

ON OTHER PAGES

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THE NEW TIMES

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging.

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging.

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892)

Vol. 6. No. 38. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1940.

Mr. Menzies Challenged

"Where DOES Power Reside?"

Broadcast delivered by Dr. John Dale, Independent candidate for Kooyong, at 3UZ, at 7 p.m. on Saturday, September 14, 1940:

"Many of my hearers will know that I am not a professional politician. I entered this contest because I believe that my proposals are of urgent and vital importance, that they must be considered now, when Australians have one of those rare and hitherto neglected opportunities of expressing their wishes and shaping their future I believe them of such importance that I am impelled to challenge the leader of the Government in his own electorate.

"What I have to propose is not novel or revolutionary in any violent sense. I believe it is already simmering in the minds of a majority of the people.

"At the moment, the war overshadows everything.

I entirely agree that Australia must go in wholeheartedly with the rest of the Empire, and with all who love freedom, and so resist the aggressors as to prove to them, beyond all doubt, that violence is no solution. Let us never forget, however, that violence is no solution.

"I had written to Mr. Menzies nearly a year ago, making suggestions for a better war effort. I readily agree that Mr. Menzies has done a good job according to his lights; but his lights are not my lights, nor, I believe, are they the lights of the people or of the future. I regret that his onerous duties make it difficult for him to defend himself, so to speak, personally; but it is his dangerous internal policy and attitude I am attacking, and that is well known and has many exponents.

"We say we are fighting for democracy against totalitarianism; we certainly are fighting for the ideals of democracy, for the freedom of the individual, and the full development of his personality.

"My main point is that the democracies have been sailing under false colours. Though many individuals in the democracies cherish these ideals and have fought to attain them, they have not yet succeeded in doing so. We are not a democracy. There has never yet been a democracy. A democracy is a State in which sovereign power resides in, and is exercised by, the people; in other words, a State in which the people get what they want. To suggest that the people of the so-called democracies have got what they

wanted, particularly during the last twenty years, is to brand them as lunatics, fit only to be governed by some totalitarian master.

"It is particularly on this question of democracy that I challenge Mr. Menzies and the present state of affairs. It is true that at our triennial elections we elect a parliament from which the leader of the winning party selects his Government. But that Government—even that partisan Government—has no real power. Where does power reside? That is now the crucial question. Are there any doubts on the point? Very many years ago one of the Rothschilds said: "Let me make the money of a country, and I care not who makes its laws!" Is there any doubt on the point? Whoever controls the money supplies of a country is the real government.

"In every modern society power

(Continued on page 8.)

MENZIES SAYS "ALL-IN"

STATISTICIAN SAYS "MANY OUT"

The latest quarterly summary issued by the Commonwealth Statistician reveals that 49,775 trade unionists, OUT OF APPROXIMATELY 54 PER CENT. OF THE TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS, were unemployed in the June quarter (excluding unemployment due to strikes or lockouts).

According to the summary, this was the highest number since the September quarter of 1936, and the highest percentage since the December quarter of the same year!

It means that approximately 100,000 TRADE UNIONISTS were unemployed at that very recent time. And, as so many "workers" (or would-be "workers") are NOT trade unionists, the REAL number of unemployed must have been very much more than 100,000. Some observers suggested that 250,000 would be nearer the mark.

That was several months after war began. We have no reliable indications that the OVER-ALL position has changed appreciably since then.

OTHER FACTORS

Furthermore, there are many thousands of others who have no alternative but to continue in utterly futile work. Some are trying to SELL things, which people would rush to buy, without any persuasion, IF THEY HAD THE MONEY; things, which, by the same token, can only be paid for to the extent that OTHER things are NOT paid for. Some are engaged in one aspect or another of the excessive ADVERTISING which, for the same reason, produces no GENERAL nett gain whatever—and extremely little INDIVIDUAL nett gain, except to the huge emporiums who can outspend other advertisers, and to the big daily papers, who get both the lion's share and the "cream" of the advertisements. And so on ad nauseum and almost ad infinitum, throughout the "commercial world," the "financial world," and beyond. Many men engaged in that sort of thing realise its futility; they are in it against their inclination and often in spite of USEFUL qualifications. That they can find nothing better to do, on reasonable terms, in peacetime is tragic folly enough; in wartime, it is sheer insanity.

Couple the foregoing with disclosures about unused factory capacity, such as those in Mr. Beasley's policy speech (see last week's "New Times"). Then couple both with evidence of the private banks refusing to finance war contractors having abundant security (e.g., "Age" report quoted in "New Times" editorial of August 9). Finally, remember that under the present arrangements, the upper limit of "funds" for the war effort is fixed by the size of war loans—and the size of war loans that can be negotiated depends on how much "fountain-pen money" (credit), the private banks, who are the principal subscribers, are willing to CREATE at practically no cost, and lend at interest.

The Federal Government has ALWAYS had the constitutional power to remedy the situation. They haven't. Blind fools — or knaves?

At least we know that Mr. Menzies was joking whenever he spoke about an "All-in" war effort. You don't appreciate that kind of humour at a time like this? Neither do we. Perhaps the electors of Kooyong don't, either.

ELECTORS' GUIDE-WHO'S WHO?

In order to assist electors to determine which candidates are prepared to truly re-present the wishes of their electors, the United Electors of Australia (U.E.A.) sent the following "Undertaking Form" to all Victorian, candidates, irrespective of parties. The names of the candidates who have signed are given below.

UNDERTAKING FORM SENT TO CANDIDATES:

"The Secretary, "United Electors of Australia, "McEwan House, Little Collins St., Melbourne.

"Dear Sir, —I have your letter of the, and wish to inform you that I quite agree with the contention that Members of Parliament are there for the express purpose of giving effect to the WILL of the people. This being so, I have no hesitation in undertaking to give effect to the wishes of the majority of electors for the federal division of manifested by them and conveyed to me as a Member of Parliament; provided only that the carrying out of such wishes is physically and constitutionally possible.

"Yours faithfully,

..... "
(To be signed.)

The following candidates have signed the Undertaking unconditionally:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BALACLAVA: Sandford, C. W. (Lab.); Mortal, H. V. (Ind).
BENDIGO: Barton, John (Ind.); A. H. De Grandi (Lab.).
CORIO: Patterson, G. L. (U.A.P.)
Lyall, H. E. (Ind.).
DEAKIN: Fisher, Frank (Ind); McCallum, Duncan C. F (Ind.).
FLINDERS: Amess, A. J. (Ind), Ryan, R. S. (U.A.P.); Lee, T. F. (Lab.).
GIPPSLAND: Bowden, Geo. (U.C.P.). HENTY: Thomas, S. J. (Ind); Haywood Arthur (Ind); Riley, E. S. R. (Ind).
INDI: Devlin, John J. (Lab.).
KOOYONG: Dale, John (Ind.); Bett, Drysdale (Ind.).
MELBOURNE PORTS: Holloway, E. J. (Lab.). WANNON: Crawford, J. (Ind); McLeod, D. (Lab.).
WIMMERA: Nolan, M. M. (Lab.).

SENATE.

The only Victorian Senate candidate to sign the Undertaking Form is Peace, C. C. (Ind.).

THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR

NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D. BUTLER

The Battle for Britain is the most important topic at the moment. We watch with awe and admiration the manner in which the civilian population of London faces the greatest aerial attack in history.

Every man, woman and child is in the front line. They clearly recognise the Nazi enemy in front, with the result that there is a unity of purpose in the minds of everyone. Unfortunately, they have not clearly recognised the financial enemy in the rear, with the result that there has been very little unity of purpose in removing it.

However, the real facts are permeating. The following extract from a letter was given prominence in the "Daily Telegraph" on May 29:

"Now that 'work at war speed' is the order of the day, one of the first essentials is to get rid of the petty obstacles, manifold in their variety, which have hitherto prevented the full utilisation of our available resources.

"Let me cite two instances that are within my personal knowledge. The first is that of a firm of sub-contractors making aeroplane parts, who are willing and anxious to work night and day shifts, but cannot find the wherewithal to pay the necessary wages to their men, since they are short of working capital and have to wait about six weeks for payment by their contractors.

"This is probably a common case among small firms, and the difficulty could easily be obviated if the relevant Government Department were to take steps to guarantee the requisite funds."

Unfortunately, the Government cannot guarantee sufficient funds without the permission of that unique institution, the Bank of England. So, while hell rains from the air on the British people, the private banks continue to dominate the nation to some extent, while writing the national debt a little higher.

While thinking about this remarkable state of affairs, I glanced through an article on British aviation by Mr. C. G. Grey, well-known aviation authority, which appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" on Friday, September 13. After dealing with some of the red tape in Government Departments in connection with an idea for improving bombers by a well-known British inventor, Mr. Grey writes: "I have been told on fairly good authority that the Germans are developing a very similar idea,

and I am waiting to see who is going to swing for not developing the scheme in this country first." Mr. Grey's suggestion might be extended to financial spheres.

Members of the British House of Commons are starting to ask some very awkward questions about the private banks and the war. Mr. J. J. Davidson, member for Maryhill, recently said: "... It is natural that the people in many parts of the country should express the desire that the Chancellor should explain fully and exactly what the banks are doing regarding the national war effort." Lloyd George, who showed a more realistic outlook towards winning the last war than some of our "leaders" today, once said: "I want to urge the Chancellor again not to be too frightened of the City of London. Since the war the City of London has been invariably wrong in advising the Government. . . . These men, who have mis-handled this monetary question, not merely advise what to do, but establish a veto on every proposal which is made for national development."

A correspondent, writing in the "Daily Mirror" of July 11, on this question, says: "To criticise these people just now may be inconvenient for them. Well, I, too, want to win this war, and my desire for victory will bear comparison with that of Mr. Montagu Norman and his friends."

The Melbourne "Herald" of September 3, reports that on August 12 there were 799,452 unemployed in Britain. This is part of the "maximum" effort, which full-page advertisements in the daily papers announce Mr. Menzies and his Government are supporting. Are we engaged in a war or a comedy?

Recent information from Canada clearly indicates that responsible people realise that the war effort is not making maximum progress because of orthodox finance. I quote the following significant extracts from an editorial in the well known Canadian journal, "Maclean's Magazine" of June 15: "But the public have been fed with too many generalities. . . . They want to know if tanks are being built, and if not, why not. They want to know why, after nine months of war, Canadian industry has not been mobilised to its fullest capacity. The 'Financial Post' quotes one of our biggest industrial executives as saying: 'There is a complete lack of comprehensive programme. We have offered our facilities to the Government, but no action has been taken.' . . . The hush-hush policy certainly hasn't given much aid and comfort to the Empire. It has been used too frequently to cloak inefficiency."

The same applies to Australia. Our daily papers have devoted some considerable space over the past few months in telling us how the blockade of Germany will be a serious factor in reducing Germany's ability to fight a long war. Compare this with the following report, which appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of Saturday, August 24:

"Soviet Aiding Nazis to Beat Blockade."

"MOSCOW, Friday. — Reviewing the first year of the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, 'Izvestia,' official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the U.S.S.R., says: 'Russia is helping Germany to beat the British blockade by supplying raw materials. . . . Commerce between the two nations is now at the greatest point since the last war.'"

President Roosevelt, who was "horrified" when Russia was "liberating" the Finns, is now extending greater trade facilities to Russia. Raw materials for war purposes from America to Russia showed an increase of 81 per cent, over the first seven months of war. Even materials from the British Empire are going to Russia. We now read that Japan and Russia are to improve relationships. One might ask where Australian scrap

iron for Japan is ultimately going. In all the "challenging speeches" made over the past few months, I have yet to read anything as sane and realistic as the remarks of Mr. Chamberlain on April 2. He said: "If we are going to end the war with the least possible destruction and dislocation of our spiritual and material civilisation, we must deprive Germany of the materials essential for the prosecution of an aggressive policy."

Mr. Chamberlain has never been under any illusion about the Russian menace. That is, no doubt, why a lot of people didn't like him

Compare Mr. Chamberlain's attitude with that of Mr. Churchill, who, together with his Socialist friends, adopts a very strange attitude towards Russia, who holds, with America, the key position in the present conflict. The following comment from the well known British journal, "News Review," of July 11, is most interesting: "Squat built Ivan Maisky, Soviet Russia's smiling but inscrutable Ambassador, was always on friendly terms with Winston Churchill when the Premier was a gladiator in the ranks of freelance politicians. In pre-war days they often met, dined and talked. . . ."

When Russia marched into Finland, and popular opinion went anti-Soviet, Churchill said as little as possible. He was a member of the Chamberlain Government by that time. But he remained as kind to the Socialist State in his criticism as he had been to France in more recent days.

"When First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston was too much immersed in his work to see much of Maisky. As Prime Minister he did not see him at all. Last week, however, Ivan Maisky got a surprise. He suddenly received a telephone message to call at Downing-Street."

A survey of events in general leaves no doubt in my mind that all these "win-the-war" candidates should be asked who we are to win the war for; the British people and British institutions, or some abstraction such as Federal Union, which means International Finance and International Communism?

UNITED DEMOCRATS' REPORT

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

At the annual meeting of the United Democrats, held on Saturday, 7th inst, the attendance was good and representative of most of the alive and active members. After the usual business of the meeting had been dealt with—finance, election of officers, etc.—there was lively discussion of problems, general and particular, domestic and worldwide.

The retiring president, Mr. Clarence Goode, in his presidential address, urged that we should get a clear conception of what the movement stands for. As an association we were not justified in merely maintaining our own existence; we must have a clear objective. Our enemies had a clear objective, and could achieve that objective by using their tools well even our tools. World events and trends show that we must get control of our local Governments—the State before the Federal Government. To this end our best weapon was the individual letter to one's representative in Parliament.

Officers elected were: Mr. Marcus E. Dodd, president; Miss Mary H. Gray, hon. secretary; Mr. D. G. Day, hon. treasurer.

Sympathy was expressed by members towards two absent members—Miss Herring and Miss Hubner—who have lately fallen into serious ill-health, and appreciation of their untiring zeal and help for the cause was recorded.

It was decided to continue the monthly meetings, the first of which will be held on Saturday, October 5, at 8 p.m. These meetings are open to all interested.

Owing to the falling off in attendance at the daily luncheons, these will be discontinued meantime, with the exception of the Friday Club luncheon, which is still as popular as ever. An effort will be made to make these latter more interesting, and members are asked to give their support by bringing friends.

All members, past and present, of the women's division, are invited to a special meeting on Friday, September 27, at 3 p.m., to reorganise and revitalise this most important section of the movement.

CONUNDRUM

A loan in Newfoundland has been over-subscribed, which appears somewhat of a puzzle, considering that the colony is a distressed area with Commissioners governing the colony on that very ground.

The puzzle is no puzzle at all to those who know where money comes from, who is allowed to literally make it, and who are the largest subscribers. Names? Ah! That is another question! (As Sir Kingsley Wood would say.)

You Should Not Be Without It!

"THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

This booklet is most topical at the present time. Shows the plans and objects of International Finance in a startling light. It is a complete answer to "Federal Union" and the move to abolish the State Parliaments. It should be circulated as widely as possible at the present juncture.

The financial swindle during the last war is outlined and the move to financially enslave the British people as a result of this conflict.

Price 6d; Posted, 7d

Obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

WHAT POSTERITY HAS DONE FOR US

By "THE WALRUS."

I've come to the conclusion that finance is one of those things towards the understanding of which education doesn't help very much. Education has severe limitations when applied to essentials. In fact its main uses appear to be to fit us for living as contrary to nature as possible and to enable us to discover if we are prosperous or not.

It has very little that makes sense to say on the art of life as conceived by our cruder forbears. For example, I was taught to tell the truth and shame the Devil; only to find that if you do tell the truth you are either laughed at or voted dull. I was also taught never to borrow, though I have never thought that very sensible, as nobody seems to want to give.

The objection I have to borrowing is that it is an embarrassing transaction. That is undemocratic of me, of course. No one can help noticing the lack of embarrassment in democratic countries when it comes to borrowing. In fact, the only objection I have ever seen raised to the practice is that some lingering notion of property appears to urge repayment.

Still, this lack of embarrassment is an encouraging, if somewhat remote, link with one of the world's greatest democrats—Abraham Lincoln. The great President once reproved his secretive—not to say, underhanded—Secretary; a highly educated person, who wished, so he said, to save his President from an embarrassing intrigue with Lincoln's enemies.

Said old Abe: "I have grown used to the unseemly mould in which Nature has seen fit to cast me. Therefore I am a man not easily embarrassed." In other words, he could take it.

And Australia, having grown accustomed to the unseemly social mould in which finance has seen fit to cast her, feels that she, too, can take it when it comes to borrowing. In fact, she doesn't even ask who the creditor is. As to that, it wouldn't make any difference if she did. She would be told that it is not in the best public interest to divulge the source of her borrowings. As a matter of fact, a few precocious, but puritanical souls, have already elicited that much from their paid representatives. That much and no more. The only investors of which Ministers seem to be aware are the widows and orphans, who have to be savagely defended when awkward questions are asked.

But, of course, if you borrow money, there must be a creditor. And so long as we are asked for repayment, it seems to me only decent that we should be acquainted with our benefactors. For some reason the benefactors don't see it that way, and so the best we can do is to use what data are available in an attempt to discover them.

Let us review the data supplied by the Menzies Government and its experts. Their first assertion is somewhat controversial, and is, in fact, denied by the most eminent authorities on the subject. This is, that private banks do not create money; therefore they cannot be prosecuted as counterfeiters. Next, the Menzies Government has emphatically announced that it is going to see to it that the Commonwealth Bank doesn't create any money, either, excepting only our invariable £60M of paper and coin.

It is therefore quite obviously Mr. Menzies' expectation that, since no creation of money takes place that which we have is all we can look to apart from external borrowing. The total of such money is about £660M, which is just sufficient, by our own practical experience of it, to keep business insolvent and an army of unemployed on a few shillings per

week. This is the fund, which is now called upon to yield up patriotic efforts and war savings, in addition to the above social benefits. I must admit I was quite surprised at the magnitude of Queensland's war savings effort of one year, which has proved sufficient to finance the Empire's war activity for four hours and twenty minutes. Slashing taxation might, of course, keep things going for a day or so, but not even a politician could be satisfied with that.

I see that our war programme for the coming year provides for about £200M, so that it is not surprising that "extensive loan programmes" are being talked about. The progress of the war has at least made one thing easier, and that is, to determine whence the loan will not come. No one expects it to come from Germany, Russia, Japan, or even England, which last is in the same boat as we are. That leaves only America and her financial dependencies, which, funnily enough, are no better off, since America has a national debt to beat the world and an army of sixteen millions of unemployed. America, too, has a perfectly gorgeous loan programme; one which would beggar her own millionaires in a matter of weeks.

You may not think we are getting anywhere in this inquiry, and I must admit that I have been baffled for a long time, as my unfortunate readers are only too well aware. But, as Sherlock Holmes once pointed out to "My dear ass," Watson, in any inquiry, whenever you have eliminated all the impossible, whatever remains must be the possible, and therefore, quite likely the probable. So, having eliminated all human sources of credit known to man's experience, we must now inquire what source of credit there can be which does not come within usual experience.

I am convinced that I have the answer. We are borrowing from Posterity. It is somewhat miraculous, I admit, but reason leads irresistibly to this conclusion—unless, of course, Mr. Menzies and his experts have led me astray.

If I am right, it seems we no longer have the excuse to do nothing for Posterity because Posterity has done nothing for us. Undoubtedly, we should, in these circumstances, do something for Posterity. And it seems to me we can do something pretty much to the point. I should say it is quite reasonable to think that the generations waiting to be born won't mind if we forget about the interest. In fact, I would go further than that. In view of the difficulty in paying our debt after we are all dead, we wouldn't really be doing any harm if we repudiated the whole business. Posterity wouldn't be able to do anything about it.

How will that benefit Posterity? It's quite simple, really. Since she would not be able to collect from us, she would, by our repudiation, be spared the bother of presenting a bill to her own Posterity. So we can do ourselves

STIRRING MEETINGS IN WIMMERA

Eric Butler was given a stirring reception on his return visit to the Wimmera last week. Supporters said that his first visit last month aroused the whole of this big wheat belt. Literature sales were little short of phenomenal, Eric's big supply being completely exhausted at the first two meetings, with many unable to obtain books. All previous records were broken in the number of new readers obtained; the numbers at Nhill being double the previous record!

Once again the country press gave wonderful co-operation.

HORSHAM MEETING

Eric Butler's first successful meeting at Horsham paved the way for a packed hall on Wednesday, September 11. Many had to stand out in the corridor. The Mayor took the chair. Eric clearly outlined the real election issue, and said that the real job started after September 21. He launched a vigorous attack against the Menzies Government and its callous neglect of the wheat industry. Roars of laughter greeted his sarcastic reference to Mr. Menzies' statement that he had saved the wheatgrowers from chaos.

Eric Butler's meetings at Horsham did not seem to have the right effect on Mr. Scholfield, the U.A.P. member, who was given a very warm reception at this centre the following night. He made some veiled insinuations concerning the monetary reformers. It was interesting to note that his meeting was very poor compared with Eric's meeting.

NHILL MEETING

The Nhill meeting was on the following night. For the size of the town this was the best initial meeting Eric Butler has ever addressed in any centre in Australia. The meeting was officially sponsored by the Lowan shire council. The shire president took the chair. Local enthusiasts are to be warmly complimented on their magnificent effort in filling the local theatre for the meeting.

Eric was given a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of an address of well over two hours. His simple explanations caused much favourable comment. Apart from the record number of new subscribers obtained, the big supply of literature vanished in a few minutes. Although local residents state this meeting was the greatest

a good turn and, at the same time, make it worth while for the future generations to get themselves born.

I've a jolly good mind to try the idea on our economists. I feel sure they've overlooked it, obvious as it seems.

of its kind ever held in Nhill, they are confident that they can double this attendance if Eric Butler pays a return visit. One person was ringing up at 7.30 the following morning to inquire when Mr. Butler would be returning!

WARRACKNABEAL MEETING

This meeting was on Friday, September 13. Although the first meeting at this centre was a great success, this return meeting was twice as big. The local enthusiasts at this centre, living many miles out in the country, are to be warmly congratulated on their efforts. The speaker denounced the Labor Party because of its action in standing a Labor candidate against the sitting member, Mr. Alex Wilson, who has shown himself a real representative of the people. Literature sales were good, while more readers for the "New Times" were signed up.

MURTOA MEETING

This meeting was, unfortunately, organised at short notice, and, as it was held on Saturday night, was not as big as the first meeting held at this centre. However, many new faces were seen, and more literature was readily purchased. Some adherents of the Labor Party did not like Eric Butler's criticism of the Labour Party in connection with Mr. Alex Wilson, M.H.R. However, those present clearly demonstrated that they have had enough of Party politics.

Eric addressed meetings at Minyip and Dimboola on Monday and Tuesday nights respectively. Reports of these meetings will appear in our next issue. He arrived in Melbourne on the Adelaide Express on Wednesday morning, and left for Tongala that evening.

SITUATION WANTED.

Reliable Tractor Drivers, Teamsters, Milkers, Fern Cutters, M. Couples waiting. —WILLIAMS' BUREAU, 440 Flinders-street, Melbourne. Phone: MU3423.

Queensland Electoral Campaign

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, at 7.45 p.m., in the BUILDERS' EXCHANGE ROOMS, 28 Wharf-street, Brisbane, to CONSIDER FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

A good roll up is desired.

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. Tel.: MU 2834.

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"DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP"

In an article in the August-September issue of the "Austral-Asiatic Bulletin," Walter Murdoch refers to "the queer condition of the public mind of Australia," and attributes it to "the furiously accelerated tempo of history these days . . . the widespread doubt whether we are being told the truth about what is happening.... the general recognition that we are facing a more complicated set of problems than we thought."

The writer elaborates each of these points and arrives at the conclusion that "our dire need is enlightened leadership." But, he suggests, there are these two kinds of leadership:

"But—and here I come to the point of these apparently pointless remarks—there are two kinds of decisive answers to be given to a people's questionings. And on the kind of answer we are content with depends the kind of life we are going to have in Australia for the next century or two.

"The first kind of answer is that given by the statesman, the man who by a long course of self-education has trained himself to know the facts, to distinguish the essential facts from the unessential, and to keep his eyes steadily on what matters amid the multitudinous diversity of things that only seem to matter; the man who tells us what he thinks and exactly why he thinks so, taking us into his confidence and appealing to our intelligence; **showing us the way through the labyrinth and inviting us to FOLLOW HIM.** That is the way of democratic leadership." (Our emphasis.)

"The other kind of answer, more decisive, is to tell us that such questionings are a sign of national decadence; that while a war is on our job is to fight, not to ask questions. Here is the grand old Union Jack, the banner that has braved a thousand years, the battle and the breeze; here is the cause your fathers fought and died for in the brave days of old. Come out and fight for the flag and the cause, and leave questioning to cowards and shirkers. This kind of answer, needless to say, has a strong emotional appeal, and the man who speaks with fervour and an assured air of knowing how to solve all our problems if this were the time to talk about them. . . . This is the way of Fascist leadership.

"Between the two leaderships Australia has to choose, since leadership of one or the other sort we must have."

Mr. Menzies, who pays considerable **lip service** to democracy, said in his recent policy speech: "**Choose your leader, then follow him.**"

Messrs. Murdoch and Menzies have yet to realise that "democratic leadership" is a contradiction in terms. We are sorry that it is necessary for us to labour the point; but it must be insisted that, in a **real** democracy, initiative as to policy comes only from the electors, while technical problems of administering policy are handled by experts (not politicians) on a "get results or get out" basis. Members of Parliament should merely function as "go-betweens." The idea that, between elections, electors should FOLLOW the Head Politician wherever HE chooses to LEAD, is contrary to the basic principle of democracy.

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

Sir R. Clarry asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to a circular issued by the Social Credit Party, headed "Reminder and Warning: National Bonds on Tap," a copy of which had been sent to him; and what steps he is taking to secure that public confidence in war loans and Government finance is not thereby undermined?

Captain Crookshank (Financial Secretary to the Treasury): "The circular referred to repeats the views of the Social Credit Party. It contains nothing new, and my right hon. friend does not think that it will undermine the confidence of members of Parliament to whom it appears to be addressed."

AMERICA'S FUTURE POLICY

WHAT'S THE UNDERLYING FACTOR?

For years Arthur Brenton produced the "New Age," an English publication that was familiar to many thoughtful Australians. Nowadays, Mr. Brenton contributes to the columns of "Reality," and his regular commentary on national and international affairs, aptly entitled, "Comedy of Errors," is a feature of that journal. In a recent issue he writes as follows:

America's future policy is in the centre of the news as I write. To understand this policy, it must be remembered that the interests who shape it are business interests, and that they are primarily concerned with the problem of trade competition after the war. Evidence of this was given in "Reality," of June 7, when the book, "American White Paper," was reviewed. * Their influence in official diplomacy is not easily detected because of what Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald described as "the fatal American political method by which the great capitalists refuse to enter politics themselves, but take care that their political interests are looked after by paid agents." He wrote this in "What I Saw in South Africa, September-October, 1902," and was prompted to do so because he saw the same tendency developing in the post-war settlement of South Africa, where the gold-mine financiers were pulling strings from round the corner.

DIPLOMATS

This is not to say that diplomats are corruptible. Mr. Humbert Wolfe's satirical lines apply here:

You cannot hope
to bribe or twist,
thank God! the
British journalist.
But, seeing what
the man will do
unbribed, there's
no occasion to.

No; once given that your diplomat subscribes to the doctrine: "We live by our exports," he will voluntarily and conscientiously adopt an export-business policy. And since he learns at school to accept financial axioms, which make the above doctrine irrefutable, the big-business magnates do not need to tell him what to do. It is in his blood, like the way home is in the blood of the carrier pigeon.

PROBLEM

Let me cite Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who wrote in "The New Republic," December 29, 1920:—

"I believe that we have today an equipment and a skill in production that yield us a surplus of commodities for export beyond any compensation we can usefully take by way of imported commodities. . . . To me, there is only one remedy, and that is by the systematic permanent investment of our surplus production in reproductive works abroad. We thus reduce the return we must receive to a return of interest and profit."

Then listen to Mr. Reginald McKenna in an address to the American Bankers' Association, New York, on October 5, 1922:— "For over two centuries English capital has been lent to other countries. Year by year England produced more than she either consumed herself or could exchange for the products of other nations, and she could not obtain a market for the surplus unless she gave the purchaser a long credit. . . . British factories and workshops were kept in good employment, but it was a condition of their prosperity that a part of their output should be disposed of in this way. . . . If we take the whole field of British foreign

*Review reprinted in "New Times" of August 23.

investment we shall find that England has returned in loans more than she received in interest, and the balance of the world's indebtedness to her has been steadily growing."

Here is the "Morning Post's" definition of Foreign Policy (September 26, 1923):

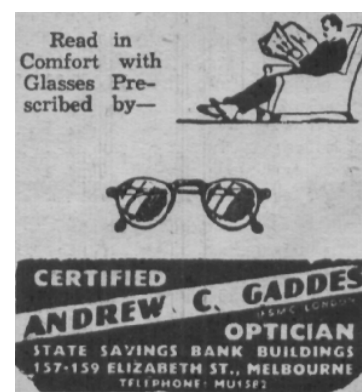
"Foreign Policy is the attitude adopted by a State towards other States for the purpose of defending or enlarging the economic opportunities of its own people."

Is it not remarkable that statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic did not realise from these and other analyses of the trade-dilemma that a resolve must be found or that war must be the alternative? The "New Age" was proclaiming and expounding it all the time.

Foreign Offices are commercial travellers. If ordinary commercial travellers went out in the same circumstances as those in which Foreign Offices "defend or enlarge economic opportunities" there would be free fights in no time. For there would be perhaps half a dozen after the same order, and it would be a matter of life or death with each to get the order, and the whole order.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

America's attitude finds illustration in two quotations: one is from a writer in "Harper's Magazine" who observed of empire building in the past that: "all the loot was lifted before Germany came on the scene." The other is an aphorism in "American White Paper": "the fattest countries are the free-est countries." In both these there is the realistic and therefore judicial recognition that political behaviour is ultimately determined by economic circumstances. This is an anathema to moralists, who want to think that tyranny is generated in the heart of the tyrant; that it never can be thrust upon him by factors, which he couldn't control. But it is true, and this truth must not be left out of diplomatic calculations. Anyhow, American diplomacy takes it in. Evidence was published in "Reality" on June 7 that America's fear of loss of freedom is based on the contingent prospect not of military invasion, but economic competition. In economic competition all nations are belligerents; so America's interests are not necessarily safeguarded by the military collapse of Germany. Evidence that this is recognised in certain business quarters was to be seen a few days ago in press reports of statements made in the American election preliminaries. Some of them seem to envisage help for Britain as a method of forcing Germany to entertain a deal with America!



BANKERS AND "WELSHERS"

AN ENGLISH WRITER'S COMPARISON

A recent issue of the English weekly, "Reality," contains the following interesting observations by its editor, Mr. G. Hickling:

Ignorance armed with power and inflated with self-conceit is a dangerous combination. No wonder we are at war, and faced with a desperate phase of the conflict.

These things are with us.

It is the ignorant, yet cock-sure, gambler who provides a living for bookmakers.

A certain prominent politician—who loves power, and who delights in using it—has frequently been referred to as a "gambler" (though not so much lately because it is dangerous now to draw attention to the losses he has caused), but it is doubtful if the word "gambler" is appropriate on two counts.

First, if a person plunges heavily with other people's property whilst concealing the main relevant facts of the risks he readily presumes on their behalf, he may be gambling, but because the stakes he uses are not his own and because he pervades all his betting with deceit, the word "gambling" is too mild, too limited in meaning, for a correct description of the operations.

CHANCES

Further, with the word gambling, people associate a possible chance—however long may be the odds against it—of a win turning up. If the game is so framed that there is no possible chance of a win, it cannot properly be described as gambling. What word will describe it?—we don't know.

There are rules to every gambling game.

If a gambler gives his money in a bet to a "welsher," he loses it even if his bet wins. In this case, it is not gambling that has lost him his money, but the foolishness of giving it to a crook instead of betting with an honest bookmaker who observes the rules of the game.

No guarantees have been given to the British people that if we win this war, we shall not lose what we have been told we are fighting for.

One thing is worth remembering about the "welsher"—he is usually only discovered to be a crook after the punters' winnings are due. Neither he nor the winnings are then to be found. So long as everybody keeps losing, he has nothing to run away for; the winnings are his fairly (!) according to the (apparently honest) rules.

This analogy fits the policy of "sound" finance. The "credit monopoly" is the big welsher, who never loses, who never "gambles" (really).

THEY NEVER LOSE

If an ordinary borrower wants credit from a bank, he must provide collateral worth more than the amount borrowed. The same applies to all financial institutions, they never lose. The process of centralisation of credit control that has gone on for a century is exactly the same as if a big "welsher" devised a system of employing nominees to work the racecourses and by the use of a large pool of capital acquired by cheating, gradually eliminated all honest and independent "bookmakers" ready for a complete scoop.

The snag in the whole big plan, of course, is that it cannot be done on a big scale twice. The sport would be killed just as automatically as the control itself became complete, for the gamble betrays itself as no gamble at all, but a crook game where the punter has no chance.

Years ago, Arthur Brenton once pointed out that all the money that goes on a racecourse comes

off. It may come away in different pockets, and a "welsher" or two may have been active, but the fundamental fact remains that the whole sum remains intact somewhere. Not so, in the larger economic sphere, where "sound" finance operates. Money vanishes and appears. Credit is restricted and destroyed or created as the whim takes the big remote "welsher." The "mystery" of his trick is all the more impenetrable because the people are falsely taught that the same rules apply all round. The truth is otherwise, for when an ordinary individual lends a friend money he parts with something he had, and so long as the loan remains outstanding, the ordinary lender cannot use the money, for the borrower has it.

This is only one simple instance out of many that could be given, showing that limitations (and rules) that apply to the vast majority are not applicable to the "credit monopoly," for when the credit monopoly lends, it does not part with what it had (or what existed) before. Nor does a loan limit the monopoly's credit account, making it less than it was before (however long it may be outstanding).

DISHONEST

This quiet assumption of making rules of its own, together with the conspiracy of deceit designed to mislead into believing the monopoly is bound by the same obligations and limitations that apply to everybody else, is essentially dishonest. Just as the "welsher" is dishonest in taking bets whilst knowing he does not intend to pay if the punter wins. And he withholds the information for exactly the same reason, as does the credit monopoly.

By means of controlling the press, the platform, the pulpit, and communications generally, the high-blown pride of the money-creators has convinced them that it is possible to keep all the people fooled all the time.

And so it would, perhaps, if all nature was founded on intellectual gymnastics, but in fact, this is not so. Life itself is not based primarily on intelligence or mental capacity. There are immutable laws throughout the universe that cannot be deceived or manipulated by power-lusting men, however rich or clever they may be.

And the policy of "sound" finance does in fact, diverge from these higher laws of reality. As a consequence, it is inevitable that the war has arrived, following "distressed areas," crazy "restriction" laws, widespread malnutrition, and so on.

There are men in power trying their utmost to consolidate and secure this huge plan of complete centralisation of liberty of action for themselves all over the world, and complete enslavement of everybody else. They may be recognised by their ambitious eagerness to acquire office that gives them power and requires them to "gamble" with other peoples' blood, tears and sweat, using compulsion. But they do not bleed, weep or perspire much themselves except in a voluntary way (one law for them, another for the people).

THE END

The end is not yet, but it cannot ultimately be evaded: it makes no difference that mistaken men are sincere and conscientious or even capable, so far as whether the end will come or no. All the effect it has is, that the more capably the error of direction is

OMITTED FROM DAILY PAPERS

VITAL ISSUE IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

In recent issues of the "New Times" we have reported the repeated and unsuccessful attempts by certain members of the House of Commons, notably Mr. Stokes, to obtain any assurance from Treasury spokesmen or other Ministers that wartime finance would cease to be conducted on the basis of "Banks First, Britain Second."

At every turn the questioners were fobbed off with cleverly evasive replies, simply ignored, or bluntly answered in the negative. Why?

Our daily papers have filled reams of newsprint with reports of every aspect of current events in Britain, EXCEPT these remarkable proceedings—thus following the example of their counterparts in Britain, who definitely ignored (for example) Lord Strabolgi's remarks quoted hereunder. Again, why? Coincidence?

Here are a few more examples of what has been going on:

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

In the House of Lords on June 25, Lord Simon (the Lord Chancellor and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer) moved the second reading of the Finance Bill, which devised taxation to raise £1,234,000,000 during the present financial year—in which, incidentally, the total expenditure then anticipated (at six or seven millions a day) would amount to about twice that sum. Indeed, Lord Simon stated that there was no limit to what they were prepared to spend for victory, but what was not covered by taxation must be borrowed.

Lord Strabolgi asked if, "now that the banks were "controlled" by the Government, they were "to continue to pay interest on the money which we create ourselves, or rather allow the banks to create on the national credit. In other words, are we to create a new national debt . . . on which we shall have to pay interest in the future, out of the use of our own credit, using the banks which are our servants as the channel, and paying interest to them for the privilege of doing it?"

"There is no danger of inflation," said Lord Strabolgi. Lord Simon "knows better than anyone that the Treasury have a scientific method of preventing inflation. You do not need to inflate at all. What, after all, is the wealth of our country? It is the natural resources of our country, and . . . there is a great Empire behind us, exploited and developed by the labour power and skill of our people. That is the real wealth of the country, and the only way we can carry on the war effort is by exploiting these great natural resources and that immense labour reserve and skill of our people."

persisted in, the more complete and violent will be the shock of change when it comes.

This may appear pessimistic, but it is only superficially so, we shall welcome the change, and are cheered by the vision of its inevitability.

We are not satisfied with the old order that cannot hold up without large and frequent tributes of blood and life, that demands distress, tears, sweats, and perpetual poverty in the midst of plenty for the people all the time.

Let the fake-antique religion of "sacrifice" depart and the age of tyranny and domination end.

We know the knowledge of how to build anew and better is here now, but for the time being it is suppressed and denied.

But the power that suppresses the truth and the will to peace, plenty, and freedom in security for each and all is merely sealing up the safety-valves of the boiler in which the steam pressure is already high, and mounting higher.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. De la Bere, on June 20, in Parliament, asked the Minister of Agriculture whether, in connection with the substantial wage increase that farmers are being called upon to pay and the Government assurance that the new prices will take account of the rise in wages and increased costs, he will take immediate steps to couple this with credit facilities to farmers at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent., through the existing bank channels, since some farmers are prevented from engaging extra men needed to deal with the increased acreage crops owing to lack of credit facilities?

The Minister (Mr. R. S. Hudson): "My predecessor and I have had an assurance from the banks that they will do **all in their power**" (our emphasis) "to assist farmers in carrying out the food production programme."

Mr. De la Bere did not seem convinced, for he asked the Minister if he did not realise that there was very strong public feeling that some concession by the banks from their charge of 5 per cent, should be made, and that drastic action was needed.

* * *

Mr. R. B. Stokes, on June 25, in Parliament, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will give an assurance that, for the rest of the war, the people will not be required to pay interest on their own credit by interest bearing loans; and whether he will undertake that the war shall be financed by the Government creating their own credit, strictly rationing all essential commodities and strictly controlling the price of all foods and services?

Sir Kingsley Wood: "The answers to both parts of the question are in the negative, as it would be impossible to finance the war successfully without borrowing. It is, of course, already the policy of the Government to take all practicable steps to secure economy in private expenditure by taxation, by rationing the supplies of commodities and by the control of prices."

Mr. Stokes: "Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer realise the bad example that has been set by the issue of the recent loan, and that it is no inspiration to the country to make sacrifices if people are to be required to pay interest on the country's own credit? Is it not about time this was stopped?"

Sir Kingsley Wood: "I do not think anyone will agree with the hon. member."

Mr. Glenvil Hall: "Does not the Chancellor of the Exchequer think that the banks have already made enough without making more in wartime?"

Sir Kingsley Wood: "That is another question."

COME REALISM FOR MENZIES!
The Prime Minister, whose chief stock-in-trade at this election is to sneer at his opponents, especially Independents, reserves the term Realism for application to his own policy. He denies that any opponent has any practical scheme whereby the war effort can be accelerated, or general conditions in Australia, now or later, can be improved.

About the Commonwealth
Particularly, of course, does he sneer at those "financial wizards" who advocate issuing all new money in the name of the people.

It is interesting, therefore, to quote, not from any book issued for propaganda purposes, or from a speech by a financial wizard, but from a very impersonal publication, the "Australian Encyclopedia," published by the conservative firm of Angus and Robertson, Sydney, in 1925.

On Page 286, Vol. 1, under the heading, "Commonwealth Bank," we read—

"On January 20 (1912) the bank was formally opened for general business at its head office in Sydney. . . . It had no capital resources save the credit of the Commonwealth. A sum of £10,000, borrowed from Commonwealth revenue to meet initial expenses, was repaid as soon as business commenced.

"A credit balance on general transactions was shown in 1914. . . . During the war period (1914-18), the bank extended its activities to meet the special circumstances, and greatly increased its prestige and profits by its operations. Branches and agencies of the savings bank were opened in the soldiers' training camps, on transport ships, and at the front; the service already established on the warships was extended; and the bank itself made responsible for financing Australian soldiers stranded abroad or made prisoners of war. Moreover, all the general financial business of the Government was transacted through the bank. It floated Government loans to the aggregate of £257,719,989; financed the pools for the marketing of primary produce; supplied the means for the purchase of 15 cargo steamers by the Federal Government, etc. . . . By June, 1922, its profits had accumulated to the amount of £4,001,659."

The profit, you will note, was not a bad one on a capital of £10,000, which was immediately paid back—i.e., four million out of

NOTHING! That amount would have been much bigger only for the purchase of the Commonwealth shipping line, and for the building of the East-West railway.

On Page 89 of Vol. II, under the heading, "Sir Denison Miller," we read:

" . . . the bank had no capital, its only assets were a loan of £10,000 and the knowledge that the Commonwealth was at its back. By June, 1914, its resources had risen to about 9¼ millions sterling . . . and in 1922 its assets amounted to 126½ millions."

Again, not bad out of nothing!

"When Sir Denison Miller died in 1923," the "Encyclopedia" goes on to say, "the loss was deplored as whole-heartedly by those who had opposed the establishment of the bank, as by its strongest supporters. 'Starting,' wrote one of these critics, 'with nothing but Australia's credit, Sir Denison Miller built securely within the framework of the existing economic order, and by constructive work silenced the destructive criticism that surrounded the birth of the Commonwealth Bank.'"

Shortly after Sir Denison Miller's death, the Bruce-Page Government, the political forefathers of the present fusion Government, shackled the operations of the Commonwealth Bank, so there is a sadly different story to tell after its first 11 years of existence.

The story of those 11 years would have been a very different one had the fusionists been in power at the commencement of the war of 1914-18.

It is very significant to note that the destructive criticism that surrounded the birth of the Commonwealth Bank was very similar to the kind now levelled at those who want the bank to perform its FULL functions now.

WHAT EVERY ELECTOR SHOULD KNOW

The "ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA," 14th edition: "Banks create credit. It is a mistake to suppose that bank credit is created to any important extent by the payment of money into the banks. A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community."

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to the British Treasury, in the "Trade Depression and the Way Out": "When a bank lends it creates money out of nothing."

Samuel Crowther, well-known American writer: "The banker can lend, unless the law prevents him, up to twenty or thirty times the cash he has on hand and still meet every engagement. The loans he makes serve actually as money. Thus a bank creates money."

Mr. J. A. Butchart, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, 1918: "Bank money, deposits, credit, written to customers' accounts in bank ledgers, are created by bank advances and discounts. This is an important but little understood fact in Australia."

The "Economist," leading financial journal of the British Empire, so often quoted by the Melbourne "Herald," in its issue of January 27, 1940, in reference to the British war loan: "It was suggested last

week that for genuine savings, the Government should offer about 3 per cent. There would be no justification whatever for the payment of so high a rate on created credit. But in the circumstances here envisaged the rate of interest should be no more than the cost of handling the funds—say, ½ per cent."

The Commonwealth Banking Commission, in its report, Paragraph 504, states, among other things; "The Commonwealth Bank can make available to Governments and others, money free of any charge."

Abraham Lincoln's famous saying that "you cannot fool all the people all the time," has profound meaning when we read from "The Monetary Policy of Abraham Lincoln": "The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity."

WAR DEBT GROWS

Fifty Millions More at June 30

The following facts and figures (all expressed in Australian money), are derived from the latest Quarterly Summary issued by the Commonwealth Statistician:

At June 30 the Federal Government had already BORROWED £54,071,259 — directly and specifically for the present war. Of this, £7,262,500 was borrowed in London. £3,864,626 came from Citizens' National Emergency Loans (interest-free); so that, of the total, £50,206,633 bears interest amounting to £1,707,069 per annum, and representing approximately 3-4 percent.

According to the usual assumption, at least three-quarters of all Government loans is subscribed by the private banks. Therefore, of approximately £43 million borrowed at interest within Australia,

at least £30 million must have come from that source.

The Commonwealth Bank could easily have provided several times £30 million of the same sort of "fountain-pen money" as the private banks created and subscribed, and it could have provided it at the mere cost of ink and paper. People everywhere are asking why the Menzies Government has further pawned Australia, unnecessarily, to the private banking monopoly. People are also asking why usury should be paid to that same counterfeiting monopoly, while citizens who have had to earn any money they lend, should be asked to lend without interest.

Swing into Spring



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Poet and Politician Overture

"Equality of Sacrifice"
As policy sounds very nice;
And "All-in Effort's" also sound,
But where have these things yet
been found?

The last war, for example, take--
What Sacrifice did Menzies make?
In this his Efforts are, as shown,
To keep "no brother near the
throne";

While Sacrifices that we see
Are of the country's liberty,
While Scandal very straightly
shoots

At Bren Guns, Rifles, Army Boots.

Remember, then, his words of
praise
Of Hitler, e'en in recent days;
Remember, it was he no less
Tried hard to Goebbelise our Press;
Remember that his friends are
those

Who profit by the people's woes;
Remember that the debts of war
To private banks mount more and
more,

While the people's bank, though
well it could,
Is not used for the people's good;
REMEMBER France, and Chamberlain;
Our need for a new P.M.'s plain—
For Empire and Australia, pray
Remember this on Polling Day!

U.E.A. NOTES

Bentleigh Meeting. —A meeting organised by the Bentleigh group was held on Sunday afternoon last, 15th inst. The electoral campaign idea was well received by a small but interested audience. Mr. F. Robinson chaired the meeting; Mr. Thomas, one of the Independent candidates, then submitted himself for questions from the audience.

U.E.A. Lectures. —Mr. A. White gave an interesting lecture on Orthodoxy v Unorthodoxy on Tuesday last. Owing to the elections, the attendance was small; from now on larger attendances are expected and urged from supporters. Next Tuesday, Mr. Fred Paice will review the election results and future activities. — Make this a date!

Acknowledgment: Yallourn: Workshop, 8/-.

Responsibility for all political comment in this publication is accepted by H. F. Ailsop, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Melbourne, C.I.

THE WIZARDS OF ENG

Being a Brief History of the Land of Os, as Recorded by Philgarlick the Scribe

Translated from the Original by H. J. Millard,

I, Philgarlick the Scribe, a dweller in the tents of Os, being full of years and like unto a snail with the rheumatism, do write these things, that they who run may read, and having read, take heed lest worse things befall them.

STAN, THE SERVANT OF THE WIZARDS

It came to pass in the days of Stan, a servant of the Wizards of Eng, that the people of Os were bewitched by reason of figures written in books, so that they forsook the Lord their God and worshipped the figures written in the books of the Wizards. And they beheld no longer the glory of the heavens, and the beauty of the earth was hidden from their sight, so that the souls of the people dwindled within them, and they strove among themselves who could swindle his brother, and counted it wisdom to score every man over his neighbour for the sake of the figures. For the spell was heavy upon them.

Now in those days was a judge set up over the common people to decide what they should receive in return for their labours. And the people of Os received not sufficient money to buy the goods they produced, so that many starved and many became entangled in the snares of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And when the Wizards saw that the people had no faith in the Lord their God, but only in the figures in books, they said in their hearts, "Behold, Satan has delivered them into our hands." And they took counsel among themselves how they might subdue the people and take away their homes. Then Monty the Magician, the chief of the Wizards of Eng, sent word unto Stan, his servant, saying, "Behold, there is too much money in the pockets of the people. Put down therefore the judge that presideth over the courts that the money may be taken from them." But when the people heard this thing they waxed wrath and cast out Stan into outer darkness. And he straightway went and dwelt in the land of Eng with the Wizards his masters, and Scull reigned in his stead.

THE REIGN OF SCULL

Now it happened in the reign of Scull that the land was blessed with an exceeding great abundance, so that the flocks and herds increased mightily, and the earth brought forth fruit in such quantity that no man dare pray for more because of the abundance. Nor could they store up the fruits of the earth, for each season brought forth enough and to

spare, so that the rulers were sore perplexed and took counsel among themselves what they might do, for the common people went hungry and naked in the midst of plenty, and poverty stalked the land because of the spell.

And when the Wizards beheld the sorry plight of the people they sent a bailiff, named Otto, to take possession of the land, and when he was come, the rulers of Os bowed themselves before him, saying: "Speak to us, oh sage!" And Otto lifted up his voice and said: "Command the judges that they take away from the people one-tenth of the contents of their pay envelopes." And there was taken away one-tenth of his pay from every man, so that the plight of all the people was worse than before. And there arose an economic blizzard, which smote the people, so that their homes and their farms and their lands were taken from them and became the property of the servants of the Wizards, who were Dealers in Debt. And many starved and were homeless.

And the people made a great moan and said: "Behold, we starve unto death, and our wives and children starve also. It must be the fault of Scull. We will throw him out." And they threw him out, and elected Jo to rule over them.

HONEST JO

Now, the name of Jo was famed through the lands as "Honest" Jo, because he had forsaken his own people to serve the Wizards of Eng that had cast a spell upon the people of Os. And the Wizards had confidence in him and wrote figures in their books, that the people might live. And all the people fell down and worshipped the figures in the books of the Wizards, declaring them greater than the fruits of the earth and greater than their own flesh and blood. And, behold, the figures increased like rabbits in Gippsland, but the birth-rate of the people of Os increased not at all, so that the servants of the Wizards said among themselves: "Lo, the slaves which we have bred to toil for us are perishing from off the face of the earth." And they did moan exceedingly, for about this time came wars and rumours of wars, as nation strove against nation and men slew each other because of the spell.

And the servants of the Wizards went unto Jo and said: "Behold, the peoples of the earth are at war. Take, therefore, all the young men from their homes and from their studies and teach them to kill their brethren, that they

may go forth and kill whosoever we shall command."

But Jo pondered this request, whether it was of God or of Mammon. And he knew in his heart that the nations of the earth made war one against the other because of the buying and selling, and because of the figures in books. And he answered and said: "I will not do this wicked thing." And he did it not. And, because he did it not, the name of Jo shall be numbered with the illustrious forgotten men who have fought against their sins.

And the days of Jo were three score years when he was gathered to his fathers; and after many days his mantle fell upon the shoulders of Menz

THE MISSION OF MENZ

Now Menz was a man of talent, having brains and courage. And he perceived in his youth that there were many things that a man should know, and he dreamed dreams of service to humanity after the manner of youths the world over. But, because the schools of Os worshipped the figures in books, the only things they knew how to teach were how to play the game of life, according to the rules of the Wizards, and how to gain power, or pelf, or position; and how spiritual things may be discreetly and reverently adapted to material ends, that all the hopes and ambitions of youth might be guided into the service of the Wizards. For they knew in their hearts that the power and high places were given unto the servants of the Wizards. And the reward of cleverness was called success.

So it came to pass that Menz was smitten with a great curse, so that, whatsoever the Wizards commanded, seemed right in his sight. And he was condemned to serve the Wizards all the days of his life, even though his country became as a mortgaged estate and his people as serfs under the yoke of the Dealers in Debt. And there were given unto him honour, and power, and position. And, behold, the fruits, of office were as ashes in his mouth and he said in his heart: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world?" But he could not forsake the service of the Wizards, because of the curse which had been laid upon him in his youth.

And there came a war upon the land of Eng and upon the land of Os, by reason of the spell, which had been cast upon the nations. But the nations stayed their hands, for they feared the slaughter. And certain of the people said: "Let us take counsel together whether this thing may not be settled without further carnage." But Menz hearkened not to the voice of the people, but gave heed unto the Wizards his masters. And he lifted up his voice, saying: "This is but the beginning. More and greater sacrifices will be required of you."

Then entered he into all the

pulpits of Koo and preached to the people, so that the word of the Lord was heard no longer throughout the city, but only the gospel according to Menz. And, because he spoke bravely and with fair words, and the memory of the people was short, they were deceived, and said: "Surely this war is due to Hit, or to Stal, or maybe to Muss, or even to the people of Timbuctoo."

And the Wizards of Eng sent word unto Menz day by day what he should do. And he did according to their commands.

THE AWAKENING OF OS

Now there dwelt in the land of Os certain people who had escaped from the spell of the Wizards, and who marvelled greatly that any could be deceived thereby. For in those days the schools of Os gave courses in Bilge and conferred degrees in Stupidity because of the spell. And they that took degrees were hired by the servants of the Wizards of Eng to deceive the people and to confuse their minds, that they might not seek the real reason why they were deprived of the abundant wealth, which God had given them, but might continue under the yoke of the Wizards forever.

And the people spake together concerning the figures in the books and concerning the spell that had been laid upon them. And their eyes were opened, that they might perceive the iniquity of their rulers.

And when the students of Bilge saw that they could no longer deceive the people, they were afraid and began to proclaim such of the truths that could no longer be hid. And, behold they ran breathlessly after the people and caught hold of their skirts to restrain them. But the people paid

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTICE OF MEETING

The first Annual General Meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held at the A.N.A. Buildings, Flinders-street, Adelaide, at 8 o'clock, on Thursday, the 26th September 1940.

The following Agenda will constitute the business of the meeting:

1. Minutes of last meeting.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Donations and bank balance.
4. Accounts.
5. Correspondence.
6. Adoption of rules.
7. Election of officers.
8. Any other business.
9. Lecture by Mr. P. T. Ives.

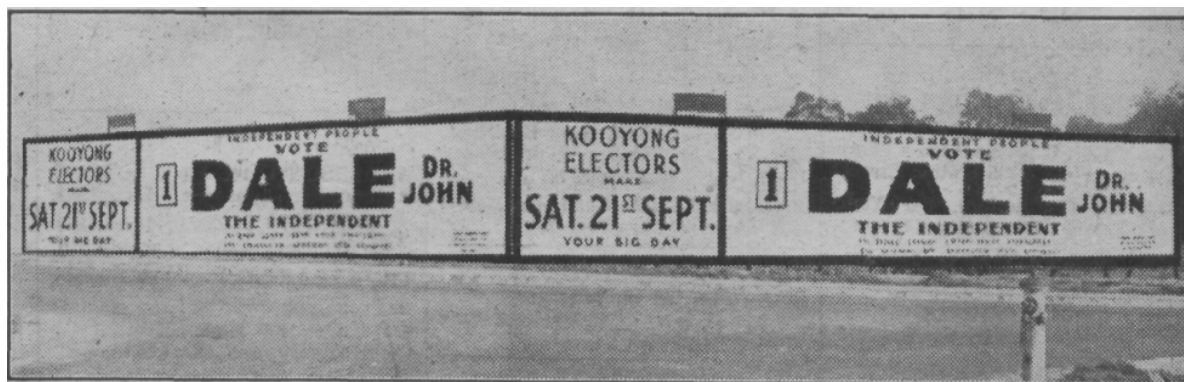
Application forms for membership will be available on night of meeting, or may be obtained prior to date of meeting from Mr. B. T. Moran, Pulteney-street,

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MR. MENZIES CHALLENGED

(Continued from page 1.)

is exercised through money. All the activities of the people are directed by its means, all the rewards are given or withheld.

"Our society is based on deceit, on fraud—on the belief that money is a natural product, limited in amount, and hard to find. That gold has some mystical property—some inexplicable relationship to all other forms of wealth, and that our very solid banks are naturally endowed with a strange quality of liquidity. "The liquidity of the banks," forsooth! Money today consists of figures in ledgers, and of tickets and tokens in our pockets. It is a costless artificiality. But to the individual it is an indispensable licence to live. To its makers, to its controllers, to those who write it up, it is the means of immense power—such power as the late Pope said: "that none dare breathe against their will." Failure to recognise this in the past explains the alleged failure of democracy. The so-called democracies have been hamstrung. It explains why the elected Government has had no real power. It explains why we have found ourselves in these fearful predicaments and final catastrophe.

"The people have not been to blame; it has not been their will. Many members of the Government, no doubt, have not understood why they were so powerless. This is a vital question, which has to be faced now. The rectification of this fundamental weakness or deceit, upon which democratic society has hitherto been based is, I believe, fundamental to help to win the war, and to give us any real hope of winning the peace.

"I challenge Mr. Menzies on this point. Where does power reside? I have not heard him mention it. To overcome the aggressors we must be united. At present, however bravely the flags wave, however loudly the bands play, we are not united.

"A large proportion of our people has been continuously outcast, unemployed, unwanted, suffering poverty, disease and degradation in a land of plenty ("no idle phrase," as "The Times" said the other day), and the majority of the rest of the people have suffered continuous anxiety lest they or their children lose their jobs and become outcast.

"I need not elaborate now the miseries, anxieties and fears which beset so many of our people. Nor need I discuss the things they all want and haven't been able to get, security, employment, better child welfare, no half-starved children, dental treatment for children, housing and better education. But can anyone wonder that they are not united, and are divided along class and sectional lines?

"These dreadful conditions definitely do not represent the will of the people. I have for years advocated social reforms, and have hardly heard a dissenting voice. The people of Australia desire better things, and could all be united on a policy, which would give their Government the real power to carry out their wishes. It is necessary here and now to make democracy a reality. The Government must control its own money supplies, and be the real Government. Then, and then only, it can carry out the people's will. The totalitarian States are terribly efficient. Democracy has to show that it can do as well, and better, than totalitarianism. It can do better. A free man will always beat a slave. Our democratic armies and peoples must be assured that they are free, that they are fighting for liberty, and not for one form of oppression against another, that the war will not be a debt forever, that their families will be looked after as well as is physically possible, and that at the end there will be money for peace!

"The Government must now take the steps necessary to assure the people of the reality of their democracy. Had this been done in time, say, before Hitler rose to power in Germany, there would have been no war. Without it now, there will be no peace. With it, now, and in Australia, a torch will be lit whose light will shine above the flashes of the guns and bombs, and will show to a desperate and despairing world the way to peace and freedom.

"Kooyong is the key electorate. It is for them to decide whether we go on as we are, in the manner, which has brought these calamities upon us, or whether we lay the foundations of a new era. We choose between a policy of violence and despair, and one of hope and peace. It is for you to decide."

THE WIZARDS OF ENG

(Continued from page 7.)

no heed; and said, "If ye knew these things, why did you not tell us before? Have we not slaved under the yoke of the Wizards these many years, until our eyes are dim and our backs bent, and we were like to become as brute beasts, fit only to mind the machines and to toil in the counting houses of the Dealers in Debt?" For the Wizards had sought to kill the spirit of God that dwells in the souls of men, that they might become as trained beasts, fit only to breed and to toil.

And when they were free of the spell the people saw that their lot was just as hard whether they were governed by Stan by Scull, by Jo, or by Menz, for all the political parties of the land were controlled by the servants of the Wizards of Eng. So they wrote every man to his representative in the councils of the land, saying: "Too long have we laboured for the Dealers in Debt, who are also dealers in misery and in death, and we are determined to throw off the yoke of the evil ones. Therefore, shall you renounce all parties and factions, rendering account to no man, but to the electors." And they that paid no heed were cast into outer darkness. And the vested interests, which made vast contributions to party funds that the Wizards might be served instead of the people, were sorely vexed, for no representative would take their money, fearing the wrath of the electors.

Then the representatives of the people stood erect in the councils and spoke fearlessly those things, which the people commanded. And peace came upon the land of Eng, because of the wisdom of the people of Os. And they called together the wise men of the land, who summoned Dr. Ro, the Keeper of the Records of Os, that he might tell them of the wealth of the nation, of all the primary and secondary products, of the value added in process of manufacture, and of all the beasts of the field, according to the records. And, behold, there was enough and to spare for all the inhabitants of the land; and claims were given unto all men, that they might buy goods from all who wished to sell. Now, as the Lord caused the sun to shine upon the just and upon the unjust, so were the claims given to the rich and to the poor,

to the clever and to the foolish, to the righteous and to the unrighteous, to every man, because he was the child of the most high God.

And the servants of the Wizards uttered a great moan and prophesied woe unto the people of Os, because they had thrown off the yoke of the Dealers in Debt. But when all the inhabitants of Os were fed and clothed, it was found that there was an abundance of wool and wheat and butter and eggs and of all the foodstuffs meet for the well being of mankind. So the people of Os took the surplus wool and sent it to Eng, where millions of children were cold and ill clad, and they gathered together the surplus foodstuffs and sent it all to the ends of the earth, wheresoever the peoples desired. But to no land was anything sent that was not desired by the inhabitants thereof.

And because the representatives no longer served the Wizards, all social evils were gradually abolished, according to the vision of the people. And the vision of the people was increased an hundredfold, because they served the Lord, their God, and worshipped no longer the figures in the books of the Wizards. And, behold, brother no longer strove against brother, nor was the doctrine of Menz preached from the pulpits any longer, but only the Gospel of the Man of Galilee.

Then was the name of Os blessed among the nations, and the people were joyful, and said: "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and He will teach us his ways, and we will walk in His paths." And the priests of the Lord read aloud to the people the words of Micah, the Prophet, saying: "They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not rise upon against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of Hosts hath spoken it."

And all the people did answer and say, "Amen."

* * *

[The foregoing appeared in the "New Times" of February 9, 1940, and is reprinted in this issue in response to a number of requests.]

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