

ON OTHER
PAGES

The Budget Crisis.
(Page 3.)

Appeal to Labor
Supporters. (Page 4.)

War Against Middle
Classes. (Page 4.)

Fools' Paradise.
(Page 6.)

THE NEW TIMES

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).

Vol. 6. No. 47. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1940.

Are We to Have Another Election?

Compromise More Likely

History will record the present political situation in Australia as one of the nation's most interesting crises; a crisis on matters of real fundamental importance to the people. Ever since the formation of the abortive National War Council, it has become clear that there is a clear-cut divergence of opinion on the financing of the war.

The Australian Labor Party has the greatest opportunity of its history to force the money issue; it has the voting strength, and, if we can believe some of its leaders, it is desirous of financing the war, to a large extent, with new credits provided by the Commonwealth Bank.

However, we are rather wary of a vague cry for "debt-free money" without a clear understanding of what we are after. The situation is full of pitfalls for the unwary. It will be interesting to see just how far the Labor Party will go in opposition to the Budget brought down by Mr. Faddon.

Mr. Menzies has stated in no uncertain terms that he refuses to give way on fundamentals and is even prepared to face another election. If this is so, the Labor Party should force the issue to the utmost, even if it means another election—i.e., asking the people to give their decision and sanction on the one issue which will decide the future of civilisation on this continent. Here is a chance to give the Australian people the opportunity of voting on one simple, clear-cut issue. Unfortunately, party politics being what they are, intrigue and compromise are clouding the political horizon. First, there was the sop to the wheatgrowers—which only means pawing the community, including the wheatgrowers, still further; now there is the suggestion of Mr. Menzies meeting Labor's demands for increased pay for soldiers. This haggling and bargaining over the lives and future of the Australian people is not good enough; it is further evidence of the fact that party politics must be swept into oblivion. It is high time that the Australian electors wrote to their individual members of Parliament and told them what they want done.

THE INFLATION BOGEY

The rising public interest in the question of war finance obviously has the orthodox circles very concerned. The inflation bogey is being raised in the hope of scaring the people, although the Melbourne "Herald," in its editorial of November 19, states that we have already been using inflation. Just what this means we are not told. The editorial speaks about the "safe limits of inflation." If, by inflation, the "Herald" means a rise in prices, we might ask what Professor Copland (better known as the Laughing Cavalier from Carlton) has been doing; if it is meant that so much money has been issued above the prices of goods available, we would like to say that we have yet to see any empty shops about, and the primary producers are still battling to get rid of their abundance. No, the inflation bogey is being over-worked. However, there is a danger that the private bankers may deliberately bring about serious inflation to discredit monetary reform. The people must clearly understand that the money system is only a mechanism for getting real things done. The Government must see

that administrative experts keep prices and purchasing power in proper relationship; and we don't want to hear any nonsense about them not being able to do this. The Chamberlain Government introduced a technique in Britain, which has been very successful for the prevention of a rise in prices.

THE "HERALD" IN ACTION

Although the Melbourne "Herald" entitled its editorial of November 15, "The Australian Taxpayer Is No Fool," it apparently has some doubts on the matter, and has been producing reams of material to show the taxpayer the "fallaciousness" of the arguments put forward by the "money cranks." In fact, the "Herald" offers the following insult to the taxpayers; "The extent of the political anxiety does little credit to the intelligence and the spirit of the majority of Australians." We believe that, fundamentally, the intelligence (Continued on page 8.)

ALBERTA AND THE CANADIAN WHEAT PROBLEM

The farmers of Western Canada have produced a big crop of wheat this year, but they benefit so little from it that unless something is done to distribute purchasing power to them in respect of it they will be unable to finance the sowing of next year's crop. Each farmer is only allowed to market five bushels of wheat per acre, which is far from being sufficient even to obtain the necessary credits to provide for the harvesting expenses alone.

There are now at least 250 million bushels of wheat in storage in Canada, and the new crop may yield 400 million bushels. Allowing 150 million bushels for home consumption, 500 million bushels are left for sale. Britain herself buys only 200 million bushels a year from all overseas countries, and continental Europe is, for the time, a closed market.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance to the Empire of a steady supply and reservoir of wheat, particularly in times like these, and to put it at its least, it is a shocking comment on the efficiency of the war-machine that the farmers who produce it are in danger of ruin.

Urging immediate Federal action towards solving the financial problems of Western farmers and businessmen consequent upon development in the wheat situation, Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry in Alberta, made the following statement recently. The statement was accompanied by a telegram addressed to the responsible Ottawa official:

August 15, 1940.

The Alberta Government is pressing the Dominion Government for

an immediate announcement that an adequate advance will be made to farmers against grain stored on farms. We contend that the Dominion Government could meet the situation by undertaking to issue negotiable grain tickets to be redeemed upon delivery of the grain. This proposal would eliminate interest charges and enable the farmers to finance harvesting operations.

Hon. D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, who is attending the wheat conference in Winnipeg, will advance this proposal as a practical solution to the present crisis.

The Government of Alberta considers that the situation is so serious and the need for action so urgent that a definite announcement from Ottawa, assuring farmers of an adequate advance on stored grain should be forthcoming immediately. Any proposals involving the calling of special sessions of the provincial legislatures would result in inevitable delay, which would be disastrous at this time. Meanwhile, harvesting operations, and, in fact, virtually all business, would be at a standstill.

It would be impossible to overstate the urgency and peril of the situation, which has developed in regard to the 1940 crop. If farmers are permitted to deliver only five bushels per seeded acre at 70 cents per bushel basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William, and if they are compelled to store the remainder on their farms without an adequate advance, the effects on agriculture and on the entire business life of Alberta will be calamitous. Even now, since the announcement of this grain policy, farmers are finding it almost impossible to finance for binder twine, machine parts, fuel and other harvesting expenses.

Retail merchants and wholesalers are in an equally difficult position. Retailers are now, as in the past, willing to extend credit to farmers for short periods, but they cannot continue to do so unless they are assured of payment, and the policy of the Federal Government contains no such assurance. Wholesale merchants are in the same position as the retailers because they must liquidate their accounts with manufacturers and producers. In short, unless an adequate proportion of the 1940 crop can be turned into purchasing power at once, business in Western Canada will be headed for immediate stagnation. (Continued from page 5.)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Notes on the News

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The Melbourne "Herald" of Wednesday, November 13, should have been edged in block. On the front page, the main news-item dealt with the partial destruction of a British "convoy" in the Atlantic. One could hardly feel cheerful to learn that a "convoy" of this size only had the Jem's Bay, armed with four-inch guns, for "protection."

The second news-item, on the right-hand side of the page, dealt with the intimate talks in Berlin between Molotov and Hitler. Another "witches' brew" is being prepared; we may rest assured that it is not in the interests of the British Empire. On Page 3, we read how taxation is to be drastically increased.

However, the main news item appeared on page 2, under the headings, "Concern at Lag in War Effort. London Press Criticism." Lengthy extracts from the London press reveal the fact that even orthodox circles can no longer hide the truth about the war effort in Britain. Ever since Mr. Churchill took office as Prime Minister, we have been told that everything possible was being done in the national effort. The following information must have come as a shock to many readers of the "Herald": "Commentators agree that much has been achieved, but the fact cannot be hidden that much more remains to be done . . . latest debates in the House of Commons have shown more criticism than has been apparent hitherto." (Fancy the daily

press just discovering that!) "This criticism, which has now extended beyond the chamber and lobbies, says, in effect, that the Government has not mobilised the nation on a total war scale . . ." Needless to say, the press seeks to excuse Mr. Churchill. It was quite a different story with Mr. Chamberlain. The "Daily Mail" is quoted as saying in a leading article: "In Britain today there is a tendency to slip back into the dangerous complacency of the early days of the war, which must be checked . . . The answer to all problems lies in production, more production, ever more production. The survival of Britain depends upon the workbenches. The Minister for Labour (Mr. Bevin) and members of the War (Continued on page 7.)

YOU!

By ARTHUR A. CHRESBY.

Director of Political Strategy,
Democratic Federation of Youth (Australia),

(Concluded from November 1 issue.)

SOVEREIGNTY v IMPOSITION

In this connection Dicey has an extremely important contribution to make:

"... Legislation must always aim at the attainment of at least two different ends, which, though of importance, are entirely distinct from one another. One of these ends is the passing or maintaining of good or wise laws, that is, laws which, if carried out, would really promote the happiness or welfare of a given country, and therefore, which are desirable in themselves, and are in conformity with the nature of things. That such legislation is a thing desired, no man can dispute."

This is exactly what people expect from their Parliamentary mechanism, that it shall make laws in accordance with their wishes. Of course this is dependent upon the people making their wishes known to the respective representatives, whose function it is to ensure that such laws shall be passed and the desired results achieved.

"... The second of these two different ends is to ensure that no law should be passed or maintained in a given country, e.g., England, which is condemned by the public opinion of the English people. A law utterly opposed to the wishes and the feelings entertained by the inhabitants of a country... is a nullity, or in truth no law at all, and even, in cases where, owing to the power of a monarch who enacts a law opposed to the wishes of his subjects such a law can to a certain extent be enforced, the evils of the enforcement may far over-balance the good effects of legislation in itself wise."

The implication arising from the above is, you will agree, that no matter how "right" a law may be, it is wrong if it is imposed upon the people without their consent, as the people are sovereign and parliament merely exists to make their will prevail. Under any scheme of "Federal Union" or "Federal Europe," or "Trusteeship," without the ability to have adequate control over your Parliamentary representative (which you have not yet obtained in a country where your member is much closer to you) you would have

any amount of laws passed and enforced upon you, without the consent of the people. Should you endeavour to oppose any such laws, the armed forces would be brought into action as you have witnessed in other countries in recent years.

SOVEREIGNTY v FEDERAL UNIONISM

Burke, in his "Conciliation with America," intimated that there is a real limit to the exercise of sovereignty, imposed not by laws of man, but by the nature of things, and that it was in vain for Parliament or any ruler to try and exert equal legal power throughout the whole of an immense Empire. You must agree that this is precisely what the protagonists of treachery are endeavouring to do: Exert equal centralised power throughout the vast world civilisation.

Burke's intimation is admitted to be an axiom by the English Parliament, and is demonstrated indisputably by its legal relationship with the King's dominions, and is a further answer to the attempt to centralise power in a world-government under a secretly controlled Party system.

The following statement by Professor Dicey can, with equal truth, be applied to the arguments advanced on behalf of the treasonable doctrine of "Unionism" advocated by Professor Toynbee and others of like ilk:

"Any great change in the form of the constitution of England, e.g., the substitution of an English Republic for a limited monarchy, might easily affect the loyalty of all British colonies. Can anyone be certain that New Zealand or Canada would, at the bidding of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, transfer their loyalty from George V. to a President chosen by the electorate of the United Kingdom, and this even though the revolution were carried out with every legal formality, including the assent of the King himself, and even though the King were elected as the first President of the New Commonwealth? Is it certain that a Federated Union of England, Ireland, Scotland and

Wales would command in our colonies the respect paid to the present United Kingdom? These questions may well seem strange, they are not unimportant. The King is what the Imperial Parliament has never been, the typical representative of Imperial unity throughout every part of the empire."

MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE KING

You cannot dispute the fact that the King is the sole moral influence that binds together the British Commonwealth of Nations, containing one-third of the earth's inhabitants, comprising almost every type, creed, outlook, climate and territory, in comparative harmony and peace. Yet Federal Unionists, in the guise of a Utopian plea, are endeavouring to destroy all this, and have mainly come to the fore since the outbreak of war asking the people of the Empire to forswear their loyalty to their King. Is this not an offence against Section 42 of the National Security Regulations? Is this not, I repeat, treason of the highest form? Should not its protagonists be made to suffer the penalty of all other traitors?

The Party System is the mechanism through which the "Unionists" are working with all speed to achieve their objective, e.g., the overthrow and complete breakup of our Empire and the British throne. Here again, Professor Dicey contributes to the point:

"The increasing influence of the Party System has in England, and still more throughout the British Empire, singularly coincided with the growth of the moral influence exercisable by the Crown. From the accession of Victoria to the present day the moral force at the disposal of the Crown has increased. The plain truth is that the King of England has at the present day two sources of moral authority... The King, who ever he be, is the only man throughout the British

Empire who stands outside, if not above, the Party System."

The Unionists would have us model our new world on the basis and constitution of the United States, yet despite the fact that the President of that great country has the power of "Veto," he is but a representative of a "Party" and could not, and does not, therefore, exercise one tittle of the moral influence that is wielded by the King of England. Hence the frantic efforts of "Unionists" to quickly overthrow and destroy the Empire and the throne, for while that lasts, their evil and traitorous plot cannot eventuate.

There can hardly be a doubt that, despite the many so-called imperfections of the British Empire, you are agreed that it is an institution well worth maintaining. Do you really want to exchange this Empire for some doubtful and illegitimate form of world centralised government, run by party jackals, controlled by persons not elected by the people of each country?

What action then lies open to you? The operation of the Anglo-Saxon institution of representative Government — none other. You elect representatives in three fields — local government, State and Federal Parliament. Write to your representatives in these three fields, calling their attention to, and instructing each one to take action to have those advocating any form of Unionism, i.e., world centralisation, brought before the Courts and indicted for high treason.

There is ample ground upon which this indictment can be legally sustained. This action is supremely important for the preservation of our liberties. This action is the only effective action. Only you can take it. Do it now.

(All references to Professor Dicey are taken from his 8th edition of "Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution," 1927.)

THE DEATH PENALTY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

It has been pointed out recently that those in control in Soviet Russia are not predominantly Russians: they are Georgians, Bulgarians, Jews and other foreigners, devoted first and foremost to the "system" of Communism, who were sent to Russia (as was Lenin), or who drifted there simply because it was the first place where Marxian Communism was being tried out. Their loyalty being first to the system it followed that to keep this intact a very severe system of penalties had to be set up.

Death must always be the most severe penalty possible to any individual (apart from questions of torture) and the Soviet use of the death penalty is instructive.

There, larceny and theft of the property of the State are punishable — and punished — by death. State property includes merchandise in transportation, standing crops, buildings, stocks of goods, and so on. In years of famine the peasants and sailors steal food from trains and ships en route, and for this crime, with the most extenuating circumstances, the penalty is imprisonment for ten years with confiscation of all personal belongings. Without extenuating circumstances, the punishment is death — and the nature of circumstances that are extenuating depends on the judge. On April 28, 1934, a 28-year-old mother with three children was sent to prison for 10 years for stealing four kilograms of wheat; the sentence was later commuted to forced labour for a year. Vichinsky reports in the "Précis de la Justice en U.S.S.R.," 1934, that the death sentence was given for using a horse (a communal possession) for private purposes without permission, and in another case for using a boat (communal property) for fishing.

The death penalty is also used for ensuring "discipline" in transport. All infractions of the regulations of transport may involve execution. "Isvestia" of November 10, 1935, reported that a mechanic was executed following the derailment of his train, although no one was hurt or killed and the only damage done was to the wagons. Another instance is the case, also reported in 1935, of an aviator who, having had three accidents damaging his machines, was shot.

This "discipline," however, does not stop accidents on the Soviet railways. M. Kaganovitch announced that in 1934 only there were 62,000 accidents and derailments on the railways.

The third crime punishable by death in Soviet Russia is treason to the country, which includes spying, deserting to the enemy, and, during peace-time it must be remembered, going abroad without authorisation. In cases of leaving the country without authorisation, not only is the "criminal" punishable with death, but his family or all those composing his establishment, is deported to the depths of Siberia for five years. If any of his family knew of his leaving the country, or helped in any way, they are liable to imprisonment for 5-10 years with confiscation of their personal property.

Children over 12 years of age are subject to the law as for adults, and the "Proletarian Revolution" of February 25, 1937, reported that 35 street urchins had been shot at Irkutsk. One youngster was condemned to death for hitting a traveller who had stolen his pocket book in the train.

Sabotage may be punished with 25 years of forced labour or with death; and in extreme cases, bad agricultural work and slacking may also involve the death sentence.

NOW OUT!

"THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR"

By ERIC D. BUTLER

PRICE 3d; Posted, 4d

Every person who desires to gain a thorough knowledge of the real background to the present conflict should read this booklet. The most critical and impartial analysis of the "Jewish Question" to appear in this country.

Is socialism democracy? Where does Russia stand? Is Hitler a tool or an enemy of International Jewry? What are we fighting for?

These, and other questions of great importance, are clearly dealt with in this booklet, which is packed with facts and information. Every reader should obtain a copy.

Obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne

THE BUDGET CRISIS

(Based on a talk broadcast from 7HO Hobart, on November 17, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.)

With the meeting of the Federal Parliament next week, a new crisis is likely to be forced on the country by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Menzies has made up his mind, or someone has made up his mind for him, that he is going to reach the pockets of every man in Australia. He is going to arrange his taxation so as to hurt everyone. Why he should want to hurt everyone is something I don't understand.

However, let us examine some of the excuses put forward by Mr. Menzies. He says that it will require £200 million this year for purposes of war, which is more than one quarter of the total incomes of Australia: and that we must give up this amount from our incomes to pay for the war effort.

Now, this sounds quite simple—if you are simple-minded. The only thing wrong with the statement is that it is not true — definitely not true.

The last twenty-five years are strewn with similar solemn and false statements by the high priests of finance and their paid economists. I remember reading a statement made by one of England's leading economists, wherein he proved conclusively that Germany could not keep her army in the field for four months. Similar statements have been made since then — proving that Germany is on the verge of financial collapse. These statements are dangerous, because they make us look for something, which has no possibility of happening. No country can have a financial collapse unless some trickster engineers it purposely for the downfall of his own country.

WHY GO SHORT?

We know that the soldiers, munition workers, etc., have to be fed and clothed — Well, they are being fed and clothed. What's all the trouble about? And if there is more food required, we can produce more.

Mr. Menzies is insisting that the wheatgrowers will have to be forced by law to grow less food, or compelled to feed it to the cattle. There is too much wheat for bread; we can't give it away. And yet we are being asked to go short of food to pay more taxes — and won't most of the people of Australia have to go short of food if they pay more taxes? Mr. Menzies intends to tax those on £3 a week.

This money business has got Mr. Menzies bluffed. He wants food to feed the army and munition workers; he won't let the farmers grow more food, but he says we have got to pay more taxes. Well, if that is the stand Mr. Menzies is going to take, it is time he was removed before he does more damage to this country.

If Mr. Menzies taxes everything and everybody, it simply means the price of everything will go up — wages will go up to follow taxes; prices must follow the wages — and where are we? Those on fixed incomes will be badly hurt by increased prices.

There is no shortage of food in this country, and there is little possibility of shipping the usual quantities overseas. So that one thing this country can do is to see that the prices of foodstuffs are maintained at a level people can afford to pay.

In England the Government makes available £1,000,000 a week, besides other payments, to keep the prices at a low level. Unless the prices of commodities required by the people are kept down (by special Government grants, where necessary), there will be a general rise in prices, which will cause a lot of misery among those on low wages.

MR. MENZIES' THEORY

Coming back to Mr. Menzies' idea that if the war effort "costs" a quarter of our previous money-income, we must part with one

quarter of our income. The idea is based on the notion that if one quarter of the men on the land, say, are taken for Government service, those remaining on the land will have to pay more money-taxes to pay the wages of those on Government service; and if the Government, instead of doing this, issued new money or credits to pay them, there would be more money in circulation and less goods available, and so prices would go up. That's Mr. Menzies' theory.

The facts are quite different to that. For instance, the output of industry during peacetime bears no relation whatever to the ability of men to produce goods and services. In peacetime, most goods are only supplied in quantities sufficient to meet the restricted purchasing power. The evidence for that is beyond dispute. The output of wheat, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, sugar, steel, tin, boots, clothes, motorcars, and houses is ruthlessly restricted. The men and materials and skill are all waiting, but sufficient money is not there, and so our wealth lies rotting—and so do human beings. The frustration of human effort in peacetime is something so appalling that words are quite inadequate to describe it; it can only be felt in terms of human suffering.

Are we, then, to expect a general shortage of commodities in the face of increased wartime demand?

FRENZIED FINANCE

The second question that worries some people is sending money overseas. Actually, Australian money is of no value outside Australia. All Australia can do is to send food and munitions.

The third financial question of the war is the question of the creation of the necessary credits to carry on the war. The £20,000,000 extra taxation already levied, with the further £30,000,000 new taxation contemplated, is only one quarter of the amount required to finance a full year's war programme.

Therefore, they obtain most of the extra money required by the issue of bank credits. This is usually done by floating public loans to which the people are supposed to subscribe; actually over 80 per cent, of the loans are subscribed by the private banks, who simply write cheques on themselves for millions of pounds.

The money subscribed by many individuals is also created out of nothing by the banks, the bonds being registered under their respective names. In this way the country finds itself in debt to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds on which we have to pay interest; and the interest on these fictitious loans already takes 50 per cent, of our taxes every year.

Now, there is an outcry against this, and Mr. Menzies is getting very hot under the collar about it. He asks us to believe that if the private banks create the necessary credits, that's all right; but if the nation's Commonwealth Bank creates the credits, that's all wrong — it's inflation! To me it seems almost beyond belief that the Prime Minis-

THE LEADERSHIP MANIA

The perversion usually appears to take this general form: The obtaining of liberty is delegated to one man or group, either by formal election or by passive acquiescence, and the idea of liberty itself is permitted to be divorced from its personal application and applied to an institution, usually the State. In spite of a uniform series of failures, the ordinary man will still attempt that impracticable but alluring "short cut" to liberty, which consists in vesting the power belonging to each individual in a sufficiently energetic and vociferous "leader" or party.

It is illogical to blame the leader for the deplorable results of such a policy; he becomes almost as much a victim of the faulty technique as his dupes. Starting very often with the best and most patriotic motives (without which he would hardly have the drive to gain the following necessary for success) he is very early in his career taken up into a high place by the devil and shown the glories of a very considerable section of the world. When he has thrust his way to power, i.e., wrested the liberties of his fellow men either from themselves or from their present masters all that will be his. The really subtle part of the temptation lies in the thought of all the good he will be able to do (i.e. force upon) his fellow men once his power is absolute. In a passion of altruism he succumbs—and is corrupted. For the devil (or his representative) does not vanish once the bargain is struck; he proceeds to harvest the fruits of his cunning by manipulating his puppet. Thereafter, it is the greatness and freedom and power and prosperity of men-in-the-mass, i.e., the nation that the dictator is concerned with and can be condemned with. These are the things he wants for himself, and he seeks to confer them upon the

nation—at least partly because in so doing he confers them upon himself. But the "nation" is an abstraction whose interests may well be made to seem to run counter to those of the individual comprising it, and who are the sole reality.

Moreover, these qualities that he seeks to confer upon his country are not in anyone's gift. It appears to be a law of nature that one man cannot make a practice of giving others anything without pauperising then spiritually or materially — except an example of correct conduct. That is a truth, which shows itself in a hundred way today, and yet is obstinately disregarded by rulers and ruled alike. Men have always desired a Messiah who would give them or win for them freedom and prosperity, and they will actively resent being told to look within themselves for the Kingdom of Heaven. Yet they will find it nowhere else, and it must (and can) come from their own effort or not at all. The two Antonies were the wisest and most upright dictators the world has seen, or ever likely to see, yet the benefits they bestowed upon the Roman Empire did not survive the death of the second. Such benefits were not, and could not be of any permanent account; they were given, and had not those roots in the will and charade of the people, which alone could make them an enduring possession.

—R.L.N. in "The Social Creditor"

SWILL

"If you mix together several individually good soups, the result is a form of swill. The idea that a lot of good flavours mixed together is the sum total of all of them is a crazy one, which experiment and reality proves.

"Federal Union is a degenerate idea, foreign and anti-British in its essence, aiming to drag British culture down to a swill-can level under the false pretence of improving all cultures, including our own."

—"Reality," England.

Don't Delay, Order Your Christmas Suit To-Day

FRANK DEVLIN

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR,

ELIZABETH HOUSE,
Second Floor,
340 Lit. Collins St., City

Also at Caulfield, Malvern, and Footscray Railway Station.

All Work TAILOR-Made Under Personal Supervision.

SUIT OR COSTUME TO ORDER, From

£5/5/-

"FOR STYLE AND EASE, FRANK DEVLIN, PLEASE!"

TELEPHONE: M 5177.
Open till 9 Friday.

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.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU2834.

Vol. 6. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940. No. 47.

A Word to Labor Supporters

We have never had much confidence in the Labor Party juntas in this or any other British country. Their records have been one long list of betrayals of the rank and file they are supposed to represent. In 1921, the British Labor Party appointed a committee to study social credit. It took sixteen months to produce a report, which was so preposterous that none of the committee would sign it. One of the members of the committee was immediately made a Director of the Bank of England, while several other members became Fellows of Oxford Colleges. That was that.

During the General Strike in Britain, the financial crisis of 1930-31, and the abdication of the now Duke of Windsor, the British Labor Party reeked of treachery. Now Mr. Attlee refuses to allow time for Members of the House of Commons to discuss the revoking of the Charter given to the Bank of England.

There is no need to deal with the development of bureaucracy and Fascism in New Zealand since the Labour Party obtained office. Their Industrial Efficiency Act would even make Hitler envious.

And what of Australia? Labor's part in the treacherous Premier's Plan was deplorable, while their common front with the bankers in denouncing J. T. Lang—the only politician at that time who made a stand—was another betrayal of the "working class" to the private financiers.

Now Federal Labor talks compromise, while the Queensland Labour Party—already the most Fascistic in Australia—has caused a public outcry by the introduction of its Public Safety Bill. Fortunately, the rank and file of the Queensland Labor Movement is not going to take things "lying down." The following interesting report appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" last Monday:

"The Queensland Labor Movement is conducting an organized attack on the Queensland Labor Government.

"A crisis has arisen over the Public Safety Bill, which union leaders declare is a Fascist measure paving the way to a State dictatorship.

"Nearly 130,000 unionists are represented on the Queensland Trades and Labor Council, which is now organising a State-wide protest campaign against the Bill. Greatest exception has been taken to the provision in the Bill that anyone may be arrested without warrant, and that those obstructing the arrest of such persons may also be arrested without warrant.

"The Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr. A. E. Moore) said that the powers which would be conferred by the Bill were the most extraordinary any government could ask in a democracy. They took away common law, habeas corpus and Magna Charta rights, he said."

This indicates that democracy is not dead in this country. It is time that the rank and file of the Labor Movement throughout Australia told their leaders that they are not going to tolerate any further compromise or betrayals. The initiative in this direction must come from below; it will never come from above.

SHARE PRICES ROSE

"Share prices move up as Junkers come down: the more Junkers come down, the more Stock Exchange prices go up. Yesterday morning was just like any other morning in the markets—few inquiries and no business. But then, around mid-day, things began to happen in Throgmorton-street, too. Inquiries turned into firm orders, the market found itself short of stock and prices spurted. . . and there were some really substantial gains." —Financial Chitchat.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

"They died to save old England, And all that England gives; Her lanes and fields and homes and inns, Who dies, if England lives? A hundred Junkers swept the sky, And out the Spitfires went, And by the evening Gilt Edge rose, From two to five per cent." — Cassandra, in the "Daily Mirror," September 3, 1940.

WAR AGAINST THE MIDDLE CLASSES

Extracts from "War Against the Middle Classes," by Peter F. Drucker, in the "Saturday Evening Post," August 10, 1940:

"Millionaires don't count politically nowadays," Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, once told an American newspaperman; "they have so much to lose that they will obey orders. And if they don't, there are so few, a strong Government can always break them. But the middle classes are different. They are the real problem of a Totalitarian State."

To eliminate this problem, the German middle classes have been attacked economically and socially right from the beginning of Nazi rule. Today, they are weakened and exhausted to the point of destruction. The Nazi slogan for the war, "Down with the plutocracies," is not only a smoke-screen for the Nazi aim of military and political domination at home; it is also the camouflage for the social revolution against the middle classes all over Europe. In the small countries in Western and Northern Europe, which have either been overrun by the German armies, or which, like Sweden and Finland, live under the shadow of swastika and Soviet star, this aim seems very near realisation. Although the position of the middle classes in England and France had been maintained largely intact before France turned Totalitarian, their economic position had deteriorated more in nine months of war than it had in the preceding ten years of intermittent depression.

Three years ago, a small manufacturer of buttons in Central Germany told me his story. The business had been in the family for 150 years. It had always paid well. And my friend had been determined to hand it on to his sons as prosperous and up to date as it had been when he took over from his father. He did not suffer from lack of business; on the contrary, the army snapped up uniform buttons as fast as he could turn them out. But he needed new machines to replace his outworn equipment, credit with which to buy these machines, and raw materials to produce his buttons. He could get neither. Credit, machines and raw materials being scarce, they were obtainable only against permits. The Government control boards, which issue these permits, simply turn down the small independent. "Every time I apply for a permit," he complained, "they ask me: 'How many men do you employ?' And when I say: 'A hundred,' they refuse me my permit and give it to a fellow who employs a thousand, and who formerly couldn't get any credit because he was always in the red. So, now, I have sold this fellow my plant. I can't run it any more."

During the past few years, thousands of independent grocery stores have been closed by the Government as "superfluous"; the former owners were put into munitions factories or used as unskilled labour to dig trenches along the Siegfried Line.

The surviving retailers are not much better off. Though they took over the customers of the closed stores, their profits have been cut to the bone. In many parts of the country, especially in industrial cities, they are allowed to deal only with a certain number of customers, each of whom may buy only a certain limited quantity of goods. The grocer gets those goods at a fixed price from a central Government-controlled wholesaler, and he must sell them at a fixed price. No room for initiative, business acumen, personal service or any other qualifications. The retailer is just a stock boy who wraps goods up and hands them over the counter. His income is fixed from above without

regard to his abilities or his capital—it is really not more than a low wage.

Other branches of middle-class business have suffered just as much. Wholesalers, importers, exporters, warehousemen, insurance brokers, jobbers, distributors, small-town bankers—all the many middleman's businesses in which an independent with integrity, experience and initiative could compete on equal terms with big business have been liquidated and replaced by huge Government-controlled and Government-owned monopolies. The process has even invaded the professions. In one middle-sized industrial city in Western Germany there used to be twenty-five lawyers, all of whom had enough to do. The Government in 1938 declared twelve to be superfluous and ordered them to close shop. The older men were retired on a small pension. A few of the younger ones who had good political connections were taken over into the ever-growing Nazi bureaucracy at very much lower wages.

I knew the wife of an official in the German Ministry of Agriculture. She had four sons, ranging in age from ten to fifteen—all normal, healthy and intelligent boys. But she was allowed to send only two of them to high school; the other two will have to end their education with grade school. Neither her husband's political connections nor her friendship with the wife of an influential Nazi was of any use in her attempts to get this order changed. On the contrary, she was told that the admission of two out of four was already a major concession; the normal ratio would have been one out of four. And there is very little chance that even one of the boys will be allowed to enter college. The number of college students has been cut to a very low figure. They are selected, not according to ability and intelligence, but almost exclusively for "political reliability"; and the children of a man who was a civil servant long before Hitler came to power are almost as suspect in Nazi Germany as are children of Czarist officials in Bolshevist Russia.

What motivates this savage onslaught against the middle classes? What is its explanation and its purpose? Only a few years ago, the answer would have seemed simple, for, at that time, left-wing propaganda had convinced many in Europe that the middle classes are "economically inefficient" and a barrier to economic and social progress. Of all the bitter legacies of left propaganda in Europe, this belief was, perhaps, the most vicious one. But it has been completely exploded by events; even the most convinced Marxist in Europe has now learned his lesson. People who formerly ranted against the independent shopkeeper, and who demanded that all retail distribution be nationalised, now pine to get back to the good old days of "inefficient retail trade," when stores were still allowed to function properly, to accept orders over the telephone, to deliver, to give a week's credit and to accept returned merchandise.

. . . Even a Russian Communist in a high position once admitted to the writer that the Five Year Plans would have been ten times as successful had Bolshevist ideology permitted the existence of a real middle class of professional men, engineers and small businessmen. "As things are at present, he said, "we must try, by an

(Continued on page 8.)

ALBERTA AND THE CANADIAN WHEAT PROBLEM

(Continued from page 1)

Realising the seriousness of the situation, both retail and wholesale merchants, as well as farmers, organisations have made representations to the Albert Government asking us to impress upon Federal authorities the seriousness of their position, and they have been assured that they will have every possible measure of support from us. Meanwhile, they, themselves, are doing their utmost to urge upon the Federal authorities the need for immediate and adequate action in the present grain crisis.

Briefly, the proposal, which Hon. Mr. Mullen will advance in Winnipeg, is as follows:

1. The Federal Government could take title to all marketable grain stored on farms, and issue to farmers negotiable grain tickets in convenient denominations on a reasonable proportion of the grain so stored.

2. These grain tickets would be redeemable for cash as the grain is delivered to the elevators under the direction of the Federal Wheat Board. The holders of the tickets at the time of redemption, whether farmers, merchants, manufacturers, or institutions, would be entitled to cash.

3. Severe penalties could be provided to prevent any attempt to discount the face value of these negotiable grain tickets, and to prohibit the disposal of grain to which the Federal Government has title.

In our opinion, this proposal would provide farmers with a flexible medium of exchange in the present emergency while their grain is awaiting market movements and would enable them to make arrangements to finance their harvesting operations.

Grain producers in wartime, when external markets are dislocated, are in the same economic category as that in which the fighting forces find themselves in time of peace. Their economic security should be protected and assured against the time when their services will become of dominating importance. We know that the ravages of war will create famine and pestilence on a scale, which will demand all the food reserves we can accumulate. The process of accumulation is essentially a money problem and not a physical problem. From the physical or realistic point of view there can be no difficulty in devising ways and means for the storage of surplus wheat, and there should be no difficulty in devising means whereby farmers may be rewarded for the increased abundance of supplies which they have produced for the Empire at war.

The Alberta Government has already arranged to allow binder twine and repair bills to take precedence over all Government accounts, and we will continue to urge that adequate action be taken by the Federal authorities.

Hon. E. C. MANNING,
* * * * *
Acting Premier.

(Telegram.)

Edmonton, August 14, 1940. Hon. J. A. McKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Seriousness of financial crisis facing the West unless farmers assured a substantial advance on stored grain increasing daily. Impossible for majority of farmers to secure necessary supplies for harvesting, threshing and erection of storage facilities unless trade can be assured substantial advance on stored grain can be made. Re-

tailers and wholesalers anxious to co-operate, but financially impossible for them to provide essential supplies if farmers unable to pay for an indefinite period. Inevitable consequences of present situation if not relieved make this matter a national emergency requiring immediate action. Any delay will result not only in huge loss of grain, but also in devastating paralysis of all phases of Western business. Respectfully urge that it is imperative for Federal Government to make an immediate announcement assuring farmers of substantial advance on stored grain so as to relieve situation perilous to the nation during wartime. We submit that the situation could be met by Federal Government taking title to stored grain and issuing negotiable grain tickets for same, redeemable when grain sold by Wheat Board.

E. C. MANNING,
* * * * *
Minister of Trade and Industry

Mr. Manning, in an interview, said that Ottawa apparently was trying to pass the responsibility on to the provinces.

"At the same time, Ottawa has, so far as this province is concerned, refused to give us a free hand in applying our policies, which we are confident would meet a situation of this kind," he added.

"They have refused to give us a charter for a provincial bank which, if granted, would have enabled us to provide a great deal of the required financial assistance, in which farmers are in urgent need." The conference did not adopt the proposals put forward by Mr. Mullen, but the Minister believes that, since they were written into the records, they will stand as a working solution of the same problem in 1941, which threatens to be greater than that of the current year. In the course of a statement given by Mr. Mullen on his return from Winnipeg, he said:

"The farmers of Western Canada, I am certain, will derive an immediate benefit from the proceedings at the Winnipeg wheat conference, but I was very disappointed that Alberta's proposal for the issuance of negotiable grain tickets was not passed on by the conference to the committee appointed to confer with representatives of the Dominion Government.

"Members of this committee, are meeting with Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in Winnipeg today, and will urge that the Dominion Government guarantee loans on a liberal percentage of the wheat stored on farms on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William.

"They will also urge that freight rates on coarse grains be reduced and that the Board of Grain commissioners arrange for the early movement of coarse grains to markets in order that more storage space will be made available for the accommodation of the wheat crop. While we in Alberta are encouraging the extensive feeding of coarse grains to livestock, we expect to have a considerable surplus.

"While I was disappointed at the rejection of our proposal, I am certainly in favour of any plan which will relieve the financial crisis which faces the entire West, because unless immediate relief is forthcoming, the whole economy of the West will be affected disastrously. The proposals, which are being laid before Hon. Mr. Gardiner and Hon. Mr. Crerar, will bring this about if they are put into effect.

"I hold the view, however, that our proposal for the issuance of negotiable grain tickets would have been better because it would have eliminated the borrowing of money at a time when all available money is required for Canada's war-effort, and it would have eliminated the payment of interest on the borrowings."

THE BOOK YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR!

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." by ERIC D. BUTLER. Price 1/1 posted.

This is the first really comprehensive book of its kind in Australia. In seventy-two pages, the author has crystallised the philosophy, history and application of democratic principles. A handbook with a chapter on every aspect of the case for political and economic democracy. Some of the chapters are:

THE PRESENT CRISIS

An analysis of the clash between opposing forces. The individual versus the institution.

THE MONEY POWER

A list of outstanding quotations on the Money Power from the early Greek civilisation. Valuable for reference purposes.

THE PARTY SYSTEM EXPOSED

A damning indictment and exposure of Party politics. Reveals the undemocratic machinations of the Party machines and how they are used by the Money Power.



Eric D. Butler.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

A comprehensive statement of every aspect of the Electoral Campaign and its application.

THE INDIVIDUAL VERSUS THE STATE

A clear, well-reasoned exposition of one of the most important questions confronting civilisation today. Includes a splendid article from a German opposition paper, written before the outbreak of war.

HISTORY VINDICATES DEMOCRACY

Covers the historical growth of the democratic principle—particularly in Great Britain.

Apart from the above, Mr. Butler has dealt with the growth and history of the Electoral Campaign. The story of the famous Pink-Slip Strike in America is most interesting. In the chapter, "Britain Experiments With Democracy," he outlines what has been accomplished by the Electoral Campaign in Britain—such as the very successful Lower Rates Campaign. A chapter on Canada outlines the struggle in Alberta and the attitude and action of the Federal Government, acting on behalf of the Money Power.

The last part of the book deals in detail with the growth of the Electoral Campaign in Australia. The history of the now-famous Anti-National-Insurance Campaign is given in some detail; also the Campaign against the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill. The Conclusion is an appeal for individual action to save Democracy, and suggests a demand letter to be sent to Members of Parliament.

This book should have a tremendous sale; it fills a very real gap in Australian political and economic literature.

Order Your Copies Now from "The New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melb.

THE FOOLS' PARADISE

By B. M. PALMER, in the "Social Crediter."

"Sooner or later the spurious whig culture of New York and London, equally with that of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, which are mere derivatives of it—must crash in ruins, because of the fundamental weakness of absentee management."

—C. H. Douglas.

The torpedoing of the child refugee ship, an event that did not arouse much surprise among realists, received the following comment from New York:

"There was great relief that none of the children had been injured and admiration for the discipline and bravery which, helped by good fortune, had prevented the attack from becoming the tragedy it might well have been."

Mr. Mackenzie King expressed, on behalf of the Canadians, his admiration for the presence of mind, the courage and the discipline displayed by the children in face of so great a peril, etc., etc. Mr. Crerar hoped that "Hitler's tactics would not have the effect of deterring the further evacuation of children to Canada."

In the evening, some of the children broadcast, and it needed no effort on the part of the B.B.C. to tell us that they were happy and undismayed. If they can stand up to such an experience so splendidly, why was it thought advisable to send them out of this country? They are not likely to endure worse perils here.

These children, the best children in the world, are the victims of absentee management, which has deprived their fathers of the right to bear arms in their own defence, the right to protect their own wives and children, and has "landed them in the biggest war of all time." The safety of their families is now the concern of people whose names are scarcely known to them and whose motives can only be guessed at.

It would be instructive to have figures concerning the different sections of the people who were anxious to avail themselves of this scheme. We were told, over and over again, that it was a "cross section" which was to be sent; but indignant letters were written to the papers, mostly from those of the "voluntary official" type, complaining that most of the accommodation had been taken by the "middle classes."

In the absence of any figures, I can only speak from personal surmise, but I think it extremely unlikely that there was a large demand from the so-called working classes. These people, however, befogged by newspaper and B.B.C. propaganda, still have their hearts in the right place. The feeling expressed by so many of them, "If we're going to die, let us all die together," though possibly condemned as "selfish" by the L.C.C. officials, has something much deeper behind it: the certainty that there is a value in life beyond that of mere existence.

Everything was done by the newspapers to give the impression that hundreds of thousands of parents were longing to send their children overseas. Photographs were published of the queues outside the inquiry offices. There is little doubt that this was exploited in some quarters to shake our nerve and make us accept the idea of possible defeat. It looks like another phase of the billeting scheme on a world-wide international scale—to cut the rising generation away from its roots and deprive it of the cultural inheritance which is every Englishman's due, and is the only foundation for real love of country. It is my genuine belief that thousands of these parents thought better after a few weeks, and that many of them are looking back on what they might have done with the relief that follows the awakening from a nightmare. There is also the chance that they had almost al-

lowed themselves to be stampeded. Almost, but not quite.

There is, however, a small section of the nation to which this scheme undoubtedly makes a strong appeal, but I want to say that I believe it to be a steadily shrinking number. They are people who have never been part of Society in its organic sense—as, for example, a farmer and his family form a real part of the community in which they live; they are people who imagine they owe their first allegiance to institutions and thus they are the servants of unreality. The Banking System, the Law, the Service, the League of Nations, they see as ends and not as means. Such words, as "Peace comes from overwhelming force behind the Law," are, to them, words of salvation, for they want the assurance that there exists a supreme embodiment of authority to which they can relinquish their own responsibility and thereafter have nothing to worry about.

I have called these people the Dwellers in the Fools' Paradise.

This civilisation, built on the false foundation of a fraudulent money system, is fundamentally insecure for each of us. Miners, fishermen, factory workers, agricultural labourers have always known what it is to face sudden disaster, unemployment or accident. They are realists to the extent that they know it is useless to run away from trouble. They are, therefore, able to bear the ups and downs of war with more equanimity than those who have been living in a fool's paradise.

This is not to say that war and poverty are good, but it is to say, with the utmost emphasis, that beastly as war is, and degrading as poverty can well be, it is still more degrading for the human individual to live as though it were possible to hand over his own responsibility to a delegate, and gain security by playing for safety and respectability.

Several years ago I came across these lines. A young man was speaking. He says:

"O give me
High up on a sunny peak,
With forest scattered over endless slopes,
Give me a log cabin,
To live in and see
The great event that happens once in ages,
See the fire that only my chosen eyes can see,
And hear the voice that only one man's ears can hear. . . ."

Said the voice from the Town:

"There is a job for you in a bank;
I know the manager; he is quite a friend;
You write out figures in a big book;
There is a cheap restaurant round the corner,
And a teashop for the afternoon;
The chief cashier is old and asthmatic;
Soon you may be in his place,
And cash cheque and change money
Issued in Rome, Paris or Cairo;
You will have long weekends,
And a car, and ride down to the sea
With friends and take a lunch basket,
And eat sandwiches on the shore,
And break the eggs, the hard-boiled eggs
On the harder pebbles on the shore.
Sunday night you come back,
And you live with me,
The Voice in the Town. . . .
Be more successful—
Make a life insurance—
Eat more fruit—

Wear the right clothes—
Don't think much
Don't feel much
Keep in a pink middle.
The head of your office
The manager of your bank,
Whoever he may be
Is the wisest of men
As long as he is at the head."*

*From "Aurea Mediocritas," by Joseph Bard.

This fool's paradise, in my view, has been inhabited until recently, by the hangers-on of the absentee management. To them has been delegated the routine work of centralisation and many of them spend their lives making marks on pieces of paper. Most of them live in suburbia. We have known them of old.

"Yes, of course, it is all very sad, and I agree with what you say, that poverty in the midst of plenty is a disgrace to civilisation, but what can we do about it?"

Thinks: "But, of course, I am all right, my family is secure. By working hard and saving I can provide for old age, the children will all have a good start in life, this country is sound, there won't be a revolution, and so-and-so says there won't be a war; we shall be all right."

And now the fool's paradise has

U.E.A. REPORT

Lectures. — On Tuesday night last Mr. L. Armstrong, a world-travelled dietic practitioner, gave an interesting lecture on scientific diet selection. Lantern slides illustrated the subject, the central theme of which was deficiency disease through processed foods. New contacts were made and informative discussion followed. Next Tuesday the final lecture for 1940 will be given by Mr. J. McKellar, the subject being "The Inflation Bogey." As this subject is receiving so much publicity, and can be said to be the last stand of High Finance, this lecture should be well attended. It will be held at the Christian Club, 8th floor, "Albany Court," Collins Street, Melbourne, near Swanston Street.

Literature. —Now is the time to circulate informative literature, which is available from the United Electors of Australia, "McEwan House," Little Collins Street, Melbourne. The following are specially recommended: "Money," 1/1 posted; Mr. Hollins' speech, 1/- per dozen posted; Letterforms on Debt-Free Finance and Petrol Rationing, 1/6 per 100, posted.

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

It will interest supporters to know that each of the Labor members of the War Council (Official and Non-Communist Labor) as well as the Independent member for Wimmera - - who is likely to hold the balance of power in the Federal Parliament, have been supplied by this Association with a copy each of Australia's Balance Sheet, National Credit Account and Revenue Account for their information and guidance in these vital discussions. These accounts have been compiled carefully by Mr. D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S., from figures taken from the Commonwealth Year Book for 1939, and it was by his courtesy we were able to supply them.

Saturday, December 7, is the date of our next monthly meeting. This will probably take the form of a "break-up" Social evening. Members and friends are asked to try and reserve that date, as it

fallen about their ears. These are the people who have had the greatest mental adjustment to make, and to give them their due; many of them have borne the loss of their false security bravely. But as one of them said to me: "There seems to be no future."

There is certainly no future in the sense in which they have imagined it. Moreover, they have two more lessons to learn, that the wages of sin is death, and that the sins of the fathers are visited on the children.

Everything comes home to roost. If we acquiesce in absentee management, thus shelving our own responsibility, we cannot escape the consequences either for ourselves, or for our children. Moreover, we have no right to teach our children that the logical results of our actions can be avoided by scampering about the earth. And, as the headmaster of Winchester very justly observed in a letter to the "Times," those children who are sent abroad now will lose something which they can never regain.

We know that they will lose their power to participate fully in the rebirth of a nation, which, in their lifetime, if not in ours, will arise strong on the ruins of that "spurious Whig culture" which even now has received its deathblow.

RE-ACTION TO BUDGET

At a meeting of citizens representing various schools of thought and social strata, held in a Melbourne suburban home, it was unanimously agreed to express their reaction to the Budget by sending a letter of protest to Mr. Menzies and the local Federal Parliamentary representative, using the following letter as a basis:

Mr. M.H.R.,
Canberra, A.C.T.

Dear Sir, —The people of Australia are paying the real cost of the war in suffering, sacrifice and physical effort, while private financiers draw their toll of interest on the money they loan to the Government without any cost to themselves. They hold in the hollow of their hands power to prevent an "All In" war effort.

I desire you to demand in Parliament that the Government shall exercise its power to control the nation's financial credit through the Commonwealth Bank, to avoid the need for increasing Government debt, prices and taxes.

An "All In" war effort and equality of sacrifice are impossible whilst private financiers are allowed to make profits out of the war. —Yours faithfully,

Name
Address

It was also decided to invite friends to do likewise, and at the same time to forward a letter of support and encouragement to Mr. A. Wilson, M.H.R., who will probably hold the balance of power in Parliament.

Social Credit Movement of South Australia

The monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held at the A.N.A. Buildings, Flinders-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, November 28, at 8 p.m.

After the general business of the meeting, an address will be given by Mr. D.J. Amos, F.A.I.S.

will be our final rally for the year. Let us make it a success! Mr. F. Crisp, the speaker announced for Friday, 29th inst (lunch-hour address) will, unfortunately, be unable to come, through pressure of work. The name of the speaker whom we hope to obtain in his place will be published next week.

Here, There and Everywhere

(Continued from page 1.)

Cabinet cannot say that the production position is satisfactory until there is a labor shortage instead of the present 500,000 unemployed."

Mr. Bevin's "pep-up" talk to the nation two weeks ago, in which he said that Britain would outstrip Germany's production about six months hence, has also been criticised. Mr. Thomas Balogh, a prominent statistician, writing in the journal of the Oxford Institute of Statistics, says that, far from catching up, Britain is still lagging decidedly behind Germany. Why? Mr. Balogh supplies the answer by pointing out that Germany is spending £4,000,000,000 a year on the war, excluding looted foodstuffs, raw materials and armaments, while Britain is only spending £3,000,000,000 a year. If we believe the supporters of the private banking swindle, Britain cannot, because of insufficient money, utilise her tremendous resources to the maximum. Such a suggestion borders on treason. Fortunately, many loyal citizens are learning the truth.

Here is a news item, which our "centralisers" might think about. It appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of Monday, November 18: **"Mr. H. B. Drury, a member of the Defence Advisory Commission, declared that German military industrial production, which mystified manufacturers in the outside world by its volume and continuity, is maintained by extending industrial mobilisation to include even cottage industries. The year before the invasion of Poland, sealed crates began to arrive at cottages in Germany of skilled home workers, with an instruction that they should remain unopened. Then the cottages were wired as a huge programme of rural electrification was rushed to completion. Soon Government agents arrived and the crates were opened in their (the cottagers') presence. They contained lathes, metal polishers and screen-making machines and other appliances, each with a motor ready to be hooked up to the new electrical lines."** Only a fool refuses to learn from his enemies—particularly in time of war. Every person who knows anything about organisation is aware of the fact that decentralisation into smaller units gets greater results. Mr. Jas. Guthrie, B.Sc., in one of his splendid broadcasts (republished in this journal some months ago) pointed out that we could do quite a lot along similar lines to what is now reported to have been done in Germany. However, the financiers like to "plan things in a big way"; that is why the bulk of Australia's armament production is being centralised in one or two places—particularly Melbourne. It is to be hoped that we are never bombed from the air. One or two well-placed bombs would be devastating.

Do you feel like a laugh? The following extract from the Melbourne "Age" of last week is the gem of gems. It demonstrates that centralisation and bureaucracy are running mad: **"Who Blundered? A small unit of one of the defence services feels that it now has an intimate knowledge of Melbourne wharfs. As everyone knows, Bass Strait was closed to shipping last weekend, and has just been reopened. During the closure of the strait no ships have entered or left the port. Those in authority, however, either trusting to luck or in anticipation of a miracle, on Monday sent the unit, together with its luggage, to the wharf to await the arrival of a ship. After waiting some hours, the non-arrival of the vessel apparently led to inquiries, and the subsequent discovery of the closure of the strait. The unit was called**

for and returned whence it came. Undaunted, however, by this temporary setback, the same authorities again despatched the men to the wharf yesterday to await the arrival of the ship. Again inquiries disclosed the fact that the strait was still closed. When last seen, the unit was cheerfully engaged in impromptu games in the sunshine on the wharf. But later it was marched back again."

The following appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of last week: **"Expected to Default on Loan. New York, Friday. —Wall Street expects Italy to default in the payment of 2,000,000 dollars (£A660,000) interest due on Kingdom of Italy bonds totalling 66,000,000 dollars (£A22,000,000). The interest is already overdue."**

How very, very interesting! It is so nice to know that Wall Street has been doing a little financing in Italy. And, you will have noticed, of course, that while there was a tremendous outcry in America when Britain defaulted to the Shylocks, all the totalitarian countries have defaulted without a murmur of protest. Which seems to indicate that Wall Street is rather interested in the totalitarian regimes.

The following news item should prove of immense interest to all thinking Australians—Oh, yes! we don't all follow the horses and dogs:

"More Petrol For Japan; From Dutch E. Indies. An agreement covering the sale of Dutch East Indies oil to Japan has been initiated by the Mitsui Company and the Royal Dutch, Standard and Vacuum Oil Company representatives in the presence of a Dutch official representative. Under this, Japan will receive a substantial increase in petrol and oil."

So, while we have petrol rationing, with more regimentation, in Australia, Japan is taken closer to the bosom of the international oil monopolists.

Some interesting facts about wool growing were given by Mr. J. W. Allen, general secretary of the New South Wales Graziers' Association, before the Full Arbitration Court last week. Judge O'Mara said the figures of production costs submitted by Mr. Allen were so high that, they seemed to prove that woolgrowers would still be in a bad position if they paid no wages at all. Now, there are two points which neither the Judge or Mr. Allen mentioned: There is no physical difficulty in growing an abundance of wool in this country—war or no war; and although woolgrowers produce the real wealth, they do not produce the ticket-claims (money) to represent the wealth. Money—practically a costless creation—is created by the private bankers against the producers' assets, as a debt carrying a perpetual interest bill. The result is that, like every other section of the community, the woolgrowers are sinking further and further into the bottomless swamp of debt and taxation.

If the majority of the British people had been told a few years ago that the time would come when a British Government would be practically courting Russia they would have laughed. But, if they had been also told that the time would come when a British Government would be prepared to publicly condone wanton Russian aggression they would have been very annoyed. Well, truth is stranger than fiction. The following three proposals have been submitted to Russia by the British Government: (1) The offer of de facto recognition of the inclusion of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in the Soviet Union; (2) a guarantee that the

Soviet Union would be included in the peace conference at the conclusion of the present war; (3) a solemn undertaking that Britain would never associate herself with any Power or group of Powers in an attack on the Soviet Union. How Mr. Churchill and Co. can reconcile their statement that the British people are going through a living hell to prevent German aggression, while condoning Russian aggression and seeking collaboration with a bunch of gangsters in Moscow is beyond my comprehension. And what about Poland? And what will Russia be doing at the Peace Conference? No; we are in this war, and we are going to win it for ourselves. We are not fighting to establish International Communism or any other kind of foreign government.

The trend towards "Socialism" in Britain is apparently forcing the Conservatives to arouse themselves a little. The real British aristocracy, as distinct from the Isaacs and the Samuels, etc., is being progressively wiped out by socialistic legislation. There are many people who hold the view that, under pressure of events, the upper middle class and the agricultural aristocracy will be forced to accept their responsibilities or go under. I subscribe to that view; in fact, so far as they are opposed to the introduction of Socialism, they are Britain's last great bulwark. It must never be forgotten, however much they have ignored and condoned the private banking swindle—apart from failing to see that they would be ultimately "liquidated"—that they have supplied the majority of the real leaders of the nation in the past. If they can't, or won't, give a lead on the greatest issue of all, things are rather hopeless.

In passing, I might mention that it was the Tories who opposed the formation of the Bank of England in 1694, while the British Conservative Party at their National Conference in 1932, attended by 1700 members, adopted a motion against currency contraction. It also asked the Government to consult the Dominions "with a view to stabilising the purchasing power of money within the Empire, on the basis of an index scale of wholesale commodity prices." Recent reports indicate that some Conservative members are joining with Labor members in criticising Churchill's Government. This is a hopeful sign.

The following report on the financial page of the Melbourne "Herald" of November 11 may have been overlooked by many readers: **"World Banking Movements, Bank of International Settlements Report. With a delay which symbolises all the difficulties—political and technical—with which the Bank of International**

Settlements have had to contend during its latest financial year, the report dated May 27, 1940, has now arrived in Britain. The report is an admirable argument both for the continued existence of the Bank and for its inactivity, as long as hostilities last, says the 'Economist.' Here are all the familiar data on currency and credit developments the world over, presented with the accustomed expertise and interpreted with a balance and objectivity which is all too rare in the world of today. **When the task of post-war reconstruction comes to be tackled, we shall have need of these qualities."** (My emphasis.) No doubt! If we have an International Government, we shall need an International Bank. That's what some people hope the war is for.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rolls.

Sir, —Since it would not be possible to reply adequately and personally to the numerous letters, telegrams, and good wishes received from friends in all parts of Australia, may we encroach upon your valuable space?

We ask that those who do not hear from us directly will hereby accept our grateful thanks for their good wishes and generous gestures in our mutual happiness.

We would like also to assure our many associates that, wherever we go, we will not cease in our efforts to forward the work of the movement that has already meant so much to us all. It is our belief that that spirit of co-operation which has brought together such a body of men and women with common ideals in the immediate past, will continue to grow in the future, and we feel that, providing only that this tremendous influence for the better can be maintained—and it SHALL be—this united effort in association with the goodwill of others, must hasten the dawn of the "brave new world," in which all men may live at peace with one another, and in security together.

In that sincere belief we personally go forward into our life anew, determined to continue to serve the cause to the utmost of our ability, and realising that we are but two units in a growing army whose standard is truth and justice, whose cause is freedom in security, and whose ultimate success will mean victory for humanity. Let each one of us resolve to hasten that day.

Thanking you, we are, sincerely yours,

MR. and MRS. NORMAN ROLLS.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.
Please forward me the "New Times" for
Months, beginning with issue dated, 19....
I enclose cheque postal note for the sum of.....
 money order
Name
Full Postal Address.....
Date.....

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.
The subscription rate to the "New Times" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months. Post-free.

Are We To Have Another Election?

(Continued from page 1.)

and spirit of the majority of the Australian people are very sound.

We lack the space to deal with all the specious arguments put forward by the "Herald." However, let us examine one or two salient points. Here is a typical example of distortion: "We must pay the cost of this war in real sacrifices and deprivations. . . . It is a poor service that any political party would render either to leadership or to the people to suggest that these sacrifices are unnecessary and can be avoided." We would point out that this journal has never suggested at any time that wars can be won without sacrifice. We realise that a great sacrifice is necessary—but, quite a lot of the sacrifice demanded is unnecessary and a blow against our war effort. Bankrupt wheat-growers and apple growers, who are being ruined by Boards, not because there is need for such sacrifice, but because they have produced "too much," are not having their morale improved; it is being destroyed. This is not the way to win the war.

The real cost of the war will be the men and materials sacrificed. Let us repeat that the people are prepared to make necessary sacrifices once; what we denounce is the present financial swindle, which will demand that those who survive the conflict make unnecessary sacrifices for all time to pay the interest bill to a private group of financial gangsters. The whole idea is preposterous.

SOME POINTS TO BEAR IN MIND

We mentioned earlier in this article that we were rather wary of a vague and unqualified demand for the use of the national credit. The people can hardly be expected to know whether the national credit is being used or not; Mr. Menzies said, in a recent election speech, that the Government is using the public credit of Australia. It is probable that the banking fraternity and its nominees on the Commonwealth Bank Board may continue a rear-guard action for some time, particularly if public opinion grows on this issue, and then say, "Very well, we will expand this credit." In the first place, unless a clear-cut demand was made, it would be issued as further debt. This would carry the current interest charge, thus necessitating an inevitable increase in taxation. Apart from that, cheques drawn upon an expansion of credit by the Commonwealth Bank would find their way to the private trading banks, and serve the purpose of increasing their cash re-

serves; and they could then expand their debt structure.

Apart from this, it would be the simplest thing in the world to allow a sudden rise in prices, thus defeating any possible benefit of the issue of new money—whether it be debt-free or not.

What the people really want are results, which they can recognise when they obtain them. They want a maximum national effort without further debt taxation or inflation. In fact, taxation could be progressively reduced. The Labor Party might bear that in mind instead of talking about a more "equitable distribution of taxation."

Whatever emerges from the present political crisis let us emphasise the point, which we have repeated time and time again: No political party will give the people economic democracy. The people, acting as individuals, must continue to bring pressure to bear upon their individual members of Parliament.

That Christmas Suit

Mr. Frank Devlin, tailor, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these pages, announces that the latest time for acceptance of Christmas orders had been extended to 6 p.m., Wednesday, November 27. This has been at the request of several readers who are unable to come to the city by Saturday next (the latest time previously announced).

THE RIOM TRIALS

"Since the newsagencies, generally so avid to sell stories of sensational trials, are keeping us in the dark regarding the proceedings of the Riom affair, it is interesting to read the version supplied by a correspondent to the New York 'Sun':

"It is emphasised that criminal charges as well as political accusations are being made. Specifically, says this informant, Pierre Cot is accused in that being Air Minister during the Spanish civil war of 1936-39, he sent the best French planes to the aid of the Spanish Reds. This charge is upheld by documents captured by the Spanish Government and made available to Marshal Petain when he was French Ambassador in Madrid. When Cot attempted to join a regiment upon the outbreak of the present war he was mobbed by the soldiers and sent to hospital.

"Daladier is charged with having aided the Spanish Reds, having sent them 1000 French officers in 1938, and with having taken pay from a secret foreign fund for a period of years. Reynaud is accused of the latter crime and also of having looted the French treasury of gold when he fled. The Spanish customs officials seized 1,500,000 francs in gold coin at Irun from three of Reynaud's secretaries, and returned the prisoners and loot to Marshal Petain. Mandel is accused of treason. Other former Ministers, particularly Campinchi, are accused of receiving money from Stalin." —"Catholic Times," September 6, 1940.

War Against the Middle Classes

(Continued from page 4.)

artificial system of punishments and rewards, to create that zest and initiative among our plant managers and intellectuals, which they would display as a matter of course, could we but permit them the freedom of a middle class."

Nor are political considerations decisive far the drive. That democratic Government in Europe rests upon the middle classes is obvious and explains the reluctance with which the democracies have introduced anti-middle-class measures. But with the exception of the "brown Bolsheviks" — the small group of confirmed Nazi revolutionaries who believe in "permanent revolution" and "permanent war" — the Nazi leaders are also scared when they consider what will happen after the middle classes have been destroyed. They know that the stability not only of the democracies but of their own regime in Germany as well rests upon middle-class support. And even the "brown Bolsheviks" realise that the technical, engineering and economic organisation of Germany under Nazi rule was only possible because there was a huge reservoir of middle-class knowledge, experience and savings on which the Nazi State could draw. Certainly, Hitler himself is well aware of this; all close observers of his policies agree that he was opposed to every single one of the anti-middle-class measures in Germany, which were, nevertheless, enacted and enforced.

'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 factors, 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.

HELD OVER

AUSTRALIA'S BALANCE SHEET

From the Commonwealth Year Book for 1939 (No. 32), Mr. D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S., of Adelaide, has compiled Australia's Balance Sheet, National Credit Account, and Revenue Account.

These indicate that, by a proper use of our national credit, we could pay all expenses of Government, meet all our interest bills, pay out £152 million for charities and relief work—and still have £1,000 million with which to prosecute the war.

Mr. Amos has sent us copies of these documents. Pressure on our space precluded their insertion in this issue, but they will be published next week.

"NEW TIMES" SHOPPING GUIDE AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS. Their Advertisement Helps Your Paper. Say You Saw It in the "New Times."

ASCOT VALE,
A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount — Repairs and Supplies.

BLACKBURN.
"A" **GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS,** Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1430.

BOX HILL.
BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.
CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street.
CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.

COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.
FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073
GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX1233.
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., op. Gilpin's.
IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes, 82 Main Street. Repairs.

CITY.
BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St.
CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home-made "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 563 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.
DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St.
ELECTRO-PLATING.—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work only. W. R. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe st, Melbourne.
MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.
OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St, F5566.

FAIRFELD.
BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY.
BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.
NU-BAKE, Bakers and Pastry cooks, opp. Woolworths. Best bread, 8d large. Down with the profiteer.

GLENFERRIE
OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls. 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845.
SUITS to order from 70/- H.5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie road.

IVANHOE.
BOOT REPAIRS, J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.
UPHOLSTERER, Blinds and Bedding. Duke's, 11 H'berg Road. Ivan. 626.

KEW.
ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.

C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733.

E. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.

IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.
MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6455.

MORELAND.
BOOT REPAIRS, J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 doors Moreland Rd.

NORTH FITZROY.
KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

SANDRINGHAM.
A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6
GROCERY, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW1924.

ST. KILDA.
HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street.

SPRINGVALE.
DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave. R.
MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSON.
DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. Phone: W'town 124.

Printed by H. B. Kuntzen, 143-151 a Beckett Street, Melbourne, for New Times Limited, McEwan House, Melbourne.