a British Government embark on large-scale planning."

Those persons who cling to the view that the present tragic state of the world is merely the result of an obstinate and blind adherence to certain outworn economic doctrines by bankers and politicians, and not a necessary stage for the furtherance of A PLAN administered by an all-powerful clique of internationalists, would do well to ponder over the consistency of that policy of centralisation which is progressively dominating the lives of all men, where everything else, appears chaotic and inconsistent. - **JOHN MITCHELL**.

## WOMEN AND THE FUTURE

(Continued from page 3.)

cracy, because of the traditional characteristics of its peoples, is being attacked by the powerful forces striving to eliminate that social philosophy from the world. I will let the matter rest there.

Finally, I want to leave with you one more thought. I do not believe that this conflict, which is being fought out in the world today, is merely a conflict on a physical plane. I believe that we are witnessing an age-old clash, and the final phase of an age-old struggle, between what might be very properly termed the powers of Light on the one hand and the powers of Darkness on the other. It would be perfectly correct to describe the conflict as between Christianity and Anti-Christianity, or, if you prefer, Paganism. Each of us is a human instrument through which these conflicting powers are working, and to each of us comes the opportunity to be used on one side or the other in this battle of the ages. That is a responsibility which none of us can escape. On the ultimate outcome of the struggle, there can be no doubt whatever; but in terms of human suffering it is vitally important how quickly the forces of Darkness, led by the Father of Lies, can be overthrown. In this work you and I and all the tens of thousands of men and women throughout the world who have the great privilege of being instruments in this work to establish Christianity as the basis of the social system of the future, can and must give leadership, which will invoke the emotional power of entire peoples to this end. In order to do so, we must work as though our lives depend upon it—and I assure you that they do.

## UNITED ELECTORS' REPORT

### BUSINESS MEETING.

A special meeting was held at the U.E.A. Rooms last Tuesday night, instead of the usual lecture by a visiting speaker.

### WEEKLY LECTURES.

On next Tuesday night, April 16, at 8 o'clock, Mr. J. McKellar will deliver an address, entitled, "A Comparison of the Douglas and Marxian Theories." This interesting and highly controversial subject should prove of great interest to U.E.A. members and *New Times* readers. Bring your friends along.

### WASTE PAPER TO ASSIST FUNDS

Many thanks to donors of newspaper, magazines, etc. Suburban supporters are asked to stack it up and send it in; or, if large quantities are on hand, arrangements may be made for volunteers to call for same. Ring the U.E.A.—MU 2834.

### HEADQUARTERS' HONORARY STAFF

The appreciation of the staff is extended to the ladies and gentlemen who came forward and rendered valuable assistance during the past week. A roster of willing workers is being prepared to attend to literature, sales, despatching, etc., whilst Messrs. Butler and Rolls are away on the Gippsland tour. If you have an hour or two to spare any day, please ring the U.E.A. *Special* thanks to the gentleman who so promptly responded to our appeal for another typewriter.

### RALLY—CENTENARY HALL, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 8 P.M.

Stewards wanted. All willing to assist in various ways, please meet at the hall at 7 p.m., or as soon as possible afterwards.

### SOCIAL NOTES.

A reminder. —The U.E.A. old-time dance is to be held at the Palais Royale, Exhibition Buildings Melbourne, on this Saturday night, April 13. Tickets (inclusive), 1/7, obtainable from the Hon. Secretary, United Electors of Australia (Non-Party), Rooms 8 and 9, Fifth Floor, McEwan "House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

## Name, Please?

Would the subscriber at Fairbridge Farm, Pinjarra, W.A., who sent us 5/- in postal-notes and 4d in stamps to cover three months' subscription, one copy of "The Real Objectives of the Second World War," and one copy of "The Story of the Commonwealth Bank," please write again, giving his name?

Otherwise we will have to search right through our card-index of subscribers, in which subscribers are classified *alphabetically*, according to name, *not geographically*.

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## COWPER (N.S.W.) ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

### EXTRACTS FROM MARCH CIRCULAR

Dear Sir, —  
The Cowper Electorate Board has pleasure in presenting you with a copy of the *New Times* and *Youths' Challenge*, hoping that you will, in your own way, pass on to others the excellent information which they contain. WHY ABOLISH STATE PARLIAMENTS? The agitation for the abolition of State Parliaments continues, although there is not one atom of evidence to show why this should be done (abundance—why it shouldn't). The instigators of this threat to democratic Government are quite unconcerned, and are using every available avenue to get their misleading propaganda across to the public.

A "Retain Our State Parliaments League" has been formed to counter this blast of propaganda, and to tell the people a few plain facts about this new menace and to warn them of the danger ere they awaken too late to avoid the trap set for them. On Wednesday, 27th ult, at 7.50 p.m., "A Citizen" spoke from 2GF on "Why Abolish State Parliaments?" This address was sponsored by "The Retain Our State Parliament League."

Here are a few extracts: —(1) Why abolish State Parliaments when only a few years ago the North Coast *New State* movement implored you to demand a New State? How many of the New States want you to abolish State Governments — Ye Gods? (2) Why did Western Australia try to secede from the Commonwealth? Do Western Australians like a centralised Government? (3) Newfoundland, England's oldest colony has lost its Parliament. Is it better off? It is controlled by a Commission and reliable reports state the majority of the people are in dire poverty and distress. (4) Are the English and New

Zealand people, with only one Government to support, less burdened with taxation than Australians? (5) Did you know it cost 1/9 per individual for State Parliament in 1939? (6) Did you know that no open Dictatorship has ever been established in countries with State Government? (7) Do you realise that if your local council is given wider powers, they will be *administrative* only, *not legislative*, and that they will only be *administrators* of a *highly centralised Government Policy*? (8) Isn't it reasonable to expect that the Local Government bodies will be loaded with the unemployment problem? Won't this mean more borrowing, more taxes, and higher rates? (9) If you can't control your State Government, how can you control a super centralised Federal Government? Listen in to 2GF at 7.50 p.m. on Wednesday, April 10.

**ACTION.** —Write and tell your State and Federal member to take action immediately to stop the abolition of your State Parliament. Get your friends to do likewise. Write a letter to your paper, and invite your friends to write one also. *Don't Delay—Act Now.*

#### THE FEDERAL UNION MENACE

The objective of International Finance is world domination. Its spokesmen hardly make any secret about this now so confident are they that nothing can defeat them. To achieve this these men must destroy all national sovereignties and assume absolute control. The goal of the money power is a universal dictatorship, which cannot be challenged. What we are facing today is a carefully planned attack on the British Empire, and all it stands for in social ideology. The move to abolish State Parliaments and establish a Federal Union are closely connected, and directed by the Wall Street bankers in New York —viz., Baruch, Schiff, Warburg, etc.

**ACTION.** - - Condemn Federal Union and the abolition of State Parliaments at every opportunity.

We urgently need financial support. Help our radio fund, or join our monthly campaign fund. The smallest amount is welcome . . . Send your donation to: The Electoral Campaign, Box 69,

## ERIC BUTLER GETS RESULTS IN N.S.W.

Eric Butler continues to increase the tempo of his activities. Leaving Melbourne early last week, he contacted people in Albury on the way through to Wagga, N.S.W. On Wednesday, April 3, he met the members of the local Monetary Reform Association at an informal meeting, and discussed matters of strategy and policy in connection with the campaign. Most of Thursday was spent in personally interviewing local citizens—with excellent results. The meeting at night in the Town Hall was well attended, and was considered a splendid meeting by the local supporters. Those present heard the speaker at his best, and possibly the highest compliment was the statement by the chairman, Alderman J. V. Doyle, that he had listened to the most convincing piece of oratory he had ever the pleasure of hearing. Quite a quantity of literature was sold, while an excellent report of the meeting appeared in the Wagga paper the following morning. Eric reports that splendid work is being done at this centre. The Electoral Campaign and the demand-letter idea were quickly grasped by citizens at the meeting.

On Friday he travelled to Junee, where all the afternoon was occupied in meeting local people and advertising the meeting. One of the best meetings of its sort seen in Junee for some time gave the speaker a splendid hearing, with the result that, at the conclusion of the meeting, a local group was formed. Once again literature was in heavy demand, while the local paper co-operated by reporting the meeting.

On Saturday night Eric spoke in Narrandera at an open-air meeting. Unfortunately, the weather was rather wet, with the result that attendance was not as big as expected. However, those present gave the speaker a very attentive hearing. He left by car for Leeton immediately after the meeting. On Sunday morning two carloads of enthusiasts from Leeton drove over to Darlington Point, which is a new centre. The town was canvassed for an open-air meeting that afternoon, which was well attended. Several good "contacts" were established, and this centre will now go ahead. Having completed the meeting at this centre, the party travelled to Griffith, where another open-air meeting took place in the evening. This meeting was very well attended, and, although Eric was feeling the effects of open-air speaking, he held his audience for over an hour and a half. Many questions were asked. Literature was bought very freely, and demand-forms were widely circulated. Although Eric had left Melbourne with a large quantity of his own booklet, he had disposed of every copy by the end of this meeting.

He arrived back in Melbourne yesterday, and left for Colac (Vic.) this morning. At Colac he will address a big public meeting, resulting from his first visit to this centre some weeks ago. He will return to Melbourne in time for the big rally on Sunday night, and will leave with Norman Rolls for Gippsland on Monday morning. Further reports of activities will be published as they come to hand.

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(Continued from page 6.)

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## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

## West Australian Division

Great activity in numerous directions is the order of the day.

We welcome to our ranks a new group operating from Southern Cross. Mr. Lusk is the secretary. Any person interested in making Parliamentarians obey the will of their electors in this area is requested to contact this group.

Mr. R. Rushton and Mr. J. J. Kelly addressed a meeting in the Fremantle Town Hall Supper Room on Monday, April 1. The objective of the meeting was to increase pressure on the sitting member, Mr. John Curtin, in relation to Debt-Free Credits for defence and other purposes. Mr. D. Byers was in charge of publicity.

Mr. W. F. Andrews returned to Perth after a three-weeks' organising campaign in the Pingelly area. An official group has now been formed in this area. He reported that there was a new spirit abroad, which did not seem healthy for members of Parliament who did not take action desired by electors.

## PRESSURE ON STATE PARLIAMENT GROWS.

Actionists everywhere are now campaigning to bring further pressure on the State Parliament in relation to the Debt-Free Credit resolution unanimously passed by the State Assembly.

Mr. Willcocks will shortly learn that he cannot flout the will of Parliament in these enlightened days and get away with it. Parliamentarians will have to take responsibility for their resolutions, and, in particular, the resolution which Mr. Marshall, M.L.A., piloted through the House, with the help of that true-blue independent member, Mr. H. Berry, M.L.A. (Irwin Moore).

The State Labor Party, by its spineless attitude in allowing its leader to flout Parliament, is bringing democratic government into disrepute. The elector's job is to see that pious resolutions are not allowed to remain merely that, but are translated into the result the mover of the resolution desired.

The following letter to State members is suggested: "I desire you to support any censure motion that may arise, when the House meets, in relation to the failure of Mr. Willcocks, the Premier of W.A., to represent the wishes of the State Parliament in regard to the resolution moved by Mr. Marshall, M.L.A. (Labor, Murchison), referring to national credit for national defence, free of any charge, etc. Unless you support the cen-

sure motion, I shall endeavour to influence other voters against you at the first opportunity.—Yours faithfully, ....."

The Campaign Director, Mr. V. J. Drury, addressed the Henry George League on March 19, his subject being, "War Finance Exposed."

A number of Henry Georgians are taking an active part in bringing pressure to bear in regard to the use of the national credit for national defence. Mr. D. Byers, of the Koolinda branch, has been very active while on long-service leave. He has introduced the Debt-Free Demand Form to the various unions in the Fremantle area, and the Tramways' Union, the Lumpers' Union, and the Seamen's Union are signing them freely. Lake Grace, Wongan Hills, and Northam will shortly receive the date set for their meetings of actionists.

The library membership continues to grow, and new books are coming to hand to augment the wide selection now available.

A list of books will be compiled for the use of subscribers from time to time. Country subscribers are reminded that they must return books within the specified time, otherwise country people will not be able to enjoy the use of the library. Postage must be paid both ways on books going to the country.

## TO ACTIONISTS

The job on hand is to bring pressure to bear on the State Parliament in relation to debt-free credits. You are requested to take a hand in bringing this to fruition. Individuals wanting to form pressure groups please write to: Electoral Campaign, 81 Barrack Street, Perth.

## DEBT-FREE MONEY CAMPAIGN

## Shire Councils

Preparatory to the approaching tour of Messrs. Butler and Rolls through Gippsland, the secretary of the United Electors of Australia has this week written to 118 councillors of the shires through which they will pass, offering to discuss and explain the literature relating to debt-free money for public purposes, that was forwarded to the councils some weeks ago, and to address any public or private meetings arranged for them.

It is hoped that several councils may thus be stimulated to take action.

## ATTENTION, GIPPSLANDERS!

The Gippsland tour, to be conducted by Eric Butler and Norman Rolls, will commence during the third week in April.

Meetings will be held at any time and place, but, in order to make definite arrangements, it is imperative that local supporters get in touch with headquarters without delay.

All readers and sympathisers who are prepared to assist in any way—organising meetings, publicity, hospitality—are urged to communicate IMMEDIATELY.

Forward publicity will be posted to correspondents on request, and the columns of the local press should be taken advantage of.

REMEMBER—with your co-operation, another extensive and successful tour will be carried out. Do whatever you are able; don't leave it to "the other fellow"—he may be leaving it to you.

Please address correspondence to "Country Campaigns," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Many representative and enthusiastic groups of people have been aroused to work on "issue politics" lines between now and the next Federal elections. The two issues being taken up immediately are:—

1. The financing of a more vigorous war effort by means of the Commonwealth Bank, without interest charges and without extra taxation.

2. The use of similar financial methods for national developmental works now, and to help to prevent the threatened economic slump after the war.

There seems to be no good reason why electors in every Federal electorate should not be induced to press these two issues into prominence, and by weight of public opinion to make both present "Members" and future candidates declare their attitude on these issues clearly and definitely.

It must be admitted that some voters who will join in the movement will not recognise the full significance of the moves being taken because some element of technicality is involved. Again, there is the possible danger that the kind of pressure brought upon "Members" may tend to focus the attention of Parliament upon

methods rather than upon the results required.

In spite of any such criticisms which can be levied against the movement, the campaign is so well advanced, and has developed so much "steam" and popular clamour, that many groups could, and should, take up initiatory action.

In South Australia an attempt will be made to work on these lines in some of the areas which have, up to date, been very dead from the reformer's point of view. Every effort will be made to focus the attention of voters on the results wanted rather than on the methods of finance.

If, later, the Members of Parliament are foolish enough to attempt to do other than put full responsibility for administrative work upon chosen technical experts in finance (as in every other realm), then the matter can be dealt with when and if it does crop up.

## SOCIAL EVENING.

A social evening of song, conversation, supper and, of course, collection, will be held in the club rooms on Saturday, April 27, at 8 o'clock. This will be the first of a series of winter season gatherings. Come and bring your friends. Meet your fellow campaigners.

## Victorian Country Party Adopts Monetary Reform Policy

(Continued from page 1.)

"A resolution favouring the introduction of a system of loans to young married people, subject to health tests, was also passed. Conference also passed resolutions urging more equitable representation of primary producers on marketing boards and reduction of tariff duties, which directly affected rural industries. Other motions were agreed to urging the Federal Government to impose an excise duty on margarine, seeking extension of the dental van service to other country districts, and advocating raising the school leaving age to 15 years."

## PROFESSOR COPLAND "ATTACKED"

In last Saturday's *Argus*, the first two-thirds of a report bearing Friday's date was taken up by that paper's speculative comment on the position arising out of Professor Copland's difficulty in trying to find time to fulfill the duties of Commonwealth Prices Commissioner as well as warm a seat on the State Savings Bank Board. In the last third of this report we found the news. It read:

"A feature of the concluding session of the U.C.P. conference today was an attack on Professor Copland. Conference passed a resolution:—'Viewing with alarm the appointment of Professor Copland to the State Savings Bank, as that gentleman's often published views are hostile to primary industries and diametrically opposed to this party's progressive policy of monetary reform.' Mr. H. L. Simpson, chief president, tried to avert a vote by suggesting that the motion should be noted and withdrawn. He was overruled by conference, but he refused to allow additional speeches, because, he said, 'it might set the place alight.' The motion was carried on the voices."

Note the use by the *Argus* of the word "attack," apparently with the purpose of conveying the im-

pression that the uncouth yokels of the U.C.P. were the "aggressors" and the mild, benevolent Professor their shrinking, innocent victim!

\* \* \*

Although the foregoing resolutions on financial policy may not be the "last word" in monetary reform, and the resolution on margarine misses the *cause* of the "margarine menace," the U.C.P. conference was, on the whole, very encouraging. But this does not mean that electors may safely relapse into a coma and "leave it to the U.C.P." Party-platforms have an affinity for pigeonholes, and politicians, if not controlled by their electors, have neither the fidelity of dogs nor the memory of elephants. Each U.C.P. politician must be "kept up to the mark" by his electors.

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