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EVERY FRIDAY

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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).

# Senator Darcey Indicts The Big Financiers

## Sinister Activities Exposed

Senator Richard Darcey (Tasmania) never neglects an opportunity to expose the activities of the big financiers, and to point out that until Governments throw off the domination of finance they can never ensure the peace and prosperity desired by the people. According to "Hansard," when he spoke in Parliament on January 28, Senator Darcey said this:—

I am sure that there is not a man in this chamber who was not impressed with the earnestness which characterised the speech of the Leader of the Senate (Senator Collings) yesterday. After an interview with certain children who are well known to all radio audiences as the "Quiz Kids," the Minister said that he was anxious that the young people of to-day would not become the cannon fodder of the next generation. If this or any other Government were the final arbiter of peace and war, such a happy state of affairs might be quite possible, but as I have pointed out in this chamber on many occasions, the final decision on such matters does not lie with Governments, and it is beyond the power of any Government to ensure that a tragedy such as we are witnessing at present will not occur again. There is a power above all Governments which can bring about war or peace, as it desires. I refer to the big international financial interests, including the armament manufacturers, who control Governments and, through the radio and daily press, influence completely the minds of the people. We know for certain that the re-arming of Nazi Germany was carried out primarily with the assistance of the Bank of England. I have here portion of an article published in a Chicago journal in 1938 giving the following interesting information:—

"In the spring of 1934, a select group of international financiers gathered around Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, in the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street.

"Among those present were Sir Allen Anderson, partner in Anderson, Green and Company; Lord (then Sir Josiah) Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland and Scottish railway system; Edward Shaw, chair-

man of the Peninsula and Oriental steamship lines; Sir Robert Kindersley, a partner in Lazard Brothers; Charles Hambros, partner in Hambros Brothers; and C. Tiarks, head of J. Schroeder Company."

It will be noticed that not many of the names are British.

"But now a new power was established on Europe's political horizon, namely, Nazi Germany.

"Hitler had disappointed his critics. His regime was no temporary nightmare, but a system with a good future, and Mr. Norman advised his directors to include Hitler in their plans.

"There was no opposition, and it was decided that Hitler should get covert help from London's financial section until Norman would have succeeded in putting sufficient pressure on the Government to make it abandon its pro-French policy for a more promising pro-German policy.

"Immediately the directors went into action. Their first move was to sponsor Hitler's secret rearmament, just about to begin. Using their controlling interests in both Vickers and Imperial Chemical Industries, they instructed these two huge armament concerns to help the German programme by all the means at their disposal.

"In the same year English armament firms placed huge advertisements in the 'Militarischer Wochenblatt,' offering for sale tanks and guns, prohibited by the Versailles Treaty. A statement made by General Sir Herbert Lawrence, chairman of Vickers, furnished the necessary evidence that the British Government knew about and approved these advertisements. When, at his company's annual meeting, he was asked to give an assurance that Vickers arms and munitions were not being used for secret rearming in

Germany, he replied, 'I cannot give you an assurance in definite terms, but I can tell you that nothing is done without the complete sanction and approval of our Government.'

Any one who has studied high finance will know perfectly well that such an assurance could not be given because the British Government, owing to its huge indebtedness, was completely under the thumb of financial interests. It will be recalled that a member of the famous Rothschild family said on one occasion, "Give me control of a nation's credit and I care not who makes its laws." That statement holds good to-day. The armament manufacturers and war mongers still are at large when they should be hanging from lamp posts, and Mr. Montagu Norman still controls the Bank of England.

Recently I read—I think it was in the Army magazine "Salt"—that a certain general had complained that his plans had been upset over and over again by the refusal of the Treasury to take notice of the statements that he made.

Senator Latham.—Why blame the Bank of England for that?

Senator Darcey.—The honourable senator is new in this chamber, and I am confident that he will make a decided acquisition to its conservatism. It was he who, on his first day in the Senate, told us, notwithstanding the appalling plight of the wheat-growers in Western Australia, that he had opposed the Bill which was brought before the Parliament of Western Australia with the object of affording relief to the wheat-growers of that State through the Commonwealth Bank.

Senator Latham.—I said nothing of the sort. I did not say anything about the Commonwealth Bank.

Senator Darcey.—The honourable senator had been designed to give relief to the wheat-growers through the Commonwealth Bank. That can be found in "Hansard."

It will be recalled that in Great Britain after the last war, the great Jarrow shipbuilding yards were closed down. Similarly, the huge shipbuilding industry on the Clyde ceased operations. Everything was done to sabotage industry. Mr. Lloyd George had told the people that Great Britain was to be made a land fit for heroes to live in, but he found that Governments were powerless to oppose the will of high finance. I am afraid that there will be a repetition of that state of affairs if the much heralded Atlantic Charter comes into operation after this war. Whilst in many ways it is a very laudable document, at the dictates of Wall-street it provides for a return to the gold standard. And what nation will hold the bulk of the world's gold supply when the war is over? America, of course. Hundreds of tons of gold are being placed for safety at Fort Knox.

The President (Senator the Hon. J. Cunningham).—Order! I ask the honourable senator to confine his remarks to the motion before the chair.

Senator Darcey.—In conclusion, I emphasise that wars are not caused by Governments, but by those powerful interests, which control Governments, and that applies in Australia as much as anywhere else.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

Students of what goes on "behind the scenes" will be interested in Dr. Evatt's impending trip to U.S. It will be recalled that, on returning from his previous trip to the H.Q. of Federal Union sponsors, he stimulated the implementation of the Statute of Westminster and brought forth the Powers Bill to reduce the powers of State Parliaments—both moves being necessary before the Federal Government could irrevocably commit Australia to the world-government scheme. Now that the Powers Bill appears to be doomed, it is possible that Dr. Evatt is required to report back to Wall Street for further deliberation and instructions.

**BOND BURDENS:** Latest figures released by Mr. Chifley (Federal Treasurer) relative to the National Debt, as at December 31, 1942, show total Government debts at £1800 millions approximately; £900 millions being Commonwealth debt and £900 millions States' debts. Of the total, £553 millions are owed to "London" and £41 millions to "New York." The chief local items in this bond burden are: Bonds and Inscribed Stock, £939 millions; Treasury Bills, £252 millions; War Savings Certificates, £31 millions; sundries, £7 millions. On a 3% basis this means that the producers of Australia have to surrender nearly £56 millions' worth of their production to the bankers and bondholders by way of interest collected through taxation.

**FARMING FUTURE:** Among other post-war recommendations submitted to the House of Lords by a special committee headed by Earl de la Warr, in the matter of agriculture, the following realistic statement appears: "Foods previously only allowed into Britain under quota must also be grown in Britain—even though they can be grown more cheaply in other parts of the world." The report went on to say that small farmers are often in the hands of middlemen; but of course it omitted to mention that middlemen are often in the hands of the Banks.

**TRAM TROUBLE:** Mr. Dunstan, our windy Premier, is strongly featured by the daily press as blaming the people for the overcrowding and chaos on trams, and describes the situation as "the survival of the fittest under jungle law." Presumably he thinks the people are responsible for the Tramway Board's action in curtailing the services, eliminating many stops, and causing thousands of manpower-hours to be wasted in walking and waiting for trams. Doubtless he also holds the people responsible for preventing house deliveries by tradesmen—which, of course, add to the tram confusion. It's time Dunstan woke up.

**"ARGUS" ADVISES:** The daily press gives good advice so seldom that the following from the Melbourne "Argus" of February 2 deserves to be recorded: "Mr. Chifley's new schedules tempt us to make an appointment with Senator Darcey and learn from him some of the principles of painless credit." Senator Darcey has consistently propounded in Parliament what may be

described as "modern economics," which would eliminate the present bankers' debt-and-taxation racket, and it is significant that Granny "Argus" has in the past studiously refrained from reporting such proposals. However, it's never too late to mend or learn, and we may confidently expect that the effects of the present antiquated economics will compel more and more people to listen to Senator Darcey and other advocates of debt-free economics.

**COMMUNIST CAPERS:** London messages report another attempt by the Communist Party to become affiliated with the Labour Party—presumably for the purpose of white-anting and discrediting it. However, it seems that the British Labour Party is well aware of the anti-British activities of "English" Communists, because it has refused affiliation on the grounds of "the Communist Party's complete irresponsibility in British politics and general outlook."

**PAY PROBLEMS:** U.S. press reports state that "hundreds of thousands of men in defence factories will soon be drafted (conscripted) into the Army, but will be left at their benches in uniform—on low Army pay. Lower pay means lower living-standards and inability to get out of debt. It may be said that the idea is to attain economic equality by levelling down civilian pay to the lower level of soldiers' pay, but what's wrong with levelling the soldiers' pay up to the civilian level? That question applies to Australia also. It surely cannot be said that there is any problem about providing the figure in books which (together with a mere sprinkling of notes and coin) we call money—because it is almost costless to create.

**WAR AIMS:** New York cables report Mr. Roosevelt as deprecating the inference in Stalin's recent order-of-the-day, as interpreted in some quarters, viz.: "The Russian Army would cease fighting when the Germans were driven from Russian soil." The "New York Times" says that "a discussion has been instigated by reports circulating in Washington that Stalin intends to come to terms with Germany after the Red Army reaches a certain point."

**COMPENSATION:** Arising from the High Court judgment in favour of Mr. A. U. Tonkin and against confiscation by the Apple and Pear Board, it is reported (Continued on page 4)

## A Campaign For The Repeal Of The Militia Bill

A public meeting to launch a campaign to secure the repeal or the shelving of the operation of the Militia Bill, until such time as the people had been consulted, was held in the Savoy Theatre, Russell Street, Melbourne, on Sunday night.

Mr. G. Henderson said that he denied the right of any Government to force a man to leave his own shores, and engage in warfare in another country. Who could deny that exploitation and other evils would be abolished if citizens of every country stood firm, and refused to do that which they honestly believed to be wrong?

Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., said that if the people of Australia allowed the present legislation to remain on the statute book, they would allow Australia to remain a conscriptionist country forever. We must fight for its repeal or its shelving, not only on our own behalf, but as the trustees of the Australians yet unborn. He said it was ridiculous to believe that when soldiers were taken to an island near the equator, they would cease fighting when they came to this imaginary line. The fact was that we were only one step from having conscription for service in any part of the world. He continued that it was contradictory to fight against Fascism and totalitarianism overseas, if we allowed conscription to be foisted on us in Australia. He was of the opinion that we are living under a special form of mild Australian negative democracy at the present time. He believed that it was possible to have the Act repealed or shelved providing sufficient public interest was shown. The No-Conscription Campaign was working to that end, and petitions and demand forms were being printed so that Members of Parliament might have some idea of what the electors felt about this subject. The Labor Party had given an explicit pledge to the electors at the last Federal elections to oppose conscription for overseas service. It obtained its votes because the people thought that Party would stand between the people and conscription. If Members of Parliament could win seats

on any platform they chose, and then repudiate the people's faith in them, there was no longer democracy in Australia. Instead there was a camouflaged dictatorship. Was this what the people were working and fighting for? He did not believe it to be so. He urged all present to give their utmost support in the most effective manner to the No-Conscription Campaign and flood Canberra with the demand-forms which would be provided.

Mrs. Bessie Jones said she as a woman must oppose the obnoxious measure. Many of those who supported conscription were full of fight, but, when an electric light globe burst at a Town Hall meeting, most of the fighters-by-proxy became panicky and wanted to run away. Such was the stuff of which conscriptionists were made.

Mr. Nicholls, a veteran of the 1916 and 1917 campaigns, said that in his opinion the conscription measures were not designed for war time, but in order to regiment the people after the war. His group had been holding meetings at Coburg. Of five meetings, only at one had one dissenting voice been raised. He felt sure that the majority of Australians were opposed to this measure. He believed that the Town Hall meeting was a frantic gesture arranged by people who were trying to make out that the Militia Bill had the support of the general public, when, in fact, the public were opposed to it.

An appeal for funds to print demand-forms resulted in a flood of pound and ten-shilling notes, including one from a soldier from New Guinea, who said that, in his opinion, conscription was a racket.

The Secretary, The No-Conscription Campaign, Room 4, Temperance Buildings, Russell St., Melbourne, will forward demand-forms to any part of Australia, on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.



## THE FEAR OF LEISURE

As a further contribution to the understanding and subsequent satisfactory solution of the impending post-war problems, we publish the following extracts from an address, entitled "The Fear of Leisure," delivered to the Leisure Society, England, by the late A. R. Orage:—

I take it that in forming this Society for the Propagation of Right Ideas about Leisure you are not proposing merely to amuse yourselves by, as it were, singing in your bath. You have realised the desperate and critical condition of the world, and you wish to further the cause of world-emancipation by producing a definite, and, if possible, a decisive effect upon immediate contemporary thought and action.

No doubt, too, before forming your Society, you each and all considered how best you individually and collectively could help to bring that social order into actual being; and of all the various means at your disposal you have deliberately chosen to concentrate upon the aspect of Leisure.

In the first place, then, I am sure you have occupied yourselves in forming and formulating a positive conception of the meaning of the word "Leisure." By a positive conception I mean one calculated by its nature to overcome the FEAR evoked by the negative associations of the word.

And here let me say that since you have to fight your battle chiefly with words, spoken or written, you ought to be on guard against their two-edged character. Ordinary language is really a very treacherous medium of communication. Since we are not born with a knowledge of words, but have, each for himself, to acquire it, and since, again, our encounters with words are all different, the meanings we come to attach to words are also different, with the result that very often, as Blake said, you read black where I read white. The word "Leisure," for instance, has associations of one colour for A, and associations of quite another colour for B. To A the word "Leisure" may be like the blessed word "Mesopotamia," while to B it may be a red rag to a bull.

We try to get over this inherent defect of words by agreeing to agree about their definition. A common definition implies a common agreement upon the meaning not that we naturally do, but that we will, attach to a given word. Definition is the breath of Science; and fruitful discussion in any field presupposes and begins with a common definition.

Now what, I ask, is your Society's definition of the word "Leisure"? You naturally intend by the word something very agreeable and desirable; something that everybody would consider a good if he understood the word as you do. One of your objects, in fact, is "to proclaim that Leisure is a good and moral thing." How do you define it to make it undeniably a good and moral thing? In short, how do you define Leisure to make everybody want it, and not only for themselves but for everybody?

I have no doubt that you have, in fact, devoted a good deal of thought to it. I shall therefore assume that you have come to some such formulation as this—that Leisure is the economic condition of VOLUNTARY activity. I use the word "condition," of course, in both senses—as the necessary means and as the state resulting from their possession. A man of leisure is a man of means, and vice versa. He has the means, that is, to enable him to choose his form of activity. His activity is not forced upon him. Leisure, in short, is free or unforced activity in contrast with the forced activity which, in economics, we call Labour or Work.

I'm afraid that in order to get a perfectly clear conception of the place of Leisure in the New Economics, we shall have to put it into fuller relation with this corresponding conception of Work, or Labour. Work, in its economic meaning, is really a very ambiguous term. For when we have defined it as involuntary or forced activity (hence requiring "inducement" in the form of wages or goods to evoke it), we have still to distinguish between an activity forced on men by Nature and an activity forced on men by other men. There are, in fact, two kinds of forced work; that is to say, of activity not freely chosen. There is the work forced on Man by Nature—the work God referred to when he told Adam that, outside Paradise, Nature would yield him bread only in the sweat of his brow. And there is the work forced on man by other men—slave-owners and bankers, for example—who declare from their high throne that men shall not eat, not without Nature's consent, but without their consent. Let us call them respectively Natural Work and Artificial Work, and understand that both forms of work are forced—that is to say, neither is the voluntary, freely chosen, self-initiated activity of which complete Leisure is the condition and state.

Several very important ideas, it seems to me, become clear in the light of this distinction. In the first place, we have the ground for a useful distinction between Servile and Natural Labour—the one being Man-forced and unnecessary, and the other being Nature-forced and necessary; and, we have also the reason for the common distinction between degrading Labour and dignified Labour. There is a dignity in Natural, that is, necessary, Labour, but there is none in Servile, that is, unnecessary, Labour.

In the second place, I think we have the material here for a very exact definition of two other words, usually confused. Liberty we can define as freedom from Servile Labour; and it is obviously mainly individual. Progress, on the other hand, we can define as increasing freedom from Nature-forced Labour; and this, equally obviously, is partly a collective affair.

It would seem, moreover, to be the case that Progress and Liberty are reciprocally related. No Progress, no Liberty; no Liberty, no Progress.

The first is clearly true since in a community that has not collectively more or less freed itself from Natural necessity, individual Liberty is impossible. Everybody must work for Nature.

And the second seems equally true, if we take into account the fact that all collective Progress has been accomplished by relatively free individuals, that is to say, by such leisured individuals or classes as the Progress of a community could afford to maintain in that condition.

The peril in which the world is placed to-day is from failure to recognise the

truth of this. Collectively Man has attained a degree of Progress, as I have defined it, beyond his wildest dreams; and he has attained this increasing freedom from Nature-forced work step by step with and in obvious dependence upon the increasing freedom of individuals from Man-forced or Servile Labour. In other words, we owe our collective Progress to individual Liberty.

But, tragically enough, just when the condition of Progress warrants a wider extension of individual liberty than any community has ever enjoyed, the world is faced with the threat, backed by the sovereign power of private Credit-control, to force an increasing number of individuals into an artificial, Man-made Servitude unredeemed by being even necessary. As man collectively frees himself from Natural slavery—by the aid of free individuals—a group of individuals, crazy with Will to Power, enslaves him again. I sometimes think that if the great dead pioneers of economic Progress, who dreamed of a time when by their genius the curse laid upon Adam would be at least partially lifted, should see the old curse revived, but with Men in the place of God and Nature, they would groan and turn in their graves. That a Mr. Montagu Norman should exercise the power of distributing the social inheritance of England—or, rather, of not distributing it—is a sight for the hell of our great dead.

(To be continued.)

## ON THE FARMING FRONT

By H. A. HOTCHKIN.

It would seem to be certain, judging by the pressure that is being brought to bear upon the Prices Commissioner (Prof. Copland), that the price of butter to the consumer will be raised. To the demands made for a rise of three pence per lb. in the price of butter, by the Victorian Dairymen's Association in Victoria, have been added the demands of the leaders of the United Country Party of that State for a rise of fourpence. A Federal Government Committee of Inquiry recommended a rise of 3½ of a penny per lb.

Let it here be said that the present writer is engaged in the dairying industry. And let it further be said that unless some measure of financial relief is afforded to the industry (to stop the rapid disposal of dairy herds that has taken place over the past two years in particular), this country faces a shortage of dairy produce.

There have been 25 public auctions of dairy herds in this district over the past twelve months. In normal times five, over the same period of time, would be about the average. Not only that, but some farmers have been forced to reduce their herds owing to the labour shortage.

Let us, however, return to the almost inevitable rise in price. As a keen advocate of C. H. Douglas's two-fold proposal of a National Dividend and retail Price Discount, how often have I listened to the ill-informed comments of all and sundry, that these proposals would mean inflation? Well, what are we getting now? Is not the purchasing power of your pound note being depreciated daily? A further increase in the price of butter will further depreciate its value. Will our farming leaders never learn? Split up into sections, members of the farming community are engaged, financially speaking, in slitting one another's throats and those of the consuming public. First we have the wheatgrowers demanding a rise in the price of wheat. As wheat is fed to pigs and fowls, the inevitable result is a rise in pork and bacon and eggs, which means a dear breakfast for many a wheat-farmer as well as the general public. And so the silly game goes on! Up, up, up, goes the cost of living; with everyone getting poorer and poorer, and the only beneficiary, High Finance, sitting in the background well content with its policy of "divide and rule." Well! cannot we of the city and country get together? Let us

stop this senseless inflationary process of ever-rising prices.

Do not mistake me. If the city worker and dweller is to be fed, then the farmer must recover his costs. I am sure our city workers will grant that. But there are also things that the farmer should recognise, too. The city wage-earner and dweller has to "make ends meet," as well as the farmer. High prices do not help him to do that. They prevent him from purchasing his full requirements of the produce we farmers grow to sell. I have said that the present demand for a rise in the price of butter is justified, under the present system of orthodox finance. But the present system is not the only system. If the prices (costs) to farmers are rising, then lay the blame where it belongs—the Government's financial policy.

If prices to the wage-earners are rising, then the same culprit is to blame. Judge by results. If the results are not to your liking, then demand what you want. If the city worker wants cheap food, he will oppose a rise in prices. Under present conditions the farming community is demanding adequate returns for their labours. Financial orthodoxy will get crushed between the upper and the nether millstones—if the pressure is hard enough.

## MONEY FETISH WANES

From the A.L.P. Debater's Bulletin (Brisbane):

The money fetish has received a knock-out blow from this war. It was a bit rocky after the last holocaust, but managed to recover somewhat.

Anyone, to-day, who still clings to the old ideas and conceptions about money, has something radically wrong with his top-piece.

There are a lot of financiers (and others) who are very fearful of the future. The bogey of inflation gives them insomnia. In the quiet hours of the night they see their powers waning. In the day they make hopeless efforts to convince the mob that money is still the mysterious power it has always been.

But Social Creditors are one too many for them. They have torn the veil from the eyes of our people. Go—tell any man in the street that the war must end because there is no money, and the man in the street will laugh at you. And rightly so! Men, guns, planes, munitions, fighting ships are the things that count. Money is a means of accountability.

Of course, if the accountants muck things up, it would be awkward, but not vital. We could still carry on, even though the accounts became a trifle mixed and the accountants went on strike, but we'd be in a hell of a mess if the soldiers, sailors, and airmen decided to take a rest. (It would be a great idea if ALL of them in ALL the nations slung in their jobs, but that is not likely.)

One thing emerges out of the bloody muck of mass murder, and that is money, or lack of money, need not stop a nation from feeding and clothing and educating itself, provided it has the men and materials for the job.

Anyone who says different is not exactly a fifth columnist but a sheer, flaming lunatic.

## MR. DWYER-GRAY AND MR. CHIFLEY

The following is from the Hobart "Mercury" of January 28.

The Treasurer (Mr. Dwyer-Gray) has received a letter from the Federal Treasurer (Mr. Chifley), stating that if Labour were returned with a majority in both Houses at some future date he had no doubt it would implement Labour's financial policy in regard to the use of national credit.

The letter followed repeated representations by Mr. Dwyer-Gray to Mr. Chifley that he should implement the financial policy decided upon by the Federal A.L.P. Conference.

Mr. Dwyer-Gray said yesterday that the statement was an admission that the Federal Labour Government was not implementing Labour's financial policy, and it was a contingent undertaking to do so. He regarded Mr. Chifley's letter as unsatisfactory. It amounted to a refusal to carry out the directions of the Federal Labour Conference, upon the ground that attempted legislation on the matter would be abortive. Apart from the possibility of using National Security Regulations in certain directions, he did not believe that attempted legislation in the present Parliament would be abortive, and that the required legislation would command majorities in both Houses if courageously attempted. A good deal of the required fulfilment of Labour's financial policy could be effected without legislation, and he proposed to send Mr. Chifley's letter to the Tasmanian A.L.P. executive.

## A NEW ZEALANDER ON FEDERAL UNION

I suggest that this question of whether we shall, after this war, find ourselves part of a "federal union" controlled by an international police force, or retain our national sovereignty as a voluntary member of the British Empire, is to-day of paramount importance to every citizen. Supporters of federal union contend that wars are the result of national sovereignty. Some admit that conditions of poverty and injustice are a poor cause, but they argue that if the peoples of each country, becoming restive against such conditions, are all collectively subject to the over-riding decisions of an international body, backed by an overwhelming armed force, then they could be prevented from fighting. It is even contended by some supporters that the financial and economic problems which have been responsible for fomenting past troubles, could be more readily concerned if enlarged from a national to an international basis the problem would be simplified by enlarging it!

Federal unionists simply ask us to pin our faith to an, as yet, unidentified group of individuals whose every decision will be final inasmuch as they would be backed by an overwhelming armed force. I submit, on behalf of the ordinary man (as distinct from the ever-growing army of experts who would control our every action), that we are fighting to-day for freedom of action, and when the military activities have ended, are prepared to tackle our internal problems in our own way and accord to other nations the same sovereign right. For this purpose we prefer to remain members of the British Empire, confident that ultimately we shall select people of our own nationality and ideals to act as our administrators and to carry out the will of the people—and not relying on Oriental mysticism or international dreamers for salvation.

—Frank Robson, in the "New Zealand Herald," Auckland, N.Z., January 15.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

INCREASED TAXATION: A useful letter-form, protesting against the proposed increased taxation, has now been printed, and is available in quantities of 50 for 1/-. An article from "The Banker," official publication of the British Banks, is quoted, wherein it is stated the mere collection of money cannot hope to augment our war effort. The request states: "Please note that I wish you, my Representative in Parliament, to oppose any increase in taxation. Further, I want you to endeavour to have taxation reduced without impairing our War Effort." Send for your supplies to-day.

—M. E. Dodd, President.

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## BUREAUCRACY AND SOCIALISM

Bruce Hutchison, Canadian journalist, special writer for the "Saturday Evening Post," author of "The Unknown Country," writes in Vancouver "Evening Sun," November 13 1942

"Mr. Coldwell has been denouncing the growth of bureaucracy in Ottawa. . . . Nothing could be more fantastic than a Socialist denouncing bureaucracy. For Socialism means, of course, complete bureaucracy. . . if the government is going to run everything it must set up a huge and proliferating bureaucracy to do the job, as has been done in all socialised countries.

. . . Neither the C.C.F. nor any other school which wants the government in everything has any right to denounce the present government for getting into everything. . . let us not imagine we can have Socialism, or anything like it, without a bureaucracy which will make the present wartime bureaucracy seem small, inconsequential and tender-minded."

## So They Say

A Jingo is a man who despises all countries except his own. An Internationalist despises his own.



## NORMAN BEDE RYDGE AND THE BEVERIDGE PLAN

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

Sir,—You will recall that one of the main points in that portion of Norman Bede Rydge's leading article quoted last week was that we had to give a man a job "with decent rates of pay." Where is the sense in talking of giving men decent rates of pay when it is impossible to do it under the financial arrangements which Mr. Rydge defends? Does he not recall that we could not implement the minimum of £5/16/- per week per family recommended by the Piddington Commission because it was said that "industry could not afford it"?

That was not because of industry's inability to produce goods, but because of industry's inability to make the necessary FINANCIAL arrangements. There has been no change in that regard, and there never can be until the flaw in the financial system is removed. The only insuperable obstacle facing the business-man, under the present set-up, is the financial obstacle, and every claim submitted by workers for "decent rates of pay" has been rejected for the same alleged reason—namely, "industry cannot afford it financially," not because of any difficulty in producing goods.

We knew all about producing goods in 1929, but by 1931 we realised that it did NOT give security to the people. We also found that production does NOT depend on labour. It depends on energy and only to a very limited extent on human energy. At the commencement of the war our productive capacity (with millions of idle people) was sufficient to provide every family with a standard of comfort equal to an income of more than £10 per week, and our capacity in this direction has been materially increased by war activities. Notwithstanding this, the Beveridge Plan proposes to guarantee the absurd standard of £2 per week, and even that by making deductions from those getting less than sufficient to make ends meet!

And why is it that all these "experts" have the "insurance" complex? The only explanation appears to be that they understand neither the fraudulent nature of the present financial system nor the real purpose of money. Insurance simply means being so tied to the present financial system that some of the money tickets we should be using to-day, to enjoy the plentiful production available to-day, are "set aside for use on some future occasion." So long as we continue to approach the subject on the basis of financial insurance, so long will we continue to tinker with the question in an atmosphere of mental mesmerism. The difficulty is not in finding jobs and producing goods, but in getting the goods distributed after they are produced. Men adhering to existing financial principles are therefore not competent to advise in this regard, for the simple but

### RED TAPE

It was in March, 1926, Lord Milne, then Chief of the Imperial General Staff, needed a pair of dividers. His personal assistant wrote to the Quartermaster-General, Department 9, War Office. A memorandum was immediately circulated to every department in the War Office by some authority known by the initials DADEOS: "We propose to convey approval to the department to issue a pair of dividers. . . . Have you any remarks from a financial point of view?" There were many replies, including one from the QMGF (b) to QMS (a): "No financial objection. Will you let us have this memorandum again when the dividers have been issued?"

The stage was now set for action. Someone known as DADEOPS wrote to someone else known as ADOSP: "Will you please arrange issue of dividers, drawing, shifting leg, double jointed, 2 to Military Adviser to Chief of the Imperial General Staff Room, 27 War Office. Issue will be permanent."

After the lapse of 14 days the dividers arrived, and, with them, a request that a written report on their condition should be sent every six months. Thereupon Lord Milne sent the dividers back, and went out to buy a pair for himself at a cost of only 1/6

(From "Passed to You, Please," just published in London, in which J. P. W. Mallalieu animadverts upon the methods of the British Civil Service.)

### MONEY CREATION

Summer H. Slichter, Professor of Business Economics at Harvard, says in his "Modern Economic Society":

"When banks grant credit by creating or adding to deposits subject to cheque . . . new dollars are created. It is true that the new dollars are not stamped out of gold. They are credit dollars, and they are created by the stroke of the pen rather than by dies and the stamping machines, but their purchasing power is not less than that of the dollars coined at the Government mint. In other words, the principal way in which dollars are created in modern economic society is by borrowing. This means that the number of dollars in existence at any particular time depends upon the willingness and ability of banks to lend.

adequate reason that the application of these principles prevents the very thing they profess to be anxious to achieve.

And how can a man moving in the circle in which Norman Bede Rydge moves know the line along which "the people" expect the post-war reconstruction to be carried out? He does not know. The people do not expect it to be carried out along the line of the pre-war depression, when they could not get things or do things because there was no money. They do not expect it to be carried out along the line of present war-time finance, which keeps them short of money, places them further into irredeemable debt, and imposes taxation which would be outrageous. A job for every man with decent rates of pay would NOT provide "the chief essen-

tials of the greatest Social Security Scheme of all time." That would merely increase the goods without putting the people into the position to buy all the goods. We would then be forced to join in the fight for "markets" in other parts of the world to get finance, with the inevitable tariff manipulation and another and worse war within a couple of decades.

Unless there is a distribution of money in the form of national credit (as distinct from national debt) to supplement wages, there can be no post-war security, for the reason that industry will continue to generate costs faster than it distributes money to liquidate the costs. The importance of this increase as the use of machinery causes a smaller and smaller amount of money to be distributed as wages. Until this aspect is attended to, all efforts to ensure security must prove futile. That is why Norman Bede Rydge's contribution to the discussion is useless, and also why the Beveridge Plan is an insult to the intelligence of men who have made a disinterested study of finance and its controllers. The "Plan" is nothing more than an attempt to place more firmly on an unformed community a fraudulent system which is already responsible for the great bulk of the sufferings endured by mankind.

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN,  
189 Hotham St., East Melbourne. 28th February, 1943

## THE COMING FEDERAL ELECTIONS

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

A recent report from Canberra states that Mr. Fadden, Leader of the Federal Opposition, has accused the Curtin Government of concentrating on a vote-catching policy, instead of concentrating on a 100 per cent war effort. While agreeing, with some modifications—for example, no Government can pursue a 100 per cent, war effort under the present debt-system of finance—with Mr. Fadden's criticism, I would say that, were he in Curtin's position, he would be doing exactly the same thing.

Every Member of Parliament, no matter what his political label may be, knows that, in the last analysis, the electors have the final say. That is why, whenever an election is in the offing, the party in office endeavours to throw some "sop" to a large section of the people. This brings me to the crux of this article: What is likely to happen at the Federal elections this year, and what influence can the social credit movements in this country have on the result? I believe that most thinking people now realise that the Party system is undemocratic, that members of the Parties are controlled by the Party "juntas," and that the Party "juntas" all conform to the one policy; the policy laid down by the representatives of the private trading banks. I need only point out that Copland & Co. have advised every Federal Government in Australia since Sir Otto Niemeyer visited this country. That the social credit movements in this country have, assisted by events, played a vital part in discrediting Party Dictatorship in this country is a fact which is causing some concern. The idea of the representatives of the electors being controlled solely and directly by the electors is growing rapidly. The Party bosses are concerned. Mr. Menzies has attacked the opponents of the Party System. Mr. Ralph Gibson, prominent Melbourne Communist, in a scurrilous booklet which classifies me in the same category as Hitler, attacks my views on democratic government, as outlined in my book, "The Money Power Versus Democracy." Mr. Gibson also believes in the party system. I have no doubt that the Communists are hopeful of an increase in votes for Communist candidates, or Labor Party candidates with socialist ideas, at the next Federal elections. As a result of emotions created by the Russians' fight against the Germans, plus the fact that, with few exceptions, articles and book reviews now appearing in the big finance-controlled Australian newspapers are creating a wonderful atmosphere for the local Communists to work in, many people are being influenced by socialist theories. But, strangely enough, these same people are protesting, along with other citizens, against the results of the socialism now being introduced by Curtin and Co. That we can expect no relief from our internal problems by the growth of socialist thought

and practice in Australia, is evidenced by the fact that the Communists and sympathisers are in favour of the present Government's financial policy; also the policy of bureaucratic centralisation.

Recent moves by country interests, particularly by the two sections of the Country Party in Victoria, indicate that some of the much-abused "capitalists" are realising the growing threat of State Socialism. Unfortunately, they can only visualise the forming of another Party to defeat this, little realising that that Party will be controlled like all Parties. The U.A.P., which is supposed to represent the business man has always pursued a policy calculated to drive all business men into the clutches of the big finance-controlled monopolies. The real rulers of this country, the financiers, who create credit out of nothing, are planning to introduce centralised dictatorship; whether by State Socialism or by Big Monopoly Business of the chain-store variety does not concern these plotters.

The task of social crediters is to show the people that they all have one main enemy. First, we must expose that enemy completely; secondly, we must reveal his tactics. Action should be instituted immediately to see that all Members of Parliament state clearly where they stand in respect to certain vital issues. All prospective candidates should be asked similar questions. These candidates' answers should then be given the widest possible publicity, in order that any man in favour of centralisation, bureaucracy and further debt and taxation can be excluded, if possible, from Parliament.

But, as I have stressed time and time again, our work is with the electors. If we start now, we can, no doubt, play a vital part in excluding from office any candidate who won't accept orders from electors. Let us make sure that the orders are given. As Mr. Fadden admits, Members are concerned about votes.

### Matrimonial

Advertisement in the Ogden (Utah) "Standard-Examiner":

Owner of 1940 Ford would like to correspond with widow who owns two tyres. Object, matrimony. Send photograph of tyres.

## THE TRUTH ABOUT CONSCRIPTION

The No-Conscription Campaign (Room 4 Savoy Theatre Buildings, Russell St., Melbourne) has issued a four-page pamphlet which, in our opinion, should be read by YOUR friends, workmates, etc. (Copies may be obtained by sending a 2/4d. stamp to the foregoing address.) We congratulate the author, Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., on its clearness and comprehensiveness—although we would qualify one or two of his statements (e.g., on trade unions) without detracting from his case against conscription. As the title ("Against Conscription—Forty Questions Answered") indicates, the presentation is in the form of questions and answers. It was written before the passing of Curtin's "Militia Bill." This week we reprint the first half of it:—

1 Q.: Is there not Compulsory Military Service now in Australia and the Territories?

A.: Yes, by Part IV. of the Defence Act.

2 Q.: How long has that been the law?

A.: Since 1903, when the first Defence Act was passed.

3 Q.: Does the Defence Act forbid compulsory service outside Australia and the Territories?

A.: Yes, by Section 49 of the Defence Act.

4 Q.: Has it ever before been proposed that men should be compelled to serve outside Australia and the Territories?

A.: Yes, by the Barton Government in 1901 and by Mr. Hughes in 1916 and 1917.

5 Q.: What happened to the proposal in 1901?

A.: It was so strongly opposed by members of all parties that the Government dropped it.

6 Q.: What happened to the proposals of Mr. Hughes?

A.: They were put to the people and rejected.

7 Q.: You are referring to the two Referendums on Conscription?

A.: Yes, on 28th October 1916, Conscription was defeated by 72,746 votes, and on 20th December, 1917, the "No" majority was 166,588.

8 Q.: What was the difference between Mr. Hughes' proposal and what Mr. Curtin wants?

A.: Mr. Hughes asked power to compel Australians to fight anywhere, while Mr. Curtin wishes to be able to send men to fight anywhere the Government chooses in the South-west Pacific Area.

9 Q.: What is the South-west Pacific Area?

A.: No official definition has been published.

10 Q.: How does Mr. Curtin propose to get what he wants?

A.: By an alteration of the Defence Act.

11 Q.: Can he not do it by regulation?

A.: No. Section 13A of the National Security Act forbids any regulation imposing any form of compulsory service beyond the limits of Australia and its Territories.

12 Q.: Will the alteration require the consent of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament?

A.: Yes.

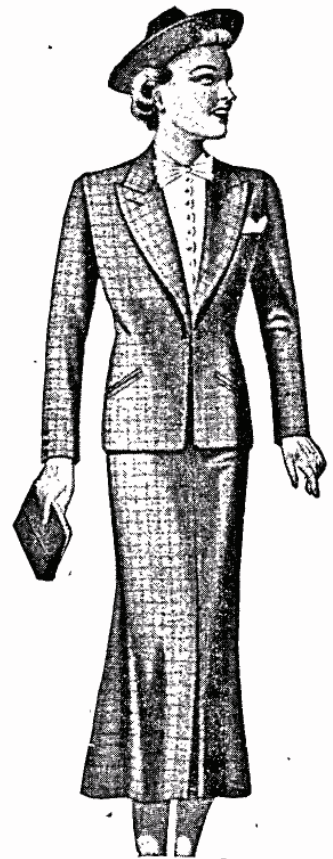
13 Q.: But are not nearly all Members of that Parliament pledged to oppose compulsory service outside Australia and its Territories?

A.: Yes, all the Labour men and nearly all the non-Labour men.

14 Q.: Mr. Curtin is a member of the Labour Party. Has not the Labour Party always been against compulsory service overseas?

A.: Yes. When, in 1901, the Barton Government tried to make it law, the Labour Party opposed it and helped to force the Government to drop the proposal. At both Referendums the Labour Party fought conscription. It expelled the conscriptionist Labour men and still refuses to readmit them. From 1918 to January, 1943, the Labour Party was pledged to oppose overseas conscription, and from 1919 to June 1940, it was pledged against compulsory home service also. It has also been pledged to make conscription

(Continued on page 4)



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## THE TRUTH ABOUT CONSCRIPTION

(Continued from page 3)

unconstitutional so that not even Parliament itself could enact it.

15 Q.: But I understand that the Labour Party has always opposed military compulsion—even for home defence?

A.: That is wrong. From 1903 to 1919 the Labour Party supported compulsory military service at home in time of war, and from 1908 to 1919 it supported compulsory military training in time of peace. In the Labour platform during the last War there was a list of things the Party had done. It was headed "Planks already law, the principles of which we are pledged to maintain." One of these planks was "Citizen Defence Force with compulsory military training."

16 Q.: Does not Mr. Curtin say that, at the June Conference in 1940 the Labour Party accepted the principle of military compulsion for overseas service?

A.: So it appears, but that is wrong. The Conference accepted compulsory service during the war, but only for Australia and the Territories, and, after the June Conference, Mr. Curtin and his party opposed compulsory service overseas both in Parliament and at the General Elections.

17 Q.: I have heard it said that, when the people voted against Mr. Hughes in 1916 and 1917, they opposed conscription only because they were against the war. What do you say to that?

A.: No. Most of the Australian people then believed that Prussianism was the greatest danger. In 1916 and 1917 the word "Fascism" was not known. What we call "Fascism" now was then called "Prussianism."

18 Q.: The overseas soldiers had a vote on Conscription. How did they vote?

A.: It appears that, in 1916 as well as in 1917, the men actually fighting voted against Conscription. Dr. C. E. W. Bean, official historian and himself a conscriptionist, thinks so. (The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918, Volume III., page 892.) At page 442 of Volume XI. of the same work you will find an extract from a report by Mr. Donald Mackinnon, Director-General of Recruiting, referring to the 1917 vote. He said: "It is realised that, as the commissioned officer class and probably the non-commissioned officer class may be assumed to have voted almost unanimously in favour of conscription, a large majority of the rank and file must have turned it down."

19 Q.: Ought not Russia's activity in this war force Labour to change its attitude to conscription?

A.: No; Russia is not fighting in the Pacific Ocean or anywhere near it. On April 13, 1941, Russia made a Pact of neutrality with Japan. For at least five years each nation is to remain neutral throughout any war in which the other is engaged. Japan is a neutral in the war between Russia and the European Fascist powers. Russia is a neutral in the war between the Asiatic Fascist power and Australia. Both nations have agreed to maintain friendly relations, and to respect each other's territory. Japan is not to interfere in Mongolia; Russia is not to interfere in Manchoukuo. (See The A.B.C. of the Pacific—a Penguin Special—by Dorothy Woolman, at p. 162.)

20 Q.: But you agree that, although she is not fighting Japan, Russia's successful defence has helped us?

A.: Of course I do. But Russia is fighting for herself on her own soil to resist the invader. She rightly refused to fight until she herself was attacked. She did not send men to Spain to fight the Fascist forces of Italy and Germany. She did not invade Germany to protect the German Communists from Hitler. She never attacked Germany; she was attacked by Germany.

21 Q.: But, leaving Russia out of it, why should not we have conscription like the other Dominions of the British Commonwealth?

A.: Britain and New Zealand certainly have conscription. But that is all. Eire, of course, has no conscription. But Northern Ireland also has no conscription; South Africa has no conscription, nor has Canada.

22 Q.: What are you saying about Canada?

A.: Canada has no conscription for ser-

vice out of Canada, and is quite likely to remain anti-conscriptionist. The Canadian National Resources Mobilisation Act contained Section 3, which forbade compulsory service outside Canada. The Canadian Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) refused to ask Parliament to repeal Section 3 until the people, voting in a referendum, had approved. In April-May, 1942, a Referendum was taken and a majority approved of the repeal. And Section 3 has been repealed. But the Minister for National War Service said: "There was no mandate for the imposition of conscription for service overseas at present, either as a result of the vote or of the repeal of Section 3. When Section 3 had been repealed the Government would be perfectly free, subject always to its responsibility to Parliament, to take such action as it might deem necessary. In pursuance of its freedom to act, the Government had decided that it was not in the best interests of the war effort that conscription for overseas service should be imposed at present." (Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire (1942), page 532.)

23 Q.: Is not Canada vitally interested in the Pacific?

A. Yes. She has a coast line of 600 miles with well-sheltered harbours everywhere. (See "Encyclopaedia Britannica"—article on Canada.) Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is about as near to Yokohama as San Francisco is.

(To be continued.)

## Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes

Frank Devlin, tailor, directs attention of readers to his advt. in this issue featuring ladies tailor-made costumes. New materials are now available, also latest styles for autumn and winter. Easter orders should be placed without delay. Personal attention is given every order and all garments are man-tailored. Note address: 2nd Floor, ELIZABETH HOUSE, 340 Little Collins St., City. "It's Smart to Wear a Tailor-Made."—Advt.

## THE JEWS IN ENGLAND

By NORMAN F. WEBB, in the "Social Creditor," England.

**Historical continuity is a fact. The tendency, as Douglas has pointed out, to regard history as episodic is fatal to its proper appreciation. Yet in considering the matter contained in the earlier chapters of Mr. Cecil Roth's book, "The History of the Jews in England" (Clarendon Press), one is struck by the fact that they treat an event in human history of so complete and final and self-contained a nature as to appear almost to belie the truth of the above statement.**

This isolated event is the association of medieval Jewry with the English nation over a period of almost exactly two hundred and twenty-four years. It was an event which contained practically no element of gradualness either in its beginning or in its tragic ending. For the Jews did actually come over first (i.e., in considerable numbers) in the train of William the Conqueror, in 1066, and all that—apparently as part of his equipment of occupation, getting down to their job with a businesslike dispatch that reminds one of the German economic experts in Occupied France and the other overrun countries of the Continent. And they did actually depart, bag and baggage, in the late Autumn of 1290

I say there has never been anything like it since, nor ever before—unless it was the Expulsion from the Garden suffered by our common ancestors. It is indeed a "high-spot," not only in English, but in universal history, and there can seldom or never have been an enactment that displayed more genuine corporate decision and national unity. That it has always been passed over in the official histories with such typical and almost exasperating British modesty, and all the educational emphasis placed on the last successful and humiliating military invasion which these islands suffered, seems extraordinary.

Its remote impulse was, no doubt, something that lay buried deep in the Anglo-Saxon consciousness. For its immediate cause we need look no further than habitual Jewish behaviour. For if one thing emerges more clearly than another from Mr. Roth's concise and well-documented survey, it is that the Jew—pre-Christian, mediaeval, or present-day—has not altered superficially or fundamentally one iota. Apparently his reflex actions to his environment know no modification, either to time or circumstances. And it is an observable fact that they show an almost terrifying insensitivity to external realities.

The result of this is that wherever the Jew chances to arrive—on the back, as it were, of an invading William, or propelled from behind by a Gentile pogrom—the moment he is allowed breathing-space, he proceeds with complete concentration to "be himself." The Jews are realists—of a kind. They go straight (too straight) for their objective. This they did in twelfth and thirteenth century England, not realising, as one must suppose, that probably for the first time in their history they, were among equal realists—of another kind. At least that is how it seems to me.

Following on the Norman Conquest, and ignoring the fact that they had crossed a strip of sea and left the Continent of Europe behind, they pursued their racial policy with relentless integrity, as they have always done, and as they are still doing eight hundred years later, quite regardless of circumstances, or of consequences, either to themselves or to anyone else. In the course of little more than two hundred years, however, the subversive results of that policy, in a comparatively small and simple community, had be-

## BRITISH AND U.S. ARMIES ARE USING "OCCUPATIONAL MONEY"

**Some new developments on the money front are reported from Africa, where an Allied invasion army is occupying a great tract of new territory. British soldiers there are being paid in paper money, printed specially for them on the spot. The money is being used and is apparently doing everything that paper money ever did anywhere. The natives realise that, paper though the money might be, it holds on its face the honesty and wealth of Britain. The Africans have FAITH in that money.**

A curious feature of this innovation is that, so far, not a single anti-social creditor has raised his voice in denunciation of it; no cries of 'printing-press money' rend the air.

Yet those same critics, when attacking the programmes of social creditors, denounce demands for controlled credit creation by a Parliamentary authority with cries of "printing-press money" and "inflation."

A currency entirely different to any used in Britain or elsewhere is being issued to British troops and being spent by them.

It will be interesting to hear the critics' explanations of this innovation; and particularly their defence of private money in their interpretation of the move.

The Americans in North Africa are also using printing-press money, just as the British are using it.

Military officials said the occupational money, the amount of which was not disclosed, is being used to meet the A.E.F.'s occupational needs, to facilitate military accounting, to stabilise the local currency in the occupied zones and to prevent the Axis Powers from using the areas as 'dumping grounds' for money stolen from conquered countries.

It was also announced that the money was "backed by the credit of the United States."

There is one point that deserves bringing out in connection with this: it is that, actually, most of the people of the United Nations are also using Occupational Money. The enemy has long been in possession, and he issues the credit which motivates the movement of currency on which we all depend for our very lives.

He is an age-old enemy and he is found in practically every country on earth where men have learned to use their hands and forgotten to use their heads. Only in the

lands of the savages is he not found. Savages have no bookkeeping systems, so the enemy cannot operate his bookkeeping army of occupation among them.

By means of his Occupational Money, this enemy keeps us in slavish conditions, cramps our initiative and our responsibility, and, in general, Hitlerises humanity just as the National Socialist armies Hitlerise their conquered neighbours.

This enemy must be fought and subdued and wiped from the face of the earth. There is no place for him in any form of civilisation. He makes and breaks governments, orders the destiny of nations, murders by proxy through the vehicles of starvation and want, sabotages the gifts of a Good God, and personifies the devil himself.

You know him.

Vote him out—and all those who do his bidding.

—"To-day and To-morrow," Canada.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

That the Government fears that thousands of persons dispossessed of property under National Security Regulations will now make compensation claims on the basis of ruling market values, thus "threatening economic controls with collapse." There is no argument in favour of unjust compensation, and there is no natural shortage of money to warrant it.

**POLISH PROBLEM:** Another instance of confusing the Russian people with Communists is found in the press reports of Polish Premier-General Sikorsky's statement that "Russia was carrying on political warfare and organising Communistic cells in Poland; a secret radio in Poland is continually appealing for a Polish uprising, stating that I have ordered it." He added that "the Polish Government has protested against foreign elements intervening in the internal affairs of Poland." It should be remembered that Communists comprise barely 3 per cent. of the Russian population. It is to be hoped that this small minority does not endanger international good-will.

**SMOKE SCREEN:** Further to his recent denouncement of Communist activities in Australia, Mr. Mullens, M.L.A., referred to the Eureka Youth Movement's "guerilla band" and the warlike nature of their proposed demonstration to be held at Williamstown "under the guise of a fitness campaign." Mr. Mullens described this subterfuge as an extension of the Communists' arms-for-the-people plot for the purpose of forcibly sovietising Australia. It is time the people of Australia realised that the local Communists always advocated the overthrow of our democratic way of life by organising a civil upheaval, especially through the Unions. Does the leopard change its spots?

—O. B. H.

## NEW PAMPHLET

**What is Democracy? What is Totalitarianism? What is Communism? What is Socialism? What is National Socialism? What is Fascism? What is the choice before us?**

All these questions are answered, briefly and clearly, but in a fundamental way, in the excellent pamphlet, "DEMOCRACY AND THE ISMS," the substance of which appeared in the "New Times" of November 6. Copies are now available from The United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I. Price: One shilling per dozen (postage 1/4d.).

Every democrat should get at least a dozen copies, and circulate them as widely as possible. ORDER NOW.

to one of the three or four cultural peaks on the chart of human civilisation—the road to Tudor England, and Will Shakespeare, and Bacon, and Milton, and Uncle Tom Cobley and all—

There was no social or financial collapse. Luckily for Edward, England possessed no "National" Press to threaten inflation, or whatever was the popular bogey of the epoch. Instead, there was an almost immediate surge forward along the road to political responsibility. "It is not without significance," says Mr. Roth, naively cryptical, "... that the Model Parliament assembled and the English Constitution received its shape, four years after the expulsion or the Jews."

For almost four centuries the name of England disappeared from Jewish history. The Chronicles never refer to it, except occasionally as a synonym for cruelty and oppression. "A reputation undeserved," as Mr. Roth himself points out.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullinton-road, Hartwell, for The New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melb.

## BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.)

"Federal Union Exposed": A book you MUST have. By Barclay-Smith, Price, 1/.

"Banks and Facts": How to Finance the War for an All-in War Effort. By Bruce H. Brown. Price, 6d. each.

"Money": What it is and how the Money System Works. By S. F. Allen. Price, 1/.

"Story of the Commonwealth Bank": The Story of the People's Bank and How it Could and Should be Used. By D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S. Price, 1/ each.

"Victory Without Debt": Showing that Victory can be Won Without Creating a Huge Burden of Debt to be Paid Off After the War. By Barclay-Smith. Price 1/ each.