

ON OTHER
PAGES

THIS
ANTI-BRITISH
PROPAGANDA.
(See page 2.)

EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

PRICE 4 PENCE

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

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

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,

Silence is crime. —
Whittier (1807-1892).

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M. P. Denounces "Enemy Within"

Plain Speaking in Parliament

Mr. C. A. Morgan (M.H.R. for Reid electorate) did not mince matters when he spoke in the debate on the Loan Bill, 1942. He specifically endorsed Mr. Langtry's speech (see "New Times," March 20) in the same debate. Although Mr. Morgan made two or three points, apart from his main theme, which obviously would not evoke our full enthusiasm, we quote the "Hansard" report in full so that readers may judge for themselves:

Mr. Morgan (Reid).—I do not desire to impede the Government in its desire to have this legislation passed, but I have to make clear where I stand. I deplore the fact that the Government feels that it is bound to adopt the method of raising money set out in this proposed legislation. I am in full accord with the sentiments of the honourable member for Riverina (Mr. Langtry), and I cannot put the matter in better words than he used. It is time we realised that we are losing this war. Why, we have lost every round! The only points we have gained been those won by our Russian ally. It is because we have adopted the wrong organisation and the wrong method of finance that, in spite of the fact that our resources of men are four times as great as those of the Axis powers—we have 1,200,000,000 people as against their 300,000,000 in manpower—and the bulk of the raw materials, we cannot take a single point. If we had a proper monetary system, we could bring our preponderance of manpower and raw materials together. The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Fadden) let the cat out of the bag when he described money as being an indispensable commodity. He shows that money has become a commodity lent out at a profit instead of being a means of bringing men and materials together. Until we do this we shall continue losing the war. We must make money servant instead of the master of man.

I deprecate the attacks made on the Minister for Labour and National Service (Mr. Ward), who is to be commended on the stand he has taken, even though he is a member of the Government. It is obvious to anybody who has been here to-day and has read the inspired press references to the Minister for Labour and National Service that the attacks upon him are guided by an unseen hand. It has gone out into the country that "Ward has to be put on the skids." Every effort will be made to drive the honourable member out of the Government. If possible, this opportunity will be used to split the Ministry, especially by those who desire to raise the old issue of a national Government. The days of the old hustings catch-cries of "sound finance," "inflation," "confidence" and so on used in order to create fear, have gone. They were used in order to retain power by the people who represent moneyed interests. It is now time, as the Minister for Labour and National Service has intimated that profit was taken out of the war. It is unfortunate that the honourable members opposite who have vilified the Minister for Labour and National Service do not follow the

example set by the honourable member for Robertson (Mr. Spooner), who was constructive, not destructive, when he suggested that the resources of the country should be pooled, that commodities should be rationed and mobilised, and that recourse should be had to the coupon system. That would do away with the present financial system and make money perform its true function as a measure or yardstick. Then we would be in a position in which our resources could be directed to the objective which we all have. We would have food, clothing and shelter,

(Continued on page 8.)

Senator Darcey's Speech on The Loan Bill

Senator Darcey (Tasmania) — I express extreme regret concerning the method adopted by the Government for raising the necessary war credits. Tasmania, through its Premier and Treasurer, has strongly objected to this method. At the recent Loans Council meeting, the Premier of that State, Mr. Cosgrove, proposed the following motion:

"1. This Loan Council concurs in the view expressed by the State Parliaments of Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania that national credit, operated through the Commonwealth Bank only, should be allowed in financing the war for the general well-being of the people of Australia.

"2. In order to give effect to this policy in a practical manner, the Loan Council recommends to the Commonwealth Government the adoption of the following principles:.....

"(a) In future no subscriptions to public loans should be accepted from the trading banks, nor should the trading banks be permitted to increase their holding in Commonwealth bonds.

"(b) Public loan flotation should be limited to amounts within the capacity of the public market, as distinct from trading banks and the Commonwealth Bank;

"(c) Other borrowings should be in the form of direct advances from the Commonwealth Bank;

"(d) Adequate steps should be taken to neutralise increases in cash held by the trading banks and to prevent an expansion of trading bank advances for purposes not consistent with the Government's war policy.

"3. The Loan Council further urges the Commonwealth Government to use the wartime emergency powers to make whatever legal arrangements are required to give effect to those

GUILTY MEN: Commander R. T. Bower, British M.P., is reported in the daily press as follows: "I find considerable evidence that the Government would like to hush up the Singapore affair, but we must have an assurance that those who prima facie appear guilty men, and appear guilty of losing half the Empire, and looking toward losing the whole war, will not be permitted to remain in positions in which they can do further damage." Well said, Commander Bower! These remarks should also apply to those responsible for our dangerous food muddle.

SECRET ARMIES: The "Waffen" German forces are described in the "Herald" of March 23 as a special force, quite independent of the German

NOTES ON THE NEWS

FOOD FAMINE: The "Rural Industries Committee" has warned the Government, says the "Sun" of March 23, that "as a result of the labour shortage, a famine of vegetables, meat and dairy produce is likely." That's the sort of a mess one would expect from theoretical planners—Australia will not be safe until they are safely under lock and key.

Army; they are under the direct command of Himmler, and are the official protectors of the National Socialist Party. It is pointed out that the "Waffen Army" represents precautionary measure against the possibility of the regular army attacking the political party in the event of civil war arising from differences between the army and the party. So the real gangsters are making sure they are not double-crossed by their tool—Hitler.

BOTTLENECKS: Britain's war effort is being impeded by "men and machines being idle for weeks, and even months, while contracts await the Treasury's approval, or permits from the controllers of war materials." Those words appear in the "Herald" of 23/3/42, which also points out that experienced engineers (not theoretical politicians or journalists) say that production can be stepped up from one quarter to one half. The banker's and their nominees dominating Treasury policy are undoubtedly responsible for these delays; they are only influenced by funds available or funds not available—and unless they are dealt with our victorious defeats are likely to continue.

TEXTILE MUDDLE: Owing to labour shortage caused by the manpower novices, union officials are publicised in the daily news as making frantic efforts to overcome the trouble. Among their brainy ideas in this connection is the suggestion that existing man-power in the industry be exempted from military service; it would be too much to expect the socialistic planners to have thought of this brilliant idea in the first instance.

ARMY HEALTH: The Inspector-General of Army Canteens is reported in the "Herald" of March 25 as giving an assurance that our troops would not suffer in health as a result of food shortages. However, he urges that an immediate start be made to repair the fall in fruit and vegetable production. These muddles of inefficient man-power and food controllers are too numerous for the safety of Australia, and those responsible should be removed to eliminate any possibility of, or suspicion of sabotage.

SLIT TRENCHES: Major Percy Robinson says in the "Sun" of March 28 that "slit trenches had been abandoned in England in favour of inside brick house shelters." Another criticism was that slit trenches should be lined with timber and fitted with duck-board. So far, the Government has shirked its responsibility to give the people real protection in the form of deep raid shelters; presumably a few thousand will have to be killed or die of pneumonia before the Government will act.

THIS ANTI-BRITISH PROPAGANDA

HONESTY OF THOUGHT WANTED

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

It may appear absurd that a citizen of the British Commonwealth of Nations should, at a time like the present, feel compelled to answer anti-British sentiments in his own country. But such is the case. The purpose of this article is to try and place a few matters in their proper perspective. I make no apologies for presenting what I call the case for British culture.

British stocks are not at their highest at the moment, not as a result of the blunders of the British people, but as a result of the foreign ideas, particularly in the realms of financial policy, foisted upon the British people under the stress of war conditions.

Let me say here and now that I am no servile colonial holding the attitude of "Britain, right or wrong." But I feel that the principal things which I hold dear in life are of British origin. Political democracy, as we know it, was developed by the British. This was possibly their greatest contribution to civilisation. I believe that this system of government is worth fighting to preserve. But a lot of people openly state their intention of destroying this essentially British institution and of replacing it with an alien idea of government - perhaps tyranny is a more appropriate word - called Federal Union. Individualism has been the main characteristic of the British people. Political democracy was developed by the British people in order that the individual could have some control over his own life. This is to be destroyed completely by the schemes of socialistic theorists who make little attempt to disguise their hatred of anything British. Fortunately for these anti-British, pro-Internationalist people, the British people are very tolerant and trusting. The British love of games gave rise to the expression, "Play the game." Is it playing the game for powerful financial forces to "build up" Sir Stafford Cripps as another great "British" leader? Particularly when Cripps, an open sympathiser of the Communists, was the man who, only a few years back, advocated a "temporary dictatorship" in Britain in order to introduce socialism. And worse, it was the same man who said that the greatest opposition to his ideas would come from Buckingham Palace! Cripps said that this opposition would have to be dealt with. How many British people know this? Very few. The daily papers' headlines haven't mentioned these facts. But many British people

are starting to throw aside their easy-going, good-natured tolerance. They are demanding some results from the "leaders" instead of putting up with whatever the "leaders" think good for them.

"BRITISH IMPERIALISM."

Goebbels, the Communists, and many elements in America, have had one propaganda cry in common for years: "What hypocrisy for the British to talk about aggression! British Imperialism was founded on, and is being held by, brutal methods."

This is loose, dangerous talk of the worst type. But constant, insidious propaganda over many years has had its effect. The issue of slavery is thrown in our face: "The British carried on the slave trade at one time." Yes, the British did. And so did other nations—particularly the Prussians, whom Goebbels admires so much. But Goebbels and his fellow critics completely ignore the fact that it was the British people who led the rest of the world in the fight for the abolition of slave-trading. A long article could be written on the development of English Common Law, which, in spite of what a former Chief Justice of Britain called the "growth of a new bureaucratic lawlessness" still protects the rights of the individual more than any system of law in other countries. But I'm afraid that the Socialists are going to alter all this—if they are allowed. We are going to have international justice, whatever that means, instead of individual justice. The Socialists love to get away from the concrete to the abstract.

Then we have the Indian question. The Communists have never tired of yelling about British "Imperialism" in India. And they have misled a lot of people. A little thought reveals that the individual British citizen has not gained any benefits as a result of the much-abused "Imperialism" in India. Yes, I know that someone will impatiently interrupt, to say: "What about the terrible conditions of the masses in India?" I reply: "Surely you don't

think that I am so ignorant of history that I believe that the Indian masses were enjoying wonderful prosperity before the British arrived?" The irrigation schemes introduced by British engineers have helped to overcome the terrible natural famines which periodically caused the death of millions of Indians. British medical men have done marvellous work in dealing with some of the terrible Indian diseases.

In my opinion, real British effort in India has been of that splendid, pioneering type which the British were once renowned for. It is not because of this effort that Indians still starve in the midst of plenty. It is because real British effort in India, as in other parts of the world, has been exploited by the Jewish financiers who, considering all aspects, have reduced the British people to a much worse state than the Indians. The British people didn't establish a Central Bank in India; Niemeyer, the German-Jew, was responsible for this. And then there is Sassoon, another Jew, who has played such a powerful part in banking in India. Do the critics of British "Imperialism" in India mention this? No, they don't. Supposing all British people living in India were to leave immediately, what would happen? There would be chaos. The idea of a Central Government of Indians governing India is too ridiculous for words. India has been torn between various powerful religious groups for centuries. The British have maintained some semblance of order.

The Communists and their satellites are now inferring that Britain has failed in her obligations to India. They say that she should have accepted the responsibility of defending India. But wasn't it the Communists who, only a few years ago, opposed any building up of armed strength in India as another subtle move by the terrible "Imperialists"? Members of the Labour Party in this country are busy abusing previous Governments for the military unprepar-

edness of this country when war broke out. But a perusal of "Hansard" reveals that men like Ward fought tooth-and-nail, right up until almost the outbreak of war, against any suggestion of spending more money on our defences. Ward, as a matter of fact, said on one memorable occasion that he would have nothing to do with any war because it would be a trade war. Reverting again to the Indian problem, we are now told that Cripps will obtain unity. But the Indians don't want unity—at least, not unity of control. That's what they have been fighting about for centuries. A report appearing recently in the daily press stated that certain Indians were suggesting a decentralisation of control in India: in other words that the various groups govern themselves. This is the only sane solution of the problem. But Cripps and Co. aren't in favour of this. That is why Cripps won't solve the Indian problem. And the poor British will be again abused.

One of my greatest ambitions is to write, at some future date, a real history of the British Commonwealth of Nations: to show how the power of Finance has distorted and destroyed; to show how the British and the Boers were entangled in a war which left the Jews in control of the diamond and gold mines; to show how the bankers have divided and ruled. The same technique has been used in the Irish question. So far, the bankers are the only ones winning. The Irish obtained nominal political freedom at the price of control by the Bank of Ireland (operating under the domination of the Bank of England).

It is essential that we distinguish British effort from Jewish effort, This is exactly what the Socialists aren't doing. And that's why I'm opposed to the Socialists. The National Socialists in Germany are bad enough. God help

(Continued on page 3.)

MR. MIDDLETON MURRY'S BLIND SPOTS

"The Betrayal of Christ by the Churches," from the pen of J. Middleton Murry, is, as one would expect, a very downright attempt to summarise the relation which exists to-day between society as a whole and the churches as religious institutions.

Mr. Murry says (p. 150) that "the Christian Church as we know it is doomed"; but he expresses a hope (p. 151), for "the formation of a new Christian movement which really understands the situation and ignores the churches." The main portions of the book may be said to bring what witness Mr. Murry has at his disposal to justify these two expressions of opinion.

In the present article the theme as outlined above will not be considered; but in quite a number of places there are references to our social structure, and possible alterations, which do not seem realistic.

Some of such passages are given below, together with appropriate comment.

We read on p. 22: "Though they (economic forces) are human in their origin they are controlled by nobody."

On p. 121 and 122: "Under the shadow of the coming universal empire—which would have a communistic basis—one can imagine a worldwide renaissance of spiritual Christianity. It is difficult to conceive it happening before then."

On p. 128: "Modern totalitarianism in its Russian, German or Italian forms is a democratic phenomenon."

On p. 156: "—mere pressing forward as we are doing means endless destruction which we have not the power to stop—"

Comment: We know quite definitely that while the present policies of finance are retained, power over the activities and destinies of Governments and people alike will, and must become, more and more concentrated in the hands of a few people. Because this piece of positive information has not been assimilated by Mr. Murry he

is bewildered and mystified, and still thinks that nobody in particular is responsible for bringing the processes of commercial distribution to their present tragically muddled condition.

We also assert that it is both stupid and dangerous to assume that any slight alteration of the machinery of centralised control (through vast federations or "universal empires," be they sham-democratic, communistic or fascistic) can or will bring about the desired personal freedom and economic security as a proper basis for a spiritual Christianity.

We suggest that the distinguishing feature of a true democracy (when it does at last become a working reality) is that the individuals of

Bruce Brown to Speak

Mr. Bruce H. Brown will occupy the pulpit at Central Caulfield Presbyterian Church (Neerim-road) on Sunday, April 12, at 4 p.m.

society will have their separate wants fulfilled with the least possible expenditure of energy, with the least possible legalised restrictions and with the least possible bureaucratic interference. Besides this, we can show to all, including men like Mr. M. Murry that the citizens of any town, or State, or country have the power, and can use it at once, if they understand their democratic responsibilities and unite to demand the results they want—without any need for doctrinal unity in religion or social theory.

C. H. Allen

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SCIENCE AND POLITICS

Since Sir Henry Dale gave his presidential address to the Royal Society on December 1, "The Times" (London) has published much correspondence on the relationship between science and politics. As the majority of the writers have small knowledge of real politics—seeming to believe it consists in wordy controversies concerning METHODS, waged by parties committed to hard-and-fast doctrines—it is little wonder that small progress in enlightenment has been made.

Sir Henry gave warning of one direction in which he saw some reason to fear. He said:

"If science should become entangled in controversial politics, through the over-eagerness of its advocates to invoke the sanction of science or to claim its potentialities in support of any special political doctrine, the threat to its freedom might become a real danger. If science were allowed to be used as a weapon of political pressure it would be impossible to protect science from the pressure of sectional politics. If that should happen the dangers were beyond dispute."

Perfectly true, of course, but in such an eventuality the dangers to the human race would far outweigh the threat to a body of knowledge. It is not the "freedom of science" with which men are concerned, but with their own freedom. If Sir

Henry were not so addicted to the vice of the personification of the abstract (commonly supposed to be the predilection of poets) he would know that there could be no danger to scientific research in a nation of free men.

As it is possible that none of the correspondents (with one possible exception) have sufficient grasp of realities to define freedom as the power to choose or reject one thing at a time, many of the letters are concerned with that perversion known as Social Science. In "The Times" of December 22, Dr. Catlin strongly supported Sir John Parsons in his suggestion for the establishment of a social research bureau, seeming to think it might have been set up ten years ago, "but Lord Stamp tended to the opinion that only economics could properly be regarded as a

science—an opinion which must be regarded as dubious from whatever angle it be viewed—and as a consequence the project proved abortive." We also regard Lord Stamp's views as dubious, though possibly for different reasons; but we cannot fail to be interested in the extent to which his opinion seems to have had the weight of State edict. It is, however, quite likely that Lord Stamp's veto would merely have been "pro tem"; that as soon as the rule of orthodox international economics had been soundly established as an immutable system beyond the reach even of the votes of citizens (see "The Times" leader of November 17, in which this state of affairs is clearly envisaged), then Lord Stamp would have withdrawn his veto against Social Science.

As far as we are concerned, Social Science is at present merely a study of the most effective ways in which the expert may insult and reduce to impotent nonentities his fellow human beings. Before this can be done they must be led into economic bondage, hence the rustling excitement to be heard in the camps of those who concern themselves with the evacuation schemes, family "allowances" and youth movements.

Reference was made to a possible exception. Dr. Behrens wrote, on December 23:

"Is not this interesting discussion part of the larger problem of the proper use of the expert? We have suffered so much from both the neglect and the abuse of expert guidance that the solution of the problem is a matter of extreme urgency. The man in the street and the politician who professes to represent him are conscious of certain desires; they are unable, as a rule, to decide how or at what cost those desires can be attained. That is where the expert should come in. It is not for the expert, as such, to lay down political objectives, but to suggest methods and to point out the sacrifices involved. Possessed of this information, the man in the street or

the politician can make up his mind whether he is prepared to accept the method and to incur the sacrifice.

"An expert may be also a man in the street or a politician, and a man in the street, or even a politician, may be an expert, just as a chimney sweep may be an expert cook. It is when the two functions are confused or combined that trouble arises."

Readers of these paragraphs might be tempted to think that Dr. Behrens had been reading Douglas and even that he had candidly accepted our point of view. Let them cogitate on the difference which may reside between pointing out "sacrifices" imposed by the natural order and incurring sacrifices arbitrarily fixed by the issuers of credit.

A comment may be borrowed from the letter of Andrew MacLaren, M.P., published in the same column. "Someone has said that if the law of gravitation had challenged a vested interest it would not have been known in England to-day."

Who are the vested interests in England, now?

—B. M. P., in the "Social Creditor."

TAXES HIT WAR EFFORT

Labour officers, working on behalf of the Government, have shown, that "disinclination to work for the tax-collector" is one of the main reasons underlying absenteeism in Britain's war factories.

The Treasury's solution, however (and even that high and mighty institution is the executive, the servant of the people) is to order Government Departments owning factories to start an educational campaign among the workers "to show them the folly of their ways."

Some of them, says "The People," "will be reminded that, but for this war, for which they must help to pay, they would still be getting £3 a week, instead of £10."

Oh Messed, blessed war?

This Anti-British Propaganda—Continued

us if the International socialists supersede the National Socialists!

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Apart from dogmatically stating that the Empire was built by force—a half-truth—the anti-British forces said for many years that the British were holding this Empire by force. I have taken the trouble to investigate this matter closely and say that there has never been such an example of a diversity of peoples held together by something other than force; the "something" being the British institution of the Monarchy. (I would refer the reader who is interested in this matter of the pre-war strength of the armed forces of the Empire to the late Professor Ramsay Muir's excellent booklet on the growth and history of the British Commonwealth of Nations.)

But we hear very little now about the Empire being held by force. Ironically enough, the critics now say the British are to blame for the series of military disasters through their inability to build up sufficient armed forces! This type of blatant hypocrisy and dishonesty has gone too far. If we are worthy inheritors of the spirit of the great British pioneers who have led the world in most spheres in the past, we will challenge this insidious, demoralising propaganda.

The British people listened after the last war—at least, their Government did—to a demand by the German-Jewish bankers in New York that they reduce the size of their fleet. The Socialists in Britain did this. Now we are paying the price.

Since the outbreak of the war the British people have been told to do this, and told to do that. Those who are so loud in their abuse at the present time want to always remember that it was British brains, working under artificially-created insane conditions, which produced the famous British fighter 'planes. A few hundred British boys in these 'planes repelled the German Luftwaffe. For months Britain, and Britain alone, stood between the Germans and world domination. It was during this period that the Communists did everything in their power to undermine the British effort. Then came the night bombing. Did the much-abused British collapse under this terror from the air? No. The spirit of the ordinary British citizen remained unshaken. But the casualty figures were high. Those who seek to drive a wedge between the British peoples by claiming that the British have not been doing a fair share of the fighting might remember that Britain has supplied

over 70 per cent, of the casualties among the British Empire forces.

Now the British are being told that they must create a second front in Europe. Well, we had a second front, in Europe for many months. Did the Communists advocate the entry of Russia into the war at that stage? No. They opposed such a suggestion. The result was Dunkirk.

Since the entry of Russia into the war, Britain has had to sacrifice her own forces and Empire in order to help the Russians. Some of the facts are now starting to be revealed. Hundreds of Hurricanes which might have saved our 18,000 Australian boys in Malaya were used in the defence of Moscow. Lord Halifax recently said that Britain was sending two-thirds of her production overseas—mainly to Russia. And now the British are told by Litvinov and other "Russian" leaders—Litvinov is a Jew—that they must send still more material help. Well, just how Britain is going to continue to arm the Russian forces and create a second front is rather hard to see. It is to be hoped that the second-front issue will be decided by British military authorities, and not by political leaders. One military writer in America recently suggested that Hitler was in favour of the idea of another British expeditionary army to Europe in order to smash Britain. Germany is not as weak as some people seem to think. Britain cannot afford to have another disaster in Europe. It would probably mean the end of the war. Britain is still the key to the defeat of National Socialism, and with it Japan. If Britain is lost, the outlook for America and Russia will be very black. Whether the Socialists, who are practically running Britain, will allow external pressure to govern future British military policy is a matter of vital interest. An American reporter in this country recently suggested that external pressure be brought to bear on the Australian Government to use the Australian militia for overseas service. Presumably this was to be one of the prices paid for American assistance. It is pleasing to note that no official statement from America has supported this idea.

The British people must never forget the fact that they can only win this war for themselves. Winning the war means the preservation of the British Commonwealth of Nations as a definite entity. Decentralisation of government must be encouraged in order that the individuals of all countries can govern their own lives. But, to do this, the power now wielded by Finance must be

taken out of the hands of the International Bankers and placed under the control of the British peoples. Then, and then only, will British effort win the war without the pawning of British people and without alien ideas being rammed down their throats. Control of financial policy would wreck for ever the socialists' dream of turning the Empire into a bureaucratic mad-house. And that's why most Socialists fight monetary reformers as bitterly as the bankers. That's why they hate everything British.

In conclusion I might answer the sneers of some of the "advanced" thinkers by saying that Bacon, Shakespeare, the great wealth of British literature, the British political system,

British games—in fact, British culture—mean more to me than all the socialist theorists put together.

Postscript: Since writing the above article, I have noticed the tardy recognition in some of the papers of the sacrifice Britain has made to send Australian troops home from overseas. Britain provided the fleet necessary, at a time when Atlantic losses have again risen to menacing proportions. And the British people must make further cuts in rations for the lack of the ships to bring them food. Significantly enough, the above news was not featured in the headlines. Britain is still the keystone in the fight for civilisation as we understand it.

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THE PRICE OF FREEDOM IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

That truism was never more applicable than it is to-day. While making every effort to defeat the external threat to our liberty, democrats must be on the alert to detect and combat insidious encroachments within their own shores. Don't say "it can't happen here." It can. Our kinsfolk in Britain have just had two more sharp reminders that it can—as witness these two news items—cabled from London a fortnight ago and last Sunday respectively—which have already appeared in the daily press, but seem to us important enough to repeat in this column as a special warning:

Warning that Britain's new censorship rules make the Government "judge in its own cause," the London "Times" asks if Ministers appreciate that the new position constitutes a censorship encroachment on expression of opinion. The "Times" points out that the Government will face "the great temptation inherent in such powers," and calls for closest parliamentary vigilance. Referring to the lesson of France, the paper says: "If morale is bad, mere censorship will make it worse, but morale in Britain is good, and can only be threatened if it is not free to speak its mind. Without the constructive force of criticism, it is unlikely that Britain could have survived the disasters of the past two years, or to be in a position to confront the disasters ahead. Ministers, no doubt, are sincere in wishing to maintain the liberties of Parliament and press, but they are not immune to psychological stress. Criticism grows when great defeats are suffered. This only means that the electors want something more vigorous done, and demand that the Government lead them, but it is easy for Ministers wrestling with the urgent tasks of war in an adverse phase to grow resentful as criticism swells."

The conference of the National Union of Journalists adopted a resolution, with only two dissentients, emphatically rejecting the proposal by the Home Secretary (Mr. Morrison) to establish a body representing newspaper proprietors and journalists, "to ensure a proper sense of responsibility in the press and the control of irresponsible newspapers and journalists." The conference declared that the proposed body could easily become a most dangerous agency for the suppression of legitimate criticism and would inevitably lead to still further invasion of the freedom of the press. The proposal would strike a heavy blow at the democratic principles for which the nation was fighting. The conference unanimously protested against any proposals for telescoping or compulsorily merging newspapers, declaring this would be playing Hitler's game," and it was decided to ask Mr. Morrison in the interests of national unity and advancement of the war effort, to restore the banned "Daily Worker."

IDLE LATHES

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—There are many metal-turners standing beside their now often-idle, lathes in this country on account of restrictions. Many of them are garage men with good equipment and skill now being wasted in partial idleness on account of the limitation of the number of cars on the road. Some of those who suffer from ill-health and old injuries are still capable of doing good work on their old and sometimes partly homemade machines, and some of them feel that their A.R.P. work does not make full use of their valuable experience.

Unlike England there is still no munition work available to them. In my opinion mechanics and turners should be using their spare time in making munition components, but if one goes to the District Contracts Board he discovers that lathe men cannot get the making of any component at all either on a piece-work basis of any other way!

I have been told that the Melbourne authorities do not farm out the work in Tasmania. Why can't some munition components be made here on machines which have been in use for years but now stand nearly idle on account of restrictions? I do not refer to delicate work which requires special gauges, but

surely there are plenty of parts to be made which require no more than ordinary motor engine accuracy.

By giving contracts for small parts to all the small workshops throughout the State, each workshop can become a centre of activity, working every day and tapping the human resources of each small community. This can be done without uprooting older men from their homes and families and so using the larger factories for young and less skilled men who need supervision.

I would be obliged if you would place these facts before the appropriate authorities, so that skilled men of the older age groups could be permitted to make a more valuable contribution to their country's war effort. Your, etc., Maurice G. E. Knight, Claremont, Tasmania.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER

Copies of the People's Charter for Responsible Government, published in recent issues of the "New Times," are now available at 1/6 per hundred from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

Call or write for a hundred TO-DAY. Urge each of your acquaintances to sign and forward one. This is important!

WHAT DO YOU THINK

The following questions (in black type) appear in a questionnaire issued by the New World Reconstruction Movement. In the answers, which are those given by Mr. S. J. Thomas, of Caulfield, some interesting points are made:

1. Are you completely satisfied with the present Social System of the Democracies?

Answer: It may seem contradictory when I say that to be completely satisfied with anything is wrong. It is only as I aspire do I grow, and only as I hope do I attain. I am conscious of the vast progress that has taken place during the last half century within my own experience. However, I still aspire and hope for further progress and development. Moreover, the past achievements of the world, in light of what I am certain is within immediate possibilities of mankind here and now are only kindergarten achievements—this world can be made a veritable Paradise.

(a) Would you be satisfied with Fascism?

(b) Would you be satisfied with Communism?

(c) Would you be satisfied with Socialism?

Answer: There is no fundamental difference between Fascism, Communism and Socialism. The English word for Fascism is Gild (Guild) "for mutual aid and protection." The U.A.P. is a Gild—for the mutual aid and protection of bankers, financial institutions, etc.'s interests. The U.C.P. is another Gild—for the protection of farmers, graziers, etc.'s interests. The A.L.P. is the same—an organised Gild for the protection of the so-called workers' interests. Communism, Socialism and Fascism so far have only introduced the regimentation of the people with government per medium of officials and boards under the direction of military dictatorship. It is not a question, Would I be satisfied? I am not satisfied, and never will be satisfied.

2. (a) Do you think Social Credit or Douglas Credit a complete solution to our present-day dilemma?

Answer: It is Major C. H. Douglas alone who has been able to explain and expose the root causes of the world's economic calamity. And not only has Major Douglas been able to diagnose and explain intelligently the fundamental causes of the world economic troubles, but he has formulated a comprehensive and scientific remedy which will correct the faults of the past and record the greatest economic advancement ever made in the history of mankind. As Professor Irvine says: "I am convinced that Major Douglas has shown us a way of escape—a way by which the tragic cycle of death may be converted into a cycle giving a richer life for all and good-will among the nations." I am not only convinced but I am certain. Social Credit is based on truth and reason.

(b) Do you think the Henry George proposal or single tax a complete solution?

Answer: Henry George's fundamental concern was about the unfair or inequitable bases of assessing taxation as he found them in his days. But Major Douglas has proposed a system wherein money becomes the mechanism of distribution - both debt and taxation being eliminated - therefore rendering Henry George's teaching meaningless.

3. If you are convinced that there are some or many things wrong with our present order do you feel convinced that a change in the future is necessary?

Answer: The outstanding feature of our time is "Confusion," and confusion breeds suspicion. The primary need is for clear, simple, honest and truthful expressions. Such expressions as "New Order," "Change of the System," etc. should be avoided. We need to point specifically to what is faulty and at the same time offer the solution with

with positive certainty.

4. (a) Do you think the power of money is mainly responsible for our wars, poverty, depression, etc.?

Answer: Just on the surface there is much support for the common accusation of the money power, and not without sound evidence. Nevertheless, I think the real and actual fact is that the people have failed in their corporate responsibility. We have got to make individuals bear the consequences of their actions. Bankers, politicians, editors and owners of newspapers responsible for impeding the will of the people must be made subject to imprisonment or even capital punishment. Wars, poverty, depression, etc. were never the will of the people.

(b) Do you think that these things are the result of human nature?

Answer: Only to the extent that human nature is immature. Most people even do not know what wars are about. Wars, poverty, depression, etc., are not causes—they are effects. Our task is to locate the causes and have them removed. They are man-made and man has the power to have them removed.

(c) Do you consider that human nature is moulded by the society in which it lives?

Answer: It is true that the great majority of individuals in every age seems to be common, that is, they think and live on more or less similar routine. Nevertheless, it is equally true that in every age a number of individuals are born who are completely out of step with their contemporaries, in some instances centuries ahead, and they form from time to time the nucleus of a new age—we have them in this age.

(d) Is it better to try and change the social system?

Answer: The system cannot—that is, strictly speaking—be changed. The system is made up of three parts; Production, Distribution and Consumption. These three components must remain; we can only vary our methods of dealing with them—for instance, production can be effected under voluntary and private enterprise, or by compulsory slave labour under military dictatorship. Distribution can be effected either by barter method or by constituting money as a valid claim for production. Production can be either consumed by human beings, or can be consumed by means of wars, ploughed under, or dumped into the sea, or burned, or partly by all. What is needed, is a constitutional and scientific method of development-retaining all that is good, rectifying all that is out of date.

(e) Is it better to try and change the individual as per, say, Oxford Group or denominational religions?

Answer; Broadly speaking, the affliction of mankind at the present time can be attributed to two causes: The mess that the organised churches have made of Christianity and the mess that bankers have made of the money system. It is possible to emphasise religion at the wrong time and in the wrong place. For instance, wars are wholly a human affair they are not the will of God. If men want war they can have it - with all that it means. If they do not want it they must organise life on such lines that the natural outcome will be peace. In the same way the money system is one of our own invention; it is human and not divine. It can be operated for the service and the good of every man, woman and child—or, if we are foolish enough to continue as we are now, we can remain prisoners behind an open door, slaves to the

(Continued on page 5.)

N.W.R.M. KEEPS IT UP

The weekly broadcasts of the New World Reconstruction Movement (from 3AK every Sunday night at 10.15) continue to arouse widespread interest. Here are some extracts from last Sunday's broadcast:

Great changes are imminent in our way of life. Let us see that such changes are compatible with the needs of man, and will come about by reform, not through any great social upheaval.

The New World Reconstruction Movement stands for constitutional reforms by the will of the people, for the people and by the people. It defends the right of free speech in matters of progress, and the right to work out the destiny of things to come. The New World Reconstruction Movement stands lawfully behind any Government, but opposes anti-social or destructive forces that hinder the Government serving the will of the people. It is a first principle of democracy that the will of the people should be put into effect by its Government—a Government of elected representatives.

It calls upon the Government to encourage a healthy interest among its people in matters of the immediate and distant future. Advancement must trend to a willing administration putting into effect the desires and ambitions of an intelligent public.

The aggressor nations have won many countries to their aggression because of their cry of a New Order, and they have been listened to because of the overwhelming desire of millions of the world's masses to be released from unemployment and fear of insecurity. The aggressor nations have lied. Their order is not new, but old—a reversion to barbarism and force.

It is up to us, if we have an ounce of wisdom left and are not to be onlookers divided among ourselves and, engulfed in the hot lava from the aggressor volcano, to realise that this is a world revolution as well as a world war, and to realise that complacency and self-satisfaction in the world of ideas is self-destruction in the world of reality. We cannot live and survive without contributing our part.

Thomas Johnston, M.P., Civil Defence Commissioner for Scotland, and Lord Privy Seal in the Ramsay Macdonald Government: "The City, the financiers, and the money lenders in London, New York and Paris, refused to put up credits in support of a balanced budget.

"They wanted humanity crucified on a cross of gold. We declined absolutely, and resigned. . . . Twenty men and one woman—a British Cabinet-waited, one black Sunday afternoon in a Downing-street garden for a financial decision from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York."

Mr. Ludwell Denny, well-known American banking authority: "Many nations may laugh at our State Department, but all must tremble before our Federal Reserve Board. . . . High money rates in the United States of America early in 1929, for instance, forced an increase in the

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

work of our own hands. The democracy of the future must be threefold—Political democracy, economic democracy (that includes finance) and religious democracy. The main factor in the future development of human society must be men and women in their capacity as citizens. The perfect saint (religious or Christian) is the perfect citizen. "God is a God not of disorder but of harmony." Wars, poverty, depression, etc, are disorders in human society. No one can claim the support of God for them. We can count on the support of God in all our effort to bring about "harmony" within human society.

official bank rates at once in England, 10 European countries, in two Latin-American countries, and two in the Far East; and in almost every case that action restricted business and brought suffering to millions of foreign workers. That blow hit Britain hardest of all."

Bishop Burnett: "The fear of the centralisation of the money power was indeed the ground upon which the Tories in Lords and the Commons fought bitterly against the founding of the Bank of England, thinking that the Bank would grow to be a monopoly. All the money of England would come into their hands; and they would, in a few years, become the masters of the stock and wealth of the nation."

Remember, this Movement represents the highest ideals of the British. It is not associated with any other Movement. It has no political, denominational or sectarian ties or tags. It represents no Ism, Ology, Dogma or Superstition—its principles are clear-cut and basic. It recognises cause and effect. It supports reform only through constitutional means, and is behind the Government in its war effort. It urges all classes to unite for a better way of life.

The Fascists' political and economic

outlook is that the State is supreme, and men and women, who together make up the State, are only considered as servants; in short, a Slave State. This is an attempt to put the abstract on a higher plane than the real.

The ideal order must be that the State becomes the servant of the people. Our present order, functioning in the democratic countries working on the economic plane, also has a false basis, in that our financiers and economists have placed the abstraction, money and credit, which should only be a reflection, before the reality—real wealth and man's employment and enjoyment of it.

Man has become a number in a world of work, and even our insistence that everyone be paid a minimum wage in the end provides only that which will enable a man with a small family to exist, and go to work to earn the cash to buy the food to get the strength to go to work, etc. He is but a unit in a productive world, not even trusted with sufficient wealth to allow of any extensive savings—but a unit that will be allowed to subsist some day on a pension.

In education, the same outlook is found. The child is an individual who must be trained to earn his living. He must leave school at whatever age the banking and business world demands, with a scanty knowledge of the bread and butter subjects, with no love of anything cultural, with no developed sense of

values, nor a wisdom which will enable him to assess them, in the new world to which he is going.

He has been under strict control of all his outward acts and words, but has had but little to help him gain control of thoughts and instincts, so that emotionally he is mostly a slave to an unknown self. His leisure finds him with no interests nor creative inspiration. It is a time to be killed in sport, in cinema, in youthful pleasuring. He is not encouraged to think, nor given material on which to think, and the emotional eroticism of the picture-show provides the inspiration of his morals.

An educational system which looks on a child as a prospective unit in industry and trains him therefor, with little thought of his vocation, his personality or his leisure, damns tens of thousands of our people to ineffectiveness in service, slavery to emotionalism, lack of responsibility in citizenship and incapacity to make a real home, to say nothing of the fact that it deliberately prejudices them against the outlook on life that is their chief means of attaining selfhood and personality. Who is there, then, that will say we have to change human nature before we have a New Order? Human nature is good underneath, but its outward expression is moulded largely by the State or society in which it lives.

Most human beings are conservative, and our weapons in change must be persuasion through education, rather than violence, if we are to get

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE CONSPIRATORS.

Dr. Schacht (of the German Reichsbank) and Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) talking things over before the Second World War.

"In view of the disastrous policy followed by the Bank of England after the last war and the part it is believed to have played in the re-arming of Germany, does not the right hon. gentleman (Sir John Simon) consider it time that the people knew a bit more about the proprietors of this unique concern?"

—Mr. R. Stokes, in the British House of Commons, April 16, 1940.

PRICE - 6D.

Senator Darcey's Speech on the Loan Bill

(Continued from page 1.)

the Commonwealth Government should tell the Commonwealth Bank Board that it proposes to take full responsibility and instruct the Commonwealth Bank Board how to act. This private bank racket has been going on long enough. To-day there is a nation-wide demand for monetary reform. Already five of the six State Parliaments have passed resolutions demanding that the findings of the Royal Commission be put into effect, and that the Commonwealth Bank Board be asked to finance all the necessary credits for public borrowing. Over and over again I have exposed the swindle of our private banking system.

Senator Allan MacDonald.—The honourable senator should not use the word swindle.

Senator Darcey.—I repeat that it is a swindle, and honourable senators opposite have acquiesced in it for years. Every bank branch throughout the Commonwealth has a notice over its door, "Buy War Savings Certificates." Some time ago I asked the Minister representing the Treasurer in this chamber what was the value of war savings certificates sold by the private banks. The answer I received was £15,000,000. On that occasion I pointed out to honourable senators just what the selling of war savings certificates over the counter of a private bank involved. I asked further, how did the banks pay the Treasury for the war savings certificates which they sold, and the answer was that payments were made by cheque. That merely proved what I have always said, namely, that when a loan is floated no actual money reaches the Treasury. The hardworking public has been asked and urged to buy war savings certificates, and latterly they have been threatened that if they do not give their money voluntarily it will be taken from them. The money obtained by the private banks from the sale of war savings certificates merely goes to swell their cash reserves. Not one penny reaches the Treasury. Anyone with a knowledge of finance knows that cash reserves of the banks represent their lending or purchasing power in Government bonds. After selling £15,000,000 worth of war savings certificates, the banks are in a position to purchase war bonds from the Commonwealth Government valued at about £130,000,000. Can honourable senators imagine a bigger racket than that? Am I not right when I call it a swindle? I have drawn attention to this matter time and time again, and no one has been able to contradict my claims. If I am wrong then it is time that honourable senators opposite were able to prove it, but beyond a sneer or a jeer there has been no attempt to prove that my statements on finance are not correct. I also brought to the notice of honourable senators the fact that in 40 years a balance-sheet has never been presented by any Government showing how this country stands as a trading concern. That shows how little most people know about the principles of political economy. George Bernard Shaw once defined political economy as the art of spending the national income in such a way as to bring happiness and prosperity to the greatest number of people. Surely no honourable senators can claim that this Government or any other Government of Australia has ever worked on that sound principle. It cannot be denied that the incompetence and inefficiency of democratic governments brought dictatorships into being, and is directly responsible for the rotten State of the world to-day. People place their destiny in the hands of their governments, and the present world conditions can be charged only to democratic governments. At this stage I think I am quite justified in reading to honourable senators the objectives

of the Australian Labor Party in the matter of banking—

"AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY.
"PLATFORM AND OBJECTIVE—
PROGRESSIVE REFORM.

"Banking.

"1. The Commonwealth Bank to be developed on the following lines:

"(a) A nation-wide trading bank handling the ordinary business of the community;

"(b) A savings bank, performing the ordinary functions of such a bank; and

"(c) A Credit Foncier system for the purpose of providing advances to primary producers and home builders.

"2. The following is adopted as a declaration of policy and in amplification thereof:

"**Purpose.**—The utilisation of the real wealth of Australia to ensure a maximum standard of living consistent with the productive capacity of the Commonwealth through the national control of its credit resources and the establishment of an efficient medium of exchange between production and consumption.

"**Principles.**—1. The direction and control of credit resources and banking to be vested in the Commonwealth Bank, operating under the powers and responsibilities defined by the Commonwealth Parliament.

"2. The ensuring of essential community purchasing power by the organisation of employment and the expansion of social services to enable Australian primary and secondary industries to operate at their maximum capacity,

"3. The control of interest rates to reduce the burden upon public and private undertakings.

"4. The financing by the Commonwealth Bank at the actual cost of insurance and services of public works

at not less than award rates, to aid national development.

"**Plan of Action.**—1. The operations of the Commonwealth Bank to be removed from and made entirely independent of private banking interests and free from sectional influences or constraint.

"2. The abolition of the Commonwealth Bank Board and the re-establishment of the original method of control as set up at the time the Commonwealth Bank was founded.

"3. Expansion of the bank's business as a trading bank, with branches in all suitable centres, in vigorous competition with the private banking establishments.

"4. A statutory provision that the banking of all public bodies shall be reserved for the Commonwealth Bank.

"**National Credit.**—A national credit advisory authority will be set up to collaborate with the Commonwealth Government and the bank to plan the investment of national credit and thus utilise to the fullest extent the real wealth of Australia.

"Objects to attain include—

"(a) To finance the building of homes and to adjust mortgages at present existing values by amortising private mortgages and replacing them with loans issued under the authority of the Commonwealth Bank.

"(b) To plan future agricultural development with loans issued at nominal rates of interest to promote closer settlement and to effect complete adjustments of existing farm mortgages.

"(c) To plan the extension of Australian secondary industries to secure a maximum of industrial self-sufficiency, and to provide for effective transport services for the nation."

I should like to read also an extract from an article by the Prime Minister (Mr. Curtin) which appeared in the "Locomotive Journal, volume 2, No. 3, of the 14th December, 1939.

The article is headed "Labor and War," and contains the following statement: "Everything in war must be paid for—not by reducing wage standards but by the use of the national credit. Because of a Labor Government in the Federal Parliament, there is a Commonwealth Bank. It was created as a means for releasing national credit. But because Labor lost office the national bank has been transformed by our opponents into a mere puppet of the private banks. As a requisite to national defence the Commonwealth Bank must have restored to it its original charter. When we are in power, we shall proceed to redeem the national bank from its slavery. The cost of war can be met without piling up huge debts, and without interest payments sucking our national life-blood. The Commonwealth Bank must, with a Labor Government, work out a freer and fuller life for our people."

The old bugbear of inflation which has been used by the banks in the past to intimidate the people can no longer be used, because it has been proved to be only a bogey. To-day there is a nationwide demand for banking reform, and it is time that this Government decided to use the national credit, to the fullest possible advantage, in accordance with the Labor platform. I must confess that I am amazed at what is going on. If the banks were actually lending money it would be a different thing. We are now told that bank profits are to be limited and controlled, but I am not concerned at all about the 4 per cent.; I am concerned because I know for certain that loan subscriptions by the private banks are not in the form of money at all. All that is used is credit, which the banks themselves create out of nothing. According to the chairman of directors of the largest private bank in New South Wales, all the money for the Commonwealth Government's £20,000,000, floated some time ago, was subscribed by the private banks. When the Bill providing for the loan came before Parliament, I asked how the money was to be raised and I was told that it would be raised through the agency of the Commonwealth Bank and the private banks. I was very doubtful at the time as to how much was to come from the Commonwealth Bank, and when the loan was floated I asked how much of

(Continued on page 7.)

risk losing India by withholding self-government.

CANADIAN TAXES: A move is afoot in Canada, as here, to create one master taxing machine, which indicates a master mind behind the move. If events in other countries such as conscription (call-up) civilian regimentation and crippling taxation are noted, it will be apparent that there is an obvious similarity in the moves. These things do not just happen—someone makes them happen, and that someone is the international bankers, working out the new order of permanent slavery.

EARLY CLOSING: Big city stores are favourably disposed towards early closing, which is surprising. Rumour has it that they have now reached the 4% profit limit, and that they do not want to earn more for the tax-gatherer. Once again our planners have brought themselves into disrepute through their infantile ideas, and, worse still, they have retarded war production by carrying their "no profit" mania to extremes. The British way of life is "rewards for services rendered," as distinct from the totalitarian method of "compulsions and sanctions," and no Government should attempt to impose totalitarian ideologies which can only destroy morale—especially in times of war. Such action can only be viewed with the gravest suspicion.

—O.B.H.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

FIREWOOD PRICES: The "Herald" of March 23 says "a more attractive wage must be paid to woodcutters and carters to prevent a serious fuel shortage." The snag in this matter is that Professor Copland had not given permission for any increase in the price of firewood. A nice story indeed! Wages go up—wood prices go up—and the question is, when will Professor Copland go up? Prices seem more likely to fix the Professor than he to fix them.

INDIES MONEY: An obscure press report says that dollar and sterling, balances belonging to the East Indies Government, private persons and institutions, were assigned as a safeguard to London and New York. That's one of the advantages of the book-money system; the banker on one side enters figures in a ledger, and the conspirator on the other side makes an opposite book entry. In this way they can establish millions of claims to other people's production. What a pity the oil wells and tin mines couldn't be fixed this way!

ANZAC TOKENS are to be sold on April 24 by the R.S.L. for the benefit of the Returned Soldiers' League. In this connection it is stated that the R.S.L. has arranged for the evacuation of wives and children of men serving overseas who could not afford to move to the country. It is about time that the R.S.L. showed some realism and understood that the Federal Government is responsible for the financial well-being of soldiers and their dependents. The League should also realise that begging appeals are not only unnecessary but are a reflection on the Anzac spirit.

WAR-GUILT TRIAL: Evidence

given at the "Riom" war-guilt trial discloses that "the French Army lacked anti-tank and anti-aircraft equipment and 'planes; also that there was open war between the Government and the High Command about credits, particularly between 1936 and 1940." Just read that again carefully and note how accurately it describes our position. It is a great pity France did not have the trial earlier; it might have averted defeat. Perhaps we could learn a lesson from France as well as from Dunkirk, Greece and other places—and have a similar trial—now.

CASH ORDER RACKET: The press reports that finance companies agree with the restrictions on hire purchase and cash orders. This sounds a bit queer, because "financiers" and Cash order vultures are one and the same in practice, although there are rival groups. What is probably meant is that the bigger gangsters welcome the elimination of rivals so that they can collect all the spoils. The public would welcome an efficient money system which would permit them sufficient money to buy their production without going into the toils of these racketeers.

FREE INDIA: Gandhi describes Britain's proposals as "a post-dated cheque." Cripps lays on the heavy hand and says "the proposals must be accepted or rejected in their entirety," and that self-government cannot be granted until after the war (which was said before the last war). Holding, self-government as a bait to win India for an ally looks like a mighty dangerous business especially with Japan at the door, offering them freedom—now. India cannot be expected to fight for freedom if she hasn't got it, and Britain cannot

PLANNING FOR WHAT?

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m. on Sunday, April 5
by James Guthrie, B.Sc.

We do not know how long this war will last; it may finish in a year, it may last for three or four years. But when war stops we must be ready for peace. It would be a colossal tragedy if we blundered into peace as we blundered into war. In this war we have suffered from too much organisation and not enough clear thinking. So-called organisation is not a substitute for clear thinking; it is not even an alternative to chaos.

What is the value of a highly organised modern brewery if it turns out beer vastly inferior to and much more expensive than that produced by the small, old-fashioned breweries or 20 or 50 years ago? What is the value to you and me of highly organised political parties if all they do is to prevent us from getting what we want? What is the use of a highly organised money system if its principal results are to keep you and me our City Council, our State Government and Commonwealth Government, in debt on an ever-increasing scale?

What is the value of a highly organised industrial system unless it is to provide you and me with the things we want with as little demand as possible on our time and effort? A properly organised industrial system should gradually increase its efficiency so that it claims less and less of our time and attention, so that it works as quietly and unobtrusively as our sewerage system. An industrial system should not be an organisation for providing work, as our politicians suggest. It should be an organisation for doing away with work.

Unless men and women have a clear idea in their minds of what they want, all the organisation and planning in the world will not provide it for them. Organisation and planning is not a substitute nor an alternative

for clear thinking we must have our facts clearly in front of us, then we must know what we want. When we have these two essentials, the men who build our ships, our motor cars, wireless sets, and who produce our food and clothes, will provide all the organisation necessary.

Political direction is impossible with men who have no essential facts at their disposal; there is nothing to work on. Discussion with such men is just like writing your name in water. We must have the facts otherwise our whole superstructure of theory and explanation becomes so lopsided, so awkward to manage, that we have to spend most of our time trying to prevent the great, crazy structure from collapsing on top of us. In other words, the organisations and institutions, which we have built up to help us to make life simpler and happier, are the chief causes of most of our insecurity, hard work and anxiety.

We must have the facts, and the tragedy of our times is that neither the Australian Broadcasting Commission nor the daily press nor the political parties will permit representative men to place the facts before the people. That is our tragedy. Without the facts, correct political action is impossible.

Senator Darcey's Speech on the Loan Bill

It had come through the Commonwealth Bank and how much through the trading banks. The Government refused to reply to my questions. Surely members of Parliament should know something about the Government's financial transactions. We were asked to pass legislation under certain conditions: those conditions were not fulfilled, but the Government refused to tell us what had been done. The men who come back from this war will be taxed to meet the cost of it, just as the soldiers of the war of 1914-18 were taxed. There has been no alteration of the financial system since then. The men who return from this war, and the widows and orphans of those who are killed, will have to pay in perpetuity simply because Government after Government in Australia has adhered to the old orthodox ideas of finance. Conditions have never been so unorthodox as they are to-day. Under the present system, Governments do not govern at all. They are under the thumb of high finance, and must do what the banks tell them to do. The banks also control the newspapers which have great power to mislead the people. I have often heard it said that the people get the sort of Government they deserve. I do not agree with that. Millions of honest people in Australia would like to have a different system of Government.

Senator McBride.- They would like a different Government.

Senator Darcey.- They want a policy different from the policies of all Governments since Federation. The honourable senator smiles. We are asking men to face all the horrors of war, and even give their lives, for 4/- a day. I cannot see anything to laugh about in that. I have not smiled in this chamber for a long time. The things that happen in here hurt me very much, as they would hurt any man with honesty of purpose.

After serving in the Senate for four years, I have reached the conclusion that, whatever party may be in power, the people will never receive the consideration to which they are entitled. I am sorry to have to say this, but the conclusion is inescapable. The people of England are talking to-day about restricting the profits of the banks. But nothing has been done in Australia to restrict banking profits nor has anything been done to prevent the banks from creating credit out of nothing and charging it up to the nation at 3½ per cent. I am not concerned about the amount that the banks made in their ordinary profits. If people are prepared to accept 2½ per cent on their deposits and to pay 6 per cent for their overdrafts, that is their concern. But are we prepared to allow the private banks to create out of nothing the hundreds of millions of pounds worth of credits that will be wanted for the production of the war, as they have done in the past? No man can truthfully deny that they have done so. We should use our own credit through our own great national bank for the needs of the war. That was the purpose for which the Commonwealth Bank was created. But no Government has ever used it for that purpose. Australia has never had a Government worthy of our heritage. I am an old man with a lot of experience, and I attended meetings at which Federation was advocated by the great orators of the early days. Those men sold the people. They told us that the cost of Federation to each taxpayer would be little more than the value of a dog licence. If the early Commonwealth Governments had understood finance, we should not be in the shocking position we are in today, nor would we be at war.

Senator McBride.- That is nonsense.

(To be continued.)

The supreme fact of our generation, the fact that dominates in importance and significance for the future, is this —that we have found the way of producing more food and clothes than we can use; and we also know how to increase that abundant supply still further. That is fact No. 1. The second fact is that, whereas in our grandfathers' time it required almost 80 per cent, of the population to provide these basic necessities, now only a small portion of the population is required to do this; and this portion is being reduced each year.

Even in a complicated structure such as a motor car, the labour required has been reduced in such a spectacular fashion that the problem of getting rid of the cars is going to be vastly more difficult than making them. In fact, before this war people who made things were being looked upon as a kind of social menace, so great was the problem of getting rid of food and motor cars - that is without giving them to those who wanted them.

In war-time the Government can place as many orders for tanks and aeroplanes as our factories can turn out. Apart from any military disasters, the nations of the world could go on for 20 years even with most of its young men and women in uniform, turning out an ever-increasing supply of munitions of all kinds.

They could do this and still feed and clothe the large armies of soldiers and munition workers. They could keep on destroying almost the entire production of the engineering industry each year or throwing their munitions of war at the enemy.

But, during peace-time these same factories are not permitted to give us any of their products unless we pay for them, and if we cannot afford to pay for them the factories shut down or limit their production. Obviously there is something seriously wrong with our money system which permits a vast production for destruction in war-time, and yet will not permit a similar large production for our own benefit in peace-time.

Actually, for many years now it has been known by many writers that there has been no genuine scarcity of food which has not been consciously produced by men which found it convenient to create such a scarcity. By creating an artificial scarcity of goods, life for you and me becomes less secure, less civilised, and cut-throat competition becomes the order of the day.

By producing an artificial scarcity of goods the masses of the people feel cheated of the legitimate return of what they call progress and invention; they are forced into the hands of the Communists; the spite complex is developed. What the masses can not get themselves they refuse to anybody else have.

All this is done purposely to give more and more power to the very people who are producing the artificial scarcity. This scarcity is produced by a manipulation of the money system by powerful International groups. It is very interesting to note that in the gigantic flood of literature passed out under the name of the Penguin Series and the Left Book Club no mention is made of the ramifications of the great international financial house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. could buy up the whole of Australia—has bought up a good part of England: has more power than any Prime Minister; yet the Penguin intellectuals and the Left Book Club philosophers cannot find one line to discuss this mighty octopus. It is strange, isn't it? Very strange—worth remembering and noting for further reference.

The policy of international finance as stated by the members of international financial organisations is quite definite. Here it is:

1. The destruction of democratic Government and the robbing of people of their political power by means of the party system run by a caucus.

2. The destruction of the economic security of the individual by concentrating all spending-power in a central organisation.

3. The reduction of everybody to the lowest possible level by means of vindictive taxation.

4. The destruction of Anglo-Saxon civilisation by the setting up of super-Government under a Federal Union of States, where the British peoples will be in a hopeless minority.

5. The organisation of world-wide propaganda to show that the British people are a decadent race.

This is the policy of the international financial gentry. If you haven't seen this policy in action you must be pretty blind. The policy of the international Leftist movement is the same as that enumerated above. This explains why, when shipping space is so scarce and valuable, there is no shortage of so-called Leftist literature. It explains why international Leftist spokesmen can get so easily into the press and "on the air," when you and I couldn't buy our way in.

Politically, we have been a lot of simpletons, bluffed by words and meaningless phrases, coined by knaves as traps for fools.

This war is the culmination of endless intrigues and corruptions by men with a lust for power. These have found plenty of men ready to do their will. Just as these men have played on the envy and jealousy of the poorer nations like Germany, Italy and Japan to use them to destroy the Anglo-Saxon civilisation so they have used the ignorant and the dishonest to drag us down to chaos and to impose an alien dictatorship upon us. There is much more at stake in this war than merely a fight for economic security.

We have been brought up by a yellow press, Hollywood films, and a cheap education, to admire quantity and vastness as against quality. People admire America because there are more motor cars and refrigerators there; they admire Germany because of its efficiency and its gigantic army. But surely we have something more to give the world than motor cars and Hollywood films and crowds of marching bullies; surely there is something more in life than that.

Surely human beings are something more than economic machines to be organised and planned by men who could never run a small shop successfully. Let us think before it is too late what quality of life we admire and wish to retain, and what we wish to throw away.

Let us throw away that which is without value, but do not let us be stampeded into throwing away the baby with the bath water—for that is what we are being asked to do by powerful propaganda coming from every conceivable source.

THE PACIFIC WAR AND THE ENEMY WITHIN

Under this heading in our issue of December 15 appeared an open letter to Federal Members from Eric Butler. Many people believe this to be the clearest, most damning, and hardest-hitting piece of writing ever directed against the Money Monopoly and its political "yes-men." There is a challenge in every sentence. A copy was sent to every Federal Member.

At the request of many people, and in the interests of a really free Australia, we have had thousands of copies of the above letter reprinted for mass distribution.

But they are no good here in our office. They must go out. You alone can get them out. Order your quantities now. 1/- a dozen; special rates for large quantities.

Write TO-DAY, enclosing payment, to the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O. Melbourne. Ask for "The Pacific War and the Enemy Within."

N.W.R.M.KEEPS IT UP

(Continued from page 5.)

desirable results without undesirable reaction.

* * *

As far as is possible and compatible with public welfare, there should be liberty in small scale enterprise, where men can express the vocation they have found in the course of their education. More and more this development of enterprise is likely to be co-operative rather than competitive, if in any real way education does its task effectively, and the principles of the new world come to be.

* * *

The Duke of Windsor (when Prince of Wales), seeing for himself the conditions under which people were living, and the hopelessness of many, said: "If the paradox of millions of people haunted by poverty and demoralised by lack of employment, while living in a world rich in actual and potential resources, is to be destroyed, this determination to apply the corrective must never flag."

* * *

London "Times," August, 1940, remarkable admission: "Hitler finds one of his easiest targets in the contradictions of our social and economic system." "Harm may be done to our cause both in Europe and overseas, by the insinuations that we stand for the old order." "To each according to his need will be the only criterion."

... Our national standard of living urgently needs overhaul, and past attempts to get the economic machine back into gear went awry because we thought it sufficient to organise and stimulate production, bringing upon ourselves the anomalies of under-consumption and poverty amidst plenty. The consumer too long has been the step-child of both economists and politicians, and what will be needed most, when peace is restored, is economic security and social justice for every man, woman and child. "No British Government can afford indefinitely to have a war policy and nothing else."

* * *

Continuing our programme, we bring you the news flash of the week: "Big Combine's Action Near Treason. Washington, Friday —The Standard Oil Company held up the synthetic rubber programme, for its own welfare and benefit, even after America was in the war, said the Assistant Attorney-General (Mr. Arnold), before a Senate Committee of Inquiry to-day. "I think this approaches treason,

and I am going to give the company's officials an opportunity to explain why it is not—if they can!" declared! Mr. Arnold.

"He said the Nazi armoured divisions probably were rolling along on synthetic rubber made from an American formula. Even since Pearl Harbour the Standard Oil Co. had refused to give the United States Government an improved process for making rubber, which they had sold to Hitler four years ago.

"He accused the company of having frustrated the development of the American synthetic rubber industry 'right up till now.' (A decree was made this week to release the patents to U.S. rubber companies.)

"In co-operation with a German chemical trust, Standard Oil had sought a deal in Occupied France, despite the British blockade. He presented to the committee a memorandum of the Standard Oil Executive Committee, dated February 24, 1941, in which the committee agreed to allow the German I.G. to look after Standard Oil interests within Occupied France; also, an earlier letter in which a Standard Oil executive intimated that they would be able to break through the blockade to serve customers in South America and Japan.

"The Senate Committee was shocked by Mr. Arnold's emphasis that the Standard Oil case was not unique, but was typical of many other industries; also, by the opinion that the 'conspiracy' was designed to last through the war."

SABOTAGE

To the Editor.

Sir,—It will hardly be credited that, in these serious times of war, with great scarcity of houses, and the possibility of bombing raids rendering people homeless, the Dunstan Government Housing Commission is continuing its work of wrecking dwellings, even in wide streets.

In Arthurton-road, Northcote, a main thoroughfare, a four-roomed cottage (No. 143), was destroyed recently by council officials acting under cover of the Housing Commission. Another place adjoining (No. 145) has just been demolished. Both these houses had been newly papered, repaired and renovated; the last one being exceptionally well finished, inside and out-

NOT SO MUCH OF A SUCCESS

There were about two hundred thousand subscribers to the recent Liberty Loan. But there were a million subscribers to a Dominion of Canada Liberty Loan last week. Is the population of Canada five times the population of Australia? It is nothing of the sort. The population of Australia is a little over seven millions, and the population of Canada a little over eleven millions.

Again, while the recent Australian Liberty Loan had about two hundred thousands subscribers, the Commonwealth's Seventh War Loan, in connection with the previous Great War, was floated in October, 1918, and had well over two hundred and forty-two thousand subscribers, though the population of Australia was then only a little over five millions. True, the recent Liberty Loan was heavily over-subscribed, but what else can people do with money in these times than subscribe to such Loans? And no doubt the interesting interest attracted. The Federal Government has expressed "unbounded satisfaction," but the glory is seen to be a delusion when comparisons are made.

And there is no "unbounded satisfaction" in the spectacle of the Federal Labour Government ignoring its own national credit platform. In any case, lending money at interest

side by the owner himself. They were occupied by particularly good and careful tenants, who, of course, were ejected by the Commission. Now the next cottage (No. 147) is under notice for demolition. This requires repairs which the owner stated he was willing to do to any extent.

The manner in which politicians and public and municipal officials should be dealt with who are capable just now of above measure will readily occur to everyone. Eventually no doubt responsible, their institutions and supporters, will get what is due to them. In the meantime, perhaps the Federal Government would extend protection to unfortunate house owners and tenants liable to the attentions of the Dunstan Housing Commission. — Yours, etc., "HAVE SENSE," Elwood, Vic.

is not patriotism but investment, though it may also mean sacrifice for working-class subscribers with only small incomes.

—"The Voice," Hobart, March 14.

M.H.R. DENOUNCES ENEMY WITHIN

(Continued from page 1.)

which is all we need. Of what use would it be to make profits and accumulate money if this country were to be taken by the enemy, who is almost on our shores? If that policy of pooling our resources were applied, our effort would be "all-in" and we could apply ourselves to the prosecution of the war to a successful end.

We have not only the enemy outside to consider; we have the enemy within—money power. That is the real enemy confronting us. That is as true to-day as it was when Lincoln said—

"There are two enemies I have to fight—the one in front of me—the Confederate Army, which I can seek out and deal with effectively, and the one behind—the unseen money power—which is more subtle in its methods and is the more insidious of the two." We have that enemy within to-day; it is as insidious as it was in Lincoln's day, and it has to be dealt with as effectively as the enemy without. The out-of-date money system is clogging the war effort. The influences behind that system are responsible for the attack upon the Minister for Labour and National Service. Those same influences are at the back of an effort to institute an even more orthodox method of finance than that which operates to-day. I quote this passage from the Sydney press—

"London, Saturday. — A common currency for all the nations of the anti-Axis front is envisaged as a development of the near future. Based on a gold standard, the common currency would do much to facilitate the flow of goods from one anti-Axis country to another. The plan would create a pool of allied gold holdings and abolish trade barriers, while pegging Latin American currencies to a new unit."

Those are the influences at work within the democracies to-day. If honourable members opposite continue on behalf of the moneyed interests propaganda of the type indulged, in to-day, the challenge will be accepted in this House or on the hustings at any time they like.

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