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EVERY FRIDAY

THE  
NEW TIMES

PRICE 4 PENCE

Vol. 8. No. 4. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1942.

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

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

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

Now, when the  
padlock for our  
lips are forging,

Silence is crime. —  
Whittier (1807-1892)

## IS MONEY- SCARCITY RESTRICTING OWEN GUN PRODUCTION?

### IF NOT, WHY SEEK PUBLIC'S "PIN-MONEY"?

The Architectural Students' Society has launched an appeal for funds to buy Owen guns for the fighting services. Perhaps their example will start other earnest societies on the same job. Undoubtedly, they all will believe they are doing a grand job for Australia. Actually, they will NOT be helping the war effort by thus pandering to an outworn financial system which has been, and still is, putting this country in an unnecessarily dangerous situation.

If mass-production of the Owen gun is being held up by unavoidable industrial circumstances, then no amount of money will help, BUT IF THE PRODUCTION OF OWEN GUNS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THIS COUNTRY IS BEING HELD UP BY LACK OF FINANCE, THEN THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES, ARE TRAITORS AND SHOULD BE DEALT WITH AS SUCH.

It is sometimes easier to examine a situation by breaking it down to a small scale. Let us, then, imagine that a score of us are living on that useful thing, a small island. We are to be attacked at any moment by a hostile force. What do we do? What would any SANE group of individuals do? Without wasting one second, we each take the job most suited to us—we rapidly take stock of natural advantages; we avail ourselves of whatever weapons we have. The main point is that each of us, with his own life and the life of the little community at stake, will waste no time in argument, but will imme-

diately do what he is best suited to do, without for one moment wondering where the MONEY is to come from.

SO WITH AUSTRALIA. We have heard grand words about the National War Effort, of how each of us must go to his station and of how we must go forward in all places, BUT while there remains one avenue of production which is being held up by lack of finance, then talk of an all-in war effort is so much traitorous rot.

Prior to the war, the people, of Australia were too easy-going to get their Government under control of the people—which is the Democratic way of life. If Australia is to be defended and held by us, whose forbears dedicated

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### SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

Overwhelming evidence comes from all quarters illustrating the chaos arising from the ill-considered call-up. The war effort has been retarded to such an extent as a result of irresponsible legislative acts that in certain instances the theoretical planners have been compelled by practical experience and public pressure to reverse their plans. The following reports are but a few examples:

**FRUITGROWERS' WORRY.** Mildura dried-fruit growers are reported in the "Herald" of January 15 to be in such a bad way as a result of the call-up that they are seeking war-prisoners' labour to harvest the crop. They say: "We have tried every other means to get labour, and are 6000 men short." The peace-time armies of unwanted, who lived in rags and filth and were imprisoned for stealing rides on trains, now being required to defend their privileges, seem to have dislocated the works; but, perhaps, as in the case of the brick makers, the man-power mis-planners will go into reverse gear and correct their muddling. God deliver the people from the planners!

**CHARCOAL MESS.** The production, of charcoal to overcome the petrol shortage is dislocated as a result of the recent call-up. State department officials are reported in the "Herald" of January 12, as saying "that they will have no hope of catching up with the charcoal demand which will

follow the government's decision to increase the manufacture of producer units." It seems incredible that irresponsible legislation could be passed which dislocates the war effort, but these are the facts—which warrant a positive demand by the people for responsible government.

**ROTTING BEANS.** 400 tons of Navy beans, planted at Orbost at the Government's request, according to the "Herald" of January 16, will rot and go to waste through lack of labour to pick them. One Orbost farmer says that "while this state of affairs exists, beans are costing £4 for a 50 lb. bag." This is surely the last straw. It not only sabotages the war effort, but imposes unnecessary sacrifice on the housewife, through higher prices. Our political representatives are certainly failing in their duty in allowing these conditions to prevail. It is time their electors took them to task and let them know how they feel about it.

**BRICK BLUNDER** After stopping the production of bricks essential for war production, etc., through the unscientific call-up, Mr. Lazzarini announced ("Herald" of January 15) "that temporary exemptions from military service

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### "THE SMALL INVESTOR"

#### A SMOKE-SCREEN FOR CREDIT-CREATION

"The small investors, were responding magnificently to the national appeal for subscriptions to the War Loan, and it appeared that the Loan would be a success."—That statement could refer to any "loan," and, no doubt, you have read it in the papers and heard it on the radio.

It usually emanates from bank officials, officers of the Treasury, and Fadden-Menzies & Co.—but in recent months (strange as it may seem Mr. Curtin and members of his Party have also expressed themselves thus.

Whilst "financial cranks" are well aware of the, nature of the bulk of these "small investors," there may be some readers of this paper who still have their doubts.

#### AN ACTUAL CASE

The following case, brought to my notice on the evening of January 16, by the person concerned (who, by the way, is not conversant with the mysteries of "money" and its creation, etc.), is authentic. Among his personal "commitments he has an account in respect to a private matter which he settles annually. To spread the burden over the full twelve months, he opened a bank account into which he makes weekly payments with a view to having in the bank, when the due date arrives, sufficient cash to meet his private liability. During the period of the last War Loan appeal he visited the bank to lodge his usual weekly deposit and was contacted by

the bank manager, when the following conversation ensued:—

#### BANK'S SUGGESTION

Bank Manager: "What about investing in the War Loan? We are asking all our customers." Mr. X.: "I am already contributing to the purchase of War Savings certificates weekly and feel that I cannot contribute to the Loan." B.M.: "You have an account with the Bank, perhaps you would invest some of it." Mr. X.: "It is true that I have an account, and at the present time I have allowed it to teach a figure in excess of what it was intended for; but if I did invest in the Loan, £10 would be the absolute limit." B.M.: "Why not make it £50?" Mr. X. (astounded): "£50?" B.M.: "Yes, we will pay you interest on the investment and provide you with the £50."

#### "DUMMYING" FOR THE BANK

Final result was that: Mr. X, signed the application form and the bank did the rest. Thus Mr. X. (a resident of Melbourne) became one of the "small investors." Of course, he cannot hold the bond as he really owes the bank £50; but he will

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### PUBLIC OPINION WINS

The following report is from the Melbourne "Herald" of January 10: "British farmers and their wives are rebelling against the suggestion of the Ministry of Agriculture that they should billet 'good conduct' Italian prisoners in their homes. Their opposition is so fierce that it is unlikely that the Ministry will press the idea."

The authorities in Australia would be well-advised not to pursue their plan of billeting "friendly troops" from other countries on Australian people. If tents are good enough for Australian troops, then tents are good enough for American and other troops.

### CHEERING NEWS!

"Mrs. Ruby Eve, 'Truth's' original, social jotter, who went to England a few years ago, pays a tribute to the spirit of the British people in a letter to a Brisbane friend. 'Mrs. Eve says she has forgotten what it is like to have a good helping of butter, cheese or meat.

Well only the "well-dressed, well-dined people who haunt the night clubs are the Jews," she adds. They live like lords still."

Brisbane "Truth" December 4 1941.  
(Our Emphasis)

### GUILTY MEN

Unification of railway gauges was an election-pledge of the Lyons Government in 1934, but the Treasurer stated shortly after the election that the pledge could not be honoured because MONEY was lacking—not unused men and materials, of course. Australia's BIG BANKERS decide whether money is scarce or plentiful: so they are GUILTY OF TREASON, because the unification job was never even started, although its importance for defence purposes has long been widely recognised—as witness the following extract from the "Argus" of May 20, 1939:—"Unification of Australian railways gauges would not interrupt the smooth working of the system during the transition period, the Victorian Railways commissioners said yesterday . . . The commissioners agreed with the contention in the leading columns of the 'Argus' yesterday that Australian railways would be asked to carry a terrific burden of traffic if war came to this country and interrupted coastal shipping. For this reason, the commissioners claimed, the railways should be placed and maintained in a state of efficiency. Inefficient railways would be as dire a calamity to Australia as weak defence services or a dearth of munitions. . . . the department definitely favoured unification as the best solution of the problem of defence transport."

# How to Win the War — and the Peace

## A Challenge to Every Britisher

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(Continued from last issue.)

**Before going on to deal with the "winning of the peace," and the kind of society in which we desire to live after the war, it is essential that we agree upon some action to be taken to bring about the desired results already discussed.**

I do not believe that it is the job of members of parliament or the public to specify the best methods to be used to produce the desired result. In fact all the evidence demonstrates the fact that the dictating to industry by government bureaucrats and members of parliament is increasing the already deplorable conditions under which real engineers are struggling to give of their best.

The present Government's suggestion to further take control of manpower and industry—socialism under another name—is alarming. This step can only mean one thing: That the Government believes that most of the problems confronting industry are administrative, and that a civil servant is better qualified to speak upon methods than production engineers. Mr. Ward is not an engineer; but he glibly talks about the nationalisation of industry.

Let me quote what practical engineers and industrial organisers have to say about this matter. I have already quoted at length from a report on production by the British Engineering Industries Association. (Unfortunately no such group has ported on production in Australia.)

In its memorandum, entitled, "A Plan For War Production," the Engineering Industries Association says: "The business of manufacturing war production is a task for industry and not the Civil Service, and consequently all Organisations should be built up on industrial and not Civil Service lines." (Point 5. "Policy of Production.")

It will be appropriate here to quote a relevant extract from the English "Social Crediter," of August 9, 1941:—

**"As the responsible authority for the carrying out of the war policy and as the purchaser of war production, it is obviously the responsibility of the Government to decide what industry shall produce. But, if the principle of uniting power with responsibility is adhered to, as of course it should be, the decision in regard to what is produced will be decentralised to those responsible for the strategic and tactical employment of war material, although, of course, in conformity with the general war strategy, which must necessarily be decided centrally. The careful distinction between policy and administration, the establishment of a proper relationship between, those responsible for one and the other in the war effort, and the decentralisation and uniting of power, both functional and financial, to those functionally responsible; these are social credit principles, and they are matters which should occupy the energies of statesmen."**

The right place to initiate action is in the constituencies. Every effort must be made to bring the facts before the electors in order that they will instruct their representatives that they are not satisfied and that they want better results. The mobilising of public opinion and the forcing, if necessary, of members of parliament to represent that opinion is the way of democratic government. (I have covered this matter, thoroughly in "The Money Power versus Democracy," The reader who desires to act is urged to read this book.) Major C. H. Douglas, famous British engineer, summed up the question of production recently:—

"What has to be done is to bring back the member of parliament to the representation of policy, and away from the discussion of methods. As I see it, the House of Commons should call for experts from the properly qualified service departments, engineering organisations, etc., etc., economic or administrative, and they should be tied down to stating what results should ensue from their activities, and how long it would be before it would be possible to check up on the degree of accuracy of their statement of the case. Then discussion in the House of Commons should be solely on results—whether these

results were desirable or undesirable results. And before action was taken someone in the reporting body should be made responsible for achieving results desired within a stated period of time, and subject to the removal of the responsible person, and prohibition from further public service if the results promised were not forthcoming." It's a great pity that these principles are not more widely appreciated and acted upon at the present time.

### AFTER THE WAR?

Let us now consider the kind of world in which we desire to live after the war. This doesn't mean that we must have a "plan." A plan presupposes that we know the ultimate aim of man on this planet. This is not so. Man is organic; he is, if allowed, trying to develop himself all the time; he is naturally creative. While the ultimate aim of man is unknown, it can be said that he will develop his cultural and material stature to the greatest in a society in which he is removed from the fear of all unnecessary external authority.

If we are to have a society of really free people, we must build up from the individual and not down from the State. This is exactly what is NOT being done. There is a dangerous centralisation of power by financial groups and their puppets everywhere, under the cover of war. The ultimate aim of the international power lusters is an International Government, an International Financial System, and an International Police Force. It is called Federal Union. And never forget that this is not the policy of the British people. Mr. L. D. Byrne, Technical Adviser to the Alberta Government, has written on this subject as follows:—

"Policies do not just happen. Every policy has an objective and every policy is the product of a philosophy. Bearing this in mind, what is the objective of the International Money Power's policy—and of what philosophy is it a product? Clearly, the objective is not to confer upon people freedom and security. Centralisation of power and control inevitably leads to loss of freedom and regimentation—the domination of many by the few. It is the antithesis of democracy; in fact, it is the product of the social philosophy of totalitarianism. It is of the utmost importance to note that, during the past quarter of a century,

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## POST-WAR PROBLEM

### "WILL THEY KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH THEIR LEISURE?"

**It is obvious that if and when our post-war industrial organisation is functioning smoothly in its unrestricted cycles of production-consumption, a very large number of people will be partly or entirely released from industry.**

But, we suggest, they would be able to live with some margin of comfort if receiving "national dividends" as "birthright shareholders" in "Australia Unlimited." With the further application of automatic mechanical processes to production, more and more people would find themselves "out of work," receiving what has been aptly called "the wages of the machine," and with leisure on their hands.

A most remarkable and not too intelligent reaction sets in whenever such a state of affairs is pictured: "Will they know what to do with their leisure?"

Oh, the little tremor of fear in the voice that utters those words! The people may not know what to do if each day they have a few hours and a few shillings to spare—and the dire result is usually implied rather than stated.

They will drink themselves to death! They will roll in rowdy hordes to football matches! They will career in endless streams of chaps-a-bancs from pub to pub! Worse than that even-all kinds of immorality will increase with these hoards of loafing out-of-work people! They will not read good books; they will scan the "Sporting Globe" for racing tips! They will not know how to spend their money—think of that! They will squander it on beer, betting, and the movies. Ah, shocking, shocking!

If there is any truth in such an apocalyptic vision, it shows that this nation and indeed the whole civilised race, is composed of a low grade mass of robots only kept from breaking into hooliganism by keeping them short of time and money. A pretty sort of civilisation! If such is the case the only prevention is to keep them economically imprisoned for ever; and the only cure is to unlock the prison doors.

Obviously this extraordinary notion as to how the common people would behave, if they were released to a very large extent from the factory system, with money in their pockets, is no more than a chimera. It is nonsense.

There would be isolated cases in which individuals would run amok and misbehave themselves in such a way as to be a nuisance to other people—as there are now. A number of people would "go on the booze" for a few weeks. But the millions of honest folk, who, have that "sound common sense" we hear so much about when it is politically expedient to flatter the working man and his wife and his children, would give a sigh of thankfulness and do with their leisure - very much as you do.

The "New Times," unafraid to tell the people when they are fools and why, has absolute faith in the ability of the toil-released masses to make good use of their leisure without moral lectures from those who already enjoy it. What vast educational advances it must need before one attains to the technique of leisure which includes cabaret-haunting deluxe golf, yachting, and consumption to the correct brand of whisky and soda!

Come now, have done with such unutterable smug hypocrisy and try to understand that only those who have leisure are likely to learn how to use it for their own good and the commonwealth.

"Trust the People"—is not that the great democratic slogan? Yet we, who never hesitate to "blow the gaff" on the most cherished shibboleths of a sham democracy, would seem to be the only school of thought which can trust the ordinary man round the next corner.

### TO OUR READERS

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## SENATOR DARCEY'S SPEECH

(Continued from last issue.)

Senator Darcey: The banks can create as many millions of pounds be required. It must be remembered that 2½ per cent, on a sum is equal to 5 per cent, half of that amount. In December 1937, Australia's national debt amounted to £1,262,911,649/0/1. Every person in the community, who called himself a "Patriot," was concerned about the magnitude of the debt and accordingly he sent a l.d. to the then Treasurer with the object, he said, of reducing the debt to a round figure. Unfortunately, his purpose was not achieved, because between the time he saw in the newspaper the extent of the national debt and the time when he sent the l.d. to the then Treasurer, the national debt had increased at the rate of £1/13/4 a second. The debt grows so quickly that it now increases by £1,000,000 a week. It is growing. Compound interest at debt has got Australia into a deplorable state. Some persons in the community are forced to work five months in the year in to pay their taxes: That is the position already when taxes really only started. Senator McBride.—I should have thought that the honourable Senator should have convinced a Labor Government that taxation is not necessary. Senator Darcey.—At the moment, trying to convince the Opposition. I have stated facts in this aer for several years, but us Governments have not d them. Senator Cooper.—Even if the honorable Senator were to convince the Opposition now, it would be too late. Senator Darcey.—Things are being so bad that the Opposition are forced to listen to what I to say. This country cannot up huge war debts and hope et its liabilities by means of Senator Arthur.—What is in-7 Senator Darcey.—Inflation is the erodingg of the purchasing power of the wages of the people. In Africa efforts have been to prevent inflation. Prices commodities have been fixed, heavy fines may be imposed on who sell above such fixed A man may be fined as as £500, or given two years' onment, for departing from ked price. In Australia per-convicted of exceeding fixed were fined a mere £3 or £4. ator Spicer.—They can be as much as £500, Senator Darcey.—That may be, ne fact is that they are not heavily. The reason is that of the people who ought to nished in this way find the ' for political campaigns. d the war continue for a few years, what are our taxes to be? Last year, the then irer (Mr. Fadden) introduced get covering an estimated ex-ure of £100,000,000. This the budget runs into 00,000, I emphasise that the st on the national debt is ing all the time. Tens of thousands of pounds have been spent in Australia to inform the people that if they do not buy war 3 certificates and war loan the war effort will be re-I intend to ask what it st Australia for advertise-urging the purchase of war and war savings certificates. tell the Senate how the war certificate swindle is d. The private banks have certificates to the value of A bank which can certificates of a value of 00 puts the amount to the of its cash reserves. It can advance to the Government amounting to £800,000 on

the strength of that addition to its cash reserves, and it can charge the Government 3½ per cent, on that sum. Do honourable Senators know of a bigger racket than that? That is the kind of thing that went on with the knowledge of the previous Government. I hope that it will not continue under the present administration. No private individual may hold war savings certificates valued at more than £250, but the private banks found a way to get over that difficulty. They bought certificates in the names of their employees. These employees bought them voluntarily, on the advice of the manager of the bank. I do not know what would have happened to them if they had not taken his advice. Every fortnight an amount was taken out of their wages for the purchase of these certificates and placed in the bank's reserves. Although it is said we are fighting for so-called democracy, I maintain that, since this war started, Australia has been fighting with one hand behind its back because of the financial system under which we are governed. On one occasion I told honourable Senators that the people who sent us here are under the impression that the 111 members of Parliament in Canberra comprise a national Government engaged in the task of ruling Australia. I have told the people repeatedly that their assumption is entirely wrong, and that Australia is governed by the associated banks. Under the present system no Government can carry on its functions except by continuing the policy of borrowing. The only way to pay the ever-increasing interest bill is by borrowing still more. All money comes into existence through the banks in the form of a debt. That is why we are called upon to pay such tremendously high taxes today. I have spent a considerable part of my life expounding my financial theories to the people, hoping that they will some day realise what a racket is being put over them under the present financial system, and that an obligation rests on the shoulders of every member of this Parliament to scrap it. Honourable Senators opposite have complained that the present budget imposes heavy taxation only in respect of incomes in excess of £1500 per annum. They forget that the last two Governments imposed tremendous burdens on those in the lower income groups and that those with small means are still being called upon to make heavy sacrifices. People have said to me, "Poor people and dole workers still appear to have plenty of money to spend at the races and with which to back their fancy at the dog race meetings." The real reason why so many working people patronise sporting events of that nature is because they hope by a chance win to have a little extra money with which to buy the necessities of life. The bookmakers, like the banks, make, the odds. My banker said to me one day, "Why not work on an overdraft?" I said, "I was reading the notice on the wall outside. You are offering 2¼ per cent, for fixed deposits for two years. What is the current rate for overdrafts?" He said, "The rate to-day is 6 per cent" I said, "Do you realise what percentage of profit that shows your bank? It is nearly 200 percent." He said, "But borrowers pay only from day to day." I said, "They not only pay from day to day, they also pay all the time. He then said, "From what I hear and what I can see of you, you attend to everything but your own business." I said, "Mr. Manager thank God I do not owe you anything." My idea of happiness

in this life is to do exactly what I want to do. If I give a great part of my life for the improvement of the lot of the workers, I feel that I am well repaid. Governments have been in office in the federal sphere for over 40 years, but we have never yet had a balance-sheet submitted to the country. All we get from governments is a statement of revenue and expenditure. How can we know where we stand, unless a balance-sheet is struck? Recently I submitted a balance-sheet to this chamber which had been drawn up by one of the most accomplished accountants in Australia, Mr. D. J. Amos, an employee of the Adelaide City Council. Mr. Amos proved—and I challenge any honourable senator to question any of his findings—that the Commonwealth Government can expend £362,000,000 a year on the cost of government

and social services and still have £1,000,000,000 left with which to fight the war. Nobody seems to realise that we can lend against the productive capacity of the nation. It was estimated by the previous Government that the value of the productive capacity of Australia would reach £1,000,000,000 this year. Banks can lend only against their cash deposits and up to 800 per cent, more than the amount of such deposits, but the nation is limited only by the productive value of Australia in terms of producing units. In the United States of America, it was estimated that the national value of each inhabitant amounted to £368. If we adopt that figure for Australia and apply it to the nation as a whole, it will be readily seen what tremendous resources are at our disposal to finance the war.

(To be continued.)

## UNITED ELECTORS REPORT

General Meeting: The first general meeting of the year was held in the rooms last Thursday, January 22, and was well attended. The need for some form of activity in addition to the campaigning to be started with the loud-speaking equipment was stressed by those present. Mr. Parker drew attention to several new organisations in Melbourne now concentrating on the need for some new order and the necessity for the complete reconstruction of our existing economic and financial systems, and presented to the meeting a rough draft of a "People's Charter for Responsible Government." After lengthy discussion the amended draft of the "Charter" was then placed in the hands of a committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up the final form ready for printing. On completion, the "Charter" will appear in the "New Times."

Country Activities: Reports from our country supporters indicate that activity along reform lines is going ahead at a great pace, and that the interest of the people in monetary and reform matters is daily increasing as the load of taxation becomes more unbearable, and the falsehoods of the financial system become more apparent. In particular, we would like to extend our best wishes to one of our most ardent

supporters, "Mrs. S.," of Murtoa, who has thrown herself wholeheartedly into the work of helping to spread our ideas.

Literature: Within a short time we hope to have stocks of Mr. Barclay Smith's latest booklet, "The Answer to Federal Union," and we advise readers to place their orders as soon as possible. Our apologies are extended to those persons who have written in earlier this year for booklets, and who have not yet received them. Owing to the fact that we have been re-arranging the entire office lay-out, and making preparations to repaint the office, things have been somewhat disorganised. However, we hope to have all orders for booklets, which have been held in abeyance because of this, posted away before the end of next week. Copies of "Banks and Facts" are now available in large quantities, and it has been suggested that a "blitz" could be started on the local member of Parliament or the local council. For this purpose, a special fund has been started, the purpose of which is to distribute copies of this booklet to these persons.

Address all correspondence to, the Hon. Secretary, the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

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

Vol. 8. FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942. No. 4.

## WORDS OR ACTIONS?

Dr. Evatt and Mr. Beasley have made important statements regarding the threat to Australian territory. So far as those statements relate to the need for immediate practical help they reflected the mind of every Australian worthy the name. But why these two outstanding public men mention only half the story is more than we can understand.

Immediately after telling us of the statements referred to, the national broadcasting stations announced that the Government would be raising another war loan in a few weeks and, possibly a second one before the end of the financial year. Programmes are frequently interrupted for someone to shout at us that we **must** purchase War Savings Certificates, and committees are being formed to conduct a personal canvass to rope everyone in. It is stated that subscriptions by the wage-earners are vital. All this is an inexcusable waste of effort, and the only purpose it can possibly serve is to fasten a fraudulent system more tightly upon the backs of a long-suffering people. If a picture theatre proprietor had 1000 seats in his theatre but produced only 250 tickets because he thought tickets were more important than seats, we would describe him as insane. Yet that is precisely the attitude of public men in whom we are asked to put our trust. They display more concern about Funds than Facts. Australia's war effort is not based on Australia's manpower and materials, but on the money available. And the quantity of money available is not determined by principles laid down by the national Parliament, as it ought to be, but by a small bunch of elderly men whose actions indicate that they are either rogues or hopelessly out of date in financial technique. It should be a crime for anyone these days to talk about the cost of anything in terms of finance. Nothing costs money for the simple reason that money costs nothing.

The same applies exactly to the governing authorities in England. Money—a system of mere symbols and records—has been regarded as more important than the Empire's defence. Demands from military leaders have been modified to meet Treasury objections, and proposals for increasing the effectiveness of our war machine have been referred back to find a "cheaper" way. Anyone who has looked into the history of the members of the British Cabinet knows that this attitude is only to be expected, for the men concerned have consistently supported and defended the present system of finance. Indeed, we go so far as to say that Mr. Churchill was selected to be Prime Minister of England because he was acceptable to the "financial" interests. He was not selected by the British people. They were not even consulted. He was chosen by the newspapers, and the newspapers spoke for Finance. Every victory under his "leadership" has actually been a humiliating defeat.

Dr. Evatt and Mr. Beasley both know that the Labor Party has been trying for years to get the Air Force established on a war footing but its efforts have been strenuously and treasonably opposed by the controllers of the Australian daily press. Is anything to be done to bring these enemies to account? It seems that our public representatives are still content with words, whereas what we need is a genuine war effort. How can we possibly have an all-in effort while the Commonwealth Government continues to accept advice on finance from men who took a leading part in imposing the so-called Premiers' Plan on the Australian people during the depression? It is a physical impossibility for the Federal Parliament to control the war effort unless it assumes control of credit. So far it has not taken control of credit, and the man who wrote the imbecile "Letters to John Smith" in 1931 for publication by Sir Keith Murdoch is still one of the Commonwealth Governments official advisors. Such a man is apparently incapable of dealing with realities.

Our enemies do not waste time touting for symbols. They use their resources. It is high time we did the same, and we look to Dr. Evatt and Mr. Beasley to see that talk about loans, "War Saving Certificates" "raising funds," and all other such jargon is in immediately eliminated from official statements and "news" bulletins. In addition, we suggest that the members of Commonwealth bank board be asked for their resignations, and their places taken by more worthy men who not only understand the nature, origin and purpose of money, but have the courage and determination to convert Finance from master to servant.

We have had sufficient words from public men. What we now require is action to put finance in its proper place.

## AFRAID

A Short Story by John Clifford.

Mary Clinton spent **some** time on her toilet in preparation for her **visit** to her husband at the Heidelberg military hospital. And why shouldn't **she** make herself as **attractive** as possible? She had married **John** Clinton a few weeks before he sailed for the Middle **East**. **She** loved him just as much as she had in those glorious days, which now seemed to belong to **another** age, when he had told her that she was **the only** girl in the world. And he was still her beau **ideal**.

As she finished her toilet, she stood back to look at herself in the full-length mirror. Yes, she looked quite cool and attractive in spite of the hot, muggy day. Her dress, although simple and cheap, suited her. Still, she couldn't dress expensively on a private's army pay. And she had been endeavouring to save wherever possible in order to have a few pounds in the bank when John returned from the war.

She put on her hat, deftly adjusted it, and picked up John Clinton, junior, who had been beaming expectantly at his mother as she dressed. So far he had only seen his father three times.

As Mary sat in the bus on the way to the hospital, one arm engaged in controlling John, junior, and the other steadying a basket of delicacies for her husband, she thought of what she would talk about to-day. Both she and John had been so excited during their first reunions that they hadn't talked very coherently about much at all.

After a lot of thought, she decided that she would broach the subject of John's smashed thigh and the episode during which he had been wounded.

It proved much harder than she expected. He had been very reticent about the subject, beyond saying that he had been hit by a machine-gun bullet while dragging a wounded mate to safety.

"Oh!" she asked proudly, when she had kissed him, "weren't you wounded while doing something very brave?"

Her face beamed with pride.

After all, what is more natural in a girl of 22 than to have her hero—particularly when the hero is her husband. Even John, junior, playing on the floor, seemed to catch his mother's enthusiastic pride and clapped his chubby little hands.

But the hero looked, and felt, very uncomfortable. "Mary," he said, "you seem to think that I had no fear. I want to tell you that I was afraid, very afraid. Don't believe all this talk about men without nerves. They only exist in the minds of fiction writers and famous correspondents."

Mary looked a little crestfallen. "But I am sure that you have never been really afraid in your life."

"Yes, my darling. I was almost paralysed with fright on one particular occasion, and I am afraid right now. I will tell you about the time that I was nearly paralysed with fright at Tobruk. I will never forget it as long as I live. I was taking my turn in one of our most forward positions. We called these listening posts. Watching and listening in these posts was a lonely and nerve-racking business; nothing but sand and rock as far as the eye could see. During the day the sun would beat down until the heat became almost unbearable. The very stillness became more oppressive than the noisiest artillery barrage. After a few hours of straining one's eyes towards the direction of the enemy's lines, one would start to imagine things. In that lonely, and, apparently, deserted area, one's mind naturally ran riot. On many an occasion I

(Continued on page 5.)

## INTERESTING PRESS EXTRACTS

Seeing that we are in what is called an "unprovoked" war with Japan, the following extracts from Australian newspapers are interesting in the light of recent developments:

Melbourne "Argus," 2/2/'40—

"A message from San Francisco states that Sir Victor Sassoon, British banker and merchant, who has arrived there from Shanghai, said to-day that the United States held all the aces "in her game of poker" with Japan. He added that Japan was economically dependent upon the United States, and that Japanese officials and business men had become panicky following the abrogation by the United States Government of its trade treaty with Japan as a protest against Japanese policy in China."

Comment: Sir Victor Sassoon is a member of the Baghdad family of Jews. How does income about that these bankers always appear to have so much say in international matters?

Melbourne "Argus," 2/2/'40—

"Senator Pitman, President of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee answering the Japanese Foreign Office statement that an embargo would be regarded a serious affront, denounced Japanese military leaders as "insensitive to American treaty rights." "Sir Victor Sassoon, Chairman of the E. D. Sassoon Banking Company Limited, of London, upon his arrival from a trip to the East expressed the opinion that the termination of the Japanese-American trade treaty gave the United States a powerful weapon with which to curb Japanese expansion in China.

He said Japan is bluffing in a poker game where she holds only a "full house" against the American "royal flush." Japanese business men realise the situation, but they are not yet in control. It is impossible to predict the outcome of the furore over the Asama-Maru incident, which is being used as a smoke screen to distract Japanese attention from the abrogation of the United States treaty." Sir, Victor scouted the possibility of a Japanese-American war, which he termed Japanese suicide."

Comment: Who was using the smoke screen and why? Apparently someone was not playing fair in the poker game, and so the pistols have been drawn.

Adelaide "Advertiser," 22/1/'41

"The columnists Alsop and Kintner, writing in the New York 'Herald-Tribune,' say that there is a strong possibility that the economic strength of the United States will be used to assist the democracies and to embarrass the dictators in the following ways:

"1. America will block the export of copper, fats, cotton and alloys through Russia to Germany.

"2. The aerial transportation from Africa of special war materials

"3. The freezing of all foreign credits in a manner which will not drive Japan to invade the Dutch East Indies.

Comment: So the manipulation of credit does force aggression, or does it?

## TRUTH SPREADS IN BRITAIN

Here is still more evidence that there is a growing understanding in British countries of the cause of our economic ills. The article reprinted hereunder appeared in the November issue of "Marketing," official journal of the incorporated Sales-Managers' Association (England), and was written by a director of a well-known engineering firm. Although the article is marred in a couple of passages by the writer's work-for-all complex, its educational value must have been considerable.

Sales managers can no more make sales without money than omelets can be made without eggs. Everyone knows where the eggs come from, but how many sales managers really can say where the money comes from? Every schoolboy knows where the coins of the realm are made and who prints the bank notes, BUT is this the kind of money with which the country does most of its business? Are, for example, the invoices of your factory settled in notes or coins or by cheque? In practice, the bulk of the country's business is handled by the very convenient method of "book entries" (and less than ten per cent, requires the use of physical money), "Sound Finance" calls this credit.

With the invention of machinery and modern equipment of all kinds there is no shortage in the world of raw materials or the means of converting such into saleable goods. There is also no lack of labour willing to be employed under satisfactory conditions. The only limiting factor in peace time, which determines the amount of goods and services that can be sold, is the amount of money and credit in the hands of would-be buyers. The big question, therefore, is HOW DOES THE MONEY AND CREDIT COME INTO BEING?

### AFRAID

(Continued from page 4.)

thought of you at home, struggling as best you could on our small pittance. At times I was more worried about you and the baby than I was worried about the enemy." He let his eyes dwell proudly for a moment on his son, playing happily on the floor, and squeezed his wife's hand.

"It was a few days before I was wounded that I received my fright. I had been straining my eyes into the desert all the afternoon. Afternoon wore on into evening. The stillness was uncanny. A full moon came up and bathed the desert in a brilliant light. As the hours dragged past, my eyes started to play tricks on me. Stones seemed to move. I saw an enemy lurking in every shadow. My nerves were keyed up almost to breaking point after few hours of this. I was straining my eyes towards a shadow far away on my right and trying to assure myself that I had seen nothing move after all. I listened for the slightest sound. I could hear nothing.

"Then it happened. Around the corner of my little pit came a stealthy hand clutching a knife. The strength seemed to flow from my body. In a state bordering on paralysis I watched that hand come closer . . . closer . . . closer. My tongue stuck in my dry throat. I could utter no sound. I could almost imagine the thumping of my heart as a loud drum beating in my ears. The perspiration ran out of me. My God, it was terrible! Thoughts of you and home crowded in on my almost distraught mind.

"Still the hand with the knife moved closer. When the hand reached the collar of my tunic I heard a soft voice say: "Ah, Aussie soldier! Good." In an instant the arm disappeared. The spell broken. I quickly looked out to the rear. But nothing met my gaze but the sand and rocks beneath the bright moonlight. I suddenly realised that some of our Indian scouts were out. Their reputation for patrol work became legendary

### WHAT THE AUTHORITIES SAY

"Encyclopedia Britannica," Vol. 15, under "Money": "Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing."

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank: "I am afraid that the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can, and do, create and destroy money. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or decreasing deposits and bank purchases. Every loan, overdraft or bank purchase creates a deposit, and every repayment or bank sale destroys a deposit."

Governor Eccles, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States: "The banks can create and destroy money. Bank credit is money. It is the money we do most of our business with, not with that currency which we usually think of as money."

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, one of the chief officials of the Treasury: "When a bank lends it creates money out of nothing."

For once the experts are unanimous, and it is unnecessary to be versed in high finance to realise this remarkable fact that THE BANKS CREATE MONEY OUT OF NOTHING.

### THE BANKS DECIDE—NOT THE SALES MANAGERS

This means that the banks determine the amount of goods and services that can be sold, not the sales managers of this country or any other, and it is surely not right for such immense powers to rest in the hands of private institutions.

As Mr. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, said with crystal clarity: "Until the control and issue of money and credit is restored to the Government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and of Democracy is idle and futile."

It should be clearly understood, however, that such a step does not mean nationalisation of the banks. The banks have a great service to perform to industry and commerce, and deserve fair remuneration; but they have never been empowered with the right to create and destroy credit.

### WHEN THE NATION BORROWS.

Consider, for example, what happens when, under the present

method of finance, the nation has to borrow another £1,000 millions, this being subscribed for, as usual, both by the public and the banks. When John Citizen buys £100 of War Bonds he gives in exchange £100 of his savings or raises the money by selling that amount of securities. [Or borrows created credit from a bank.—Ed., "N.T."]

in the Tobruk campaign. I am glad that I wasn't an enemy observer." The perspiration stood out in little beads on his forehead as he told his story. Mary had listened with bated breath. As she wiped his forehead with her handkerchief she said: "My word that was thrilling." Putting one arm around his neck she said: "Never mind, you are safe home now. You will be well in a few weeks." She was content to hold him close for a few minutes, but suddenly she drew herself away. "Oh, I nearly forgot. You said that you are afraid now. Surely you couldn't be afraid after that episode?"

"I am darling. As I lie here day after day, I am sometimes seized with another fear - fear of the future. I will be partially incapacitated when I leave here. I will have to earn a living for

raising taxation. In fact, when everyone is employed the share of taxation to be borne by each individual is a minimum. This is no short cut to Utopia, because none of this real wealth can come into being without the expenditure of effort by man and his machines.

In their famous Eight-Point Charter, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt said of their respective countries: ". . . they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all: improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security."

How can this happy situation be brought about? For sound advice let us turn to the words of that great President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln: "Money is the creature of law, and the creation of the original issue of money should be maintained as an exclusive monopoly of the national Government. The monetary needs of increasing numbers of people advancing towards higher standards of living can and should be met by the Government. The circulation of a medium of exchange issued and backed by the Government can be properly regulated and redundancy of issue avoided by withdrawing from circulation such amounts as may be necessary by taxation, re-deposit and otherwise. The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of the Government, but it is the Government's greatest creative opportunity. Money will cease to be master and become the servant of humanity. Democracy will rise superior to money power."

### NEW MONEY

Assuming that John Citizen, at last realising the situation, exercises the power of his vote and demands the right to issue all new money and credit, the obvious question then arises as to whether there is any limit to the amount of new money that can be created at no cost to the nation. The answer is most certainly, because the point is reached when the increase in effective demand represented by money outstrips the corresponding increase in the supply of goods and services and so causes a rise in price—in other words, inflation.

If a unit of money is to be a satisfactory measure of value, it is fundamentally right that its purchasing power should remain constant. A price index already exists and it is not beyond the powers of man to maintain a constant price level, provided always, that new money is spent instead of being lent into existence.

For years after the war there will be an immense amount of reconstruction work to be done, involving the production and sale of all kinds of goods and services, quite apart from the amount involved in the resumption of normal peace-time activities. There will be the raw materials, the factories and the labour available; in fact, the potential demand for goods and services will obviously be greater than the supply.

### PLENTY OF WORK FOR ALL

Even when the millions of new houses required have been built and the millions of tons of shipping replaced, there will still be plenty of work waiting to be done, such as slum clearance, better roads, land drainage, improved dock facilities, and so on. This can be done without increasing the National Debt or

for you and our baby. On present indications, the aftermath of this war will be a depression similar to that which followed the last war. And, I am afraid for my son." He looked towards his son, a playful mite of just over twelve months who was crowing happily as he sought to pull the mat about the floor.

"Twenty-odd years ago my father was killed in France because a handful of lunatics set the world aflame. It has been set aflame again. I am afraid that my son may have to give his life in 20 years from now because the forces which make for war are still in operation. And that fear of the future is nearly as paralysing as the sight of a hand clutching silently for one's throat in a silent listening post in North Africa. One is a little more dramatic and sudden than the other that is all."

(The End.)

There appear to be two choices available. To continue as at present with unemployment, lack of security, heavy taxation, demands for nationalisation, and international strife, or to make democracy what it should be, as so clearly outlined by Lincoln and others. With fully and satisfactorily employed populations enjoying the fruits of the earth, do YOU really believe the world would be in such a mess?

What choice do you favour, Mr. Sales Manager?

Since leaving Griffith on January 20, Mr. Rolls has made good progress in spite of trying circumstances and reached Jerilderie on Monday last.

In spite of the fact that the 76-miles trip from Narrandera to Jerilderie includes only the one tiny township of Morundah, Mr. Rolls secured two subscribers there and two others along the "never-never" track across the plains.

Mr. Rolls describes the heat, dust and wind-storms as "terrific." With the temperature varying between 105 and 118 degrees, the candles in the van lamps melted away completely and the glasses shattered, whilst cracks in the body-work opened up to half-an-inch wide.

Mr. Rolls expected to be in Tocumwal yesterday, and Numurkah probably to-morrow. He will then proceed to Shepparton, where he will probably make a halt for two or three days before continuing to Seymour. He will be calling for mail at all places mentioned.

Previously acknowledged £16 18 6. The following donations have since been gratefully received:

Miss L. . . . . £0 2 6  
L.W., W. Preston, Vic. 0 1 0  
L.J.C., Glen Iris, Vic. 0 10 0  
H.H.G., Moulamein, N.S.W. 0 5 0  
S.W.B., Red Cliffs, Vic. . . . . 0 10 0  
0 "Bill," Dandenong, Vic. 1 0 0  
R.D., Hobart Tas. . . . . 1 0 0

Total to date. . . . . £20 7 0

**CARAVAN CAMPAIGN FUND**

Miss L. . . . . £0 2 6  
L.W., W. Preston, Vic. 0 1 0  
L.J.C., Glen Iris, Vic. 0 10 0  
H.H.G., Moulamein, N.S.W. 0 5 0  
S.W.B., Red Cliffs, Vic. . . . . 0 10 0  
0 "Bill," Dandenong, Vic. 1 0 0  
R.D., Hobart Tas. . . . . 1 0 0

Total to date. . . . . £20 7 0

## A NEW BOOK IN THE "THINK OR BE DAMNED" SERIES

"There is very little difference between one man and another, but what little there is is very important. Any collectivism or socialisation or nationalisation which would infringe in any degree upon this little difference must be challenged resolutely by the friends of man. . . . The temptation which overtakes every human institution is to regard itself as an end in itself rather than a means to man's social and individual life."

That quotation comprises what seems to be the core of the most compelling section of "MAN AND THE NEW ORDER," by Professor S. Angus. Not so convincing are the suggestions concerning the need to speed up the programme of reconstruction and the need for efficiency in our machinery of distribution equal to that of production. Professor Angus thinks we should begin by putting something to rights in the make-up of men, rather than start by putting to rights the "currency system." My suggestion is that there is nothing to prevent the two programmes being proceeded with simultaneously.

There can be little doubt that desperately stupid flaws in the national accountancy system (which goes hand in glove with our currency and credit system) are amongst the greatest influences which tend to warp and cramp the development of millions of people in our communities. By condoning or ignoring those influences, the Professor becomes an accessory to the nefarious practices of the international financiers and such an alliance on the part of writers and educationalists, is none the less real because it is unintentional.

Through their myrmidons in social and political and academic circles, the power mongers of Finance have so conditioned the minds of the majority of people that they have come to regard the anti-social money system as more sacrosanct than human life, and liberty.

There are other evidences that Professor Angus is out of touch with reality. For instance, on page 63, we read: "For every advance in knowledge we must trust to the indefatigable labours of self-sacrificing specialists." Why self-sacrificing? Is not the specialist directing his selfishness intelligently, i.e., finding an avenue for self expression in doing what he wants to do?

Again, on page 17, we read: "Man in his long martyrdom has endured grievous adversity; he can still endure adversity and enlarge his life in defiance of its stern challenge; but never yet has man succeeded in enduring prosperity."

As I review my acquaintances, those in suitable occupations and enjoying the most economic security and personal freedom have retained

their faculties longest, while those engaged too long at hard manual labour without due reward have deteriorated most rapidly. Does not Professor Angus rather perplex us by confounding the natural advantages of adequate physical exercise under conditions of freedom, and the forced exhaustions of an artificial adversity?

In the sentence, "At present there are born two classes, taxpayers and pensioners," we have an unwarranted gibe at the large percentage of pensioners whose life time of work has benefited the people of the community, but brought little reward to themselves—a sacrifice imposed by the currency controllers. Referring to an unemployed father and mother with 13 children (unemployed mother!), Dr. Angus writes: "These cases of families living wholly on the earnings of others could be multiplied." Yes, cases not contemplated by Professor Angus, probably, are mentioned in such pamphlets as "The Credit Monopoly in Australia," and "Who Owns Australia?"

It may be true that some demagogues present their hearers with "an over-generous Bill of Rights, with but a slender bill of duties and opportunities of service in return for privileges." On the other hand, let us remember there are those who undertook to assist the enemies of King and country under the oath of allegiance; but in return for this service, instead of receiving a guarantee of economic security in peace-time, such a loyal subject, too often, is treated as if he himself were an enemy. Many of us know of cases of returned soldiers who are treated by the State as if they had lost the fight for freedom; of cases of aged mothers who, in their extremity, are denied compensation or pension by the State for which their sons gave their lives in war. One instance is known of a mother whose baby bonus was confiscated by a bank as interest on the mortgage. Particulars could be given of a struggling farmer who was refused a loan by a bank to meet his final life insurance instalment, then raised the money from the sale of farm stock, only to have his insurance money confiscated as payments due to the same bank. The law condones, even makes compulsory, this attitude of treating money as of more importance than men.

## THE WAY OF THE TOUGH GUY

The "World Review" recently asked, "what you would do to win the war if you were Prime Minister?"

Among the many replies was the following (my emphasis)

"I should do as follows:-Remove from Cabinet all Ministers identified in the public mind with "Munich" and appeasement.. institute compulsion instead of voluntary service in all sections of the war effort. Treat mercilessly anyone who hampers our fight—traitors, profiteers, saboteurs, pacifists, Fascists, strikers, inefficient managers, faint-hearts and 'peace-by negotiation' advocates.

The gentleman responsible for that blurb is Mr. Charles Eade, of the "Sunday Despatch." Apart from the fact that if it hadn't been for "Munich" and the breathing spell we gained from it, we mightn't even be in the position to consider whether we could have a Prime Minister or not; apart from the fact that history has shown that voluntary effort has always

produced better results and proved far superior to compulsion and coercion (we have even been told that we will defeat Hitler because we have used voluntary tactics and not the threat of the concentration camp to achieve our results); apart from the fact that I certainly cannot agree with the policy of treating mercilessly, pacifist, strikers, inefficient managers, faint heart and 'peace-by-negotiation' advocates, although I will agree that their activities should be curbed to some extent — apart from such things I think the gentleman's remarks are a move in the right direction and it is time someone gave us a lead along the lines indicated by him.

—Hilton Ross.

## OUR SOVEREIGNTY

Large numbers of people to-day are, to some extent conscious of the existence of a power behind the political governments of the world. We have persistently warned our readers of that power and that the aim of the international financiers is to control the world.

Their design is to reinforce their control by destroying the sovereignty of the Government over vital functions of defence, such as naval and military forces and finance. The transfer of control of these functions to some form of Federal Union or World Government, mainly composed of alien internationalists, will satisfy their lust for possession of supreme and unchallengeable power.

The aim of British people all over the world is to retain and enhance the power and freedom of the individual in his private enterprise, his local institutions (embodying local characteristics and culture) and his local governments. The British recognise that their fellow beings are individuals, and that individuals are all different.

In his book, "The New Despotism," Lord Hewart wrote: "When the constitution is written out in declarations or definitions of rights, the rights of the individuals may be said to be deductions drawn from the principles of the constitution. The contrast is vital and is to be traced to profound differences of history, of temperament, and of outlook."

British principles are embodied in the Shakespearian adage: "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

The statement made by the Right Honourable F. M. Forde, our Minister for the Army, that

"there is no bar to the enlistment of friendly aliens in the Militia or in the A.I.F., without being required to take the oath of allegiance," cannot for one moment be regarded as representative of the opinion of Australians or of any other section of the British Empire. The statement is an anachronism and a contradiction in terms. A "friend" is one in whom noble loyalty promotes a sense of the obligation to do his best for his kin, his fellow countrymen, his race. An "alien" is a stranger, not owing allegiance to the same sovereign. Without allegiance, an alien remains an alien.

Any subordination, of the sovereignty of His Majesty the King outrages that allegiance which binds our people together. The word "allegiance" comes from the Latin word, "ligaro" to build. From that allegiance springs the demand that all soldiers and servants of the Crown shall swear to God of their fidelity to the cause of sovereignty.

As the infiltration methods of our secret enemies challenge our sovereignty, our courage may well "mounteth with occasion." Alert groups of "threes and fives" may serve their fellow Britishers in promoting action by all to instruct their parliamentary representatives to raise objection to a repulsive regulation in Parliament and, to demand that it shall be withdrawn immediately,

—A. J. O'C,

## "LOVE ON THE DOLE"

British Empire Films Pty. Ltd. have asked me to comment on "the powerful message" of the film, "Love on the Dole." I would sum up my impressions as follows:

It is a well-balanced picture; because the good, natural humour comes out at the right place, and from behind the dreary clouds of life's tragedies.

It vividly and tragically shows up the old order, with its poverty and insecurity in the midst of plenty—there is reality and truism running right through. It leaves one with a stronger conviction that these wrongs must be righted. It is emphasised that it is man's economic system that is at fault more than man himself; that what man has done can be undone, and the appeal goes forth: "If everybody would only lend a hand."

The picture touches the heart-strings of human sympathy and the inner instincts possessed by the average man and woman. It also gives hope; because out of the longings, yearnings, strivings of humanity, must come change.

It is in such times as these we are passing through that vision is born in men and women of all sections of the community for a better economic order - only on the darkest night are the stars brightest.

The picture portrays the effects of the unemployment problem, which, after all, is itself but an effect of a deeper cause. One of the principal characters, when addressing an angry crowd, tries to explain what money means, and by chalk marks on the wall of a factory he illustrates his point; but the crowd is not concerned with his explanation—they, quite understandably, "want work," because they have come to accept the edict, "No work, no pay; no pay, no eats."

Down through the ages of man's struggle to overcome scarcity with toil, unaided by his giant partners, Modern Science and Machinery, it was only natural that unemployment should come to be looked upon as the great economic catastrophe and that the moral dictum, that he that does not work shall not eat, should be regarded as good social ethics. But a new conception of life and economics is dawning in this wonderful power age of abundance.

Man looks for a higher standard of life and security, in keeping with the resources available, it need not be by robbing Peter to pay Paul, and it must not be less for some, but rather more for all. The New Age to be will not tolerate such things as are depicted in "Love on the Dole" --it must not happen again.

Those who think at all and have their eyes and minds open, do not believe that mankind is either essentially vile or depraved or that man is lacking in impulses to exert creative efforts when freed from the fear of poverty — nor do they believe that man must be held in bondage to drudgery to be kept good, or in economic servitude to be kept happy.

If an economist from Mars or a little child of ordinary intellect were told of the present position, they would rock with laughter at the blind stupidity of mankind tolerating such conditions as are disclosed in this great picture.

Don't fail to see "Love on the Dole," it should appeal to most sections of the community. -STANLEY F. ALLEN, F.C.A. (Aust.)

## CASE OF THE DISTINGUISHED CLIENT

**I am totally unable to vouch for the veracity of the following narrative. That responsibility belongs to Mr. Flotsam, the not-so-brilliant collaborator of Mr. Sheerluck Soames, the scintillating sleuth.**

You've no idea of the deep water we get into in our investigations (declared Mr. Flotsam). You can't have, for I haven't myself—and I've been there. There was, for instance, the sensational case of—but of course I mustn't mention names, but anyway it was an affair of greatest secrecy. It was so secret that no one could remember afterwards what it was about. Soames and I had about come to the end of our tether after a run of brilliant successes. You may remember how we found out where the flies go in winter time; even yet I dislike the idea of buns. However, I suppose the success of my friend was rather terrifying to ordinary people and no one seemed game to come forward with the problem of the family jewels in case Sheerluck spotted something he wasn't supposed to.

You can imagine with what enthusiasm we observed a brougham roll to a standstill outside our

modest apartment. Soames rubbed his bony hands together. "Aha! A client. An important client. A Government client."

I gasped. He chuckled. "Elementary, my dear Flotsam. No one else would consent to travel in a thing like that unless he was trying to show a profit on his travelling allowance."

Our client entered. He was a large, florid-faced man who looked very worried under a veneer of confidence.

"Mr. Soames, I presume," he said, offering his hand to me. I can't think why he did it. We aren't a bit alike, you know. When I had established my alibi, our client cleared his throat. "Mr. Soames," he announced, "what I have to say to you is very important and confidential." And he looked meaningfully in my direction.

"Oh, that's all right," replied my friend. "You don't have to worry.

## SUNDRYNOTES ON THE NEWS

Continued from page 1.)

have been granted to brick-makers and their labourers." There we see socialistic planning at its best. First you divert labour to the army, then you re-divert it back to industry! Such action certainly cannot be regarded as intelligent or responsible government.

**POLICE AND CRIME.** Mr. Duncan, Victorian Chief of Police, was reported in the "Herald" of January 12, thus: "We have striven to find the cause of crime, and if we cannot remove the child from the cause, we must remove the cause from the child." On the evidence of magistrates with life-long experience, it is stated that poverty is the cause of crime, and since poverty is obviously caused by lack of money, in turn caused by the criminal operations of a clique of financial gangsters, Mr. Duncan's training as a sleuth should quickly lead him to the haunts of the criminals. So we should soon hear of the arrest of the culprits. Then good-bye to crime—and Mr. Duncan's job.

**CLOCKING THE TAXES.** Clocking racehorses and foot-runners has been displaced in favour by clocking taxes. Latest and fastest times show that during the first 10 days of this year the British Government spent £8940 per minute, taxed £7086 per minute, and borrowed £1850 per minute. (Poor form compared with earlier borrowings which averaged £6944 per minute.) It is best explained why the British Government, having sovereign control over the manufacture of money, prefers to descend to the rate of a mendicant and borrow money from private money-manufacturers. Nor is it explained what these racketeers receive annually in the form of interest.

**CHARCOAL BURNERS.** Government subsidy for 2600 cars belonging to munition workers is allocated by Mr. H. Grant, Secretary of the Munition Workers' Union. He gave yet another instance of war effort obstruction when he stated in the "Herald" of January 15 that "Munition workers were being lost through lack of transport." Moreover, he said "many girls had to walk two miles to Footscray late at night when they missed trains and trams after 10 or 12 hour shifts." Xxxx reports, indication as they are the failure of centralised con-xxxx to produce satisfactory rexxx are not likely to arouse that enthusiasm so badly needed.

**GUARANTEED INCOMES.** Proposals for "guaranteed incomes" by Mr. J. F. Nimmo, a Melbourne economist, were discussed by the State Parliamentary Committee as a central part of post-war plans. This bright chap's plan covers only necessitous cases, and amounts to an extension of the dole under a more euphonious title; he urges the removal of the threat of extreme want, with special emphasis on those who may be impoverished by the war. He also suggests that the plan would assist, in providing for a large scale unemployment problem in the postwar years. The depression complex is clearly seen, in his approach to the effect of our present money system. Unfortunately Mr. Nimmo mistakes effects for problems. Of course, his "money incomes" remedy does admit his belief that lack of money has some bearing on the issue. Well, perhaps if he loses contact with his University-trained fellow economists, some hope for him may be held.

**NAMES FOR LOANS.** The "Herald" finance writer, in his column of January 16, had an unusual brainwave and suggested "Freedom," "Victory," etc., as appropriate names for loans which would stimulate public response. He also urges small issues in public companies, shares so that the public would invest in them and appreciate the value to the community of large companies. The idea seems to be to encourage more beneficiaries in the loan and shares rackets, as a means of lessening the growing public criticism. Well, he's certainly got a job.

**PASSING THE BUCK.** This describes the statements emanating from public men and the daily press criticising John Citizen for so-called apathy, and endeavouring to make him believe that he is a dopey moron. Passing the buck and belying the other fellow to cover up your own short-comings is an old dodge; as old-fashioned as the "thimble and pea trick." Experience has shown in this war that it is the "experts" and the planners who have failed the people-in the long run the common people will have to win the war despite them.

**WAR LOAN AIDS.** There will be no demonstrations by fighting forces or equipment to aid the coming war loans; which is a slight sign of realism among those responsible for previously dissipating much

Mr. Flotsam accompanies me on all my investigations, and nothing untoward has happened yet. He hardly understands a thing."

"Oh, I see. Well, Mr. Soames, briefly my mission is to get to the bottom of some rather surprising phenomena. Two things particularly have been puzzling me and my colleagues for a long time now. One thing is, 'What becomes of the British army after it is enlisted? Is it secretly destroyed by fifth-column activity and so forth?' And another thing is, 'How does it come about that the Japanese, with a population not so very much greater than that of Great Britain, can swarm its soldiers all over the southern hemisphere after more than four years of disastrous war in China?' We—er—don't expect you necessarily to supply the answers to those things, Mr. Soames, but there is something we hope you may be able to discover, and that is, 'Who pinched our air force?'"

Soames put down his jew's-harp and looked searchingly at the visitor.

"You can, of course, provide me with the evidence that there is, or was, an air force?"

"Why, naturally, Mr. Soames. I can prove it on paper, down to the last blue print."

"Very interesting," murmured Soames. "Who had it last?"

"That is something I cannot tell you."

"Just as I thought," replied Sheerluck. "Prima facie, the air force is A.W.L."

"I fear you may be right," sighed our visitor. "I could have sworn we had one." He shook his head dolefully, Soames rose.

"Well, don't worry, it'll turn up. It's surprising how things do, you know."

"Toes, for instance," I hazarded. They both stared at me. "You shut up!" snapped the visitor, with hauteur. In another moment he was gone.

Then ensued a state of turmoil which, in retrospect, seems the spice of life, but at the time of happening was a perfect gumboil. It was a prolonged orgy of opening and shutting doors, sometimes disclosing the sleuth and sometimes not. He's a great trial when he concentrates. He gets so absent-minded that if he were to go into the bathroom by mistake he wouldn't come out again until he'd had a bath. And, of course, there's always the danger he'll put cocaine into the primus and give himself a shot of benzine.

The tension came to an end suddenly, Soames burst upon me with that look of melancholy he always has when he is pleased, and I could tell he was excited, he was so calm.

"I shall need you to-night, Flotsam—to carry the disguises."

"A secret mission!" I ejaculated eagerly.

He nodded, "Let's pop a few things in at once." He dragged a trunk from a recess into the centre of the room and for the next hour or so our apartment hummed and clattered with our goings and comings as we threw in apparel and whisks and things. As we packed, Soames communicated the business in hand,

"Secrecy is the great thing, of course," he admonished.

useful energy. Reference is also made in the "Sun" of January 23, to the wastage of manpower by futile and unnecessary street collections. Manpower which could be more usefully employed on munitions production. The time may yet come when the collection-organisers will realise that they are simply being used as propaganda media to mesmerize the people into the false idea that money is naturally scarce. When the people learn that the Federal Government has sovereign power to provide its own money requirements, and that it is failing in its duty if it does not provide same, the banking fraternity and their doubtful activities will be discovered.

"What time did you call the taxi for?" I asked.

He smiled brainily. "There speaks convention," he exclaimed. "A taxi would never do. I've ordered a fire engine. You see, in the bustle and turmoil we ourselves will create, we should be able to get in unnoticed with our trunk of disguises."

I could find no words to express my admiration of his bold simplicity. The affair went off almost as he had foreseen, except that a policeman thought we were trying to steal something as we struggled up the front steps with our trunk of disguises. But Soames was equal to the occasion. He opened the trunk in a trice and popped up before the officer disguised as Lazarus.

"Know me now?" he asked, in a whispering croak.

"Beg pardon, sir," the policeman said huskily, and backed away.

In fact, I seem to remember he took to his heels when he got to the first corner. After that, everything went without a hitch. We went from room to room and secretary to secretary, carefully disguising ourselves before entering each room, so that it would be utterly impossible to say who had gone in and who had come out. The trunk was a beastly fag, though.

At last we came to the presence. A basilisk-like figure sat at a table in a room as big as a barn on a farm where they still have barns.

"Well?" said the basilisk.

"It is as I feared," announced Sheerluck Soames, "In carrying out your orders, the lines must have got crossed, causing a sort of short circuit."

"Cut the science. Where is the air force?"

"That's what I'm trying to tell you," snapped Soames, "Your experts have been trying to make your air force out of paper and your money out of material. Most unfortunate..."

The basilisk figure rose and came menacingly towards us.

"Don't breathe a word! Don't you DARE!"

We left in a hurry without our disguises.

—FOOTLE.

## "BANKS AND FACTS"

By BRUCE H. BROWN

This challenging answer to the National Bank of Australasia's brochure, "Facts of War Finance," is proving to be one of the most widely read of current booklets dealing with the real facts of war finance. In order that its distribution may be made as universal as possible, a special fund, for the purpose of obtaining quantities for free distribution to "key men" and other selected individuals has been opened by a few keen supporters of the U.E.A. Give the people the facts so that they can demand VICTORY WITHOUT DEBT. Donations to this special fund should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec., United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street Melbourne, C.1.



## HOW TO WIN THE WAR- AND THE PEACE

(Continued from page 2.)

the Money Power's policy—resulting in totally unnecessary and terrible poverty, equally unnecessary debt burdens and savage taxation—has been pursued in violation of the constitutional rights of the people in democratic countries, and in particular within the British Empire.

"The over-riding policy of the Money Power has rendered democracy inoperative. This has become a dominant issue within the Empire. The deliberate objective towards which the Money Power has been consciously working has been the destruction of democracy and the establishment of a world-dictatorship organised on totalitarian lines. This would involve the destruction of all effective sovereignties and the establishment of a central international authority exercising open and undisputed domination over all peoples.

"To maintain its authority, this world government would, of course, require a force which no single nation or group of nations could challenge for we must recognise that, in the last resort, the final safeguard of sovereign power, either by the people or a tyrant, is stark force."

This is why the Federal Unionists openly advocate a strong international force with which to govern. Finance has been striving to whittle away the Empire's strength ever since the end of the last war. The British Navy has been one of the great stumbling blocks to the Federal Unionists' scheme. Every loyal Britisher is urged to carefully note the brutal candour contained in the book, "Union Now With Britain," written by Clarence Kirschmann Streit, the German-American, who has been the chief advocate of a world governed by International Finance:—

"We are told by authorities in Washington that the United States cannot possibly build the equal of the British fleet before 1947, that there is a grave danger of Hitler forcing the British to surrender their fleet within a year. . . . Isn't our problem, then, to keep control of the seas until 1947? . . . By uniting with the British in this American Federal Union way, we no longer have to build a British fleet out of our own pockets and man it with our sons. We secure it for our defence overnight, with the surest possible guarantee against losing it in a separate peace."

Make no mistake about it. If Federal Union is successfully brought into being by its sponsors, we will have lost the peace—in other words, we will have fought the war in vain. The British Empire must retain its sovereignty, its decentralised way of life, and it must

### Is Money Scarcity Restricting Owen-Gun Production?

(Continued from page 1.)

their lives to the quiet conquest of a rich wilderness; to be held by us so that when peace is won we can still be in a position to conquer the financial enemy which has made Australia its own particular oyster; then we MUST turn into an omnipotent force the will of the people to get on with the job of making Australia safe; of building Owen guns and planes equal to the best the enemy can turn out; of supplying the finest soldiers in the world with the finest equipment in the world, instead of sending them out as suicide squads gallantly and nobly trying to defeat an enemy mechanised to the last degree;

a tide of public opinion that will sweep aside this cursed red-tape-isn like the driftwood it is; a tide that will burst the financial floodgates which are damming up the national power of productive capacity and brainpower.

We have no time to waste—they are right when they say "not a day, not an hour, not a minute can be lost."

FOR GOD'S SAKE LET US GIVE THE FINANCIAL FIFTH-COLUMNISTS SUCH A "KICK IN THE PANTS" THAT THEY WILL NEVER AGAIN BE ABLE TO SIT DOWN IN THIS COUNTRY. . . .

—Grace Roberts.

retain sufficient armed force to protect that way of life until such time as the financial causes of war are completely eradicated throughout the whole world.

(To be continued.)

### UNITED DEMOCRATS REPORT

(From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

"Quoth the Devil." Some arresting lines by Geoffrey Dobbs give us these words:

"Level! Level! quoth the Devil, Good and Evil shall be one."

We don't want any levelling down process by which means we will be made to fit a groove and "stay put." Everywhere we look now we see that levelling down. War itself is one means of achieving it; but we know that the process was going on long before the war started. How many "control" boards have we now? The dream of the Planner, the Leveller, is to get us all classified and tabulated; and the more we are kept down—level—the less grades of society there would be, and the easier it would be to keep us on a tight rein. Federal Union would be a master step in levelling down. Britons would not be British nor American, and Americans would be neither "Yanks" nor Britons—they would all be one—unified—level.

There is no need to enter into any metaphysical discussion on the problem of Good and Evil. But to anyone who has not been brought down to a level of bovine indifference, there is a conflict between these two forces. There has always been something that has made for the development of human personality, individuality—not self-seeking individualism—and there has always been something that has sought to forestall this. It would appear to be the self-seeking, power-seeking individualist who is at the bottom of it.

We have been striving for years to free the individual from the dominance of the institution. The Sabbath (Institution) was made for Man, not Man for the Sabbath (Institution). What we have worth having—our cultural heritage—has been built up by men who would not be kept down (level).

The present war news is grave. We may have a lot to go through. But go through we must, bearing with us the torch of Freedom, not the banner of the Levellers.

"Our Empire in Danger" Leaflets,

These are still available in fairly large quantities. Now is the time to use them. It doesn't matter if you have signed before. Sign again and send in. While we realise that people in city and country are snowed under with work, we appeal to them to do what they can with these. Send for a small bundle and get them signed among your friends.

The Secretary has received an answer to a personal letter to Mr. Curtin. The Prime Minister assures us once more that he intends to carry out his pledge to reform the financial system, but refers to the difficulty at present, lacking as he does a majority in both Houses. In other words, he doesn't feel that he has the power. The people alone can give him the power by uniting to press for that reform. The above leaflets are available at the rate of 1/6 a hundred.

Quarterly Meeting, in the form of a Rally, open to visitors, with social items, will be held on February 21.

"Y" Group Dance. This will be held on February 7, at the home of Mrs. Grose, Tusmore-avenue, Leabrook. Tickets available at United Democrats. Proceeds in aid of Group Funds. —M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Secretary.

### "The Small Investor"

(Continued from page 1.)

receive "interest" as a reward for signing the application form.

How many readers of the "New Times" have friends who have had a similar experience? Why not acquaint the paper, and your Federal Member with the information?

As the Curtin Government intends to float another "Loan" in the very near future, no doubt we will again hear the old familiar cry: "The small investor assured the success of the Loan."

The case I have quoted has added another £50 to the National "Debt." How do you, as a taxpayer, like it? —E. J. Grogan.

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Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for the New Times Limited, McEwan House, Melbourne.