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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 21. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1941.

Now, when our land
to ruin's brink a
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).

Bureaucracy Runs Amok in Britain

Wasted Manpower

If the staff of officials at the Food Ministry were lined up in single file before Lord Woolton, the Minister, they would form a queue eight miles long!

There is growing apprehension in trade and Parliamentary circles over the size of the gigantic bureaucratic organisation that is being built up at this Ministry. "Less food but more officials," seems the motto!

Sir Herbert Williams, M.P., who raised the matter with the Minister the other day, was told that the staff now numbers 30,200.

Nine, months ago, when a report on the strengths of the new wartime Ministries was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Food Ministry's officials numbered only 12,000.

In nine months, therefore, there has been an increase of over 150 per cent, and M.P.s are wondering when this expansion is going to stop.

WELL-PAID JOBS

When the staff was 12,000, its salary bill was £2,000,000 a year. They are wondering what it is now, and how much bigger it is going to get during the coming year.

The Prime Minister is to be asked to instruct the Select Committee on Public Expenditure to conduct an investigation into the ever-expanding size of this great bureaucracy, and also to look into some of the salaries that are being paid.

For there is a feeling that there are far too many four-figure jobs at the headquarter and regional food offices, and many of these big salaries have to be paid by the housewife in the form of a charge on their already dear food.

For instance, when the last report was made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the four-figure salaries included:—

1 Secretary.....	£3000
5 Principal Asst. Secretaries, each	£1700
10 Asst. Secretaries, each,	£1150 to £1500
5 Asst. Secretaries, each	£800 to £1000

RIVERINA MONETARY REFORM COUNCIL

The new constitution, as authorised by annual conference, held at Narrandera on April 20, has been printed and is available to all supporters also membership books. Any secretary or keyman in the various centres who fails to receive one is requested to write the undersigned at once.

The membership fee is 2/- per year. Donations will also be welcome. —W. RIDLEY, Hon. Sec. (Box 333, Griffith, N.S.W.).

ERIC BUTLER'S SYDNEY VISIT

All those Sydney supporters who are desirous of making the fullest possible use of Mr. Butler's services while he is in Sydney are urged to communicate with Mr. Arthur Chresby, The Electoral Campaign, 296 Pitt-street, Sydney—IMMEDIATELY.

1 Deputy Asst. Financial Secretary.....	£1000
4 Directors of Finance, each	£1000
25 Trade Directors, up to	£1500
47 Deputy Trade Directors, up to.....	£1200
15 Asst. Trade Directors, up to.....	£1000
16 Divisional Food Officers, each	£1000

AND THE 16 DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS HAD 20 DEPUTY DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS (£700 EACH) TO HELP THEM, WHILE THE 20 DEPUTY DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS HAD 127 ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS (£500 EACH) TO HELP THEM.

AND THE 127 ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS HAD 52 ASSISTANTS TO ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL FOOD OFFICERS (UP TO £350 EACH) TO HELP THEM.

TYPISTS AND INDEX CLERKS, ETC., ABOUND IN THOUSANDS.

—"The People" (London), Feb. 2.

LABOUR NOW HAS LOAN COUNCIL MAJORITY

A great deal of trouble has been taken by both major Parties, following on the recent New South Wales State elections, to point out that OF COURSE it merely meant a change of government in N.S.W., and the Commonwealth would not in any way be affected. Not one word was said by either side about the effect that this election has had on the personnel of the Loan Council, which is, more than any other Parliamentary organisation, the real governing body in Australia.

With a Labour Government now holding office in New South Wales, the Labour Party now has four out of the seven seats on the Loan Council—N.S.W., Tasmania, Queensland and Western Australia. Although Victoria has a nominally Country Party Government, Mr. Dunstan is dependant on Labour support to keep his party in power, while South Australia has been in the forefront of State Parliaments in their demands for a more liberal use of Commonwealth Bank credit to finance this war.

WILL LABOUR ACT?

We have heard statements about using the nation's credit, and about the control of the nation's money supply being taken out of the hands of private financiers. Now that an opportunity seems to be on hand for Labour to show that its election promises were not simply empty catch phrases, will they make any attempt to exploit that opportunity to the full? Or will they simply

fall into line with Mr. Menzies and his banker's "last-shilling financial schemes, as Mr. Nash did in New Zealand?"

Silence on this point speaks for itself. However loud Labour leaders shout about tackling the monetary system, previous experience has shown that they end up by doing precisely nothing. Instead, they seem to prefer to keep up their petty squabbling about Labour being allowed to take over the reins of government, together with frequent re iterations to the effect that Labour will not demean itself by forming a National Ministry.

RESULTS, NOT PARTY "POLICIES" WANTED

What they do not seem to have realised is that this is a time of crisis, when the sole guiding factor should be getting the best man for the job in hand, and letting him get on with it, irrespective of whether he is Labour U.A.P., Country Party, or no party at all. Results are what we want, not arguments as to whether Mr. Curtin or Mr. Menzies will be permitted to collect the "kudos" because "their" Government "won the war."

Mr. Menzies isn't the only person who is "sick of playing politics." We, too, are sick of the way our politicians are playing around, and are going to push on with the job in front of us without Mr. Menzies, or Mr. Curtin either, if need be. This sheer mockery of democratic government being thrown in the face of the electors of Australia is nothing more nor less than an insult to their intelligence, and these so-called national leaders should be told so in terms that will wake them up to the real attitude of the people.

ELECTORS MUST WAKE UP

When will the people themselves wake up to the fact that THEY make a war effort; not parties, not politicians? It is the people who produce the guns and the shells, the tanks and the equipment for the fighting forces while Governments are there simply to be instructed by the people what regulations to pass on laws to make to assist them in their task. The function of a Government is to remove obstacles in the path of the people's progress.

Once we get this fact clearly driven home, then we can advance straight along the road without stumbling, and pull our weight as one united people. Until we do get this fact straight in our minds, then we will continue to blunder along from one mistake

(Continued on page 8.)

AMERICA STILL HELPS AXIS!

MORE HUMBUG AND HYPOCRISY

Time and time again in the past we have given details of the manner in which American materials for war purposes have been shipped to Germany's partners, Japan and Russia, who, in turn, have been supplying materials to Germany. A further report appeared in the Australian press last week.

The excuses made in this report are rather hypocritical. We venture to say that it is reports like this that are leading to a suspicious outlook by an ever-increasing number of people—particularly when they hear so much "blah" about what America is doing for US. The report reads as follows:—

BIG U.S. OIL TRADE WITH JAPAN.

From The New York Editor of
"The Sun's" Exclusive Cable
Service.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The United States provides fuel for the Japanese Navy, declares the New York evening newspaper "P.M.," which devotes six pages to discussing oil exports to Japan.

The newspaper says a tanker for Japan leaves the United States every two days because the Administration hopes by this means to buy peace with the Orient while it deals with Hitler in Europe.

Shipments of oil to Japan from California averaged 47,000 barrels a day for the months January to April, inclusive. This is sufficient for the bulk of Japan's needs.

There is no restriction on the export of aviation gasoline below 87 octane, which is sufficiently high for Japan's warplanes, says "P.M." There is also no restriction on the export of diesel fuel.

"P.M." estimates Japan is obtaining 35 million barrels a year from the United States, and has built up an untouched reserve of 15 million barrels.

"P.M." claims that Anglo-American Oil Company subsidiaries are providing much of Japan's tanker needs, despite Britain's shortage of tankers.

Other commentators observe that the export of oil to Japan prevents what would otherwise be the inevitable invasion of the Dutch East Indies. After Hitler has been beaten it will not be necessary to bribe Japan to stay quiet, they say.

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

NEW ZEALAND AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND

By ERIC D BUTLER

(Continued from Last Issue.)

The history of our sister Dominion has been one of ever increasing financial dictatorship; ironically enough, the very Government, which was elected with an overwhelming mandate from the people to break the private money monopoly, has tightened the chains of bondage. I refer to the Labour Government.

The Colony of New Zealand was founded in 1840, and with it the foundations of the debt swindle which, at that time, had reduced the Mother Country to abject poverty as an aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars.

A Government Colonial Bank of Issue was established in New Zealand in 1850, but, as it was only empowered to issue notes in exchange for coin, it was of little use, and lasted only six years. Private trading banks then started, one of the first being the Union Bank of Australia, which, as we have already seen, is connected with the International Banking Ring.

The Bank of New Zealand was established in 1861, and its connection with the Government was very intimate from the beginning. This bank handled the Government's account until the establishment of the Reserve Bank in 1934. The establishment of the Reserve Bank was the result of Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit on behalf of Mr. Montagu Norman, and his policy of world dictatorship through the establishment of Central Reserve Banks throughout the world—particularly the British Empire.

The following statements by prominent New Zealand citizens from 1860 onwards clearly reveal the manner in which banking interests have governed the policy of the Dominion:

Sir William Fox, several times Premier of New Zealand, said in Parliament on August 21, 1868: "I only wish it was possible to exclude from this House a certain power behind the Treasury, or any other corporation, which had proved so capable of making the Ministry work in a diametrically opposite direction from that in which they at first intended to work, and so manifestly opposed to the interests of the colony. I cannot blame the recognised agents of the Bank or any influence they have brought to bear upon this House or upon the Ministry. . . . I do not hesitate to say this influence which has been exercised is a most mischievous interference with the independence of this House, and if it were possible to get hold of such an impalpable element, a Bill ought to be passed to exclude it from this house."

WHAT SIR GEORGE GREY SAID

Sir George Grey, speaking in Parliament in 1875 said: "I believe, for reasons which I shall presently show, that it would be actually in the power of one wealthy establishment in New Zealand to have any person they chose sent out here as Governor, who would be likely to support their interests."

As Sir George Grey had been five times Governor of different parts of the British Empire, he knew what he was talking about.

Later, in 1883, he said: "I conscientiously believe that two or three great establishments, all really under one directorate, do exercise in the Legislature of this country an undoubted and dangerous influence. I sincerely believe that the existing Government is maintained in its place by these bodies. . . . I appeal to many honourable gentlemen sitting here whether they do not feel helpless of fighting the great phalanx opposed to us now. . . . I say that even among the voters it will be a long time before that independence can come about which ought to prevail, because I fear many of them are in some manner entangled with engagements which will place them at the mercy of those persons who rule those different great bodies of which I speak. I go further and say—and in saying this I know, of course, that I create, and must create, a great many enemies—I firmly believe that the same persons, by monetary influence, control a great portion of the press. . . . One great central power in New Zealand oppresses it from end to end. That central power is moved by the Premier, and the Premier is the solicitor of these great moneyed corporations. . . . Is it just? Does it give the people of New Zealand a fair chance? Is it not hard for a man to know that if he cries for justice some debt upon his estate may be made the cause of his ruin instantly? Is it right for us to feel degraded by knowing that such is the case here? . . . As long as this continues I see no hope for ourselves or our country."

This was strong talk from a Governor. Perhaps this representative of the King had heard something about the Royal prerogative of issuing the nation's money supply.

Sir Francis Bell said on the 28th August 1895: "The Bank (of New Zealand) is repeating what it did last year. They are holding a pistol at the head of this House and the Government, and the Government is yielding, as it yielded last year." On the following day, the same speaker said: "The Bank had spread its tentacles all over the colony. . . . I am not sure that it is not more powerful than Parliament."

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE MOVES IN

Sir Otto Niemeyer, representing the Bank of England and the Bank of International Settlements, arrived in September 1930. A balanced budget was demanded, and a general curtailment of the amount of money in circulation. The same appalling results eventuated as in other parts of the Empire, which the agent of the Bank of England had visited: Poverty, unemployment, bankruptcies and misery everywhere.

As a result of his visit to New Zealand, Sir Otto Niemeyer forwarded a report to the Government recommending the establishment of a Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank Act was passed in 1933, and the following year the bank was set up with the former chief cashier of the Bank of England installed as Governor. The New Zealand Reserve Bank Act contains provision for the bank joining the Bank of International Settlements. This was all in line with Mr. Montagu Norman's policy of world hegemony through a chain of Central Banks in every country.

The next move was to establish a Mortgage Corporation, which was

also in line with a move by the Bank of International Settlements to establish a world network of Agricultural Mortgage Corporations.

SOCIALISM ENTERS

The Coalition Government was defeated at the end of 1935. The swing to Labour was the result of the chaotic conditions during the depression and the promises made by the Labour Party to break the private banking monopoly. Unfortunately for the electors, they were not fully informed regarding the Labour Party's views on socialisation. Some authorities go so far as to say that Finance deliberately manoeuvred the electors into the position where they had very little choice but to vote Labour; the Coalition had been discredited with its "sound finance" policy.

Planned Economy was affirmed by Labour in its 1935 election manifesto. It is interesting to note that Mr. Nash, Labour's Minister of Finance, is a great believer in Planning. He was a guest of the Political and Economic Planning Group in Britain in 1937.

The Industrial Efficiency Act, which the Labour Party never mentioned in its 1935 election programme, was cleverly rushed through Parliament late in the first session. The Act set Mr. Nash up as virtual dictator of New Zealand. It gave power to socialise at will the entire industry of the Dominion without further reference to Parliament.

In "The Truth About New Zealand," Mr. A. N. Field writes: "**New Zealand's Industrial Efficiency Act at the outset was modestly applied. The cement industry, in the hands of a few works, has been brought under it. Motor spirit distribution is controlled, an operation unlikely to mean much more than rubber-stamping what the big foreign oil combines want done. The pharmacy trade was induced to submit to being roped in on a threat that the Government would otherwise**

(Continued on page 3)

THE BRITISH ALTERNATIVE TO THE TOTALITARIAN STATE

A Talk Broadcast from Station 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m., on Sunday, May 24, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

While the British people are fighting practically alone against the great military machine of Germany, the whole economic, financial and political structures of the various British countries are undergoing profound changes.

While we are fighting desperately in defence of that mode of life which we call British, that which we are trying to hold is slipping out of our hands with such rapidity that at the end of the war it is doubtful if any important part of that which is known as the British way of life will remain, unless we bestir ourselves.

That changes should come, especially in wartime, is inevitable. But that does not mean that we have to change this country into a totalitarian State similar to Germany and Russia.

Germany and Russia are slave States, and they have not been tested yet. It is yet to be seen if they will withstand a heavy and prolonged war against equal numbers.

The organised might of National Socialist Germany is impressive, because of its successes against peace-loving people. Because peace-loving people have been left to the tender mercies of organised brutality is no condemnation of their mode of life; but it is a condemnation of their leaders who left them almost completely unprotected when all the facts were known to them.

With the collapse of France, the partial destruction of London and other cities, the intense submarine warfare and practically all Europe in the control of Germany, Russia and Japan looking on expectantly, the morale of the British people has been one of the miracles of history.

I am satisfied no other people could have stood up to it; we have in the spirit of the British people and their voluntary collaboration in a crisis something very precious.

A DANGER.

Let us appreciate what has happened, and let no misguided action by others kill this essentially British spirit by forcing it into some cast-iron pattern imported from Germany or Russia. Much harm has already been done by would-be Socialist planners in England, but there are indications that many people are waking up to the danger.

While we are still at war, the country is being flooded with literature written by Socialists who assume quite gaily that the

British way of life is dead and that nothing remains for us but to reorganise our country on the lines of the totalitarian States.

As many young men have read nothing else but Socialist literature, they accept the totalitarian State as the only kind of State possible. To men of no political experience the Socialist State looks, on paper, very neat and tidy; all the problems are nicely solved because all the difficult problems are ignored. Nothing is allowed to mar the bliss of this great Socialist Utopia; awkward facts are pushed into the background or suitably altered to fit the great plan.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

Last Sunday I suggested that there is an alternative to the Socialist State—and that is the Democratic State on the British pattern, with some of the more obvious abuses removed or brought under control.

I suggested that the power of the great monopolies could be removed by control of prices and profits. I suggested that by removing production from the highly speculative state, by control of prices the producers would not be the prey of every speculator and financial wizard, and they would be in the position to control their own affairs.

Great producing organisations should be controlled by those born and trained to the industry, and no one financial wizard should be permitted on the boards of ten or twenty companies—they are not required. A large industry run by men elected by skilled and competent men, with a Government representative on the Board, is all that is necessary to ensure that producers will produce without having their work sabotaged by men seeking power for themselves.

AN EXAMPLE.

To those who are interested in education, nothing has been so

The Enemy Within the Empire—Continued

allow a giant chain-store chemist's concern from England to overrun New Zealand. Rubber tyres, cement, fish export, electric ranges, and wooden heels for footwear are also in the list of controlled industries . . . Extension, however, goes on.

"Under the Act the Minister of Industries and Commerce has power to apply systems of licensing, control, and price-fixation to any industry, under which term is included 'any trade, occupation, business, manufacture, works, or service of any kind whatsoever.' The Minister may withhold licenses from individuals, close down undertakings, and order amalgamations and do many things. In fact, the powers appear to be such that the Minister may control any business brought under the Act as fully as if he were its sole owner. Administration is through a bureau, all the members of which hold office at the Minister's pleasure, and are thus merely the instruments of his will. The Minister may require an industry to appoint an industrial committee for control purposes, but here again he may add and remove members, dissolve committees and appoint entire committees himself. No question arises of industrial self-government; only of submission to what is imposed from above. All is at the Minister's pleasure.

"The sole right of appeal by any person injuriously affected under the Act is to the Minister himself. A man may be refused a license, his business closed or interfered with to any conceivable extent, and all right of appeal to the courts is denied him."

Two other important measures were brought in by Labour in its first session. The first was a Local Government Reform Bill, which aimed at the destruction of the 684 local governing bodies of one kind or another. This is also part of the Bank of England's policy: Remove government further from the people, destroy their local institutions and centralise control. A similar move has been fostered in this

The British Alternative to the Totalitarian State — Continued

disheartening as the ridiculously slow progress made since the last war, and to put this thing in its proper light I want to give you a description of a boy's school as it was over 25 years ago. This school was so popular that an examination had to be passed to get into it.

The school, although very old, had many modern buildings; it had a well-appointed gymnasium with full-time instructors; and it had a tepid swimming bath in its own grounds. It had a special art building; it had also a rifle range where boys were taught to shoot straight. Its well-equipped library had a complete card-index system. There were doctors in charge of the physics and chemistry laboratories. Each teacher had a projector on his table, which shone on an enclosed mirror in front of him, and was reflected on a screen above his head—in this way he could illustrate his talk with suitable sketches and pictures.

In the debating hall, mock parliaments were held and political elections were held each year. The school had its own playing ground, complete with grandstand, clubhouse and showers, etc. The school also had workshops where the boys learned carpentry, wood and metal turning and blacksmithing.

This was the condition of the school before the Great War of 1914-18. It was a great experience for any boy to go through this school.

THE SECRET.

The secret of this great school was simple enough. One man left his estate in trust for the maintenance of this school and the estates grew in value to such an extent that the trustees had more money than they knew how to use, and this school received the benefit of it.

Now, we in Australia could build plenty of schools like that quite easily if we had the money. Give us the money and we will do the job. Most discussion on education is just a lot of hooey; education has been held up for a generation because money is not available to put into practice what private individuals did over 25 years ago. Give us the money and we will supply all the experts you require; we will supply more plans than you can use—and all good ones.

The fine old school I have been telling you about was planned, and very well planned;

and it had a very fine staff of highly-paid masters. But it was not planned by the State, and there is no reason why it should be.

The principal job of the State is to see that money is available for education; and now people will know that since hundreds of millions of pounds can be made available for war, money can be made available for education - - and we are going to see that it is made available.

Education should be the principal and most important activity of a great State. The best men in that State are not too good for the training of any children; but education, to produce any valuable results, will have to be something quite different from the cheap, mass-production process we know today.

KEY TO FUTURE

It has become obvious to those men throughout the British Empire who have kept in touch with realities, that the key to post-war government, and the building of a new Freedom on the British pattern is the creation and control of money: the problem which dwarfs every other in its far-reaching effects.

That the people have been kept in ignorance about the creation and

(Continued on page 6.)

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW

Mr. Butler's articles on "The Enemy Within the Empire" have created such an impression throughout Australia and New Zealand that we have received many suggestions that they be reprinted in book form. The following is an extract from a typical letter: "Mr. Butler has done a magnificent job. These articles should be republished in book form. Such a book would have a record sale. Mr. Butler has given us some real history. It is simple, but comprehensive. This history should be read by every loyal Britisher and circulated throughout the whole Empire."

In order to obtain some indication of the demand for this proposed book, every reader who is desirous of obtaining one or more copies, is requested to order in advance—NOW. The price will be 7d. posted. Quantities will be supplied at 4/- a dozen, post free. Thousands of people have been disappointed because they couldn't obtain copies of Mr. Butler's first two books. We don't want this to happen again.

country; the campaign to abolish State Parliaments because these Parliaments are being used by the electors to bring indirect pressure on the private financial institutions.

Fortunately for New Zealand democracy, the local bodies strongly objected to being abolished.

RESERVE BANK AMENDMENT

The second important measure referred to was Labour's Reserve Bank amendment. A lot of "blah" was uttered about this move by people who should have known much better. Although the move was good, insofar as it took power from private persons and restored it to the Government, there were significant features, which were overlooked by many, Mr. Lefeaux, the former chief cashier of the Bank of England, was not removed.

Apart from this, the currency and credit of the country are issued against reserves held by the Reserve Bank—and these reserves are limited by gold and/or foreign bills of exchange—on, which there is no fixed limit. This means that, in the last analysis, the policy of the Dominion can be dictated by international finance.

Another feature worthy of note about Labour's Reserve Bank amendment was that it stated that the primary function of the bank is to regulate currency according to Government policy "as communicated to it from time to time by the Minister of Finance." Labour Party legislation not only failed to clearly state any principle on which the issue of money is to be regulated, but it authorised dictatorial Ministers to do whatever they liked.

This calls to mind a statement made in the United States Senate in 1834 by Mr. John C. Calhoun: "Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals, and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may rise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community . . . Never was an engine better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few, or less favourable to that equality which lies at the bottom of our free institution."

REVERSING MAGNA CHARTA

We might briefly note that our British forefathers, who gave us our basic conception of a free society, took action against King John in 1215 at Runnymede, because he was doing what Dictator Nash is doing today: Taking the means of livelihood from certain people. Our forefathers did not demand anything new from King John. They wanted their ancient rights restored. Among the things enumerated in Magna Charta was the demand that even the lowest in the land was entitled to his accustomed means of livelihood. Even if a man broke the law he was to be left with his livelihood. It was stated: "A freeman shall only be amerced, for a small offence after the manner of the offence, for a great crime according to the heinousness of it, saving to him his contenment; and, after the same manner, a merchant, saving his merchandise, and a villein saving his wainage; the amercement in all cases to be assessed by the honest men of the neighbourhood."

"'Amercement' meant a fine. 'Contenment' refers to that which is indispensable for a man's support and maintenance, according to his rank or social condition . . . "Wainage" was the crop or tillage of the villein or husbandman." (Taswell-Langmead's "English Constitutional History").

These elementary rights have been abolished in New Zealand by the "progressives." Power was shifted from one group of dictators to another group.

This legislation went further, it gave the Minister of Finance absolute power to discriminate between individuals desiring sterling for overseas trading.

Trades were at the mercy of Mr. Nash, and when a protest was made, the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, disallowed any appeal to the courts to test the constitutionality of the measure.

DEBT AND TAXATION INCREASE

In case someone suggests that the Government could use all those dictatorial powers for the good of the people, the results belie any such implication. A "liberal credit policy" has certainly been introduced — but, credit is issued as a debt, carrying interest charges. The result has been a drastic increase in taxation and rising prices. This is part of the finance-Socialist plot. Exponents of this "new-order" have often stated that the people must be kept quiet with sops while their liberties and institutions are taken from them. Millions of pounds of debt-money provide the sops.

"Taxation is the chief means," says Britain's socialist Fabian Society in its Tract No. 127, adding that "to the Socialist, the best of governments is that which spends the most."

This is all part of a world programme laid down by the Bank of England and other international banking institutions. New Zealand is doing very nicely from their point of view. Even the late Mr. Savage was a great believer in taxation—and compulsion—as witnessed by the following statement made late in 1939: "The Government believes) in freedom of speech, but it is determined that that freedom must not be abused. Persons who advise others not to pay rent or taxes are enemies to the country, and will be treated accordingly."

Mr. Nash visited London during 1939 to arrange for the conversion of a loan, which was falling due. He was feted by the "City" in London, and did exactly as he was told.

He came back to New Zealand, and the debt and interest racket went on, while more and more restrictive legislation was introduced. War was declared, and still more dictatorial powers were taken by the Labour Government.

Finally, Compulsory loans were introduced! No wonder some Socialists believe that New Zealand will become a second Soviet Russia without bloodshed. Surely New Zealanders will assert their British rights, even at this late hour, and take action to bring their representatives under their direct control. They will then get the results that they desire and not what someone else thinks is good for them.

(To be continued.)

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.

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No. 21.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF BRITAIN'S A.R.P. SCHEME

LEADING AVIATION EXPERT HITS OUT

The revelations in Noel Pemberton-Billing's book, "Defence Against the Night Bomber," one of the most amazing books of the war, will certainly come as a shock to those who have so far complacently accepted the "blah" of official circles about England's defence against Hitler's Luftwaffe.

Pemberton-Billing, one of England's leading aviation experts, the man most responsible for the reorganisation of the present R.A.F. and the foundation of the British Air Ministry, who founded the factory now turning out Spitfires, who formed the first anti-aircraft battery in the world, and organised the first air-raid, is still famous for the devastating attacks made by him on the British Government's air policy in 1916, which resulted in the foundation of the Air Ministry.

Sick of the muddling and inefficiency and waste, "P.-B." throws a penetrating searchlight on the A.R.P. scheme operating in England, and designed to protect the civilian population from the night bomber. His criticisms are written in such a way that they make sense even to the average layman; or, as he puts it, "so that even a member of Parliament can understand it."

London blacked out, he points out, is an infinitely easier target for German raiders than London in daylight. The blackout accentuates the coastline, rivers and natural landmarks, which make great cities easy to "pick up."

The "target effect" of fires is tremendously increased, while the blackout hampers rescue and A.R.P. work, as well as adding to the difficulties of fire fighters and the terrorising effects of the raid. In any case, the blackout could be rendered almost useless any time the raiders desired by the use of parachute flares, such as were used by the Fleet Air Arm at Toronto, Coventry, which was claimed to be a perfect example of blacking out, was literally razed to the ground, while the use of searchlights and the flash of gunfire from A.A. batteries enable target areas to be quickly picked out.

Most important of all, it greatly hampered the action of night fighters who were forced to take off and land for refuelling from brightly illuminated flying fields, which were greatly accentuated because of the surrounding blackout. Thus the most important areas were clearly revealed to raiding aircraft.

Blackouts, says "P.-B.," are intended chiefly to make it difficult to pick out individual targets, whereas German raiders had, so far, contented themselves simply with dropping their bombs in the target area, without endeavouring to pick out any particular target.

"If it is still considered necessary to guard against the possibility of the Germans distinguishing the Air Ministry or any other of the Government departments . . . then such concealment can be more effectively achieved by altering the plan of London with a camouflage of lights." London and surrounding areas could be camouflaged with lights, which would create a dazzling sheet of light through which the enemy pilot could not see. He would not know whether the lights concealed just open country or a city. R.A.F. fighter planes would then be able to face the raiders on almost daylight terms. To do this, the author estimates that only 200,000 of these cheap lights would be necessary to "dazzle" the entire area of England.

Condemned by many as a "crank," much of what Pemberton-Billing has to say nevertheless makes good common sense, and if what he says is true, then officialdom will have a lot to answer for when the war is over. Too frequently have politicians and government departmental officials attempted to hide their bungling and inefficiency behind a lot of "cover-up publicity," and voluminous "official announcements." Mistakes are to be expected, but let us be frank and open about them, and admit our errors so that steps may be taken immediately to remedy them and ensure that the same thing will not happen again. Hiding them in this fashion is not only wasteful and playing right into Hitler's hands, but such unnecessary loss of civilian life is criminal, and some responsible individual will have to answer for it.

Complacent officialdom in this country must be shaken out of its coma and made to realise the urgency of the situation we are in, and the need for immediate and direct action. Whether Pemberton-Billing's suggestions will have any effect remains to be seen. At least he has maintained his reputation of being an unorthodox thinker and an outspoken writer.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BITE

By FOOTLE

I don't know whether to blame the chop or the steak and mushrooms, the gammon and kidney or the double ration of porridge, or just merely the newspaper I was reading, but the truth is, the third piece of toast and marmalade positively nauseated the palate.

You see, for weeks and weeks after a battle with Aunt Ella, which will stand out in the Footle annals like the Nelson Column or the Woolworth building, I've been kidding myself I've been chewing my bally way to victory. But now here comes this Earl Page bloke, regardless of straining buttons everywhere, and starts burbling about the surplus mountain of food still to be removed; the sort of mountain he looks on as a challenge to his faith. The man makes me feel a positive reed.

Of course, I know what the trouble is really. It's the poor again. They've done it once more; and what I say is, if they can't be persuaded into buying eats by being spoken to decently, they deserve to be abolished altogether. They're a frightful curse to a self-respecting nation. They won't buy a beastly thing; and there are such millions of the blighters. If only they'd dig up some money somewhere and start in and spend it they would save the Cabinet Ministers and the financial system a whole lot of bother.

I can tell you I can't stand this business much longer. I've a feeling about three buttons down that it won't be safe to rely on my knife and fork performance to bring the blond beast low. How I long for the simple faith of our statesmen, and a stomach as large as that of an elephant and as tough as that of an emu! Pass me the soda bi-carb, please!

One of my troubles is that I was expensively and inefficiently educated. I seem to have lost that powerful simplicity which distinguishes the utterances and mental processes of our legislators. After drawing attention to the necessity of growing things for England and to the impossibility of getting most of them there after they are grown, Sir Earle says, with the artless naiveté of the great: Here in Australia our problem is that we have too much and that we must eat more." Note the limpidity of speech, the lack of ambiguity of thought. Even I can't miss its meaning.

But alas, it is a language that does not appeal. The sight of mountains of food, so far from stimulating me to new heights of gustatory enthusiasm, fills me with an aversion that makes castor oil seem attractive; and to tell you the truth I've never met anybody who was moved to greater and greater enthusiasm for eating, as more and more food became available. The only creature within my personal experience ever moved by such a spirit was a horse of mine, which got into the forage shed one night and founded himself on wheat.

It seems to me that the first move in this great Australian bite is to intern the physical culture and health food experts. Their pernicious doctrines of frugality are equivalent to fifth column activity. It should be forced upon their notice that the proper study of man is not "man" but "grub"; that man's mission here below is to build up an unwanted mountain of food and eat his way through it like an educated maggot. The time may come when the man who can eat a calf or a sheep at a sitting will come to be regarded in Aus-

tralia with the same sort of veneration that is accorded to a mother of six Nazis in Germany.

I don't think we are going to achieve our aim without difficulty. The matter won't end at the distension of the old viscera. Our very patriotism in the matter of eats is going to bring us into collision with a cardinal principle of our Anglo-Saxon freedom, I mean I can't see any way of eating ourselves into the requisite state of coma without spending more money; and that would be most unpatriotic. In fact, the very same paper that brings the gastric-inspiring message of Sir Earl Page draws attention very urgently to the principle of private retrenchment. It says: "Restriction of private spending with a consequent increase of public saving has become urgently necessary in the interests of Australia's war effort."

So, you see, the problem would seem to boil down to getting our teeth into the food surplus, gratis, and at the same time making the transaction remunerative to the producer. If only we can do that we shall not merely benefit the war effort, we shall also go far in the scientific direction of redressing the disparity between money and goods, which is such a distressing factor of our national existence. I mean to say if you can't possibly manufacture enough money to buy the things you've made, it is surely obvious to the meanest intelligence, or at any rate the sort of intelligence that Cabinet Ministers and bankers have, that the only thing left to do is to remove the embarrassing abundance.

So if we can only solve this problem of eats on the lines clearly indicated, that is, to buy more food without spending any money, I feel that anything is possible for us. It's a most exhilarating wheeze: like being drunk.

It's rather surprising, of course, for a Minister of a thing like Commerce to take such an uncommercial attitude as to suggest giving something for nothing, because one of the main ministerial planks has always been to prevent by all possible means anything in the nature of a gift reaching the other fellow. But this is the only rational conclusion I can draw from the profound words of Sir Earle.

But I await elucidation. There may be other explanations, and I feel I should be broad-minded enough to admit that there may be a scientific loophole. Mind you, I don't believe in being too broadminded about these things; like some of the politicians, whose minds are so broad that they couldn't be got into their heads in one piece. I am afraid I shall remain narrow enough in that respect to welcome an explanation, which appears to fit in with the rest of creation.

Meanwhile I am torn between the two patriotisms. One hour, I am all for the eats; the next, after the waiter has sidled in with the bill and left the world to darkness and to me, I swing right the other way. But it is depressing to reflect that whatever I do I am bound to behave in a manner unbecoming to a patriot.

J. B. PRIESTLEY AND COLLECTIVISM

The views of Mr. J. B. Priestley, the famous English writer, are somewhat puzzling at times. His name has been recently connected with various groups advocating Federal Union and other forms of collectivism; and yet for years past Mr. Priestley has shown himself to be an unrelenting foe of communism, socialism, or any other form of collectivism. His novels have breathed the real spirit of England.

In view of Mr. Priestley's rather disturbing associations of late, it might be appropriate if we quote from his novel, "Wonder Hero," first published in 1933:

"It's only these Woolworth sort o' places that's busy. Rest of it's got a ragged look, hasn't it?"

"Charlie admitted that it had. Then he noticed two very imposing new corner buildings a little further down. They were both in sharp contrast to anything in their neighbourhood. He enquired what they were.

"His uncle chuckled. 'Let's go and have a look at one,' he said, and they crossed the road. 'A bank,' said Charlie. 'Ay, they're both banks. But just have a peep inside this one. It'll do your eyes good. I dare say, coming from London, you've seen this sort o' thing before, but it's a bit of an eye-opener for Slakeby, this is. Have a look.'

"The interior was even grander than the outside; marble and polished steel, mahogany and cut glass.

"This has cost 'em a bit,' said Charlie.

"'Ay, and they tell me when you get right inside—manager's office and all that—it fairly takes your breath away. And the other one—another bank—is just the same. One built last year, and the other the year before.' He then led Charlie away, and when they had walked twenty yards or so, he stopped and looked Charlie in the face very long and earnestly. 'Now, then, lad,' he began, 'can you explain to me why it is that them two bank buildings catch your eye like that?'

"They might well catch your eye.'

"'Ay, of course they might. But what I want to know is—why are they there to catch it? Here's Slakeby — redundant, nearly finished, yards dismantled, works closed down, trade gone, and everybody either out o' work or complaining they're on their last legs. That's right, isn't it? And it's as bad—or nearly as bad—everywhere you go round here; and it's not so much better anywhere you go. Trade's bad and men's unemployed all over the country. Isn't that right, lad?'

"That's right, uncle. It's the same everywhere I've been.'

"'Well, then, how in the name of thunder can them banks afford to build places like that? If they're on our side, and mucking in wi' us, then they ought to be having a big slump too, not knowing where to find a coat o' paint for their offices and cashiers walking about wi' their shirts hanging out o' their breeches' backsides. Instead o' that, they're building marble palaces. They've got more money than they know what to do with, else they wouldn't be spending it like that.'

"They must have, Uncle. Why should they go and put up new places here?'

"'And if that's the case,' his uncle continued sternly, 'then they're not mucking in wi' us. It's "Damn you. Jack, I'm all right' wi' them. It seems to me, lad, the worse off we are, the better off they are. By the time us in Slakeby's trying keep body and soul together by living on turnip tops, they'll

be wondering whether to gold-plate yon' building. At the finish, Slakeby'll consist of a cemetery five mile long, two big workhouses for them that's left alive, and a dozen banks twenty storeys high and covered wi' diamonds.'

"Charlie agreed. 'Seeing the state you're in here, I call them two bank buildings an insult.'

"That's right. Throwing it in your face. And they've just gone and given the game away here, lad. Now, I'm not like some of our Johnny's Bolshie pals. I don't pretend to understand how things work. Every time I try and study it out, I get my brains fairly addled. But them that says we're governed for the benefit o' the banks seem to me to know what they're talking about. We've

A LETTER TO THE "NEW TIMES"

What Do YOU Think?

Sirs, — The response to the "New Times" appeal for campaign funds is indicative of a general desire to assist in its work tangibly as well as morally. Remarkable proof of the nation-wide character of the campaign was given by the impressive lists of towns from which donations were posted. Gratifying though the results must have been however, I feel that much more could have been done. During the past twelve weeks, whilst the appeal was being made, the largest donation, I believe, was £3, and the smallest was 1/-. Let us examine a few individual figures:

Amt. Subscribed	Amt. per week
£3	5/-
£2	3/4
£1	1/8
10/-	10d.
5/-	5d.
1/-	1d.

These figures show that, spread over the twelve weeks, even those who sent in the larger *sums* have contributed comparatively small amounts per week, whilst the weekly contributions from the great majority amounted to only a few pence. On a rough personal estimate I would say that the sum collectively subscribed averages ONLY ONE PENNY PER READER EACH WEEK. I know we can make a better effort than that. An extensive plan of action lies ahead, and Messrs. Butler and Allsop will do a great job. Scores of towns are to be visited, hundreds of public and informal meetings will be held, thousands of new contacts will be made, and the "New Times" will find its way for the first time into homes along many hundreds of miles of campaigning.

Could not the appeal for funds be continued — at least whilst this publicity and lecturing tour proceeds — so that still greater advertising and follow-up work could be assured when the tour ends? May I propose that a further minimum of £100 be asked for, immediately, so that those who would like to make another donation, and those who have not yet responded may do so. Knowing something of the character and calibre of those who have laid an irremovable foundation of public opinion upon which we build today, I am confident

proof here in this street. Banks go up while works close down. Well, I say, fair's fair, and let's have turn and turn about. Let's try the opposite o' what we've done so far, so that banks go down and works go up. Let's have some marble engineering works and gold-plated shipyards. And we'll have a dole for bankers, and see if we can't give 'em a bit more than they gave us...'

A SOLUTION

"Well, what are you going to do?" asked Charlie. "Turn Bolshie?"

"If I thought it would get us out of this, I'd turn Bolshie tomorrow,' roared the doctor. 'But it won't. And I don't like Bolshivism. I don't like Soviets, committees, fools who win elections, officials, half-witted comrades, and damned interference with everything and everybody. I don't like public ownership of property. What the public owns, nobody owns; like something between a museum and a lost dog. There's only one thing, young man, that the Government should look after that it doesn't look after now—and that's money. Try another financial system. It couldn't be worse than this one.'"

you will not appeal in vain.

The tremendous responsibility which rests upon this movement at the present time cannot be over-estimated; but, whether individually we realise it at the moment or not, the near future will certainly force us into the realisation that we are fighting against time. What we are able to accomplish NOW may well prove to be of immeasurably greater importance than any previous effort. It is because of this accepted truth that I appeal for something more than half-measures at a time when the entire world is engulfed in the greatest human climax of all time. Today the nations are in a melting pot, from which the common people in association must rise supreme—or succumb to a pitiless but superior power nourished by ignorance and apathy. There is no doubt that enlightened public opinion can play an increasingly greater part in human affairs, provided only that the sword of truth and justice remains unsheathed. Without the strength that comes from that belief the future would seem black indeed. Personally, I do not think the future is so dark. To me the straws in the wind appear to indicate that a great awakening lies ahead; a better and broader understanding of human relationship, of human values. Few indeed are the organs of expression in Australia which as ably stress, analyse, and interpret those values as does the "New Times," a paper which pays no dividend save its message of hope and inspiration in a misguided and intellectually-hungry society.

Reproduction of "New Times" articles in other journals, and the phenomenal sale of various reprints during the past few months provide ample justification for the belief that, apart from the potential demand, the existing demand for such a paper is very considerable. But, judging from past experience, only publicity by direct approach and personal contact on an increasing scale will suffice to produce the rapid results for which we are so anxious. Finance for the present tour should be sufficient to provide for far greater forward publicity than has been the case in the past, to ensure that audiences will be bigger than ever.

The job of finding that finance is the responsibility of every sincere reader; those thousands of the rank and file, who scarcely comprehend the big job that the few in the forefront are doing at a self-sacrificing price that few of us would have the courage to pay, and whose devotion to our common cause is realised only by those privileged to know them intimately. I know that so great has been their sacrifice, the debt that humanity owes them will never be repaid. Money could not buy what these have given.

Right through the history of past reformers, their greatest obstacle—the apathy and ignorance of the public—was nurtured by the muzzling of orthodox avenues of expression and publicity. It was to fill this breach that the "New Times" came into being, and that such men as its first editor, the late Tom Moore, worked and died while still young, in the greatest crusade for truth and justice that this country has ever known. When the history of this movement comes to be written, there will be recorded the names of many such individuals, old and young, living and dead, who lit a torch which now can never be extinguished. They paved the way to what we are able to do today—HOW MUCH, DEPENDS UPON US. Of the several senior Melbourne campaigners who passed away during the past two years, there was not one to my knowledge who did not carry on his or her individual activities until the last. Could such a spirit die?

In the light of these reflections, can we consider—as our Governments are prone to claim—that WE are doing all that might be done? What has been the measurement of our individual sacrifices in respect to this campaign appeal? What has it cost each one of us PERSONALLY? A packet of cigarettes, or perhaps a picture-show. I feel we can scarcely measure real sacrifice in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence. "Ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

Whilst martyrs for a cause hurtle from the skies in a mass of flaming debris; whilst ships plunge to the bottom of oceans, leaving their human freight to struggle in a watery wilderness; whilst women and children crouch from the terrors of aerial warfare, and the counting of mangled bodies continues—HOW MUCH are we doing to expose the causes of man's inhumanity to man? HOW MUCH to awaken in the hearts and minds of men a new sense of justice, a true concept of democracy, an unremitting demand for truth and justice, which no military conquest alone can guarantee? Brian Penton strikes at the roots of the problem of civilisation in entitling his recent book,

"THINK—OR BE DAMNED."

No one will deny that the entire world's politics are in a state of flux. Power-politics, the product of militaristic imposition and blind totalitarianism, stands condemned; party-politics, corrupted by vested interests and sectional leanings, still claiming to represent "democracy," is rapidly declining—disillusioned and discredited—its "isms" distrusted and despaired of. No "new order" but that which comes from either professed or concealed dictatorship will come out of the politics of the past. Only a new conception, a wider philosophy, a greater understanding and honest co-operation, will serve to dispel the fears and overcome the problems, which will face us in the future. Just as "vox populi, vox Dei," so is our supreme task through such media as the "New Times" to determine that that voice will find adequate expression. Let us reflect upon the fact that a com-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE NATIONAL DEBT

By W. RODNEAGH

"It says here in the paper that the National debt is mounting rapidly," I said to Paul, who works in a Bank, and who is my wife's sister's husband.

"Yes, it certainly is, and I am afraid that the world is heading for Bankruptcy unless some remedy can be found," replied Paul, who speaks as an expert on these matters.

"Is it as bad as all that?" I enquired.

"Yes, it certainly is," said Paul. "I am afraid we are heading for a grave financial collapse. For many years now all the countries in the world have been spending extravagantly and borrowing huge sums of money in all sorts of foolish ways."

"To whom is the world in debt?" I asked.

"I have told you, all the Governments have been extravagant and have spent vast sums on useless works and on waste, and then, of course, the Great War and the present war have resulted in millions and millions of pounds' worth of money and material being blown out of existence," explained Paul.

"But this money must have been paid to someone, mustn't it?" I asked. "Who has it now?"

"I tell you it has all been spent," said Paul.

"Well, why are we in debt?" I asked.

"Because the money is all owing," answered Paul.

"You mean it is because we owe vast sums to Great Britain, who in turn owes vast sums to America, which have been borrowed?" I ventured to suggest.

"Well, in a way," said Paul. "But Great Britain and America are themselves both hopelessly in debt, as is the rest of the world."

"Well, then, to whom is all this money owed?" I wanted to know.

"We are all in debt to each other, and are, in fact, on the verge of bankruptcy," said Paul.

"Just a moment," I interrupted. "Doesn't bankruptcy mean that one's liabilities exceed one's assets?"

"Yes, of course," said Paul.

"Well, surely the assets of the world consist of all the money, stock, factories and wealth in the world; so I cannot see how the liabilities of the world could exceed these," I said.

"You are very dull today," said Paul. "Surely you must understand that all the assets have been spent recklessly, and all we

now have left is a lot of National Debts, which we are unable to pay off."

"But, Paul," I said, "I still don't see who the National Debt is owed to."

"Don't keep on harping on the same point, I have explained it all to you thoroughly, and my patience is exhausted," said Paul, impatiently.

As I said to my wife afterwards, on the way home: "I do wish I could grasp these matters like Paul does; it must be so wonderful to be intellectual enough to understand these problems."

THE BRITISH ALTERNATIVE TO THE TOTALITARIAN STATE

(Continued from page 3.)

control of money is no accident. That the press shut down on any exposure of the great money swindle is part of a well-organised central control. The control of money has become a vast enterprise, which gives to a few men powers so enormous that men shudder at the thought of it.

Sooner or later you will have to face this problem, because the world you see today with its organised horrors, and the British people fighting alone with their backs to the wall, is the work of men who controlled thousands of millions of pounds of money, and who withheld that money from England and gave it to Hitler.

When we say that the efforts of the British Empire have been held up for lack of the necessary money we are merely stating a fact. Examine one problem alone: Recruiting. Where is the need to penalise the dependants of soldiers who are fighting by forcing them to live in such poor circumstances? There is certainly no shortage of food in this country. Recruiting is definitely being held up by the present financial policy of the Federal Government.

A BOOK YOU MUST READ

"The Money Power Versus Democracy"

By Eric D. Butler. Price, 10d, posted

This book is being acclaimed by readers from all over Australia as the finest exposition of political and economic democracy to yet appear in this country. A former executive of the Queensland movement, now residing in Melbourne, told a meeting of Melbourne supporters in the Centenary Hall on Sunday, December 15, 1940, that this was the best book he had read during his ten years of activity. He urged supporters to buy copies and pass them around.

This book will save you a lot of talk. In forty-eight pages, the author has crystallised the philosophy, history and application of democratic principles. A handbook, which every supporter should have.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

"The War Behind the War." Price, 4d, posted

Every person who desires to gain a thorough knowledge of the real background to the present conflict should read this booklet. The most critical and impartial analysis of the "Jewish Question" to appear in this country.

The above are obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Important Book

Sir, —I would like to draw the attention of your readers to a book which, in my opinion, should be read by every person who desires to understand the threat to Western civilisation as a result of the present conflict I refer to W. H. Chamberlin's last book, "Confessions of an Individualist." Mr. Chamberlin was the foreign correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" in Russia, Germany, and Japan for many years. His chapter, "Europe Towards Catastrophe," is a most realistic piece of writing, in which he stresses the point that Russia alone may win the present conflict, unless there is a wider recognition of the danger of world Bolshevism thriving in a war-wrecked world. To quote: "Both in my correspondence and in conversation with friends I was a complete and consistent skeptic as to the possibility of the Anglo-French-Soviet alliance. I was not for a moment taken in by the deceptive official optimism, which often radiated on this subject. I have seldom seen such a deplorable exhibition of credulity, naiveté, and complete misunderstanding of the character, aims, and policies of the Stalinite dictatorship as many highly placed individuals in Great Britain and France displayed during the course of the abortive Moscow negotiations. I was able to forecast the failure of these negotiations very accurately, not because of my special sources of diplomatic information, but because, with my background of Russian knowledge, I was able to place myself in Stalin's position and to foresee how he might reasonably be expected to act in a given set of circumstances. . . . I was convinced, from my knowledge of Soviet conditions, that Stalin feared above everything a major war with a first-class military power. This was the one development that might lead to the overthrow of his terrorist regime. At the same time, he was most anxious, for two reasons, to promote the outbreak of a general European war, from which the Soviet Union would remain aloof, merely remaining on the outer fringes and picking up the spoils.

"First, the universal ruin, despair and chaos which one could foresee as the most probable result of a protracted European war would create the most favourable psychological background for a new upsurge of revolutionary Communism, discredited though it was by Soviet experience. Stalin, as a barbarous Asiatic despot, hates European culture and civilisation. The hideous barracks towns, built by serf labour around Stalin's 'industrial giants,' which are somehow always breaking down, such as Magnitogorsk, Doni-prostroï, Khibinsk, might even seem attractive places in which to live after aeroplanes had carried out their work of destruction over the beautiful old cities of France and Germany, England and Italy."

Many parts of this book almost cry out to be quoted in full. Mr. Chamberlin is obviously ignorant on the subject of finance. I disagree with some of his conclusions. In spite of this, I regard this book as one of the most impressive that I have read for some time. I simply must quote the following descriptive paragraph: "Gibbon, himself a product of a period that believed in progress and enlightenment, after describing the barbarian conquest of the decaying (Roman) empire, put the question whether Europe was still exposed to such invasion. He reassured himself with a negative answer, on the ground that barbarians could not conquer Europe without first becoming civilised themselves.

But one fears that the great historian overlooked the possible emergence of a species that is very much alive and rampant at the present time: the anthropoid ape mounted on a tank or armed with a machine gun."

Mr. Chamberlin's personal credo will commend itself to those who uphold British culture: "I believe that the individual man's instinct is to create, while collective man's instinct is to destroy. To individual man we owe Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Shakespeare's 'Hamlet,' Raphael's Madonna. To collective man, organised in a mob or a party, we are indebted for lynchings, pogroms, 'liquidations' of undesired classes. Everything mean and contemptible in human nature, cruelty, cowardice, stupidity, finds full expression in the mob. It is on human beings forcibly organised into permanent mobs that the contemporary Fascist-Communist technique of government depends. I believe that individuals, by and large, are immensely better than the corporate organisations (states, parties, armies, and what not) in which they have allowed themselves to be trapped."

Mr. Chamberlin concludes: "In the grim struggle that is even now breaking over England, my sympathies are obvious to anyone who has followed my reactions to any and every form of the brutalitarian State. I hope that England will win, even more fervently, although at times it seems a very forlorn hope, I hope that there will be something worth winning when the last bomb has fallen and the last ship has been torpedoed." —Yours, etc.,

ERIC D. BUTLER.

Melbourne.

Murrumbidgee Election

Sir, —Most readers of the "New Times" will be interested in what happened in this electorate of Murrumbidgee.

Several of the candidates approached the Riverina Monetary Reform Council and individual members, soliciting our support. Each professed an interest in our principles, but covertly sought our votes. We maintained an attitude of stolid indifference. Finally, an independent Labor candidate, Mr. G. Enticknap, of Yenda, who had given careful thought to monetary reform principles, induced us to reason the matter out with him. He gave us a signed undertaking that he would sponsor a similar resolution to those passed in the four other State Parliaments and to urge the Government to support the Tasmanian resolutions as placed before the Loan Council.

In view of these promises, we decided to support his candidature, which resulted in the defeat of the Official Labor candidate; wresting the seat from the Country Party, whose three candidates were badly beaten.

I mention these facts to prove that our movement can now unseat any candidate who refuses to recognise and work for a reformed money system to free mankind from the greatest tyranny and oppression ever imposed upon us, and can return any candidate, irrespective of party affiliation, who is prepared to serve and be controlled by the electors, and strive for those reforms that will make political and economic democracy an accomplished fact. Wishing the "New Times" continued success, —Yours sincerely, W. RIDLEY, Hon. Sec., Riverina Monetary Reform Council.

"WHERESOEVER THE CARCASE IS—"

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Crediter" (England).

Now that Mr. John Winant, millionaire, assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, has come from the International Labour Office at Geneva, as Ambassador and instructor to Mr. Ernest Bevin on the Labour Policy of Great Britain, Mr. Averill Harriman, multi-millionaire, has come to take charge of our Finance; Mr. Wendell Wilkie has taken our temperature; and Mr. Harry Hopkins, late of the Federal Loan and Mortgage Board, remains as bailiff's man, and all of these are enthusiastically welcomed by the Socialist Party, it is perhaps of some interest to find an answer to the riddle: "When is a rich man not a rich man?" (for the purposes of Socialism).

The first answer can be obtained by inspection, as our Maths, Master used to say. It is when his riches are the result of monetary manipulation, and particularly, the result of bond flotation and sale. Each and every one of our, probably long-term, guests is in the orbit of the Kuhn (i.e., Cohen), Loeb Finance Group. Not one of them is a manufacturer, or an agriculturalist, but all of them are here primarily to fix the conditions under which both manufacturing and agriculture are, they hope, to be carried on for the next five hundred years. And all of them are in enthusiastic agreement with the Socialists in the main tenets of Socialism. These are:

- (1) A Preamble that sets out the many glaring defects of the present Economic and Social Systems. (No mention or criticism of Finance permitted.) Obviously this gets a majority vote at once.
- (2) "Labour creates all wealth." Wealth is the object of life, especially if not used but exported. Therefore Present labour has a right to all wealth so long as it exports it. Anyone who has enjoyment of wealth without labour is a parasite. (From this postulate is derived the curious inversion that anyone paid by the State is *ipso facto* not a parasite.)
- (3) The holding of property, particularly land or buildings, by an individual, is robbery of the Public, and is likely to lead to the use of property for pleasure. The holding of property by any organisation is better, and the larger the organisation and the more secure it is from criticism by individuals, the better it is. The State, which is immune from prosecution by Legal Process is better still, at the moment, but a World State, which would be Omnipotent, would be best of all.
- (4) Everything can be reduced to a Book of Regulations. For this reason, a Civil Servant in Whitehall, or or Washington, or Geneva, can farm land in Ross and Cromarty, or Cheshire, or Alberta much better than the farmer who lives on the land. Or if he can't, it doesn't matter much, does it? Nobody knows the Civil Servant's name, he'll never see the farmer or the farm, and anyway, both the farmer and the Civil Servant will be dead soon.
- (5) The main objective, therefore, is to take everything from the individual, vest it in an untouchable organisation, the larger the better, and thus change the choice of minor tyrannies, which are vulnerable, into an overriding single tyranny, which is invulnerable. Taxation is the primary tool by which to attain this desirable end, but restrictive

Law, and in particular Licence Law, is a valuable auxiliary. But Law is the Agency both of taxation and Licensing.

When you have done this, you can put everyone on the wage and salary list, and invent a job for them, even if it's only filling in Forms to show how many people are filling in Forms. Then you will have solved the unemployment problem, which is the curse of Capitalism—if you don't know enough to recognise it as the coming of the Age of Leisure. And if people don't like filling in Forms, well, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

Now, there is every justification for the acceptance of Socialism of this character by a very large majority of the population at this time, for reasons, which a little later, I propose to recapitulate briefly. It is a remarkable tribute to the sound instincts of the Anglo-Saxon public that the majority is not larger, and that it is far from solidly convinced.

But before dealing with the grounds for the views somewhat reluctantly held by this majority, let us for a few moments consider their millionaire friends, for instance, Mr. Winant, Mr. Averill Harriman, or even President Roosevelt, not forgetting Mr. Benjamin Cohen, *et al.*, in the background. Why are they so anxious to vest all property in the State, at any rate in England, and to tax the private property owner out of existence?

Why, for instance, was it freely stated in Washington in 1920 that a certain notorious witness was given £10,000 from New York to advocate the nationalisation of the coal industry; that the Railways, although ostensibly Company owned, are since 1920 entirely divorced from the control of their Shareholders; that Mr. Montagu Norman "welcomes" nationalisation; that the London School of Economics, founded by the Fabian Society, but mainly endowed by Sir Ernest Cassel, is practically a manufactory for Bureaucratic Socialists with international financial doctrines; and much other evidence to the same effect?

However reluctantly, I feel that we must abandon any explanation of these phenomena, which assumes, for instance, that Messrs. Winant, Harriman, and Hopkins (assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen) have come over here to commit financial suicide, or to sell all they have, and give to the poor. I feel almost certain that the "New Order" in Europe, and Great Britain in particular, like the Socialist Paradise in Russia, while it may impoverish and enslave millions, and destroy the culture and achievements of many centuries, will still leave Messrs. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb, *et al.*, assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, in a situation, which they regard with complacency. That is, of course, if nothing goes wrong.

We have therefore to approach Socialism, in order to appreciate it as a policy, from a somewhat unfamiliar angle. What is it that is concealed in a doctrine whose first postulate is a protest against

economic inequality, which makes it so attractive to a special group of international millionaires who are the outstanding beneficiaries and primary cause of the inequalities attacked? Obviously, the answer to this most important question will be found, not in what Socialists have said, but in what Socialism has done. And the first step to understanding what Socialism has done is to be clear in regard to what Socialism has not done, such as invent and develop railroads, roads, and bridges, motorcars, dynamos and aeroplanes. The activities of Socialists have been almost exclusively in the field of Law (assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, *et al.*), and the situation in which we find ourselves is only to be understood by considering the Social legal trend against a background of scientific advance for which Socialism can take no credit whatever, but for the use of which it is responsible to the extent that its legislation has affected such use.

Maybe, But Why?

HIS MASTER'S VOICE?

A writer in the London "Sphere" (8/2/41) said: "... If the United States entered the war, Mr. de Valera would lease the Irish ports to Washington the next day. That I quite believe."

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—Advt.

"The Bank is Only Made of Men"

"And now the squatting men stood up angrily. Grampa took up the land, and he had to kill Indians and drive them away. And Pa was born here and he killed weeds and snakes. Then a bad year came and he had to borrow a little money. An' we was born here. There in the door—our children born here. And Pa had to borrow money. The bank owned the land then, but we stayed and we got a little bit of what we raised.

"We know that—all that. It's not us, it's the bank. A bank isn't like a man . . . That's the monster.

"Sure, cried the tenant men, but it's our land. We measured it and broke it up. We were born on it, and we got killed on it, died on it. Even if it's no good it's still ours. That's what makes it ours—being born on it, working it, dying on it. That makes ownership, not a paper with numbers on it.

"We're sorry. It's not us. It's the monster. The bank isn't like a man.

"Yes, but the bank is only made of men.

"No, you're wrong there, quite wrong there. The bank is something else than men. It happens that every man in the bank hates what the bank does, and yet the bank does it. The bank is something more than men, I tell you. It's the monster. Men made it, but they can't control it."

—From "The Grapes of Wrath," by John Steinbeck.

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EXTENSIVE COUNTRY TOUR BEGINS

BIG CAMPAIGN AHEAD

When Eric Butler addressed an open-air meeting at Vervale on Sunday afternoon, May 18, he said that he was convinced that it was the start of what would be an historic tour. Present indications are that this tour will certainly be the most intensive ever undertaken.

All readers are again requested to do all in their power to make this campaign successful. New readers must be obtained, past literature sales records must be broken, and bigger and more enthusiastic meetings obtained. No effort can be too great today.

Such has been the response to this campaign that it has been quite impossible to fit some centres into the itinerary. As Mr. Butler is a member of the Australian Militia Forces, under the compulsory universal trainee scheme, he has to spend every second three months in camp. It is therefore essential that the fullest possible use be made of his services over the next two months before starting his second period of training. He hopes that all supporters appreciate this fact.

As a result of many requests from Sydney, Mr. Butler will leave for an intensive Sydney campaign immediately after the conclusion of the Victorian tour. Mr. Norman F. Rolls, who needs no introduction to our readers, paid a flying visit to Melbourne to discuss the campaign. He arrived last Saturday, and is campaigning with Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop for two weeks. He will leave Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop at Albury, and return to Sydney to help the preliminary organising for Mr. Butler's visit.

Apart from giving general co-operation, our country readers can assist greatly by arranging hospitality wherever possible, in order to reduce personal expenses to a minimum. Every possible penny must be utilised in actually getting our message to the people.

MEETINGS ADDRESSED

We have already received reports of the following meetings: Vervale, Sunday, May 18; Longwarry, Monday, May 19; Yallourn, Tuesday, May 20; Moe, Wednesday, May 21; Mirboo North, Friday, May 23; Trafalgar East, Saturday, May 24; and Dandenong, Monday, May 26.

Although attendances varied, Mr. Butler reports that he is very satisfied. New enthusiasm is being kindled everywhere. The editor (Mr. Allsop) is taking every opportunity of meeting supporters

personally. New readers are being signed up and literature sales have been good. Mr. Butler's book, "The Money Power Versus Democracy," has been in good demand. Supporters claim that this book is just what is required for new contacts.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Allsop and Mr. Rolls visited Warragul, Leongatha and Tyabb on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week. Tonight (Friday) they visit Garfield. This will be the last meeting in Gippsland. Reports will appear in our next issue.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

Some slight alterations have been made to the itinerary published in our issue of May 16: Yarra Junction, Sunday, June 1, 3 p.m.; Yea, Monday, June 2 (not yet confirmed); Yackandandah, Thursday, June 5; Myrtleford, Friday, June 6; Buffalo River, Saturday, June 7; Moyhu, Sunday, June 8; Deniliquin (N.S.W.), Tuesday, June 10; Mathoura (N.S.W.), Wednesday, June 11; Tongala, Thursday, June 12; (meetings are desired at Rochester, Elmore and Kyabram); Cohuna, Tuesday, June 17; Barham (N.S.W.), Wednesday, June 18; Swan Hill (A.N.A. meeting), Thursday, June 19; Charlton, Friday, June 20, 3 p.m. (to be confirmed); Quambatook, Friday, June 20, 8 p.m.; Patchewollock, Saturday, June 21; Red Cliffs, Sunday, June 22 (afternoon address to Brotherhood and public meeting at night); Mildura, Monday, June 23; Murrayville, Tuesday, June 24; Jeparit, Wednesday, June 25; Warracknabeal, Thursday, June 26; Horsham, Friday, June 27 (to be confirmed); Dimboola, Sunday, June 29, 3 p.m.; Nhill, Monday, June 30; Stawell, Tuesday, July 1; Hamilton, Wednesday, July 2 (to be confirmed); Warrnambool, Thursday, July 3 (to be confirmed); Colac, Friday, July 4 (to be confirmed). Mr. Butler will

A Letter to the "New Times"

(Continued from page 5.)

paratively short time ago the "New Times" was "a voice crying in the wilderness." Today, it circulates throughout the southern hemisphere and beyond it; educating, influencing, initiating, and encouraging; showing what true democracy means, what it can and must and WILL do if we, as individuals, will but accept personal responsibility to ensure that the will of the people SHALL PREVAIL.

When the "New Times" launched the financial appeal on February 21, it said: "We are determined to make this campaign one of the greatest achievements in the history of the movement." I have no doubt that it will be. Let us look again at those subscription figures. HOW MUCH BETTER THAN THAT CAN WE DO COLLECTIVELY? I enclose a further sum of ten shillings to start the ball rolling again, and I promise to send another ten shillings, provided the proposed £100 is contributed within one month from today. Trusting you will put the position relative to the query above frankly to your readers, I confidently anticipate the outcome. —Yours, etc.,

NORMAN F. ROLLS.

Sydney.

[We will be pleased to accept Mr. Rolls' suggestion, keep our donation list open and acknowledge amounts received. —Ed.]

leave for Sydney on Saturday, July 5.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN IN

All those who have not yet contacted Mr. Butler about meetings at their centres are urged to do so immediately. Prompt co-operation is essential for the big job ahead. All those who desire to contact Mr. Butler are asked to write c/o Albury Post Office, N.S.W., before Saturday, June 7.

LABOR NOW HAS LOAN COUNCIL MAJORITY

(Continued from page 1)

to another, trying to find our way through the smoke screen of party politics.

ACT NOW

Dictatorships act quickly. Democracies must learn to act quicker. Hitler and his henchmen have no time for failures or inefficiency. Neither must we. We must learn to decide exactly what it is we want, NOW, and get out

UNITED DEMOCRATS' REPORT

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

Special Members' Meeting: As already advised, a special meeting of United Democrats (financial members) will be held at Headquarters on Saturday afternoon, May 31, at 2.30 o'clock, to discuss matters of vital importance to this organisation. Members, please make a special effort to attend, as this is your business as a member.

Lunch-Hour Address: The Boothby by-election has made things lively in this State during the past week, both parties in the Federal House bringing over their heavy artillery or "big guns" in Parliament, to contest the seat of the late Mr. J. L. Price. So important does this issue seem to them that the Acting Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Deputy Leader, and about a score of lesser lights left the war effort to look after itself for a few days, while they did some strenuous electioneering. We were fortunate, mid the strife of battle, to secure Capt. Dedman, D.S.O., M.H.R.—who won Mr. Casey's seat in the Corio by-election last year—to give us a talk. We were curious to know just where he stood in regard to the money question, and in his clear, concise manner he gave us his views on money and the use of the National Credit, via the Commonwealth Bank, saying nearly all the things we wanted to hear him say in regard to that matter.

Social Credit Study Class: Will meet again on Thursday, June 5, at 8 p.m., at 17 Waymouth-street. This meeting will take the form of questions and general discussion, and should be especially interesting. Anyone interested is invited.

—Mary H. Gray, Hon. Sec.

and see that it is done, or else we will awake to find that it is too late.

While there is disunion within, we cannot expect to put out our best effort, and once we have learnt to obtain political unity, and complete control over Parliament, then we can really go ahead with an all-in war effort.

—Hilton Ross.

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