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# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 6. No. 46. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1940.

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

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

Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

## Debt Racket Debated in South Aust. Parliament

### Mr. Macgillivray Returns to Attack

The following is extracted from the latest Budget debate in the South Australian House of Assembly:

Mr. Macgillivray: ". . . When listening to the Treasurer's opening remarks my mind went back very vividly to my election campaign. I said on the hustings that it was the usual practice for prospective members to promise reductions in taxation and to put forward proposals to put the finances of the State in a much more favourable position. At no time, however, did I promise any reduction in taxation. On the contrary, I promised definite increases, as, to the best of my knowledge, there was no possible way to reduce the public debt. Obviously, I was then talking within the confines of the monetary system which is operating, not only in South Australia, but throughout the Commonwealth. The Treasurer's budgetary statement has in no way proved me wrong. Rather does it show everything I said to be right; that our taxes have increased and, logically, will continue to increase? The Auditor-General's report, Part II page 15, shows that the State's debt now totals £109,000,000 in round figures. In 1930 it was £93,000,000, so that the increase is £16,000,000, or an average annual increase over the ten years of £1,500,000. I do not know the feelings of the Treasurer, or of those responsible for advising the Government, but I am sure that no other business undertaking would be satisfied with such figures as he placed before us. If the Government could show that this was only a temporary financial embarrassment, we could look with some equanimity to the future, but all the records available show a deliberate getting-into-debt year after year, and I propose to quote figures to show that the whole of our taxation goes to pay one charge—the service of our loan indebtedness—and that when we have met that charge we are a further £600,000 in debt. It is the responsibility of the Government, and especially the Treasurer, to obtain a statement from the Treasury officials to show the logical end of this system. Is there any hope of our ever getting out of debt? If not, it is high time we faced up to that fact."

**Mr. Craigie:** "We are only getting further into debt."

**Mr. Macgillivray:** "I regard the present system as absolutely dishonest. I would not conduct my personal affairs in the way we are conducting the affairs of the State, and I do not think any member of the Ministry would do so."

**Mr. Craigie:** "He would not be allowed to do so, even if he wished."

**Mr. Macgillivray:** "Exactly. The laws of the land would not allow us, as individuals, to do what the Government and Parliament are doing. Apparently the only pleasure the Treasurer had was the

use of the word "record." A record is usually connected with something of which one is proud; if one breaks a record in sport he is proud of it, and the Premier used the word "record" in much this sense. He said we have broken new records in debt and inflicting taxation upon the people. If we could see any logical end to it I would not object, but it is high time the Government and the Treasurer showed us where all this will end. I propose to put forward what has during recent years become ever more widely accepted as a method of financing our public affairs without increasing the public debt. I am certain that, if we could get a free vote—that is a vote free from Party allegiance and Party promises about "sound finance"—we could start something which would be the greatest thing Australia, indeed the whole world, has ever attempted. If we could get our own State on a sound financial basis we would give a lead to the rest of the world and achieve the biggest thing which (Continued on page 5.)

### AN OPEN LETTER

Mr. J. J. Holland, M.L.A.,  
Representing in the Victorian  
Assembly the Electors of  
Flemington.

Dear Sir,—In a speech on November 6, you directed attention to what is an apparent abuse of the prerogative of the elector to apply pressure to his Parliamentary representative to get the results he wants. You regret, you said, that the electrical trade in Victoria has resorted to a "vicious practice" in circularising Parliamentarians by letter and telegram. You freely admit the rights of the public to demand representation of their views, but you reiterated that this method is "vicious indeed." We quote you: "There is no guarantee that the person who purports to have signed the letter sent to me is the person who actually signed it. We know that firms employed to send out circulars place before eight or ten girls copies of the State electoral roll and instruct them to take names from it for attachment to circulars for members of Parliament."

Seekers after real democracy echo your words yet again—"This is, indeed, a vicious practice"! May we respectfully suggest means whereby legislators can assure themselves that their orders issue from their legal employers (i.e., the citizens whose votes have signified their trust that their voices would echo by proxy through the halls of Government), and not from the mouth-

### HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

#### NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

**Neville Chamberlain is dead! "Written down" by the finance-controlled press ever since he saved the British people from almost certain conquest by his action at Munich, the target at which the Communists and their friends aimed their abuse because he refused to align himself with a treacherous Asiatic mass-murderer, Neville Chamberlain will yet be recognised as the man who gave the British peoples an invaluable breathing-space before the present war.**

Chamberlain was a product of his class; as such he was a Tory. Nevertheless, he was a loyal Britisher: he believed that he and other Britishers were striving to preserve Britain FOR THE BRITISH—not for some sort of international government sponsored by international financiers of Wall Street, New York. Personally, taking the broad view of the general situation, I rather liked Chamberlain—because of his enemies. It was the American-Jewish controlled press and satellites that so bitterly abused him. Chamberlain's enemies were among our enemies.

We should win the war in a few weeks now! Communists, Socialists, Financiers' puppets and others have been yelling for two years—ever since Munich—that "Chamber-

lain must go." The impression has been given that Chamberlain was the one man between victory and us. Well, now he has gone—no doubt prematurely—as a result of the trying times he went through. The same press that maligned him has practically ignored his death, except to mouth a few platitudes. It will be interesting to see who "must go" next. The internationalists must have someone to abuse if the World-State is not being introduced fast enough for their liking. Also, a scapegoat must be found occasionally for the tragic results of the prevailing financial policy.

\* \* \*

In spite of the "challenging speeches," things are not what they might be in the conduct of Britain's war effort. The following extracts from reports appearing in the press late last week indicate that some very serious charges have been made by responsible people: "Strong criticism of the Admiralty and its part in the loss of the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier *Glorious* at Narvik some months ago was launched in the House of Commons today by Mr. R. R. Stokes (Lab.), supported by Commander R. T. Bower (Cons.), who alleged that he had been victimised by the Admiralty because, as a Member of Parliament, he had written a critical letter on the subject. . . . Commander Bower, who said he had just returned from three months' convoy duty, said that there was 'grave disquiet' about the whole naval operation at Narvik, and alleged that because of a letter he wrote to the Admiralty he had been subjected to 'Gestapo methods'. . . . There is at the moment definite disquiet about the Board of Admiralty as a whole'. . . . It is no use Mr. Alexander saying there is no disquiet. I am not the only officer who has been made the subject of these Gestapo methods. We are not fighting Hitler in order to establish the First Lord as a little pinchbeck Himmler, with a tin-pot staff."

A further report stated that Captain Bower had left the Navy, "and was returning to the more important job of defending the people's liberties in Parliament." Apparently the real spirit of Britain still lives. The most amazing thing about this report is the fact that it was published in the daily press.

\* \* \*

The following report, which appeared in the press last week, is the sort of thing, which cheers us up, in these dark days: "**Morgan Finance** (Continued on page 6.)

This, we believe, sir, is fundamental in the principles of democracy.

Yours faithfully,

THE "NEW TIMES."

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REFEREE ?

By JOHN MITCHELL, in the "Social Creditor" (Eng.).

In an article in "The Saturday Evening Post" of August 3, James D. Mooney, President of General Motors Overseas Corporation, says: —

"During the past twenty-two years I have had a ringside seat at all the principal wars and revolutions: World War I, the Russian Revolution and experiment in Communism, several Mexican revolutions, the great civil war in Brazil in 1930, the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, in the Spanish civil war, the Sino-Japanese war, and on and on to World War II. During all these long years, every war or revolution I have observed was impelled by selfish political or economic interests, hopes and ambitions. Meantime ideological slogans were invented to fool and excite the people. The good old terms 'justice,' 'freedom' and 'liberty' were regilded on the banners, and the propaganda mills were turned on to generate the emotional background among the people to drag them along into the war or revolution.

"You can make your own general check on the truth of this statement by getting out your map of the world and marking on it the countries that have been embroiled in wars and revolutions since 1914. Then go over the map again and check any of these countries that have made any advance in the art of governing a free people, any countries that are really operating under the principles of democracy.

"Thus, preparations for war invariably tend toward the concentration of power in the hands of the central government authority — toward a dictatorship, if you want to call it that. History shows, too, that the re-delegation or decentralisation of this concentrated authority and its return to the original points of control after the emergency has passed is a very slow and difficult process.

"It would be a very serious mistake to imagine that our own country can escape the workings of this historical principle. Indeed almost every newspaper edition even now records one more advance in the process of compressing the threads of our national

life into a solid strand leading to Washington. Some of these threads will not be disentangled and freed for a long time — a generation or two, probably.

"Our friends, the English, are taking a hell of a beating (sic) and it is about time for us to help them if we expect to substantiate our sympathy in any kind of sincere way . . .

"During the past twenty-three years, beginning with our declaration of war on Germany in April, 1917, we have very often taken an aggressive position in world politics and particularly European politics. We have blown hot, and, later, we have blown cold and abandoned our position. Some of the positions we have taken, particularly in the field of international trade and finance, have had a great deal to do with causing the impoverishment of Europe, and, in turn, the present war . . .

"Some of our theatrical encouragement to England to make a last stand, while meantime we are powerless to render effective help — perhaps we don't intend, in any event, to help — reminds me of the bloodcurdling yells I have often heard at prize fights, when one of the fighters in the ring is taking what our sports-writer friends call an 'awful shellacking' (sic).

"I hear excited calls from behind me addressed to the poor lad who is almost knocked out (sic), but who meantime is battling courageously to stay on his feet. I look back over my shoulder, curious to see what this blood-thirsty fellow might look like who is crying so excitedly, 'Stand up and fight!' Nine times out of ten that fellow I see over my shoulder looks like some pale-faced cake-eater who never had on a boxing glove in his life.

"The fighters in the audience, the men who know what it is all about, meantime want the fight stopped, and always approve of a referee who has the guts to stop a fight as soon as it is evident one man or the other is really beaten and before the fight gets messy.

"It is high time to stop this fight, and save England from further misery. It is high time for

us Americans to save our friends from a further beating.

**We can't get into the ring to stop the fight, but we can challenge the referee to stop it.**

**"The referee is Washington—our Government"**

We are also told: —

"In other words, what we have to say to the political group in England is, 'If you won't talk peace now, but insist on continuing with the struggle, we will not enter the war in a military way to help you.' On the other hand, we have to say to the political group in Germany, 'If you won't talk peace now, and talk reasonably, we will arm to the teeth and make war ourselves, if need be, against you.'

"If in this way we take a strong, positive position in the direction of compelling peace, obviously we must be expected to sit in on such discussions of peace. We must be prepared to moderate the terms of peace, if necessary, in any direction that will make the peace terms provide the kind of world we thought we were fighting for in 1917 and 1918."

It is understandable that this refreshingly honest and disillusioned view of the effects of war, as well as the unexceptional statement of sentiments accompanying it, should be marred by the false impression that we are losing the Battle for Britain, because no doubt Mr. Mooney has been deluded, like other Americans, by the Jew-controlled press of his country into that belief, with the false hope in the case of newspaper controllers that it would be true.

It is not surprising that, as "The Saturday Evening Post" informs us, Mr. Mooney's views, which he had previously stated at a public meeting, were "so little quoted by the press."

We have Mr. Mooney's agreement to the fact that the policy of the U.S. Government has "had a great deal to do with causing the impoverishment of Europe, and, in turn, the present war"; and we are told that in addition to being the promoters of the present war the U.S. Government is acting as "referee," and we are also told that the American people "can challenge the referee to stop" the fight.

But there is something curiously unfinished and unreal in what Mr. Mooney says. We are not told who is in fact deciding the policy of the U.S. Government. Who engineered the policy of the Washington Government so that it became both the promoter and the referee of the European war? Who paid for the full page advertisement in American newspapers on August 19, taken by the Federal Union Movement, with the caption "If Hitler gets the British fleet can he take the United States"? and which according to "The Times," said: ". . . the British fleet still sails the seas under the Union Jack," and "until it is sunk, scuttled, or surrendered we are as safe as if Blitzkriegs had never been heard of — the advertisers propose first to "help to prevent the conquest of England by sending the destroyers, aeroplanes, and torpedo boats which she needs desperately, and which we will not need as long as Britain survives." Secondly, the advertisers call for "union now." Union, they explain, "is the thing that Winston Churchill offered the French after the fall of Paris . . . a thing which the French Cabinet was too unfamiliar with or too far gone in treachery and defeatism to accept."

According to "The Times" the advertisement argues gratuitously that if this type of union is forged with the "present strong anti-Nazi Government . . . then, no matter how the Government of the British Isles changes, it can no more surrender the naval, air, or

armed forces than the Government of New York can surrender any of the armed forces of the American Union."

The comment of "The Times" on this was: 'This plan has probably not even the proverbial "Chinaman's chance" of being accepted by the American public, but it is noteworthy as another public recognition of America's dependence for safety on the British fleet.'

Churchill consulted neither Parliament nor people when he offered "Union now" to the French Government; nor has a single M.P. asked him where he got his mandate from to enable him to make such an offer. If the proposal had been properly explained to the British people there would not have been, nor will there ever be, "a Chinaman's chance" that they would agree to it. There is more than a suspicion that the U.S. Government intends to "offer" to the British Government a "union" of the two countries as the terms upon which they will aid us and that the offer would be made and accepted without either the British or American people being consulted. Plans, however, particularly ambitious plans of this nature, have a way of slipping up. If Mr. Mooney and the America he represents will challenge their Government and make them toe the line to their policy the plans will certainly slip up. As far as the British are concerned they have not yet reached the degenerate state described by Miss Dorothy Thompson in her broadcast from Montreal on July 23: "The plutocratic England, you attack, Hitler, is today a Socialist State — a Socialist State created without class war, created out of love, and led by an aristocrat for whom England builds no eagles' nests or palaces out of the taxes of her people — a man who cares nothing for money, nor ever has, but only for Britain and the coming world that a free and Socialist British society will surely help to build if ever it is built." As Mr. Churchill admitted in his "Road to Victory" speech: "We have been nurtured in freedom and in individual responsibility and are the products not of totalitarian uniformity but of tolerance and variety."

"If all these qualities are turned, as they are being turned, to the arts of war we may be able to show the enemy quite a lot of things they have not thought of yet."

And, might we add, not only Hitler and his Nazis.

### Support Local Talent

We have often stressed the importance of developing our own culture in Australia, instead of importing it from Hollywood and elsewhere. The salvation of civilisation depends upon enough individuals in a community retaining and developing initiative to do things for themselves, instead of passively letting other people do things for them.

The greatest age in English culture was when the prevailing philosophy was nearly the reverse of the philosophy prevailing today. If we read Shakespeare carefully we will see that his heroes have become our villains, while his villains have become our heroes — and masters.

We would like to see the cultivation of more local talent in this country, and, with this end in view, we draw the attention of readers to the entertainment provided by the pupils of Miss Mae Hoban at the Pilgrim Theatre, Lonsdale-street, opposite Eastern Hill Fire Station, every second Sunday night, at 8 p.m.

Next Sunday night, a comedy written by one of the students, Mr. Alan Burke, is to be staged. It is entitled "Fallen Suit."

Those attending are assured of a warm welcome.

## NOW OUT!

### "THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR"

By ERIC D. BUTLER

PRICE 3d; Posted, 4d

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## AUSTRALIA'S PART IN THE WAR

### A Plea for a New Social Order

#### DEMOCRACY WITHOUT DECEPTION

Bearing the above headings, the following manifesto—embodying the policy advanced by Dr. John Dale at the recent Federal elections—has been endorsed and is being issued by the Kooyong League for Monetary Reform and Real Democracy:

The recent election has brought a balance or stalemate of the parties. It now appears that a "National War Council" will be formed, and perhaps, later on, a "National Government." In any case, party differences, mistrusts and suspicion remain, or are only submerged. It is apparent that the people are not united in the war effort and are not co-operating wholeheartedly in mutual confidence.

The need for such unity is obvious and urgent. France showed how the lack of it brings collapse.

We believe it is possible to unite the majority of the people on a policy of social reform and reconstruction, which will be acceptable to Australians generally.

The need for a "new order" is clearly recognised not only here but in the other so-called democracies. It is expressed in Great Britain by responsible persons in articles and statements appearing each day with stronger emphasis . . .

#### NOW IS THE TIME

Our one hope in Australia is to decide upon the general outline of policy for social reform, and to set about putting it into operation NOW with such determination and assurance that we shall be united and inspired in the struggle which lies before us.

Now is the time, therefore, while our representatives at Canberra are discussing their future policy and "alignments," to make them aware of the people's wishes. At the end of this letter we are suggesting a course of action.

First, however, we must discuss briefly the new policy which, we believe, does represent the wishes of the majority—who are genuinely democratic in feeling and opposed to dictatorship either of the "Right" or the "Left."

#### WHAT AUSTRALIANS WANT

The overwhelming majority of Australians sincerely desire to win the war, to defend and retain such liberty and security, as they now possess, and their hopes of greater freedom and security.

The people know how necessary it is that they, the people, should unite wholeheartedly to use all their resources. They deplore the existing divisions, conflicts of interests and mutual suspicions—as reflected at Canberra—which make wholehearted co-operation impossible.

They realise the desperate nature of the struggle, what great loss of life and waste of wealth will be involved. They want assurance that after the war these sacrifices will not seem to have been in vain, and

that a more just and stable society will follow.

Are these desires, even in these days, reasonable and capable of fulfilment? Yes—if we institute Real Democracy now.

#### WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Democracy may be defined as "that form of Government in which the sovereignty of the State is vested in, and is exercised by, the people at large." It should be "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The ideals of democracy for which we are now supposed to be fighting may be summed up in a single phrase—respect for the life, health and happiness of every man, woman and child in the community. *That is the basis of civilisation as opposed to barbarism, the essence of the teaching of all great men.*

Democracy implies that every man and woman has an inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—to food, clothing, shelter, and the development and use of his faculties to the extent that these things are physically possible. Democracy implies that no individual men or groups of men shall be permitted to exercise such power over their fellow citizens that they can throw them out of employment (as in a depression), and yet be utterly without responsibility for the tragic consequences of their actions to anyone at all, not even to Parliament!

Because such things can, and do, happen, as all men know, we ask this question:—

#### HAVE WE GOT REAL DEMOCRACY?

The answer is "Emphatically NO! We are a democracy only in name. We fight under false pretences. We are called upon to defend what we have not got. Is it any surprise that we are divided and perplexed and suspicious?"

*There has never yet been a real democracy, because in our modern world money rules, power resides in the control of the purse strings, and no government elected under liberal suffrage and conditions has ever yet controlled the money supplies of its country,*

The peoples of the world, as they gradually struggled towards freedom—gaining local government, elected parliaments, and a wider suffrage for democratic government, did not notice that with the mechanisation of industry and the development of the banking system the real power was passing into the hands of bankers and financiers who controlled the money supplies.

*The power to create and lend (or withhold) money gave bankers complete control over industry, and even over Governments elected by the people,*

and thus our economic freedom was stolen from us as we went unsuspecting about our daily jobs, intent only on "earning a living," or caring for our families.

But despite all this—

#### CAN WE GET REAL DEMOCRACY?

Yes. The Federal Parliament has power under the constitution to control the money supplies of the nation—"to hold the purse-strings." Australia can, therefore, become a real democracy, with the "people at large" doing, and getting, everything that is physically possible for them to do and get.

*It is a statement of positive fact that "what is physically possible is financially possible."*

We CAN get the things most people want—

The most complete and rapid war effort.

The maintenance of the health and morale of the people.

Employment in useful work of EVERY man and woman.

Better education for EVERY child.

Better housing and the abolition of slums.

Adequate medical and dental facilities.

Proper care of our most precious asset—Our Children.

When war is on, money for war is produced like a conjuror pulling rabbits out of a hat! But what of money for those Other Things?

All those things listed are of vital importance NOW.

BUT—whenever they are mentioned the answer is always the same—"Where is the money to come from?"

Are we to be eternally fobbed off and frustrated by such unmitigated humbug? Let us examine it.

#### WHAT IS MONEY?

What is Money? No responsible man now dares to say that money is a natural product or a physical reality limited in amount and hard to

find. There are "responsible men," however, who hope that we will go on thinking so—accepting the lie, the basic fraud, on which our tottering society is based.

*The fact is that money nowadays is a ticket system, consisting of figures in books and tokens (notes and coins) in our pockets. The production of money is almost costless in itself. The "tickets"—ten-bob notes, for example—when earned, are merely a claim on ten bob's worth of goods. The provision of these "tickets," to enable workers generally to swap the products of their toil with one another, and to enable industries to be started and carried on, is, as we have said, an almost costless process.*

BUT—while working people produce the real wealth, they do not, alas, control the production of the "tickets"! This job has been quietly but nonetheless completely filched from Government control, and taken over by private bankers. This gives them enormous power over our economic lives with no responsibility for the consequence of the burden of debt and insecurity it imposes on us.

The "depression" made it desperately plain how goods could be plentiful, but "tickets" tragically SCARCE.

It is a monstrous scandal and an illustration of how the needs of the people are frustrated.

Most of the business of the nation is done with the figures in books—financial credit—operated by cheques. *Those who write the figures in the books have supreme power. They control all activities, all production and distribution, and indirectly, the life of every individual.*

#### MONEY RULES

At present, the private banking system does this, and exercises supreme power. *But the Government should do it, on behalf of the people, through a public authority—such as a reconstituted Commonwealth*

(Continued from page 7.)

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## A Crisis Has Arrived

The question of finance has at long last come to the forefront of Australian political news. With the Menzies Government and the Labor Party almost equal in voting strength, Mr. A. Wilson, the Independent Member for Wimmera, Vic., holds a unique position. If the Labor Party stands firm on financial policy a "show-down" is extremely likely. Mr. Wilson is giving some refreshing and hard-hitting talks, and, more important, the daily press is reporting him.

Mr. Menzies admitted in his national broadcast last Monday night that "already rumblings were being heard" as a result of his Government's Budget proposals. Mr. Menzies also said that he would adopt an uncompromising attitude to any policy of what he termed "inflation." He will test the issue in Parliament before the end of this month; if defeated on his Government's Budget it is stated by some papers that he will seek a dissolution of Parliament, and fight an election on the issue of "inflation."

There should be no necessity for us to mention that the inflation bogey has been deliberately raised to cloud the real issue: Financial domination of the Federal Government, or, Government control of finance. If an election were fought on this one single issue we would be taking a political step in this country, which would make history. We don't desire to give the impression that a defeat of the Menzies Government, and the establishment of a Labor Government pledged to a vague promise to use the "national credit," would mean the end of our struggle. There are some, splendid **individuals** in the Labor Party who are forcing the issue; others will support it because it will offer them a chance to introduce some of their socialistic ideas. We must never forget what happened in New Zealand.

The immediate task confronting the electors is to write to their Members of Parliament immediately, demanding that they make, a stand at Canberra.

Here is a supreme opportunity for real democrats to force the ship of policy in this country into safer and calmer waters than the storm in which it is being tossed at the moment. If we go on as at present a shipwreck is indicated.

If only a sufficient number of electors will display the initiative to write a few lines to their Members, and possibly a few lines of encouragement to men like Mr. Wilson, a situation may be created which can be exploited to further the work of getting the real facts to the people. Prompt action is urgently required on this issue.

## More Financial Jugglery

Information arriving from all over Australia reveals the hopeless plight in which many groups, associations and organisations are finding themselves as a result of the present financial policy, which the private bankers are so determined to maintain.

A typical situation has occurred in the affairs of the agricultural societies. Many of these societies have decided to abandon their annual shows "for the duration." Unfortunately, most of them are hopelessly in debt to the banks. As they will have no shows to raise funds, they are unable to meet their interest charges. Apparently the banks are, in some centres, putting the pressure on the societies—war or no war; the Shylocks must get their interest—to raise the money by other means. Foreclosure wouldn't be very satisfactory, as most of the securities would be useless to the banks.

However, a move has been made to pass responsibility on to the people. The result is some more organised "cadging"—as if the people haven't enough financial worries—in order to try and collect enough to pay the interest bill.

The whole thing is ridiculous; the people will be completely ground under unless a halt is called, and the present financial policy of debt and taxation revised. The agricultural societies would be well advised to join in with those working for the release of the people from this financial tyranny, instead of condoning it.

## MORE OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL UNION

### "A TRAP FOR THE UNWARY"

The propagandists of Federal Union are finding that opposition to internationalism of the type they visualise is growing in this and other British countries. We have opposed the idea of Federal Union, and exposed the real forces behind it, since it was first mooted. The following article appeared in the "Labor Call," of November 7, which indicates that our attitude is spreading to unexpected quarters. It is to be hoped that "Labor Call" readers thoroughly absorbed this article:

Please do not jump to conclusions! The "Federal Union" envisaged does not refer to the breakneck attempts of the "Chain-Store Press" of Australia to get the Labor lion to lie down with the U.A.P. "lamb." It has no reference to the inducements offered, or to be offered, to get Mr. Menzies to play "handies" with Mr. Curtin. Whilst there is undoubtedly a malign motive at the back of all this, the malignity is infinitesimal compared to the machinations of the plotters of "Union Now."

For the information of Australians who habitually devote much of their spare time to studying the form (not to be confused with "figure") of horses and dogs, it may be pointed out that "Union Now" is the title of a book published in "Nootral," U.S.A., the author being one Clarence Streit.

There is always the possibility that the proposals put forward by Mr. Streit in his book are not his own ideas at all.

### "CATCHY" TITLE

Mr. Streit's theme is for a union of all British countries with the U.S.A. He provides a "catchy" title to inveigle the gullible, i.e., "The Union of the Free World."

According to this Utopian idealist, all powers of this Federal Union are to be invested in a Central Committee, on which the U.S.A. will have 27 representatives, and the whole of the British Empire—TWENTY!

Sounds like colossal cheek, you may think; but don't forget "cheek" has brought off many a big deal before today.

In the precarious state of things today it may well be that proposals, which in normal times would be laughed at, will be given more full consideration; and there is the prospect that "Federal Union" may be made an issue of transcendent importance. It may be used as a lever for bargaining with Britain to ensure the selling out of the Empire to the fell conspirators behind "Union Now."

Despite anything that may be said to the contrary, the fate of Britain rests with the U.S.A. Some proof of this is afforded by an article of Lord Donegall, published in the "Sunday Despatch" of July 14, this year. He writes:

**"Perhaps some economist can tell me this: Supposing the U.S. ceased to buy up at 35 dollars an ounce all the gold that is being offered to her? From the British Empire alone she bought some £366 millions in the first eight months of the war. The presumption is that Germany would win the war practically overnight, as all shipments of airplanes and machine tools would cease."**

Mr. Streit assumes that the British people are "only waiting to be invited," to take Federal Union to their bosoms, and cites Mr. Churchill's offer to France to come into a "Union" with Britain.

The "representation" as envisaged by Mr. Streit — 27 U.S.A. and 20 for the British Empire—is to be on the following allocation: —United States (of America), 27; United Kingdom, 11; Canada, 3; Australia, 3; Ireland, 1; South Africa, 1; New Zealand, 1.

It can easily be seen how such "representations" would affect the British Empire. It would be entirely at the mercy of the 27 "reps." of "Card's Own Country," who could do as they pleased towards the Empire's peoples.

### REMEMBER FRANCE

To those who may consider the Federal Union proposals fantastical, it might be well to remember the fate of France. It wasn't the people of France who "chucked up the sponge," it was the leaders who capitulated to the enemy.

**AND THERE ARE "LEADERS" IN ENGLAND WHO MAY GRASP AT "FEDERAL UNION" AS THE ONLY SEEMING SALVATION, AND IT ISN'T!**

Every effort should be made in this country to thwart any move towards acceptance of "Federal Union." Heaven knows, we are sufficiently infected with Hollywood "hooy" as it is without coming under a more complete U.S. domination.

"Federal Union" is a plan — "plot" is the more fitting term — strictly in conformity with "Big Business." Its real objective is the usurpation of world power in the hands of a few, and its accomplishment — perish the thought! — would mean enslavement for those peoples unfortunate enough to be brought within its scope.

Can we in Australia look forward with any pleasurable anticipation to becoming enmeshed in the snares of the "Wolves of Wall Street"?

Does the U.S.A. show any tendency towards an understanding of the economic evils of the day? There is no evidence to support such a contention. The outlook of America on the World War smacks of disinterestedness, or hypocrisy. Fully aware that civilisation may be tumbling to ruin, the "jackals" of the land of the "Stars and Stripes" are sitting pretty.

### PET BOGEY

Japan is often represented as "Uncle Sam's" pet "bogey" in the Pacific. Let us see how the "Wolves of Wall Street" view such a situation.

In 1937, Japan obtained 54.4 per cent, in 1938 57.07 per cent, in 1939 approximately 78 per cent of war materials from the States. In that year Japan spent about a quarter-billion dollars in U.S.A., of which sum 73 cents in every dollar was for war materials!

In 1937, America supplied 79 per cent, of Japan's ferro-alloys. In 1938, America supplied 90 per cent, of Japan's copper requirements, and last year 99 per cent.

Taking into consideration, as well, the value of Japan's own export trade to America, a clash between the two nations seems an absurd proposition.

### NOTHING TO GAIN

No, definitely, Australia has nothing to gain by coming under the domination of a Wall Street controlled "Federal Union." Ridiculous and chaotic as our "Democratic" system is, it is infinitively to be preferred to anything along the lines of

(Continued on page 5.)

## DEBT RACKET DEBATED IN S.A. PARLT.

(Continued from page 1)

has ever been done in this world to date. History records other reforms, which have been worthwhile, as, for example, the work of Wilberforce to abolish slavery and of Shaftesbury to free children from industrial slavery. We must not forget what men such as those achieved despite the great opposition. It is recorded that a bishop of the Church actually said that Wilberforce was anti-Christ because he was working to free the black people from slavery in the cotton fields of America. I have not so far heard anyone suggest that those who attack the present monetary system are anti-Christ, but that is about the only thing not said of us."

The Hon. S. W. Jeffries: "We have heard some who think like you say that some of us are anti-Christ."

Mr. Macgillivray: "Possibly they were justified."

The Hon. S. W. Jeffries: "Then we are in the same category as Wilberforce."

Mr. Macgillivray: "No, because Wilberforce was fighting to alter obviously bad conditions, whereas you are fighting to retain bad conditions. The conditions for which the Government is fighting are obvious. We have conditions of poverty, misery and bad housing. It is fighting to preserve a status equal to that desired by the opponents of Wilberforce."

The Hon. S. W. Jeffries: "I am fighting to improve the position."

Mr. Macgillivray: "I cannot see that. It might be claimed that it is only a sham fight, but I claim it is a very definite fight for humanity. It is more definite than the fight put up by Wilberforce and Lord Shaftesbury. Although we admit their wonderful work and the difficulties they had to overcome, their fight was limited to one section of the community. Wilberforce's work was limited to freeing black people in America, whilst Lord Shaftesbury's effort was limited to freeing the unfortunate children of the poor in Great Britain. We are fighting to free humanity from the toils of the bankers and the ever-increasing debt and taxation burden, reforms not limited to one section of the community. They mean freedom to every section. Every man, woman and child will be able to have a better place in the scheme of things."

"Let me analyse briefly the figures in the Treasurer's financial statement showing the increase of our debt and taxation on individuals. Appendix 4 (page 10) shows that the total taxation in South Australia last year was a little more than £4,500,000. On the other hand, the debt charges (appendix 5)—interest on public debt, interest on trust funds, etc., exchange on remittances and sinking funds—totalled more than £5,000,000. We have a total taxable income of £4,563,353, but our debt charges alone, excluding social services such as education, public health, etc., leave the State with a deficit of £683,447. What has the Government to say in that regard? How can it justify this increased taxation? Every penny we have got has gone in this one charge. Before we pay out any-

## More Opposition to Federal Union

(Continued from page 4.)

"Federal Union." In any case, it might well be suggested that the U.S. set about solving its own problems before assuming the responsibilities of other nations.

It might well make a beginning in attempting the absorption into profitable avenues of its TEN MILLION UNEMPLOYED!

It would be well to treat with caution—and suspicion—advocates of "Union Now."

thing we have a deficit of more than £500,000. Appendix 6a (page 12) shows how the taxable income is made up. We have succession duties—a tax on the dead. We not only tax people whilst they are living, but when they are dead. It is a tragedy that a man should have to work to save all his life in order to leave something for his dependents, and then for his estate to be taxed in this way. According to the Treasurer's statement, succession duties increased during recent years. We have, too, the entertainment tax. That comes largely from the people who go to the motion pictures. They go there to get away from reality. Moving pictures are really a flight from reality, as people who cannot bear their existence any longer go to see on the screen people who are happier than they are. They want to get away from the misery and depression in which they live. From those people we collect 2/7 a head. Income tax is the biggest item of taxation, amounting in 1939-40 to £3/19/- a head of the population. In three years it has increased by £1/2/- a head—a tremendous increase. If members work it out on that scale for another three years, they will realise what it will mean to the people."

Mr. Craigie: "We might as well stop working for ourselves and work for taxation."

Mr. Macgillivray: "I am not setting myself up as an expert, but this state of affairs must be altered. I am prepared to put up a method against one suggested by the member for Flinders, the Attorney General, or even the Leader of the Opposition. We could then get an expert to decide whose method is best. In the first place the big idea is to agree that there is something wrong. If we do so we will go a long way towards effecting a cure. Nobody can convince me that the human brain, which has worked out all the mysteries of the heavens and enabled us to fly half way across the world in a few days, cannot solve a problem like this."

The Hon. G. F. Jenkins: "What is the problem?"

Mr. Macgillivray: "Increased taxation."

The Hon. G. F. Jenkins: "If you spend money you must earn it."

Mr. Macgillivray: "Usually one has to earn it before he can spend it, but probably the member for Newcastle knows of a different method."

The Hon. G. F. Jenkins: "To spend money you should have earned it."

Mr. Macgillivray: "If we agree that there is a problem we can afford to differ on the method of solving it. People, however, sit down and accept a method, which is demonstrably wrong. The Government cannot defend the figures placed before the House by the Treasurer. I challenge the Treasurer and his officials to do so. Since 1936-37 income taxation has increased from £2/17/- to £3/19/-, an increase of £1/2/- per head of population."

Mr. Christian: "Was not that three-year period more buoyant than the preceding three-year period?"

Mr. Macgillivray: "I doubt it, if buoyancy is to be governed by increased taxation. My finances are not more buoyant because my taxation has increased."

Mr. Christian: "We collected more money than we did in the preceding three years."

Mr. Macgillivray: "Possibly, but the Government has always taken more than it did in the previous term. It is little comfort to the people who have to pay the money. The Government which Mr. Christian supports has increased taxation and our public debt . . ."

Mr. Christian: "We can afford to reduce taxation and build up a bigger debt."

Mr. Macgillivray: "We find that the 'fool's penny'—betting and racing taxation—plays an important part in balancing our Budget. Even if the people in South Australia are a little more virtuous than those in the eastern States, the Government has no more compunction in taking money from them and preventing them making fools of themselves than have the Governments of other States. I am unable to go into certain figures now because the Commonwealth Grants Commission's report has not been placed before us. Last year the South Australian Government was prepared to accept more money from the betting fraternity than any State in the Commonwealth. In the last three years taxpayers have paid an increase of £1/12/7 per head. On the expenditure side we find that interest, including exchange, amounts to £7/16/3 a head, and sinking fund 19/6. Adding them together, we find that the debt charges per head of population in South Australia amount to £8/15/9; although the total income in taxation from the same people is only £7/12/11. It shows a deficit of £1/2/10 a head on public debt charges alone. Then we have to find money for roads, unemployment relief, public welfare, education, charity, health, police, harbours, water supply, sewerage, railways and other business undertakings. The Railways department has a deficit of about £1,000,000 a year, entirely due to interest charges on an outmoded system of finance. Some people will insist on saying we cannot afford, for instance, to continue our present expensive system of education. All agree, in theory at any rate, that education should be free in any State that values its citizenship, but obviously we are getting so heavily into debt, and our taxation is so great, that the State cannot afford it. However, the question of education or any other question involving expenditure does not come into the argument. The whole of the Treasurer's financial statement is not worth the paper on which it is written. I challenge any supporter of the Government to name any business, which shows its transactions in the way the Government has done for years. What would a shareholder of a private company say if, at the annual meeting, all that happened was that the secretary submitted a list of receipts and payments and did not show how the money had been expended or what the assets were?"

Mr. Christian: "What about the dividends our citizens get by way of free services, such as education?"

Mr. Macgillivray: "Education is not free. Anyone who is blessed with children knows that it is a very expensive matter. If the Honourable member contends that

our system of education is an asset, it should be shown as such. Under the present system of presenting our financial affairs we brand ourselves as a broken-down, bankrupt community, people without any standing in the scheme of things. We look upon the bankers as being the only ones with money. The Treasurer's statement does not show that our farms, orchards, forests, roads and railways mean anything to the State. If it were shown that we had definite assets in the State it would be a different proposition."

Mr. Christian: "You admit that the assets are there?"

Mr. Macgillivray: "Of course I do. We have assets, and although we have lost control of finance within the State, if the assets in all the States were added together and shown as belonging to the Commonwealth, that would constitute a backing for National Credit. We should get away from the present method of continually increasing our national debt with a consequent increase in taxation. These increases do not get us anywhere. The Auditor-General has shown that our debts are increasing, and to meet them we have to increase our debt charges. This question of finance is not a new one. It has been agitating the minds, not only of members of this Parliament, but members of other Parliaments. The Tasmanian Parliament set up a special monetary commission to go into the matter. I believe the New Zealand Parliament has also appointed a commission, but the one, which is better known to members is that set up by the Lyons Government. That Government said it did not desire to have an enquiry as that might cause suspicion to be cast against the banking system. However, a commission was set up, and it definitely said that the Commonwealth Bank, which is really a department of the Commonwealth, has certain powers with regard to making money available. It also said it was its duty and responsibility to do so. While it did not suggest that the Commonwealth Government should make money available, it did not say that it could not do so. It told the Government what power it had; it

(Continued on page 8.)

## Eight Days Left

Mr. Frank Devlin, tailor, of 340 Little Collins-street, City — whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these columns — wishes to inform previous and intending clients that Saturday, November 23, is the last day for the acceptance of orders for ladies' tailor-made costumes or gents' suits for Christmas delivery. Prices have NOT been increased and a record Christmas season is confidently expected. So, to avoid disappointment, order your Christmas suit or costume TODAY.

## "ELECTIONS OVER—WHAT NOW?"

## Distribute This Brochure

In our issue of September 27, Mr. Eric D. Butler dealt at length with the general political situation under the title, "Elections Over—What Now?" We believe this article to be one of the best summaries of political strategy to appear in this country; an opinion, which has been supported by many letters of congratulation from all over Australia. This compliment and suggestion was received from the Campaign Director of the N.S.W. Division of The Electoral Campaign: "My colleagues join with me in extending to you our heartiest congratulations and commendation on your article, 'Elections Over—What Now?' We consider this to be a masterly presentation of vital fac-

tors, and probably the finest article that has yet appeared in any paper in this country. It seems a great pity that this should not be reprinted as a special circular or leaflet and given the widest possible circulation . . . throughout Australia and New Zealand with all speed."

We have had the article reprinted in brochure form. Not only do we ask readers to give it the widest possible distribution; we urge them to study the implications and ideas outlined therein for their own benefit. Supplies are obtainable at 6d. per dozen, post free. Send your order NOW to The "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**"TAX-BONDS"**

Sir,—I wish to convey to you my appreciation for the splendid letter by Mr. O'Callaghan, which appeared in the "New Times," entitled, "Our Fate and our National Debt" (25/10/40).

Mr. O'Callaghan's presentation of "Tax Bonds" is sound, and my opinion is, that the more publicity given the subject the better.

I am still further convinced that an insistent demand for "Tax Bonds" will fill the "vacuum" created by the "debt-free" money campaign. Yours, etc., D. MATHESON, Fivedock, N.S.W.

Sir,—Your correspondent, A. J. O'Callaghan, raises an important aspect of war finance. It appears to me that his advocacy of issuing "Interest Bearing Bonds" to Australian taxpayers is eminently suited to rationalise our present methods of war finance. In addition, such a proposal, if put into effect, would prevent a financial depression following the war. This is a most important point. Further, the issue of such bonds to taxpayers would mean an increase in the individual's economic power at the expense of the financial institutions, and this is what is needed to give us economic democracy. I hope that the idea gains ground, and that people will take the matter up with their Federal members, whose job it is to see that the electors wants are fulfilled.—Yours, etc., V.W., Port Melbourne.

**The "Jewish Problem" and Germany**

Sir,—In my latest pamphlet, "The War Behind The War," I have attempted to clarify the important difference between anti-semitism and anti-Judaism—more specifically in relation to Germany. I believe that a clear understanding of this matter is of vital importance to the world struggle in which we are engaged to-day. It is practically certain that anti-semitism in Germany was assisted by Jewish international financial interests for a world-wide purpose.

The following letter, which appeared in the English "Social Crediter" of August 24, offers further interesting information on this point:—

"As there are still some people who question whether anti-semitism in Germany was sponsored by Jewish international financial interests, I enclose for your information an outside cover of 'World Service.'

"This was a bulletin edited by a Colonel Fleischauer who, I understand, was perfectly sincere in his intentions. Nevertheless, the contents, some of which were undoubtedly true, were presented in such a form as to merely increase the unreasoning hatred of the Jew by the anti-semitic while yielding further scope for the ridicule of those who are ignorant of the Jewish question and its menace.

"As will be observed from the marginal notes of this cover the banks through which payment for the bulletin had to be made are all directly or indirectly German-Jew controlled!

"The object of the anti-semitic movement was not only to purify the German people in preparation for this war, but to assist the immigration of revolutionaries into Britain and other countries for the promotion of the world-revo-

lution which has been repeatedly declared as the ultimate aim of the present struggle.

"In this latter connection a careful scrutiny of the officering and training of the Home Guard is called for. I shall be grateful if you will grant the courtesy of space to this letter.—Yours, etc., GUY N. ANDREWS.

"P.S.—The all-important part played by the Dresdner Bank (the principal sponsor of 'World Service') in connection with the Marconi scandal and the Great War, can be verified from Mr. A. N. Field's 'All These Things.'"

In spite of some criticism, I am thoroughly convinced that the background to the present war, as presented in "The War Behind The War," is substantially correct.—ERIC D. BUTLER, Melbourne.

**Kooyong League for Monetary Reform and Real Democracy**

Following upon the candidature of Dr. John Dale in the recent Federal elections, a group of supporters in the Kooyong electorate has decided that an attempt should be made to continue the work done during Dr. Dale's campaign. For this purpose two public meetings were held in the Camberwell town hall, and those present at the last meeting on October 30, decided to form the Kooyong League for Monetary Reform and Real Democracy.

The objects of the League are twofold—for those who wish to increase their knowledge, facilities will be provided to study finance and the elements of democracy; whilst for those who understand the causes of the present world chaos, and wish to do something to rectify the situation, the League will function as a channel through which they can make their wishes known to their parliamentary representatives.

The limit placed upon the League, by its name, as to the area over which it should operate, comes from a realisation by members of the organisation, that democracy begins at home; a fact which gets little recognition in political circles at present.

Further information regarding the League may be obtained from the honorary secretary, Mr. H. Roberts, of 140 Derby-street, Kew, E.4.

**Victorian M.L.A. Hits Out**

At the request of some friends and constituents, Mr. L. H. Hollins, M.L.A., has had copies reprinted from "Hansard" of the FULL text of his recent speech in the Victorian Parliament — extracts from which appeared in the "New Times" of October 11, under the above heading.

Some surplus copies of these reprints are available, and may be obtained direct from Mr. Hollins, Parliament House, Melbourne, at cost-price—one shilling per dozen.

[Advt.]

**SITUATION WANTED.**

Reliable Tractor Drivers, Teamsters, Milkmen, Fern Cutters, M. Couples waiting.—WILLIAMS' BUREAU, 440 Flinders-street, Melbourne. Phone: MU3423.

Here, There and Everywhere

(Continued from page 1.)

**for British Ships?** As part of the British Ministry of Shipping plan for the construction of a large number of freighters in America, it is reported that 10,000,060 dol. finance will be provided by J. P. Morgan and Co. and an unnamed Chicago firm. The British Government is prepared to underwrite the project." (My emphasis.)

This means, of course, that the poor British taxpayers are to be pawed a little further. Still, they will be able to pay the interest bill forever and forever. The wolves of Wall Street must get their pound of flesh. Oh, for a Shakespeare to write about them!

Mr. Churchill has made another "challenging speech." Repeats former statements that victory is certain. Now, isn't that encouraging? Unfortunately, he didn't tell us who was to gain the victory—the people or the financiers. The following figures, published in the "Industrial Worker," Chicago, U.S.A., on September 21, showing the profits made by certain American firms for the first six months of 1940, will give you some food for thought. The figures are in dollars and were supplied by the American Economic Foundation, New York.

Corporation.	Profits (in dollars)		
	1 <sup>st</sup> 6mths 1940.	1 <sup>st</sup> 6mths 1939.	% increase
General Electric .....	25,871,572	16,370,192	58
Westinghouse Elec .....	9,837,012	6,338,787	55
<u>Du Ponts</u> .....	46,853,695	34,871,535	17
Youngstown Sheet .....	2,423,212	546,193	340
<u>Bethlehem Steel</u> .....	21,698,457	6,231,986	250
Jones & Laughlin Steel ..	3,276,256	847,812	485
Republic Steel .....	6,449,453	1,083,311	500
Continental Can (1 year) ..	14,088,386	5,207,290	170
Caterpillar Tractor .....	3,509,514	2,315,380	52
Allegheny Ludlum (Steel) ..	1,974,719	354,322	456
Remington Arms ..	1,219,000	144,000	750
<u>Container Corp.</u> ..	1,128,735	32,249	3,440
<u>U.S. Steel</u> .....	36,315,003	1,970,312	1,740
Inland Steel .....	5,933,499	3,785,060	58
American Rolling Mill .....	2,084,599	1,669,150	25
Crucible Steel .....	2,404,883	350,812	585
Douglas Aircraft .. . . .	3,388,857	1,396,791	140
Martin Aircraft .....	4,291,490	967,624	330
United Aircraft .....	6,288,106	3,678,689	70
Bendix Aviation .....	4,295,419	2,168,210	98
Curtiss Wright .....	6,235,969	3,370,804	85
<u>Wright Aeronautical</u> .....	2,599,989	2,331,036	20
<u>Chrysler</u> ..	30,494,274	25,345,771	20
Allis Chalmers .....	2,609,758	1,700,422	53
<u>General Motors Corp</u> .....	113,575,460	100,992,531	13
Bohn Aluminium .....	728,165	209,613	250
Standard Oil of Calif .....	10,369,495	7,117,604	46
Shell Union Oil .....	9,449,947	2,162,422	336
Remington Rand .....	1,765,998	473,260	270
Libby-Owen-Ford .....	5,176,748	2,654,813	95

The loss of British shipping over the past few weeks has been alarming. The necessity of Britain obtaining naval bases in Eire is becoming urgent. This "neutrality" of Eire is not all that it appears to be on the surface. Within 24 hours of the outbreak of war a great number of the financial oligarchy and their satellites removed themselves from England to Dublin. International Jewry has been using Eire as a headquarters for some time. For example, the Grand Orient headquarters are now in Eire.

Eamonn de Valera is half Irish and half Portuguese Jew. He knows all about financial reform, but has consistently opposed it.

The press reports inform us that now that Roosevelt has been "elected," America may be able to have bases in Eire made available to Britain. . Now, isn't that strange! It would appear that some people in America are closely connected with some people in Eire. And I wonder what price Britain will pay to obtain these bases. That will be one of the pleasant surprises of the future.

Who hasn't heard of Hollywood! That's where we get all our "cul-

ture" from now—crooning, jungle dances and the "modern" conception of life. Your "education" is simply lacking unless you rush with the mob to see the latest production from the minds of the American-Jewish celluloid dictators and their pawns. Apparently they do think about other things, apart from jazz and sex, in Hollywood. A recent public inquiry in Los Angeles discovered that a leading Anti-Nazi League was merely a Communist front. John L. Leech, former Los Angeles county organiser for the Communist Party, told a grand jury that the party organised the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League as a rich source of funds from motion picture players for the Communist cause. "Because of Hitler's anti-Semitic programme, the Communist Party conceived the idea of playing on the fears of the Jewish people and getting them into the Communist Party by selling them on the idea that the party, being an international organisation, was the only agency in a position to effectively combat the influence of Hitlerism and afford protection to the Jews," Leech told the grand jury. He said that the membership of the Anti-Nazi League grew to 3000 in Hollywood, and was such a suc-

cess, from the Communist Party's standpoint, that it was made national in scope. About the time of the Hitler-Stalin pact its name was changed to the Hollywood League for Democratic Action.

Speaking of culture, we have been hearing a lot about "contemporary art" of late. As usual, the "progressive thinkers" are well to the fore; those who are so old-fashioned that they cannot bring themselves to become "modern," are treated with a condescending air. The following letter by Mr. Lionel Lindsay, which was published in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of October 16, makes very interesting reading;

"The Australian public is perhaps yet unaware that modernism was organised in Paris by the Jew dealers, whose first care was to corrupt criticism, originate propaganda—in this, infinitely superior to Goebbels, for it worked—and undermine accepted standards so that there should be ample merchandise to handle. It was Udhe, the Jew art critic, who proudly boasted that three-fourths of the art dealers, critics, and collectors were Jews, whilst to mystify the public, a jargon was employed which

(Continued on page 8.)

# AUSTRALIA'S PART IN THE WAR

(Continued from page 3)

*Bank Board — for whom the private banks should act as agents.*

The Federal Government has the power to do this under the Constitution.

The Commonwealth Bank is your bank. It is a public institution similar to the post office, and it already has the power (which the Government could exercise tomorrow if it could divorce itself from the present controllers of its policy) to make money available free of interest.

*All new money should belong to the nation, and be issued as such. Today, more than nine-tenths of the money in use is created by, borrowed from, and issued (or withheld) at the "discretion" of the private banking system! Herein lies the power of "money"! Herein the impotence and frustration of the "people at large"!*

Let it be understood that no confiscation is proposed of existing money or of any genuine savings or investments. Nor is it proposed to "destroy" the private banks, which, under new and just conditions, will continue to provide a necessary mechanism in our economic system. But we do insist that the right to create and cancel money SHALL GO TO THE PLACE WHERE IT BELONGS—namely, The People and Their freely Elected Representatives functioning through their own Commonwealth Bank. The money of the nation can no longer be allowed to be created as a debt to a privileged few.

## DO WE WANT REAL DEMOCRACY?

This is the crucial question.

Is the life, health, and happiness of every man, woman and child in the community the supreme value, or is it not?

Do you know of a greater asset to any country than healthy, happy, well-educated children?

Are you not ashamed of the vile mess of social injustices in the world our children are about to enter? We know you are. Not a man or woman calling himself or herself a true Australian but passionately desires to correct them. Almost everyone agrees that "after the war," anyhow, we shall have a "new order."

Do we want to correct the social injustices that have disgraced us: the cruelty of "poverty amidst plenty" (no idle phrase that - as the London "Times" said recently), and the wholesale degradation of enforced unemployment at a time when so much useful work needs to be done, like the building of new houses and schools? *These abominations were not inevitable.* They existed because those with the power, those who control finance, could not correct them without "blowing the gaff."

And we have, for years, taken it "lying down," and have tried to console ourselves with acts of charity.

True, we did not see how our problems could be solved, and we were fearful of our own security and the prestige of our

own relatively superior social and economic positions. *Now we know how it can be done.* It can be done by making humane and scientific use of our resources, through control of the money supplies.

But first, we must answer that question. Do we recognise the supreme value—NOT of money—but of the life, health and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the community?

Do we want our war effort and our whole national life to suffer for want of a sane monetary system and of real democracy?

## REAL DEMOCRACY NOW IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR WAR EFFORT

There is abundant evidence now that the war effort is being hindered by "financial difficulties," and that we, the people, are bewildered and divided, cynical and despondent. Real Democracy *now* would unite and inspire us.

There must be no financial hindrance to the full use of all our resources, and no monstrous bill or public debt as a result of the war.

We have a Comforts Fund for our soldiers, but what a real "comfort" it would be to our soldiers to know that their families are living in comfort and security!

Real Democracy *now* would assure us also that after the war "*there would be money for peace*"—that is to say, that the full resources of the nation would be used for social reconstruction.

THAT is the prime purpose of the Commonwealth Bank—the creation of credit on the resources of the Commonwealth; not "pennies from heaven," but a setting free of our vast resources of energy and material through the controlled issue of the necessary "tickets" to set that wave of prosperity and progress in motion. To do for ourselves, free of debt, what a few are now doing with power and profit for themselves at our expense and the expense of our children, and our children's children for generations, if we are fools enough to let them "get away with it"! Nothing would so unite and sustain us in this crisis, as would this assurance. *Promises of social reform after the war are useless. We know what happened after the last war!* If our young men are again to suffer and die for democracy, if we are to be bombed and mutilated in its defence, we should be assured of it NOW.

## REAL DEMOCRACY NOW AFFORDS THE ONLY HOPE OF EVENTUAL PEACE

If any of the so-called democracies had established itself as a real democracy before Hitler rose to power, the other nations, tortured and distraught by the depression, would have hastened to follow suit—and *there would have been no war.*

If we start now, before we are too exhausted, and "succeed in producing a promising sample of the new order — in laying its foundations as a thing

in being" . . . . then a new hope will dawn, and the struggle need no longer be carried on in darkness and despair.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT IS NOW ELECTED

The members of the new Parliament are the representatives, the paid servants, of the people.

We ask you to consider the proposals contained in the letter outlined below. If they correspond to your wishes, please communicate with your member and require him to do his utmost to implement them.

A form of letter is suggested:

The Honourable.....

Dear Sir,

I believe that the establishment of real democracy now, in Australia, is necessary both as the basis of our all-in war effort, and as affording the only possibility of a just and lasting peace.

I recognise the fact that finance or money is the means of power. I desire, therefore, that you, as my representative, do your utmost to ensure that the Commonwealth Government, through a public authority—such as a reconstituted Commonwealth Bank Board — takes complete control of the financial system and the money supplies of the Nation.

I desire, in particular, that you do your best to secure the following aims: —

1. That our full national resources shall be employed to make our war effort as effective as possible, and with out any delay or hindrance due to lack of money.
2. That all new money in any form shall be created as the people's money, on behalf of the people—and *not borrowed at interest from private individuals and institutions.*
3. That our only internal indebtedness as a result of the war shall be to widows, orphans and the maimed.
4. That no private individual or institutions shall make excess profits from the war.

5. That all children, invalids, and those unable to obtain or accept properly paid employment shall be assured of the essentials of health.

6. That there shall be security for all producers whose necessary income, either by reason of marketing difficulties, or because of droughts, cannot be derived from the sale of their products.

7. That after the war, there will be "money for peace," that is, for the full use of our national resources—particularly for health and education.

\* \* \*

[Readers who would be willing to assist in any way in advocacy of the policy outlined above, are invited to communicate with the honorary secretary, Mr. H. Roberts, at 140 Derby-street, Kew, E.4.]

## Britain's Ministry of "Information"

"Shortly before the first editions of the national newspapers were due to go to press (on Sunday, August 18) a news agency sent out a message saying that the R.A.F. had bombed five divisions of German troops massed or French beaches and completely disorganised an invasion bid. The message had been passed for publication by the Censorship Department of the Ministry of Information.

"If this message was true it was one of the most sensational of the war and demanded a big 'splash' on the front page. But if it was not true, to give it such prominence would have a most unfortunate effect on the public

"The 'News Chronicle' therefore rang up the Ministry and asked for guidance. Was the story true? The Ministry did not know It was sorry, but it really could not help us. All it really could suggest was that we should get in touch with the Air Ministry; and —if you please—would we be good enough to let the Ministry of Information know what the Air Ministry said!

"But the Ministry of Information then had second thoughts and five minutes later telephoned to say the story was untrue. By that time, however, it had already got into the first edition: of several newspapers."

—"News Chronicle," August 20 1940.

### TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel: MU2834.

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

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Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.  
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The subscription rate to the "New Times" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months. Post-free.

### Here, There and Everywhere

(Continued from page 6.)

no art of the past has needed to establish its bona fides."

\* \* \*

The sporting instinct of the Australian people should be thoroughly aroused by the knowledge that we have broken another record. Yes, a new taxation record. The latest official figures issued by Dr. Roland Wilson are most interesting—for the taxpayer. Federal and State taxation for the year ending June 1940 was £144,397,000. This represents £20/12/10 per head of population. Since 1914, taxation in Australia has increased by 526 per cent.

We are now informed that we are to be taxed a further £35,000,000 a year. Unnecessary taxation is a swindle; it is a blow at our war effort. The people must unite in one clear protest.

\* \* \*

Before reading the following extract from the press of November 12—you may have read it already—I would suggest that you take something to brace you up. Upon returning to America from Britain, Mr. Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to Britain, gave an interview to the "Boston Globe." Portion of the report in the Melbourne "Sun" reads: "Asked by the interviewer what it meant to have Laborites at the centre of the British Government, Mr. Kennedy said: It means that National Socialism is coming out of it. Democracy is finished in England."

Yes, you may well rub your eyes! Well, we have done our best to warn the people. Observing what we have termed "Sovietisation," Mr. Kennedy may think that Democracy is finished in England; but the British people will have the last say about that matter. We are not fighting for National Socialism or any other imported foreign philosophy. Some inhabitants of Wall Street, New York, will yet appreciate that fact.

### Eric Butler Addresses Two Successful Meetings

Mr. Eric Butler addressed two small but successful meetings in Melbourne last week. On Thursday, November 7, he addressed a C.Y.M.A. meeting at Gardenvale. Those present were agreed that it was the most interesting address they had heard, and a desire was expressed to arrange a "larger meeting in the future for Mr. Butler to address. A quantity of literature was sold.

The following night, Friday, November 8, Mr. Butler addressed the Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria. Some very interesting discussion took place. Those present paid Mr. Butler the compliment of saying that his analysis of social dynamics was probably the best they had yet heard.

Mr. Butler is available to address small informal gatherings at the present time. Those who feel that they can arrange a small house meeting or gathering of any description are requested to communicate with Mr. Butler c/o. Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

### U.E.A. REPORT

Lectures: A larger attendance heard the last of three lectures by Mr. E. D. Butler on Tuesday last; new faces were seen, and questions and enlightening answers were well received by those present. Next Tuesday Mr. L. Armstrong will deal with the subject of scientific diet and finance; this should be an interesting lecture, indeed, so come along and bring your friends to the Christian Club, "Albany Court," Collins-street, near Swanston-street.

Literature: Copies of the "New Times" report of Mr. Hollins' Budget speech are available at 1/- per dozen posted; supporters are

## THE KING, FEDERAL UNION AND YOU!

By ARTHUR A. CHRESBY,  
Director of Political Strategy,  
Democratic Federation of Youth (Australia)

(Continued from November 1 issue.)

No doubt YOU have heard countless references—mostly destructive, some apparently justified—to British Imperialism. YOU will undoubtedly appreciate Dicey on this point:

"Imperialism . . . in regard to the British Empire . . . ought to be used as a term NEITHER of praise nor of blame, but as the name for an ideal which, in so far as it is true, is of considerable importance. This idea is that the British Empire is an INSTITUTION WELL WORTH MAINTAINING; and this not on mere grounds of sentiment, but for definite and assignable reasons."

"Upon England and upon every country subject to the King of England, the British Empire confers at least two benefits: it secures permanent peace among the inhabitants of the largest of the existing States; it again secures, OR IT OUGHT TO SECURE, to the whole of this vast community absolute protection against foreign attack . . . every country subject to the King of England should, PROVIDED ENGLAND HERSELF STANDS PROPERLY ARMED (Note: This gives rise to a pertinent query as to why England, under a "Party Government," was allowed to reach such a low state of armament, that, had war broken out in 1938, she would not have been able to withstand Hitler's attack, and also why England, under Party Government, has been allowed to be financially subjugated to U.S.A. financial interests whose key men support Prof. Toynebee's admission) render invasion of the British Empire by any of the great military Powers of Europe an impossibility. . . . Neither England, in short, nor any of her self-governing Dominions can fail to see THAT THE DISSOLUTION OF THE EMPIRE MIGHT TAKE FROM both the Mother Country and the most powerful of the Dominions the means necessary for maintaining liberty and independence. (Note: Hence the launching OPENLY of "Federal Union" propaganda simultaneously with the outbreak of the present war. Is this not TREASON?) Loyalty to the Empire, typified by LOYALTY TO THE KING, is, in short, a sentiment developed by the whole course of recent history." (Note: This was written before 1900.)

You will now appreciate the reason that prompts traitors to endeavour to take away from the Empire its armed forces and centralise them under an easily controlled Party Government. Easily controlled by outside interests with the lust for power.

### CHAOS IS RESULT OF PARTY SYSTEM

Any arguments against the foregoing on the basis of the theory of it versus the actual fact of what has happened, will assume their CORRECT relationship and point if YOU will but remember that all our chaos and disaster, etc., is the result of legislation passed by Parliaments controlled by the "Party System," and that, therefore, the results which we now witness are due entirely to that "System" of Government.

This, in itself, is a further point against the principle of "Federal Union" and "Federal Europe," which aims at replacing local "Party Government control" by a WORLD "Party" Government control. Obviously, if you do not and cannot control your present Parliamentary representative under local "Party Government" control, YOU will have no earthly hope of doing so under a WORLD Party Government

urged to circulate these, as they are very appropriate in the present circumstances.

Control, where YOUR mathematical control over YOUR representative will be somewhere in the ratio of one in a million.

YOUR task—if you desire to remain loyal to the King and the Empire—in common with your fellows, is to see that YOU do have effective control of YOUR representative, in order that the laws of Parliament shall be in accord with the wishes of the people. With respect to the laws of a country, YOU will at once agree with Dicey that:

"The time has come when the fact ought to be generally admitted that the amount of government, that is, of coercion, of individuals or classes, by the State, which is necessary to the welfare or even the existence of a civilised community, cannot permanently co-exist with THE EFFECTIVE BELIEF THAT DEFERENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION IS, IN ALL CASES, THE SOLE or the necessary basis of a democracy."

"The justification of lawlessness is also, in England, at any rate, suggested if not caused by the misdirection of Party Government. The rule of a Party cannot be permanently identified with the authority of the nation or with the dictates of patriotism."

" . . . our English executive is, as a general rule, becoming more and more the representative of a Party rather than the guide of the country."

YOU will agree that the above paragraph is true of the situation in this country, and a further point to add to the indictment of high treason on the part of "Federal Unionists." For no one in their sane senses would endeavour to enlarge the boundaries of a system that has proved so disastrous to the common people, unless there was an ulterior motive behind it. And there is, as we have seen in our study of the King, Federal Union and YOU. Again, we turn to Dicey and agree with him that:

"No fair-minded man will . . . dispute that the passion for natural independence may transform a government of partisans into a government bent on securing the honour and the safety of the nation. BUT this fact, though of immense moment, OUGHT NOT TO CONCEAL FROM US THE INHERENT TENDENCY OF THE PARTY SYSTEM TO CONFER UPON PARTISANSHIP AUTHORITY WHICH OUGHT TO BE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

"The English people would GAIN RATHER THAN LOSE by a check being placed on the CONSTANTLY INCREASING POWER OF THE PARTY SYSTEM"

Federal elections, particularly the recent one, are a debacle, which is a complete vindication of the above. By this YOU are, no doubt, convinced of the dangerous growth and power of the party system, and the need for its destruction in order to re-establish the principle of Parliamentary representation and Parliamentary Government. The legislation of this country inevitably effects every individual, and it is to OUR interest that we should ENSURE that such legislation is of the right type, i.e., that it gives to the people of the country the results which the require from their Parliamentary mechanism.

## United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

A goodly number of members and friends gathered on Saturday evening, November 2, and spent a pleasant and profitable time listening to Miss Victoria Mannett speak on what might be entitled "The Unconquerable Sui-rit of China." Miss Mannett has spent twenty-nine years teaching in Western China, and has come to regard China and the Chinese with respect and affection. What she had to tell us of the breaking down of the barriers to "western progress, of the thirst for education and western culture, of the simplicity and honesty, of the patience and quiet strength of the people, impressed us all, and we felt with her that in the mountain fastnesses of those western provinces, by new ideas and methods, by the co-operation of the whole people and by a unity of purpose which we might well emulate, China was quietly rebuilding her vast empire and would one day rise again.

The speaker for the lunch-hour meeting on Friday, November 15, will be Mr. Portus, son of Professor Portus, and secretary of the Law Society of Australia. He will give us "Some Impressions of Germany," from a visit there in 1938.

On Friday, November 29, we are to have a Rhodes scholar, Mr. F. Crisp, quite recently returned from Oxford. He will speak on "The Political Situation in England." Both these addresses should be well worth hearing.

## Debt Racket Debated in S.A. Parlt.

(Continued from page 5.)

definitely said the Commonwealth had power to make money available to the States free of charge. It was then the duty of the Government to take the responsibility of saying whether the commission's report should be implemented or not. We also know that a resolution dealing with national credit, currency and banking was submitted to this House and carried by a big majority. I am sorry that when the Treasurer, as a representative of this Parliament, went to the Loan Council meeting he not only refused to second the motion moved by the Treasurer of Tasmania, regarding the use of the national credit, as he was instructed to do by members of this House, but he said it was not a matter which affected him and that he would not lose his seat because he refused to support the Tasmanian resolution. That is reducing Parliamentary representation to a low level. It is regrettable that a man who is a Minister of the Crown and leader of the Government can argue on a question only in the light of how it affects his seat. He was in honour bound, if not in duty bound, to support the resolution, because he had a definite instruction from this House."

## In the Riverina

The Riverina Monetary Reform Council executive has decided to hold the proposed convention on January 19, 1941 (instead of November 24, as tentatively arranged) at Narrandera. Notices will be duly posted to branches and supporters.

Mr. W. Ridley, box 333, Griffith, N.S.W., is honorary secretary, pro tem.

Mr. Jack Washington resigned this position through business pressure.