

ON OTHER
PAGES

This Australia.
(Page 4.)
Feeding Five on
39/6.
(Page 6.)
Roosevelt's "Gift"
Scheme.
(Page 6.)
"Federators of
Nations."
(Page 7.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 9. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAR. 7, 1941.

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)

MANITOBA'S WOMAN M.P. SPEAKS OUT

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Miss Salome Halldorson, the only Social Credit M.L.A. remaining in the Manitoba (Canada) Legislature, moved an amendment expressing lack of confidence in the Bracken administration during the debate on the Speech from the Throne. The amendment was defeated but Miss Halldorson was unsuccessful in obtaining a recorded vote. The actual strength of the coalition government is therefore still unknown.

During her speech, Miss Halldorson attacked the formation of the coalition government, discussing each of the five points, which formed the basis of the coalition. The Sirois Report particularly was carefully examined. In the course of her speech she said: —

... For four years our group has been co-operating with the party in power. Now we have a coalition of all parties, and for reasons, some of which have already been made public, I have declined to join the coalition . . .

I have consistently opposed orthodox monetary policies. I have a deep conviction that there is within these policies no solution to the problems that surround us. It seems to me apparent that the majority of the House members in this coalition are definitely wedded to monetary orthodoxy which entails a philosophy of life that is outworn, being based on a scarcity which no longer exists, and with which I do not agree.

Therefore, I would not be honest with myself or with the people that I represent if I did not leave myself free to give insistent expression here in this Legislature, as well as elsewhere, to the ideas and reforms that I consider initially necessary for the defence of all that we hold most dear. Inside the coalition there is supposed to be tolerance and co-operation between those of differing viewpoints. If the speech of the Hon. member from Iberville and his unwarranted ridicule of Social Credit is an example of that tolerance, I am more pleased than ever to be standing outside the coalition, on my Social Credit principles.

Further, Social Credit is not a monetary technique. It is a way of life, as far removed from the totalitarian philosophy, which now threatens us, as freedom is from slavery. It means the liberation of the individual from the economic bondage that is now hedging him in closer and closer. It is a true democracy, extended to the economic sphere. All liberty-loving people, when they understand our philosophy, will support it.

Some of our Hon. members will of course be excused on the grounds of their professed inability to understand. Orthodox monetary policies, instead of freeing the individual, are on the other hand gradually enslaving him by taxing away his already insufficient buying-power, thereby restricting production, and threatening to bankrupt his government as well as his business by an ever-increasing burden of debt. This definitely limits the freedom of the individual. Standing as I do for the utmost freedom of the

individual, I see no gain for my policies in joining a coalition in which the vast majority adhere to these policies.

The Icelandic race, to which I have the honour to belong, has always been liberty loving. I need hardly affirm my loyalty, in the colossal struggle in which the

(Continued on page 2.)

"NO FUTURE FOR AUSTRALIA"

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Minister for the Navy, has jumped into prominence again with his pet "populate or perish" cry. Commenting recently on the report of the New South Wales Statistician that there had been a serious fall in the birth rate, "Billy" burst out with "unless we can increase the birth-rate there is no future for Australia." He also said that unless Australia increased population it would be staggering under a crushing burden of debt "with the dews of death on its brow" when the war ended.

Mr. Hughes' brilliant oratory in dealing with EFFECTS and consistently ignoring the CAUSES should be well known to Australians, especially those who are the potential fathers and mothers of the much-talked-of future Australians.

In the first place, does not Mr. Hughes realise that Australia is already staggering under a crushing burden of debt? Does he imagine that by increasing our population we will decrease the debt—national or per capita? If he does, then he is hopelessly ignorant of the facts illustrated by statistical records, and is not a fit person to hold a responsible public position.

"The standards of values we have adopted," says Mr. Hughes, "provide flats for childless people—places where men and women can sleep, not homes where families can be bred and reared." WHO adopted these standards, Mr. Hughes? The people—who mostly live in rooms and flats because they CANNOT AFFORD to pay house rents? Or our legislators—the majority of whom have not yet shown sufficient foresight and courage to oppose the policy dictated to them by the private financiers?

Let us recall the words of this same gentleman when, as Federal Minister for Health, he replied to a deputation of women in 1937: "I am not in favour of the inquiry into the effect of economic

At a critical stage in what may be the greatest orgy of military destruction the world has yet seen we will, no doubt, see a definite attempt to bring about the much-publicised Anglo-American union. This treacherous scheme to destroy the sovereignty of the British Empire is now being publicised with frenzied zeal by the American newspapers. Mr. Roy Howard, chairman

of the Scripps-Howard chain papers has caused a sensation an unprecedented, signed editor on the front page of the "New York World Telegram." Mr. Howard wants Anglo-U.S.A. naval unity. He also writes: "The Scripps-Howard press still believes the only home for world democracy is Anglo American solidarity in peace and war." (What a pity Mr. Howard doesn't tell us just what a "world democracy" is like!) "We think America is entitled to a clear statement of Britain's aims and objectives before the passage of the Bill." There you have it. If Britain's aims are not in line with what the financial groups in Wall Street desire the Bill may not be passed Mr. Howard shows his real colour when he urges the Administration to demand the sale of islands necessary to defend Panama. The following gem is something for loyal Britishers to ponder over: "If England is our close friend, as I believe she is destined to be, she will not need the islands. If she is not to be a friend there is all the more reason to press the deal."

Heads I win, tails you lose! A very significant feature of the leasing of bases is the manner in which Mr. Churchill is constantly refusing to allow a debate in the House of Commons on the matter. Commander Sir Archibald Southby recently said, according to a small report tucked away in corner of a recent issue of the Melbourne "Argus": "I entirely support the leasing, but there is a feeling that the Commons should be told what is being done with the Em-pire."

The former United States Ambassador to France (Mr. Bullitt) has been expressing his views on the general situation. Speaking at the Overseas Press Club, he said: "Britain has done far better than anyone had reason to believe they would be able to do, while the United States has done worse . . . There cannot be peace without victory. **The world is either to be directed from Berlin or from London and Washington.**" (My emphasis.) I always thought that British democracy was based on the fundamental precept that the people directed their own affairs in a decentralised manners however, as one person recently told me, I am rather "old fashioned in my ideas. The new era of "progress" is upon us.

Readers of the Melbourne "Herald" last Saturday night must have been interested to read the fol-

(Continued on page 3.)

—"Scissors."

MANITOBA'S WOMAN M.P. SPEAKS OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

world is engaged, to the Nations fighting to uphold democracy as against totalitarianism. The instinct for democracy in the Icelandic people, generated by 1,000 years of Parliament, impels the to fight for true democracy. . . I am proud of Iceland, and hope to merit the title of true daughter of the Icelandic race. I am no less proud to be a citizen of the British Empire.

In the last few days the Hon. members of this House have outdone one another in their professions of loyalty to the British Empire. At the same time, they all seem to have their faces turned in the direction of orthodox monetary policy. Now there is a large and growing number of people who, after deep study, maintain that orthodox financial policy is designed to serve Finance, which is international and owes allegiance to no country; and further, they maintain that those who control its policy plan to break up the British Empire as the last stronghold of democracy, even if we win this war. Would it not be wise for the members of this House to reconsider whether the policies they pursue are leading? Would this not be wise, in view of these expressed convictions of able and serious thinkers and students of monetary theory in various parts of the Empire? (Orage, Douglas, Kitson, Soddy, Prof. Irvine, Barclay Smith, etc.). The economic policy of Canada is designed to help Great Britain and humanity in the fight for freedom. But may it not be true, that the policy of orthodox finance is retarding this help that is so vitally necessary. Would it then be disloyal to oppose these policies, and patriotic to uphold them?

In the history of the British Empire, great statesmen have not

always followed the beaten path. They have on the contrary at great moments of their career had the vision to see when change was necessary, and the courage to institute the change.

The Hon. member from Portage, Mr. Sexsmith, admitted that the fundamental policies of Liberals and Conservatives were essentially the same. We knew this before, but are glad to have it publicly admitted. Now because they are the same, the Conservatives made no sacrifice of principle by joining the coalition. With Social Credit, it is different. We repudiate the financial control that is depriving the people of their economic freedom. You cannot serve both God and Mammon. You cannot serve humanity, (i.e., God's children), and serve Finance. You cannot serve Great Britain and her fight for freedom of humanity, and serve Finance, which knows no country.

Social Credit or true democracy stands for decentralisation of power and of ownership. The opposite extreme of decentralisation is totalitarianism, the monster against which the British Empire is fighting. Somewhere between the two extremes is the chaotic condition in which we flounder today under democracies in name and form, but with more or less hidden though overpowering control by financial vested interests. And almost everywhere the "trend" seems to be towards more and more centralised control. The war is used as a screen behind which to centralise, even when not necessary.

It is dangerous, too, to assume that the moment the war is over, this centralised control is going to vanish into thin air. Is this not an objective on the part of Finance, which is more easily attained during war? If we are not

awake to this danger, it may become permanent; and if we acquiesce in it, we are betraying the very principles for which we are fighting.

Allow me to quote our only lady member of the House of Commons, Dorise W. Nielson. She says, "Democracy is a living thing. If you seek to bind and chain democracy, if you seek to keep it for a while without letting it live, and without permitting it to exercise itself, democracy will wither; it will die."

Now I come to the coalition government in Manitoba. It may very well be that on some future day the people will adopt a system of non-party government. Doubtless it has its advantages, but I maintain that the formation of this coalition, under present circumstances, was an undemocratic move. The change was made by the few, not by the many. This is my main reason for staying out. Under the principles essential to democracy, the people formulate a policy, and the government, as servants of the people, carry out that policy. Here, a group of representatives have got together, formed a coalition without the approval of the people, for no very definite reason, have themselves formulated a policy, and are now about to enact legislation on that policy. Is this democratic?

Now I propose to deal briefly with each of the five points in the coalition platform: They are:

(1) Maximum co-operation with the Dominion's war effort.

I have only one word to say about this. We are all willing and anxious to give the fullest co-operation to the Dominion's war effort and always were and hence there was no need of a coalition to secure something that was already secured. This is no less, but conceivably even more true of the members outside the coalition.

(2) The implementation of the Sirois Report as an indispensable item in the war effort.

Now I am prepared to admit that I have not made a sufficient study of this voluminous report to make any authoritative statements on it at first hand. But judging by what I have read of it and by what has been written about it, I know I cannot give unconditional support to this second plank in the coalition platform.

There is no doubt that there is a chronic shortage of buying power in the hands of the people. No mere shifting of the burdens and revenues as between Dominion and provinces is going to make up the shortage. It would be a mere rationing of scarcity. A change of rider, without the necessary fodder, will not feed the hungry horse. It is not political reorganisation, but an adjustment in financial policy that will bring the desired results.

It was the debt situation that led to the Sirois Report.

In Manitoba the municipalities find themselves unable to borrow without guarantees. Have the provinces now reached a stage where they cannot borrow without a Dominion guarantee? In other words, are the recommendations in the Sirois Report, where a suggestion is made that our provincial debts be assumed by the Dominion and a certain measure of control be exercised over future provincial borrowings, are not these recommendations the old Loan Council idea in a different guise?

The recommendations will no doubt greatly benefit the bondholders, as is evidenced by the loud demand for their implementation by certain elements of the creditor class. The net result would be to give creditors greater security for their debt. The bondholders would now have a mortgage on the whole Dominion in-

stead of on a province, I consider the whole trend a dangerous move in the direction of centralised financial control.

It is proposed that the Dominion government administer certain forms of relief. I do not consider that such relief could be more satisfactorily administered by the government that is farthest removed from the people. The farther away the administrative body is, the more abuses are likely to creep in. It will be absentee management, which is never very satisfactory. For example Agricultural Aid was administered direct from the Dominion, notably in Saskatchewan, and there were many complaints of inequality and sometimes sheer wastefulness that would probably not have arisen under provincial administration. The implementation of the Sirois Report is referred to as an indispensable item in the war effort. Would it be true that those who dictate the financial policy of Canada have demanded the implementation of the Sirois Report and the consolidating of their loan security as a prelude to granting further credit loans for the further credit prosecution of the war? Does this explain the sudden haste in calling for its implementation? And do the Hon. members of this Legislature realise that the Government of Canada has full power, instead of borrowing it, to create this credit in the name of the people of Canada and on the basis of the resources of the country?

Here is something that would be far more indispensable to the war effort than the implementation of the Sirois Report. Is the National war effort to be forever restricted by the dictation and limitations of finance, or are we prepared to face up to the fact that the limit of our material aid in the defence of democracy is determined only by the extent of our national resources, and the applied skill and genius of the citizens of Canada?

The full utilisation of our resources will depend upon the adoption of a policy of debt-free money, and the equation of the quantity of money with the physical volume of production.

I should like to draw attention here to an amendment introduced on November 13 by the Hon. J. H. Blackmore. It is as follows:

"And this House further regrets the failure of the government to adopt a monetary policy that would permit a maximum war effort without either increasing debt or reducing the standards of living below that necessary for maintaining maximum efficiency.

"Furthermore, this House is of the opinion that a continuation of the present financial policy will further destroy the precious liberties so essential to, and recognised as being inherent in a true democracy."

It may be argued that the implementation of the Report will aid the war effort by providing for the well being of the people and thus strengthening morale. But there is no doubt that there is a chronic shortage of buying power in the hands of the people. No mere shifting of burdens and revenues as between provinces and Dominion is going to make up the shortage. It would be merely a rationing of scarcity. . . .

In the post-war period, if the problems facing the people of Manitoba and the other provinces were not settled satisfactorily by the Dominion authorities, the province would find out that they had given up certain rights under which they could have applied remedies, but that they were gone forever; and so, to the extent that any surrender of provincial autonomy is recommended by the Sirois Report, I must on principle oppose the im-

(Continued on page 3.)

A BOOK YOU MUST READ

"The Money Power Versus Democracy"

By Eric D. Butler, Price, 10d, posted,

This book is being acclaimed by readers from all over Australia as the finest exposition of political and economic democracy to yet appear in this country. A former executive of the Queensland movement, now residing in Melbourne, told a meeting of Melbourne supporters in the Centenary Hall on Sunday, December 15, 1940, that this was the best book he had read during his ten years of activity. He urged supporters to buy copies and pass them around.

This book will save you a lot of talk. In forty-eight pages, the author has crystallised the philosophy, history and application of democratic principles. A handbook, which every supporter should have.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

"The War Behind the War." Price, 4d, posted

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.

"Elections Over—What Now?" Price, 6d per dozen, post free.

A summary of political strategy. The campaign director of the N.S.W. Division of the Electoral Campaign has written as follows about this brochure: "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."

The above are obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne

Manitoba's Woman M.P. Speaks Out

(Continued from previous page.)

plementation of the Report. The British ideal is to grant self-government to all parts of the Empire. This surrender of provincial autonomy would, it seems to me, run counter to that ideal.

(3) A fair deal for those engaged in agriculture by the adoption of rational policies, which will afford to our producers at least some margin of compensation for their products, over and above the cost of production.

With this objective I am in hearty accord. My point of disagreement is that I do not believe that under present monetary policies this objective will ever be reached, or can ever be reached. As an indication of the truth of this assertion let me point out that the Hon. Prime Minister has for 18 or 19 years devoted all his admitted cleverness and sincerity to the solution of the problem of the farmer; and where is the farmer today? Hampered on all sides by quotas and regulations. As a clipping I came across puts it:

"The pioneer farmer didn't have to possess an education, as he wasn't always filling out blanks for the government."

The Hon. the First Minister has been attacking the branches but not the root of the problem; and as a present palliative, I would support his policy.

(4) The provision, as far as it lies within the powers of this Legislature, that the sacrifice which war and economic crisis brings to our citizens shall be distributed as equitably as possible between all classes, and not be left entirely where they fall.

With this objective I am in accord. But I can hardly reconcile these sentiments with the defeat of a certain resolution in this Legislature last April. I refer to the resolutions recommending to the Dominion government the issue of debt-free money for the purpose of financing the war. It was designed to relieve this generation and future generations of the burden of debt piled up during the war. The majority of the Hon. members of this House voted against the resolution, thereby refusing to register any protest against the imposition upon the people of this burden of debt, which if continued will enslave them forever. I interpret this action as unwillingness, perhaps due to lack of understanding, on the part of the majority of this House to interfere with at least one monopoly—in our opinion the most dangerous one we have to cope with, namely the money monopoly. Can we really talk about equality of sacrifice, and let this policy continue unhindered?

References have been made in this House to the economic crises we shall doubtless have to face after the war. One Honourable member said that every man, woman and child would be impoverished after the war. This would be true under the present money system, but does not need to be if we adjust it. Naturally, in time of war, in so far as natural resources and manpower are destroyed by war, every country will be poorer. But under a Social Credit economy reconstruction could and would proceed on the basis that everything physically possible would be made financially possible, and the increased mechanisation developed during the war would in the post-war period be used to the fullest extent for peacetime production.

When the war ends, most of those employed in munition factories and army services will find themselves, under the present monetary policy, jobless and insecure. Are we going to hand them a relief voucher, derived from the taxation of those who still hold jobs? What will the Sirois Report do about that? How will it help men and women who have been squeezed out of industries that have been stepped up to operate without them?

The only solution I can see is to give them a dividend that is theirs by right, derived from nationally issued debt-free money, which, as purchasing power, will call for the greater production, which will in time absorb them into employment.

(Quotation from "Liberty," November 30):

"If we are to lift democracy from a place of cool intellectual acceptance to a place of passionate devotion, it must be because democracy has itself revived these ideals. It must not only assure to each his political liberties, but assure as well—not as a charity but as an inalienable right—a certain minimum of food and clothes and decent shelter, of protection against uncertain, old age, protection against injury and unemployment. It must give us the assurance of the advantages of education for all, so that there may be no sharp disparity anywhere between the opportunities of one and the opportunities of another. It must do these things through the stimulation and the co-operation of its own people. The people must will to do them.

"When against the frustrated dream of a world dominion we can set the assurance of a safe and generous and free life for all, then democracy has something to offer that can again stir men's hearts and make it a cause for which they are ready to die." . . .

(5) The disposition of Manitoba problems in the provincial sphere and the advocacy of Manitoba's interests in the Federal sphere during the war and post-war periods.

With this I agree, of course. I have often been told by members of this Legislature that the monetary problem does not concern us as a provincial Legislature. If we are to advocate Manitoba's interests in the Federal sphere, I hope we shall now hear the coalition members advocating saner money policies that will enable them to realise the objectives outlined in their platform.

Now in conclusion I wish to sum up my arguments as follows:

I am opposed to the undemocratic way in which this coalition government has been formed; and while agreeing with the objectives expressed in four of the five points in the proposed platform, I do not believe these objectives can be achieved to any satisfactory extent under the monetary policies to which the majority of the members of the coalition adhere.

And so, I wish to move:

The House regrets the formation of a coalition or non-partisan government without adequate reason therefore and declares that such action is subversive of the constitutional principles of representative and responsible government.

Motion lost.

(Report from "Today and Tomorrow," December 5, 1940.)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

(Continued from page 1.)

lowing report: "Greek citizens of Australia plan to appeal to the British Government to form a union of the Greek and British nations, or, failing that, the incorporation of Greece as a unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . The plan (how some people love the word 'plan!') is sponsored by Mr. E. Andronicus, city merchant, who was Greek Consul in Sydney in 1923-26, and has lived in Australia for forty years." More centralisation. Mr. Andronicus should know that the greatest period in Greek history was the result of decentralisation and the small city-State.

* * *

Eire has been the new headquarters of the Jews and the Oriental Freemasons since the outbreak of the present war. Some authorities allege that Mr. de Valera is a half Jew. He certainly knows all about the financial swindle, but has sold his people into bondage to the Bank of Ireland, which is an appendage of the Bank of England. Bearing the above points in mind the following report in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 24 is rather significant: "International Zone Plan For Eire's Safety. The 'Sunday Dispatch' gives prominence to the report that the Premier of Eire (Mr. de Valera) discussed with Mr. Wendell Willkie a plan to safeguard Eire by an 'international zone.' . . . The 'Dispatch' says that de Valera expressed to Mr. Willkie his agreement on certain forms of America-Eire co-operation, although he did not expect the United States to send its fleet to protect Eire's neutrality."

* * *

When we constantly drew attention, at the outbreak of the war, to the fact that American supplies of munitions were reaching Germany we were regarded with disfavour in many circles. Since then even the daily press has somehow let the truth leak out. The most definite admission to date was in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 24: "President Roosevelt this week is expected to place a dozen or more items under the licence system. . . . The restrictions will also operate against the Soviet, which has been sending American supplies to Germany." I wonder what price Churchill and his Internationalists paid for this move?

Yes, I think that Federal Union is very near. But we are far from beaten yet.

* * *

We are to be invaded a little more by Jewish-American ideas. The following report appeared in the Melbourne papers last Saturday: "An American system of fortifying

white bread with synthetic vitamins has been tested in Sydney. . . . Negotiations are now in progress between bakers and millers for the establishment of the American process of manufacturing the necessary concentrates in Australia, and for their inclusion in flour milled for baking." There is no need for SYNTHETIC vitamins in this country. The whole of our civilisation is becoming synthetic. We want a return to natural things. A lot of time and energy could be saved, apart from the people enjoying better health, if the white flour racket were scrapped and the people were able to procure decent wholemeal bread. Unfortunately, it is part of our synthetic money-civilisation to destroy natural things America leads the way in this collapse of civilisation. Perhaps, as Dr. Alexis Carrell says in his book, "Man, the Unknown," it is not so much a question of saving civilisation as one of recovering it.

* * *

Mr. Spooner, M.H.R., is, apparently worried about the national debt. The following paragraph appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of February 26: "If the war lasted another three years, the Australian public debt might increase by £750,000,000, said Mr. Spooner, M.H.R., today, in an address. The direct cost of the war to Australia might be £1,500,000,000, he said. Those who said the public debt would never be repaid were indulging in a form of defeatism." Perhaps Mr. Spooner might tell us just how we are going to repay the national debt under the present financial system. The British people are still paying the interest bill on the Battle of Waterloo, although the principal has not been reduced by one penny. National debts are increasing in every country.

* * *

Are our legislators going mad? I ask this question in all seriousness after reading the following in the Melbourne press of February 26: "Over-Sowing Danger to Wheat Scheme. The Commonwealth Government issued a warning today to a number of large landowners who are attempting to increase their acreage this year to secure a larger share cut of the stabilisation fund." On one hand we have a barrage of publicity to condition our minds to the alleged necessity of sacrifices in our living standards, while on the other hand we are treated to the amazing spectacle of frenzied red-tape experts attempting to restrict production. This is our "maximum war effort" that Mr. Menzies is telling the people in Britain about.

(Continued on page 8.)

AN IMPORTANT MEETING!

Sunday Afternoon, March 16, at 3.15 p.m.

CENTENARY HALL (3rd Floor)

TO HEAR

MR. ARTHUR CHRESBY

(Director of N.S.W. Electoral Campaign.)

Every reader should take this opportunity of hearing Mr. Chresby, who is well known for his splendid work in N.S.W. He is in close contact with campaigners in Britain, and intends to place information of a vital nature before supporters. Mr. Chresby is keen to meet as many supporters as possible in order that he can get first-hand knowledge of the work being done in this State.

Also:

MR. ERIC D. BUTLER

on

"WILL THE WORLD-GOVERNMENT PLOT SUCCEED?"

It is apparent that the international situation is rapidly reaching a supreme crisis. Mr. Butler, whose grasp and knowledge of international affairs is well known, will thoroughly analyse the situation from all angles. He intends to give an outline of the "Jewish Problem," which, he believes, can be no longer ignored.

MAKE A DATE OF THIS MEETING NOW.

The New Times

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

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THIS AUSTRALIA

For untold years the great land in the South lay quiet. Far away on the other side of the world, kingdoms rose and kingdoms fell; people lived and fought and died; men found out that the world was round, started to use new words, explore, discover; round the world they sailed—Columbus, Magellan, Cook. They found the great land in the South. They called it, eventually, Australia.

In the little old Mother Land, many men and women and children existed in conditions worse than animal, worked from dawn until far into night; babies were dragged to work as soon as they were old enough to use their limbs. In the fields, men with their families beside them toiled for a few shillings a week. These stolid, steady folk, driven to desperation, began to rebel; the powers-that-were, with thoughts of the French Revolution fresh in their minds, panic-stricken, filled the gaols with the rebels, persecuted them, punished them.

Then to Australia came the convict ships, filled with men chained and whipped like animals, but not cowed like animals. For a few years it worked well, until the clamour and protest of the newborn Australian people set them free, and the land in the South became a land of free men and women.

Then came the pioneers. They worked their way, mile by mile, right into the heart of the wild land; deep into the mountains, far out in the plains they went; carrying with them a sturdy courage and something that a pioneer land always begets—initiative, the ability to do things for themselves. This is our heritage . . .

It is well to look back. Over one hundred and fifty years have passed since then. A short space in the history of the Great South Land; a great length of time to the human beings who have made it their own. Great changes have been wrought in the land. Forests have been razed, and disastrous soil erosion has taken place; great orchards and groves have been planted, but the fruit rots on the ground while the people go short of it; countless dairy farms exist, but milk is poured away, while, in the cities, children grow thin for want of it; fine cities have been built, but slums fester like sores in their midst; more hospitals and schools are sorely needed; armies of jobless men came into existence.

This is our land: this is our Australia. If we are to hold it for our own, then we've got to show that we're going to use it. For over one hundred and fifty years we have been here; what have we accomplished? Poverty amidst plenty; destitute farmers and orchardists; slums; lack of hospitals and educational facilities; unemployment, which was only alleviated by a war. We have accomplished good things, too—we know that and are proud of it. We have produced a race of people whose name is a byword for courage and independence. Yes, we have done good things, BUT WE COULD HAVE DONE BETTER. We must look forward NOW to the things we must do in the future if we are to justify our claim on this land. We have good blood in our veins; the blood of people, were they convict or free, who rebelled against a system and preferred to fight against impartial Nature in a wild, new land, than against man's inhumanity to man. Yet they never forgot that the politico-economic system wasn't devised by the many, but by the few; whenever the Motherland was in danger they went to her aid, gladly, of their own free will. Whenever injustice threatened their people, they stood together and opposed it.

We have a heritage to be proud of, to live up to. A heritage, too, of great cultural wealth and a still greater legacy of potential wealth. We are not using these gifts. In the name of the men and women who pioneered this land, who gave so much to bring prosperity and plenty to Australia, let us, before it is too late, live up to their belief in us, their progeny. They must have thought, as they subdued the land and ploughed it and planted wheat and bred sheep and cattle—"It is worth our labour, for this we are leaving our descendants."

Let us cease this blasphemy of allowing people to go short in a land of plenty because we are trying to conform to a system, which was devised in an age of scarcity. Let us pave the way for the job that every Australian must tackle when this war is over and won. The job of showing the world what a people can do when they are united for one object—building a land fit for men and women, not only to exist in, but to LIVE in. By our example, by proving to the world that democracy is a real, living thing, that a united, intelligent people have no use for dictators, real or disguised, then surely we shall have made a great contribution to humanity and have shown a way to peace in our time.

ATTITUDE AND BEATTITUDE

By SIMPLE SIMON

A few weeks ago I aired a few notions on the behaviour of the Church in war-time, but, now, here comes the Rev. W. Slater, retirin' president at the Methodist Conference held in Brisbane, to remind me that the other feller's job may look all right, but that's only because the other feller has to do it. You see, I was inclined to think that the Gospel of Christ was the only business of the Church, but, now, I see I only thought that because I'm not a parson.

His Rev. Nibs starts off on a fair enough trail with me followin' closely an' mutterin', " 'Ear, 'ear!" especially when 'e says, "The Church must unhesitatingly condemn the idea that ambitions and aspirations, whether individual or national, could be realised through the application o' force." Quite right, too! No need to be reluctant about it. The application o' force 'as been tried ever since man could say "snap," and it just don't work. Of course, no one believes that it won't work, probably owin' to the fac' that people peg out just when they've managed to get a bit o' sense, an' the young 'uns come bargain' in ready an' willin' to be sold the old, old swindle.

The unfortunate thing is, that in lookin' round for a substitute for force, the blokes at the top 'ave found something as bad, if not worse, in the form of a perverted idea they CALL "democracy." If you were to start an intelligence test among the politicians. (why hasn't someone thought of that?) and you led off like this:

Q. "What's the opposite of good?" A. "Bad," they'd say.

Q. "What's the opposite of light?" A. "Dark," they'd say.

Q. "What's the opposite of force?" A. "Kidstake," they'd say.

And there you are, well on the trail. Kidstake is force that 'as been filleted. The same idea of imposin' an individual will is there, but the courage isn't.

I thought at first that the retirin' president under discussion, had found that out. But I'm not so sure. He goes on to say: "The attitude of the Church to war was occasioning much hard thinking and serious concern to many people, but it must not be forgotten that the whole well-being of the Church and its prosperity must be affected by attacks on the nation."

The catch is that the hard thinking is bein' done by the people outside the Church, but the serious concern is the property o' the people inside. I admit it's easy to get the idea that the people who are doin' the thinkin' are concerned about the attitude o' the Church, but that can't be right, because the people who do the thinkin' aren't bothering about the Church overmuch: they're still too interested in Christianity, although they might not recognise their ideas by that name. Anyway, second thoughts are supported by this reverend gent, because 'e makes it quite clear that the "well-being" and "prosperity" of the Church are the great concern.

I'm glad I read his remarks. I do like to try and understand the other feller's point o' view, and if I hadn't twigged this little comment of one of the heads, I should never have grasped to my dyin' day why it is that a man who starts out full o' the milk of human kindness an' brotherhood, should ever get to the stage where the prosperity of an institution counted for more than the prosperity of the people it is supposed to minister to.

His remarks help a man to understand the real meanin' of a hymn like "The Church Is One Foundation." I always knew, of

course, that you couldn't take that at face value. Mohammedanism might be one foundation, yes. Buddhism, yes. Taoism, maybe for all I know, but when you come to Christianity, you 'ave to allow for half a gross o' foundations. But that's cleared up now. The hymn means that the foundation o' the nation runs into the foundation of the Church, because, as the president says, "the prosperity of the Church must be affected by attacks on the nation." That being the case, the Church is pacifist when the nation is supposed to be at peace, and belligerent when the nation is at war. Common sense. The Vicar of Bray found the same thing on a small scale.

As far as I'm concerned, and for what interest it may be to anybody else, it seems obvious that when the nation gets itself, by whatever means, committed to war, the only thing to do is to fight thoroughly and desperately, since that is the only attitude people are willin' to be unanimous about, and you've got to be unanimous to get positive results. That's all right for me an' the mob. But it doesn't go for parsons. A parson's got no more right to khaki than a schoolmaster 'as to play truant with the larrikins. He's not takin' the Kingdom of God to the afflicted. He's afflictin' the Kingdom of God by getting himself mixed up in the brawl.

"Everything which the Church had built up was being threatened, and all free institutions were assailed." He doesn't say what the Church has built up, but I suppose we're expected to believe that "free institutions" are part of the "everything." But I can't find it anywhere in the records.

So, today the Church condemns force without condemning war, because it has a sacred trust of property to look after. Well, well. I'm glad I didn't say that. Everyone would have been down on me like a ton of bricks.

All the same, I shouldn't like it to be thought that I'm indifferent to property, whether it belongs to the Church or any other body. I'm not indifferent, but it seems to me we make too much fuss about it and too little about the means of acquiring it. Nobody seems to have got on to the only lesson with any encouragement in it that war has to teach, and that is that the productiveness of the earth is still untouched. We can lay waste as much of Europe as we have explosives for, and it mightn't matter very much so long as we learn the only lesson in property worth a snap, namely, the idea that there's enough for everyone; that the poor are poor because they're fools and not because the rich are rich; and that the rich are rich because they're too dull to be anything else and too terrified of being poor ever to become civilised.

"A motion was carried that the conference call on the people to maintain their Christian standards and make daily intercession for the overthrow of evil."

Pretty cool, I think.

£250 WANTED IMMEDIATELY £250.

BIG RESPONSE ALREADY

Have YOU Helped Yet?

In our issue of February 21 we launched a determined campaign through these columns, in conjunction with an appeal by-circular from Mr. Eric D. Butler, to raise £250 immediately; also to increase our circulation by an extra 1000 copies per week before Easter.

£121 Already Received

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THE NEW TIMES

BOX 1226, G.P.O., MELBOURNE.

A copy of "The Money Power Versus Democracy" will be sent to every person forwarding a donation.

ROOSEVELT'S "GIFT" SCHEME

By JOHN GRIMM, in "Reality" (England).

This scheme really covers up a central-bankers' Deal; and readers should insist on referring to it as such, substituting the names of Eccles and Norman for Roosevelt and Churchill. These representative statesmen are out of the game.

Furthermore, until reliable evidence is obtainable regarding the real intentions of the German High Command concerning post-war financial policy, there is nothing far-fetched in the supposition that Eccles and Norman are taking, or may take, the de facto head of the Reichsbank into consultation—whether he be Funk or Schacht, or Hitler.

This is not to impugn Norman's patriotism, for, at this stage of the war, Eccles holds the whip. Norman has got to get munitions for Britain without being able to pay for them. It is practically certain that he instructed the late Lord Lothian to say so when the latter left for America not long ago. Commentators who criticised his lordship's "indiscretion" in announcing to Americans that Britain had exhausted her means of payment overlook this explanation. It is highly probable that the Eccles-Norman Deal was concluded at the time of Sir Frederick Phillips's first visit to New York some months ago, and that when this Treasury official reached London, it was decided that Lord Lothian's admission should be the cue for Roosevelt to announce the pre-determined plan as the product of his own genius. (Indeed, the "Observer" paid him the tribute of "genius" for thinking out the plan!) It should be observed, by the way, that the exhaustion of Britain's means of payment may be due to Eccles's disinclination to buy and hold any more dollar-securities; for these can't be thrown on the open market—at least not very quickly.

One writer propounds the theory that this plan is framed so as to dodge Congress, the Administration being willing to risk (in his word) "impeachment" afterwards. Small risk of that to protégés of the central bankers! His theory is supported by the consideration that Congress would want to know precisely how the plan would be worked. At present there is no certainty that supplies to Britain are to be returned. For the question of returning them will not come up until the war is over; and by that time it might well happen that Congress held no higher status or power than the present German Reichstag. But suppose not; it is one thing for a Legislature to oppose a thing before it happens and quite another to undo its effects afterwards. Congress might unilaterally prevent the supplies coming over without prepayment by Britain; but once they were over, Congress might find itself disunited on the question of whether to have them back, or how, or in what form, or when. Circumstances alter cases, and the present circumstances are vastly different from what they will be after the war. At present, Congress isn't able to tell for certain who will win the war — or even what "winning" means. In its state of uncertainty about this and other matters, it would probably endorse the plan in advance, but, precisely because of its uncertainty, not without demanding much more explanation than Eccles would feel it expedient to offer.

One thing is quite plain, namely, that a "loan" or "lease" of munitions can always become a gift later on. That is for the future. For the moment it is plain that the munitions, whether lent or given, will be made in the United States to the profit of Capital and Labour in that country. The financing of their manufacture and purchase will be exactly the same as in Britain—credits will be expanded and inflation selectively

controlled (checked in some places but encouraged in others) with the same result as here—the concentration of new monetary surpluses (miscalled "savings") in the hands of financial institutions and big capitalist organisations.

Mr. J. M. Keynes's old dictum comes in here: "there is no limit to the expansion of credit, provided the banks (i.e., the central banks 'keep in step'". One great practical reason why this proviso is important is that countries, which go in for expansion and inflation, can undercut those, which do not. This risk of being undercut in the world's markets after the war is the overmastering preoccupation of American bankers, capitalists and statesmen. The first because they won't change their system and eliminate the risk (i.e., by adopting social credit) and the others because they are not aware of that remedy. But the latter are realists enough to know that the final answer to the successful competitor is to make war with superior forces and equipment. Accordingly we see the United States preparing to expand credits and armaments. Britain will get some of the latter while America will enjoy all the advantage of the former; and in these circumstances it looks as if the bankers are calculating that unless Britain or Germany wins the war decisively, America will

be able to dictate the peace terms, and thus the foundations of Europe's post-war, economy.

In an obituary tribute to Lord Lothian a writer in the "Observer" said of him that he saw in the American political system a model of the "New Europe" that he envisaged. In other words, a Europe governed by a central-bank autarchy. This menace to the liberties of the people of Europe revives the question raised above, namely: Is Hitler really an obstacle to the fulfilment of that vision, or is he maneuvering to be bought in to assist it "on terms?" It is suggestive that Lord Halifax, who is to be our new Ambassador at Washington, was not long ago being attacked by the anti-Munich politicians. They are not saying a word now; while in America the Press is unanimously voting him persona grata with the people of that country. In this context it is important to remember that Lord Lothian gave a pledge to America that however badly the war went against Britain she would not scuttle or surrender her fleet. Presumably America would offer it hospitality! Anyhow she would at least gain part control of the fleet's activities. Ships can't be hung up in the sky out of everybody's reach. They must be somewhere, and their crews must be paid. Who pays if the fleet departs from British waters? Going by precedent it looks as if some American-British Act of Union on the Anglo-French model had been in contemplation at the time when Lord Lothian was asked to give the pledge. Britain's military prospects are brighter now than then, but supposing Britain entered into such a union — the two countries becoming one — the Roosevelt "loan" of munitions now under discussion would naturally dissolve into a "gift." Ultimately, if Germany lost the war, the armaments of America and Britain, and Germany as well, would come under the control of International Finance and be used to keep the United States of Europe in order.

The following table is compiled from the medical books of some of the world's most famous scientists and medical practitioners: —

Acid Forming.

(In approximate order only.)
Oysters. Poultry. Veal. Oatmeal.
Wheat, Flour, Bread, etc.
Beef and Mutton. Fish.
Pork. Eggs. Cheese.
Rice and other processed cereals.
Dried Peas and Beans. White
Sugar and Jam.

Alkaline Forming.

Spinach.
Fresh Beans and Peas.
Dates.
All Dried Fruits.
Almonds.
All root vegetables.
Lemons.
Grapefruit.
Oranges.
Lettuce.
Tomatoes.
Apples.
Bananas.

Milk and fats are neutral.

Compare this with the list of foods recommended to the housewife expected to limit her expenditure on food to £1/19/6.

Acid Forming.

Oatmeal porridge.
Treacle, Jam, Sugar.
Bread.
White Flour.
Corned-Beef and Mutton.
Cheese.
Tea.
Fish.
Eggs.
Rice, Sago, Barley.

Alkaline Forming.

Oranges, Apples, Bananas.
Dried Apricots, Raisins, Prunes.
Onions.
Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots.
Silver Beet.

It will be noted that with the exception of potatoes, the acid-forming foods constitute by far the greater portion of the daily diet.

2/6 is allowed for the purchase of 20 oranges and one dozen each of apples and bananas. The pamphlet does not state where fruit can be bought for this price.

Although several good suggestions are made, the diet recommended lacks both quality and quantity, and would quickly reduce to a C3 standard the health of anyone forced to exist on it.

I am, etc.,

R. G. BAHNSEN.

Bondi.

P.S.—It would be interesting to know what the primary producers think of the Health (?) Department's recommendations.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

FEEDING FIVE ON 39/6 WEEKLY

Sir, —

Since the inception of the new Federal Taxation, housewives throughout Australia have found it increasingly difficult to balance their budgets. Apparently sensing this difficulty, the Commonwealth Department of Health has decided to offer some advice, hence the issuance of a pamphlet showing how to feed a family of five on £1/19/6 per week.

One finds it difficult to write in cold blood of such an example of rank idiocy.

In a land "suffering" from a superabundance of the necessities of life, in fact a land literally overflowing with milk and honey, the imposition of needless poverty on so many people would be amusing, were it not so tragic.

Two things are obvious, firstly, that those responsible for the compiling of this pamphlet have never been forced to rear a family on so miserable a pittance, and, secondly, that their calculations are based on pre-war (probably pre-Great War) prices.

While it must be admitted that many people would agree that the diet in question is all that is claimed to be, namely—a well balanced diet, the fact remains that anyone possessing a knowledge of food values would advise the officials of the Commonwealth

Department of Health to take a course in dietetics.

For instance, the foods contained in the menu do not provide sufficient calcium. According to J. S. Bainbridge, B.Sc., the minimum daily calcium requirement is contained in approximately one and a half pints of milk, and to achieve the same effect with cheese—easily the richest food in calcium—it would be necessary to eat 4 ozs. daily. "A margin of safety," continues Bainbridge, "of 50% over the minimum should be the recognised standard; the growing child should be provided with two pints of milk a day as a matter of course."

A deficiency of calcium in the diet paves the way to badly formed and decayed teeth and faulty bone structure. The diet in question allows an average of only half a pint of fresh milk per day for each member of the family. Other sources of calcium, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, cheese and eggs, are allowed only in miserable quantities, and do not provide nearly enough calcium to meet our daily needs.

Another disturbing feature of the Health Department's diet is the predominance of acid-forming foods over alkaline-forming foods.

Practically all the authorities are agreed that, if we are to win good health, our diet should consist of approximately 80% of alkaline-forming foods, and 20% acid-forming foods.

Public Meeting SCOTS CHURCH HALL Russell Street, Melbourne TUESDAY, MARCH 11 8 p.m.

To Organise:

1. Vigorous opposition to present Federal Budget, which falls unjustly on middle and lower incomes.
2. Cancellation of interest debt to the financial institutions.
3. Increased taxation on incomes over £1500 to provide much-needed improvement in educational, health, and other social services.
4. Opposition to the recent Regulations under the National Security Act, which can be used to suppress criticism of the Government's financial proposals.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS
PUBLIC DISCUSSION

—[Citizens' Rights League Advt.]

"FEDERATORS OF NATIONS"

There has been published in Canada the following extract from a book published in Paris in 1936, "Geneve centre la Paix," by the Comte de Saint-Aulaire, French Ambassador in London after the war of 1914-18.

The passages recount statements made by "a great New York Jewish banker in a Budapest cafe, just after the Jew, Bela-Kuhn, had drenched Hungary in Christian blood." It is surmised by the Women's Anti-Communist League of Montreal, which has given publicity to the extracts, that the bank mentioned in the text is "most probably that of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., of New York, with which were associated Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Paul Warburg and Felix Warburg":

This situation explains how Bela Kuhn's secret allies had remained in Budapest after his defeat, and how it was that they were to be found at the tables of international missions. Some of them were members of these missions, which they no doubt found very handy for the fulfilment of their other mission. They merrily drank Tokay wine with the allies, and with Bela Kuhn too, and when they had drunk more than little children can take, they loosened their tongues. After the armistice a number of Israelite revolutionaries who had been expelled from Hungary returned there in American uniforms. It was their reports to Wilson, which inspired the Conseil Supreme regarding the policy in Central Europe. I took note of the proposals, made by one of these. He was my neighbour at the table of one of those international dinners, which are the best school for diplomats, but can also be very dangerous. He had become a director in one of the big banks of New York, which had financed the Bolsheviks. But he was not of those bankers, who, as Louis-Philippe said of Casimir Perier, "are like a money box bolted to the ground." He had a wider horizon, and was fond of discussing most abstract problems. Like a true Oriental, he spoke in pictures, adding long, imaginative discussions to his remarks.

The banker who had paved the way for the Bolshevik Revolution was asked how it happens that High Finance could take Bolshevism under its wing, when Bolshevism is opposed to those things on which High Finance depends.

The banker, who was one of those in charge of the care of the distressed population, after emptying his glass of Tokay, and drawing at his cigar (a dollar apiece), replied:—

"Those who are surprised at our alliance with the Soviets forget that the people of Israel is the most nationally-minded of all nations, for it is the oldest, the most united and most exclusive nation. They forget that its nationalism is of the most heroic kind, for it has withstood all forms of terrible persecution, and that it is a pure and spiritual nationalism, which has maintained itself through the centuries without a territory of its own, and in face of every obstacle. It is universal and spiritual, like Papacy. But it is centred on the future, instead of on the past, and its Kingdom is here below on earth.

"It is, then, the salt of the earth . . . and I will tell you the recipe I learnt in Newfoundland from the curers of fish. Here it is. Too much salt burns the meat up, and too little spoils it. It is the same with the mind and the nations. We make wise use of this recipe, as is right, for salt is the emblem of wisdom. We mix it secretly into the bread of humanity, and apply it in destructive quantity only when we wish to completely remove all traces of a disagreeable past such as the Russia of the Tsars. This should explain to you why Bolshevism is agreeable to us. It is rather a pickling tub in which to destroy, not to preserve.

"But apart from this special in-

stance, and beyond its limits, we hold communion with Marxism in the Internationale, our religion, because it is the instrument of our nationalism, now a weapon of attack, now of defence, both the shield and the sword.

"Marxism, you say, is the bitterest opponent of Capitalism, which is sacred to us. For the simple reason that they are opposite poles, they deliver over to us the two poles of the earth, and permit us to be its axis. These two opposites, Bolshevism and ourselves, find ourselves identified in the Internationale. And these two opposites, the doctrines of the two poles of society, meet in their unity of purpose, the renewal from above by the control of wealth and from below by means of revolution.

"For centuries Israel lived apart from the Christians, crowded into ghettos. This was supposed to show the witnesses of the old faith in deepest humiliation to those who believed in the new, and was said to be a penance for the murder of God made man. It was that, however, which saved us, and which will be the salvation of humanity, through us. In this manner we have preserved our genius and our own special mission. Now we are the true believers. Our mission consists of disseminating the new law and in creating a God, that is, to clarify the conception of God, and making him a reality, when the time arrives. To do this we make the God and Israel synonymous, for Israel has become its own Messiah. Our final triumph will thus facilitate his appearance. That is our New Testament.

"We shall bring reconciliation between kings and prophets, as did David the King-Prophet, who united both in his own person. We are Kings, in order that the prophecies may be fulfilled, and we are Prophets, lest we should cease to be Kings."

Here this King and Prophet paused to drink another glass of Tokay.

A sceptical listener here interrupted:—

"Are you not running a risk of becoming yourselves martyrs to this same Messiah, whose apostles and prophets you claim to be? Though your nationalism be deprived of all exterior forms, it frequently robs other nations of theirs. And even if you do despise riches as means of enjoyment, you do not reject them as a means to power. So how could the triumph of World Revolution, the opponent of Capitalism, prepare the way for the triumph of Israel?"

The banker, who had prepared the Bolshevik Revolution, answered:—

"I am fully aware that Jero-beam introduced the worship of the Golden Calf to Dan and Bethel. And I know also that in modern times Revolution is the great priestess of this cult, and the most skilful procurer for its tabernacles. If the Golden Calf still stands erect, its safest pedestal is the gravestone of the Emperors, and for two reasons. Firstly, because revolution is only a displacement, or transference to other hands, of privileges and wealth. Our Golden Calf is

nourished, then, not by the creation of wealth, nor even by its exploitation, but by its mobilisation, the essence of speculation. The more often it changes hands, the more is left behind in ours. We are brokers who accept orders on all exclusive businesses, or, if you prefer it, publicans who watch every street corner on the globe, taking a percentage on every deal made in 'anonymous and wandering wealth,' whether it be a matter of remittances from one country to another or fluctuations on exchange. To the calm and monotonous singsong of prosperity we prefer the exciting sounds of 'haussse' and 'baisse,' and there is nothing like revolution for producing this, except it be a war, which is also a kind of revolution. Secondly, revolution weakens the nations, and reduces their powers of resistance to outside enterprises.

"The hearth of our Golden Calf demands that certain nations should be sick, namely, those which are not able of themselves to develop. On the other hand, we feel at one with those great modern States, such as France, England, U.S.A., and Italy. These have shown us a noble hospitality, and we co-operate with them for the development of civilisation. But take as an example pre-war Turkey, the 'sick man,' as it was called by diplomats, which helped to keep us healthy. From it we received concessions of every description, banks, mines, harbours, railways, etc., in short, its whole economic life was in our care. And we cared so well for it that it died, in Europe, at least.

"Now that the accumulation of wealth has become common, and that we have the fulfilment of our mission in view, we need another sick man. This alone would have been sufficient reason, apart from higher considerations, for grafting Bolshevism on to Tsarist Russia. Russia is now the sick man of the post-war days, and is much more nourishing than the Ottoman Empire. It also does less in its own defence. It is now ready for another feast; soon it will be a corpse, and we shall have nothing left to do but to cut it up . . ."

At the other end of the table an enfant terrible of the synagogue had been waiting for the moment to put in a word. He called out: "We are looked upon as birds of prey, but in reality, we are rather scavengers!"

"Yes, but you must not forget to add that we are such for the good of humanity only," replied the one professing the new belief, "The dynamic force of our nature employs both destruction and construction, the former, however, only as a means to further the latter. What were countries such as Turkey of the old days and Russia with their feudal systems? They were like paralysed limbs that hindered the movements of the whole world, or clots of blood that stopped up important blood vessels. By their dissolution we have once more brought them into the circulation of the whole body. Even if a few drops of blood were spilled in the process, we have no cause to get excited. It is the small price that must be paid for a great act of benevolence.

"Others call us revolutionaries because we wish to preserve ourselves. We put our organisation for revolution and our own preservation to the test through the work of destruction of Bolshevism and through the setting up of the League of Nations, which is also our work. Thus the first is the accelerator and the second the brake of the mechanism of which we are the driving power and the direction.

"And the goal? It is typified by our mission. Israel is a homogenous and synthetic nation, composed of elements which, though living scattered across the world

"SOUND FINANCE' — NOT SO SOUND"

"Weethalle, Friday. —A mass deputation of farmers from a radius of 100 miles around in the West Wyalong district today told the Minister for Lands, Mr. Yeo, that they were facing intolerable hardships and uncertainty. Mr. Yeo is making a tour of investigation through the marginal wheat areas of the southwest. . . . I give my assurance that it is unsound business by the Government to expect payment in excess of your capacity," replied Mr. Yeo. "The main difference is that at the time of the settlement wheat was bringing 7/6 a bushel. As Minister for Lands, I say, here and now, that the Government is not preserving, even for its own point of view, a sound financial policy, if the charges it imposes exceed the capacity of the settler to pay. Rather than that, I would suggest that the annual commitments be placed at a figure the men can meet."

—"Sydney Morning Herald," March 1.

The Milky Way—A Long Way Off

"The Government has completed arrangements for the daily distribution of free milk to 1200 boys and girls in five schools from next Monday. A quarter-pint bottle of milk with a straw will be supplied to each child daily."—"Sydney Morning Herald," February 27.

The article also states: "The scheme at present is in an experimental stage. The authorities propose to extend it WHEN THE NECESSARY FINANCES BECOME AVAILABLE." (My capitals.)

Here is an open admission that only a shortage of MONEY prevents under-nourished children from getting the health-giving benefits from a natural and abundant product.

Should any doubts remain as to whether the problem is one of production or of consumption (dependant upon purchasing power), perhaps the following may be helpful:

In England, before the war started, the consumption of milk averaged half a pint per head. As soon as war was declared legislation was passed to provide for an immediate increase to one pint per head. As a result—so it was reported—a foreign broadcasting station which had been in the habit of criticising Britain's economic policy, asked the world this question: "Is it not a fact that the authorities in Britain had been dumping millions of gallons of milk—or have the British cows suddenly become patriotic overnight and doubled their output?" It's not such a cow of a problem, after all.

—"Scissors."

are welded into one block by the flame of our religion.

"We are a league of nations, which contains in itself all others. That gives us the right to unite the others around us.

"We are accused of being the element of disintegration of those others. That is so only during the melting point of the synthesis, of which ours is the best example. We disintegrate only on the surface, awakening in the interior chemical affinities, which were hitherto obscured. We are the smallest common factor of the nations in order to become their greatest common 'federateur' (i.e., to unite all nations under one rule). Israel is the Microcosmos and the germ of the city of the future."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

(Continued from page 3.)

This very encouraging report appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" last Saturday. It indicates that there are still some people who have not been overwhelmed by the socialisation nonsense: "Socialisation of medicine, a trend in many countries, including America, is likely to retard advancement in many phases of medical science, according to Dr. Loran M. Martin, an eminent brain surgeon, who recently arrived in Australia from the United States. He has seen the effects of this in New Zealand and Suva, he said. Legislators failed to realise, he claimed, that in Specialised medicine, such as neural surgery, the individual contact between doctor and patient was an element of curative importance. It was imperative that doctors should not be controlled by a departmental bureaucracy . . . Dr. Martin, who worked in the Mayo Clinic, New York, now controls his own clinic of brain surgery."

* * *

I thought the following headline of a small report in the Melbourne "Argus" of February 21 most appropriate: "Octopus Named After Roosevelt."

* * *

Mr. Spender told the A.I.F. men in the Middle East that they would get a "fair go" at the conclusion of this war. Comment on the following report which appeared in the Melbourne press last week is unnecessary: "Mr. O'Sullivan (Labor) alleged in Parliament today that a woman with three children, whose husband was one of the first Australians killed at Bardia, had been served with a notice to quit her home in Paddington."

* * *

The Government's child endowment scheme is another move towards complete socialisation. Money is to be taken off one group of people and given to another group of people. I should say that part of it will be given to other people, as a percentage of it will be used to pay the red-tape bureaucrats necessary to operate the scheme. I hope that everyone is going to enjoy this "share-the-poverty-campaign." It is part of the "new world order," you know

* * *

In conclusion this week I quote the following extract from Compton Mackenzie's "The West Wind of Love," the latest addition to his "Winds of Love" series: "A nation that stands fighting 'isms' is like

Don Quixote tilting at windmills, an object of nobility to himself, but to others either a knave or a fool. . . . So, then, we are fighting for the bugs and lice of our city slums, for industrial slavery, for the tyranny of debt, for the development of the machine at the expense of the man, for bureaucrats, hireling politicians, profiteers, bankers and big business . . . to do which we revert mentally to barbarism. If the Germans can only be defeated by Germanising ourselves, who is the victor? Evil cannot be destroyed by evil."

United Electors' Report

Weekly Lectures. —Last Tuesday evening, Mr. N. Worrall dealt with the subject of war finance, and the question of obtaining debt-free money for war purposes. Mr. Worrall explained this problem very fully, and it is regretted that more people were not in attendance. Next week, Mr. Arthur Chresby, Campaign Director of the Electoral Campaign, Sydney, will be speaking, and all supporters are urged to attend on that evening to hear this noted speaker arid writer. Address: Housewives' Association Rooms, 1st Floor, Howey Court, Collins-street, Melbourne; time, 8 p.m. All welcome.

Country Supporters. —Keep in touch with headquarters and let us know the latest happenings on your front. Also, those who would like to avail themselves of Mr. Chresby's services whilst he is in Victoria are urged to communicate with the hon. secretary, at McEwan House, immediately.

Actionists. —Help is urgently needed at headquarters, and anyone who can assist in any way is asked to call and see how they can help in the big job that is ahead of us—especially any typists who have any spare time.

Literature. —Although supplies of "Money" are very short at the moment, there are still large stocks of "The Money Power Versus Democracy," by Eric D. Butler (9d, or 10d. posted) on hand, and the two latest books by Mr. C. Barclay-Smith: "Victory Without Debt" and "The Answer to Tax Slavery." Address any inquiries to the hon. secretary, United Electors of Australia, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

Strike a Blow for Freedom

Despite the nation-wide protests that have been aroused as a result of Section 42A of the National Security Regulations, no action has been taken by the Government to have this Regulation repealed. No doubt they are hoping that the storm will soon blow over, and that they will be left with a free hand to use this Regulation to stifle criticism of their financial schemes. Whatever their attitude to the question may be, it rests with the people to defeat this attack on their liberties. Still more action is needed on the part of every individual who is concerned with keeping the spirit of democracy alive in this country.

Much has already been achieved, but until this Regulation is repealed once and for all, monetary reformers and critics of the Government's financial arrangements will find themselves liable, at any time, to be told that they must cease their activities. This Regulation must be repealed NOW, before it is enforced. Tomorrow may be too late.

Criticism of this Regulation is not criticism of the Governments financial policy; so don't hesitate to get out after signatures for demand forms. Keep a steady stream pouring in to your local member of Parliament.

Obtain your supplies from The United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne. Price, 1/6 per hundred, post-free.

"Narrandera Will Be Invaded!"

The "High Command" of the Riverina Monetary Reform Association has planned an attack upon that town for April 20 next.

All shock troops are requested to converge upon the town with sharpened wits and pencil, promptly, by 11 a.m.

For the moment, the meeting-place is a dead secret, not known even by the "High Command."

Or, to put the matter in non-analogous language, the proposed conference will be held. Please get busy. "Think, arrange, and plan for its success. I want your help, ideas, and co-operation. Those resolutions for conference agenda: let me have them quickly. Speakers will be selected and announced later.

—W. RIDLEY, hon. sec., pro tem, Riverina Monetary Reform Assn.

United Democrats' Report

Front Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Rally at Headquarters: Members, friends and all interested are invited to the meeting to be held in the large hall, ground floor, at 17 Waymouth-street, on Saturday, March 8, at 8 p.m., when John Hogan will be the guest speaker. In the course of his address he will give some account of his recent tour of New Zealand, of the people he met and of the present position of the movement there.

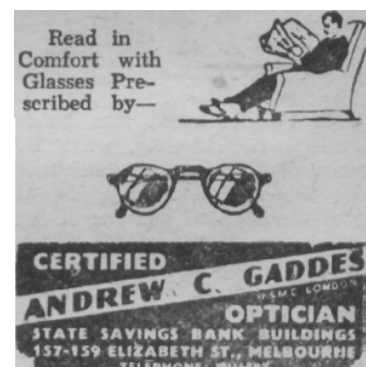
Friday Lunch-Hour Meeting: On Friday, March 7, we shall have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Polkinghorne, who has just returned from a visit to Melbourne and Sydney, tell us of people she met there and impressions she gathered. We know from past experience that Mr. Polkinghorne has always something interesting to say.

—Mary H. Gray, Hon. Secretary.

£5500 Loan Has Cost £13,000

"Casino, Saturday. —Twenty-two Casino settlers have paid back more than £13,000 for a £5500 State loan taken out in 1911, and they still owe money. The loan was raised to drain North Casino swamp and to convert the area into farms. The £13,000 represents principal interest, and maintenance and improvement charges. The actual amount paid back in principal and interest is £8849.... Since 1938 most of them have refused to pay more as a protest against the failure of the Government to abolish the Drainage Trust. One of the settlers said today it was 'a typical example of Government pawn broking.'"

—Sydney "Sunday Telegraph," February 23.



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HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., op. Gilpin's.
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