

ON OTHER
PAGES

THE SLAVE STATE
IS NOT COMING-

IT'S HERE!

(See Page Four.)

EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

PRICE FOURPENCE

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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).

Monopoly Threatens Dry-Cleaning Industry

A Textbook Example of "Rationalisation"

It seems unfortunate that the actions of the Boards and Government departments now busily engaged in "rationalising" a host of industries, should have the effect of arousing a widespread feeling of vague mistrust of "The Government."

This at a time when Bill Smith and Tom Smith, Smith Bros., and Messrs. Smith Pty. Ltd.—or, to put it differently, the individual in his various capacities—should feel that the sole purpose of "The Government" is the urgent and effective prosecution of the war, and should feel that "The Government" is giving him—Smith—the opportunity to direct his efforts to the same purpose, without fear that his competitors are stealing a march on him, or that his share of the sacrifices of the war is larger than his neighbours or even to his neighbours advantage.

What appears to be the accepted outline for "rationalising" an industry is for an "association" or "committee" representing its inner ring (but rarely

representing more than 5 or 10% of the whole industry) to draw up a plan, mark it PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL, and submit it to the Minister concerned as being representative of the whole industry.

When it is borne in mind that the plan has been drawn up by "hard-headed bithne men," it comes as no surprise to find that it is generally a simple scheme whereby the industry is purged of the pestiferous small trader, whose plant, good-will, and skilled labour then become available to the "efficient" future monopolists; whereby a displaced business is compensated after valuation by an "approved" valuer; and whereby the committee generally aims at finishing up as administrators of the appro-

priate National Security Regulations, backed by the full force of the law.

By the time the unconsulted small trader hears about the plan, he is, as a trader, strictly non-existent. Sometimes, we have been told, the best laid plans of rats (sorry, mice) and men "gang aft agley," which translated is simply "even a planner can drop his bundle." Scotland's national bard would surely rejoice to see a proof of his homely proverb on my desk. It consists of a well-dropped bundle cosily marked PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL; or, if you prefer it—a plan gone aft agley—well, agley.

On the 26th February, 1942, dry-cleaners circularised by the Chamber of Manufactures were informed that the "Dry Cleaning Industry" had elected Messrs. C. B. Behrendt, S. M. Arms, B. Plain, W. Kuhn, and W. Dunn as a committee to submit to the War Organisation Minister a plan rationalising the dry-cleaning industry. To the great majority of dry-cleaners this was a bolt from the blue. Mostly independent suburban and rural cleaners, they heard nothing further of the plan until it was well on its way to gazettal as a fait accompli. Nearly too late, the already noted bundle was dropped and a copy of the plan found its way into the "wrong" hands. Shorn of technical details, here are its main clauses:

(a) Dry-cleaning except under licence will be prohibited.

(b) An "Industry Committee" will grant licences to the following:

Brown's Dry Cleaning Co. Ltd. Camberwell; Brown's Dry Cleaning Co. Ltd., Richmond; Supreme Dry

Cleaning (J. Brown) Pty. Ltd.; Gouge Pty. Ltd.; Hatcher's Laundry Pty. Ltd.; Princes Premier Laundry; Wm. Lawrence (Globe Dye Works) Pty. Ltd.; Haughton's Dry Cleaning Service Pty. Ltd.; Pullar's Dry Cleaning Co. Pty. Ltd.; Paltair's Pty. Ltd.; Bancroft Pty. Ltd.; Lyke Nu Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Co.; Tri Cleaning Co. (Sheldon's Laundry); Richmond Art Dyers; Renown Dry Cleaners; Moonee Dry Cleaners and Dyers; Dunn's Dry Cleaning Service; Ensign Dry Cleaners Ltd.; Dennison's Dry Cleaners; Simmins Supreme Dry Cleaners; and that no work be processed by any other firm.

(c) In country towns where a small dry cleaner competes with the receiving shop of a large factory in another town or city, the small cleaner would be closed.

(d) Liquidated cleaners may indicate to the "Committee" their desire to sell or lease-land. They may be granted compensation, the "Committee" to fix the rate.

(e) Five members of the committee to be elected by the "Victorian" Dyers and Drycleaners' "Association," and the sixth (chairman) to be a member of the War Organisation Department. The committee will have power:

1 To grant and revoke licences.

2 To control distribution.

3 To enter all plants.

4 To have access to all distribution records.

5 And "To do all such acts as may be deemed necessary for the successful carrying out of this plan."

(Continued on page 6)

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Implying that reasons for increased food prices are lacking, the Melbourne "Herald" of August 1 reports that "the public and honest traders are becoming resentful and demanding action against racketeers."

The fact that safes tax, pay-roll tax and other indirect taxes are responsible for most price increases not caused by wage increases, is not mentioned; but the "Herald" may unintentionally convey the idea that the Government, which is responsible for these taxes, is regarded as being the racketeers. One would expect the "Herald" to be more careful.

FREEDOM?—In reporting that the former president of the "Australia First" movement had been refused his freedom by the State Full Court of N.S.W., the daily press of July 29 pointed out that the regulation under which he was detained but not charged made the Minister and not the Court the final authority. Incidentally, it was pointed out that Mr. Curtin had promised this internee a public trial. This promise was not kept, although the internee would welcome such a trial, even on a treason charge. Surely such actions belie the public pronouncements of certain public men against Hitlerism.

MAN-POWER MESS: Despite the urgent need for releasing men from the Army to correct the industrial dislocation and food-supply breakdown caused by the Planners' conscription, which, according to Mr. Ward, as reported in the press of July 17 amounts to 65%, the Army refuses to release the required men. Ultimately, this dislocation and breakdown would bring disaster to our fighting forces, who are absolutely dependent on civil production. Army officers who have not learnt that the protection of civil production is the A.B.C. of warfare, should not be entrusted with responsibility.

FOOD MUDDLE: A serious shortage of pork and beef is reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of August 7, wherein the main cause is stated to be lack of trucking space. Just fancy, no space for such vital foods! The same report further illustrates the dangers of socialistic planning, by stating that the vegetable position was such that one big hospital had not a single potato in the place. Most hospitals were in much the same plight—even

those that normally grew their own vegetables were now unable to do so because of manpower shortage. Such reports make ghastly reading indeed; moreover, it is an ominous thought that those responsible for this dangerous situation, arising from their own childish blunders, are likely to attempt the proposed post-war planning.

GOLD-ITIS: The man-power authorities' decision to suspend gold-mining brought forth a touching lament from the Melbourne "Herald's" finance writer, who attributed some remarkable developments to gold, viz.: "It was gold that raised the population of Victoria six-fold from 1851-1865." Fancy this yellow substance having the biological capacity to perform such a miracle! Further extolling its virtue, he says: "Its value will be realised after the war, when men need re-employment"—that is, digging gold from one hole and putting it in another called a bank vault; another form of sand-shifting which appeals so strongly to word-spinners and economists.

PETROL RACKET: Now that all petrol companies have been pooled into one big combine, the price of petrol has been increased by another penny per gallon, notwithstanding the fact that those responsible declared that this super socialistic monopoly move would result in cheaper petrol. The reason advanced for the increased price is increased landing costs. Even if this were true, it could be offset by eliminating the tax on petrol, which amounts to about 1/- per gallon. It would not be unreasonable if part of this tax was used to help the retailers, who are on the breadline.

(Continued on page 8)

M.L.A. FOR COBURG REPORTS TO HIS ELECTORS

The quarterly meeting of Coburg electors (State) was held in the Buffalo Hall, Victoria Street, Coburg, on the evening of July 29. In presenting his report to his electors, Mr. Chas. Mutton, M.L.A., reviewed the work of the State Parliament, and expressed his own opinions in regard to the various measures dealt with.

His opening remarks dealt with the firewood supply question. Although the position had improved since he last addressed the electors, the situation was still far from satisfactory. He quoted cases of unnecessary suffering in respect to elderly people and children, due to fuel shortage, and attributed the death of at least one elderly person to this fact. Quoting figures regarding wood distributors within the city of Coburg, Mr. Mutton stated that of the original 35 fuel merchants, 25 had closed their yards, five were partially closed, and only five remained in full operation. The call-up of manpower played no small part in bringing about this alarming situation. Mr. Mutton went on to say that he was working continually to ease the fuel position for the residents of Coburg, but faced many barriers.

Continuing his address, he passed on to the milk problem, and warned electors that Melbourne would be faced with a milk famine during the summer months. He named milk producing industries, and disclosed figures that showed herds had been reduced by 50%. In one case—just outside the city boundaries of Coburg, the herd was reduced from 400 head to 190, mainly due to manpower shortage in this industry. The same conditions applied to primary industry in general, and unless immediate steps were taken to correct the position, food supply would become a major problem.

In dealing with the liquor trade, Mr.

Mutton said that in his opinion there were sufficient rules and regulations at present to ensure reasonable control of liquor distribution, but the two factors obstructing the policy of the regulations were insufficient police and inadequate pay of the members of the police force.

In regard to the position of public servants, Mr. Mutton said that people generally considered that public servants had a good job; he personally doubted this contention, and supported his view with the fact that many public servants had not received any increase in salaries for 15 to 20 years, in spite of the increased cost of living. This applied not only to the police, but to penal service and the teaching staffs of the Education Department. Efforts were being made to create an independent tribunal to fix salaries. Mr. Dunstan has promised that the public service will not be forgotten in the new Budget.

Other items of minor importance completed Mr. Mutton's address. The electors present then held open discussion on the subjects brought forward, each subject being dealt with and opinions freely voiced before proceeding to discuss the next business. Hence, electors were given the opportunity of expressing their views, and Mr. Mutton was in a position to ascertain the wishes of his electors.

Quarterly meetings of electors are an accomplished fact in the electorates of Bourke (Federal) and Coburg (State). Who will be the next? It might even be Kooyong! —E. J. G.

ASSIGNMENT IN UTOPIA

Reprinted from the book of that name, by Eugene Lyons, formerly the United Press correspondent in Moscow, etc.

(Continued from last issue.)

BOOK I. PRELUDE TO MOSCOW.

11. The Clowning Called Justice.

The next two years were so full, so rich, so tight-packed with sharp impressions and enthusiasms that they seem in retrospect a whole lifetime. I worked briefly on several newspapers, among them the Erie, Pa., "Dispatch," and "Financial America," on Wall Street, and wrote copy for some months in the publicity departments of two motion picture companies. I succeeded in getting several high-pitched effusions into arty little magazines. I became habituated to the thrill of my name in print. These things, however, were secondary. First place belonged to the exciting friendships and activities in the radical movement.

There was Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the most brilliant woman I had ever met. A veteran of the front trenches in the labour struggle since fifteen, she was, at thirty, attractive, winsomely Irish in her wit and her savour of life, with a remarkably cool intelligence behind her fiery oratory and personality. In the Mesaba Range strike, the Paterson and Lawrence strikes, her eloquence and courage and sweetness had won her tens of thousands of worshipful friends among the workers. And there was Carlo Tresca, big bearded, boastful, life-loving, and as unlike the embittered anarchist of popular tradition as possible. Priest-baiting and spaghetti were among his chief passions, and his hairbreadth escapes from enemy bullets everywhere from Abruzzi to the copper empire of Montana were ample proof of his charmed life. And Fred Biedenkapp, the most Latin and temperamental German that ever lived. And the soft-spoken Vincent St. John—"the Saint" to "wobbly" fellow-workers—full of mature class-war wisdom, tales of prospecting for gold, and off-colour stories. He was a compact little man, who conveyed a sense of immense concentrated strength in reserve—the kind of man who needed only a first-rate revolution to win him immortality. And scores of other I.W.W.'s., anarchists, socialists, American lumberjacks, Jewish clothing workers, Russian intellectuals, Italian terrorists, Hindu nation-

alists—even liberals with creases in their pants and Harvard accents were not taboo.

I had entered the American radical milieu in the twilight of its brief Golden Age, which had reached its high noon just before the war. United front slogans had not yet become sources of disunion. Differences of opinion were sharp enough, but they remained essentially a family affair. As against the rest of the world, which meant everyone from J. P. Morgan to Matthew Woll, there was a solid front.

And the symbol of that unity after 1917 was the Russian revolution. The fact that shiploads of assorted deportees, with every shade of radical philosophy represented, sailed towards Russia without the slightest misgivings about the revolution and its course, is proof of the vitality of that symbol.

In the autumn of 1919, the Workers' Defence Union sent me to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to cover the trial of Charles Krieger, an I.W.W. organiser, accused of dynamiting the home of a Mr. Pew, a Standard Oil official. I stopped in Kansas City and was met at the station by the I.W.W. attorney in the case, Fred H. Moore, and Ella Reeves Bloor, that grand old lady of the American labour movement, who then, as now, was known affectionately as "Mother" Bloor. Moore, rather sinister-looking under his broad brimmed Western hat (a few years later, as defence lawyer for Sacco and Vanzetti, he was to become the most hated man in Massachusetts), took in my hundred-odd pounds of scrawny youthfulness, my poetic haircut, the bohemian untidiness of my clothes, in one scowling inspection. He did not trouble to hide his disgust. "And I thought Gurley was sending us a man!" he said.

Despite this inauspicious reception, we were close friends almost immediately, and remained friends until his death a few years ago. Books about the American labour and radical movements have not done justice to Moore. A brilliant lawyer, quixotically devoted and self-sacrificing, he

was handicapped by a genius for nonconformity. He had started in the North-west as attorney for the railroads, but just on the brink of precocious success, had scrapped it and begun anew in Los Angeles. One day in 1912, he was called on the 'phone by a casual I.W.W. acquaintance who had been arrested in a free speech fight in San Diego. Fred took his hat and his revolver. I'm running over to San Diego," he told his law associates, "to see what I can do for this fellow. I'll be back soon." He returned some twelve years later.

From one labour fight to another he drifted, taking on the cases that could not afford the more publicised attorneys, the hopeless, desperate cases in the labour struggle. Many of those legal battles have become famous in American labour history—the Ettore-Giovanitti case; the Spokane free speech fight; the Everett, Wash., case; the Bisbee, Arizona, case; the Wishita I.W.W. case—but no share of this fame accrued to him. Always he quarrelled with the defence committees of the clients or got himself into some private emotional scrape and lost the laurels of victory. Even in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, to which he gave four years—and there probably would have been no such case if Moore had not taken hold of it and turned it to a "cause celebre"—a well-paid capitalist lawyer in the end reaped the credit and the fame.

The dynamiting charge against "Big Boy" Krieger, a tall, raw-boned Pennsylvania Dutchman, was so palpably a frame-up that no one even pretended it was anything else. The average citizen of Tulsa, which was then ruled by a vigilante committee of one hundred, merely had a sporting interest in whether the Standard Oil crowd could make their fantastic invention stick. The case was the last stage of a determined effort of the oil interests to drive I.W.W. union agitation, which had been making considerable headway, out of the State. Organisers had been beaten, tarred and feathered, ridden out on rails. But they kept coming back like so many pesky flies. One night someone set off dynamite under the Pew porch, where Mrs. Pew normally slept. She wasn't there, as it happened, and not much harm was done. But the press promptly headlined it as Red Terror and the authorities proceeded to round up every known and suspected I.W.W. in Oklahoma.

The police were considerably chagrined when it appeared that not one of the men taken into custody had been in or near Tulsa the night of the explosion. After the recent tar-and-feather parties, the Wobblies had apparently kept at a distance from the city. But that little detail did not checkmate patriotic ardour. The Red Terror, the police decided, had been applied by absent treatment.

The gangling Pennsylvania boy, Charlie Krieger, had passed through Tulsa three days before the dynamiting, and had stopped overnight at a hotel. The State now charged that he had hired three notorious yeggs, the renowned John Hall and two of his young desperadoes, to blow up Pew, and that he had done so at the express order of Big Bill Haywood in Chicago. By the time the trial came up, Hall had been committed to Leavenworth Penitentiary for some Federal crime, but his lieutenants, who were in an Oklahoma gaol, were ready to plead guilty to the Pew dynamiting as Krieger's agents.

That dynamiting had not been the only dirty work that night. About the same time a post office had been broken into, its safe blown, and the contents carried off. The two thugs had originally been arrested in connection with the post office job. The dynamiting of public buildings carried a fifty years' prison sentence. The dynamiting of private dwellings carried only a ten years' rap. They knew enough arithmetic to prefer responsibility for the lesser job, particularly when the bargain won them some influential friends. They were ready to plead guilty to the Pew job as agents of the I.W.W. monster. It was a neat and amusing story. Its transparency only added to the joy of the occasion.

The prosecution was prepared for everything—except Fred Moore. The trial, lasting ten weeks, was the longest in the history of Oklahoma at that

time. Every now and then, the court recessed for a few hours and disposed of some minor matters like murder charges. Flint Moss, hired by Standard Oil, ostensibly assisting the public prosecutor, actually was in complete control. Humiliated by his virtual expulsion from the case, the prosecutor tipped us off occasionally on Flint's plans. The judge, a decent fellow and uncomfortable under the Standard Oil pressure, sometimes called Moore and myself into his chambers; we talked about life and literature, but now and then his Honour let fall a hint or two that helped Moore pull the props from under the frame-up. Even a court stenographer being also stenographer for the vigilantes, telephoned one midnight to warn us that a formal decision had been reached that evening to run Moore and the other Reds out of town.

Why the decision was not carried out, and why we were not riddled by bullets that tense afternoon when Flint Moss, under the guise of a summation to the jury, all but incited the tensely hostile crowd in the courtroom to settle us right there and then, amazed us. Not until afterward did we find out that we had been under the sharp-eyed protection of a little army of private gunmen, under orders to shoot down the first man who touched us. But even if we were sadly ignorant of this invisible and unsolicited defence, the vigilantes had been apprised of it.

The orders had been issued by the picturesque three-hundred-pound dictator of the nearby town. He was perhaps the last of the oil barons, the only great "independent" operator in that vicinity, and he hated Standard Oil even as Standard Oil hated Reds. Anyone accused of an attempt to erase a Standard Oil official automatically rated the support of his private army, recruited from the prisons of the Southwest under laws permitting the parole of prisoners who could show respectable jobs waiting for them. The hulking oil man explained it all to us after the trial, as he sat on the huge butcher's block in his refrigerator, oblivious to the cold while the rest of us congealed slowly into icicles. He was disappointed at Fred Moore's assurances that Krieger was innocent, and that private terror was no part of the I.W.W. code. Haywood's movement there and then lost a potential millionaire recruit.

"Sure," he said, "my men were all around the courtroom, with their fingers on the trigger. The Standard Oil b-----s knew that if anyone let loose there'd be hell to pay. Yeh, I'm respected in these parts, I am." He laughed till the immense meat block shook.

(To be continued.)

SOCRATES TO THE RESCUE?

"PLATO TO-DAY" is the title of a book by R. H. S. Crossman, who is known as a thoughtful contributor to the English political literature of the day.

The present writer has no background of knowledge of the Greek classics, and would not express an opinion as to whether the supposed dialogue represents how Plato might respond to propositions about present-day politics.

It is the epilogue of the book which is likely to be more interesting to the general reader, for Mr. Crossman admits that a strict Platonist must lean to Fascism in the modern world.

The following are quotations from the epilogue:—"... the real menace of Fascism is due to the scarcity of democrats with a practical and realistic creed" (p. 291). "True democracy is un-Platonic, because it springs from the Christian notion of personality" (p. 294). "Institutionalism will kill them both" (democratic functioning, and the Churches) "if it gets a chance and turn them into 'noble lies'" (p. 294). "It is Socrates, not Plato, whom we need" (p. 300).

What were the distinctive characteristics of Socrates? And how shall we commence to adapt his ways of wisdom to help in these days of tangled issues?

Socrates is said to have "waged unceasing war against the oft-repeated and unexamined common places" of his day: to have "shown up

the ignorant pretenders of knowledge": to have been "a gadfly that God had sent to arouse the drowsy persons of the city."

Amongst our Australian classical students is there not one who can develop the Socratic art of questioning, and apply it with advantage to some of the political problems of the day?

The matter of the Federal Constitution might form one of a series of such studies. Very few people, who consider such matters seriously, would deny that recent developments (resulting in the centralisation of more power at Canberra) are disconcerting, to say the least of it.

Someone with as powerful a gift of searching and illuminating criticism as Socrates seems to have had, might come to the conclusion that Australians would be better off without any settled Constitution. If we must have a Constitution, could it not be reduced to a few sentences? Is it not an advantage to have elasticity rather than formality? We need merely formally to agree that each and every form of community management shall be designed and used to promote the freedom and security of each Australian citizen.

The voting of Grecian citizens who condemned Socrates to death was 281 to 220. What would be the voting of Australian citizens for Socrates, and what he stood for, against the power-mongers in control to-day, and what they stand for?

—C. H. Allen.

HOME MEETING

Supporters living to the electorate of Kooyong, Henty and Fawcner, are invited to the home of Mr. F. W. Elliott, jun., for the purpose of encouraging greater contact between campaigners and to form a local group, on Thursday, August 20, at 8 p.m. All are welcome, so come along and lend a hand.

BRITISH JUSTICE?

A Bill similar to that Regulation gazetted in Australia to allow an American Military Court to try members of the U.S. forces accused of crimes against Australians, has been tabled in Britain, where it is being strongly opposed, as evidenced by the protest of Mr. Lyons, member of the House of Commons, who said: "This is a complete capitulation of a great constitutional asset, the right to trial by a British Court. No argument has been advanced to justify the measure or the indecent haste with which it is being rushed through. Another member, Admiral Beamish, asked for publication of discussion leading up to the matter between Mr. Eden and the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Winant. Continuing, he said that "Mr. Winant's letter read like an ultimatum on demands already made." It will be recalled that when the similar enactment was rushed through here, that co-called champion of liberty, the Labor Party did not defend the important principle at stake.

"THE NEW WORLD CHARTER"

The following letter from Mr. Eric Butler has been received by the New World Reconstruction Movement:

The Chairman,
NWRM Committee,
Melbourne, C. 1.

Dear Sir,—After a careful reading of the "The New World Charter," presented at the Melbourne Town Hall meeting on July 28, I would like to offer some suggestions and criticisms. I read with pleasure the "The proposals are not final, but are open to be remoulded and, if necessary, restated." (P. 38.)

My suggestions and criticisms are based on a desire to help those enthusiastic individuals taking a prominent part in the N.W.R.M. Further, as a result of many people asking me what I think of the N.W.R.M. I desire to make my attitude quite clear. I write as, one who has played a prominent part in the fight for political and economic democracy. I have maintained contact with the work of other individuals throughout the Empire, individuals who have spent years of their lives studying this problem of democracy. These individuals are all convinced that we may make a fatal mistake by failing to thoroughly understand the tactics of our Enemy. The N.W.R.M. has exposed that Enemy in no uncertain manner. But, unfortunately the Charter was obviously compiled under pressure of time, with the result that it contains many passages which will no doubt be deleted after discussion.

On page 38 of the Charter a tribute is paid to the work of social crediters. A reading of the Charter reveals that their influence has played a considerable part in shaping the material contained therein. It is, therefore essential that any reference to social credit should be accurate.

On page 9 the following appears:

"Social Credit: National or social credit shall be understood to mean credit made available by and in proportion to the Nation's real wealth, supplied interest free and debt free through the people's or Commonwealth Bank, directed and controlled by a National Credit Board composed of representatives of the State, the Consumers and the Producers."

Without desiring to appear academic, I would point out that "social credit," as understood by close students, is a philosophy, and not a monetary reform scheme or plan. Even people calling themselves social crediters are not clear on this matter. Major Douglas, the first man to reduce social dynamics to an exact science, has made it very clear that social credit is not a monetary reform plan. He states: "Social Credit can be defined as the belief inherent in society that individuals in association can get what they want, providing it is physically possible." Social credit, the increment of individuals in association, has always existed. Financial interests have obtained control of our social credit by their monopoly of financial credit. In a recent article in the "New Times," I pointed out that, even with a debt and interest free money system, we could have greater tyranny than we have to-day. It is a question of control. Our fundamental task is to show people how they can control their institutions. We cannot reform these institutions until we obtain control of them. I was very pleased to see this matter mentioned in the Charter; but I would like to see it developed further. I have no doubt that this will be done.

The London "Times" and other mouthpieces of financial orthodoxy are quoted as suggesting a "new order." Beware! This advocacy of "new orders" and "monetary reform" is, I believe, part of the plan of confusion.

While the Charter states that the financial system is the root cause—at least, it does so in several places—it confuses the matter by introducing other issues, which I believe are only effects of a financial cause.

I think that the idea of Educational Reconstruction: "To train all citizens in the New World Concept of citizenship" (page 7), will meet with strong disapproval in many quarters. It savours too much of planning other people's lives. Who is to do the training? Once the people obtain economic security and personal liberty they will be in the position to adjust their ideas

on education. They would listen to those who believe that they have worthy suggestions to make. But the individual must be free to decide for himself.

The suggestion of planning other people's lives is further emphasised on page 8 "... the child and adolescent shall be moulded to serve..." Personally, I am strongly opposed to moulding of any kind. Suggestions of moulding will cause apprehension in many minds, and give the wrong impression that the sponsors of the Charter are setting themselves up as some kind of Brain Trust. Needless, to say, the members of the N.W.R.M. Committee do not favour such ideas—at least, I have not gathered that impression from my experience with them.

I must disagree with the following statement: "Economic Insecurity—Poverty amidst plenty and depressions are the direct by-products of the selfish profit motive, the private banking system, the private control of production, distribution and exchange, making man always slave to money and those who control money." (P. 32.)

This unfortunate tendency towards Socialism, which, significantly enough, the bankers are also encouraging, is further emphasised in the definite statements, "Land shall not be privately owned." (P. 33 and elsewhere); "The Means of production, distribution and exchange, key industries, natural resources and public utilities to be publicly and co-operatively owned and operated for the public good, under a system of Public Ownership known as Co-operative Trusteeship"; "Control in Industry to be exercised by Representatives of the State on behalf of all the people." (P. 41.)

This is socialism, pure and undiluted. Thousands of people who have had their hopes raised by the N.W.R.M.'s courageous attacks on the International Bankers must become confused and alarmed to read the advocacy of the very thing advocated by the bankers. And the quoting of Cripps and Acland, both dangerous men, should not be encouraged. It only helps the enemy.

A LETTER TO MR. MENZIES

61 Rickard-street,
Five Dock, July
31, 1942

Hon. R. G. Menzies, M.H.R.
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir,—I notice by a report of your broadcast that you are perturbed by the action of constituents who engage in what you refer to as "Pressure Politics."

I understand, Sir that you have had some legal training and I therefore find it difficult to understand that you apparently do not realise that the only type of Government that self-respecting British people will accept is REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. In representative Government it is the function of the representative to ascertain the will of his constituents on each issue as it arises, and to re-present such policy in Parliament.

It would appear that you are under the misapprehension that you have been honoured by your constituents because you are wiser than they. You are only a paid servant, and your function is clearly indicated in the name of your office—i.e., representative.

It is not uncommon to find that when servants are treated well by indulgent masters, such servants are apt to presume, and to mistake their office and to become offensive to those to whom they owe everything, and to whom they should give humble service.

The relationship of servant and master always implies that if the servant fails to act in accordance with the expressed will of the master, such

Now let me say a few words about the numerous attacks on the "profit motive." It is unfortunate that the word "profit," as a result of finance-socialist propaganda, has become an emotional political swear-word. Ironically enough, the Latin word from which it is derived means "progress." Every action by every individual in this world is done for a profit. It is natural; kill it, and society will crumble. Individuals must have an incentive or inducement which brings them personal gain. Abstractions such as "the public good," mean nothing. There is only individual good. The desire for profit—i.e., progress, has been the driving force which has produced the world of plenty. But, because of a shortage of money, brought about by the financiers, not by the private owners of industry, as the Charter suggests, individuals are forced to use doubtful tactics to obtain an adequate supply of the money made available.

The very cultural heritage of civilisation which we possess to-day is a profit—we got it for nothing. Give the individual sufficient money and he will enjoy this heritage to the full in his own way. If people have adequate purchasing power, private enterprise, the most efficient that society has yet seen, will supply the goods so long as the private business man is assured of a monetary profit for his efforts. And he is entitled to his profit. Needless to say, profiteering is another matter, and could easily be supervised. I suggest to the committee of the N.W.R.M. that they examine the proposal put forward by Major Douglas on this matter. Under such a scheme the Government would act purely in a supervisory capacity, interfering as little as possible with the efficiency of private enterprise. Even if we have a discussion and agree on a certain definition of "profit," a definition different from the usually accepted one, it is a tactical mistake to condemn something which a majority of the people believe in—particularly when the matter is only of secondary importance. I ask the members of the Committee of the N.W.R.M. to consider this matter very closely.

There are other points which I believe to be technically wrong, such

as the statement that "... income from land shall be used to finance social services..." (p. 33), but I have no doubt that future discussions on these points will help to modify certain parts of the Charter.

I must say that the Charter, apart from the points mentioned already, contains some splendid material, and should cause many people to have their eyes opened to the power of the bankers. It would be a pity to confuse such work by the addition of material which hundreds of social-creditors who are assisting the N.W.R.M. believe to be dangerous.

In view of the fact that the N.W.R.M. has used quite a lot of my material in its broadcasts, I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the "New Times" in order that many of its readers who are asking me what I think of the N.W.R.M. will understand my position. I know that this action will be understood.

Best personal wishes to all members of the N.W.R.M. executive in their great efforts.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC D. BUTLER.

Melbourne, August 9 1942

BALDWIN'S PLAN

In a plea for a general election in England, the London "Daily Express" points out that "Many Members of the Commons were elected on Mr. Baldwin's pledge not to spend an unnecessary penny on defence." It is not stated whether or not Mr. Churchill was elected on this bankers' ticket, but it calls to mind the fact that the internal enemies of Britain, who are responsible for the earlier state of unpreparedness, are still at large and in positions of trust.

ODD ITEMS

(From the "Social Crediter.")

The "B".B.C., which often broadcasts in English, never omits Hitler's (verbal) attacks on the Jews. You see the idea? Hitler is the enemy of the Jews, Hitler is your enemy. Therefore the Jews are your friends. So if you win you do the handsome thing for the Jews. If you lose—well, what do you think? What happened to the Germans at the hands of the Jews, when the Germans lost?

* * *

Have you noticed the steady stream of suggestion that the luxurious rubber-planters of Malaya were in some way (chiefly by drinking whisky which ought to have been exported to America, apparently) responsible for the fall of Singapore?

The rubber-planters of Malaya, by cultivating rubber plants imported from Brazil, transferred the all-important rubber industry to the British Empire, and they aren't going to be allowed to forget it. Exactly what part of their business it was to repair the damage done by the Labour-Socialist Party, in retarding the defence of Singapore, is not disclosed.

* * *

"Soviet Russia has not yet got rid of every trace of her origin which she owed to the Grand Orient. They are still working hand in hand in that country. Before the World War of 1914-1918, the Grand Orient had founded the 'Renovators Lodge' in Paris with the object of overthrowing Tsarism." (Thus sacrificing 5000000 French lives—Ed.) "Another Lodge called the 'Purifying Flame' has now been founded for the purpose of 'getting rid' of Stalin. Litvinoff-Finkelstein, a Jewish member of the Grand Orient of France" (Russian Ambassador to U.S.—Ed.) "and leading members of the Ogpu, are the chief Conspirators in Russia at the present time (1931)."

—Ludendorff: "The Coming War."

* * *

Mr. Somerset Maugham has written an article for an American magazine entitled "Why Do You Dislike Us?"

The same question occurred to us too, after sampling some Lease-Lend ham.

servant will be discharged. It is not necessary, with good servants, to make this statement in so many words; but with bad servants, suffering from swollen head or indolence, it is by no means uncommon "to exploit the instinct of fear." No doubt, Sir, you have often done so yourself when you have had occasion to threaten some faithless employee with the sack. Party politics have so corrupted our relationships with our servants that if we are to put our house in order, we must begin to be firm and instil fear by reference to the "sack."

If you feel that such a relationship is humiliating to you I have no doubt your constituents would be prepared to relieve you of such humiliation, and I have no doubt they would find no difficulty in electing in your stead a man who would regard it as an honoured privilege to be permitted to re-present the policy of his constituents in Parliament.

I am giving wide distribution to this letter.

Yours faithfully,

D. MATHESON

ELECTION BAN

Now that a National Government has been formed in the N.Z. Parliament, thus stifling criticism, it has been decided to extend the term and pay of the Members until one year after the war. An amendment moved by Mr. H. Atmore (Independent), providing for a referendum, was defeated by 51 votes to three. Wouldn't there be a terrific outcry in the daily press if Dictator Hitler worked a "democratic" stunt like that?

The New Times

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

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No. 32

The Slave State Is Not Coming—It's Here!

A certain Australian soldier was killed in Libya some time ago. To eke out the meagre pension allotted to herself and her child, his widow, although in poor health, has found it necessary to work in an industrial establishment. Apparently labouring under the delusion that Australia was still a free country, she temporarily absented herself from her employment—with the result that she received a letter from the local "National Service Officer" **THREATENING HER WITH A FINE OF £100 OR SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH!**

The fact that the letter bore the "coat-of-arms" of the country that her husband had fought and died to keep free from "Hitlerism" provided a touch of bitter irony. The ruthless impersonality of arrogant bureaucracy was indicated by the fact, obvious at a casual glance, that the letter—apart from the printed letter-head, the signature and the name and address of the recipient—was one of a number of identical copies, obtained by using either a "multigraph" machine or sheets of carbon-paper in a typewriter. In addition to the "coat-of-arms," the letter was headed thus: "Commonwealth of Australia. Department of Labor and National Service. Office of the National Service Officer, Area 23A, Commonwealth Bank Building, Geelong." Omitting the name and address of the war-hero's widow, who might otherwise be victimised by the Geelong Gestapo, the letter reads thus:

"Dear Madam,—It has been reported that you absented yourself from your employment without permission, or a reasonable excuse as defined. As this is an offence under the National Security Regulations, the penalty for which is (a) a fine of £100, (b) six months' imprisonment, or both, you are now warned that this practice must cease, failing which, proceedings may be instituted against you.—Yours faithfully, J. H. TAMLYN, National Service Officer."

That letter was dated July 22, 1942. Only ONE DAY later a similar letter from no less a personage than the Deputy Director of Man-Power, Victoria (Mr. D. Cameron) was sent from his cosy office in the magnificent Manchester Unity Building, Melbourne, to the same persecuted woman—now doubly persecuted. You see, under our Labor Government's "New Order," to satisfy her employer and be driven by economic necessity would not be enough—it is also necessary to employ TWO well-fed, domineering male bureaucrats, plus typistes, etc., to browbeat and threaten ONE sickly war-widow into slaving unremittingly at her specified treadmill. "MAN Power Regulations," indeed!

In a letter to a friend in Melbourne, written just after she had received the chivalrous attentions of Herr Tamlyn and Herr Cameron—on July 26, to be exact—this beneficiary of Curtin's Socialism wrote: "I received the enclosed letters from the man-power. One states that I was absent without permission. I was once. That was when I went down to you, and the boss told me when I returned that it was quite all right, seeing it was a case of sickness. I was absent since for one week; the reason was I had a bad back. I took back a doctor's certificate, and received ten shillings hospital benefit from work. I was home last Tuesday afternoon and had injections in my legs—the doctor instructed me to keep off my feet on Wednesday and also Thursday if I felt I needed more rest. I returned to work on Thursday morning and nothing was said. I will be having injections for at least five more weeks. Before leaving work each Tuesday midday, I inform my foreman of my intentions." She added that her doctor said he would give her a certificate again if required.

Comment on this outrageous example of "Hitlerism" should be superfluous; in any case, if we wrote what we really think about it, our comment would need to be printed on asbestos. Try to realise, if you can, that the above incident actually happened in **Australia**, not Nazi-occupied Europe, and it happened within the last few weeks! Having realised that, you should not need any advice from us about what you should DO. Mr. Curtin has not made it illegal to write to your representative in Parliament—not yet.

FRAUDULENT DEPRESSIONS

Will We Take Another?

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)
(Continued from last issue.)

Sir,—As mentioned last week, Mr. Theodore was Commonwealth Treasurer in 1931, when the Premiers' Plan was imposed on us, and during the debate in the House of Representatives on the Financial Emergency Act, he declared that if our financial arrangements were not altered we would continue to be oppressed by similar troubles.

He knew that monetary policy was the all-important thing and that so long as we permitted that policy to remain under private control it would be nonsense to talk of Democracy or parliamentary sovereignty.

He also placed it on official record that the depression was brought about by the deliberate action of the bankers, and that, inferentially, the great economists who were associated with the Premiers' Plan were working for the financial interests against the interests of the people in general. The selfsame economists are still employed as official advisers and still give advice designed to protect the money monopoly at the expense of the Government and People.

After declaring that we would continue to suffer under the present financial arrangements, Mr. Theodore went on to say:

"The economic position brought about by the world-wide depression affects Australia as intensely as any other country. (Note—That was the intention when the Commonwealth Bank was converted into a "Central" Bank and took its orders from abroad.) The 'value' of our exportable products has declined by over sixty million pounds a year. (Note—Prices fell as the result of action taken by the Bank of England.) The stoppage of the flow of loan money which was cut off suddenly in 1929 deprived the Nation of thirty millions a year. (Note—Loans were stopped by the Bank of England.) In these two ways alone the national income has been reduced by more than ninety million pounds a year. (Note—National income is controlled by financial policy, not by physical resources or productive ability.) Concurrently, the monetary policy pursued by the banks allowed the collapse of prices overseas to be reflected immediately in the Australian prices, and in my opinion that policy was woefully mistaken. (Note—Sir Denison Miller would not have permitted this, but Sir Robert Gibson was a different proposition.) The Commonwealth Government has given earnest and constant consideration to the problem of meeting equitably the loss of national income. It propounded a financial policy, involving an alteration of monetary policy, to effect the liberation of credit and the utilisation of the credit-creating sources, in order to counteract the effect upon the local prices of the sudden collapse of the markets overseas. But the Government was unable to carry that policy into effect."

Mr. Beasley interjected: "Who stopped it?"

Mr. Theodore: "It was resisted by the banks, and the legislation which would have overcome a portion of that resistance was rejected by the Senate. Whoever was responsible, the simple fact is that the Government could not give effect to its policy. I say frankly that had the necessary legislation been passed and the Government been able fully to operate its financial proposals, there would have been no need to attack pensions or the basic wage."

That was clear enough. There was no real need for the people of Australia to be short of Australian money for the purchase of goods in Australia, but the Bank of England had decreed otherwise, the Australian banks immediately fell into line, the Commonwealth Bank traitorously failed to take any corrective action, and the Senate, led by George Foster Peace (since knighted in recognition of his "service"), completed the noose round the people's neck. Farmers suffered from the effects of lowered prices, pensioners from reduced pensions, public servants from heavy salary cuts, business men from loss of trade,

industrial workers from the loss of wages, and the unemployed from physical and mental stress—wholly because of the callous actions of international financiers aided by the banking system of Australia. The result of these conditions was a great increase in bankruptcies, suicides, and domestic tragedies, and the men who committed that crime were actually "honoured."

In case any readers of this letter should have difficulty in believing that the late Sir Robert Gibson and his co-directors on the Commonwealth Bank Board played such an ignoble part at that time, it should be recorded that in February, 1931, the Federal Government received a communication from the Board intimating that it would not provide funds to sustain industry and restore employment **UNLESS WAGES, SALARIES, PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES WERE ADEQUATELY REDUCED.** In referring to this, Mr. Theodore said that his Government was not going to be deflected from its definite policy by the unwarranted action of the Bank Board; but the sad truth is that his Government did surrender, and introduce the legislation which made people and production fit the money supply, instead of requiring the money supply to fit the people's need and productive ability. Sir Robert Gibson was the real ruler of Australia, and he ruled to suit the international financiers.

Giving evidence before the Senate in 1931, he admitted that he was in constant touch with the Governor of the Bank of England. Here are his actual words:

"The Commonwealth Bank, **MORE PARTICULARLY IN RECENT YEARS**, has been in intimate association with the Bank of England. There has been constant and growing exchange of opinion and views between the bank and the Bank of England, which places the Bank of England in a reliable position to ascertain our actual position both overseas and in Australia. The bank is in continuous communication with the Bank of England on all questions affecting finance in its broadest sense—**WORLD FINANCE**. . . . The Governor of the Bank of England has been good enough to extend to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank a fortnightly letter with respect to world monetary conditions, trade prices, and so forth. It is confidential as between banks, because it is the kind of information which it is necessary for **CENTRAL BANKS OF THE WORLD** to possess. The position as between the Commonwealth Bank and the Bank of England is one of inter-relation, as between two **CENTRAL BANKS.**"

It is important to bear in mind that Paul Warburg's objective in planning the Central Banking System was to obtain banking hegemony of the **WORLD**, so that the policy dictated in Wall Street could be implemented as required **IN ALL COUNTRIES**. Hence the frequent reference to the "world" depression, and the stark fact that while production was being destroyed **IN ALL COUNTRIES**, the people were suffering poverty and even starving **IN ALL COUNTRIES** including the United States, where the gold of the world was safely guarded against running away or doing anything useful.

Now in view of this very definite and direct link between the Commonwealth Bank and the Bank of "Eng-

(Continued on page 5)

THE BIG IDEA

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor" (Eng.)
(Continued from last issue.)

Dynamics is the science of Force—strictly speaking, of Force in the Absolute. When we come to specific Dynamics—Aerodynamics, Hydrodynamics, Thermodynamics, etc., we expect to find, and appear to find in general, a kind of absolute dynamics running through them.

But it is often forgotten, and it is most vital to remember that we know nothing about Force—we merely know that things of various kinds behave in a particular way in what we agree to call similar conditions. It is perhaps one of the strongest arguments against the correctness of our conventional idea of time, that broadly speaking, anything I could do last Thursday, under certain conditions. I can do this Thursday, although I am apt to say "Of course this Thursday is not the same as last Thursday." That is to say, I can repeat the experiment, although one, at least of the conditions is not the same.

This digression is necessary by reason of the fact that there is a tendency, which can be traced to the Encyclopedists who were the fore-runners and preparers, inter alia, of the French Revolution, to treat of social forces—Social Dynamics—as though they could be separated from human beings reacting to them.

But in fact, human beings do not react in the strict sense to "social forces." The conception of the exteriorisation of force (like the exteriorisation of Divinity) is quite modern in its general acceptance. It is not easily disprovable in connection with inorganic matter (any more than the Pure Idealism of Bishop Berkeley is any easier to disprove than to prove) and it seems to afford a technique of design, although an alternative might be found. But to apply this idea as for instance, Socialists apply it as though individuals were iron filings which, if placed in a magnetic field, would obediently assume a certain pattern, is contrary to all experience. Sir Farquhar Buzzard, the well-known doctor, no doubt had something of this kind in mind when he said: "It is the business on a physician to treat a patient, not a disease."

The people who say "It is the system we are fighting, not men," are in general, of course, people who don't want to do any fighting at all. By asserting that it is electricity they hate, not the power-station, they keep well away from the troops defending the power-station. To them, the petition "Father, forgive them they know not what they do," is conveniently taken to mean that no guilt is involved, and therefore nothing need be done about it. The still graver implication that forgiveness is only asked for those who are unconscious, is rarely given any consideration whatever.

Human beings do not react to "social forces," they react to facts, although not necessarily what are commonly called material facts. When a considerable portion of the population of the Eastern United States developed a wild panic at the broadcast of Mr. H. G. Wells Martian Invasion that was a fact, even if it was fiction. "Freedom" does not interest people, as soon as they realise that it does not mean being free.

There is no more remarkable feature of the present chaos than the exoneration

Fraudulent Depressions

(Continued from page 4.)

land," it is important that we should know how this so-called bank of "England" fits in with the international oligarchy, and all being well, I propose to touch upon this aspect next week.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN
189 Hotham Street,
East Melbourne.
9th August, 1942.

immunization, and, in many cases, glorification of the chief actors. If we abolished, as quickly as possible, the whole system of rewards and punishments, that might lead to no great distance of time to something like the millennium. But a system which hangs the perpetrator of a single killing, and canonizes the author of ten million murders is simply a school for gangsters. Circumspice.

There is only one sound basis for co-operative society, and that is individual and personal responsibility. It is no part of my intention to rest any argument upon theological grounds except where these themselves are capable of demonstration, but does seem to me to be difficult to have a plainer and flatter repudiation of collectivism in all its aspects, and of the idea that an organisation can absolve an individual of the responsibility for his actions, than the statement "He took upon Himself, the sins of the world" (Society).

Probably the future of humanity turns on the answer to a single question:

"Does Social Power proceed from within, or does it reside in guns, tanks and aeroplanes?"

It appears to be indisputable that there is some definite, conscious design operating to pervert the efforts of men to their own destruction. Many people have dealt with it—it is an idea as old as recorded history. Lincoln accepted it as axiomatic in his lament that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time.

Obviously, if "the best brains" are concentrated on fooling as many as possible "the best brains" have, from their point of view, a good reason. I think I know the reason.

The most irresistible social force is Integrity.

When, a short time ago, a body of workmen "somewhere in England," on finding that they were working on material "subject to Japanese Military Inspection" refused to continue they did something much more important than framing windy Atlantic Charters.

Integrity is single-mindedness—the mind of a little child. It is the test of quality before quantity.

If success is to attend the efforts of monetary reformers, inter alia, it will not be because of numbers. It will be because of a sufficient quality of Integrity.

(To be continued.)

THEORISTS

The press of July 3 makes the following pertinent remarks about Mr. Mr. Dedman and his bureaucratic department. "He is a doctrinaire type, totally inexperienced in industry, and immediate action should be taken to restrain him and those working with him to prevent further damage being done to industry." It was pointed out that in practically every case the public was kept in the dark, and that secrecy was obtained by serving notice on certain individuals, companies and industries continuing peremptory demands—which prevents the policy being publicly known. It is pleasing to note that the press is giving some publicity to the danger of bureaucratic socialism, which is so similar to the policy of Hitlerism—despite the honeyed words with which it is presented.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

N.W.R.M. Replies to Mr. Paice

Sir,—We read with interest the letter addressed to your columns by Mr. Paice. At the outset, let me say that I am sorry that Mr. Paice should have rushed into print before ascertaining the real facts, which, if he had had them, would surely have prompted him to have written in a different strain. Could we say at the outset that, in this, Mr. Paice himself certainly differs from the "New Times."

For the benefit of your readers and Mr. Paice, we therefore set out the following reply:—

Mr. Paice states that he fears that the N.W.R.M. has little or no hope of achieving its objective by the method it is adopting. Let us point out that Mr. Paice is not in a position to know the plan of action nor the methods to be used by the executive. These methods have been very carefully thought out, as the growth of the movement should prove. From a conference of 12 people, held in Melbourne on November 11, 1941, and a wireless session with a listening audience of at least 20,000 people, which was begun only in March this year, apart from a first public meeting at Scott's Hotel of 70 people, a second at Central Hall of 800 people, and our last meeting of 3000 at the Melbourne Town Hall; and here is the point:—

The first meeting was held to ask a representative gathering whether they considered it opportune to commence the N.W.R.M. and demand the basis for a better way of life now, or wait until after the war—the answer was an emphatic DO IT NOW.

At this stage the executive decided to educate and mould public opinion in preparation for the second step, the presentation of the movement and its associates, with some general ideas to the public for the first time. This was done effectively at the Central Hall meeting. Even at this stage certain enthusiasts clamoured for what they termed "action." Others urged that the audience be given something to do and particularly to write to members of Parliament, forgetting that action of this kind is ineffective and impotent, unless it is backed by sufficient pressure of numbers. This cannot be achieved unless there is an issue so important and so necessary that the people as a whole will really get behind it. The N.W.R.M. has just such an issue in mind, but it refuses to be stampeded into premature action; for when action is taken it will be a "blitz action" of all democratic methods calculated to bring the desired results, including the electoral campaign method.

Our third meeting and the one referred to by Mr. Paice, namely that of July 28, at the Melbourne Town Hall, was arranged specifically to present the New World Charter, and to stimulate further public interest. These results were achieved and the meeting closed with the passing of a comprehensive resolution which was sent to all members of Parliament, State and Federal, and all members of the Senate; added to this some 2500 charters have been sold in the short space of ten days.

The proposed meeting of 20,000 people, to take place in the near future, will be a meeting of action, when every person present will be given a specific job to do, when the electoral campaign will be used as never before, and when some original principles of reform shall be introduced. In fact, the policy of the N.W.R.M. from its inception, has been one of action, and if Mr. Paice had taken the trouble to listen to the N.W.R.M. broadcasts over 3AK every Sunday evening at 10.15, he would have found that a vast listening public are not being educated on matters of money reform, but are being informed in regard to the principles of democratic action and the functioning of the electoral campaign.

For Mr. Paice's information, the N.W.R.M. is barely 25 weeks old (as far as the public is concerned), and plans are already in hand for the third stage of N.W.R.M. action, namely:—

- (1) Meetings in suburban town halls.
- (2) Meetings in Country and Inter-State towns and cities.
- (3) Broadcasting from country wireless stations.
- (4) The holding of action meeting in Melbourne in November.
- (5) A people's open-air rally of 20,000 in January, in preparation for—
- (6) A petitioning of the Governor-General and his Prime Minister;
- (7) Backed by Australian wide electoral campaign.
- (8) A demand for an amendment of the Constitution to permit—
- (9) A people's referendum and the acceptance of the basic, necessary reforms.

Mr. Paice has stated that far too much attention is paid to abstractions, and little or no attention to realities. Mr. Paice is certainly entitled to his opinion, but the opinion of thousands of correspondents seems to indicate that the N.W.R.M. has got down to fundamentals and realities more than was apparently generally expected, or does Mr. Paice feel that the five pillars of N.W.R.M., namely:—

- (1) Financial and Economic;
- (2) Political;
- (3) Nutritional;
- (4) Educational;
- (5) International;

to say nothing of the foregoing programme, Nos. 1 to 9, are not getting down to realities.

Mr. Paice cites one example of why the N.W.R.M. is not getting down to realities. He indicated that "one spirited speaker stated that we are not attacking individuals, but we are attacking the system." Mr. Paice has here quoted the speaker wrongly, for it should read: "We are not attacking you, as individuals, but we are attacking the system that compels us all to act the way we do." In this, I believe, both Mr. Paice and the "New Times" agree, for it is often heard that the people in any particular town or suburb think kindly of their local bank manager, and I think it is generally agreed that these men, as individuals, are much like the rest of us, for we are all caught up in a vicious system that puts money before men. The N.W.R.M. has not neglected the few international financiers who have a great deal to do with the controlling of the present system; and again, if Mr. Paice had listened to the N.W.R.M. broadcast, he would have found that in these particular instances, the N.W.R.M. has done its full share.

No, Mr. Paice, we are not fighting abstractions, for we have the true measure of the Enemy Within and we have taken the trouble to study and understand his plans. This particularly applies to your reference to Federal Union, but then you appear not to have studied the literature of the Movement, in which we specifically point out the evil designs of Federal Union, as proposed by the international bankers.

In fact, the concept put forward by this Movement is more than a concept. It is a new philosophy for mankind and contains power within its growing numbers to demand the changes so necessary to the saving of our civilisation.

Mr. Paice has criticised the fact that not a word of personal responsibility or initiative on the part of either our paid M.P.'s, or the electors, was spoken of to the audience. The above remarks will again answer this point, with the added information that one speaker was delegated to deal with this and other aspects of the future campaigns, but the lateness of our programme prohibited its execution.

Mr. Paice further mentioned that "no matter how desirable the objectives of the N.W.R.M. may appear to be, it still is not democratic to

(Continued on page 8)

THE ROTHSCHILD POLICY

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 2, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Among the leaders of the more active political elements in this and other countries is to be found a strong body of opinion in favour of a dictatorship of some kind. And, undoubtedly, one of the main factors producing this opinion is contempt of the political ignorance of the ordinary man and his inability or unwillingness to protect himself against exploitation.

I very much doubt that the ordinary man is as politically ignorant as some people think; he may be politically ineffective, or incapable of protecting himself, but it would be wrong to say that he accepts all the political clap-trap that has been issued to him.

The ordinary man is caught in a political trap, and he knows it. And he is looking for a way of escape. But he is not swallowing any bait that is offered to him. He knows that the political organisation of the country is complicated, that there are wheels within wheels, and that men and their organisations are not what they appear to be on the surface.

He feels, rather than knows, that the kind of information handed out to him through the press and through the various political organisations is not the kind of information that is likely to help him to make useful decisions, or to lead to any development of his political experience.

The voter and taxpayer has known for many years now that he has been led up a blind alley, but he doesn't know what to do about it. He realises he is up against something big, and so far he can see no way out.

No sensible man goes into battle until he knows exactly who his enemy is, where he is, and knows that his own fighting equipment is a reasonable match for his enemy.

The ordinary man is sure of none of these things; and he is going to stay put until he is sure.

The question arises, can the ordinary man remain in a position of neutrality when the world is rapidly changing? For example, during our life-times the most important thing we have seen happen has been the continuous decrease in the power of the ordinary man to alter his condition or to choose his own way of life.

Gradually, more and more power has been taken from the individual man and woman and handed over to organisations such as Political Parties, Trade Unions, Marketing Boards, Financial Combines, and finally International Combines. This process has been hurried up by this war; it was hurried up by the last war, and will continue after this war.

This continuous process of centralisation of power in the hands of fewer and fewer men has brought neither happiness, security, prosperity nor freedom to the family or to the nation. This process of centralisation, or absentee government, as it is called, has been a process enforced from above in spite of many protests. It has never been an open movement; it has never been desired or asked for by any democratic community. The process of compulsory centralisation is the essential process of development of a dictatorship; it is the first step in the building of a slave State. And if we are to wait until after the war to discuss these things it will be too late. It may be too late now.

The destruction of the power of the individual by rates, taxes and mortgages is the first step; the destruction of the power of the municipal Governments by State Governments is the second step; the destruction of the power of State Governments by the Uniform Taxation Act is the third step. The handing over

**THE "NEW TIMES"
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AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS**

of the power of the Federal Government to a foreign Federation of States is the final step.

It is useless, therefore, to throw any light on the political scene unless we realise that the Tasmanian Government, for all important purposes, has ceased to exist. And it will not be very long before the Federal Government goes the same way.

It becomes important, therefore, to find out who dictates the policy of a country; who are the men chosen to do it, and how they are chosen.

Before we discuss the smaller fry—the politicians who are in office to-day and out to-morrow—let us throw the spotlight on men who carry on the real government year after year, no matter which Government is in power. I think the Rothschild family of Europe serve as a useful starting point.

The following extracts are quoted from the "Social Creditor" of England, April 25, 1942.

"During the Napoleonic wars the sons of Mayer Amschel Rothschild of Frankfurt were dispatched to the various capitals of Europe, Nathan going to London, James settling in the enemy town of Paris, and Solomon making Vienna his headquarters. From Frankfurt their father financed both sides in the Napoleonic wars.

"When Napoleon had finally been disposed of (as people thought) in 1814, representatives of all the European countries met at Vienna to discuss the foundation of a New Order in Europe. The centre of the deliberations was the 'Most brilliant' Statesman of the period, Prince Von Metternich. The Prince, who was known to favour some kind of federal arrangement between the German-speaking States, was advised in 'financial' matters by Solomon Rothschild. Herr von Gentz, the Prince's private secretary was, as a matter of fact, a salaried Rothschild agent, who furnished all the Rothschild brothers with political memoranda, as, where, and when required.

"Metternich appointed Mayer Amschel Rothschild as Treasurer of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt.

"When, a generation later, Bismarck took up his post as Prussian Delegate to the Federal Diet, he received frequent invitations to dine with the Federal Treasurer, Herr von Rothschild. It was on Bismarck's recommendations that the Rothschilds were later appointed court-bankers to Prussia in acknowledgment of the many loans they had supplied to the Prussian Treasury.

After the war of 1870 the war indemnity was negotiated at Versailles between Gustave de Rothschild for the French Government, and by Baron von Bleichroeder, the Jewish financier who managed the Berlin syndicate known as the 'Rothschild group,' for the German Government. Lionel Rothschild in London assisted, with a syndicate of English bankers.

"There is a tendency on the part of international financiers to become very retiring in their habits when a war has started, and not until the smoke and din of battle are long past does certain information concerning their activities reach the public, generally through the biographical indiscretions of retired soldiers and statesmen.

"In the year 1915, Lord Haldane was temporarily in charge of the Foreign Office and on one occasion when he wanted to stop a neutral, but suspect, ship which had left South America for Europe, he wrote in his memoirs: 'There was no material to act upon, and the only way was to use private influence. I motored to Lord Rothschild's house in Piccadilly . . . I told him it was not for a cheque, but only to get a ship stopped, that I had come. He sent a message to stop the ship at once.'

"In the Diary of Lord Bertie we read: 'The Dardanelles expedition was known only to the Inner Ring; Louis Mallet heard of it from Alfred de Rothschild, who may have picked up the information in the course of his daily visits to Kitchener at the War Office and 10 Downing Street.'

"And Mr. Duff Cooper in his 'Haig' states that the first definite information that reached Haig about his promotion to Commander-in-Chief, came, curiously enough, from his old friend, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who was a regular correspondent. On December 7 he wrote 'that everything had been satisfactorily arranged.' A Rothschild nephew, Sir Philip Sassoon was made private secretary to Lord Haig; Sir Philip must have been useful to the Commander-in-Chief, if only for his connection with Clemenceau, whose private secretary was M. Mandal-Rothschild." (End of quote.)

There are a few interesting things to notice about the Rothschild family:

1 Having money interests in several countries, the Rothschilds didn't need to worry over much who won the war.

2 Their great power was due to accurate information received before other people.

3 Having power to issue and create credits over a wide area.

4 The Rothschilds helped the League of Nations and also helped Mussolini to break it.

5 The Rothschilds helped to finance the Allies in the last war and also to bring about the collapse of Russia just when the Allies needed help from Russia.

The House of Rothschild has been a power throughout Europe, in its day having access to all the important people in Europe. The members of the Rothschild family did not speculate or gamble—they backed certainties. What their secret powers over Kings and Ministers were, nobody knows; but no monarch, however powerful, could afford to banish these money-lenders from his courts.

Old Man Rothschild knew what he was saying when he said:—"Permit me to issue the money of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." And he might have added "No one will be permitted to make any laws whatever who does not permit me to control the issue of money."

When you realise that even during this war the people of England are still paying interest on the money raised for the Napoleonic wars, still paying interest on the last war loans; when you realise that the whole of the State income and the wages taxes are required to pay interest on loans, then you begin to understand why most of the time of Parliament, of the Law Courts and of the police is taken up in extracting this money from the people, and why heavier and heavier penalties are necessary to force payment of these monies. How long will it be before we realise that a Christian society and a Rothschild policy cannot both live in the same State?

Monopoly Threatens Dry-Cleaning Industry

(Continued from page 1.)

(b) The industry to be moved from Manpower Priority 3 to Priority 2, with full protection.

Well, there was quite a stir in the independent dove-cotes when that one slipped out.

A "Committee for Democratic Control" was elected at a meeting of the excluded dry-cleaners on July 20th (consisting of Messrs. Kerr, Sinclair Sutherland, Reid, Watson, Burke, Pickett and Bates), and an alternative plan was drawn up. Members of the firms selected in Plan 1 were also invited to this meeting—only one turned up.

A comparison of the two plans shows that the net effect of Plan 1 was a possible reduction of 5% or less in the volume of dry cleaning; the elimination of several solvent-saving processes (clause covering this reads, "That no article be spotted and pressed, sponged and pressed or pressed only"), and manpower instead of being released was to be promoted to a higher protection, priority.

Now this was meant to be a scheme to reduce manpower and the use of valuable solvent. As its proposed terms effect no saving in either, we are forced to the conclusion that its real purpose is to pave the way for a monopolistic dry-cleaning ring, firmly entrenched by "Ministerial" sanction.

This would appear to be something to write letters about. Write to your M.H.R.; ask him to have a chat with J. J. Dedman about it, and while you are on the job, don't forget to mention that this seems to be a typical case of "rationalisation," AND THAT YOU DON'T LIKE IT!

Unfortunately, the "Committee for Democratic Control" so far seems unaware of the "pressure politics" idea. They are doing their best with meetings, motions of protest and petitions to the Minister, and their best is a very encouraging sign of the survival of the Englishman's demand for his rights and his habit of kicking like hell until he gets them. Back them up with a 2/4d. stamp and an envelope addressed to Canberra.

—John Rutland

SERVITUDE

Reports of Japanese treatment of natives in occupied New Guinea state that residents have been required to learn the Japanese language, and are forbidden to write letters hold meetings or listen to the radio. If this is true, the Japs must have departed from their customary subtle politeness, which would meet circumstances such as these by decreeing that the conquered people were absolutely free to do whatever they choose—provided their actions were approved by the Government. Maybe we can teach them a trick or two in this connection.

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THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

Beware of Anti-British Propaganda

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(Continued from last issue.)

After reading some of the "literature" issued by certain anti-British elements mainly, of "left-wing" origin, although the Nazi and Fascists have joined forces with the "left-wingers" on this issue, one would think that the Indians were enjoying a high state of prosperity, attended by peace and good-will everywhere, before the British arrived.

It has been said time and time again that the British have impoverished and are impoverishing India. Such talk is absurd nonsense. Do these critics mean to say that, in terms of real wealth, the average Indian is to-day poorer than he was when the British first came?

If anyone desires to obtain authentic material on the terrible conditions in India before the British brought the benefits of European science, I advise him to read "India at the Death of Akbar," and "From Akbar to Aurangzeb," by Moreland, a man who was intimately familiar with India for many years. Famine, cannibalism, devastation, cholera, rivers "black with putrescent corpses," were common. Millions died in some of the big famines. The British brought a great system of irrigation to India and, for the first time in history, natural famines were overcome. No one can dispute the fact that, compared with what might be, conditions are still bad in India. But the same can be said of Britain; in fact, taking all factors into account, the British people have been worse off than the Indians. Why? Because of the Jewish financial system, which exploited British effort in India as it has exploited it in other parts of the world. Then why don't the opponents of British rule in India mention this matter?

Because they are centralists and power-lusters. Gandhi and the "advanced" thinkers who control the Indian National Congress Party desire to remove all British control in order that can run India as they see fit, irrespective of the fact that they have never received the conscious approval of the majority of the Indian population.

The following extract from "The Breakdown of Money," by the British historian, Christopher Hollis, is an impartial answer to the statement, "The British have made money out of India":

"It is a clear and common error to think that the British have made money out of India. It is true that the result of the British occupation has been a considerable amount of trade between Great Britain and India, that a considerable sum of money, drawn from India is every year spent in Great Britain in the form of pensions to the retired or remittances to families left at home, that interest on capital invested in India comes home every year, that Anglo-Indian trade is almost entirely carried in British ships. On the other hand, the British position in India has only been maintained by the constant pouring out from Great Britain to India of fresh capital for the development of the country. The result is that throughout our occupation we have always given to India more than we have received from her. Thus, in 1913, to take a year before the war, Great Britain exported to India goods worth £71,070,231, excluding stores shipped for the Indian Government; India only exported to Great Britain £48,420,490, though, in general, India's exports were not far short of double her imports. In 1920 Great Britain exported to India £183,951,715, and India exported to Great Britain £95,721,420. . . It is true, of course, that a little more than 100,000 European British subjects are resident in India, consuming the products of the country. But there can be little serious doubt that were that 100,000 to sail away tomorrow, the police services, the military defence, the economic development of the country would, to put it mildly, suffer not only by a temporary dislocation, but in permanent efficiency. There can be little serious doubt that were the European population to be

withdrawn, the total productivity of the country would sink by a great deal more than the amount that that population at present spends."

It is, then, as clear as anything can be that Great Britain does not make money out of India, and that India is enriched and not impoverished by the British occupation. (In terms of real wealth Britain has exported more real wealth to India than she has received from India. Because of the crazy Jewish financial system, British people have worked hard so send more to India than they have received. Both the Indians and the British have been exploited, the British a little more than the Indians.)

Mr. Hollis continues: "If the advocate of Swaraj argues that the spiritual culture of his country demands freedom from the British, he is obviously carrying the argument up to a plane on which a merely economic demonstration becomes irrelevant. It is an argument with which the present writer has much sympathy. . . There are many Indian nationalists who hold with utter sincerity that no price is too high for the getting rid of this 'very singular Government.' And, though they would find it easier to convince other people of their sincerity if their campaign against industrialism was not financed by the Indian mill-owners, whose workers live under conditions of which the like has not been seen in England since the early days of the Industrial Revolution, yet it is not possible to dismiss Indian nationalism with a single gibe."

Please re-read the black type above, and then read the following extract from the Melbourne "Sun" of August 5:

"Gandhi, who is now in Bombay for the Congress meeting, is staying with Das Birla, a multi-millionaire industrialist, who is one of the Congress Party's chief financial supporters. With fifteen members of the party's working committee, he will meet at Das Birla's home to-day for a discussion of final plans." Concerning Gandhi's proposed civil disobedience campaign.)

I wonder what kind of "liberty" Das Birla advocates for his fellow-Indians?

INTERNAL PROBLEMS

One of the fundamental features of the growth of the British Empire has been the conception of sovereign, self-governing communities. But there were, and still are, great difficulties to prevent this policy in India. The late Professor Ramsay Muir, in his scholarly work, "The British Empire," states:

"The first arises from the mere size of India—an area as big as Europe, leaving out Russia, with a population which forms about one-sixth of the total population, of the world. No system of democratic government has ever been established for a country of anything like this size except in China, where the attempt to establish it produced chaos. Democracy works best in little countries such as Switzerland and Denmark. It is less efficient in bigger countries—even in Britain."

Let us set down a few facts about the Indian population:

The majority of the Indians are Hindus, which, of all the religions known to man, is the most polytheistic. It includes numerous sects. "Nobody can be converted to Hinduism; one must be born into it. For Hinduism is a social system rather than a body of belief, and its essence is caste." (Muir.)

The British administrators have had almost insuperable obstacles to overcome when dealing with some of the inhumane aspects of the Hindu religion. Those people who blame the British for all the poverty in India, not only ignore the financial system, but also forget to state that it is estimated that sufficient grain and fruit to feed 50,000,000 Indians is destroyed by wild life every year. Hinduism places an absolute ban on the destruction of such animals as the rat.

At the base of the Hindu social system are the 50,000,000 "untouchables." A Brahmin, a member of the highest caste, will throw away his food if the very shadow of an "untouchable" fall upon it. Caste rules are very strict on the question of eating. Real democracy and the caste system are two opposites.

The Moslems are the second biggest group in India. They number about one-sixth of the total population. Bitter fighting has taken place time and time again between the Hindus and Moslems.

The Indian Princes, who rule a quarter of the Indian people, are

afraid of the control of India being placed in the hands of National Congress, which, although predominantly Hindu, cannot claim to represent more than a very small fraction of the big Hindu population.

Then there are the war-like Indians of the north, whose main object in life appears to be robbing their more peaceful fellow-Indians. British military force has been necessary to maintain order.

To talk about a central government for India, taking into consideration the above facts, and many more which I have not mentioned, is absurd. But, in spite of this, the press of last week reports a further demand for "freedom and independence"—not from the Central Reserve Bank of India and its Jewish controllers!—by the Indian Congress. "The resolution envisages a Federal Government" (the bankers like Federations of States as a prelude to a Federation of Nations) "for the whole of India, with maximum autonomy for the provinces."

Writing about proposed Congress action, the London "Times" correspondent at Delhi was reported on July 16 as follows:

"It will be interesting to hear the comments of responsible Indian leaders outside Congress on the probable consequences of a British withdrawal under the conditions envisaged by Gandhi."

(To be continued.)

ON LOOKING BOTH WAYS

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—It has now been established, to the entire satisfaction of the average man that religion is a confidence trick, and that we may have perfect faith in the omnipotent Dialectic; the great essential fact being that there is no trick in scientific materialism, which is founded upon an unyielding basis of protoplasm, and buttressed by the certainty of the scientist that he cannot be sure. Viewing the matter with the awareness which has come to him from bookstall and newspaper supplement, the average man most heartily believes that you can't believe in anything.

All this modern and undoubtedly progressive frustration is marked by a healthy departure from the outmoded habit of thinking too broadly. In these days one does not endeavour to relate the latest news with the first cause. He concentrates on the news, and leaves the first cause to the test tube and to the editor of "Science for Everyman." Thus, if it be a question of public morals, one reads about it with, more or less relish, according to whether there has been a breach of ethics, or a plea for their improvement. In the first event, the breach is mechanically attributed to some chemical deficiency or excess in the delinquent's physical composition; in the second, one either condemns the plea as retrograde, or agrees with it because the national welfare would be enhanced by its adoption. This procedure is modern and, therefore, admirable: it is also to be commended, as it enables the thinking citizen to conclude his thought process in short order, avoiding the old style method of cluttering up the psyche with notions of a God.

Only by means of historical contrast can one fully appreciate the bounty of the Dialectic in choosing these days for our particular man-life. The unmeditable folly of our precursors cannot but appal us. Small wonder that they achieved so little when their every action was in some degree measured by the fantastic standards of conscience and the will of God. Small wonder that they are now remembered only by their architecture, their art, and those other memorials of their decadence which are fast being obliterated by the marvelous modern bomb. Had they but cultivated the new mentality, they might well have revelled in the pure bliss of building great aerial

armadas to efface the Pyramids. The pitifully meagre casualties that marked their wars could have been a hundred times enlarged. Yet they squandered their intelligence on cathedrals, their intellect on a hereafter, and their enthusiasm on Him who made them!

Saddest of all commentaries upon our ancestors may be evoked from the reflection that planned economy was scarcely so much as a name to them. With an unconcern that leaves us gasping, they ignored the immense possibilities of the ration ticket and the identity card. They would have denied to posterity the benefits of the banking system, had not the Jew clung heroically to the sacred, inviolable principle of usury.

It needed all the genius and energy of such colossi as Marx, Engels, Bronstein and Djgoeshavli, and all the immense credit power of the Rothschilds, the Schiffs, the Warburgs, and the other glorious heroes of the Internationale, finally to implement the wish of the inscrutable Dialectic that we, the cattle, should graze in pastures not of our own choosing. It needed an age-long struggle against the absurd Christian fetish of true liberty of the individual, subject to the laws of God. It needed the new paganism, the Irish Question, the Labor Party, the Kremlin, the Spanish Revolution (yes, even the French Revolution), and these two Great Wars—but now the long campaign is drawing to its close, and the world will soon emerge from the sea of blood, to take its final shape. There will be corn, just enough corn, for the cattle, and they will do their masters' bidding. The church bells will not bemuse us any more, for their steeples will come down, and the priests will moulder in forgotten tombs. Sometimes, in bovine dreams our children may fancy that they are only a little less than the angels; but let them betray no sign, for the all-seeing eye will be upon them. Thus will the work of the Sanhedrin at last be consummated.

The old world is passing before our gaze. When we perceive the great new world about us, decked in its shining coverlet of armaments, and ringing with the delightful chaos of swing band and the mad mirth of the goyim, who amongst us will refuse to fall down in adoration of the Dialectic, the New Order and the Internationale? Yes, who will dare refuse? I SHALL—won't you?

—Yours etc., "Rhadames," Albury, N.S.W.

ODD ITEMS

(From the "Social Creditor.")

The new Finance Bill makes stricter the law dealing with income tax frauds and defaults: where any fraud or wilful default has been committed in any year since 1936-'37 extra assessments and surcharges may be made at any time although the existing time limit for such procedure may have expired. This provision is in the same spirit as that retrospective legislation which makes into crimes acts which were not crimes at the time when they were done, and which increases the punishment exacted on misdeeds in the past: when such measures can be imposed without even protest, no man can have security and the first foundation of a bearable society is undermined. The Bill also proposes to extend the present time limit for starting proceedings for recovery of fines.

An outspoken criticism of programmes for post-war reconstruction is made by Dr. Headlam, Bishop of Gloucester, in the Gloucester diocesan magazine:—

"The papers are full of speeches which are being made by every type of theoretical politician about reconstruction after the war. As I read them I begin to feel that while the effect of the war on the country may be partly good, and the extent to which it does harm may be remedied, if the proposed reconstructions were forced upon us the injury would be irreparable. I hope we may be allowed an interim period in which we may think of what is going to happen, because it is the idealists, the faddists, the progressists, or whatever one may call them, who are reconstructing the world at the present time, and all the intelligent people are engaged on doing their best to win the war. We want the intelligent people to advise us as to what has to be done in the future."

An enthusiastic journalist of the "News Chronicle" is impressed by the "very valuable" effort being made to batter down class consciousness in the huge new workers' hostels built to accommodate 1000 or so people in standard cubicles (ungratefully called "cells" by the workers) and public rooms. The aspect of the building is depressingly described as "grey in colour, symmetrical in design and functional in purpose . . . rather like a factory in a futuristic film." Never mind, it has all the "amenities," and the writing room is hung with reproductions of the best French Impressionist paintings!

The workers themselves register a different verdict by avoiding the hostels whenever it is humanly possible. The result is that most of the hostels, erected near the munitions works scattered about the country-

side, are half empty. In some, less than 25 per cent of the places are occupied, even in remote country districts where other living-rooms is extremely difficult to get. The bureaucrats who materialised the "progressive" idea of workers' hostels with all possible amenities (except laundries), are now toying with the still more progressive project of forcing the workers to live in them.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

Price increases cannot be justified, and the sincerity of the Government's intention to prevent price increases cannot be accepted while this tax remains.

BACK SCRATCHERS: Following the strong public criticism of Mr. Dedman's incompetent administration, his theoretical colleague, Mr. Curtin, is loud in his praise for the job he has done; which means that Mr. Curtin approves of thousands of small businesses being ruined, and the fruit of life-long efforts by small men being diverted to the combines. It is pleasing to note that the criticism of war-effort results is being placed, not on John Citizen, but where it belongs—on the impractical Bankers, Lawyers, Accountants, Political Socialistic Theorists, and bed-time story writers, who are in charge of affairs. The sooner these men are dismissed as the muddlers they have proved themselves to be, the sooner our war effort will benefit.

COPLAND "COPS IT"! The Melbourne "Sun" of July 4 devotes considerable space to showing Professor Copland's part in carrying out the socialisation policy of the bankers (in conjunction with the Labor Party), which, according to Mr. Fadden, has resulted in destruction of the structure of industries of first importance to Australia. Such action was being done by stealth, without giving Parliament the opportunity to pass judgment. Well, well, there is an old saying that "When thieves fall out—honest men get a chance."

—O. B. H.

WAR AIMS

U.S. Secretary of State (Mr. Cordell Hull) is reported as follows in heavy type in the Melbourne "Herald" of July 24, on the question of freedom after victory. "All people who prize liberty should fight for it as a duty." He also urged a reduction of trade bounties and international monetary stabilisation machinery. Note the emphasis on international trade and international financial control which is apparent in the utterances of those who are given prominence in the press.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

This Fascist move, sponsored by a few enemies of democracy, looks like meeting a spirited resistance. It seems that political rivals for power intend to enter the arena; which is all to the good—the divide-and-rule policy is quite a good instrument when it is in the hands of electors, and especially when it provides an opportunity to bring the "Electors! Campaign" into operation. Here is another opportunity for campaigners to push the idea, in order to ascertain whether the people want compulsory unionism or not. The rival political Parties can be disregarded entirely, and there is every reason to believe that the people do not want Labor-boss gangsterism in the form of compulsory unionism, or any other form.

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.

N.W.R.M. Replies to Mr. Paice

(Continued from page 5.)

impose these objectives on the people" We agree with you, Mr. Paice; but how, when and where has the N.W.R.M. endeavoured to impose its will? For, above everything else, this movement is a people's movement although suggesting a basis for discussion, it is not bound to any ism or ology, and is therefore free to work in with the desires of the people as a whole.

Finally, it is the desire of the executive to receive constructive criticism which will be of help in the future and, although the action at any particular time may not indicate future plans or activities, we ask you to remember that this is no indication that well laid principles of action have not been made, and as true reformers we appeal to you to bury small differences, remembering the enemies' policy of divide and rule, and to think in terms of the real issue—namely, A Better Future World.

—Yours etc., Charles E. Cutting, Hon. Sec.

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