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THE NEWTIMES

Vol. 6, No. 44. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1940.

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

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

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging.

Silence is crime.

—WHITTIER (1807-
1892).

More About Federal Union

Individualism or Collectivism?

By ERIC D BUTLER

Federal Union, hailed by some people as the coming World Order, has been so consistently exposed and opposed in these columns that we have been charged by some of the "progressive" thinkers with being narrow and parochial in our outlook.

Personally, I am opposed to any form of internationalism in political and economic matters for two main reasons: First, because internationalism will destroy the very basis upon which real culture and progress have been founded. Centralisation must inevitably destroy individuality, while democracy would be paralysed. Second, because the steady progress towards an international State has been the result of propaganda and intrigues by the International Banking Ring.

A recent piece of propaganda in favour of Federal Union appears in extracts from the "Industrial Australian and Mining Standard" of October 15. The title of the article is, "Union of Democracies."

AN ATTACK ON NATIONALISM

The article states: "We have been so long accustomed to the idea that nationality is a vital and essential thing, that it is very hard for us to get away from that idea. Yet we have to get away from it unless the world is to be destroyed in a welter of conflicting nationalities. The idea of internationalism has grown steadily in this century. It has been linked on to various ideas, such as international finance, Communism, Socialism and other systems, but the real truth surely is that the great increase in our powers of destruction, the great reduction in the size of the world as it affects human beings, due to transport, and the increased interdependence of trade throughout all countries has forced us to think internationally."

This is a typical example of the specious and woolly thinking of many sincere, but misguided, protagonists of internationalism. I challenge the statement that the world may be destroyed "in a welter of conflicting nationalities." The fundamental cause of the conflict is the fight for markets as a result of "sound finance"—Hitler says that Germany must export or perish. The leaders of many countries have been saying this for years. Hitler is an effect of the present financial tyranny, which keeps nations chronically short of purchasing power. This does not, of course, absolve us from the responsibility of defeating Hitler.

There can be no such things as a conflict between nationalities;

there is a conflict between different groups of individuals. Far too many crimes have been committed against individuals under cover of abstractionism. The totalitarian States have given us a
(Continued on page 5.)

An Open Letter to the Lord Mayor of Melbourne

CR. F. BEAUREPAIRE,
Town Hall, Melbourne, C.I.

Dear Sir,—In the Melbourne press of October 25 appears a report of a speech, which you made at a Melbourne Apex dinner. We were interested in this report, because it stated that you are vitally concerned with post-war planning. It is pleasing to know that we have responsible men in our midst who can look ahead to the problems of the future. However, the report of your address clearly indicates that you, like many others, have failed to get to grips with the real problem confronting this nation—the problem of utilising our manpower and raw materials to the greatest possible extent by the use of a financial system controlled by the Government on behalf of the Australian people. At present, the financial system is controlled by private vested interests to the detriment of the people.

There can be no suggestion that the physical resources of Australia will be depleted as a result of war beyond our shores. There will be no physical reason why disabled returned soldiers should not be given a high standard of living for the rest of their lives. This is a wealthy country.

The report goes on to quote you as saying that the rehabilitation of returned soldiers after the last war had been sadly neglected.

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT BANK CHARTER MOTION STIFLED

The following passages are taken from the House of Commons official report (Editor, P. Cornelius), known as "Hansard." The date and occasion of the words are given above each section, and the speakers' names by the side. The number of columns occupied by the printed report of each section cited is also given. Lack of space imposes a severe limitation on the selection of matter for reproduction.

AUGUST 7
Written Answers
(21 ¾ columns)

Ministry of Supply

CONTROL OF INDUSTRY
(DEFENCE REGULATION 55).

Sir J. Mellor asked the Minister of Supply the number of instances in which he has, under paragraph 55 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, purported to authorise persons appointed by him to carry on existing undertakings as agents for the undertakers; whether any persons so appointed have pledged the credit of the undertakers; and whether he intends to indemnify undertakers against consequential liabilities?

Mr. H. Morrison: "Such action has been taken in respect of 11 undertakings. As regards the last part of the Question, it will not be expected that I should be able to supply information as to the details of the day-to-day transac-

tions which may have been entered into on behalf of the undertakers. Nor can I make any general statement on the subject, as the position of paragraph 4 of Regulation 65 of the Defence (General) Regulations is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government."

Appropriation Bill (117 columns)

Mr. Stokes: "The right hon. Gentleman spoke about American purchases. Again, I did not follow all that he said, but I will call his attention to the fact that since the beginning of the war the prices of American machine tools have gone up by 300 per cent, and it looks as though someone on the other side were making a good thing out of the business . . ."

Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Mossley): "Can the hon. Member tell us the average rise in the cost of English machine tools?"

Mr. Stokes: "My impression is that it is about 50 per cent, but it does vary enormously in the type of the tool. I have not found that machine tools produced in this country have gone up in price nearly as much as I expected they would, having regard to all that has happened since the war started, but they are difficult to get, and one has not been able to make many purchases. Another point that I wish to put forward concerns the sad economic plight of many small businesses of £500 or £600 a year. It seems to merit the attention of the Economic Policy Committee. All up and down the East Coast there are small businessmen, retailers of one sort and another, who are really all "broke." They have plenty of stocks, plenty to sell, but everybody who comes into the shop says, 'No, I must not buy because I have been told not to.' I question very much whether the policy of restricting purchases is as right as people like to believe it is. My question is answered by the bare fact that there are over 800,000 people unemployed. It seems to be thoroughly bad economics to suggest that people must not make purchases if there are both goods and materials available and idle men who could produce more wealth to keep the whole economic system in action. The whole thing is based on a profound misconception of the meaning of money, but I do not want to go into a long dissertation upon what money is. I do not want to start that here."

The Parliamentary
Secretary

(Continued on page 7.)

"THE NEW TIMES."

THIS "AMERICAN" BUSINESS

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in "The Social Crediter"

John Kenneth Hyatt
Counsellor at Law
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York.
16 July 1940.

Major C. H. Douglas,
The Social Crediter,
12 Lord Street, Liverpool.

My dear Major Douglas,

I have been receiving for some months "The Social Crediter," through the courtesy, no doubt, of some kind friend. In these times it is of importance as well as interest to read the views of those in other parts of the world. However, there is so much that is constructive and worthwhile that one cannot permit oneself indefinitely to waste time on that which is not. Therefore, I ask that you discontinue sending me your publication.

It indeed seems deeply regrettable at a time when English-speaking people in all parts of the world should be united in thought at least in the common cause, that you and your associates should be fostering feelings of antagonism, by your unwarranted defamations of the United States, which you have the poor taste to mail to us in this country. Your reference in the June 29th issue to the German-Jew-American Crooks is disgusting, and your remark that in three months (of the last war) Germany was decisively defeated is stupid. If it were true, what depths of degradation and impotence these two great nations have sunk to in twenty-five years!

Very truly yours,
John Kenneth Hyatt.

The letter which is reproduced above seems to me to afford an opportunity to deal faithfully with a matter which I believe to be perhaps more important than any other at the moment. As it was not marked "Private," and, in spite of the form of address, I am not aware of having met Mr. John Kenneth Hyatt, I feel sure he will not object to the publicity thus given to it. I hope that his, to me, unknown benefactor will continue to send him this journal until he has had an opportunity to consider what I am about to say.

In the first place, I quite understand that Mr. Hyatt is annoyed. Regarding him as a typical American -

(of whom I know, and like, hundreds), I should expect him to be annoyed. Obviously I intended him to be annoyed.

Because the point I am endeavouring to make to him, not, it would seem, without success, is that, writing as I am doing at this moment within sound of falling bombs, and only a few miles from where the flower of Europe, and, in my opinion, of the world, is engaged in mutual extermination, it does not really interest me that "English-speaking people in all parts of the world should be united in thought, at least, in the common cause." I don't think the common cause (by which I mean his, and mine, not that of the U.S. or other Government) is going to be furthered by that kind of thought.

Because I think that certain powerful influences in the United States, with confederates in Europe, and particularly in Germany, but not excluding England, are directly responsible for this war, I am equally convinced that it is the business of Mr. Hyatt and those Americans like him, to realise that, while as individuals they would repudiate that accusation, they are responsible for the policy of their Government, and must be judged by it, even if it is inspired from non-representative sources. And my practical objective is to see, to the extent of any small influence I might have, that either the Mr. Hyatts of America shoulder the responsibility for their Government's policy, and modify it, or that as many people as possible in Great Britain and the British Empire should know exactly where that unmodified policy will lead them.

Although it is not the beginning, it is quite convenient to start from Mr. Hyatt's statement that "your remark that in three months (of the last war) Germany was decisively defeated is stupid." Passing over the fact that this is the opinion of all competent military critics, of whom, of course, I cannot claim to be one, I do not think Mr. Hyatt understands what was meant by the statement. Perhaps I may explain it to him.

All German strategy for dealing with a war on two fronts was based on the "Theory of Interior Lines," that, being inside a circle, you can get to a given point on the circumference quicker than if you are outside.

In August 1914, Germany confidently relied on this factor to smash France, and Great Britain's Expeditionary Force, to a timetable, which would enable her to detach her Western Army to deal with the formidable force of Russia on her Eastern Front. When Von Kluck swung right at the Marne, Germany's major strategy collapsed. It was impossible for her to release sufficient men to face a Russian Army of even half the number of men of whom Russia disposed. What really happened in Russia will probably never be fully known. She was most certainly not beaten by German arms. Tannenberg was a massacre, not a battle.

What we do know is:

(a) That Mr. Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador in London, cabled to President Wilson at the outbreak of war, "The British Empire is delivered into our hands," which it certainly would not have been if Germany had been defeated in six months.

(b) That the German Embassy in the United States banked with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and that Kuhn, Loeb did everything in their power to secure the success of Germany by the disruption of Russia. We have Jacob Schiff's own authority for this. We know that Germany quite naturally collaborated in Schiff's plans.

(c) We have the authority of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador to Washington, for the belief that President Wilson, during 1914-15-16, was almost completely controlled by Kuhn, Loeb (i.e., the Schiffs and Warburgs). Unfortunately, (Sir Cecil Spring-Rice died suddenly on his way to England to report further on the matter.

(d) We know that Great Britain and France poured munitions and equipment into Russia, none of which was allowed to reach the Armies, and that the scandal became so flagrant that Lord Kitchener and a specialist staff were deputed to go to Russia to endeavour to straighten matters out, and that the "Hampshire," on which this Mission travelled, was sunk under highly suspicious circumstances.

(e) We know that, as a result of all this, Germany was relieved of the war on two fronts, not by force of arms, but by treachery and the "Dark Forces," a condition of affairs curiously similar to the collapse of Belgium and France in the present war. Germany then began what was, in effect, a new war, which cost millions of French and British lives.

(f) We know that, when Britain, France, and Germany, now balanced so that a quick and decisive victory was impossible, had fought themselves to a standstill, certain terms, by which, inter-alia, Great Britain alone underwrote the cost of the war in gold, and, we strongly suspect, mortgaged control of the so-called Bank of England as security for a payment which never could be made, and which the United States Government knew could never be made, were agreed, and the United States entered, and won the war with comparatively negligible loss, Kuhn, Loeb co-operating. The Balfour Declaration on the Jewish Home produced the well-known American "wisecrack": "We mayn't be a Monarchy, but we made Balfour an Earl, anyway." —

(g) We know that the Warburg family was represented at the Peace Conference, both on the side of Germany and on the side of her military opponents.

(h) We know that the only sane method (i.e., method of war-avoidance) of dealing with Germany at the Peace Conference was to insist that the artificial Bismarckian Reich should be broken up, and that Germany should revert to the largely independent States of which she is naturally and culturally composed. But that the whole weight of the United States was thrown against this policy, and the League of Nations, the misbegotten child of Jewish centralisation, was foisted on an unwilling and exhausted Europe, disowned by its progenitors, and left to be a convenient centre for financial and political intrigue.

(i) We know that, in association with the "Bank of England," British policy has been dragged at the tail of Wall and Pine Streets since 1917 with catastrophic results. Every attempt at rational reform, or even normal progress, has been blocked by reactionary Finance. The attempted return to the Gold Standard in 1925, under trans-Atlantic pressure, was one instance, and the cool transfer of a loss of £42,000,000, advanced by the "Bank of England" to the Credit Anstalt et al., to the Exchange Equalisation Account (i.e., the British taxpayer) was another. The grinding and unnecessary taxation on a scale unequalled outside Great Britain is another.

Had we been allowed to use the artificial depression of 1928-33 to build up our air strength, there would have been no war.

(j) We have fairly good authority for the statement that Hitler was financed both from the United States and the "Bank of England" because he attacked "Reparations" — i.e. payments to France and England on Public Account; and thus made possible the payment to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of the very large post-war loans they had made both to Germany and German industrialists.

(k) We know that Russia, having been reduced to scrap value, has been "reconstructed" (And how!) largely to the advantage of the German-American-Jew interests which caused her wreck.

(l) We noticed the storm of abuse which swept the press of the United States when, in September, 1938, it appeared barely possible that another Great War might be averted, the speeches of United States Senators, such as Senator Pittman, exhorting us that it was better to die than to live disgraced, and we have not failed to remark the assumption that the British Islands and their population don't really matter very much if the British Fleet is available to protect the American Atlantic seaboard, and so forth. We don't attach undue importance to these things, but we observe them, meditatively.

Now, I feel sure Mr. Hyatt will agree that there is a repetitive pattern running through the necessarily sketchy picture I have endeavoured to draw in answer to his letter. And I hasten to assure him, once again, that I don't imagine he, or Americans like him, are engaged in schemes of international exploitation. Nor do I suggest for one moment that the United States has a monopoly of crooks. On the contrary, we have a very flourishing Branch Office over here, many of whom, like his local brand, profess the most exalted principles.

What I am suggesting, with all the seriousness of which I am capable, is that the artless assumption that all the virtues reside in the Government of the United States for the time being, and that European Governments are something quite different, simply will not do. On the whole, all Governments are rather worse in 1940 than they were in 1914, because they have become more powerful tools of "interests," and so far as Governments go, there is absolutely no ground for assuming that there is any deviation from the pattern to which I have re-

(Continued on page 3)

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THE SLEEPER WAKES

—AND WISHES HE HADN'T

By "THE WALRUS"

The scene is a commodious vault, and is therefore as much of a scene as you would expect from such a sepulchral medium as a compromise between the first tube station and a Norman crypt. A solitary figure is sitting up rather dazedly in a sarcophagus, which occupies all the foreground. Hair, eyebrows, whiskers and cobwebs are impartially interwoven into a screen, effectually hiding the place where the sitting figure might be expected to wear his countenance, if any; but, for the moment, the dusty mélange might be the pelt of an Angora goat mislaid for centuries.

"Atchoo!" A fibrous agitation, then a testy voice.

"Just as I thought. They've let all the conflagrated fires go out again . . . or . . . Let's see? . . . Was there a raid last night? . . . Bless me! This war must be getting me down. I can't remember . . . and where the devil has the switch got to?" At this moment a door opened, and the pale, stark light of day dazzled the eyes of the waking creature. "Bless my soul, it's broad daylight! I must have overslept. Oh, bother. And what is all this fungus stuff I'm caught up in?" The peevish soliloquy ended and there ascended a panic-stricken cry, "Hey! Let me out of here. I'm somebody else . . ."

"Hullo, 'ullo, 'ullo!" answered a deep and reassuring, but reproving, baritone. Then there was a tense pause as the newcomer took in the situation. Then, rather breathlessly:

"Blimey, it's happened!" Then, on a louder tone, "Hey, George, it's happened."

The figure in the sarcophagus rustled impatiently, and endeavoured to thrust a leg over the side. It made a musical contact like a tentative stroke on a xylophone.

"Who are you, my good fellow?" "Hopkins is the name, mister . . . and—er, if you'll excuse me, I'll go and find George."

"No, don't go yet. There's something I simply must ask you . . . I'm afraid you'll think me rather dull, but—er—do you happen to know who I am?"

"Yes, of course! Everyone does. . . . Only . . . I never really believed in it until now. Come over here."

The hairy one, being clear of

ferred, or that the chaos of the twenty years' armistice would deter the "interests" from preparing the ground for more disasters.

As Mr. Chamberlain, who is so unpopular in Washington, has said, "We are fighting evil things." These evil things would be comparatively powerless if people like Mr. Hyatt and myself were not organised into increasingly powerful masses capable of being used for purposes of which we disapprove.

Let there be no misapprehension about it. We, in Great Britain, intend to win this war, which in my opinion, has been thrust upon us, and we shall be really and truly grateful for assistance to that end. But I think that I am speaking for all but an infinitesimal minority of the population of this country when I say that we would rather go down fighting than "win" and have the terms of "Peace" imposed by Agencies, acting through Governments, which plotted the war in order to impose them, alike on the "Victors" and the Vanquished. Therefore, we intend to win the Peace, also, this time.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

the mouldy trough, tottered unsteadily towards the other, who was pointing to a slab bearing an inscription, "R.I.P. Van Wangle." He pondered.

"Van Wangle . . . Yes . . . I seem to remember . . . I believe that's me. Funny how you can't be you unless you remember it isn't it? But what's the idea of carving my name like that, in this beastly dugout? I must inquire into that. But, tell me. Has the 'all clear' sounded yet?"

Hopkins became almost apoplectic with mirth.

"Just hark at him! Why, the last 'all clear' sounded before your whiskers were a foot long. That was in my great-great-grandfather's time!"

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the astounded Van Wangle. Then he rubbed his bony hands together in great satisfaction. "But, of course. That explains everything. So I actually got my wish. D'you know, I always said, 'If only I could wake up a hundred years from now, life would really be worth while.'"

Mr. Hopkins stroked his chin dubiously.

"It's been a bit of a fag," he ventured. "Doing sentry-go for a hundred years. I mean it wouldn't be practical on anything like a scale. It's marvellous the trouble people will go to nowadays for science."

The dusty figure wrapped his whiskers round himself and tied them carefully about his loins, and although his eyes might have been those of an unseen person peering through holes in a coir mat, they registered a plain message that the owner wasn't interested in science. His next remark made this clear,

"I have not survived this long sleep merely to satisfy the curiosity of science. I wish to see, and not merely to be seen. Do you think, my good man, that you—or George—might succeed in removing my whiskers and in obtaining me some decent apparel?"

"I might," agreed Mr. Hopkins, doubtfully. "And what would you be wanting to be doing?"

"Get out of here, of course. The rest will be easy."

"D'you think so?"

"Why, certainly! You are talking to a very wealthy man. I have money. Plenty of it. Not paper stuff, but gold . . . bullion, coin But first of all I shall need a little help."

Mr. Hopkins was unimpressed.

"Everybody has money, of course. But I shouldn't say anything about that gold if I were you."

"Whyever not?"

"Let's see," reminiscently, "You went to sleep somewhere between 1940 and 1950 . . . yes . . . that would account for it. There had always been superstitions about gold up to about that time. But the joke began to get a bit stale soon after."

Mr. Wangle's mouth, which had fallen open, stayed open.

"I'm afraid I don't understand," he stammered, at length. "I don't remember any joke."

Mr. Hopkins scratched his chin. "Must have been funny in those times. I can hardly believe it myself, but it seems everybody thought everybody else wanted gold, and that kept the price up. And then somebody found out that nobody wanted it, and in the end you couldn't sell it for paper weights."

"Say that again!" breathed Mr. Wangle, tensely. "You mean to say that gold fell as low as that . . . worthless?"

"Oh, lower than that," assented Mr. Hopkins, cheerfully. "They tell me that at one time it was what they called 'legal tender,' but in the end, when things were scarce after the war, a law had to be brought in making it illegal tender, because things were that way that if you owned anything useful, such as a string of sausages or a pound of pot-herbs, someone would be sure to come along and insist on your accepting gold for it. Why, during the scarcity period it was a common thing for a well-dressed person to be waylaid in the street, stripped of everything, and left in possession of a chunk of gold. You see, while gold was the legal basis of currency, that treatment of wayfarers was as profitable as sandbagging, and very much safer."

There's very little trouble, nowadays, because there's plenty of everything, and the income of people who waste their time is set very low. As a matter of fact, I should say that gold mining ranks about the same in the scale of human effort as fishing for sticklebacks. I wonder you didn't notice, anyway, that your coffin thing was solid gold. All the stone was needed for reconstruction and couldn't be wasted on things like that."

Mr. Van Wangle sagged visibly and leaned against the sarcophagus for support.

Then weakly: "But you spoke of income. That means you had money, doesn't it?"

It was Mr. Hopkins' turn to be puzzled,

"Of course, we have money . . .

in proportion to things available. But what's that got to do with a substance nobody wants? . . . I never could see..."

"Well, don't bother," sighed Mr. Van Wangle, very weakly. "I think I'll turn in again, now, if you don't mind. Sorry to have bothered you . . . don't trouble to tell George."

He got creakily into his sarcophagus and lay very still. Mr. Hopkins surveyed him sorrowfully for a moment: then passed silently out. The door closed and the gloom of the sepulchre descended.

Money Isn't Everything—But!

By BEBTON BAILEY, in "Your Life."

"Money ain't everything," people declaim,

To which I would offer a faint And timid objection, and beg 'em to name

A few of the things that it ain't It's comfort and shelter from wind and from rain,

It's chickens that stew in the pot,

It's doctors and nurses when you are in pain

—What IS there that money is not?

"Money ain't everything," people declare

In accents complacently bright; It's only a shield against worry and care

And troubles that wake you at night;

"Money ain't everything"—nothing but cars

And luxury, travel and books, And drama and music and wines and cigars

And housemaids and chauffeurs and cooks.

"Money ain't everything—money won't buy

Happiness," optimists shout;

Still, it will get quite a lot that a guy

Cannot be happy without;

It pays for the gas and the lights and the rent;

It settles your bills at the store; "Money ain't everything," but its per cent.

Is ninety-nine point forty-four.



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BLACKMAIL IN ECHUCA?

The crux of the struggle raging throughout the world today—political, economic and military—is whether people are going to associate voluntarily to achieve results which they as individuals desire, or whether they are to be coerced into associating for results which they may not desire.

The definite policy of the majority of the people of this country is a real victory for themselves in this conflict—not a victory for financial institutions. They are prepared to cooperate voluntarily to achieve that victory. All those people who advocate compulsion of any description are questioning the patriotism of the people, and it is high time that there was some straight talking on this matter. We are fighting Hitlerism; we also have some, budding Hitlers in this country.

We quote the following report from the Echuca paper, the "Riverina Herald," as one of the most disturbing items of news we have read for some time. This report deals with a scheme zoning Echuca in thirty-five sections for collecting money for war purposes: **"When asked whether names of contributors would be printed in the 'Riverina Herald' Mr. Wearne replied: 'We have reserved the right only with the idea in mind of people who are in good circumstances and who have, in all circumstances, refused to give anything for patriotic purposes. We do not want any collectors, who might, perhaps, be in business, to get into holts with anybody. If anyone refuses to give, the collector should leave them immediately and report their names to the committee. Two members of our committee will interview that person and find out if he has any legitimate reason for refusing to contribute.'"**

This seems perilously close to blackmail. What right has any committee to question people about their private affairs? We are not living in the equivalent of Soviet Russia or Germany—yet. The stark truth about the matter is that the majority of the people simply cannot afford to give much money; if they do, they are unable to meet other commitments. The people's patriotism is being frustrated by those who keep us so desperately short of money—i.e., the private bankers.

The financing of the war is the Federal Government's responsibility. The war is a national matter and must be financed with the nation's credit, without further unnecessary debt or taxation. This is the only way to get a real maximum effort.

Public morale cannot be built up if we find the nation's hour of peril being used by people with Fascistic tendencies to force their will on other people. That they may not do it intentionally—no doubt they have the best intentions—is beside the point; they display that will-to-power, which is destroying one democratic system after another throughout the world.

Citizens of Echuca should protest.

"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.

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"COOPER'S SNOOPERS" NOT POPULAR

INTERESTING DEBATE IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following report is extracted from the English "Hansard." The debate took place on August 1.

ADJOURNMENT—WARTIME SOCIAL SURVEY.

Commander Sir Archibald Southby (Epsom): "... I cannot think that now is a proper time, whatever the scientific value of these investigations may be, to institute them when the ordinary housewife and householder, if living at home, are much more exercised in their minds on many more matters.

"Whether this is a good scientific investigation or not is surely a matter of opinion, but collectors of statistics, some medical men and every sort of crank, never cease trying to harry and use as specimens members of the community, in the interests of what the investigators are pleased to call science. I suggest that, so far as one can, the time has come to leave in peace the ordinary law-abiding citizen of this country. Leave these people reasonable freedom, and do not treat them as a sort of scientific cannon fodder to be used as a ground on which scientific investigators, whether unleashed by the Ministry or any other organisation, may work their wicked will . . .

"... It does not seem to be any part of the Ministry's duty, which this House set the Ministry up to do, to go snooping and spying round the homes of the ordinary citizens, who are already sufficiently harassed and perturbed. These people are exceedingly courageous, and are not in need of being told by the B.B.C. to be courageous and to stand up to the situation. Whatever may be wrong with the Ministry of Information, this country has not got the jitters, and is perfectly happy. There is a sort of feeling among investigators that you have to stir up the people of this country. Leave the people of this country alone. They are not apathetic. They are worried, as everybody must be worried, by reason of the war, at this time, but they are not jittery or worried in a way, which makes it necessary for people to be going round to find out exactly what they are thinking. These investigations seem to me to be stupid and unnecessary.

"There is something much more important than that. The Ministry of Information is a Ministry to provide information. It is no part of its duty that it should become a propaganda organisation. Propaganda must of necessity be tainted and tinged by the personal views of the investigators who go round under the aegis of the right hon. Gentleman. I am afraid that these people must, of necessity, in asking their questions, put over some form of propaganda. One cannot imagine that the Noble Lady the Member for the Sutton Division of Plymouth (Viscountess Astor), if she had been told to go round and find out the reaction of the ordinary individual of this country to beer, would be able to ask her question on the subject of beer being bad for people without conveying her own views . . .

"... That propaganda must obviously tinge the questions of these investigators with their views is borne out by a most interesting criticism or critique, which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" last February, written by the present Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information. He was reviewing a book called "War Begins at Home," by Mass Observation, compiled ap-

arently by two gentlemen, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Madge. Their organisation would appear to be doing what the Ministry of Information has sent out these investigators to do. What the connection may be between the two organisations I do not know. It may be close or it may not . . . " . . . The most illuminating thing in this excellent critique is—and, of course, the Ministry of Information and others should be most grateful for this information—

"Interesting examples are provided of the unthinking optimism of the masses—

"It is thereby obvious that the Minister would smile upon the activities of this mass-informed organisation. I am glad that the masses are optimistic. It sometimes requires some effort to be optimistic. I said just now that I believed that the masses were optimistic, exceedingly courageous and quite unworried. He went on to say:

"Of their indulgence in rumour, and of the bewilderment which assails them, owing to the absence of news."

"The Ministry of Information has been set up to provide the unthinking and bewildered masses with news. Perhaps the masses would not be so overwhelmed if they had some news from the Ministry for a change . . .

"... I would like to give the House two examples of what is going on in regard to the activities of the Ministry of Information. Recently at Bournemouth, acting under the aegis of the Ministry, members of the Information Bureau were instructed quietly to spread it around, as I am informed, that those who could evacuate Bournemouth should do so. Nobody said a word to the town clerk about this; he was not consulted. He rang up the Ministry of Information and got on to somebody in a subordinate capacity who confirmed that the instruction had been given. The Regional Commissioner was then communicated with and apparently knew nothing about it all. When he was asked, he said that such instructions were entirely contrary to the present policy of the Government and that he considered that the spreading of such information was wrong. I am informed that the town clerk got in touch with a high official of the Ministry of Information, who admitted that a mistake had been made in sending out these instructions. When it was pointed out that the least that could be done was to try to undo the harm that had been caused, the Ministry flatly refused to take any steps in the matter. If that sort of instruction is going out, if the Regional Commissioner is not being told, if the town clerk who, after all, has some responsibility for the town in which he lives, is not allowed to know what is going on; if something is done contrary to the suggestion, 'Stay where you are until invasion begins, and only leave when the military authorities tell you to'—which seems to be the policy at the moment—and if the Ministry say, 'Get out if you can,' one can imagine the alarm and excitement which will be occasioned, even in a place so quiet as Bournemouth. . . .

"... It is as wrong for a person who holds views of which I approve to go into a constituency of

(Continued on page 8.)

MORE ABOUT FEDERAL UNION

(Continued from page 1)

practical and terrible example of the complete tyranny of abstractionism. Government has been progressively centralised and removed further and further from the individual.

What is urgently wanted at the moment is a policy of decentralisation throughout the world; smaller political groups, which would allow the individual sovereign control — particularly control of his own financial institutions. If there is a fault in our social organisation at the moment, the obvious thing to do is to remove the cause of the friction, not to magnify the friction on an international scale. And, after all, if we can't conduct our affairs harmoniously on a small scale, I fail to see how we can expect to be any more successful on a world scale. I met a typical case of this fallacious reasoning some time ago, while talking to a country councillor. He said that we must get world unity, whereupon I asked him if he could give me one example of unity among his own ratepayers. Of course, he couldn't. I therefore suggested to him that he would be better advised to get real democracy functioning among his ratepayers before attempting anything on a world-scale.

No, nationalities are not the fundamental cause of the world chaos; they are exploited by those who seek complete world domination. The reader will have noticed, no doubt, that most of this talk about allegedly conflicting nationalities boils down to questions of economics — "living space," markets, raw materials, etc.

In the world of science, which is based on natural laws, we find no such conflict. Unfortunately, the laws, which govern orthodox economics, are not based on facts; economists and world-planners are completely divorced from facts and realities.

NATIONALISM AND THE GROWTH OF CIVILISATION

The growth of culture and civilisation, in spite of financial interests, has largely been the product of the very thing, which, the world-planners decry: the cultivation and development of the genius peculiar to every nationality. The smaller the unit the greater chance for the individual to express his own particular personality. This was the very basis of Greece's great contribution to civilisation. I commend the following extracts from Durant's great work, "The Life of Greece," to all those people concerned with the increasing attack upon national sovereignties. "The two rival zeniths of European culture—ancient Hellas and Renaissance Italy—rested upon no larger political organisation than the city-state . . . Aristotle conceived the State as an association of freemen acknowledging one government and capable of meeting in one assembly; a State with more than ten thousand citizens, he thought, would be impracticable . . . Only through this sense of civic individuality, this exuberant assertion of independence, this diversity of institutions, customs, arts, and goods, was Greece stimulated, by competition and emulation, to live human life with a zest and fullness and creative originality that no other society had ever known. Even in our own times, with all our vitality and variety, our mechanisms and powers, is there any community of like population or extent that pours into the stream of civilisation such a profusion of gifts as flowed from the chaotic liberty of the Greeks?"

These ideas may appear parochial to the world-planners, but they provided the basis of civilisation, as we understand it.

WORLD-GOVERNMENT BY FORCE?

Let me quote further from the article previously mentioned: "But, above all, we shall cease to think of war as even a possible means of settling our differences, and shall accept happily the position that we must abide by the decisions of the world-government we have ourselves set up, and shall rely on the machinery **and, if necessary, even on the armed power of that government to insist on a peaceful settlement of disputes.**" (My emphasis.) The first part of this extract implies that the majority of the peoples of the world now accept war as a means of settling differences. Apart from power-crazed gangsters, products of the environments conducive to producing criminals, the peoples of the world are under no delusion about war. And, in view of the fact that we have failed to make real democracy function even in our State Parliaments in this country, what nonsense to talk about the people setting up a world-government! Such a government would, under existing conditions, be controlled by the International Banking Ring. The League of Nations, with the power of the Bank of International Settlements in the background, was the first attempt to establish Federal Union. This latest proposal for a world-government embodies a more direct threat to civilisation; it is proposed that such a government should have control of the only armed forces in the world.

The British Commonwealth of Nations, which, in the face of bitter opposition from financial interests, has been slowly leading the entire world to real freedom, based on the sanctity of the individual, stands as a formidable barrier in opposition to any suggestion of internationalism. This war is calculated by certain people to smash the fighting strength and morale of the British people, as a prelude to absorbing them in a centralised world-state. Thousands of citizens from all over the Empire are giving their lives to preserve and extend national sovereignties; thousands of women and children in England are suffering bombing and machine-gunning from the air in the same struggle; and yet, here we have people naively telling us that we must relinquish what we are fighting for. Nothing could be more calculated to destroy morale. I understand that the National Security Regulations were framed to deal with people who seek to destroy the morale of the people. Personally, I regard the proposal that we are fighting the tyranny of Hitlerism in Europe for the sole purpose of establishing world-Hitlerism—or, should I say, world-Montagu Normanism — as treachery, which every loyal citizen should condemn in the strongest language.

TO GOVERN, OR TO BE GOVERNED?

Space does not permit a full examination of all the ideas in the article under review. However, the following extract is a typical example of the dangerous views held by those who are working for complete internationalism: "More and more it is becoming clear to political thinkers that the cheerful consent of the governed is an absolute necessity to any permanent system." Here we have an open admission that we must cheerfully submit to being governed on a world scale. I would like to ask the author of this article who are going to be the governors?

My understanding of democracy is that the people should govern themselves, and that, the smaller the political unit, the better self-

government functions. Apparently the world-planners seek to sweep these "parochial" views aside.

CENTRALISATION DESTROYS INITIATIVE

Some people never seem to learn from the experience of the past. We have seen how the basis of Greek civilisation was the development of small political and social units; British culture, which has produced some of the greatest minds the world has ever seen, has been based on the same principle. The destruction of national genius has taken place where centralisation has been introduced. The greatest geniuses seen in Germany arose before the days of centralisation; Russia has been ironed out into one broad pattern of life, with the result that individualism has been almost completely crushed. Pavlov, the great Russian scientist, foresaw this, and remained a bitter opponent of collectivism until the time of his death. The terrible social conditions in America, under federalism and increasing centralisation, offer no inducement to extend them on a world scale.

The way to outlaw war is to

remove the conditions which lead to war. A centralised Germany has been, used by powerful financial groups to start two world conflicts—conflicts with a purpose—and the proper aim should be to have Germany decentralised back into its original provinces, in order that the people may have sovereign control over their own institutions. This process could be extended to Great Britain—England governed by Englishmen, Scotland governed by Scotsmen, etc.

In such a way would the genius of every people and every race be allowed to develop and pass into the great stream of civilisation. The best culture produced by each nationality would increase the store of human knowledge. Individualism would expand, based on the Christian concept: "The Kingdom of God is within ye."

These ideas may not be acceptable to the Federal Unionists; but I have no hesitation in saying that, unless they are adopted, civilisation will once again decay or collapse—and we will have the Kingdom of the Bankers, an imposed tyranny that will rival the worst conditions of the Dark Ages.

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide

Monthly Meeting: Saturday evening, November 2. —Members are asked to turn out to this meeting, as we have several important matters to discuss. Short business session for members only at 7.45 to 8 p.m., thereafter the meeting will be open to all comers. We hope to have a speaker to give a short talk to add to the interest of the meeting. Supper as usual.

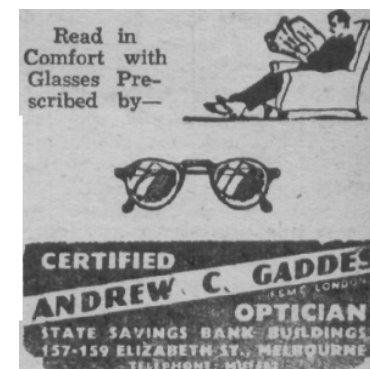
Demand Letters: typed and duplicated, 6d per dozen, available at Headquarters. These have been prepared to send to Federal Members of Parliament in view of the resolutions passed by Houses of Assembly in four States. The letter requests your Representative to do his duty by advocating in Parliament and by every means at his disposal, "the issue of money for the prosecution of the war, as it is required, by the Commonwealth Bank, free of all charges in respect of either principal or interest."

Piano Wanted: Does anyone happen to have a piano not in use which he would care to lend to Headquarters? Or, better still, one he (or she) has no further use for? A piano would be a great boon, and would, besides, give Headquarters a "tone"!

Social Credit Movement of South Australia

The first annual general meeting of the movement was held at the Club Meeting Room, A.N.A. Buildings, Flinders-street, Adelaide, on September 26. The retiring chairman, Mr. D. J. Amos, was *in* the chair. After the preliminary business of the meeting had been disposed of, the suggested rules and constitution were presented to the members. Much time and thought was given to this important portion of the proceedings. In accepting the rules, general satisfaction was expressed that this well thought out constitution should meet and protect any contingency that may arise.

Election of officers: Chairman, Mr. D. J. Amos; two vice-chairmen, Mr. J. Guerin, Mr. B. T. Moran; secretary, Mr. J. E. Burgess; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Hull; two committeemen, Mr. J. W. Gordon, Mr. E. H. Thorp.



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IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

to the Ministry of Supply (Mr. Harold Macmillan): "I do not think that the Government can complain of the tone and character of the Debate, which has covered very wide grounds. . . .

"The other subjects dealt with have ranged over monetary policy, inflation, the system of land tenure—upon which we have had the advantage of the rival views of the hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr. Stokes) and my hon. Friend the Member for Brigg (Mr. Quibell)—property in general, State capitalism, State socialism, and syndicalism, and we have even seen the delightful spectacle of an agreement between my hon. Friend the Member for Mossley (Mr. A. Hopkinson) and other Members of the House that for the purpose of conducting a war some system, of State socialism must be regarded as necessary. It is still left uncertain whether that is to be regarded as an argument against State socialism or in favour of the war.

"The hon. Member for Stoke (Mr. E. Smith) gave a very interesting speech, as he always does, well thought out and constructive, and he went into wider territory. I must disappoint him as to the Government's exact plan for announcing to the world our intention of making a federal union between the British Commonwealth of Nations, the United States, Mexico, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Although the persuasive eloquence of the Prime Minister might possibly carry that rather ambitious scheme, I am sure the hon. Member will regard it as beyond the function of a Parliamentary Secretary to plunge into such dangerous waters.

* * *

AUGUST 13

Oral Answers to Questions (36 columns)

Mr. Stokes asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he is aware that the balance-sheets published by banks do not, in fact, give a true return, as they do not reveal the extent of authorised overdraft; and, as the concealment of any relevant figure is a breach of the Statute, Companies Act, 1929, will he consider taking steps to regularise the present practices?

Sir A. Duncan: "Section 124 of the Companies Act, 1929, requires that every balance-sheet of a company shall contain its liabilities and its assets, together with such particulars as are necessary to disclose their general nature. Section 134 requires the auditors to report whether, in their opinion, the balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs. I am advised that the present practice in regard to balance-sheets published by banks strictly conforms to these statutory requirements."

BANK OF ENGLAND

Mr. Stokes asked the Prime Minister whether he will give time for the discussion of the Motion standing in the name of the hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr. Stokes) regarding the revocation of the Bank Charter granted to the Bank of England in the reign of William and Mary?

. . . [That this House calls upon His Majesty's Government to revoke the Charter of the Bank of England whereby the right to issue money was passed to private interest in the reign of William and Mary, and to repeal all Acts of Parliament passed in support thereof since its granting, so as to take back for the benefit of the people the power which rightly belongs to them, whilst still empowering the Bank of England to continue to function in the capacity of a joint stock bank for legitimate banking as different from issue activities.]

Mr. Attlee: "I can hold out no hope of a special opportunity being afforded for the discussion of the Motion standing in the name of my hon. Friend."

Mr. Stokes: "Is it really because there is no time, or is it because the Government are obeying the dictates of influential people who do not want it?"

Mr. Gallagher: "Is it not time there was a discussion on the banks and the robbery they are carrying on?"

* * *

AGRICULTURE (Credit Facilities)

Mr. Craven-Ellis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether consideration will be given to the formation of an agricultural discount bank whose chief business would be to make 80 per cent, advances to farmers on the security of nine-months commercial bills guaranteed by the Government to enable farmers to finance their crops, such bills to be discounted at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Mr. T. Williams): "I have been asked to reply. The answer is in the negative."

Mr. Craven-Ellis: "May I ask why it is that agriculturists cannot get some assistance in carrying out the Government programme to provide more food? Is it not unfair to expect the joint stock banks to give further facilities, having regard to the decay which has taken place in this industry?"

Mr. Williams: "The proposal of my hon. Friend would involve a very large indirect subsidy to farmers' credits, which at the moment is not necessary and has not been called for by the National Farmers' Union."

Mr. Granville: "Is the hon. Gentleman completely satisfied with the present system of extending credits to farmers?"

Mr. Williams: "I am not completely satisfied with anything."

Mr. De la Bere: "Is it not a fact that no real assistance is intended? Why not be honest about it?"

Need for Better Social Order to Combat- Disease

The name of Dr. F. M. Burnet, Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Research Institute, has been figuring prominently in the news of late. Here is an Australian who has gained worldwide prominence as a result of his medical research work. However, like many other scientists, he finds that his work is being thwarted. Dr. Burnet is not afraid to say why. Speaking at the Australian Association of Scientific Workers last week, he said that, although science was making considerable progress in combating virus diseases, it could never be completely successful until unbalancing social features, such as war, poverty and famine, had been eradicated. In such social conditions the diseases were much more prevalent, he said.

These social conditions are the result of the present obsolete monetary system, a fact with which Dr. Burnet is very familiar. It is to be hoped that more men of his calibre will join the ranks of those fighting for better conditions for the people.

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

THE KING, FEDERAL UNION AND YOU!

By ARTHUR A. CHRESBY.

Director of Political Strategy
Democratic Federation of Youth (Australia)

(Continued from October 18 issue.)

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE

In 1911, at the Imperial Conference (see Minutes of Evidence c.d. 5745), the President, in his opening address, stated:

"And just in proportion as CENTRALISATION was seen to be increasingly absurd, so has disintegration been felt to be increasingly impossible. Whether in the United Kingdom or in any one of the great communities which you represent, WE EACH OF US ARE, AND WE EACH OF US INTEND TO REMAIN, MASTER IN OUR OWN HOUSEHOLD. THIS IS, HERE AT HOME AND THROUGHOUT THE DOMINIONS, THE LIFE-BLOOD OF OUR POLICY. IT IS the articulus stantis aut cadentis Imperii."

The constitutional practice of British law, as evidenced in the "Statute of Westminster," is to endeavour to continually DE-centralise power and increase the local sovereignty of each member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The EXPRESSED AIM of Prof. Toynbee and his associates (who rarely appear in the picture, but prefer to work through other "TOOLS"), is TO DESTROY COMPLETELY the British Empire and the British Throne. In war, those found guilty of treason and conspiring against the Throne ARE SHOT. Are YOU prepared to let these professed internationalists and traitors DESTROY YOUR SOVEREIGNTY, YOUR EMPIRE?

AUSTRALIAN VERSUS FEDERAL UNION

YOU are repeatedly informed that a Federal Union would be similar to that of the Australian Federation. Are YOU sure that this is a statement of fact? Examine the Preamble to YOUR Australian Constitution. What does it say?

"WHEREAS* the people of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania, humbly relying on the blessing of the Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one INDISSOLUBLE FEDERAL COMMONWEALTH UNDER THE CROWN of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established. . . YOU will note that very important point: "UNITE IN ONE INDISSOLUBLE FEDERAL COMMONWEALTH UNDER THE CROWN. . ." Your Federal Commonwealth of Australia is, therefore, something entirely different to what "Federal Unionists" are trying to make YOU believe. YOU are urged to COMPARE the Preamble just quoted with the statement of Prof. Toynbee and the propaganda of the "Federal Unionists," and YOU will undoubtedly agree that the propagation of such a doctrine is absolute treachery, and that its principle protagonists—irrespective of their status in society—should, be tried for conspiring against the British Throne and Empire and suffer the penalty of all TRAITORS TO THE CROWN. Is not the very propagation of this doctrine in Australia a direct open offence against the National Security Regulations, Section 42?

FEDERAL UNION AND THE PARTY SYSTEM

Do YOU understand the principal basis upon which a "Federal

Union" or a "Federal Europe" or a "Trusteeship" would work? It would set up a highly centralised Government, with complete control over the armed forces of the nations (concerned); customs, finance, the judicature and citizenship. In other words, it would CENTRALISE POWER IN THE HANDS OF A FEW.

It can only operate through—and its principal protagonists have never denied this — the PARTY SYSTEM. A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE of the "Party System" of Government—irrespective of its title, composition or sincerity of effort—has demonstrated beyond all doubt—in fact, it is now a recognised axiom—that the PARTY SYSTEM is the instrument and plaything of ambitious men to further their own interests and ends, WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN YOUR interests and ends. A century of this type of Government has merely produced chaos and disaster in National and International Affairs. The People who govern are the people who get what they want. Since the result of Party Government has been disaster and chaos, etc., it is quite evident that you do not want this; then YOU do not govern. YOU will undoubtedly agree on this. Although the Party System has had every conceivable opportunity to utilise and give to YOU what science has made physically possible, it has NOT GIVEN YOU FREEDOM-IN-SECURITY. Has it? And it is physically possible to do so. Isn't it?

BRITISH EMPIRE SOVEREIGNTY

Have YOU ever seriously considered what the British Empire means to YOU? What it DOES confer upon YOU, despite many apparent defects? In 1215 YOUR ancestors established Magna Charta, which, to quote Dr. Frank Louat, LL.B.:

. . . Is to serve as a beacon still steadily pointing the path to liberty, so that if through the human weakness of legislators or the carelessness of electors, our institutions tend to depart from that immemorial original standard, we can measure our error, and bring into bolder relief the IMPORTANCE of the SPIRIT OF MAGNA CHARTA as the touchstone of our legal and political system."

If the laws of our land are not necessarily in the best interests of the people, it is only because the people have not seriously attempted to guard their rights and have allowed others to do their thinking for them.

The fundamental principle of Magna Charta is "To no one will we sell, deny, or delay right or justice." The occupant of the British Throne is responsible for exercising the moral influence of that principle, and is always held as the SYMBOL and MORAL GUARDIAN of it and the Sovereignty of the People. Federal Unionists aim to destroy all this.

In British law the "Sovereignty of Parliament, from the legal point of view, is the dominant characteristic of our political institutions." Prof. Toynbee and his associates admit they are endeavouring to put an end to all this. You will therefore, be interested in the British Empire and its relationship to YOU, as given to us by one of the greatest authorities

*Preamble recited as EMPHASISING the AXIOM that the Crown is UNIOUITOUS and INDIVISIBLE in the King's Dominions.

on Constitutional Law, Prof. Dicey, who says:

"Parliamentary Sovereignty means neither more nor less than this, that 'Parliament' has the right to make or unmake any law whatever; and further, that NO PERSON OR BODY is recognised by the law of England as having a right to override or set aside the legislation of Parliament, and further, that this right or power of Parliament extends to every part of the King's dominions." This is further verified by the Report of a Committee of the Royal Society of St. George (N.S.W. branch), presided over by Dr. Frank Louat, LL.B.:

"Parliament's function is to make laws in accordance with the wishes of the people."

Here again we come up against the "Party System," for, obviously, laws made by "Party Governments" are the results of "Party" dictates, controlled by the wishes of those who directly or indirectly, through Party funds or other influences, ensure that laws are passed in their interests, which, with few exceptions, are not in accord with the wishes of the people.

THE KING'S "VETO"

Dicey also refers to what is termed the King's "Veto." (We have seen an attempt to mimic this in the "Veto" of the President of the United States of America, but it has not, and never can have, the same MORAL influence as the Royal Power of "Veto," for reasons which will be obvious to YOU as we study this further.) Dicey states:

"Its existence is undoubted, but the veto has not been exercised for at least two centuries. (Note: Unless you can count the J. T. Lang/Governor Game de-

bacle as an exercise of it, which is open to much doubt.) The well-known words of Burke, however, should always be borne in mind: "The king's negative to bills," he says, 'is one of the MOST INDISPUTED of the royal prerogatives; and it extends to all cases whatsoever. . . . It is not the PROPRIETY of the exercise, which is in question. The exercise itself is wisely forborne. Its repose may be the preservation of its existence; and its existence may be the means of saving the constitution itself on an occasion worthy of bringing it forth.' (Quoted by Dicey from Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol.) Dicey goes on to say: "Experience has confirmed the soundness of Burke's doctrine. The existence of this 'negative' has greatly facilitated the development of the present happy relations between England and her self-governing colonies. It has enabled England and her colonial statesmen to create THAT COMBINATION of Imperial Unity with something coming nearer to colonial independence, which MAY ULTIMATELY TURN OUT TO BE THE SALVATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

And Prof. Toynbee and "Federal Unionists" admit that they are attempting to wrest all this from the British Empire and centralise it somewhere else under a party government, over whom you would not be able to exercise control, because YOU do not exercise control over YOUR present Representatives, Local Government, State and Federal. If YOU did, the conditions, which Federal Unionists claim, necessitate a world Government would not have arisen.

ERIC BUTLER GIVES FIRST OF THREE LECTURES

"Refreshing and Stimulating"

On Tuesday evening, October 29, Mr. Eric Butler delivered the first of his series of three lectures, announced last week. He took as his title, "The Basis and History of Democratic Government."

In a very interesting address, he clearly and simply outlined the basis of society, the principles of association, and the manner in which the denial of correct principles was leading to the breakdown of civilisation.

He then traced the democratic experiment from the time of the early Greek civilisation to the present day. Attacking the increasing centralisation, which is growing all over the world, he said that it was an historical fact that culture and progress reached the highest development, in small-decentralised political units.

Mr. Butler urged those present to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the principles of social organisation, which he had outlined. Informal questioning and discussion

BE SURE AND HEAR REV. W. BOTTOMLEY

at the

Unitarian Church, Cathedral Place, East Melbourne,

SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 p.m.

Subject: "Whither Homo Sapiens?"
The Fate of Mankind in the Balance

[Advt.]

WHITHER U.S.A.?

A Stepping-Stone to Dictatorship?

"... The Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 has prepared the ground for the next step. Section 11, paragraph 4, creates the law for real dictatorship. Law first, concentration camps later. Read this paragraph:

"The President is authorised 'to utilise the services of any and all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States, and of the several States, territories and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this Act, and to require of each the performance of such duties as he directs.'

"Now if Congress won't, Roosevelt will . . . Prorogue Congress. See? Command the State Governors, the mayors, sheriffs, police, courts, legislatures, every individual to the dictator's will . . ."

—"Money," New York.

took place after the address, with the result that many points were further clarified. The feeling of the meeting was summed up by Mr. J. Allen in his vote of thanks, when he said that Mr. Butler's address had been most refreshing and stimulating.

The attendance could have been larger, and, in view of the fact that Mr. Butler has gone to some trouble in order to prepare these special lectures, supporters are urged to cooperate. As Mr. Butler said last Tuesday night, unless we practice the principles of association in our own movement, we can't expect the people as a whole to practise them.

Next Tuesday night, at 8 p.m., Mr. Butler will speak on "The Function of Democracy." Supporters are asked to note the address: The Christian Club Lounge, 8th Floor, Albany Court, 230 Collins-street, Melbourne.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prof. Murdoch on the spot

Sir, —I am well aware that Professor Murdoch is a big British Warship and I am a midget ferry, but I also know that small tugs frequently guide great liners—who do not know the channel—into safe harbourage.

It is clear that "Fair Play" has read my letter obliquely, and possibly not read the "Decent Bloke" at all. For instance, he writes, "That Professor Murdoch, as stated by his critic, is an unbeliever in Christianity, will be news to many, for the perusal of his writings conveys the conviction that, in all essential points, the opposite is the case."

It is Professor Murdoch who says he does not believe in Christianity, not I, and if "Fair Play" has read the article he should have seen that. That is the whole point. His rationalist critic thought he was writing in defence of Christianity, and it must have come as a surprise to him when Professor Murdoch denied it. Although the rationalist and I are poles apart, we could join in a mutual protest against the disingenuousness of the Professor's method. It is apparent he gave the impression to many people, including "Fair Play," which he now repudiates. That was the point of my criticism, that he uses words with familiar meanings and then slithers away when challenged.

It gives some satisfaction to "Fair Play" that Professor Murdoch has "scathingly denounced crooks, money monopolists, and oppressors of his fellow men," but evidently, in his opinion, one is not permitted to scathingly denounce an ill-informed and misleading writer. Although the Professor can frolic around on the subject of books, he is hopelessly at sea on social and political matters. In the issue of the "New Times" in which "Fair Play's" letter appears, the front page article reveals another of Professor Murdoch's slithering.

"Fair Play" can believe what theory he likes about the war, but it is not convincing to me. Likewise the Professor can believe what he likes about the war and Christianity. What I criticised was his method and the contradictions that method involves him in. I never attempted to say who was right as between Lord Halifax and Professor Murdoch. All I did was to indicate the contradiction in war aims between the two on the Professor's own showing. Therefore, all "Fair Play's" "rambling effusions" about Buddhists, Jews, etc., are pointless. Are we not permitted to criticise a writer's method of reasoning? If not, all discussion comes to an end.

Now let me deal with the "venomous suggestion" of which I am supposed to be guilty. "Fair Play" has very effectively taken words out of their setting to make his point, and I shall have to quote the sentence fully. Professor Murdoch wrote: "The crook must go. No matter through what burning fiery furnace we may have to pass to beat him, beaten he must be."

I said, "Whether, indeed, he is really a decent bloke in accepting payment for his effort in the war, instead of making a sacrifice no matter through what burning fiery furnace he may have to go, is a question I shall not decide. It is, however, an easy matter, seemingly to sit in a comfortable study pouring out mystifying words about stealing spoons and eating peas with a knife, while others go through the burning fiery furnace."

There was no implication that Professor Murdoch was a "shir-

ker." That is a ridiculous assertion, and I frankly admit that I would be a scurrilous critic if I suggested it or thought it practicable. I know that he was born in 1874 and could not enlist. And now let me say that no man is a shirker so far as war is concerned. Or if there are such categories, I have to include myself.

Professor Murdoch used the plural pronoun "we." Who are "we"? Certainly not the Professor, but thousands of innocent people who are being blown to bits, and thousands of people who are misled by the old men of the tribe. Those who go through burning fiery furnaces are mostly those whose money income does not give them a decent standard of living even in a democracy.

The proper inference from my words is: It is just because he is an old man that he should not be sitting in a comfortable study pouring out mystifying words about "eating peas with a knife" and "stealing spoons" (words in inverted commas his words), and misleading young men about the issues of the war. I am sick to death of effete old men with their doddering ideas and sentimental abstractions, urging young men to the shambles, and I haven't been half vitriolic enough about it.

I hope next time he writes, "Fair Play" will be a decent bloke and not wrest words from their context. —Yours, etc.,

J. MCKELLAR.

Toorak, Victoria.

[Now that Mr. McKellar has been allowed the opportunity to make his attitude clear, we do not feel justified in giving further valuable space to a somewhat sulphurous dissection of Professor Murdoch's journalistic methods, —Ed., "N.T."]

MR. NORMAN ROLLS

Sir, —May I remind your readers of the fact that the United Electors are about to lose the services of Mr. Norman Rolls. Owing to private affairs, Mr. Rolls is about to re-enter private life, with the result that, in future, he will not be able to devote the whole of his time to the cause which he has so much at heart.

Many of us feel that we should not allow him to leave us without tendering him some small token of esteem. He has devoted the last few years to this work in a voluntary capacity; he has given of his very best, as I know from experience. Some day, his efforts on behalf of democracy will be assessed at their full value.

I therefore suggest that readers, who have appreciated Mr. Rolls' efforts, and, would like to participate in making a suitable presentation from the movement, should forward a donation, however small, c/o the "New Times." As it is desired to make the presentation next week, this should be done immediately. —Yours, etc.,

ERIC D. BUTLER.

Melbourne.

Alberta and Unemployment Insurance

When all Canadian provinces except Alberta had agreed to the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which would permit the Dominion Government to institute a federal scheme for unemployment insurance, Alberta waived objections previously raised to such an amendment, on the ground that it desired to take no steps that would interfere with any action by Canada as a whole.

"Cooper's Snoopers" Not Popular

(Continued from page 4.)

an hon. Member opposite and propagate those views from door to door, just as it is for somebody else holding views with which I disagree to go into my constituency and pass those views round."

Mr. Hubert Beaumont (Batley and Moreley): "Is it the hon. Member's view, therefore, that propaganda is not part of the work of the Ministry of Information?"

Sir A. Southby: "I think the work of the Ministry of Information is to give information and not to create public opinion by going round the houses. With regard to this organisation called Mass Observation, a book of which was reviewed by the hon. Gentleman the Parliamentary Secretary, I have just seen its latest bulletin. This organisation works in much the same way, presumably, as these investigators. As I have said, I do not know how much they are in liaison. They may not be in liaison at all, or they may be in what is known as 'close cahoots.' Anyway, this is going on and going on 'pari passu' with the work of the right hon. Gentleman's organisation. Here is an investigator who is reporting something which is happening in Worktown:

"War talk is down almost to nil again."

Viscountess Astor (Plymouth, Button Division): "Thank heavens!"

Sir A. Southby: "... The scientific investigator says that they are getting in the crops and not talking about the war. That is what we want them to do, to stop talking of the war and to get on with business of making munitions and getting the crops in, and when they do that, let us not call it apathy. There was once somebody who said that he wanted to stir the natives of India out of their "pathetic contentment." That is their apathy. I say: Leave the people of this country alone..."

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay (Kilmarnock): "And not let them think?"

Sir A. Southby: "No, let them think in their own way. Do not try to be a sort of super-nursemaid. Let people have views of their own. Let them have a little individual expression of opinion and do not go snooping around and making them think in your particular way. This Mass Observation document refers to the press. It seems to me that we are standing in a position of some difficulty. Here is a reference to the Mass Observation bulletin in the "Sunday Pictorial." It quotes that paper as saying that there was a week towards the end of July, which would find a place of honour in the history of the fight for freedom. It proceeds as follows.

"The editor then goes on to list 'the case for jubilation,' i.e. (1) end of the silent column, (2) review of alien internments and consequent defeat for Sir John Anderson, (3) defeat of Sir John Anderson over courts-martial and indeed from the point of view of defeating or retreating Government policies, the past few days have been terrific.' They complain that this newspaper should have expressed this view. What has happened in the last week has not been something wrong. It has been an expression in this House of the opinions of the members of this House. This House has performed its proper duty; it has expressed the views of its constituents. If the Government has had to alter or amend certain of their proposals, it is because the House has expressed the view of the people outside. The hon. member for Seaham (Mr. Shinwell) remarked today that if this House had not debated the Emergency Powers Bill, but had let it be pushed through in five minutes, on the plea that we must have speed, the amendment which the House passed, in the interests of the coun-

try, would not have been put into the Statute. That is true. If investigators are going round and telling people this as their view of what is being done in this House—the case for jubilation, 'end of the Silent Column,' etc.—these people are doing a disservice to the State. They say:

"The retreat on overseas evacuation, the retreat on press censorship, the retreat on taking away A.R.P. wardens' uniforms, the retreat of the Burma road, all these and others reflect a bewildering lack of determination or co-ordination in the Government. For the first time since Churchill became Prime Minister, we have had a picture of Ministerial confusion and obvious lack of foresight, exactly comparable to the Chamberlain winter period of chaotic legislation, which we described and listed in "War Begins at Home" (Chapter 13)."

"It cannot be right for investigators to try to find out public opinion by putting such a false construction on what has been done in this House by the elected representatives of the people."

Mr. Lindsay rose—
Sir A. Southby: "Let me finish this point."

Mr. Lindsay: "I just wanted to put this question."

Sir A. Southby: "Since the hon. member left his Ministerial job, in which, of course, he was silent on every subject except his own, he has not been prepared to let any other hon. Member express a view."

Mr. A. P. Herbert (Oxford University): "Is the 'Mass Observation' body, for which I share the hon. and gallant Member's detestation, now a part, or is the leader of that body now a part, of the organisation of the Ministry of Information? If so, I am entirely with the hon. and gallant member. It is important that we should know whether that is the case."

Sir A. Southby: "----- One of the channels whereby public opinion and criticism may be expressed is this House of Commons—up to the present, at any rate. Let us see to it that that channel is kept inviolate and intact. The other channel whereby reasonable criticism may be levelled at Ministers or Government or at policy is the press of this country. I venture to suggest that this House has many shortcomings and many failures. We are the best people to remedy our shortcomings, and it has always seemed to me that the best people to remedy the shortcomings of the press are the press themselves. But the two things go together—a free House of Commons and a free Press. If you lose a free press, you lose a free House of Commons, and if you lose a free House of Commons you lose a free press. At a time when we are trying to maintain freedom and liberty and are making every conceivable sacrifice to that end, I suggest to my fellow members in the House of Commons that we should do everything we can, not only to maintain our own freedom and the freedom of the press, but the freedom, as far as we can, of the individual -----"

"----- I hope and trust that the right hon. Gentleman, for whom I personally have the greatest regard, will do something to meet a question which, however badly I have expressed it, does arouse a very real public resentment and apprehension..."

"----- This is a demand which comes from people of all sorts and in all walks of life in this country, and I believe it is one to which he would do very well to pay attention. There is no question of attacking him personally, and, as some people are saying, of the press attacking the Ministry of Information. I do not believe that that is true. I believe that they have a great apprehension that their liberties are being jeopardised. I do not believe that he has meant to put them in jeopardy, but there are people in the Ministry of Information who would be only too glad to

ACTION IN QUEENSLAND

The Hon. Secretary, The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, advises that he has issued the following urgent circular:

The Queensland Government, by passing Mr. Randolph Bedford's motion on September 26, has now allied itself with South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania in the demand for the use of the national credit for the defence of Australia.

The mere passing of such resolutions will not win the war, nor save the people of Australia from the effects of the crushing war-debt burden, which must result from the present debt-system of finance, unless the policy of such resolutions is carried out.

The people of this State have been pressing their Representatives for the past twelve months to move this resolution. Members have received thousands of letters urging them to take this action. We now suggest that the people continue this pressure, and for that purpose we have prepared the enclosed letterform, which we can supply at 2/- per 100. (Please remember, when ordering, that each sheet contains space for twelve signatures.) These letterforms are good and necessary for those who prefer not to write their own letters, but we urge all those who are seriously interested in this Movement to write their own letters in their own way and keep on writing and demanding the action they desire. These personal letters

are much more effective than a lot of signatures on a form.

We have obtained copies of Mr. Bedford's speech, his reply to criticism and division list reprinted from Hansard, which should be read and studied by every elector in the State. We can supply these at 2d per copy, or 1/6 per dozen plus postage.

We have suggested to the leaders of our Movement in South Australia and Western Australia that they take up a similar campaign to ensure that their respective Premiers adhere to the resolutions passed. If the Premiers of the four States in which this resolution has been passed will carry out that policy at the Loan Council, they will have a majority at the Loan Council meetings, and should be able to secure all money required through the Commonwealth Bank free of interest and debt instead of through the present orthodox methods of raising the money by taxation and interest-bearing loans from the private banking system.

We also suggest that you continue the campaign on your Federal Members, vide our Circular and letter form dated June 27 last.

It is only through united and persistent effort that success will be achieved.

Mr..... Member for.....
Parliament House,
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Victorian M.L.A. Hits Out

At the request of some friends and constituents, Mr. L. H. Hollins, M.L.A., has had copies reprinted from "Hansard" of the FULL text of his recent speech in the Victorian Parliament — extracts from which appeared in the "New Times" of October 11, under the above heading.

Some surplus copies of these reprints are available, and may be obtained direct from Mr. Hollins, Parliament House, Melbourne, at a cost of eras shilling per dozen.

[Adv't.

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