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EVERY FRIDAY

THE NEW TIMES

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Now, when our
land is 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).

A Trio of Traitors to the People

"Shoot Them or Sack Them"?

(A letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.)

Sir,—Last week I wrote briefly about some really hot news, which included reference to the remarks of Arthur Calwell in the House of Representatives regarding the need for shooting or sacking some of the University "economists" who have been "selected" for key positions in our war organisation.

Statements and allegations can be made in Parliament which it were unsafe to make outside, but it should be permissible for me, as a responsible Australian citizen, to say that my mouthpiece in the Commonwealth Parliament hit the nail right on the head when he said that some of them should be shot or sacked. That is exactly how it is.

Before commenting on some of the men concerned I should offer an apology to Professor Bridgen. In my last letter I said he had played a sorry part before the Tasmanian Parliamentary Monetary Inquiry. That was an error. It was one of his successors at the Hobart University, Professor Hytten (later "economic adviser" to the Bank of New South Wales), who appeared as a witness before that Committee and showed up so badly.

RING-LEADERS

Space does not permit me to include in this letter reference to all the professional economists on governmental payrolls, but I do want to say that I look upon the three most prominent of them as traitors to the people of Australia, and that for this crime I claim they should be punished—not promoted. The three are Professor Douglas Berry Copland, Professor Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin, and Professor Richard Charles Mills. Instead of being punished for their crime, however, the whole three of them have been "selected" for the highest positions in the land, and to-day are filling the role of the Nation's chief "advisers." To me their advice is treason, and the Government does not accept it with my approval as an elector.

PROFESSOR COPLAND

Professor Copland, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., Litt.D., was chairman of the Committee of Experts who recommended the infamous Premiers' Plan. At a public meeting in Melbourne I

asked him to explain why he had advised the Government to impose financial poverty and physical misery upon the people in 1931 instead of calling upon the Board of the Commonwealth Bank to do what Sir Denison Miller had done in 1920 to prevent depression then. He refused to answer. In 1920 Montagu Norman, of the Bank of England, had actually decreed a depression and the Australian Trading Banks had set the machinery in motion to give effect to it. Sir Denison Miller stopped them. At another public meeting, when questioned along similar lines, this "Professor" said he had been called upon to devise a plan for "balancing the Budget," not for giving the people access to what they could produce. However he may try to save his own conscience in this respect, the fact will always remain that at a time of actual and potential abundance he helped to have imposed on the people of Australia wholly unnecessary conditions of poverty, destitution, and death. For this, apparently, he got a couple of tours round the world, his name on the "Honours" List, and some highly remunerative governmental positions.

PROFESSOR GIBLIN

Professor Giblin, M.A., is the man who wrote those ridiculous letters to "Dear John" for publication in Sir Keith Murdoch's papers telling the people that there must be further cuts in wages and that as "intelligent" men and women, they must accept degradation of their living conditions. There

was a shortage of money, he said, and this of course necessitated a tightening of their belts. There was no shortage of goods, but the goods had to be reduced to agree with the money! On the basis of his bedtime story, known as "The Law of Supply and Demand," he told us that as the national income had fallen we had necessarily to eat less, even though good food was plentiful. He made no attempt whatever to explain why people SHOULD have a smaller national income when there was material plenty, or WHO was responsible for the "fall" in our national income. He was faithful to the people's enemies, and assured working men and women that a cut in their "income" was far more beneficial than making use of our resources or productive ability. But never a word about the slick gentlemen in the background who manipulated the so-called "national income" to fit in with their diabolical policy of controlling governments through finance. Although many people do not yet realise it, that is just what the "Budget" is for, and Professor Giblin was a great help to his co-partner in crime, for he helped to obtain acceptance of the fraudulent scheme to "balance the Budget" within the reduced financial limits set by the slick gentlemen controlling financial policy. For this, apparently, he was made a

Director of the Commonwealth Bank to help in preventing the people's bank from again being used to save them from the criminality of the depression-fakers.

PROFESSOR MILLS

Professor Mills, O.B.E., LL.M., D.Sc. Econ., took a leading part in the same conspiracy. He was a yes-man for Sir Otto Niemeyer. Indeed, he went further and publicly committed himself to the absurdity of arguing against facts. Many of us believe it was because of this that he was "selected" for a seat on the Monetary and Banking Commission, and to him is attributed the drafting of the section of its Report attempting to make out that there is not a chronic shortage of money in the hands of the people at large. For this, apparently, he was "selected" to be Chairman of the Disabilities Commission, a body dealing with the "budgetary" position of the States and seeking to maintain the swindling system under which so-called "sovereign" governments are entirely subservient, through their "budgets," to the financial conditions imposed by private interests.

"UNIVERSITY CRACK-POTS"

These men are actually being paid to maintain a system which keeps the people in bondage and hinders our war

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

The "New York Tribune" quotes Roosevelt as warning against loose talk, and infers that Curtin is not blameless. It should be quite obvious that as far as John Citizen is concerned, such warnings are unnecessary because he knows nothing; therefore, he cannot be blamed for leakages. Under these circumstances, only those in positions of trust can be held responsible—as an example, some of Murdoch's "Herald" articles need close attention.

MORE DEBT.—The national debt on March 31 reached the staggering total of £1,583,178,206 comprising £667,716,584 Commonwealth and £915,475,408 for the States. Of this total, £986,475,408 has been raised in Australia, £554,763,314 in London, and £41,939,484 in America. The above total debt includes Treasury Bills to the value of £79,470,160. These figures tell a sad story for the people of Australia, who have to toil and sweat to pay interest to those who own the debt—about half of all taxation goes to these vultures as interest; which could be avoided by any honest Government providing its own new money as required through the people's Commonwealth Bank.

TRADE WITH U.S.—Japan's attack is severing Britain's trade with Australia and N.Z., and improving that of America. In this connection the "Herald" of May 5 reports an interesting development of mineral deposits in N.Z. to meet American needs. It is a queer business indeed, since these deposits have always existed; yet only now are they permitted to be developed. We may yet be permitted to produce petrol—some day.

INDIAN POLICY.—The "New York Times" says that "recent American visitors to India believe the Congress Party's stand is based on the belief that it would be easier to absorb the Japanese by non-violence than it would be to absorb the British." Actually, the remarks of Indian leader Nehru applied to both British and American

bankers' plans—there is no evidence of Indian ill-will against the common people of U.S.A. and Britain.

"SOUND FINANCE."—The league trading under this title obtains free publicity from the press (especially the Melb. "Herald") for the purpose of putting over the bankers' boloney. At present they are flat out on "cock the poor" tax proposals and compulsory

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NAME THE NEW LOAN AFTER AMERICANS?

Now, don't get all excited and suggest Al Capone or Bugs Moran; this is serious business. The Melbourne "Herald" of May 22, in a moment of unparalleled genius, made the suggestion, and on May 25, after the finance editor had gone into a huddle with the after-mentioned executive, I suppose, he burst forth:

"There is still time to give the new war loan a distinctive name. Supporting the 'Herald's' suggestion to this effect (May 22), an executive of one of Australia's largest broking firms said to-day that a name should be chosen at once. He urged that it be called after our American visitors, with a name such as MacArthur Loan, Flying Fortress Loan, or Abraham Lincoln Loan."

Yes, Abe, they would stop at nothing; methinks I can remember a quotation from you berating the money power.

I never seem to be one of the public quoted by the press; these guys who are executives of Australia's largest

broking firms seem to get all the breaks. But I have an idea or two. Let's divide the loan into seven parts of £5,000,000. Call one part the "Bindger Sodgers Loan" after that heart-throb from Hollywood, it's sure to get all the boys in; then the next part the "Sling Baby Loan"; I am sure the thought of his hoarse voice would wrench a pound or two from the savings of shop girls. Then there's "Sluager Blewis," and—oh, I've forgotten the name of that one—horse. Then "Al Capone" for cynics. The children are sure to have a few pennies in their moneyboxes, so a "Barby Shempole Loan" might bring

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Highlights From Alberta's Budget

No new or higher taxes.
No income tax. No corporation tax.
Old Age Pensions raised \$5 a month. Cost, \$600,000.
School grants increased by \$140,000.
University Grant increased by \$50,000.
Cost-of-living bonus to civil service totals \$225,000.
\$1,000,000 to Victory Loan.
\$97,000 more for main roads.
\$80,000 for nurses' home at Keith.
\$246,000 more for public health.
Vote for completion of Oliver Mental Institute dormitory.
Will continue negotiations re refunding of public debt.
Estimated revenue, \$21,268,723.
Estimated over-all surplus, \$229,573.—"To-day and To-morrow" (Canada).

PREMIER ABERHART SPEAKS

DELIVERS ROUSING ADDRESS IN ANSWERING THE OPPOSITION IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from last issue.)

Following are highlights from the address given by Premier Aberhart during the Throne Speech debate in the Alberta Legislature. Premier Aberhart divided his address into three main parts. In the course of the second part he said:

2. THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THIS PROGRESS

My second important feature comes to us in the form of a question, a question that must arise in the mind of every thinking person, and which should persist until it gets an answer.

Here it is: "Why is it that Alberta has so suddenly and effectually secured this outstanding and quite unique place in Canada? What is the underlying cause of this unique progress?"

We know that every effect has a cause. What, then, is the cause which underlies Alberta's phenomenal progress under the present Social Credit Government?

In answer to that question, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it does not explain the matter merely to say that the present regime is a sincere, honest, careful one, that is giving us good government. Sincerity, honesty and carefulness, while being good (and we appreciate the compliment) are not sufficient to produce such startling results on that account alone, unless the true principles of progress and the fundamentals of the good and welfare of all the people are recognised and made to function.

IMPORTANT POINT

I want to press this point. Let me illustrate: Suppose we recognise that prosperity is dependent upon a sufficient amount of money or purchasing power being in circulation in the hands of the consumers, with which to buy or distribute the available goods and services of any country. It will at once be evident that if the amount of purchasing power is reduced in some way or other, there will be, consequently, a surplus of goods which cannot be distributed and the whole economy will be thrown out of gear.

Now, here is a province from which there is being drawn off millions of dollars every year to pay interest charges, insurance premiums, and to buy manufactured goods shipped in from the East, or, say, to invest in foreign securities. These conditions prevail in this supposed case.

INADEQUATE VIRTUES

Suppose the people elect a number of good, honest, sincere men (with as few bond-dealers as possible), but they know nothing of the principles of economics. What do you think will be the result? Will there be any immediate change in the prosperity of the people? Of course not, as long as the cause remains—as long as the purchasing power continues to be drained out of the province. Right!

Now, on the other hand, suppose there were elected men and women who know something about the basic principles of modern economics, and who are brave, honest, and sincere in their endeavour. These men proceed at once to increase the purchasing power in the hands of consumers by:

INCREASED PURCHASING-POWER

1. Expanding the industries, thereby creating gainful employment and reducing the overflow of purchasing power to the East.

2. They reduce the need of sending money out of the province, by:

- Insuring the people's buildings.
- Distributing a bonus to them.
- Curbing the mortgage com-

panies from stripping the people of everything they have, even their living.

(d) Decreasing the cost of machine parts, and in hundreds of other ways too numerous to mention.

Would that not at once create a trend to prosperity and progress? Of course it would; I think that everyone can comprehend the truth of what I am saying.

PEOPLE PLEASED

That is exactly what has happened under the Social Credit Government, and that explains the fact that Alberta has made greater strides during the last five years than the other provinces. I am confident that the enlightened people of this province recognise this very clearly, and will not soon be persuaded to listen to the petty personalities and carping criticism of the Old Line die-hards, either separately or unitedly, whose Governments are operating with much less efficiency in our neighbouring province; nor will they pay heed to the Independents on the opposite side of this House who have publicly acknowledged again and again that the principles of modern economics are away beyond their comprehension. It's too bad, is it not? . . .

PRIME MINISTER'S WORDS

I cannot keep from wondering, time and again, if the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Canada has forgotten what he declared so earnestly in his election in 1935. Listen: "Once a nation parts with the control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nation's laws. Usury once in control will wreck any nation. Until the control of the issue of currency and credit is restored to the Government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile."

What has happened? Here we go on fighting for democracy and liberty, led by this same Prime Minister, while at the same time usury holds sway and the control of the issue of currency and credit has not yet been restored to the Government. What confusion it all is! Is all talk of democracy idle and futile at the present time? Why does the Prime Minister not include this matter in his plebiscite as well as conscription? Both are equally as important. If he is to be absolved of his statement on conscription, why does he not ask the same about democracy and the control of currency and credit?

BUSINESS-MEN, EVEN HOUSEWIVES

Before this last war broke out, business men were asking this question daily: "Why is the market glutted with goods that cannot be sold, while at the same time people are in desperate need of these same goods?"

On every side to-day they are beginning to understand the answer to that question. I am not referring now to the Members of the Opposition. They still think that the glut of goods on the market here is due to the loss of our foreign markets, and they, therefore, favour the sabotage of all surpluses and the fixing of quotas on food-stuffs, even though people may go hungry and little children cry for food.

Even the housewives of our land are becoming pertinently inquisitive.

They want to know, "Why is it becoming increasingly difficult to balance their budgets, and buy bread, butter and milk for the children?"

Gradually it is becoming clear to everyone but our friends on the other side of this House that this problem is created by a shortage of purchasing power greatly accentuated by unemployment.

THE DEBT POSITION

Taxpayers who have homes are looking with concern and distress at the conditions which are looming up in the future. They are wondering, "Where this mad age of borrowing is going to end and how they are going to live and still pay their taxes in the face of this steadily-rising public debt, the end of which is nowhere in sight?" . . .

Previous to the last war, 1914, the national debt of Canada was 544 million dollars. Just before the beginning of the present war, 1939, the national debt had increased to over 4 billion dollars. That is, in 25 years, the debt increased 7½ times, or 750 per cent. The present war is four times as costly as the last war. If our public debt increased 7½ times during the last war and the depression that followed, we may conservatively estimate that the Federal debt will increase at least 20 times, or 80 billion dollars, during the present war and the depression that will follow. This, at 2.17 per cent., would require 4 million dollars a day to pay interest charges on the same. . . .

They are demanding an answer to this question: "What is being done to free Canadian citizens from poverty and insecurity after this war is over, especially in a country whose wealth is as great as Canada's is, and which is capable of supporting many times its present population?"

Gradually they are becoming aware that satisfactory results cannot be

expected under the present system, no matter what the old die-hard politicians tell them.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROSPECTS

I have always had a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the young people of our land. There can be no great nation without a virile, well-trained, rising generation. When I think of hundreds of thousands of young people tramping the streets in the post-war period, unable to find work, and thereby deprived of the right of self-expression, what can we expect will be the result?

Before this war broke out, we could not find work for thousands of them. They were told that there was no money with which to do it. When war broke out, however, and the fear of Nazism threatened our liberty and our very existence, there was plenty of money, not only to pay them wages, but to place in the hands of these young men instruments of destruction costing thousands of dollars apiece. We know that that was the proper thing to do.

What are we going to do after the war is over, and these brave lads come back? They cannot be expected to come back to the same conditions as before the war. But unless we change the money system, how will there be any improvement? It will be the same old vicious circle again.

PROSPERITY PHILOSOPHY

Mr. Speaker, on this side of the House we have a philosophy which we believe will remedy these conditions, and we are not ashamed to tell it to anyone who realises the great need of a change.

We have a faith in a set of principles of economics which have yielded sufficient results in the past to encourage us and to prove that they will make this province a great place in which to live, and which will

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A CONSUMER'S CONFESSION

I didn't mean any harm. It is hard for a mere male to go straight under such a crooked system: besides, the depression taught me not to hunger after what wasn't a strict necessity. And, after all, one has to keep one's underpants up, one way or another. I can't think what made me throw away that second-hand "P.K."!

It all happened like this. I had spent my lunch-hours for over a week searching for some elastic, when, after having almost given up hope, I found myself carried by a wave of women on the warpath, in a once-friendly departmental store. In a flash I was jammed against the corner of a haberdashery counter with a grim-death grip on my little case which threatened to part from me. I realised at once that the Marquis of Queensberry rules weren't applicable; the law of self-preservation was the only way out—that is, if I was destined to reach an entrance intact. But I hadn't yet found that tin of "Nugget," and — oosh! A twelve-stone amazon, using her "port" as a battering-ram and her elbows like the blades of a snow-plough, had reached the counter. It groaned. So did I. I could scarcely breathe, but I followed her eagle-eyes and there, under our very noses, was the elusive elastic!

It wasn't the right width for me, but there wasn't much left on the card, and the hungry pack which now surged forward threatened the safety of everything within shoppers' sight. But I wasn't altogether inexperienced; the day before I had made a successful sortie around the groceries and secured a pound of sugar, determined that, if my luck held each day for the rest of the week, the new preserving-pot would be christened, and the fruit saved from the fate which faced it. One

box of matches from the barber's, two from the grocer, and (blessed memory!) three boxes from the place that couldn't produce any "Kiwi"! Yes, I was experienced now. I'd ask for six yards, and if I only got three . . . I realised what was happening. The women were forming a queue and the place where I was jammed was the end of it! I resigned myself to my wait. It wouldn't be so long, and besides—those underpants of mine. . . . "Yes please?" The girl behind the counter was addressing ME! She must have started at the wrong end! I took the plunge: "Er—I'll have s—, s—" "One yard only, per customer!" The girl's face stretched like the elastic, the scissors chopped, missed, chopped again. "Ninepence please." "Thanks" (gratefully).

I caught hold of one end of the unwrapped offender, and, in the mirror opposite I caught one glimpse of the angry faces in the queue. The other end of the elastic caught between the elbow of the lady mine-sweeper beside me and the counter, and, as it flipped back, I all but lost it in the stampede to fill my place. I felt like a schoolboy stealing the makings for a catapult. A few more ninepenny nips and the quota would be gone. . . . But I was gone before that!

All this happened somewhere in Melbourne—I daren't say where, the "enemy listens"! Anyway, I didn't mean any harm.

—"Scissors."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

A Dialogue Broadcast from 7HO Hobart, at 6.30 p.m., on Sunday, May 17, by The Electoral Campaign Speakers.

B.—Last Sunday night, when you spoke about the almost miraculous production of power-driven machinery, you frightened some people.

J.—How were they frightened?

B.—Just run over the machines you described, and then consider what some people must think about them. First, there was the knitting machine controlled by one operator, which did the work of 10,000 women. Then there was the cigarette-making machine controlled by three operators which did the work of 700 pairs of hands. The machine run by one girl, which could turn out 60,000 razor blades in one day; there was the razor blade that could last a lifetime; also a motor-car which could run a lifetime without overhaul. These are the facts you gave; don't you think they are terrorising?

J.—Terrorising? Why terrorising? It doesn't terrorise me. I would like to have a car that ran a lifetime without going into a garage for repairs—it would suit me down to the ground. I welcome it with open arms.

WHY TOIL USELESSLY?

B.—Well, what about all the motor-car salesmen and all the garages and repair shops—what are they going to do if you make cars so perfect that they require no repairs?

J.—What's that got to do with me? I didn't come on this earth to make useless toil for other people. My job as an engineer is to do away with useless toil. If I come into your house with my boots covered in mud and say to you: "Look, my dear, I am a public benefactor—I have made work for you, lots of work; I do hope you like it," what would you say?

B.—I leave that to your imagination. But is your analogy a fair one?

J.—Yes, I think so; examine it for yourself. You object to my walking into your house with muddy boots. I suggest that you ought to be pleased

because I make work for you. You object. Why?

B.—I object because I have plenty to do without you or anybody else providing me with useless toil, and I prefer to spend my time in my garden, rather than scrubbing floors.

J.—Don't you think the motor mechanic in the garage would prefer growing roses in his garden, rather than sticking his head under a greasy motor-car, replacing faulty parts in cheap motor-cars?

B.—Undoubtedly he would; but he may have no other way of obtaining an income. Admittedly his work may be unnecessary, but that is not going to worry him very much, as long as he receives his pay at the end of the week.

LIKE TRAPPED ANIMALS

J.—That is where you make a very great mistake. Too many men have the feeling that their work is futile, useless and unnecessary; they are bored to tears. They are clock-watchers; they feel like trapped animals, and see no way of getting out of the trap. They cannot escape as their fathers escaped to other countries, or into the backblocks to cut down the giant timber and grow things. There is "too much" cotton, wheat, rubber, tea, sugar in the world to-day. We produce so much of everything that the majority of the people on this earth have to fight eight hours a day for 50 years to get some food and clothes to bring up a half-starved family.

B.—Because we have plenty we starve!

J.—In a world of abundance no one feels secure or safe!

B.—Each day millions pray to God to give them their daily bread—and there it is lying all round them.

J.—But they are not allowed to touch it unless the banks issue the necessary tickets. Many have com-

plained about the lack of enthusiasm and fighting zeal in the democratic countries. I have given you the reasons—the chief reasons. Men like to think they live in a reasonable world where hard work brings a reasonable reward. But they now believe no such place exists. My generation has been bluffed and fooled and betrayed; they have been left without any foundations, and they see none in the future, and they can impart no enthusiasm to their children—how could they? Do you see how serious the position is?

B.—I do. I don't think it could be more serious. It is certainly very distressing.

J.—Men and women must see something in front of them; they must see some sense in what they are doing each day; they must feel that they are playing some useful part in the community. How many of us feel like that? The tragedy is that the more intelligent a man is the more hopeless he feels the position to be. The rot is starting at the top and working down.

CHALLENGE OF MACHINES

B.—Unfortunately, one has to admit all that; but the trouble is that if all the inventions we have available to-day are released, then large armies of people are going to lose their jobs.

J.—You mean their incomes.

B.—All right, we argued about that before. We'll say they lose their jobs, and therefore their incomes.

J.—Well, let us put it this way: No person is allowed to have any of the goods turned out by power-machinery unless he can get a job, let us say, tending the machine. Is that fair, or reasonable, or workable? What about the case where a complete factory is run by only one or two men? What happens then? Must we all starve while we watch one man working?

B.—There is plenty of other work to do—building houses, new schools, hospitals, for example; there is plenty of work there.

J.—We all know that; plans have been available for all these things since grandfather was at school. But we require money to do these things—at least, if you order the necessary materials and labour for these buildings, you are likely to be asked questions about payment of bills. The facts are that, although we have the men and the materials and the machinery and the power to construct buildings of all kinds, the money is only made available to us either by rates and taxes or by bank loans.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

B.—What is your objection to paying taxes?

J.—My objection is very strong. My salary is ridiculously small and I strongly object to it being whittled away by paying more rates and taxes. If there were no other way out I might grin and bear it; but surely it is absurd to come and tell me that there are men standing idle, there are heaps of food being wasted, and yet we can't give this surplus food to these idle men unless I give them some of MY food and clothes. That's what the taxing maniacs tell us; that's what the so-called Socialists ask us to believe. Such people haven't got the most elementary knowledge of the real facts of this modern world; they belong to the early nineteenth century; they belong to an age of poverty; they have what we call the "Poverty Complex."

B.—You suggest, then, that when the Government forces you to pay taxes, it is merely taking some of the food and clothes from you to give to somebody else?

J.—That's what we are asked to believe.

B.—And you suggest that there is no need, at least in peace-time, to tax you—that is, to take food and clothes from you when food is rotting in heaps and machines are standing idle.

J.—That's the position.

B.—And because, by propaganda, people are made to believe that no schools or cheap houses for the people can be built unless we are heavily taxed, the people themselves are opposing all improvement.

J.—Naturally. They don't want to be made richer by being made poorer.

B.—They are prepared to sacrifice the next generation in order to maintain their present standard of living?

J.—Not at all. They prefer to keep what little money they have in their own home instead of frittering it away on thousands of incompetent Government officials, and they are doing the best thing possible under the circumstances.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

B.—Well, let's see where we have arrived. You suggest that the actual production of more and more goods of any desired kind is no real physical obstacle to-day—that we have solved the problem of production.

J.—We undoubtedly have the power to satisfy the physical needs of the world to-day on a scale vastly greater than can be contemplated by many. The great problem is not one of production, but one of distribution.

B.—How to get the goods of the world into the hands of those who need them.

J.—People are not permitted to have any goods at all unless they can obtain money to pay for them.

B.—And most people cannot get hold of enough money, even although they work 8 hours a day for 50 years.

J.—So people say there is no demand for the goods.

B.—When they mean there is no financial backing for the demand.

J.—The demand is there, all right; but the money is not there, or the money that is issued by the banks is not sufficient to cover the prices charged for the goods.

BACK TO SCARCITY?

B.—And so we have staggered along for the last twenty-five years—saying dismally there is no money for proper food for the children; no money for decent houses; no money for decent schools; no money for the Army or Navy; no money for—

J.—War?

B.—Plenty of money for war after it is started, and all the world has been dragged in, and millions of lives have been lost. Do you believe that this war is being used as a smoke-screen for an attempt to produce real poverty and scarcity?

J.—Why do you ask that?

B.—Because the slogan, "Poverty amidst Plenty" has gone right round the world. Once people really believed it, then it would be good-bye to the great financial monopolies.

J.—And so you think that there is an attempt to produce real poverty by destruction of the food supplies, etc.?

B.—It seems like it. Reduce us to chaos and we will accept any kind of change.

J.—Even National Socialism?

B.—That seems to be the Big Idea. But there has to be some big change.

J.—I hope so, in case not.

B.—What kind of change would you like to see?

WHAT KIND OF CHANGE?

J.—I would like to see a country where young children were permitted to have plenty of good, wholesome food, so that at least their bodies would be healthy. I would like to see their parents with sufficient money to buy that food—which they have not at present. I would like to see the Commonwealth Bank finance the building of houses for the people at rentals at least half of those prevailing at present.

B.—Could that be done?

J.—Of course it can. I would like to see a stop put to speculation in land and money. Land and money are different to everything else; they

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PREMIER ABERHART SPEAKS

(Continued on page 2.)

ultimately bring prosperity and contentment to all our people. . . .

A BROKEN PROMISE

When I hear the honourable members opposite expressing their delight over the fact that some of our legislation has been disallowed or declared ultra vires, I feel like calling their attention to the promise of the Right Honourable Mackenzie King, in his campaign of 1935. Another gem! Listen to this:

"If Social Credit ever gets a chance to prove itself, it will be in Alberta. Mr. Aberhart has the whole province in his hands, and if a Liberal Government is returned to power at Ottawa, he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plans." That sounds good, doesn't it?

The Liberal Government was returned to Ottawa, but less than two years after the statement was made, our first "Credit Regulation Act" was disallowed by Mr. King's Government in Ottawa, and shortly after our second "Credit Regulation Act" was refused.

LAW MOULDED BY MONEY POWER

Mr. Speaker, this Government is charged with the sacred duty of safeguarding the property and civil rights of the people.

If in the discharge of that duty and in obedience to the almost unanimous mandate of the people we enact legislation which is intended to protect them from the grasping clutches of the soul-less financial institutions, while giving equitable consideration to their claims as creditors; and if,

subsequently, that legislation is declared ultra vires by the Courts, that is no reflection on this Assembly, nor is it necessarily any reflection on the Courts. It is simply a revelation of the state of the law, which would appear to have been moulded gradually in the centuries that have passed to protect the financial interests and to place their claims ahead of the will and rights of citizenship. . . .

Personally, I feel confident, if our democratic rights are ever to be recognised, that we shall win out in this struggle, even if the words, "disallowance" and "ultra vires," are thrown in the limbo of forgotten lore.

WHAT CHESTERTON SAID

The other day I came across a poem written by G. K. Chesterton, that describes the situation very well. He wrote:

"They have given us into the hands
Of the new, unhappy lords,
Lords, without anger nor honour,
Who dare not carry their swords,
They fight by shuffling papers;
They have bright, dead, alien eyes;
They look at our labour and laughter
As a tired man looks at flies.
And the load of their loveless pity
Is worse than the ancient wrongs;
Their doors are shut in the evening,
And they know no songs."

I would rather fight in a good cause and be happy, even if I fail at times, than to grasp after those things that are miserable in life and seem to win by power or strength. . . .

That is my second masthead.

(To be continued.)

The New Times

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

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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942.

No. 21.

INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Have you ever noticed the violent contrast between the spacious marble temples of the financial institutions in our cities, the lesser temples of their branches in country towns, Houses of Parliament, Town Halls and other so-called "public" buildings—and, on the other hand, the kind of structure the average individual calls "home"?

The foregoing list of institutional premises is far from complete, but the observant reader will fill in the gaps—and notice, among other things, that, with few exceptions, they have these characteristics in common: compared with the individual's dwelling they are big, solid, dignified and impressive; they are far more spacious in proportion to the number of inmates; they are constructed of finer, more satisfying and more enduring materials; they are much more liberally provided with modern conveniences; they are more comfortably furnished; they occupy the most pleasant or valuable sites—and so on, almost ad infinitum.

Surely, if there is to be any discrimination or limitation in regard to buildings, the position should be reversed. The existing contrast is one effect of a mental disease which is, unfortunately, widespread. This is a delusion that human institutions are more important than human beings. Of course, an institution is simply an instrument for getting something done—like a bicycle. Imagine a young man shutting his fiancée in an old shed while tenderly fitting a circlet of diamonds on the handlebars of his bicycle!

Think it over.

RUSSIA AND ORTHODOX FINANCE

(To The Editor.)

Sir,—Mr. Vroland's attempted replies (his own admission) to my six questions in the "New Times" of May 8, reveal just how little he knows about finance—Soviet or otherwise. Further, they indicate that loose thinking which pro-socialists have been noted for. Let me give an example: In the "New Times" of May 8, Mr. Vroland wrote: "Where Mr. Butler is, I think, fundamentally wrong, is that he sees only two possible financial systems: his own, as yet untried, and 'orthodox finance.'" I was astounded to read this, so I asked Mr. Vroland to explain "my" financial system. He claimed knowledge of it, because he said that it is "as yet untried." Now, in order to camouflage the obvious fact that he knows very little about my views on finance, he weakly replies that "the task seems somewhat irrelevant." This is quite a change from "fundamentally wrong," Mr. Vroland!

Mr. Vroland is quite right when he says that a Government may find taxation necessary to transfer goods and industrial plant used for civilian uses to war uses, after an otherwise maxi-

imum effort has been attained. If Mr. Vroland were conversant with my views, he would know that I have always admitted this. But I cannot believe that such a state of affairs exists in Russia. If it does, 170 million Russians should need no assistance from Britain or elsewhere to fight 100 million Germans and Austrians, who had been fighting for nearly two years before Russia was forced into the war.

Does Mr. Vroland expect readers of this journal to believe that loans in Russia differ from loans in this country? If Russia is only using taxation to transfer civilian production to the war effort, what was taxation used for before the war? And why have any loans at all? Why waste time and energy on such a futile task? The Government could use taxation more efficiently to achieve the transfer.

Mr. Vroland, who would have us believe that he knows something about Russia's financial system, can't even tell us anything about taxation and national debt figures. But that doesn't prevent Mr. Vroland from suggesting that Russia's debt is rather small. Brilliant, really brilliant, Mr. Vroland!

My question about the local Communists (who have, like good revolutionaries, studied the text books issued from Russia) supporting the present loan racket in this country is completely ignored.

In conclusion, let me come back to Mr. Vroland's question in the "New Times" of May 8:

"That Russia desires gold, not for internal finance, but because it will buy goods from other countries." No matter for what reason Russia wanted gold—for internal or external finance—the fact that she demanded it indicates that her financial policy—internal or external—is governed by the gold standard. And "Wall Street" governs the gold standard!

—Yours, etc., Eric D. Butler, Melbourne.

IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

WARSHIP WEEKS

Mr. A. Edwards asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that the appeal for £125 m. in the London Warship Weeks will, if successful, increase the charges on the Exchequer by much more than £1 m. per annum; and will he consider bringing these demonstrations to an end?

Sir K. Wood: It is in the national interest that an adequate proportion of the money borrowed for the war should be raised by medium or long-term loans, and to these, of course, a higher rate of interest is appropriate than that of short-term borrowing. I very much hope, therefore, that Greater London will not only reach, but will exceed, its Warship Week target.

Mr. Edwards: Is it not a fact that the whole of this money was in the banks at the beginning of the week and that it will still be in the banks at the end of the week, and that all that happens is waste of time, a bookkeeping arrangement, causing colossal expenditure, and a certain waste of man-power?

Sir Kingsley Wood: No, Sir.

NEWSPAPERS OWNERSHIP

Sir R. Glynn asked the Minister for Information whether any steps are being taken to ensure that the ownership and consequently the policy of newspapers, does not pass into hands unfriendly to this country; whether he will, in consultation with the Home Secretary, consider the introduction of regulations to necessitate the bi-annual publication of the share-ownership of all registered newspapers and similar enactments to those in force in the United States of America?

Mr. Thurle: It has not been judged necessary up to the present to take any steps for the purpose indicated in the first part of the question as regards the second part, my right hon. Friend is not clear what purpose would be served by such action, which would require legislation, but he would be glad to consider with other Ministers concerned any arguments my hon. Friend may care to send him.

GOLD EXPORTS

Mr. A. Edwards asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to what countries are we exporting gold; and to how many countries debts are at present being paid by gold exchange?

Sir K. Wood: It would not be in the public interest for me to make any statement on this matter.

COMPULSORY LENDING

Major Lyons asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in addition to the present system of compulsory credits by taxation, he will consider, during the present emergency, the introduction of a process of compulsory lending to the State for war purposes?

Sir K. Wood: No, Sir.

WAR PRODUCTION

Mr. Higgs (Birmingham West): . . . At the present moment we are suffering from the absence of competition. Competition is the backbone of industry. That being so, the Government have had to resort to artificial means for replacing the competition which does not exist, and one of the principal ones has been the costing system. The Government have indeed gone to the other extreme by over-emphasising it, and, in my opinion, too much costing is being done. There is costing by the firm, costing by Government accountants, and then a third costing by technical accountants. Simplification of these costings is very necessary. The cost-plus-profit system has practically disappeared in practice, but it is in the minds of the workers in the majority of factories that the managements are paid on cost-plus-profit. That is incorrect, and I hope that an effort will be made to inform the workers throughout the country that cost-plus-profit is not generally applied to-day. As much publicity should be given to that as has been given to the fact that contracts were placed on cost-plus-profit. Another difficulty arises, however, and that is costing during the process of manufacture. Contracts

are placed without a price, and then the price is fixed during the process of manufacture. The result is that a higher price is often obtained than is necessary, and high prices do not contribute to efficiency. This is a very important point from the managerial point of view. A low price will encourage efficiency, a high price will not, and it is efficiency in production which is absolutely necessary to-day in order to obtain maximum output. . . .

Mr. Woodburn (Clackmannan and Stirling, Eastern): . . . I want to refer to another fallacy, namely, that there is something good in having people working for the sake of working. There are some people who seem to think it is better to have a person working 48 hours a week on an inefficient machine that produces half the quantity which the same person could produce working 24 hours on an efficient machine. The important question is, what achieves the maximum production? If the greatest quantity can be produced by utilising to the maximum the most efficient machinery, it is better to have out-of-date tools idle than to use them merely for the sake of keeping people at work. . . .

I want to make one reference to another factor which is not yet a handicap on Production, but which is causing great dissatisfaction and may become a very important handicap to Production; it is the question of deductions from Income Tax, which are now having their full effect. I have in my hand a pay-slip of a worker in an engineering works. Suggestions are frequently made in speeches in the House that engineers are drawing about £20 a week. Similar charges were made in the last war, and it may be true that here and there such things do take place. . . . It is a curious paradox that the most highly skilled men get the least wages in the engineering industry.

This is a case of a worker in marine engineering. If my arithmetic is right, his total wages for the week amount to £4/4/4. But all he takes home at the end of the week is £2/8/2, because his Income Tax deductions amount to £1/15/6, and certain other deductions have also been made. Theoretically it may be said that workers pay a heavy contribution by way of Income Tax to meet the cost of the war, but I say that men are being encouraged to put their backs into industry, and, if this Income Tax problem is not hindering industry, then it is a great tribute to their patriotism. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Colonel Clifton Brown): I am afraid that we are getting on to a very dangerous topic. This question involves legislation, which is out of Order on an Adjournment Debate.

Mr. Woodburn: I bow to your Ruling, but I hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take the hint.

Mr. George Griffiths (Hemsworth): Is it not a fact that this question will hinder Production? It cuts a man on the raw. This matter has to be put across the Table, so that the Government may know about it.

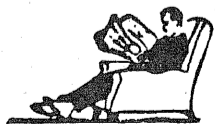
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Rules of the House have to be obeyed. This is a matter which comes under the Finance Bill, and is not a matter for an Adjournment Debate.

Mr. Woodburn: May I point out, without suggesting any remedy, that this matter will have a deterrent effect on Production, even if it is not hindering Production? . . .

I am not a believer in committees being executive instruments. Committees can decide policy, but men must be made personally responsible to carry out that policy. Committees can suggest certain things and lay down proceedings, but the Government will obtain far more effective action if they tell a man he is responsible for it. There ought to be that personal responsibility from top to bottom, which would put an end to passing the buck which takes place in industry. . . .

Sir Granville Gibson (Pudsey and
(Continued on page 5.)

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P.E.P. TURNS TO THE GERMAN MODEL

The continuity of policy, together with a strategy constantly modified to meet events, which characterises the vast and enveloping tyranny which we are fighting, and betrays the human intelligence behind it, is well-illustrated by the evolution of the various world-orders which have been suggested for the post-war world. Their multiplicity is part of their deadliness: the least unattractive is a slow, instead of a quick, poison.

Among the plans unfolded for our delectation have been a European Federation, an Anglo-American Federation, a Federation of the British Empire with America and other "friendly" States, the incorporation of Britain into the United States, a Union of the 26 nations, a Balkan, a Danubian, a central European, and a Scandinavian Federation, as well as the Russian Federation implied in the increasing pressure to communise anything and everything. The extra-territorial governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia have already bound their peoples to a federation; the Belgian Prime Minister is in favour of it, the "B."B.C. "Brains" trust assures its listeners that it must be; and a section of the Canadian press tells its readers that they are fifth columnists if they don't want it.

Now among the diversities in size, shape, colour and stringency of these plans, the feature common to them all cannot be disguised; it is centralisation, the further removal from the individual of his capacity to determine his own policy—i.e., his freedom.

The scheme known as Federal Union, with its pronounced emphasis on political federation, which was first off the mark after the outbreak of war, is probably, with one exception, the crudest. In spite of wonderful publicity and its appeal to the "intellectual," one of its most important effects, although not the most obvious, seems to be to stimulate consideration of all the facts except the fact that the theory ignored them. From the point of view of the individual Briton, union with America, or anyone else, would mean an enormous loss of freedom.

Emphasis, while still underlining the political aspect, then shifted to the Anglo-American union, stressing the likeness in culture, language and interests of English-speaking nations. But authorities, both in Britain and America, made it as plain as the means at their disposal allowed that the British Empire and the United States of America were built up on opposing principles: the devolution of authority and policy determination to the dominions on the one hand; the insist-

In Britain's Parliament

(Continued from page 4.)

Otley): . . . I am firmly of the opinion that the great majority of employers and employees in the country are pulling their weight. What we want to do is to get hold of the small percentage who are not pulling their weight. That is the job of the Minister of Production, who has a very difficult task in front of him. . . . I often hear in the House statements about people receiving £5, £6, £7 or £8 a week. I do not mind what they get if they produce the goods. These people have only their labour to sell, and no one can blame them if they sell it in the best market. In my opinion, the reason many of these high wages are paid where the work is not satisfactory is solely bad organisation and bad management.

. . . There are no political considerations in this country which should enter into the minds of the Ministers of Supply and Production. Nothing matters except maximum production.

Mr. G. Griffiths: On both sides.

Sir G. Gibson: Yes, on both sides. One of my friends is the head of one of the best firms in the North of England, which employs from 2000 to 3000 people. It is recognised as one of the finest firms in the country. He told me, "God help my firm if it had to come under entire Government control."

—Hansard for March 24.

ence on homogeneity and centralised rule on the other.

The next propositions, of which the Atlantic Charter may be regarded as an example in action, transferred the emphasis from the political to the economic aspect: with the control of the control of people by their food and other supplies, in which case political formations would lose their authority and importance.

The latest contribution to Utopia is that of Political and Economic Planning* which in December issued its own version of the Plan, showing further interesting modifications. P.E.P. advocates a linkage with Europe, using the traditional British way of association while withholding all the sanctions that make it possible: policing, economic control, cultural control, armaments, and so on. It is, in fact, such a complete travesty of the British idea that it approximates very closely to the Nazi idea for Europe with the British in place of the Germans. Starting off with the assumption that "With, or without, or against Britain, Europe is moving irrevocably towards unity," the most important facts observable in practice are dismissed in a couple of sentences by the way: "Time and again, in the absence of decisive leadership, the bad old habits of sovereignty, neutrality or national animosity have triumphed in face of the most urgent crises. Failing Great Power leadership those habits will continue to triumph. . . ."

After commenting that all problems of politics are at bottom problems of power, the memorandum continues:

"Power now rests on industrial potential; on the ability to control or ensure the supply of vast quantities of raw materials from sources scattered throughout the world; on a high order of technical and administrative skill; and last but not least on the ability to command the continued and active allegiance of the increasingly individualised and politically conscious masses. These qualifications only a bare handful of the greatest Powers can command. It follows that the world is moving irrevocably towards a new international power system. . . ."

"In such conditions allegiance can only be won in the long run by an attitude of give and take, by a political theory based on respect for the rights and interests of individuals and groups, by a belief in power as a means to an end—namely, the general welfare, and not as an end in itself. To the totalitarian systems, with their contempt for all rights and their worship of power as an end in itself, these attitudes and beliefs must always remain alien."

Power, like everything else is of no value to anyone unless it is used. "Power in itself" is no more than a delusive phrase used of the ambitions of those who pursue power in order to impose their will on the majority of others. If by "the general welfare" P.E.P. means the welfare that is considered appropriate to the individual by the few who plan for the many, then their ambitions come into exactly the same category. It is "power in itself" for P.E.P. or those whom it fancies as planners, in lieu of the Nazi regime, which itself, it will be remembered, was almost as much noted for its social welfare work as for its lack of liberty.

With such similarity in principles, it is perhaps natural that "Planning" applauds Hitler's Germany for doing the things against which we are fighting: "To Hitler, indeed, Europe will owe, as it owed to Napoleon, a number of achievements of permanent value. Above all, he has succeeded in re-

* "Britain and Europe" in "Planning," December 9, 1941.

creating the basis of European unity, although on lines very different from his aims. Much of what he has done in building up economic and administrative unity in Europe, and in breaking down barriers, it will be neither desirable nor possible to undo. The issue is no longer whether Europe should remain united, but in what form and by what leadership." (These words in black type are, of course, not P.E.P.'s)

There are other remarkable likenesses between the two New Orders. P.E.P. proposes the development of a European community, as opposed to the diverse national cultures which recently composed it; so does Germany. P.E.P.'s would be policed by the Allies, chiefly by the British and Americans; Germany's by Germans. P.E.P. wants control of raw materials; Germany has and still wants a good deal more than she had. Germany centralised in Berlin control of the potential war industries of the Rhineland and the Ruhr with parts of Belgium and Luxembourg: P.E.P. thanks Germany kindly and proposes to hand this control, as it is, to international regional commissions. Germany is trying to Germanise all the cultural institutions and traditions of the countries she conquers: P.E.P. proposes to internationalise them, emphasising the European rather than the national trends, whatever that may mean. Germany is trying to set up a military aristocracy of Germans; P.E.P. says, "Closely linked with the rebuilding of institutions is the gradual development of individual leaders in every sphere. In the early stages British, Dominion and American personnel are bound to play a leading part; and it is one of the most urgent tasks that a start should be made with training British personnel here and now. But a start should also be made at once to place carefully picked"—by whom?—"individuals from Allied nations in this country in key administrative positions—e.g., on skeleton staffs in European Reconstruction organisations, with a view to building up a European elite."

P.E.P. goes on to suggest the formation of European commissions for food,

transport, health, and civil aviation as well as industrial reconstruction, the development of poverty areas in Europe and colonial possessions, "which in the second stage of reconstruction might develop into permanent European institutions under the general direction of whatever authority is charged with the long-term planning of the European economy. At all stages they would work in close contact with the I.L.O., the world commodity controls and any other organisations which may emerge from the co-operation of the leading world powers."

With one or two omissions this is what has already been done or what it is proposed to do in Europe. In some cases, even, the methods have already been proved inefficient. Dr. Funk (according to the "Sunday Times" of February 1) said recently that "although collective forms in the matter of economic organisation are important during war, they must be gradually abolished later to allow private enterprise free play. . . . Those who think that merchants and their function in international trade can be eliminated should realise the necessity of a new apparatus, which would, however, not carry out the distribution so well."

To all this economic control and interference, the essence of Nazism, P.E.P. appends, like a footnote, a political association "based on the experience of the British Commonwealth." In fact, it would not be at all like the British Commonwealth, for, as "Planning" says, purely political organisations would become less paramount as the economic institutions, over the policy of which the people have the slenderest control, grow more effective.

It cannot seriously be credited that an "economic and administrative unity in Europe" which so scrupulously follows Germany's methods can produce different results, and any system (even the same one) administered by "perfidious Albion" would probably be even less welcome to Europe than one administered by Germany. Certainly, whatever P.E.P. may think, the British are no more fighting for the privilege of being the bureaucrats and "betes" (Continued on page 8.)

ABERHART'S MESSAGE TO N.Z. AND AUSTRALIA

Before leaving Vancouver, B.C., in November last, the Rev. Dr. Robert Orr had an interview with Premier William Aberhart, of Alberta, who was then on vacation in Vancouver. After receiving general information about the reforms being attempted by the Alberta Government, Dr. Orr asked the Premier if he had any message for the people of New Zealand and Australia who were interested in reform movements. This was the answer and the message:

"I would like them to understand the method by which democracy must move. I read a book recently on 'Managerial Revolution,' which showed the same analysis of present conditions as we hold. It saw a New Order at hand. The method of solution, however, was entirely different from ours. It was a form of regimentation by the appointment of managers to take over the various departments in the democracies. THAT IS NO SOLUTION AND IT IS NOT DEMOCRACY.

"But nowadays democracy depends wholly on experts on account of the rapid progress that is being made. They are appointed not to rule the people but to serve them. Let me give you an illustration of what always happens in a democracy. Here is a river running between two settlements of people, one on each side of the river. They want access to each other and to trade their goods. It is not long before the people get together and they say that they must have a bridge. ALL ARE AGREED ON THAT. But immediately the questions of size, construction, and place come up there is disagreement. You know that.

"The more detail that is discussed, the greater is the disagreement. They are agreed on the general advancement, but not on the METHOD by which it is to be achieved. Here is where democracy is being defeated.

"People to-day must be content to generalise what they want; and stick together in that one respect. When they learn to do that, they will get what they want. Having done that, their next step is to elect men to bring in that general desire, and get them TO SECURE EXPERTS TO DO IT IN THE PROPER WAY.

"For example: Do you people want money reform? More and more people are discovering that it is the present money set-up that is doing the dirty work. 'Do you want a change?' we are asking the people. Then they say, 'How can we get a change? How? How? How?' That happens always.

"The 'How' is not the people's concern. It is for experts to devise. Ordinarily in such matters the people do not decide. They build houses, but how few know anything about electricity. They say, 'I want electric light and so many points; and I want to be able to press a button here and here and get light.' What do they do? They call in an electrician and ask him to carry out their desires. Then they get the light.

"That is the only way in which we will get monetary or any other reform to-day. Democracy must move generally and express its desires; and then elect men who will engage experts to give the people what they want."

[Report of Dr. Orr's Melbourne meeting, at which he delivered this message, had to be held over.—Ed.]

HOME TRUTHS ON THE RADIO

BUT NOT FROM THE NATIONAL STATIONS

It is deplorable that we have to rely solely on the enterprise and financial sacrifice of a few private citizens, who buy "time" from commercial stations, to broadcast some of the hard facts really essential to Australian democrats—seeing that the latter pay through the nose to maintain the "national" stations.

The broadcasts from 7HO Hobart, published in these columns, provide one example of vital matter never heard on the "national" stations. Hereunder we proffer another example—the main feature of the New World Reconstruction Movement's latest Sunday (10.15 p.m.) broadcast from 3AK, Melbourne:

The course of the present war, to a far greater degree than that of past wars, has been influenced by the machinations of internal enemies. We know that a few years before this war began, Hitler boasted that when the fateful hour struck, he would already have conquered his prospective victims from within. We know also—to our sorrow—that his was not a vain boast. But, it is not with internal enemies of the "fifth columnist" type that I am concerned in this address nor even—just at the

moment—with that enemy within which Abraham Lincoln denounced in his historic declaration when he said: "I have two great enemies: the Southern Armies in front of me, and the Financial Institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is my greatest foe."

How many of us I wonder, realise that we, as individuals, have three potential enemies within ourselves? As a nation, too, we are beset by those same three foes—foes of worthwhile achievement and progress. I

am referring to IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE and INERTIA. What incalculable misery and bloodshed have been caused by that socially disintegrating trinity!

There are many people, who, though they may be quite well educated—as education is commonly understood—are yet appallingly ignorant of the forces which govern and shape their environment—and even determine their destiny. These days through which we are passing must surely be a challenge—a challenge to every one of us, to re-examine, in the light of conditions existing throughout the world to-day, our entire conception of society, or Government, and our economics. We would be well-advised to learn from mistakes of the past, especially the mistakes of the past 25 years, for it is realised by all thinking people that the perils and hardships which encircle us to-day are due to the folly and blindness underlying the policies pursued by governments during and after the 1914-18 war. It is literally true that we won that war—but, lost the peace. Are the same tragic blunders and monstrous crimes—or worse—to be committed this time? No, never! you probably will exclaim. But, my friends, what are YOU doing to guard against such a calamity? For, be sure of this, you will NOT have a better order after this war unless you, YOU and YOU, play your part in bringing it into being. It is not enough to believe in the necessity for a better order, or to wish for it. You must be prepared to think and ACT for it. Do not put any faith in the idle pledges and the catch-cries we hear from time to time, and avoid believing all you read.

We, as a people, believe in democracy; we believe that, in a democracy Parliament exists to give effect to the will of the people. In other words, we might say, Parliament exists in order to enable the people to obtain, in a constitutional manner, what they want. But, in actuality, have the people, on the average, obtained from life what they want? Undoubtedly, they have not. Then why is it that the people of this supposedly democratic country are in this position? Did we want Poverty, Wars, Depressions, Inequality of Opportunity, Social Injustice, Debt, Excessive Taxation, Unemployment, Malnutrition, Economic and Work Slavery, Lack of Time for Leisure and Culture, Enslavement to Money and the Money Power, etc.?

I say, did we, the people, want these things? "NO, we did not," you answer. But we have got them. Surely then, it is clear that we have not had a real, true and just Democracy. True Democracy—for the people, by the people and of the people—like Christianity, has never been tried. We have had Churchianity instead of Christianity—just as we have had pseudo-Democracy instead of Real Democracy. Up till now, the people have been the sheep who have been exploited by the Money Power under the guise of Democracy. The Money Power has interfered with good government everywhere and the people must recognise it as their greatest foe.

If we are content to persist with methods that have failed most dismally, then we assuredly will continue to suffer the consequences of our inertia—as, indeed, we are suffering now. But remember, whatever objective we may desire to achieve, we must ourselves realise, and let our numbers demand the change we want. It is a sound principle, a democratic principle, that power should never be separated from responsibility. Now, let us be frank and honest with ourselves. Do we believe in democracy or do we not? If we do, then it is impera-

tive that we realise the hard fact that democracy cannot work unless we ALL "pull our weight."

The first principle to grasp firmly and to apply, if we really mean to play our part in bringing about a better order, is to insist on our administrators and leaders being responsible to us, the people, alone, and not to any organisation; so that, if they fail to give us (the people) what WE want, and persist in supporting policies which are detrimental to our welfare, our personal freedom, and our standards of life, we will unhesitatingly exercise the sanctions of our New World status and remove them.

The second great principle to lay hold of is this:—There must be no confusion between matters of policy and matters of administration. Or, in other words, individuals who are in agreement upon objectives must not commit the fatal error of arguing over methods for the gaining of their objectives.

You and I know WHAT we want—we desire a just and true social order, equality of opportunity with economic security for every man, woman and child. We want the power taken from money so that the brotherhood of man and the "golden rule" will be the normal reaction from a just and true economic system. We want money to serve man instead of man serving money, with better health, education, culture, freedom and goodwill among men. And we want this way of life extended to all countries, so that a commonwealth of co-operative nations can live in harmony and good fellowship, and thus lay the basis for the Kingdom of God upon Earth. To this end, the New World Movement is directed, but its achievement depends upon you. A true Democracy, let me repeat again, means, "By the people, for the people, and of the people." You must start to think and act now. Investigate the cause of our social ills. Start to examine cause and effect—read, study and think before it is too late. Start now to earn the right to live and take a part in the new world to come.

A third principle, equally as important as the two foregoing, consists of aiming for one objective at a time. If two or more big objectives are sought at the same time, there must inevitably be a dispersal of effort which almost certainly will result in failure to gain even one of them. Never forget the undeniable fact—a fact of which ample demonstration has been given in many years of party government—that it is an awakened and enlightened public opinion, and that alone, which can achieve that great, grand and noble objective of financial and economic reconstruction as a prerequisite to the other great reforms so necessary for a stable and happy life. Unless it be achieved, the end of the war will be the beginning of a new dark age. But if you and I play our part, as asked for in these broadcasts, it can and will be achieved. Then, indeed, shall the human race enter into the enjoyment of its heritage.

WANTED TO BUY

New or second-hand, the following books:—"Real Objectives of Second World War," by E. D. Butler. "World-Government Plot Exposed," by E. D. Butler. "The Truth About The Slump," by A. N. Field. "The World's Conundrum," by A. N. Field. —J. P. Murnane, Mathoura, N.S.W.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

loans. The similarity of proposals advocated by the financial gangsters and their "sound finance" mouthpieces leaves no room for doubt as to the source of inspiration, financial and otherwise.

WASTED MILK.—Mr. Mullens, M.L.A., is reported as saying that "Footscray residents were deluging him with complaints about their milk." He also pointed out that a local dairyman had to pour 400 gallons down the drain because it was unfit for human consumption. Mr. Mullens and his electors are to be congratulated for resisting the bureaucratic Board responsible for this terrible state of affairs, but they should realise that satisfaction is impossible while these socialistic Boards continue.

ITALIAN WORRIES.—A Melbourne "Sun" report says that millions of Italians have been starving because they cannot afford the prices asked. Does this mean that it is money they are short of, not food? The report says that Mussolini put Fascists in charge of prices which were then reduced to an unpayable level, whereupon the growers let the food rot because harvesting became unprofitable. That sounds very much like the record of the marketing Boards here; it also indicates that the bankers are still in command of the situation.

DAIRY PROBLEMS.—In the daily press of May 4 appears the following: "Thousands of men in rural industries were at their wits' end to know how to stave off ruin. Dairy men had either disposed of their herds or reduced them by 50 per cent." There is no major reason for this quite unnecessary situation except inefficient bungling on the part of the manpower officials. The position could hardly be worse if Hitler's agent were in direct control.

REDS' ANTICS.—The Communist Party in England (which must not be confused with the actionists on the battle front) has played its part in protecting the bankers' party-machine against independent candidates, especially the Putney candidate. From this it will be apparent that they also are opposed to free men entering Parliament. It will also be remembered that Churchill put aside his war effort and opened up the "second front" against their mutual enemy—the free men who refuse to obey any party junta.

QUEER IDEAS.—The overseas press is working overtime presenting the

views of public men (mostly economists who got us into the mess) on post-war problems. It is a curious fact that they present the cessation of war as a problem. Well, maybe it is, because the same public men will not be able to use the pre-war "no money" story as an excuse for not getting things done; henceforth the people simply will not believe the bankers' "no money" boloney.

BRITISH LABOUR.—Excluding "unemployables" British unemployed (unemployed) are said to be, for the first time in 20 years, under 1,000,000. In war-time, as in peace-time, it is, of course, a lie to say there is "no work"; because, since it was never lost, obviously it cannot be found. The question is clearly one of unemPAYment, and the sooner we differentiate between work and income, the sooner we will be on the way to a better order.

CHURCH CRISIS.—Representatives of all religious denominations, notwithstanding Christ's injunction against lending money out at interest, have pledged themselves to support the bankers' interest-bearing loans. Even though churches are under the bankers' thumb, through the loan system, that is no reason why clergymen should forsake the Nazarene for Mammon. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that churches are half empty. They will remain so until the leaders come back to the fold.

RUSSIAN FLEET.—The press of May 5 gives a graphic outline of the peril attached to British shipping getting supplies through to the Russians at Murmansk. It seems that this route is under constant aerial bombardment. It is curious that Russia's powerful fleet is apparently not made available to support Britain's heroic efforts to aid the Soviet. This is a matter which doubtless embarrasses the Friends of the Soviet Union—because it is difficult to explain.

LAND VALUES.—British investors are now reported to prefer investing in farms rather than bonds and shares. If this report is true, the position must be quite different to that existing here; because nearly all our farms are already owned and controlled by absentee city investors, in the form of banks who have insurance and pastoral companies dummifying for them. Stock-and-station companies are also in this racket. From way back behind, the guiding rein is held through loans. This spider's web will have to be broken before the primary producers can be freed.

—O. B. H.

THE BIG IDEA

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

Any serious endeavour to identify the origins of world unrest and war inevitably and invariably leads back to what is loosely called occultism—a word which in itself seems to be almost as widely misunderstood as the matters to which it is applied.

To the average individual, it is mixed up with ghosts, seances, and witches. But, as was pointed out in an admirable letter to the "Social Crediter" of December 20, 1941, this emphasis on the allegedly "supernatural" (itself, a suspect word) is neither justified by the dictionary, which defines "occult" as "that which is secret or hidden," or by the nature of the idea which it expresses, which cannot be static. "Occultism," in fact, is simply the reverse of discovery. "Demon est Deus inversus."

Now, it would appear to be fairly obvious that writing or teaching about things "kept secret or hidden," is not occultism, whatever else it is. It is either discovery (disclosure) or it is deception. It is important to bear in mind that, in all probability, we have to deal with both forms of publicity, because there is convincing evidence of two characteristics of every major political and social revolution and uprising of the past three hundred years at least. One of these features is the emergence of vague, "esoteric" theories, generally stressing the apocalyptic nature of the times, and, in effect, the necessity for a psychic or spiritual *saue qui peut*. The British Israel and Pyramid cults are instances. And, parallel with these, the paralysis of normal Government, and the assumption of its functions by persons and organisations supported by overwhelming propaganda, whose policy can be recognised as the objective of the crisis. These shadow Governments have uniformly had two features. They derive their apparent support from the towns, not the country, and they have never attacked either the Money Power or the Jews. Cromwell rose to power by the support of the City of London and its shadowy "Dutch" friends; the French Revolution was in effect the Paris Revolution with the same shadowy backing; the American Revolution began with the Boston Tea Party, and was primarily "Dutch," and the Russian Revolution was the St. Petersburg Revolution. (The evolution of the name of the old capital of Russia is far from being without significance.)

It has been pointed out, with justice, I think, that all of these revolutions tended to the advantage of Germany, or, more exactly, Prussia.

Using the word "occult" in its correct sense, it would seem clear that to say, as some of our Superior Persons contend, that occultism is all nonsense, is merely another way of

repeating the famous lampoon upon the Master of Balliol:

First come I, my name is Jowett,
There's no knowledge but I know it.
I am Master of this College,
What I don't know isn't knowledge.

There are probably more Forces which are occult than there are Forces which are known, but one which was incontestably "occult" in the truest sense, that those who understood it were determined to mislead the general public in regard to it, was the Money System. It is no longer occult, but its Masters are.

Mrs. Webster, whose valuable work is a model of painstaking investigation and documentation, lists five main divisions of secret or semi-secret activity as connected with world unrest and catastrophe:

- (1) Grand Orient Freemasonry.
- (2) Theosophy, with its innumerable ramifications.
- (3) Nationalism of an aggressive kind—Pan-Germanism. (She might have added, Pan-Americanism.)
- (4) International Finance.
- (5) Social Revolution.

—"Secret Societies," p. 351.

She then asks, "Is there indeed one power directing all subversive movements—is it one of the five here enumerated, or is it yet another power more potent and more invisible?"

"It will be noticed that . . . these subversive movements have (1) A pro-German tendency. (2) All contain a Jewish element. (3) All have a more or less decided antagonism to Christianity."

Mrs. Webster deals at great length with Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, but clearly does not consider herself technically competent to deal with No. 4. Had she done so, she would almost certainly have realised what is probably the most significant common factor of all of them—that they are themselves all subverted or perverted.

To go very rapidly through the list, Grand Orient Freemasonry almost certainly descends from the Knights Templars, originally a militant Christian Order ultimately accused of Satanism, sex perversion, and international usury, and expelled from England within twenty years of the expulsion of the Jews (1290).

Theosophy is, of course, a generic term, but is used mainly by Mrs. Webster to refer to the body of opinion of which Madame Blavatsky was the modern focus. Whatever may be said of that very remarkable

woman, it is quite certain that she abominated both the Jews and the Talmud. But Mrs. Webster is quite correct in the suggestion that the Theosophical Movement at the present day is a very different body to that contemplated by Madame Blavatsky.

The Imperialistic Nationalism of Pan-Germany and Pan-America is not in the least a natural development of cultural nationalism, but is merely political mercantilism. The violent reaction to it on the American continent is sufficient proof of its artificiality.

British Social revolution has lost all resemblance to the ideas of such men as Keir Hardie, or even George Lansbury, whose primary idea was emancipation. Instead, it has become a "racket," the spiritual home of the bureaucrat, of whom Lord Passfield (Sydney Webb) is the Prophet, the

London School of Economics, financed by Sir Ernest Cassel, the Staff College, and the Card Index, the Ark of the Covenant. Its creed is, "We came that ye might have life less abundantly."

And, one rung higher up the ladder, we find International Finance, of which the central idea is misdirection and perversion. It is of primary importance to an understanding of the underlying causes of world catastrophe to observe the parallelism between the hypnotic propaganda to represent an amorphous accounting or ticket system as "wealth" in itself, and collectivism, which relies on statistics as an indication of well-being. The revolt against "the numbering of the people" was a sound, intuitive revolt.

(To be continued. All rights reserved.)

WHITHER GOEST THOU?

Jack Goodman, shopkeeper, sat on a deck chair on the lawn at the side of his suburban home on a bright Sunday morning. He toyed his pipe between his teeth, and he was thinking hard.

What was he thinking about? He knew that if he went to a particular place in the city he could secure certain business rights. His reasoning told him that the results would be good, not only for himself, but for his customers. Such was his philosophy. When he was satisfied that his theory was sound and that its soundness could be proved by practical results, he made up his mind to adopt the policy of his philosophy—to go to the city.

On Monday morning he chose a motor bus as the best means to reach his destination quickly. He boarded a bus, paid his fare, seated himself, and took the morning newspaper from his pocket. He read the news and finally became absorbed in an inside story of the discovery of a body inside a bag. It contained the whole truth and nothing but the truth of the circumstances of a strange mystery. Jack Goodman became so interested that he forgot about his policy.

Suddenly he realised that the bus should be nearing the end of its journey. To his dismay he found himself not in the city but on its outskirts. He had been taken in the wrong direction because he had failed to tell the conductor where he wanted to go. He had to suffer the penalty as the result of his own mistake.

There is a similarity between the trying experience of Jack Goodman and the trials endured by the individuals who strive to improve the conditions in their daily lives through the agency of party politicians. The electors are consistently frustrated in their aim because they join the wrong bus—the "party" machine. They seem to join it without thinking of where they are being taken to. They pay the expenses, but allow the party "bosses" to decide where we shall go. The party "bosses" compel us to hang by the straps while they put their friends into the cosy seats. The electors never know who is responsible for the unsatisfactory results we get. For instance, they don't know the names of the Labor Members who voted for Regulation 77, and other Regulations which were passed at the party caucus meeting, nor do they know the names of the long-haired economists who planned that little bit of socialism known as the clothing chaos. These matters are kept a close secret. The aggregate power of the electors is disintegrated and broken down in the secret chamber—the caucus—before it can reach the driving gear in Parliament.

In spite of the statements appearing in the protocols of the Learned

Elders of Zion, the fact remains that we are not all cattle. We are human beings endowed with the power of reason and can act, not by instinct, but by the use of that God-given power. When we are shown a modern machine which will take us where we want to go at small cost, we usually scrap the costly old contraption to avoid further casualties, and use the new model.

The creaking old party machine has taken us into most dangerous surroundings. That is why some sensible people say: "I wouldn't touch it with a forty-foot pole." Perhaps they have not yet seen the advantages inherent in the new model, which is a pity. We have a surfeit of monetary adjusters, and a shortage of social engineers. Numbers of "mechanics" are waiting for a job.

Here is a rough sketch of the latest model which has been designed for use in Alberta: It generates, accumulates, and stores its own power. This power can be applied to the driving gear in Parliament when and where it is required. Various groups, situated in every town or suburb in the electorate, deliver power into a chamber. Each group consists of ten units—individuals. The power generated by the units is carried via a selected mouthpiece into the chamber, where the aggregate power of all the groups accumulates. This collective power is conveyed to the piston—the parliamentary representative—by a specially chosen manifold—spokesmen. The parliamentary representative fail to work the force of power behind him, automatically works as a piston upon the driving gear in Parliament. When all the cylinders—electorates—begin working, the powerful driving force so obtained results in rapid progress towards the point where the electors want to go.

The various parts of the machine can be kept free of the carbon of opportunism by proper lubrication from the wells of goodwill and mutual respect. Should the parliamentary representative fail to work satisfactorily as a piston, he can be replaced with a modern type of representative. The electors' groups generally function perfectly because the secret springs of action are released in each individual before he moves into position. He is asked if he would prefer to go to the Christian State of security and freedom for all individuals, instead of to the Pagan State of state wage-slaves. He thereupon adopts the policy of his philosophy, and does not allow his attention to be diverted to the stories in the newspapers.

(Continued on page 8.)

TO OUR READERS

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A Trio of Traitors to the People

(Continued from page 1.)

effort, and, believe it or not, they are being paid at the expense of the very people they are betraying. Because of this, there will be considerable agreement amongst the well-informed with the criticism published in the Sydney "Century" of May 15, as follows: "The University crack-pots have gone far enough. Someone must put a stop to the stupidity. . . . The events of last week showed that Mr. Dedman was taking the advice of fools; even though they were professors. In war there is no room for fools." There has been a change of Government, but no change in the official "advisers," which means we have changed the jockey, but not the horse! The same old financial system still defrauds the people.

—Yours faithfully, Bruce H. Brown.

P.E.P. Turns to the German Model

(Continued from page 5.)

noires" of Europe than they are fighting to institute a bureaucracy in this country. The man in the street believes he is fighting for freedom: not general welfare which is State charity and the moulding of a rich diversity of character to the statisticians' average, but individual welfare, where each man chooses what he wants.

What is wanted is a flexible system responsive in fact (and not in theory only) to the will and interests of the people as individuals, and serving them to their satisfaction. This is a task which organisation should be able to accomplish. Because the pressure of his nature causes man to seek diverse opportunities rather than standardised frustrations, no Plan, whether Allied or Axis, however well camouflaged with the passwords of the moment will succeed until it implements this; and when it does it will no longer be a Plan.

—E.S.E., in the "Social Creditor" (England).

WHITHER GOEST THOU?

(Continued from page 7.)

The machine in operation in Alberta is specially suited to our greatest need. Social engineers who can systematically assemble the various parts of this new machine are urgently needed in every electorate in Australia.

The question "Whither goest thou?" can then be answered, not in empty words, but in full co-operative action.

—A. J. O'C.

Name the New Loan After Americans?

(Continued from page 1.)

in a little. Am getting a little exhausted, so will leave the last to you.

I really think that Finance Editor would make a lot of money if he earnestly took up the naming of patent medicines, of sugar-coating the pill, for he says:—"Such a gesture would fire public opinion. . . . The fact that the prospectus has been issued in no way restricts the choice of a name, because the prospectus itself is nameless. It merely bears the unattractive heading: Commonwealth of Australia £35,000,000 War Loan."

They certainly play the game well, in leading us down the garden path. Yes, widows and their mites, retired clergymen and you and I are all subscribers—so the "Herald" says.

"Second Liberty Loan would be a most unfortunate choice, not only showing lack of imagination, but actually confusing, as the terms of this loan are not quite the same as the last."

Well, well, well; are the bankers getting better terms?

But this is not all! There's a premiership competition on, too:—

"In the last loan 150 towns qualified for honour pennants given by the Commonwealth Government to centres which exceeded their quotas. For the second Liberty loan, pennants will be awarded as before in five population classes, with a premiership pennant in each class. The system of award, however, will be varied to provide that towns subscribing more than £10 a head, irrespective of population, will receive pale blue pennants; between £7 and £10 green pennants, and above £5 royal blue pennants."

Your town only got a royal blue pennant, see! That's an incentive to me. Mustn't let those cads of the neighbouring village beat us!

The trouble is, we're all getting beaten, and beaten badly, by the rod of debt.

But I have another idea—let's give a skull-and-cross-bones pennant to the bank that creates the most credit!

It'll look well floating over Collins Street.

—"Bill."

THE PACIFIC WAR AND THE ENEMY WITHIN

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

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

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Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, Room 8, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

The Distribution of Wealth

(Continued on page 3.)

should be brought under the control of men responsible to the people.

B.—To be made the playthings of politicians?

J.—No, certainly not. Families should hold land in trusteeship for the community, passing from father to son, but controlled by men and women of the district, in cases where there is obvious destruction going on. I don't believe that people should hold land simply because they have money to pay for it. However, that is a question for the people of this country to decide for themselves.

B.—What about the control of money?

J.—The Government must control the policy under which it is created and destroyed. It is criminal folly to permit some international gang of crooks to decide for us whether we should have a depression or not, or to allow private speculators to decide to make money scarce or plentiful just when they please. That has got to stop first; when we have done that, we can do the rest at our leisure.

B.—There is no hurry for the rest?

J.—Not the slightest. The machinery of production can do all we ask. Let the money supply be scientifically controlled, so that people can buy the goods they produce without having to smother in debt every building that is erected on the face of this earth.

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