

ON OTHER PAGES

The Nonsense at Canberra. (Page 4.)

A Democratic Politician. (Page 7.)

U.S. Industry to be Bolshvised? (Page 6.)

Federal Union Denounced. (Page 3.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 6. No. 43. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1940.

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).

Walter Murdoch Wants A Fuehrer

Compares The People With Sheep and Dyspeptic Children

There was a time when we associated the name of Prof. Walter Murdoch with the slogan: "Give the People Money." He once wrote an article (not for the Melbourne "Herald," of course), which had that injunction as its title and its theme. In that article, he drew attention to the paradox of poverty amid plenty and the all too-obvious lack of money from which it arises. He also drew attention to the fact that our national "leaders" allow the quantity of money to be arbitrarily regulated by the private banks.

He wrote: "The Banks, controlling the Volume and the Flow of Money, control the lives and destinies of Men; and Governments eat out of their hands." He recommended certain financial proposals for getting us out of the tragic mess ("evil dream come true," he called it) into which those same "leaders" led us and always seemed content—nay, determined—to keep us. He seemed to think it was time John Citizen took a hand, instead of standing by while the "leaders" ate (sumptuously) out of the hands of the banks.

That article, "Give the People Money," was reprinted in large quantities as a leaflet, and was widely distributed by enthusiastic monetary reformers.

Having read that crushing denunciation of the effects of "leadership," we supposed that Walter Murdoch, for one, would never willingly entrust his destiny to national "leaders" again. We were wrong. Simple hope springs eternal—even in the breast of one who has many years as a professor behind him and enjoys an enviable reputation as an essayist. Yes, Walter Murdoch seems to have adopted a new slogan—"Give the People Leadership."

We found evidence of this new attitude in some views he expressed in the "Austral-Asiatic Bulletin" recently. These we quoted and commented on in our editorial of September 20. Further evidence was provided in the Melbourne "Herald" of September 28, in which Walter Murdoch wrote his weekly feature under the heading, "Democracy's Need: LEADERSHIP." Just like that, with the word "leadership" in capital letters.

From the opening passages, we gathered that the necessity of "leadership" was only argued for technical and administrative spheres where the policy or general objective is already laid down—e.g., the army. (That much seemed all right. Provided the "experts" are not allowed to dictate WHAT shall be done, it is common sense to give them a free hand—on a "get results or get out basis"—as to HOW things shall be done.) But further on we came across these statements (our emphasis):

"Democracy means that we choose our leaders; not that we are all so wise and good that we can do without leaders. Leadership is essential to an army and to a nation.

"If leadership is of no moment,

(Continued on page 8.)

Sir Wm. Firth, former chairman of Richard Thomas & Co., the £20,000,000 steel and tin plate combine, read a statement at the annual meeting of the company in London recently. He said:

"I feel like a captain who has lost his ship and is here to report to the owners.

"About two years ago, in very dirty weather, some pirates pushed us on the rocks, and boarded us disguised as 'national interests' men.

"In these anxious times it is prudent to build reserves and to limit dividends, but I think it is going altogether too far—when a company earns, as this company has earned, £3,170,000—to withhold the whole of the earnings.

"I have an open mind about the wisdom of State ownership and control of the steel industry—control by so-called voluntary methods has certainly led to grave abuses and injustices—but I am most strongly opposed to confiscation.

"The method of obtaining possession by the appointment of a control committee is a technique new in this country; as unjust as it is un-English."

'THE KING REIGNS, PARLIAMENT GOVERNS... BUT MONEY RULES!'

From a recent talk by Dr. John Dale

I know that you—whether you are farmers, tradesmen, artisans, labourers or professional men—have your local problems, your very serious problems of insecurity and frustration.

I know also that, as Australians, you share the great difficulties of Australia, the huge problem of unemployment, with its consequences of destitution and malnutrition, the problems of markets, and, at this particular moment, of defence, or national security.

Furthermore, as men living in the world today, we all find ourselves, even in the most prosperous countries, so-called, in a state of unprecedented bewilderment and desperation; wondering, indeed, if we shall avoid a return to the tyrannies, miseries and famines of the Dark Ages.

Now, all these troubles, to my mind, have the same basic cause—namely, that the freedom-loving peoples of the world, as they gradually struggled towards that freedom, gaining local government, elected parliaments, and wider suffrage for democratic government, failed to notice that with the development of the banking system the real power in all countries was passing into the hands of bankers and financiers, and eventually groups of financiers who controlled the money supplies of all countries.

That, briefly, is what has happened. That is why the so-called "wage-slaves" of today—in spite of their votes and their unions—are little better off than the serfs and chattel slaves of former times. That is why dreadful things happen that nobody wants, and why we can't have good things that we all want.

A higher standard of living—better education, for example. The goods are there in plenty, but we can't afford them. It wouldn't be "sound" finance!

MONEY POWER

Power in these days is exercised through money. "The King reigns, Parliament governs, but Money



Dr. John Dale

rules!" Not the hand that rocks the cradle, but the hands that holds the purse strings rules the world. Don't let them "kid" you. It's no good electing parliaments and governments under the most perfect suffrage, by preferential voting or proportional representation, unless they hold the purse strings.

No wonder we are told—no wonder we feel and have felt for some time that democracy has failed.

No wonder we almost agree that we shall have to try something else—some form of "totalitarianism" or planning—central planning. But don't be fooled. We've had only the shadow of democracy—not the substance. The wool has been over our eyes. You can see through it now. Pull it off. Democracy hasn't failed. It hasn't been tried. Let us try it. (For Heaven's sake let us try it now!)

We have got to insist that the Government we elect shall be the real Government. That it shall hold the purse strings and be the real power. The Government already has the power—under the Constitution, through the Commonwealth Bank and its Board; but it doesn't use it! We have got to insist that the Government uses that power.

(Continued on page 8.)

WHAT THE POLITICIANS THINK OF THEMSELVES

By "THE WALRUS."

"SYDNEY, October 10.—A question about Dr. Evatt, which was asked in the Legislative Assembly today, evoked angry interjections and protests from Labour members. The question, which was asked by Mr. Thomas (U.A.P.), was: 'is it a fact that the recent resignation of Dr. Evatt from the High Court bench and his entry . . . into . . . party politics have done much to shake the confidence of the public in the complete impartiality of the judiciary?'"

Have you ever pushed open the door of a hotel in a strange locality at midnight and observed the religious hush which falls on those assembled therein: noted the glasses of water and lemonade which should, one would think, go such a very little way towards the promotion of the hilarity which had drawn your footsteps thither? Have you ever experienced the concentrated glare of hostility of the innocent convivialists, as, with relief, they made the simultaneous discovery that you were only you, and not somebody else? No? Well, there's no need to make a song about it.

If you could recall such a sensation you would be in the frame of mind to interpret some of the things that are being said about Dr. Evatt by the sort of people you might think would applaud him. The distinguished legal gentleman seems to be about as popular with certain politicians as a policeman in a "two up" school.

It is evident, though they don't say so outright, that they suspect a certain incompatibility between the administration of justice and the administration of a mere pledge given to the people in the heat of an election. No one can know better than they that a promise flung to the multitude in the heat and anxiety of vote catching is really little better than an undertaking extracted under duress. There is always the chance, though, that anyone unused to a political atmosphere might not thoroughly appreciate this point.

I don't say that this is the reason; I merely conclude the possibility from an acquaintance of the sort of circumlocution politicians are so fond of. Thus, when they stand before you "in all humility" they are probably assessing the mortification and rage (should they be elected) of the snobs, who so far will give them no recognition; when they talk of safeguarding the interest of the people they are thinking of safeguarding the interest on bonds. I don't mean that they

never think of the people. That assertion would hardly be fair, for there can be no doubt that they are thinking solely of the people when they talk of sacrifice.

What makes their fear of this incompatibility a little hard to understand is the fact that the legal profession has had a strong influence on Federal politics through the personalities of Mr. Menzies and Mr. Spender. A K.C. isn't the same thing as a judge admittedly, as a function of the latter is to point out in cold blood the flaws in the premises of the former. If Dr. Evatt started doing that, he might make a lot of people uncomfortable, besides taking up a lot of time, though, properly handled, the material provided by learned K.C.s should prove diverting, and, in Mr. Spender's case, positively hilarious to a lot of other people.

I should really like to see the atmosphere of a court of law imported into the Federal House for the purpose of deciding the vexed matter of the people's credit. Where is it? and Who had it last?

Mr. Menzies: "M'lud, I must bow, however reluctantly, to the ruling of this House, that a discussion of a nation's credit is relevant to the dire circumstances in which my fellow-Australians find themselves. My fellow-Australians will, I am sure, bear with

me in this, as in anything I care to do. That is why I am so fond of my fellow-Australians . . ."

Mr. Curtin (heatedly): "M'lud, I protest. They're not his fellow-Australians."

His Lordship: "Objection upheld."

Mr. Menzies: "M'lud, I propose to show, since the House upholds the relevancy of financial matters, that any discussion of them is inimical to our war effort, and tantamount to a blow struck for the Axis powers. I am sure my fellow-Australians . . . Ahem! . . . M'lud, I beg leave to call my principal witness, the Hon. P. C. Spender."

The Hon. Spender materialises instantly.

Mr. Menzies: "Your occupation brings you into contact with money matters, does it not?"

Witness: "It does."

Mr. Menzies: "Will you tell this House, please, where the money comes from?"

Witness: "The widows and orphans."

Mr. Menzies: "Is it a fact that private corporations manufacture money in the form of credit?"

Witness: "It is not. A lot of misleading information has been published by certain leading bankers, like Mr. Rothschild, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Hawtrey and credence has been given to them by the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Nevertheless, it is untrue. Money only happens."

Mr. Menzies: "How do you account for money appearing in sufficient quantity in war time, when there is merely a bare sufficiency in peace time?"

Witness: "That is the effect of velocity."

Mr. Menzies: "You mean that, with the arrival of necessity, money just speeds up, as it were—rises to the occasion, in other words?"

Witness: "Something like that."

Mr. Menzies: "So that, no matter how much or how little there may be, there is always enough?"

Witness: "Quite."

Mr. Menzies: "Then, by attacking the money system instead of attacking our enemies, one might be said to be guilty of sabotage?"

Witness: "That is so."

Mr. Menzies: "Thank you! That is all for the present. M'lud, I rest my case on the plea that the man who thinks about money at this critical juncture is guilty of

an unpatriotic action. And . . . M'lud . . . I find the ribaldry in the back benches somewhat distracting . . ."

His Lordship: "Silence in the House."

Everyone is silent enough to hear the nature of the disturbance, which takes the form of a song:

"Cadging along the road to victoree. . . . Bumping along the road to victoree. . . ."

Mr. Menzies: "M'lud, you see? This is the sort of thing I have always complained about. That is why I always wanted a secret Cabinet . . ."

His Lordship: "Not relevant to the issue."

* * *

With the plea, now impassioned, now pathetic, that is being made for a National Government, one would have thought that a man suspected of impartiality as strongly as Dr. Evatt appears to be would have been the very one to supply a long-felt want. But quite evidently a large number of politicians do not take this view. The warring factions for them every time.

In a way you can understand their feelings. When you have been shepherded into the lobby so often that you would vote for the abolition of the franchise if someone wanted you to, or vote against the gift of a freehold house and a pension for all if a member of the Opposition had found a way to do it, it is a bit unsettling to have to open your ranks to anyone suspected of impartiality. And, of course, the only way you can account for him to yourselves is to say that he has only been pretending to be impartial all the time. But it seems hard that this manifestation of the herd instinct should expose the dignity of a judge of the High Court to the epithet, "Yah, politician!" The funny part is that this particular term of degradation should have been thought of, not by you or me, but by the politicians themselves.

There can be no doubt that if you have some peculiar complacency or vice, the best thing for your peace of mind is to hug it to yourself, as a prisoner might hug his chains. And that may be why the controllers of our destiny expect us to hug ours—our chains, I mean, not our complacencies.

The "Daily Worker" Expands

In England, the "Daily Worker," on June 26, published a "manifesto," issued by the "Political Bureau of the Communist Party," which included the following points:

"Clear out all supporters of Fascism, the men of Munich, and all responsible for the present situation from all commanding positions, whether in the Government, the Services, or the control of industry.

"Secure the elections of Workers' Control Committees in the factories to safeguard workers' conditions and put an end to corruption, waste and profiteering in the production of armaments and all necessities of life.

"Arm the workers in the factories.

"Withdraw all regulations that take away the right of free speech, press, meeting and organisation of the working-class movement.

"Build up unity and close fraternal relations with the Socialist Soviet Union and with the working people of all countries for freedom and peace."

* * *

It is well known that revolutions follow in the wake of war,

in the stress, the strain and exhaustion that occur. In France there was no Communist revolution because all dangerous Communists were interned in good time. In England, Fascists have been arrested, but Communists are free to continue their propaganda freely, and they have openly opposed the war.

The "Daily Worker" is the only English paper, which has increased in size recently. It now consists of eight pages.

Dr. John Dale to Speak

Dr. John Dale will address the Melbourne Forum next Sunday afternoon, October 27, at 3.30 p.m. The Melbourne Forum is held at the Unitarian Church, Cathedral-place, East Melbourne.

Readers are urged to take this opportunity of hearing a speaker whose views are always enlightening and stimulating. His subject is, "Construction—Now!"

SITUATION WANTED.

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

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.

THE BATTLE FOR CIVILISATION

BRITAIN'S INSPIRING STAND

By ERIC D BUTLER

"All our post proclaims our future

Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand,

Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust

In this our chosen and chainless land

Bear us witness: come the world against her,
England yet shall stand."

It has been said that we are fighting this war for a chance against a certainty. A military victory for the Axis powers would mean the certain extinction of the democratic way of life, with all its admitted present imperfections, and the introduction of a centralised, ruthless control, by men whose main method of governing is the use of stark physical force. Our military victory will at least give us a chance of surviving in the cultural and democratic sense—and, while I have heard and read quite a lot of propaganda concerning the British Empire, I have not noticed any great emphasis about British culture.

Perhaps our enemies—external and internal—desire to weaken our morale by making us ashamed of our history. They may even deny that there is such a thing as British culture. Few would deny that the British people have much of which they are ashamed; all great experiments embody some mistakes. The growth of the British Commonwealth of Nations has been an experiment, and, after allowing for financial exploitation of real colonisation, the good far outweighs the bad. A growth of decentralised self-government of colonies is the outstanding feature of British colonisation. The result has been the development of a "family" of autonomous nations. The reader may interrupt here and mention India and Ireland. They are the exceptions that prove the rule—the basic cause of the trouble in both those countries has been the departure from the very principles followed so successfully elsewhere. The principle of self-government is a product of the Anglo-Saxon race—it is an essential part of British culture. Our enemies in this struggle seek to destroy that principle.

THE NURSERY OF FREEDOM

The British Isles has been the nursery of freedom. Here, long ago, the seeds of liberty were planted. Here they have struggled towards the light—growing, expanding, developing. Magna Carta, Wat Tyler, Wilberforce, Shakespeare, Drake and Nelson—names that men of Anglo-Saxon stock recall with pride. We have seen the growth of democracy and of the Commonwealth of Nations side-by-side—troubled and turbulent, but ever marching on. We know that the British people have given much to civilisation—poets, philosophers and scientists. Read the literature of the British poets; it breathes the very spirit of freedom and liberty. Is it possible that "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England," shall be no more? Surely not. For the past seven weeks the peoples of the freedom-loving world have watched, with bated breath, the unparalleled spectacle of the people of London being subjected to a reign of death and terror from the air. No words of mine can portray the horror of this orgy of destruction, where women and children take their places in the front line of one of the greatest battles of all time—the battle for civilisation. "We know only that one of the green and lovely oases of civilisation in the wilderness of man's time on earth is foully threatened, and that the whole

world for ever more will be the poorer if it falls."

I do not believe that it will fall; the uncrushable spirit of the British people will emerge from the ordeal. The spirit of freedom will live. "This shining thing in the souls of free men Hitler cannot command, or attain, or conquer. He has crushed it, where he could, from German hearts. It is the great tradition of democracy. It is the future. It is victory."

UNITY OF PURPOSE

Looking at this tremendous struggle, from our safe position, ten thousand miles away, it seems hard to understand all the issues involved.

However, it can be said that 45,000,000 British men, women and children are holding up the greatest and most ruthless war machine the world has ever seen. But, are the people fighting with a clear and complete unity of purpose? Are they really making a maximum effort? Many questions are being asked in Britain lately concerning Britain's war aims. One leading critic, Mr. Berriedale Keith, lecturer on the Constitution of the British Empire, writes: "Parliament has assumed the right to control us without a mandate, and its authority rests on legal force, not on moral right, as would be the case if a general election were held. Are we to fight to secure the safety and integrity of the Empire and establish a regime of free States united by Federal ties, as Lord Lothian once declared to be our purpose? Or are our aims to be limited to more practical dimensions?" Apparently, Mr. Keith is not the only person asking these, and similar, questions. The sooner a clear-cut statement is given the sooner a real unity of purpose will be born.

Apparently, the British Government—led by that instigator of "brilliant blunders," Mr. Churchill—is not acting very frankly in all its dealings with the public, as witnessed by the following recent editorial in the "Daily Express": "There is a move to suppress our unemployment figures. Now that would be a bad thing. Whatever reasons there may be to justify such a deed, its result would be to breed misgiving and unwarranted suspicion. People will regard it as peculiar that still nearly a million British men and women are out of work, while our war expenditure soars to £9,000,000 a day. They will want to be told why."

The people will not only regard this state of affairs as peculiar. They will regard it as treasonable—particularly when they know that Mr. Montagu Norman's financial system has been responsible for this appalling position. Mr. Norman might be well advised to read British history, and learn how despots of the past who stood in the way of the common people's fight for freedom were ruthlessly swept aside. He will prove no exception.

IS IT WORTH IT?

The British people are experiencing modern war, unleashed in its full horror, and some people are asking, "Is it worth it?"

That depends upon what results come out of this struggle. Surely something better will emerge from

this turmoil than domination by the financial monopoly which bated more heavily on the British peoples after the last war. There is every indication that this struggle will be long and costly—costly in terms of human life, human happiness and materials. What the people need today is inspiration—a definite knowledge that the tremendous price they are being called on to pay will be worthwhile. But, how can we have inspiration when our leaders continually fob us off about our war aims; while the Empire is pawned further and further to International Finance.

The time has arrived when those who would understand the real issues must clearly distinguish between British policy and financiers' policy—and it is high time that some of our politicians were asked where they stand.

It is all very well to applaud the splendid heroism of the British people; what we must do is to back them up by displaying a little mental and moral heroism right here in Australia by getting to grips with the cancerous financial system. Unless that cancer is removed, our struggle may be in vain; the British experiment may die—killed by the appalling apathy of the people and those who mislead them.

I don't believe that it will die. Now, as never before, the call goes out to men and women who understand the principles, which this journal has constantly enunciated to carry on their great work. They are in the vanguard of the struggle; British freedom is in their hands. The Anglo-Saxon race has led the world to freedom in the past; it can, and must, do it again.

FEDERAL UNION AND MONEY SCARCITY

"Both Diabolically Evil," Says Canadian Paper

"... There must be some surrender of sovereignty to an international organisation of some kind possessing an adequate sanction of force a professor from the University of Alberta is reported to have told a group of teachers, recently, at summer school.

"The United States, he added, has been a pioneer in the experiment of federalism, and could act as a 'world laboratory' to show the way to better things.

"These are but two echoes of a campaign which has been, encouraged in many quarters for some time.

"Expressed in plain words by a man on the street, such sentiments would constitute high treason. But disguised in bunting they can be extolled by the intelligentsia without fear of criticism. And teachers who heard will no doubt take them back to their charges. The result may be that young children, in all innocence, will soon advocate the surrender of the British crown.

"Harsh words... but hardly exaggerated. For is not the sovereignty of the people symbolised in the crown? And if we surrender the former, how can the latter escape?

"The plan suggests we can solve our little problems if they are made into one big problem. The U.S.A. hasn't found it true. This country is a most unfortunate example for the principle of federalism. For with millions living in ghastly conditions, she is most unlikely to show the way to better things... until the financial system is changed.

"The United States verge upon internal combustion for the same reason that Europe is now a flaming hell.

"Why do people urge surrender of sovereignty to international force even while good men are dying to defend it?"

"Before the victory is won we shall have to reverse the proposal. We shall have to restore the sovereignty of the people over their financial system. The people of each nation must enjoy the power to buy as much as their country can produce.

"They must produce more than they need of some commodities to trade for the things they cannot produce. Between nations there must be an actual balance of trade.

"That is our international order. It depends upon true political and economic democracy within each unit. It involves the restoration of individual freedom rather than the surrender of national sovereignty.

"There are two grand saboteurs in this Canada. One says we can win the war with money taxed, borrowed and begged from our people. The other says we can win the peace by giving up our sovereign power to an international authority.

"Unintentionally or otherwise... they are both diabolically evil."

—"Today and Tomorrow" (Alberta).

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.: MU2834.

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Please forward me the "New Times" for

Months, beginning with issue dated,..... 19...

I enclose ^{cheque} postal note for the sum of.....
money order

Name.....

Full Postal Address

Date

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.
The subscription rate to the "New Times" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/8 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months. Post-free.

The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 6.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1940.

No. 43.

THE NONSENSE AT CANBERRA

Since the final Federal election results, the electors of this country have been treated to the most astounding example of party intrigue. The party managers have been working hard behind closed doors to formulate some arrangement, which would give some semblance of stable government.

Conference after conference met, only to adjourn. One of the highlights of these proceedings occurred when Mr. Curtin solemnly read out portion of his policy speech to Mr. Menzies and his colleagues, after which Mr. Menzies asked for an adjournment in order that he might study this speech more closely!

The outstanding omission from all this discussion was any consideration of **the electors' policy**; however, seeing that the electors have not yet displayed sufficient interest in their own destinies to formulate and demand a policy on a non-party basis, Members of Parliament can hardly be expected to be mind readers. In the absence of any demands by the electors they carry on as they please,

The attitude of the Australian Labor Party has been most deplorable. After a lot of talk, an agreement has been reached to form an Advisory War Council with the Government party and the Opposition equally represented. Most of the comment, which has appeared so far in connection with this War Council, has been undiluted nonsense; and we consider the following statement made by Mr. Curtin as the greatest nonsense of all:

"I regard the decision as an historic one, and of the greatest significance, as showing the unalterable determination of the Australian people and of all political parties to do their utmost in a war in which our very existence is at stake."

If Mr. Curtin or anyone else can inform us how the decision to form a War Council by party managers at Canberra had anything to do with the "unalterable determination of the Australian people" we would be most interested to hear about it.

All this discussion concerning administration of the nation's effort is not going to get this nation out of the present chaos. What is wanted is a clear-cut expression of policy by the people; a policy of Government control of finance in order that, not only can we make a greater maximum effort, but, that the war will be won for the people and not for the financiers. War Council or no War Council, the real task is still ahead of the Australian people. Public opinion must be aroused on the one vital issue of finance.

Eric Butler to Give Three Special Lectures

STARTING NEXT TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 8p.m

Christian Club Lounge, 8th Floor, Albany Court, Collins-street.

Arrangements have been made for Mr. Eric Butler to give three special weekly lectures — starting from next Tuesday night—on the history, philosophy and application of democratic government.

All supporters are urged to attend in order that these lectures will get the support they warrant. Discussion and questions will be encouraged in order that supporters will become thoroughly conversant with every aspect of the subject. Mr. Butler will take as his title for next week:

"THE BASIS AND HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT."



Report of the Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in Canada

After two and a half years' work the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in Canada has produced a report that runs into eighteen volumes, including eleven volumes of detailed financial statistics.

The Commission was first under the chairmanship of the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, who had to relinquish the post on account of ill health, when most of the public hearings had been taken. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Sirois. Dr. Sirois comes from Quebec, and is professor and secretary of the faculty of Law at Laval University as well as director of several financial organisations and leading business concerns in Quebec.

It will be remembered that the Alberta Government decided not to appear before the commission or submit a brief to it, but to present a report on the situation on its own account. It was then that "The Case for Alberta" was compiled.

The "Edmonton Journal" of May 16, 1940, gives the following summary of the chief recommendations in the report:

"1. Assumption by the dominion of the maintenance of unemployed employable and their dependants.

"2. Assistance to agriculture at times of depression in the form of operating cost advances, with the dominion assuming direct administration and financial responsibility,

"3. Continued administration by provinces of non-contributory old age pensions without further financial help from the dominion. If a contributory system is adopted later, control to be under the dominion.

"4. Transfer of provincial debts totalling 2,300,000,000 dollars to the dominion, provinces to pay to the dominion the interest it now receives from investments, so that the dominion should not assume liability for a debt represented by a self-liquidating asset, such as public utilities, retained by a province.

"5. Surrender by the provinces of their income, corporation and succession duties taxes, leaving this field exclusively to the dominion. The dominion to pay to the province 10 per cent, of the corporate income derived from exploitation of the province's mineral wealth.

"6. Surrender by the provinces of their existing per capita subsidies from the dominion.

"7. Provision for each province of a normal Canadian standard of services with taxation of normal severity through the payment of national adjustment grants by the dominion to the province as war-

ranted, such grants to be irreducible, but subject to re-appraisal every five years. Special grants to be paid provinces affected by emergencies.

"8. Establishment of a small permanent commission assisted by a technical staff to advise upon requests for new or increased grants and to re-appraise the system every five years.

"9. Suggestion that the provinces might deal with municipal debts as the commission recommends for provincial debts, facilitating much-needed reforms in municipal financial structure,

"10. Constitutional power for the dominion to implement international conventions on labour matters.

"11. Concurrent legislative powers for the dominion and provinces to deal with the marketing of natural products. Elastic provision for the delegation of provincial powers to the dominion, and vice versa, when desirable.

"12. A national unemployment insurance scheme and national employment service, both in the hands of the dominion.

"13. A national review of freight rate structure with co-operation between the dominion and provinces in control over transportation.

"14. One court of appeal for the three prairie provinces and one for the Maritimes. Merger of Prairie Provinces and of Maritimes held of small gain, even if possible.

"15. Regular conferences on dominion-provincial relations plus a permanent secretariat at Ottawa as a clearing house for inter-governmental problems.

"16. Broadening of income-tax base, increasing the burden on the lower and middle brackets, and increasing succession duties Progressive elimination of the sales tax.

"17. Amendments to the British North America Act where necessary, to give effect to these reforms."

* * *

The Commission denies that adoption of their recommendations would lead to any further measure either of centralisation or decentralisation. A study of their recommendations for the shift in power for taxation and control of labour does not confirm this.

Canadians are being invited to sell their local sovereignty for a "security" that under present conditions can only be illusory.

question of 'where is the money to come from' with the totalitarian nations. The necessary foreign credits and internal monetary arrangements were provided to ensure they prepared thoroughly for the war.

"He said that the British Empire, burdened with debts and taxation from the last war, could not enter upon a large scale rearmament programme, and those in control of the world's monetary system saw to it that, whatever happened, those systems remained unchanged, while Russia, Germany and Italy created tremendous war machines.

"Mr. Byrne expressed confidence in the ability of the Allies to win, but suggested it would be rank folly for them to hurl themselves against the totalitarian aggressors with the chains of a restricting monetary system sabotaging their effort."

L. D. Byrne in British Columbia

The "Vancouver Sun" of June 12, 1940, prints the following:—

"L. D. Byrne, Social Credit Commissioner of Alberta, told the (Vancouver) Rotary Club Tuesday that the definite objective of international money power, as represented by totalitarian nations, is complete domination of the world.

"He declared that standing between world tyranny and humanity are the British Empire and the established democracies. "Therefore, if the international money power hoped to achieve its end, it had to use its power for removal of these two formidable obstacles," he said.

"Mr. Byrne added there is no

OUR FATE AND OUR NATIONAL DEBT

BONDS FOR THE PEOPLE INSTEAD OF THE BANKS

(A Letter to the Editor from A. J. O'Callaghan)

Sir, —Defending his taxation policy, Mr. Roosevelt, President of U.S.A., said: "Our national debt is, after all, an internal debt, owned not only by the nation, but to the nation. If our children have to pay interest on it, they will pay that interest to themselves."

Certain cute Americans asked in reply: "If the debt is owing to ourselves, why not cancel the whole thing and save the bother of transferring these huge sums from ourselves to ourselves?" Others, well informed, said: "The truth is that all who pay taxes, directly and indirectly, give wealth and power to the few who hold our Government bonds. Our children will have to pay, not to themselves, but to the children of the chosen few."

Today we are reading of the rivalry between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie. The "Age" special correspondent writes: "Every time Mr. Willkie speaks, he says something—but it is generally something which Mr. Roosevelt has said before, and said it better."

Speeches made by bankers, economists and politicians are given widespread press publicity. The great secret behind the creation of money by private bankers and its relation with our National Debt is never explained in the daily press. If we Australians wish to understand and rectify our problems we must seek the right avenue of information and begin our consideration of the debt problem at its source.

When the Treasury is authorised by our Government to raise a loan to finance some National undertaking, particulars are widely advertised, and the people are invited to buy interest-bearing Government bonds. These bonds provide documentary evidence of the Government's obligation to pay a specified sum of money on a specified future date, and to pay half-yearly in the interim, interest on the amount to the holders of the bonds. Similarly, private companies which pay dividends, issue share scrip or certificates to their shareholders. Government bonds yield sure dividends. They are the most valuable securities obtainable because the Government, having the forces of the Crown, all the resources of the nation and that most important factor the sanction of the people behind its laws, guarantees that the money claims of the bondholders shall be honoured at some time in the future by the production of goods by the people.

The question is: "Who holds these bonds?" Only a few fortunate individuals in the community possess idle cash with which they could buy bonds. A further few, assisted with bank overdrafts (bank credit) are encouraged to apply for their quota, but Government accounts show that a large percentage of the bonds is acquired by private banks and insurance companies. By making book entries, the private banks create financial credit against the NATIONAL wealth. Some of this credit lent to industry reaches the insurance companies through savings, and it is subscribed for Government bonds. Private financial institutions thus acquire most of the debt against the people who pay taxes, directly and indirectly. The many unwittingly give wealth and power to the few who draw interest on the public credit, which belongs to the people. Consideration of the results following a loan raised solely for war purposes in the past will show the taxpayers' plight. After the proceeds of the loan were spent, private debts were, of course, paid. The services of the soldiers were given and the munitions were expended. But a DEBT remained against all the taxpayers and almost wholly in favour of the financier-subscribers, who obtained most of the bonds. The interest must be

paid out of taxes, levied against more or less slender incomes, as the years roll on. Now, the money required to finance our maximum war effort could be supplied to the Government, not as a debt to private financial institutions as at present, but by the Commonwealth Bank, free of debt to any institution, for the use of the Government. From the money so issued an estimated sum could be set aside to maintain a constant price level—i.e., the increased costs of traders, such as higher freights and insurance rates arising from war conditions, could be met from this Government fund. As there would not then be any excuse for retailers to increase their prices, inflation could be definitely avoided. Any further sum needed for the payment of war expenditure accounts could then be made available to the Government without a heavy interest hill attached to it.

Having prevented the private financiers from purloining the title deeds (i.e., interest-bearing Government bonds) to our National wealth at the expense of the people (all who pay direct and indirect taxes), legalised robbery in the form of savage taxation to provide for an inflated interest bill would be eliminated. But that is not the matter of primary importance. It is the ownership of the public credit, which would no longer be in the hands of the private institutions. Should the Government decide to discontinue the issue of bonds as previously, ownership would be transferred to a bureaucracy of planners. This is the fate we have to fear. Unquestionably, the ownership of the public credit belongs to the people, and before they can get the results they want, their control of the public credit is one of paramount importance.

Social creditors have found from years of experience that the strategic advice given by Major C. H. Douglas has always been unsurpassable, and, when followed, it has brought us unity and success. In addition to our demands for the elimination of taxation on individuals, we are advised to insistently demand that the war be financed by the issue of interest-bearing Government bonds to the people in return for the lower taxes which they would temporarily have to pay. "These tax bonds, after all," wrote Mr. John Mitchell, "are, in essence, a debt of institutions to individuals, instead of individuals to the institutions."

Let the electors only once find in their own hands tangible evidence of their share in the public credit, and the matter of public sanction will be settled at once and for all. The policy is one for results, based on a simple demand. Out of action comes unity. United action means strength. Divided, we are weak and helpless.

I feel that a surprisingly large numbers of good people amongst your readers are ready to make the effort to acquire the will power needed to set out on this new course. What are we waiting for? Con-

ABOUT ALUMINIUM

The following is from the "News Review" of July 18: —

"When Lord Beaverbrook appealed to the housewives of Britain to give their aluminium pots and pans to the nation, the aeroplane manufacturers got a good supply of raw materials, the housewives got a chance to demonstrate their patriotism, the Aircraft Production Minister got the kudos for a good idea, and the cartoonists got a wonderful subject to work on. Everybody seemed happy.

"On the first day of the appeal the Ministry of Aircraft Production received a hundred tons of aluminium. From London came 15 tons, Manchester sent 10, Liverpool 12, Newcastle 7, and Scotland 15. An official of the Women's Voluntary Services said enthusiastically: "The reply has been incredible."

"Lord Beaverbrook's own "Daily Express" boosted the campaign wholeheartedly; every issue carried splash stories telling how British housewives were gladly sacrificing their kitchenware.

"But very soon the dread word Muddle began to appear. Housewives, having sacrificed the aluminium articles, which — because of the armament race — had cost them such pretty pennies, began to wonder why the shops were still well stocked with new aluminium goods.

"Official answer was that these new goods would cost five or six times their aluminium value. The Treasury did not deem it necessary to secure all the aluminium in the country at any cost.

"In answer to some of the criticisms, Lord Beaverbrook himself wrote a letter to the "Times" He pointed out that his department did not want scrap aluminium, as it consisted for the most part of inferior quality metal which could not be used to make aircraft. If, however, scrap merchants cared to sort out rolled aluminium and send it along, 'we shall be glad to use it.' . . .

"While the branch offices of the Women's Voluntary Services organisation, which was responsible for the collection of the aluminium, were stacked so high with

the housewives' gifts that the executives could scarcely move, many scrap metal merchants were bewildered by the appeal.

"A merchant in the Old Kent Road sent Lord Beaverbrook this telegram (to which he got no reply): 'cannot understand your appeal for aluminium scrap. All scrap merchants have large stocks, for which there is no demand. We have 100 tons. Advise you to refer to June scrap aluminium stocks, Aluminium Control, Shrewsbury.'

"While fishermen and golfers were handing over their paltry stocks of aluminium in the shape of fly-boxes, rod cases, landing-net frames, golf club heads, and shooting-sticks, far vaster supplies of aluminium remained untouched. A large quantity of the metal, which could be changed for steel, remained as overhead electricity distribution mains' conductors. Even the vast funnels of the Cunard White Star liner, Mauretania, made of aluminium, were untouched.

"Much was made of a present to Lord Beaverbrook from British Overseas Airways Corporation; the unwieldy old air-liner, Heracles, had been blown across an aerodrome and damaged beyond repair, so aluminium parts were handed over to the Ministry. They consisted of control wheels, chairs, throttle control parts and a few other odds and ends.

"Questions were also being asked as to why it was necessary in any case for Lord Beaverbrook to ask for aluminium. The soil of Britain is rich in bauxite, from which aluminium is obtained, yet has not been exploited.

"Commentators, pointing out that Germany has no difficulty in getting aluminium, found it interesting to recall that right up to the eve of the present war l'Humanite,' the French Communist daily, was conducting a fierce campaign to prevent the export of French bauxite ore to Germany and Italy through the operation of the Alliance Aluminium Company.

"Vice-president of this company is the Hon. George Cunliffe, aluminium controller at the Ministry of Supply."

'ELECTIONS OVER—WHAT NOW?'

Distribute This Brochure

In our issue of September 27, Mr. Eric D. Butler dealt at length with the general political situation under the title, "Elections Over—What Now?" We believe this article to be one of the best summaries of political strategy to appear in this country; an opinion, which has been supported by many letters of congratulation from all over Australia. This compliment and suggestion was received from the Campaign Director of the N.S.W. Division of The Electoral Campaign: "My colleagues join with me in extending to you our heartiest congratulations and commendation on your article, 'Elections Over—What Now?' We consider this to be a masterly presentation of vital fac-

tors, and probably the finest article that has yet appeared in any paper in this country. It seems a great pity that this should not be reprinted as a special circular or leaflet and given the widest possible circulation . . . throughout Australia and New Zealand with all speed."

We have had the article reprinted in brochure form. Not only do we ask readers to give it the widest possible distribution; we urge them to study the implications and ideas outlined therein for their own benefit.

Supplies are obtainable at 6d per dozen, post-free. Send your order NOW to The "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Supporters of the Policy

Advocated by

DR. JOHN DALE

during the Federal Elections are invited to meet at the Supper Room, Camberwell Town Hall, 8 p.m. Wednesday, October 30.

—Advt.

tinuation of the present debt and taxation policy will sail us directly into economic stagnation and disaster. No future Government will take effective steps to avoid it until political democracy is functioning in each electorate. This can be achieved only by the action of intelligent electors who recognise the shortest road, which leads us to where we want to go. The fault is in ourselves if we fail to conquer our fate. —Yours, etc.,

A. J. O'CALLAGHAN.
Coburg, Vic.

"W.A. WHEATGROWER" ON DROUGHT RELIEF

The following is portion of the editorial in the "West Australian Wheat-grower" of October 17:

We have the announcement by the Minister for Commerce that £950,000 of a £1,000,000 loan approved by the Federal Government is to be distributed among the various States for urgent drought relief, and that this State's portion is to be £250,000 (an amount of approximately £30 per fanner in this State).

According to the Minister's statement this loan is repayable to the Federal Government by the State Government in four equal annual instalments, plus portion of the interest (the other portion to be borne by the Federal Government).

A pertinent question, which immediately comes to our mind, is whether the State Government is going to make a gift of this £250,000 to the farmer. It appears not, as the State Premier (Mr. J. C. Willcock) has protested to the Federal Government against the "inequitable and unfair" conditions attached to the advance, and stating that his Government could not and did not undertake to accept full responsibility for repayment.

Another query is what is the rate of interest to be paid by the State and Commonwealth Governments

We presume the immediate purposes of this loan are to purchase feed for starving stock and so save this war-winning asset. This should be a national undertaking and the question of interest or repayment of principal should not arise, and it

would not arise if the Federal Government permitted the Commonwealth Bank to function as its founder intended it should. This money, if the Commonwealth Government so liked, could be issued both interest and debt free, according to the Chairman of the Banking Commission (Mr. Justice Napier) whose interpretation of Section 504 of that Commission's report is as follows:—

"This statement means that the Commonwealth Bank can make money available to governments or to others on such terms as it chooses, even by way of a loan without interest, or even without requiring either interest or repayment of principal."

Why appoint commissions at considerable cost to the people of Australia if such commission's recommendations are to be disregarded?

As a sop we are given to understand that no limit has been fixed by the Commonwealth Government to the assistance, which will be made available for drought purposes.

Again, if it is not the intention of governments to make this a gift to the farmer, it is a case of leaving a further trail of unpayable debts. It is useless placing a further burden on an industry which, according to another Federal Royal Commission, owes over £150,000,000, exclusive of the millions of pounds invested by wheat farmers themselves in their own farms.

COMEDY OF ERRORS

President Roosevelt's "Five Essentials of Peace"

By ARTHUR BRENTON. Condensed from "Reality" (England).

... President Roosevelt's "Five Essentials of Peace" are as follow: "Freedom—(1) from Fear, (2) of Information, (3) of Religion, (4) of Expression, (5) from Want."

In his context these essentials imply (1) disarmament, (2) uncensored news, (4) personal freedom to express opinions so long as the person (s) "does not advocate the overthrow of his Government", (5) "removal of cultural and commercial barriers between nations." Of (3) Religion, he only remarks that its freedom is "maintained fairly well under the Democracies, but not in countries under other systems."

Notice the order in which he places these essentials. First, four, which are spiritual, and, then, one that is natural. He thus inverts St. Paul's doctrine, and at the same time ignores the elements of scientific truth and common sense. He is like a person who should say: "Let us assemble the gas and then build the balloon round it." Further, not only does he place "Want" last, but names two devices for removing it, which are irrelevant to its cause. Finally, of these two devices, he places the less relevant first. Cultural barriers between nations, if you please, must come down before commercial barriers. It is difficult to know what cultural "barriers" are, except imaginary lines of demarcation. In that case you can't possibly make these "barriers" disappear, unless—and note this—you reduce all cultures to one culture. This, I am quite sure, is not the President's conscious aim, but I am equally sure that it is inherent in his general philosophy. In other words, a world-

wide coalescence of sterilised cultures is the logical end of the high-financial policy of which he, and all other political rulers, are the instruments. Let us hope that he will become aware of this as the chastening events of this wicked war continue to unfold themselves.

With regard to the incidence of commercial barriers on a people's access to the means of life, surely the President must realise the significance of the fact that the longest bread-lines have appeared in his own United States, where, throughout its vast area, there is not half-an-inch of "commercial barrier." Evidently freedom of trade and freedom from want have no perceptible relationship. Much nearer the mark would the President have been if he had spoken of currency-barriers, or exchange-barriers—though still not on the mark. For even these are makeshift devices to correct the consequences of an incorrect system of national cost accounting...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Miss L. Hubner, after a long and severe illness. Her work among us in South Australia for the cause, which was so dear to her, will long be remembered, for she was one of our doughtiest and most fearless fighters. She would penetrate with her propaganda where others feared to go, carrying the war right into the enemy's camp—and usually came back triumphant. She cared little for conventions, nor was ever afraid to speak out boldly for what she knew to be right. Such character is rare, and we can little afford to lose her. Our sympathy is with her mother at this time. Miss Hubner came of one of the oldest pioneer families in South Australia. Members, please keep in mind Saturday evening, November 2 the date of our next monthly meeting. There will be a short business session at 7.45, followed by the more informal meeting, and, of course, supper.

In view of the fact that a resolution, similar to the one passed by the South Australian House of Assembly, on the motion of Mr. MacGillivray, advocating the use of the national credit "in the interest of defence, the primary industries and the general welfare of the people of Australia" has now been passed by the Queensland Government, making, with Tasmania, and Western Australia, four States out of seven, a letter has been drafted and duplicated on good paper for the use of members and others to send to their Federal members of Parliament, and copies may be had on application to headquarters. These may either serve as a model for members to write their own individual letter (which is by far the best), or may be had in any quantity for distribution—2 for 1d, which is less than actual cost), or in larger quantities at a cheaper rate.

The fund for the letter-box leaflet campaign (vide last week's South Australian notes—has now been started, and we await with pleasant

anticipation the rolling-in of the small (or large) contributions to get this going, as well as the offers of help in distributing the leaflets. If each person would take a handful to distribute in his or her own neighbourhood, there would be little difficulty in spreading them abroad. These leaflets are for the purpose of creating the enquiring mind—a necessary preliminary to a more intensive campaign for "Victory Without Debt."

Riverina Convention

Committee and association meetings at Binya, Ardlethan, Tallimba, West Wyalong, Grenfell, and other Riverina centres last week decided to recommend to the central executive that the next convention be postponed from the proposed date of November 24.

December 15 or 22 were recommended as alternative dates, and supporters and branches in Riverina and surrounding districts are requested to communicate immediately with the secretary or president of the Riverina Monetary Reform Council (Mr. Jack Washington, Leeton; and Mr. J. A. McKenzie Yenda), expressing their opinion.

Representatives are being invited from the adjacent country electorates of Darling, Calare, Gwydir, Macquarie, Hume, Indi, Bendigo and Wimmera, all of which are expected to co-operate in establishing a permanent organisation directed at the parliamentary representatives concerned.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The membership fee decided upon by the August convention was 2/- per annum, of which 1/- is retained by established local associations. Books of 10 receipts are being prepared by the central executive and issued to local committees and approved members with a view to obtaining a financial membership of 2,000 before the next convention, and 5,000 within six months, as a basis.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY TO BE BOLSHEVISED?

After the reams of material which have been appearing in the daily press about the tremendous war effort being made in America, the following news item from the Melbourne "Herald" of October 22, must have given many people rather a shock:

"ARMS LAG IN AMERICA

BRITAIN ANXIOUS

(The Herald Special Service)

NEW YORK, Monday. —British officials in the United States are deeply concerned at the slow development of America's armament production, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Post.

They are now convinced that sufficient aid for Britain will not be forthcoming quickly enough unless the whole American programme is speeded up through drastic Governmental powers such as would be available if the President declared a state of national emergency.

The British Ambassador (Lord Lothian) carried this information to London.

The U.S. Administration probably will be strongly urged, after the election, to seek added powers, which are regarded as necessary to enable the United States to com-

pensate for Nazi superiority in armament production.

It is pointed out that supplies of planes for Britain are still much below requirements, while the production of tanks is lagging.

Thus, the British are apprehensive lest America should make the same mistakes as England did in the first nine months of the war.

The correspondent adds that the construction of a two-ocean navy cannot be expected to proceed according to schedule, because of the serious shortage in armour-plate production. The Navy Department says that the plate production capacity required will not be available before 1942."

(Our emphasis.)

Apparently, private enterprise in America is being seriously hampered by private finance. It is a clever strategy: Discredit private enterprise by financial domination and then there is a good excuse for more Government control—i.e., socialism by private finance.

HEAR

Dr. JOHN DALE

Melbourne Forum,
Unitarian Church,
Cathedral Place,
East Melbourne

Next Sunday, 27th,
3.30 p.m.

Subject—

"CONSTRUCTION-NOW"

Social Credit Movement of South Australia

The monthly meeting of the Movement will be held at the A.N.A. Buildings, Flinders-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, October 31, at 8 p.m.

After the business of the meeting, an address will be given by Mr. I. T. Ives.

The social credit instruction class meets every Thursday (except the last Thursday in the month), at No. 17, Waymouth-street, at 8 p.m.

The class is open to all comers, and a collection is taken up for the hire of the hall.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prof. Murdoch on the Spot

If Professor Murdoch has not recently lost the sense of humour so often evident in his writings, he would find no little amusement in a perusal of the would-be vitriolic criticism of himself, which appeared in your last issue. Its mandatory tone should surely remind him of the "tawse" and strict discipline of school days in "Caledonia, stern and wild." Although his self-appointed mentor has "had occasion before to comment . . ." the reckless Professor continues to offend, and so Mr. McKellar now feels "impelled to bring him before the bar of plain common sense." Having disregarded previous warnings from high authority, the erring Professor has now only himself to blame for what is coming his way. When, some years ago, a big British warship was in Hobson's Bay, a midget ferry steamer, the Rosny to wit, had the temerity to ram her. The warship was not injured, and apparently ignorant of the attack, but the ferryboat considerably damaged itself.

The subsequent explanation—derangement of the steering gear—would, perhaps, cover much more than ferryboat vagaries.

Our critic's attack on the Professor lacks little in the way of insult and vindictiveness. Professor Murdoch, we are informed, "slithers," is given to "evasion," "dissimulation," "casuistry"; is a renegade to the cause he once upheld, and so forth.

Altogether, the ebullition is a story example of the kind of spiteful criticism that reflects dis-

credit on critic rather than the person criticised, and which it would be better to entirely ignore; but—in this case—for two cogent considerations. The first is, that if this attack were allowed to pass unchallenged, it might reasonably be assumed that readers of the "New Times" concurred with the views expressed. The second is, that Mr. McKellar alludes to Professor Murdoch as "our one-time social creditor," and if it be true that the Professor has seen fit to change his views on this matter, it would undoubtedly do harm to the cause of monetary reform. While abuse is freely showered on Professor Murdoch, his critic adduces no proof in support of the latter charge.

In a press article written some months ago, the Professor emphatically reiterated his belief in the necessity for reform in the monetary system, and in other articles, and in broadcasts over the air, has scathingly denounced crooks, money monopolists, and oppressors of his fellow-men, whoever and wherever they may be. If he chooses to write "well-paid articles for the press," that surely, is his own business. Certainly, the "Herald" did not engage his services to write in favour of social credit, and if he did, they would not be published in its columns.

That Professor Murdoch, as stated by his critic, is an unbeliever in Christianity, will be news to many, for perusal of his writings conveys the conviction that, in all essential points, the opposite is the case. If Professor Murdoch differentiates between Christianity and some creeds and practices of "Churchianity," he is not singular by any means. The

Pharisees appear to have been conscientious and painstaking CHURCHMEN. The critic appears to get nowhere when he complains that Professor Murdoch's words seem to be "mostly greased." Should not the blame for this be looked for elsewhere? Many indifferent prospectors let gold slip away and retain only the dirt, while other seekers reverse this process.

On the question as to the issues for which we are fighting, Mr. McKellar unwittingly pays tribute to Professor Murdoch's perspicacity.

He states: "Professor Murdoch says, 'I have never mentioned that we are fighting for Christianity—never once.'" Lord Halifax says, "We march together in this crusade for Christianity." He (Mr. McKellar) then asks, "Which is right?" Very well then, let us bring this question "before the bar of common sense." Do not the British fighting forces include, amongst others, Mahomedans, Buddhists, Jews and Rationalists. Would any careful controversialist be so foolish as to assert that these non-Christians are really fighting for Christianity?

Let "plain common sense" and truth supply the answer.

Is it not the fact that the allied British forces are fighting for freedom—freedom to practise the religion and the way of life they believe in, as against brute force, tyranny, and moral and intellectual regimentation. Space considerations preclude the dealing in detail with this critic's rambling effusion, but before bringing this to a close, it is desired to draw the attention of readers to a venomous suggestion that does little credit to its author.

He states: "Whether, indeed, he (Professor Murdoch) is really a 'decent bloke' in accepting payment for his effort in the war, instead of making a sacrifice . . . I shall not decide." "It is, however, an easy matter, seemingly, to sit in a comfortable study . . . while others go through the burning fiery furnace." The plain, unmistakable implication embodied in this paragraph is that Professor Murdoch (who is well past the military service age) is a shirker. Such a scurrilous suggestion is surely unworthy of a scrupulous controversialist, or, indeed, of anyone who desires to be esteemed by his fellow men as a "decent bloke."—Yours, etc,

"FAIR PLAY."

Sandringham.

MENZIES IN 1933

Sir,—Looking through some old copies of the "New Economics" (now out of print), I came across the following quotation in the issue dated September 1, 1933. Under the heading, "Why Elect Parliament?" "Victorian Attorney-General's Admission," we read: "Addressing a gathering of members of the Southern Fruit growers' Association at Box Hill, Victoria, recently, Mr. R. G. Menzies, Attorney-General, said: Five years ago Victoria entered into the financial agreement with the Commonwealth and the other States, with the result that the financial policy of the State is controlled by the Loan Council. Money cannot be borrowed without the permission of that Council, which is THE governing body of Australia today. A State Treasurer, whether he be C.P., L.P., or U.A.P., was told by that Council what the deficit was to be, and if the amount was exceeded, Government cheques would be dishonoured. Therefore, whatever the Government would like to do, the first brick wall it encountered was the fixation of the deficit by the Loan Council."

If that was a true statement in 1933, is it still true in

1940, that "money cannot be borrowed without the permission of the Loan Council, which is THE governing body of Australia today"? and, if so, why has "Australia" just been through the farce of an election? "Why Elect Parliament? Again, when elected (ostensibly), why does "Parliament" have to "borrow" its own money? and why, in the name of sanity, does "Parliament," which, we are told, is "supreme," have to ask "permission" from anyone to "borrow" its own money? Has not "Parliament," and/or "THE governing body of Australia" ever heard of the now historical figures, 92 (of the "Constitution") 504, 516, etc. (Monetary Commission's Report?) which "the dogs bark" (perhaps there are not enough "dogs"?), so "The caravan passes on."

Most of us, when we record our vote, fondly imagine we are electing representatives of "THE governing body of Australia," which we foolishly think, is (or will be), the Government, and NOT the Loan Council. To a simple person, this seems very puzzling. Perhaps Mr. R. G. Menzies will explain the situation "over the air" for us? (It is a politician's prerogative to explain!) and, probably, the explanation might also give us the answer to a question in a recent "New Times," "And Why Haven't We Sufficient Money?" Readers are requested to ask Mr. Menzies why the Government does not start and demolish a few "brick walls?"—Yours, etc.,

F. ROBINSON.

Bentleigh, Vic.

Science Marches On

Sir,—In the latest technical journals to hand I have found some further interesting confirmation of your article, "Science Marches On" in October 11 issue: "The next problem was the isolation of U.235 in larger quantities. Based on suggestions by Professors W. H. Gurry, of Harvard, and Lars Osnager, of Yale, a new apparatus was designed by Professor Krasyn-Ergen, of Stockholm, which greatly accelerated the isolation process. Production, nevertheless, is still at a very low rate, and it will probably be necessary to use a very large number of independent units in order to effect a production of adequate dimensions for practical utilisation purposes. The fact that uranium is radioactive also introduces a difficulty, as it may be necessary to use heavy lead protective shields, as in the case of radium."—Yours etc.,

"BILL."

Box Hill, Vic.

U.E.A. NOTES

Lectures.—An interesting lecture was given on Tuesday last by Mr. R. Gardner on the activities of the Boys' and Girls' Opportunity Club. The speaker indicated that, in conjunction with youth salvage, education of adults through the boys and girls was an essential part of the work. The organisation has developed propaganda media in the form of a journal and radio sessions, through which social evils are brought before the public; such activities are deeply appreciated by the U.E.A., who look forward to greater co-operation between the respective bodies in the future. Next Tuesday, Mr. E. D. Butler will give the first of three consecutive lectures on fundamentals of the electoral campaign.

Petrol Rationing Campaign.

Direction forms to members as published previously are available on this issue. Supporters are urged to see that an adequate number of these are sent to their Federal member before Parliament meets. They are available from the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne—price, 1/6 per 100.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN

MR. MUTTON, M.L.A. FOR COBURG

On present indications, Coburg electors look like having real democratic representation in the State Parliament in the person of Mr. C. Mutton. He has made it quite clear that he is fully aware of the fact that he was elected by the people of Coburg to represent them in Parliament, in defiance of party juntas and selection committees, and that he is responsible to the electors of Coburg and to NOBODY ELSE.

Already he is arranging the first quarterly public meeting of his constituents, at which he will give an account of his stewardship and also relate some of his experiences in the House. He has also expressed his intention of asking for instructions from his employers (the electors of Coburg) as to what they want him to do.

This is a real step in the right direction, and offers an opportunity to the people of Coburg to show whether they WANT real democracy or not. Their representative has stated that he is prepared to do his part and represent their expressed wishes in Parliament. It is now the responsibility of the electors to EXPRESS their wishes and instruct their member accordingly. If they fail to do so, then it is useless blaming their representative if he proceeds to do what HE thinks is good for them regardless of whether they like it or not. The question then arises: What do they want Mr. Mutton to do, and how will they express their desires? Firstly, the people of Coburg will be well advised to confine their demands to ONE THING AT A TIME, to avoid confusion. There is a simple way in which a representative such as Mr. Mutton can ascertain the wishes of his electors, particularly in Coburg, where a splendid local paper circulates gratis. It is to publish in that paper a brief account of the pros, and cons, of the matter upon which he requires the expressed will of his electors, such as a Bill to come before the House, or

any matter of public interest, together with a form to be returned to the member with the name and address of the elector and indicating whether the elector desires him to support or oppose the matter outlined. By this means, the member would obtain the expressed wishes of the majority of his INFORMED electors, and would face the House armed with this greatest of all authorities, secure in the knowledge that the people who elected him were standing behind him, no longer concerned by the cheap jibes and sneers such as Mr. Mutton was subjected to when he spoke in the House recently on the question of a full investigation into the finding of oil in Victoria for the purpose of a greater war effort.

As an uninformed democracy is little better than a rabble, the foregoing would provide an excellent way of not only ascertaining the will of the people, but would build up an informed democracy. Once having become fully informed, the electors would soon learn to take the initiative in formulating the policy they desired their representative to implement. Will the electors of Coburg accept this opportunity?

Walter Murdoch Wants a Fuehrer

(Continued from page 1)

our visit to the polling booth last Saturday was a joke — the worst kind of joke, the compulsory kind.

"We are so used to thinking of democracy as government of the people by the people for the people that we are apt to forget the important fact, that without leadership there can be no government by the people. A people without a leader; sheep without a shepherd. We tell one another that we do not want, and will not have, a Fuehrer or a Duce—each of which ill-smelling words means, translated into English, "Leader." We do not in the least object to the Germans for having a leader; we all need one. We do not object to Herr Hitler for being a leader; the reason we would object to having a Hitler of our own is precisely because he is not a leader at all, but a driver. Signer Mussolini is not really a Duce; if he had been, Italy would not be at war. He is not a leader, but a boss. Democracy will not be driven, will not be bossed; but it will be led, and in fact, it cries out for leadership.

"As with an army, so with a nation; its destiny is shaped by the quality of its leaders just as much as by the quality of its common people, like you and me. The purpose of these disjointed remarks is . . . to condemn and impugn and utterly deny the popular notion that the job of a democratic leader is simply to carry out the will of his sovereign lord, the people. . . . It is not true that he is there to do what the nation wants done; if he is content to do that, he may be an admirable executive officer, but he is no leader. Often, a democracy does not know what it wants; often what it wants is not what it ought to want; to give it what it wanted might be like giving a dyspeptic child the jam tarts it clamours for. The real leader has a conscience of his own, which he will not suppress at the bidding of the crowd. His task is to persuade the nation to want what his conscience tells him it ought to want. He speaks and acts for the better self of the nation, of its intelligence, its sanity, its sense of justice, its courage and energy and determination.

"There was an instant and bone-deep change in the whole frame of Britain when Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Chamberlain. The British democracy felt

that here at last was the leader it needed; and hope was re-awakened."

* * *

Well, there you are! We certainly know where Professor Murdoch stands.

It seems that Mr. Menzies must be what we want after all! Or rather, what we SHOULD want!

Seriously, though, it simply doesn't make sense to us. "Democratic leadership," as we have pointed out before, is a contradiction in terms. We can see no fundamental difference between political leadership and political dictatorship — only a difference in degree. Hitler forces the people to follow HIS policy. Walter Murdoch's "democratic leader" would "persuade" the people—presumably by "national hook-ups," "Kooyong blitzkriegs" and the daily press — to follow HIS policy. Australians—despite their alleged sheepishness and dyspeptic childishness—are beginning to see that point.

"The King Reigns, Parliament Governs ... But Money Rules!"

(Continued from page 1.)

You will be told, of course, that it can't be done—that the Government cannot control banking. That it isn't sound finance—that you would lose your savings that it would lead to inflation. IT CAN BE DONE

Well, aren't you sick of "sound" finance that says you can't eat because there is too much food; and your savings, such as they are, they are represented by things — houses, farms, factories, and tools. Will they disappear? Will the sun stop shining, the rain stop falling, the wool stop growing, the cows stop calving? Will you lose your skill and knowledge? And as for inflation—well half the world is being inflated now by high explosives. Inflation needn't occur if money is issued against real wealth. Believe me, our own economists are quite able to avoid inflation — if they are told to—and to use the monetary system as it should be used, to serve the people—if they are told. They never have been told, but now your representative should be one of those that tells them.

Dictatorship in U.S.A.

In the "Benefactor," a publication printed in Detroit, U.S.A., there appeared recently an article entitled, "Sound Finance," from which the following is taken: —

"During the six years — 1929 to 1935 — through interest indebtedness that the people were unable to meet, financiers in the United States foreclosed on—

More than 200,000 factories.
More than 3,000,000 stores.
More than 3,000,00 farms.
More than 5,000,000 homes.
"They took away more than three hundred billion of dollars (300,000,000 dollars) worth of the American people's real wealth by this swindling game, for which they gave absolutely nothing, and for which they took no part in the actual production thereof.

"And in addition, the people of the United States have been made to sign up for another three hundred billion of dollars of interest-bearing indebtedness.

"The people who produce the wealth must control credit policy if a few financiers are to be prevented from seizing all the produced wealth of the people."

Look at our enemies—look at Germany; at Italy. Why we were told they were bankrupt, broke—still we are told they are broke. But they make full use of their resources—so must we.

We have been hamstrung. Now we must insist that the Government takes control of the money system—issues all new money in the name of the people (the private banks can act as agents and be paid for their work).

We must insist that all our resources are fully used—that what is physically possible is also financially possible.

Mind you, our present Government can do that under the old system, but then, after the war, there will be another enormous debt — to whom? — and huge interest bills — to whom?

No! the only debt after the war should be to the widows and orphans and the maimed—and they can be easily secured of all their physical needs and education from current production after the war. No one else should profit by the

The Family Benefit

In the letter box at my home, I found a neat little card on which was printed in large black type, "The Family Benefit." This interested me at once. "Husband, wife and unmarried children living at home," ran the words in smaller type, "constitute a family." "Sez you," I thought. "Immediately you join and pay 3/- you are entitled to benefit' should it be required." Well, I always was keen on benefits and cherished the idea that I required them, so I read on. "You pay 1/- joining fee and four weekly payments of sixpence in advance, which entitles the entire family as set out below to benefit." I realised from this that the advantages to be enjoyed were not merely for myself, but for the whole of my family. Good. We all needed benefits. "Persons aged between 60 and 65 at date of joining, pay 6d weekly each person and persons between 65 and 70 at date of joining pay 1/- weekly." Neither my wife nor myself were 60 years old, but it seemed rather hard on the old folk. Why should they be penalised in their time of need for greater benefits? Then followed nebulosity. "Special plan for persons over 70." Without further information this was hard to reason out, but, anyhow, it seemed to me that some of our socialist friends were working for their Utopia. I reached the centre of my interest—Benefits. "Complete service to a metropolitan cemetery, hearse, casket (polished), coach, ground, minister of any denomination, advert, notice."

Ye Gods! The shock was almost too much. I nearly died—without the benefits.

As I recovered, there arose in my mind a vista of the new social order. At funerals in the future the grave remarks of friends could be heard. "Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well. He lived and died on good terms with everybody." Even the undertaker would say, "Too true."

—Terence O'Toole.

war—should be richer—should have a greater hold over his fellowmen. Why should he? And our economists can prevent that, too—if we tell them!

For goodness sake, let us try Democracy; let us save democracy.

To do that—to win the war, and the peace we must. . . insist that the Government shall be the real Government, with full power to carry out the will of the people to the physical limit.

"NEW TIMES" SHOPPING GUIDE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS. Their Advertisement Helps Your Paper. Say You Saw It in the "New Times."

ASCOT VALE.
A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount — Repairs and Supplies.

BLACKBURN.
"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS, Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1430.

BOX HILL.
BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.
CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street.
CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.

COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.
FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073
GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX1233.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., op. Gilpin's.
IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes, 82 Main Street. Repairs.

CITY.
BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St.
CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Homemade "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 563 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkery, Separators, Engines.
DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St.
ELECTRO-PLATING.—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work only. W. R. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe St. Melbourne.
MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.
OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F5566.

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

FOOTSCRAY.
BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.
NU-BAKE. Bakers and Pastry cooks, opp. Woolworths. Best bread, 8d large. Down with the profiteer.

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

IVANHOE.
BOOT REPAIRS. J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.
UPHOLSTERER, Blinds and Bedding. Duke's, 11 H'berg Road. Ivan. 626.

KEW.
ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.

C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733.

E. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.

IMPERIAL DAIRY. R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.

MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6455.

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

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

SANDRINGHAM.
A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restring from 7/6
GROCERY, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW1924.

ST. KILDA.
HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street.

SPRINGVALE.
DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave. R.
MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSON.
DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. 'Phone: Wtown 124.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen, 143-151 a Beckett Street, Melbourne, for New Times Limited, McEwan House, Melbourne.