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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).

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U.S. Help To Axis Must Stop

An Issue the Empire Must Face

"If we are going to end the War with the least possible destruction and dislocation of our spiritual and material civilisation, we must deprive Germany of the materials essential for the prosecution of an aggressive policy."

—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in the British House of Commons, April 2, 1940.

There is no need for us to stress the point that the British Empire is now faced with a situation in which it will take all our courage and effort to bring us victory. This journal stands for a real victory for the British people and is opposed to a financial policy, which will delay and then sabotage our military victory, as was the case with the last war. We prefer the British Commonwealth of Nations and the British Monarchy to the widely publicised scheme of Federal Union which we have no hesitation in denouncing as a treasonable plot, originated by Jewish-German-American interests who seek to submerge and stifle what is commonly called "Anglo-Saxon culture," as a prelude to governing the whole world through some international police force.

The time has come for some very straight talking on a matter of vital and urgent importance: the futility of talking about a British blockade of Germany while American supplies are reaching the Axis.

While we believe that the majority of Americans desire a British victory and are prepared to do all in their power to that end, the unfortunate fact remains that, as even the orthodox press admits, neither they nor their Administration have been able to control the activities of the big industrial and financial groups in that country. The less said about Lindbergh and his friends the better. We might mention in passing that Lindbergh married the daughter of a prominent Wall Street banker and was responsible for rather a shrewd move in the aviation world on behalf of his Wall Street friends. When he was worried about the safety of his child in his own gangster-ridden country (a product of the kind of Federation his Wall Street associates are so keen to foist on us) he was very glad to use England as a place of refuge. Now he abuses the country, which was good enough to give him hospitality and sanctuary.

Time and time again we have stressed the point that vital supplies from America were reaching Germany, via Russia.

(In his chapter on the Bank of England in this week's issue, Mr. Eric Butler deals in detail with the financing of Germany and Russia by the Bank of England and Wall Street prior to the outbreak of war. These facts alone should make some of our "leaders" think.)

IT IS NOW ADMITTED.

It is no use people saying that this international financial group

in America is not seeing that Germany is still being financed and supplied with vital materials; dozens of press reports over the past 12 months give the facts. We have not the space to deal with all of them. However, let us choose a few at random. A report in the Melbourne "Argus" of January 13 quoted Mr. Dies, chairman of the House of Representatives committee on un-American activities, as saying that Russia was being used as a front to send more money to Germany than was being sent to Britain. The following appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of March 22: "A special correspondent of

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REGULATION FORTY-TWO A

Hereunder we set out the text of the amended Regulation, to which Mr. Maurice Blackburn referred last week in his letter to the Editor:

"1. A person shall not by word of mouth or in writing or in any paper: (a) Spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or public alarm or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land, sea, or air; (b) Spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice recruiting, training, or discipline of any of His Majesty's forces; (c) Make any statement advocating or encouraging any action intended or likely to prejudice or discourage recruiting; (d) Make any statements in relation to the war, which are likely to lead to a breach of the peace; or (e) make any subversive statements.

"2. A person shall not produce any performance on any stage or exhibit any picture or cinematograph film or commit any act which is intended or likely to cause such disaffection, alarm, interference, prejudice, discouragement, or breach.

"3. Any proprietor, printer, or publisher of any newspaper or periodical and any other author, printer, or publisher of any paper (other than a newspaper or periodical) in which a report or statement is spread or made in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

"4. A person shall not without lawful excuse (proof whereof shall lie upon him) have in his possession any paper containing a report or statement which is or has been spread or made in contravention of this regulation.

"5. For the purpose of this regulation paper means any book,

periodical, pamphlet, dodger, circular, handbill, card, poster, newspaper, or other printed publication.

"Subversive statement includes any statement intended or likely: (a) To interfere with the national effort by lowering the morale of the civil population or of His Majesty's forces; (b) To cause unlawful resistance to or interfere with the enforcement or administration of any law of the Commonwealth or any other part of His Majesty's Dominions relating to naval, military, or air forces or the training of any of these forces; or (c) to undermine public confidence in the currency of the Commonwealth or the securities of the Commonwealth or of any State or to prejudice the successful flotation of any Commonwealth loan during the war. "Provided that reasonable and temperate discussion in good faith of any existing laws or measures shall not be deemed to be a subversive statement within the meaning of this definition."

* * * *

Much depends, for instance, on the interpretation of the words we have printed in black type in the definition of subversive statement.

As originally gazetted, Regulation 42a, Clause 5, Sub-Clause (iv.) defined subversive statement to include any statement intended or likely: "To undermine public confidence in banking or the currency, or to prejudice the success of any financial measures taken or to be taken by the Commonwealth for the purpose of the more effective prosecution of the war."

THE FARMER GOES ON THE BREADLINE

Under this heading, an article by a "special writer" appears in the "Sunday Sun and Guardian" (Sydney) of April 20. The article deals with the present plight of the small farmer. On the whole, the "special writer" covers his assignment admirably—with one exception.

Noting the loss of oversea markets, he misses the obvious fact that Australians, if they had sufficient purchasing power, could, and would, consume practically ALL the dairy-produce, turnips, asparagus, lamb, wine, apples, pears, barley, bacon, pork, etc., to which he refers, and could pay decent prices, too.

Having drawn attention to the defect in this otherwise commendable article, we take the liberty of reprinting it here under, with apologies to those of our readers in N.S.W. who have already, seen it:

In most of the small-farming districts of Australia, the economic squeeze has reached this stage:

Farmers, no longer able to make a living, are looking for jobs in the towns.

Many of those not yet starved out are working their farms for as long as 14 hours a day for a return ranging from something below the basic wage to nothing at all.

To keep things going, women are working in the fields now as well as in the milking sheds.

Now read how the war-time farmer and his family are "managing"—how they are scraping along in a losing fight against unprofitable prices for primary produce—prices that came down with a wallop when the lack of ships cut us off from our English markets.

Perhaps you are aware of the drudgery borne by women and children who milk dairy herds by lamplight morning and night.

But do you know that now many of these women are also toiling out in the paddocks, bonnets bobbing and coloured skirts flapping, an unpleasant reminder of picturesque agricultural slaves in the East.

I knew nothing of that till I lived among them. Then I discovered this:

A husband, wife and two children milk a herd of cows morning and night. Husband and wife work in the fields all day, the husband ploughing and cultivating, the wife sowing potatoes, working vegetable crops. In the weekends, freed from school, the children also work in the fields.

That isn't a picked case. There are many like it in the typical small-farm district I'm telling you about.

The reason? A large and increasing amount of farm produce is bringing record low prices. The soil must be made to work harder. Outside labour can't be got even if it could be paid for.

So the whole family knuckles down to it.

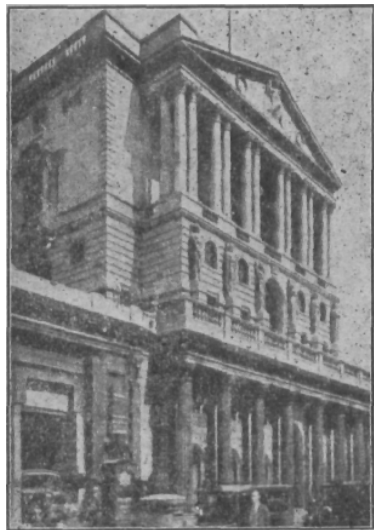
What they get for all this work is either nothing or very little. The small farmer is a strangely modest bloke. He never counts his own or his family's labor. When he tells you he made £20 on a patch of swede turnips, what he means is that he got £20 from the agent who sold them.

What he doesn't tell you is that the breaking up and working of the paddock, the sowing, thinning out and cultivating of the turnips, and finally the harvesting, trimming, bagging and carting kept him working hard for probably three weeks—spread, of course, over the five or six months during which the turnip lives dangerously amidst the aphids, the turnip flea beetle, the brown vegetable weevil, club root, downy mildew, and black rot.

The seed, fertiliser and transport to market cost something, too.

So that when his turnips cunningly survived all the hordes of wog and fungus, the venture would work out something like this:

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The A Short History of the Bank of England

The Financing of Germany and Russia

By ERIC D BUTLER

(Continued from last Issue.)

In the British House of Commons on April 16, 1940, Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would introduce legislation to alter the charter of the Bank of England, so as to enable the names of the bank proprietors, together with the capital holding of each of such proprietors, to be published.

Sir John Simon: "No, sir."

Mr. Stokes: "In view of the disastrous policy followed by the Bank after the last war and the part it is believed to have played in the re-arming of Germany, does the right hon. gentleman not consider it time that the people knew a bit more about the proprietors of this unique concern?"

The following humorous item, which appeared in the "News Chronicle" on May 10, 1940, is very pointed: **"Germany is an ungrateful beast, and I don't care who hears me say it," declared Miss Ruby Fossicks, the Bank of England May Queen for 1940, at Brighton yesterday, opening the £500,000 Golden Calf Rest Home for Tired Usurers. A wan smile from a Mr. Skinner and frantic applause from 5,000 City usurers, each with features more brutally degraded than the last, rewarded this stinging attack. 'Heil der interest on der Unproduktif Loan!' cried Sir Henry Glockenspiel, a leading British financier. A resolution never to arm the Prussian Spirit with money ever again till the present war is over was carried unanimously."**

"Le Canard Enchaîné" for August, 1939, published the following interesting item: "In 1933 there appeared in Holland a book, written by a certain Sidney Warburg, which quickly disappeared from booksellers' windows. In it the author stated that in the preceding year, 1932, he had attended meetings in the United States of financial gentlemen who were seeking means of subsidising Hitler. It appears that among those present were Sir Henri Deterding, representatives of Morgan's Bank, Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England), and representatives of the Mendelssohn Bank."

Mr. Montagu Norman was openly in favour of supporting the new Hitler movement by 1931. By 1935 the Bank of England was openly pro-Nazi, as revealed even in the "Financial News" of May 15 of that year.

In 1937, the "Banker" said "we regret to have to admit that from a small but influential circle in the City of London there flows a constant stream of propaganda in favour of credits for Germany."

The following report appeared in the Sydney "Sun" on April 3, 1941: "A sharp attack on Mr. Montagu Norman is made by the foreign editor of the conservative 'Financial News,' urging a public inquiry into the governorship of the Bank of England. We ought to probe more deeply into Mr. Norman's apparently unending reign as governor," he writes. "Any criticism of this reign from financial quarters is still regarded as something akin to sacrilege, but we ought to ask ourselves whether it is to Britain's advantage that Mr. Norman remains governor at such a critical period. Mr. Norman was largely responsible for our ill-advised return to the gold standard in 1925. He strongly opposed the Treasury's 'cheap money' policy, which he reversed."

"Shortly before the outbreak of war he pursued a policy of finance appeasement towards Germany. Until the outbreak he allowed the City to over-lend to Germany. He did not exert his influence to obtain a reduction in excessive German bank debts."

As anyone with even an elementary knowledge of the present financial system knows, the Bank of England did not send millions of pounds to Germany. These millions of pounds -- created out of nothing by the Bank of England -- were written up as a credit to Germany in Britain. Germany could then buy goods in Britain to this amount. A loan of £80,000,000 to Germany would mean that Germany could buy that amount of materials in Britain. The terrible fact emerges that the British people were working to re-arm the future enemies because they did not control financial policy. The same individuals who were building up Germany were keeping Britain weak by telling the people that there was a shortage of money. Stanley Baldwin, one of the chief puppets of the Bank of England, openly admitted on one occasion that he kept the facts concerning German re-arming from the British people in order to win the general elections.

Mr. Paul Einzig says, in "World Finance, 1918-36," that "there can be no doubt that practically the whole of the free exchange available to Germany for the purchase of raw materials was supplied, directly or indirectly, by Great Britain in giving her enemy free chance for the purpose of raw materials. If the day of reckoning ever comes, the liberal attitude of the British Government in this matter may well be responsible for the lives of British soldiers and civilians."

These facts are widely recognised by responsible authorities all over the world. Unfortunately the people and their governments have very little say concerning policy. The following is an extract from a report of an interview, which Mrs. Lillie Beirne, of Sydney, had with Mr. McKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, while she was visiting in Canada. (Reported in the "New Era," February 14, 1941):

"Mrs Beirne: 'why on earth. Mr. Prime Minister, did you not keep these promises?' (She was referring to one of Mackenzie King's statements in 1935, when he said that he would take control of the issue of credit and currency on behalf of Canada.) The people would have immortalised you.'

"Mackenzie King (rather sadly and in a slow tone): "Well, we do the best we can, Mrs. Beirne."

"Mrs. Beirne: 'Well, it is a terrible position we are in. English and American finance gave Hitler the money and metals and chemicals to slaughter our men, women, and children, and destroy the British Empire—forgive me, Mr. Prime Minister, for speaking so hotly!'"

"Mackenzie King: 'I agree with you. I never did agree with financing Hitler.'"

The following extracts are from a sensational article, which appeared in "Ken" (Chicago, U.S.A.), November 3, 1938. The article was reprinted in many journals throughout the world and caused a considerable stir:

"In the spring of 1934, a select group of city financiers gathered around Montagu Norman in the windowless building of the Bank of England in Threadneedle Street. Among those present were Sir Alan Anderson, partner in Anderson, Green & Co.; Lord (then Sir Josiah) Stamp, chairman of the L.M.S. Railway System; Edward Shaw, chairman of the P. & O. Steamship Lines; Sir Robert Hindersley, a partner in Lazard Bros.; Charles Hambro, partner in Hambros. Bros.; and C. T. Tiarks, head of J. Shroeder Co. . . . But now a new power was established on Europe's political horizon, namely: Nazi Germany. Hitler had disappointed his critics. His regime was no temporary nightmare, but a system with a good future, and Mr. Norman advised his directors to include Hitler in their plans. There was no opposition, and it was decided that Hitler should get covert help from London's financial section until Norman will have succeeded in putting sufficient pressure on the Government to make it abandon its pro-French policy for a more promising pro-German orientation.

"Immediately the directors went into action. Their first move was to sponsor Hitler's secret re-arming, just about to begin. Using their controlling interests in both Vickers and Imperial Chemical Industries, they instructed these two huge armament concerns to help the German programme by all means at their disposal. . . . In the same year English armament firms placed huge advertisements in the 'Militaerischer Wochenblatt,' offering for sale tanks and guns, prohibited by the Versailles Treaty. A statement made by General Sir

BUSINESS-AND RACES-AS USUAL

By FOOTLE

"You can't get away from it, Pongo. The people are nothing but a frightful, bally nuisance. They have a way of spoiling absolutely everything, and, except for the inconvenience, I'm sure Cabinet Ministers must often feel the world would be a better place without them."

"I don't think it could have been like that in the good old times. You never hear of a war effort' in the palmy past. War was effortless then. All that a boy of the old brigade wanted was an old shako, a horse of seventeen hands, and odds of 5 to 1 against."

"Nitwits!" exclaimed Pongo Pyke. Nags of seventeen hands are too tall and rough. Hard on the jockey."

There you are, you see! Even though you're a lance-colonel or whatever it is, as soon as anyone says 'horse,' do you think of 'charger'? You do not. You think of 'course.' That's the whole trouble. That's what the Acting Prime Minister's getting snuffy about. On Saturday afternoon's, just when you'd think the recruiting staffs would be stripped to the waist and smudged practically all over with ink, what, do we find?"

"Shutters up an' gone to the races, I shouldn't wonder," grunted Pongo.

"And in that case, you can't wonder either at the Minister's suggestion that sport be forcibly removed."

"I don't wonder. It's quite right. People waste too much time over cricket and football and dogs. Especially dogs. They shouldn't be allowed. They encroach too much on the horses."

"Oh, I see," I sneered. "Unlike James, we are to spare the horses. No doubt you have your reasons."

"Horses aren't sport," declared Pongo. "You ought to read what Mr. Ahern says about them."

"Who's he?"

"The Chairman of the Brisbane Amateur Turf Club. He says: "Racing, while it is termed a sport,

is really a huge industry, run on business-like lines. There you are! If he doesn't know what racing is, who does?"

"Fancy that! Still, it's an angle. And it has its points. I mean to say, it would save such a lot of explaining to be able to chirrup, 'Sorry, old thing. It just can't be managed; most urgent business appointment and all that. See you in church tomorrow if I'm not too frightfully done up.'"

"Or too bally conscience-stricken," suggested Pongo.

"On the whole," I conceded, "I consider you have delivered a spot of good news. But I shouldn't be surprised, doncherknow, if nearly everything we thought was sport turned out to be just business in disguise."

"Oh, what's it matter?" exclaimed Pongo impatiently. Whatever we call it, it's still 'it,' whatever it is. I can't stand stuffy arguments like that one over whether Shakespeare really wrote Gray's elegy or something."

"You mean whether Bacon wrote it, fathead! But we're not helping the Acting P.M. The crowd's still looking the other way when he shoves his poster up. . . . Or, perhaps, he doesn't mean that at all. Perhaps it's only the thought of all that lovely gate money that makes

(Continued on next page.)

The Enemy Within the Empire— (Continued)

Herbert Lawrence, chairman of Vickers, furnished the necessary evidence that the British Government knew about and approved these advertisements. When, at his company's annual meeting, he was asked to give the assurance that Vickers arms and munitions were not being used for secret re-arming in Germany, he replied: "I cannot give you an assurance in definite terms, but I can tell you that nothing is done without the complete sanction and approval of our Government."

The excuse has been made that, although this financing of Nazi Germany did take place, it was for the purpose of building a rampart against Russian Communism. I quite appreciate this viewpoint, and believe that many sincere British interests were made the victims of a carefully drawn up programme of propaganda. The fear of Communism was deliberately played upon. Little did many people know that the real controllers of the Bank of England — the Jewish oligarchy of Wall Street — were also very interested in Russia.

I believe that the supposed opposition between Germany, Russia, Japan and Italy was for the deliberate purpose of making the British people acquiesce in a policy, which was weakening the foundation of the Empire. The following extract from an article by D. E. Faulkner-Jones, in "The Fig Tree" (England), June, 1937, is almost prophetic, when we see the position today: "Secret fear makes us seize eagerly on the comfortable assumption that the three militaristic powers (Russia, Germany and Japan) to be reckoned with are arming for internecine conflict. Common sense would suggest a very different view; the view that it would pay the three to unite, at least temporarily, for the dismemberment of the British Empire. An appearance of mutual enmity between two of the three conspirators would recommend itself as a simple and politic means of delaying British rearmament as long as possible, and should, therefore, be discounted by prudent statesmen."

Russia's pacts with Germany and Japan — although, I believe, only of a temporary and expedient nature — confirm the above viewpoint. While Britain's defences were being depleted — particularly her navy — the totalitarian countries were being built up. Dictator Montagu Norman kept the British shipbuilding yards closed. It is not without significance that the Governments of both Ramsay Macdonald and Stanley Baldwin — dominated by Wall Street and the Bank of England — played a big part in destroying Britain's naval power. By no stretch of imagination could it be suggested that the British Navy was ever likely to be used in an aggressive role. It was essential for the defensive purpose of keeping the trade routes of the Empire open. Writing in the "Fig Tree," March, 1937, D. E. Faulkner-Jones said: "If America had insisted strongly and openly on the repayment of our immense debt to her, there would have been no alternative but to expose the real truth. The so-called 'investors' in America no more desired this exposure than our own rulers; but they pressed their advantage home and made Britannia give up her title of Mistress of the Seas . . . If we are now unable to protect our coasts, let alone our food routes, future historians may well find a very potent cause in the financial control exercised by America (the writer is referring to Wall Street) over us in the first years immediately after the War, when our financial policy was watched over directly by an American adviser. This control existed not because we owed America money; it existed because our Government could not pay America the true debt we owed her — which was a debt in goods, not money — without explaining

Business—and Races—as Usual—Continued.

the old gorge rise. After all, you know, he's the bloke who does so much talking about (making our money fight. Remember how pessimistic the chappie in the bank circular was last week . . ."

"Yes, yes! I remember," replied Pongo hastily. "Don't bring that up again."

"You know, I think it must be their money he wants. Anyway, he ought to know you can't cajole people into a war by pinching their greyhounds and tennis rackets . . . Possibly you might have better luck by pinching their girls . . . No, I feel almost sure now, it's the 'oof' he's after. After all, you know, this Fadden bloke's been a Treasurer, and you know what that means. Once these financial birds get to doing sums they get sort of mixed up between people and pound notes, doncher think? You have to consider that aspect. They don't see things as you and I do, you know. For instance, get an eyeful of that little lady tripping it over the way. What is she to us? An aesthetic joy, old top; a magic case-ment opening on faery seas and all that. But to an ex-Treasurer, she wouldn't appear like that. He would probably say to himself, 'Hurumph! . . . There she goes! . . . Shoes, £2/2/-; stockings, 9/11; hat, 39/11; necklace . . . can't see from here . . . but, Oh, Monty, what a glorious chunk of war effort is there! . . . And who gets the benefit?'"

"Now, now," reproved Pongo, "don't allow him too much imagination!"

"Well, anyhow, you get the general idea. But if it's our money he wants, where does he stop? If it's good to pinch a chunk of our income, at what point does it become bad? I wish someone could explain his outlook to me."

"It's no use trying to explain money to you," grumbled Pongo, "Look at the mess we got into

last week over a simple illustration I invented"

"I didn't get into any mess," I retorted frigidly. "I never do. I don't know nearly enough about money for that. You can put it down to my feebleness if you like, but my brain appears to be quite impervious to the notion that you can be ruined in a material sense by having lots and lots of everything. It is also impervious to the notion that one grows wealthy by being taxed. I do know something about that at any rate. I can't help it, but I would like to know what it is inside economists' heads that makes things seem the wrong way round."

"The point you're trying to dodge," declared Pongo, "is that you've got to have money."

"Every burglar thinks exactly the same and goes out to get it in the same way. You haven't clicked, old boy. The idea seems to have got abroad that it isn't possible for everybody to eat once you start making things. The more shells there are, the fewer buns there must be; or the more ships, the less cotton or sweetbucks or stickjaw. I find the financial type of pi-jaw frightfully baffling. I really do. People with finance on the brain always seem to think they're going places when they appear to me to be playing, 'Beat your neighbour out of doors.' You know what I mean. They just mess about with what's already there and don't bother about what remains to be got. . . . D'you think the Treasurer's an open-minded bloke?"

"No doubt," assented Pongo. "Open at both ends according to you. But what's open-mindedness to do with the war effort?"

"Only that I thought it might be possible to get him to see how he's most likely bunging up his own war effort . . . Might be a bit awkward if we convinced him, though. D'you think he'd shoot himself as a fifth columnist?"

to the public the secret of credit-creation. It was quite easy to persuade the English to weaken fatally their first, and essentially unaggressive, line of defence: their Navy. The instructed press ingeniously 'smote the chord of self, which, trembling, passed in music out of sight.' There was a shameless press exploitation of every generous emotion, every heart-throb of repentance for the four years' butchery, which a healthy instinct made us feel to be a common responsibility of all the participants, enemy and allies alike. During the high tide of this emotion, our Navy was quietly shorn of its strength."

In view of the seriousness of Britain's shipping position in this War, the following extract from an editorial in "Social Credit," of September 20, 1935, a typical attack launched by loyal Britishers against the treacherous policy of the Bank of England, is well worth quoting:

"By a strange twist of irony a Bank of England concern which has probably done more in the last few years to undermine Britain's security than all the Communists and all the machinations of foreign powers put together, is called National Shipbuilders' Security Ltd. A more suitable name would be International Bankers' Security, for this concern is engaged in making ship owning safe for bankers who now control the 'British' mercantile marine. It is 'rationalising' the shipbuilding industry by scrapping so-called redundant yards. According to its annual report this company has spent, in the last three years, a total of £1,153,387 to buy shipbuilding yards for the deliberate purpose of scrapping them. To replace this destruction would cost at least twenty times as much. This is but one more instance of the sabotage of real wealth in the attempt to make facts fit an archaic financial system. Those who remember the submarine blockade of last war, which resulted in the loss of millions of tons of ships and thousands of human lives, and nearly resulted in starving this country into surrender, should ponder the dangerous activities of National Shipbuilders' Security, particularly at the present time. We trust that, if unfortunately war comes again, no plea of ignorance or sound financial reasons will enable those responsible for this sabotage to escape the penalty of traitors, should Britain suffer for lack of these yards to build ships to replace those sunk."

And yet we are told that the Bank of England is today more powerful than ever! This sabotage of Britain's shipbuilding industry was referred to in the British House of Commons on January 21, 1941;

"Mr. James Griffiths (Llanelly): . . . 'I came into this House very largely because of the way industry was being neglected. We are paying the price for the last 20 years in allowing our industrial equipment to rust and to rot. For 20 years we lived in a period when coalmines, workshops and shipbuilding yards were being closed down. By whom? By the financiers of this country. I cannot give way, as I have not much time, and I am entitled to make my point. I want the nation to remember that for 20 years we have pursued a policy of restricting and cutting down production, and now we are paying the price for it. I will give one example. What would this nation give today for a shipbuilding yard at Jarrow? Who closed down Jarrow?'"

Jarrow was closed by the Bank of England! Looking back over past history, it is almost beyond comprehension that the Bank of England should be allowed to continue its domination of the financial policy of an Empire fighting for its very existence. All loyal Britishers will make every effort to make these facts as widely known as possible in order that this internal financial cancer can be removed and thus allow the British Empire to develop its tremendous potential strength. Such a step would bring us real victory within a remarkably short time.

MR. NORMAN AND DR. SCHACHT.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is the financial adviser in Germany; he was connected with the interests responsible for the financing of Soviet Russia; was closely connected with some of the "Left" movements in Germany prior to the rise of Hitler; helped bring Hitler to power and, if International Finance accomplishes its objects, will be still in a position of power long after Hitler has been swept from the world stage. However, we are determined to sweep them all out. That is one of our major objectives in this war.

Dr. Schacht has been intimately connected with Mr. Montagu Norman. In July 1926, they both were at a conference of international financiers in Nice. They were discussing how "to save France" from financial collapse.

In answer to a question by the Chairman of the Macmillan Committee, Mr. Norman said in outlining the proposals to form a Central World Bank: "But. . . there were at that time outstanding individuals, as I believe, in the Central Banking World, who made co-operation possible in the earlier stages, and pre-eminent among them were Governor Strong and President Schacht. They were both dominant men, extremely interested from different sides — and very different they were—in co-operation. They were the most wholehearted supporters of the idea and did, in its early stages, I believe, a great deal in trying to bring about a common policy as between the various banks."

In May 1934, a private conference took place between Dr. Schacht and Mr. Norman. They met again at a "secret conclave" at Badenweiler, in the Black Forest, while on their way to a meeting of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle. A loan for Nazi Germany was being negotiated. A further meeting between the two bankers took place in October of the same year.

Towards the end of 1935 Mr. Norman was again in secret discussion with Dr. Schacht. Already the Bank of England had pledged itself to a financial scheme for stabilising the Nazi regime!

The "Times" Basle correspondent reported, April 5, 1936: "For the first time since the existence of the Bank for International Settlements a board meeting was held today in a country other than Switzerland. Dr. Schacht had invited all the Governments to meet at Badenweiler, a German health resort in the Black Forest, where Dr. Schacht has several times spent weekends with Sir (!) Montagu Norman."

After Munich, Dr. Schacht came over to England and was a guest of Mr. Norman's. In January 1939, Governor Norman was on his way to the monthly meeting of the B.I.S.; he called on Dr. Schacht in Berlin on the way.

War was declared in September, but, as questions in the British House of Commons on September 17, 1940, revealed, the Bank of International Settlements is carrying on with representatives of the bankers from all the belligerents. The following is taken from the British "Hansard":

"Mr. Parker asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is aware that, in the report of the Bank of International Settlements, dated May 27, 1940, the names of Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the

(Continued on Page 5.)

The New Times

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

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FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1941.

No. 17.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. FADDEN

Dear Sir, —We listened with consternation to your broadcast last Tuesday night, in which you hinted that unless the general public subscribed sufficient to make the £35,000,000 loan a success, you would be forced to use compulsory methods; and yet you talk about those who destroy public morale. You know as well as we do that the great bulk of war loans is never subscribed by the general public. It is subscribed, directly and indirectly, by the private trading banks. Don't try and make us believe that you think that the banks are only lending their depositors' money. You know better than that. The banks create money—credit—at practically no cost to themselves, and thus obtain in return a mortgage on Australia. This swindle—yes, swindle is the word—has been more or less camouflaged in the past. However, we notice that the banks are becoming quite open about usurping of the nation's credit. Wednesday's press of this week informed us that already the Bank of New South Wales and the Commercial Bank of Sydney Limited had subscribed £2,000,000 and £1,000,000 respectively. Let us repeat that this money was **created** by these two privately owned institutions at practically no cost to themselves. For this small job of work Australian taxpayers will pay an interest bill for all time. We are not objecting so much to the fact that these two banks created these millions of pounds—we want many more millions—but we are objecting to them saying that it is **their** property when it is created. The only thing, which gives these figures in books any value at all, is the effort being made by the Australian people in producing real things. This money should, therefore, belong to the Australian people as a credit, and not a debt. Those performing the essential task of creating it—a matter of mere bookkeeping—should be paid once, and once only, for their actual services.

In your speech you said that we couldn't get on with our war effort unless the people were prepared to part with more money. That, sir, was an insult to our intelligence. Do you really mean to tell us that if we have raw material, foodstuffs and manpower, that we cannot produce things without going on a cadging campaign to the public? Money is only a mechanism for getting things done. If we have the materials and the desire to use them, the money or mechanism to allow us to use them should be created by the banking system just as fast as required.

The people of this country are right behind the struggle to beat Hitler. The results they have achieved so far have been in spite of the financial system, not because of it. Don't you think that it is about time that those who are preventing us from getting on with the job were removed from power? Or do you think that we can fight a modern war with an out-of-date financial system? This is the supreme issue before the British Empire today. Let us say, in conclusion, that we have no doubt that we are going to win this war—even if we have to throw "sound finance" overboard to do it."

Yours for victory,
THE "NEW TIMES."

APPROXIMATE ITINERARY OF COUNTRY TOUR

Although it is impossible, as yet, to give exact details of the coming country tour, Mr. Butler has drawn up a rough itinerary, which will be adhered to as closely as possible. Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop hope to leave Melbourne at the beginning of the second last week of this month (May), and will first visit Gippsland. They hope to visit as many centres as possible as they work east through Bairnsdale. This should take approximately two weeks. All supporters in Gippsland who can cooperate are urged to communicate with Mr. Butler—NOW.

From East Gippsland they will travel over the Alps to the Northeast, where they hope to spend at least a week. From Albury they will work along the Murray Valley and cover the North-Central Districts before arriving in the Wimmera and Mallee areas, about the last week in June. It is hoped to spend at least three weeks in the Wimmera and Mallee, working as far north as Mildura. The conclusion of the tour will cover the Western District.

Full co-operation is needed for this tour. All those prepared to assist are urged to communicate with Mr. Butler, c/o. Box 1226, G.P.O., immediately.

THE FARMER GOES ON THE BREADLINE

(Continued from page 1.)

COST	
Seed and fertiliser....	£1 15 0
Three weeks' labor (say at basic wage rate).....	13 4 0
Transport, etc	2 0 0
Total	£16 19 0

GROSS RETURN

Cheque from Agent £20 0 0

NET PROFIT on six months' gamble with nature (allowing nothing for such charges as interest on land)..... 3 1 0

In other words, all that paddock of turnips did for him was to provide him during six months with three weeks' work on the basic wage and a magnificent half year's bonus of £3/1/-—plenty, if he still fancies himself, to buy seed and fertiliser to make another three weeks' work next season.

*

Not long ago a land agent in a big country town was trying to sell me a paddock in nice, slightly salty country, first-class soil for asparagus.

"You can get £50 off every acre of asparagus you grow—and you get it every year," he said.

How that agent got so close to telling the truth I can't say, but, strangely enough, it was the truth, though it wasn't the whole truth.

I had seen farmers' cheques from the asparagus canning factories, but I had also seen farmers' wives and children out in the asparagus paddocks, stooping over the ridges, reaching into the earth with long-handled knives and cutting out the new shoots wherever their tips broke the crust of the soil; shuffling along sideways, backs bent all the time, filling kerosene tin after kerosene tin with the creamy purple tips.

So I said to the agent: "The only snag is labor. If you hire labor, it takes ----"

He interrupted me, "But you've got children, haven't you?" he asked. "I've got children. ..."

*

You can understand now why so many small farmers are giving in and looking for town jobs. Most of them are going into factories, working full-time on war production.

An old farmer whose son used to do a bit of ploughing for me said a few weeks ago:

"Joe's got a job in town. You can't blame him—£4/10/- a week. He can't make that here. And he only works five days a week. Not bad pay for a young lad eh?"

Very good pay for a young farmer grown accustomed not merely to poor pay but to actual loss.

Since the Government has ordered no more lamb to be killed for export his sheep are hardly worth keeping; since wine can no longer be exported, his grape vines are a liability; since the glut of apples and pears, his orchard shows a loss more often than a profit; since the ban on bacon export, it costs him more to fatten a pig than he can get for it.

I find it easy to understand a neighbour of mine who stood brooding beside a pig trough, watching a dozen young baconers feeding, and, watching also, out of the corner of his eye, a thin, runty pig, a poor doer, ambling furtively up from a corner of the yard—I can understand what he did that day. He picked up a brick, waited in statuesque malignity while the runt approached, and then, with a great shout of relief hurled the brick and killed it.

"That's one b-----that won't eat any more feed," he said.

*

Governments are not helping much. If they wanted to help, why

would they create so many boards? Let me tell you something about one of the boards that gets the small farmer on the raw—the Barley Board as it works in one district of which I have first-hand knowledge.

The growers have, as the Government insists, sold their barley to the board for a few pence a bushel down, the rest to be paid in a year or so at the board's pleasure.

The board's agent in the district, the leading produce merchant in the main town, received the grain and stacked it for retailing.

The board fixed the price for this barley at 3/4 a bushel in truck lots.

Yet the lowest price the board's agent would sell one-ton lots of this precise barley to small farmers in the district was 4/- a bushel.

Farmer A grows barley, harvests his crop and carts it to the town agent of the board—that is the law—and gets a promise of 3/4 a bushel.

Farmer B, a neighbour who raises pigs, is forbidden to buy barley direct from Farmer A and must go to town and pay 8d a bushel more for Farmer A's barley than the price fixed by the board.

A friend of mine wrote to the Barley Board about this last January. The naive reply was:

"I would remind you that if there is much of a demand, you will find plenty of merchants willing to take advantage of the big margin of profit you mention and thus competition will soon mean that the market is adjusted to a reasonable level."

Over three months have passed and the market has not adjusted itself at all. The price is up, but the margin is the same. Farmer A is now getting a very nominal 3/8 a bushel for his barley, and Farmer B is paying a very real 4/4 for it.

*

If you need any further evidence of the strange, wild manner Governments have with the farmer, glance at this sequence of events this year:

JANUARY: Australian Government announces, following advices from Britain, that because of lack of shipping and particularly of refrigerated space, no more pork can be shipped to England, but bacon can still be taken. FEBRUARY: Agricultural departments in all States urge farmers to change over from pork to bacon production. Farmers begin a wholesale weeding out of the pork type of breeding stock and a building up of bacon types. MARCH: Changeover from pork to bacon production progressing nicely. APRIL: Government, following further advices from Britain, announces that from now on only pork can be shipped to England but not bacon.

*

So you can understand why the small farmer, squeezed by officialdom as well as by the loss of markets, has come to expect nothing from Governments.

Yet I believe, as Professor Wadham has hinted, that we may be on the edge of agricultural disaster unless Governments are bold enough to review the whole of rural life, especially its economic handicaps and rewards.

Australian cities and the factories around them are puffing out mild whiffs of wartime boom. There are 300,000 more people employed now than at the beginning of the war. While the war lasts there'll be factory wages to spend—there'll be this semblance of metropolitan prosperity.

But after the war—

There'll be a great clamoring for foodstuffs—all the foodstuffs this country can produce.

Will it find us equipped and ready to produce them?

Or will it find us languishing in a vast agricultural twilight?

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page 3.)

Bank of England, and Dr. Funk, German Economic Minister, are included together amongst the list of directors; and as it is not desirable at the present time Mr. Norman should be listed in a public document as a colleague of a German Cabinet Minister, he will take the necessary steps to terminate this country's connection with the Bank of International Settlements?

"Mr. Craven-Ellis asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he is satisfied that the enemy gain no advantage from the association of the Bank of England's association with this bank, which is now controlled by representatives of enemy countries, he will take steps to ensure that all connection with the Bank of International Settlements is revised?....."

"Mr. Shinwell: 'Is it desirable to retain this informal association between Mr. Montagu Norman and Dr. Funk, and if the arrangement which was previously operative is now inoperative, could not this association be brought to an end?'"

"Sir K. Wood: 'No, sir, I do not think so, because, as I have said, I think there are advantages to this country in retaining the connection. We have a little money there'"

"Mr. Gallacher: 'Does the right hon. gentleman remember the words of the Prime Minister, that the gold sent through this bank by Montagu Norman to Germany would come back to this country in the form of bombs; and in view of the correctness of that prophecy is it not about time to put an end to this bank?'"

"Sir K. Wood: 'I have already said we have some interest there.'"

THE FINANCING OF RUSSIA

It is now common knowledge in well informed circles that certain German-American-Jewish financial interests were directly associated with the financing of the Russian revolution and the exploitation of that country. The same interests seek to foist International Socialism on the entire world—particularly the British Empire. The same interests were responsible, both directly and indirectly, for Hitlerism. Hitlerism and Communism are almost synonymous terms — as the world was shocked to learn when the Russo-German Pact took place just prior to the outbreak of the present war.

In 1921 a certain Krassin — who had been a direct representative of the International Financiers in Russia after the revolution — came to London as leader of the Soviet Trade Delegation — the negotiations for which had been initiated by persons in the City of London with powerful international financial groups behind them. The "Morning Post" of December 16, 1921, claimed that this delegation was for the purpose of arranging a project for the combined exploitation of Russia by British and German financial interests.

Mrs. N. Webster, reviewing these facts in "The Surrender of the Empire," says: "Viewed from this angle the Trade Agreement with Great Britain and Russia in 1921 takes on a different aspect. No longer a compact with a derelict empire, but with the most formidable Power in the World, the Power of International Finance, it is seen not as an act of folly, but as a surrender to forces with which its authors were either unable or unwilling to contend."

The forces behind Russia are forces which have consistently sought to destroy the British Empire; far too many of our Empire's "leaders" have been prepared to betray us to these alien forces.

In his book, "The Alien Menace," the late Colonel A. H. Lane, one of the most patriotic Britishers who has ever written on this matter, said: "Our financial crisis in July, 1931, was largely due to the international financiers in the City of London having granted large credits to Germany, which Germany declared herself unable to repay. The newspapers described these loans or credits as being 'frozen' in Germany. Germany had passed on these loans, or a good portion of them, to Russia, and it was in Russia where they were—or are still—'frozen.' The financial collapse of Germany, or even of Great Britain, would not necessarily mean any loss to the international financiers who 'wangled' our money into Soviet Russia.... The following extracts from recent statements on this question of 'frozen' credits not only prove that the relations between International Finance and Bolshevism continue, but they suggest that these relations may have serious consequences for this country."

"On 18th September, 1931, Mr. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador in Berlin during the War, after returning from a visit to Europe, declared that Germany 'did not need any financial assistance and that a large percentage of the loans from the United States was lent to Russia'. He added: 'If we're going to do business with Russia, let us do it directly and not through Germany, which has arranged to give Soviet Russia millions of dollars' credit to purchase commodities in Germany' ("National Review," January, 1932) . . . This story of Germany passing loans received from England and America to Russia has been told many times in the Socialist journal 'Forward'; and the story is now confirmed by a paper closely associated with Soviet interests. The "British Russian Gazette and Trade Outlook," December, 1931, said in an editorial article: It must be ironic for them (British manufacturers) to view the forced cessation of work on the giant Cunard liner, which is attributed to this country's 'frozen' credits in Germany — credits which have been used in great part by Germany to finance orders from Russia. During 1931, orders amounting to over £45,000,000 have been placed with German firms by the Soviet buying organisations."

"Further information on these credits was given to Lord Beaverbrook in an address at Lincoln, reported in the 'Daily Express,' 16th January, 1932. Speaking on German Reparations, Lord Beaverbrook said: 'It is true that Germany owes our international financiers in the City of London £300,000,000. . . . Our international financiers in the City borrowed that money from France and America and paid 2 per cent, for the accommodation. They lent it to Germany for 8 per cent; and what did Germany do with the money? She lent it to Russia for 15 per cent, interest. That is what became of the money.' Lord Beaverbrook added that 'these buck-jumping financiers . . . have ramifications all over Europe. We need not worry ourselves about them.'"

While Lord Beaverbrook was right concerning the ramifications of the international financiers, he was wrong when he said that we have no need to worry about them. The Bank of England is a vital factor in the plans of the international financiers.

As we will see later, the Bank of England has been deliberately introducing a form of Socialism into Britain under the term, "Planned Economy." This is similar to the Russian idea. It is being fostered by banking interests in all parts of the Empire.

(To be continued.)

HANDS OFF STATE PARLIAMENTS

SYDNEY, Monday. —State Governments were excrescences hindering Australia's war effort, Mr. Spooner, M.P. (U.A.P., N.S.W.), chairman of the Commonwealth Manpower Committee, said today. He urged the Federal Government to "smash right through" State Governments if necessary to improve the war programme.

The movement towards centralisation, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. Nothing is too paltry or too remote from the real cause of things to escape the leveling forces fighting for centralised control and their blighting influence. The strongest bulwark that we have left standing between us and the open bureaucracy that is being put forward as the only alternative to democratic government, is the State Governments, and so long as this bulwark continues to stand, it will be assailed on every hand, and whenever opportunity offers.

Far from having died down, the struggle between centralisation and de-centralisation is rapidly developing into a systematic attack on every institution that functions by popular control, and now is assuming grave proportions. There is little doubt but that Australia's continued existence as a democratic nation, and even her success or failure in the present conflict, will depend on the outcome of this struggle within her own borders.

The blight of Federal Unionism, whether labelled as such, or hiding under the guise of concern for our war effort, must be sought out and exposed and stamped out wherever it is found. Every step that we take in that direction is a step further towards the insidious New World Order that Federal Unionists are so anxious for us to belong to, and is another step that we will have to make back again.

Easy as democratic institutions are to give up now, experience has shown that it will be extremely difficult to regain them, once surrendered. Let us concentrate, then, not in thoughtlessly throwing away what we have so hardy earned, but on expanding our effort to the fullest within the bounds of the already existing system. There are too many hampering influences preventing us from putting out our maximum effort. First remove them, and then the time will come for us to

consider whether we should submit ourselves to further dictation by a centralised authority, or should extend the powers of de-centralised units (existing).

Governments do not put forward a war effort—only the people co-operating among themselves are capable of doing this. The function of a Government is to remove any obstacles that prevent the people from putting forward a maximum effort, and if they fail to do this, then they are failing in their first duty to the public.

Not centralisation, not Federation with other countries, will achieve the result that we want, but only a proper realisation by Parliament of the issues at stake. No political schemes by Wall Street financiers or any one else must be allowed to interfere with the job. Whatever happens, we must not allow ourselves to be stamped into permitting these so-called "excrescences" be "smashed" to satisfy the power urge of such individuals; our democratic institutions must be protected at all costs.

—Hilton Ross.

The World's Debts

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The foregoing is not — but might well be — a statement of the position of the masses in relation to the international financiers. It is the historic tribute of Mr. Winston Churchill to the R.A.F.

PROTEST MEETING
regarding

IMPRISONMENT OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

20 Russell St. — 8 p.m. May 12

Speakers Include

M. BLACKBURN, M.H.R.
(See Next Issue.)

—Advt.



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AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Hereunder we publish extracts from an informative talk on this subject by E. H. S. Burhop, D.Sc., broadcast from 3KZ, Melbourne, on April 20:

It is commonplace to point out that in modern warfare the civilian population constitutes the front line. Bitter experiences in Spain, China, and now in England should convince everybody of the tremendous importance of arranging adequate A.R.P. measures for civilians. And yet we in Australia are at present involved in a war, which, our leading politicians have told us, may spread to our own shores at any time. Never in the history of the Commonwealth have military preparations been so widespread. And yet, even now, although the letters A.R.P. are becoming familiar to the people, the actual air raid precautions undertaken have been insignificant in extent and, in the opinion of many, based on unscientific principles.

How can we protect ourselves from the effects of aerial attack? Any scheme of protection must be built round protection from the effects of high-explosive bombs. If we have good shelters that will stand up to the effects of high explosives, protection against other forms of attack can be arranged fairly easily.

To obtain protection against the direct hit of heavy high-explosive bombs very substantial shelters are needed. Two methods are generally used in constructing these shelters. Either the shelters are rooms or tunnels deep in the earth, the depth of earth above them being sufficient to stop the bomb, or they are built on the surface with a concrete ceiling sufficiently thick to stop the bomb. About forty feet of average soil or about ten feet of concrete are needed to withstand the effects of a 500 lb bomb. Sometimes a combination of both earth and concrete is used. Shelters of this type were constructed extensively throughout Spain during the Civil War and wherever they were built they proved very effective. Thousands of lives were saved by their means. They were provided in one or two areas in England, particularly in Ramsgate and Finsbury. In Ramsgate an elaborate system of deep tunnels were constructed in spite of the opposition of the British Government, which showed its disapproval by refusing to help in any way toward the finance of the scheme.

The enlightened town council, however, went ahead on its own initiative with the result that Ramsgate had a very effective system of A.R.P. when war came. One remembers with interest that in the devastating raid of last August when more than one thousand houses were destroyed in Ramsgate, only a handful of people were injured because the great majority of the population were safe in their bomb-proof shelters.

The cost of constructing shelters proof against the direct hit of a heavy bomb is considerable, and while it is practicable and essential in crowded central and industrial areas of the big cities, in the more open areas which are less likely to be objects of attack, some less elaborate form of protection might have to suffice. When one gets away from protection against a direct hit the standard of protection of a surface shelter can be large or small, according to the strength of the walls of the shelter and the mode of its construction. A useful method of specifying the effectiveness of a surface shelter has been used by Arup, the architect who designed the shelters for the Finsbury Borough. He specifies what he terms the "danger co-efficient," which is a measure of the risk involved to a person taking refuge in the given shelter. He showed, assuming the most probable type of attack, that the risk was about ten times as great in the average basement, strengthened according to the Home Office rules for conversion into a shelter, than in a properly designed surface shelter. This was quite apart from the grave risk of being entombed in a basement shelter by the collapse of the building above — a risk that led the Spanish Government, in an early stage of the Civil War, to prohibit the use of basement shelters. Furthermore, the cost of constructing such surface shelters was not much greater than the cost of strengthening basements.

The British Air Raid shelter schemes relied to a considerable extent on the use of basement shelters. Press reports have given many instances of the loss of life due to people being entombed in these basements, however; with

the result that ninety per cent. of Londoners prefer the risks of their own bed to the risks of such shelters.

The level of protection provided in England for the civilian population proved far too low. In the densely crowded areas where bomb-proof protection should have been provided, reliance was placed on the use of basements or on surface shelters, constructed either of galvanised iron or of brick. These latter have been found most unsatisfactory, and the cables tell us that the consequences of direct hits upon them have proved terrible, indeed. In addition to which they are damp, cold and uncomfortable. Another fatal mistake made in planning A.R.P. in England was that the responsibility for providing protection was placed on the individual. The individual householder had to provide for his family. The individual employer of more than 50 men had to provide for his employees. The individual flat-owner had to provide air raid shelters for his tenants and he was entitled to reimburse himself by increasing the rent of his property. Local councils had to provide protection for people caught in the streets, etc. Not unnaturally, this scheme invited chaos in A.R.P. The type of air raid shelter and the degree of protection afforded was governed not by the vulnerability of any given locality, but by the personal whim of individual employer, landlord or householder. Any scheme of bombproof protection was almost out of the question, since no individual householder or landlord and few individual employers could afford to provide it. Bombproof protection only becomes economical when shelters are constructed to hold many hundreds or even thousands of people.

Turning now to the question of A.R.P. in Australia, we note a tendency to copy very closely the schemes already put into practice in England. This would not be so bad if there were evidence that we were learning from the mistakes made in England. The disturbing feature about Australian A.R.P., however, is that the schemes being put into practice are based on the English schemes of several years ago.

Until three years ago English A.R.P. provided almost wholly for protection against gas and little consideration had been given to protection against high explosive, in spite of the experiences of the Spanish War. And today in Australia greatest emphasis is being laid on gas in spite of the

fact that gas has not been used so far in the present war, and most authorities agree that high explosive attack is more dangerous.

Australian ARP, so far, has been concerned with organising such services as demolition, decontamination, first-aid and ambulances, etc. In other words, services to collect the dead and succour the wounded, but not aimed at the protection of the able-bodied civilian population. Shelter schemes outlined so far have been fragmentary and have envisaged a very low standard of protection. In the congested portions of Melbourne the aim has been to give protection from the blast and splinters of a 500 lb. bomb dropped on the city will kill this standard of protection is actually realised in Melbourne, then on the average, every 500 lb. bomb dropped on the city will kill or seriously injure about 40 people in the daytime. But even this low standard of protection has by no means been realised yet. Shelters are needed urgently for the civil population, and they should provide bombproof protection and not blast and splinter-proof protection only.

Again, in Australia, as in England, the disastrous policy is being followed of placing the responsibility for providing protection on to the individual. In Australia, since A.R.P. is an essential defence matter the responsibility for it must be borne by the Commonwealth Government. Only the Commonwealth Government can provide the finance for the expensive bombproof shelters required in vulnerable areas. If the responsibility for providing protection is left with the individual or local authorities, the protection provided will depend on the wealth of the individual, and the provision of bomb-proof shelters will be out of the question. How much would a really effective system of protection for the Australian people cost? A group of Australian scientists . . . came to the conclusion that a very high level of protection for the people of Australia could be provided for the expenditure of about £50,000,000. This would provide bombproof shelter accommodation, gas masks, auxiliary services, etc. The figure sounds high, but one should bear in mind that this year about £200,000,000 is to be expended by Australia on the active part of the war effort. Surely, in comparison with this, £50,000,000 is not too high a price to pay for

(Continued on page 8.)

Only £16 Wanted Now!

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.

As we go to press we have received £234/0/5. This leaves the comparatively small sum of £15/19/7 to be contributed by the many thousands of readers who have not yet contributed. Are you one of these? Please send your contribution immediately, however small. Don't fail those who have already contributed.

We extend our thanks to the following donors, and although receipts have been posted to them we publish herewith their initials, etc., as an indication of the nation-wide character of the response:

(Previously acknowledged, £227/19/5.)

G.B.M.S. £1; B.W., Ipswich, Qld., 7/-; W.W., Roma, Qld., 2/6; P.T.T., Cairns, Qld., 10/-; Mrs. G.G., Bondi Junction, N.S.W., 5/-; JCR Oakleigh, Vic., 4/-; J.D.H., Roma, Qld., 10/6; A.D., Edale Moora, WA 5/- A.A.M. Kingaroy, Qld., 5/-; H. & G.T.S., Rockhampton, Qld., 11/-; P.S., Adelaide, S.A., 1/4/-; G.W.W., Harrismith, W.A., 10/-; C.R., Cairns, Qld., 5/-; J.C., Winchelsea, Vic., 3/-.

CIRCULATION MUST BE INCREASED

In conjunction with our appeal for the minimum sum of £250 we have been appealing for a big drive to increase our circulation by at least 1000 copies per week. Although the response to this appeal has not been as successful as would desire, we believe that this increase can be obtained, and this is one of the main objectives of the proposed country tour by the Editor (Mr. H. F. Ailsop) and Mr. Eric Butler. New readers can be signed up at meetings if support will co-operate in obtaining meetings. New and increased enthusiasm can be stimulated right throughout Victoria if Mr. Butler can obtain some of the big meetings, which he obtained last year. If readers will only get the meetings, Mr. Butler will do the rest.

U.S. HELP TO AXIS MUST STOP

(Continued from page 1.)

the 'New York Post' declares that American oil companies are selling Japan more than 75 per cent, of the oil needed by Japan to continue the war in China, with the full approval of the State Department." Apparently the State Department has very little say in the matter.

The Melbourne "Sun" of April 23 gives facts concerning the tremendous amount of activity on the trans-Siberian railway, stating that Germany was using this method to break the British blockade. The policy of allowing the sending of any war materials, or potential war materials, to Japan or Russia is sheer lunacy and should be stopped at once.

DOES MR. HUGHES REMEMBER?

We have no hesitation in saying that this maintenance of vital supplies to Germany is a deliberate policy by the American-Jewish-German international financiers. Many of these gentry, such as the Warburgs, originally came from Frankfurt-On-Main, Germany. They are out to crush the Empire. In order to show that we have not got "a bee in the bonnet" regarding the character of these groups, we quote an extract from "The Bankers' Republic," by F. L. Chastenet, Chapter III, Part III, Pages 154-5-6: "..... Let us recall the speech made by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, in London in August, 1918. Mr. Hughes was speaking of Henry K. Merton & Co., of London, which was prosecuting him for libel, and he spoke of this concern as follows: 'I say, then, it is a matter of an enemy agent in our own house, an English branch of one of the most powerful companies that the world has ever seen, a Company, an octopus of which the tentacles reached before the war over the whole world, and of which the heart is at Frankfurt-On-Main. . . . It was from this Company that Great Britain bought for 12 months the metals necessary for the conduct of the War. It is true to say that millions of English, Australian, Canadian and French soldiers have been killed with lead coming from Australia . . .'"

Has Mr. Hughes raised his voice in protest in this War against the sending of Australian scrap-iron to Japan? Has the Canadian Government asked where the increased quantities of nickel being supplied to certain groups in America are going?

Let us repeat, the time has arrived to demand that something be done about such matters. Last year the Earl of Tankerville and other members of the British House of Lords raised strong objections to British materials being sent to Russia, which might be sent to Germany.

In Britain, increasing criticism has been directed at the manner in which Roosevelt denounces the Axis countries while allowing American groups to supply them with war materials. As reported on the front page of our issue of April 10, this matter was brought to a head in the British House of Commons. However, the best that Mr. Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, could say, was: "I hope that, as a result of conversations now taking place at Washington, it may be possible to take some steps to reduce this practice." Hoping to merely REDUCE this practice is not enough. It must be stopped completely. As Chamberlain so realistically pointed out, we must deprive Germany, as far as possible, of all essential materials for the prosecution of an aggressive policy.

THE "AGE" GIVES MORE FACTS.

In the Melbourne "Age" of last Saturday, April 26, appeared the most prominent report on this matter, which we have yet seen in the daily press of this country. It was headed "Axis Supplies from U.S.A. Big Problem for Britain." The report states that the Axis now controls over £2,000,000,000 dollars in the Western hemisphere. It goes on to say that this is being used to purchase essential war materials—petrol, cotton and copper principally. The following extract is significant: "It is reported on good authority that early in the year a plan was drawn up by the President's advisers for the creation of an American Economic Defence Board, to restrict drastically the use by Axis Powers of the United States as a source of finance and supply for the pursuit of their war effort. It is believed that President Roosevelt was prepared to create the necessary organisation, but differences of opinion between the Treasury Department and the Department of State as to methods of procedure caused the plan to be held in abeyance." As the Treasury Department is dominated by the financial groups of Wall Street, it is not surprising that the plan was dropped.

The "Age" states further: "At present, although clearly dedicated to all-in aid to Britain as a first principle in America's foreign policy, the U.S. Government believes some of these steps would be dangerously provocative to Japan, and unnecessarily provocative to Russia." Well, there you have it. While we are being saturated with bally-hoo, it is admitted that vital American supplies, which are undoubtedly being sent to Germany, cannot be stopped because it might offend Russia and Japan!

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MUST ACT.

As stated before, the time has arrived to face this issue. If the British Government won't face the matter on its own initiative—perhaps some of its pro-Russian members are also afraid of offending Russia—it is high time that the Dominions brought some pressure to bear. Australia has done her best within the confines of the present financial system. She is giving liberally of her man power and, apart from being a sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations as laid down in the Statute of Westminster, she is morally entitled to demand that her fighting forces be given every possible protection.

We believe that the British Government should send a polite, but firm, note to the American Government, telling them that the shipping of war supplies to members and friends of the Axis must cease at once. It should also be stated that if the American Government will not, or cannot, stop this practice, a section of His Majesty's naval forces will be ordered to prevent any ships carrying raw materials presumably destined for the Axis (directly or indirectly) from reaching their destination. That action would probably provoke the Wall Street groups to try to sabotage what little American help we are getting, but that would precipitate a showdown in which we would have the overwhelming support of the majority of American citizens, who want us to win.

It should be realised that, whereas the help we are getting from America—which everyone is now beginning to realise has been grossly exaggerated—has been

Square Pegs in Round Holes

A colonel who is training thousands of recruits fresh from civil life tells that he has been keeping some interesting records of men and their jobs. These prove that hardly one man in a hundred has any true choice in the career he takes up.

Most men begin their working life by doing anything that will give them an immediate wage, irrespective of its appeal to them, or their suitability for it. Thousands go automatically into the factory, the mill, or the pit, because it is the local custom; thousands adopt the trades of their fathers, and only a small percentage deliberately set out to do what they wish to do.

"The result is," said the colonel, "that life is even fuller than I imagined it to be of square pegs in round holes. Economic necessity drives many men into jobs which they either actively hate or mildly dislike, and they never have a chance to pause and discover a job they would prefer, or one more suited to their abilities. When the war is over, and we make our New Order, I suggest that our starting point is the realisation that men are more important than money, and that human happiness is more important than industrial profit. Having agreed to this, we must then apply some system of measurement to men's minds in order to decide, or, rather, help them to decide, the work they are most fitted to do."—"Argus."

of a supplementary nature, the kind of materials reaching Germany are vital to the maintenance of the Nazi war machine. Taking the long view, the British Empire, by the full utilisation of her tremendous potential wealth (no well-informed person supposes that we are already making a maximum effort) could carry on without American assistance; but Germany must obtain certain vital materials such as nickel. It has been estimated that out of 22 raw materials essential to fight a modern war, the British Empire and America control at least 18. A complete blockade of those materials would do more to bring Germany to her knees without a colossal sacrifice in life and materials than any other move. No less a person than Philip Gibbs made the same point in the first novel of this war, "Broken Pledges."

These facts should be brought before every prominent citizen in this country immediately. The Australian Government should notify the British Government that we want some action in this matter. It might even tell Mr. R. G. Casey to inform his financial friends in America that we are determined that any assistance to the Axis must stop. Australian citizens should write to their Federal Members of Parliament immediately and ask them to move in the matter.

The situation demands immediate and drastic action.

[We suggest that our readers obtain extra copies of this issue, —supplies will be posted to any part of Australia free of charge—mark the foregoing article and Mr. Butler's, and post to all prominent local citizens—i.e., Federal Members of Parliament, State Members, Councillors, etc.—with a covering note urging them to take some action to bring these facts before the Australian people in order that the British Government can be informed of our feelings on this matter.]

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Muddled Thinking

Sir, —The muddled thinking of many obviously sincere idealists who advocate some brand of Federal Union is very hard to understand. I would like to draw your readers' attention to a book, which has just arrived in this country: "The Geneva Racket, 1920-1939," by Mr. Robert Dell, a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." He gives some very interesting information about the intrigues, which took place behind the scenes. "The fact that Geneva was the centre of international intrigues justifies the title of this book," he writes.

The following extract is the most interesting in the book: "The Union of Germany in 1871 intensified all the worst points in the German character. Since that date Germany has steadily deteriorated intellectually and morally. When the Germans were divided into several small flocks, each with a petty sovereign as bellwether, they were harmless; as soon as they were united in a single flock with a single bellwether the sheep became 'moutons enragés.' . . . The military machine deprived them of all initiative, and the subordination of the individual to the State, which has now been carried to extreme lengths, resulted in intellectual deterioration. The fact that the Jews rank very high in contemporary Germany in literature, science, art and the learned professions is a measure of the low intellectual standard of 'Aryan' Germany, not by any means a proof that the Jews are more intelligent than other people. If we wish Europe to live we must destroy the unity of Germany and break it up into separate States."

I have pointed out on several occasions that the present centralised Germany is an artificial creation and has allowed certain Jewish, Prussian and other elements to use the German people for their own ends. The Jewish interests opposed decentralisation of Germany after the last war, with the result that we now have another war.

After the outburst of common sense quoted above, Mr. Dell urges Federal Union. He tells us on one hand that centralisation led to the control of Germany by its worst elements. On the other hand he advocates that we do likewise on a world scale. How he can reconcile these two points of view is beyond me. —

Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER, Melbourne.

U.E.A. Heckle Hour

The margarine question was very ably dealt with last Tuesday night by the well-known speakers Messrs. J. M. Taylor and V. Smith. The small audience voted the presentation quite the best to date. The next subject, "That Australian Democracy Has Failed," should have a special interest. The success and continuance of these debates depend on your presence. They are held at Howey Court (Housewives' Room), Collins-street, Melbourne —make it a point to be there with your friends next Tuesday night,

Air Raid Shelter Campaign: Letterforms to members of Parliament on this important matter are available from the United Electors, "McEwan House," Little Collins-street, Melbourne, at 1/6 per 100. Campaigners are urged to concentrate on this matter. Other bodies are also taking up the campaign.

"FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN" United Democrats' Report

FILM REVIEW by GRACE IGGULDEN

"Forty Thousand Horsemen" seems to be the gratifying result of a group of people—producer, actors, technicians, set-builders, make-up men, and all those who go to build a picture—whose enthusiasm and pride in their job spurred them to great efforts.

It was so good to see Australian actors and actresses whose natural imperfection of countenance contrasted so refreshingly with the glamorised, false-eye lashed, crow-voiced products of the American screen, with their remodelled noses, million-dollar legs and immaculate coiffures, that one could gladly overlook the rather childish propaganda, and the lack of continuity in the story, resulting in some confusion as to the significance of all the fighting. The photography was as excellent as Australian newsreels have led us to hope it would be. The small-part players were good in a manner that allowed the leading players to shine as brighter stars shine against a background of their dimmer brethren, whose brilliance is lessened only by reason of the fact that they are further away, and without whose supporting light the leaders would seem less brilliant. (Maybe they could use my descriptive powers in Hollywood!) Betty Bryant and Grant Taylor did a fine job. One hopes that Miss Bryant has the sense to keep away from Hollywood, from whence, no doubt, will come tempting offers to lure her over there and equip her with a glamour-girl personality.

The dialogue could have been a little better, but the musical directors, the people who handled the sets, the costumes and the make-up, deserve high praise. The "Waltzing Matilda" chorus was particularly effective. Let us hope that Charles Chauvel and "Famous Feature Films" keep their group

of workers intact and carry on with the production of good Australian films.

A supporting programme of shorts included a Walt Disney cartoon, which has kept the writer chuckling for over a week. Shark-fishing with a bow and arrow provided an interesting item for those who like to see sharks killed, while "Odd Jobs" showed an intriguing example of what happened when the people of a town combined to wipe off a debt. (Incidentally, a good object lesson for the workability of U.E.A. ideas.) "Alice in Movieland" was a positive insult to the intelligence of the audience. Some control should be exercised over the Censor to see that such films are banned. When I think of the banning of Steinbeck's classical "Of Mice and Men," and observe absolute rubbish such as this "Alice in Movieland," I could kick the fellow.

"SMITH'S" EXPOSES LEAD EXPORTS

While our political leaders are almost frenzied in their appeal for greater national unity, "Smith's Weekly" of May 3 drops a bombshell in its front-page article. "Smith's" alleges that a Japanese ship loaded with 400 tons of Australian lead left Sydney last week.

Apparently lead has been shipped from Australia for months past. "Smith's" asks, and we also ask: "Can It Finally Find Its Way Into Germany?" The report states: "By the Department of Commerce, 'Smith's' is informed that the embargo on export of non-ferrous metal is partial; they may be shipped under licence. To where? To whom? Who decides? . . . There will be strong political criticism upon the discrimination in favour of an 'Axis' partner in the matter of licences."

We must get national unity at all costs. Information such as the above is leading to suspicion and the Government must take firm steps to see that such practices

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Interstate Visitors: Mr. Gillespie, from Queensland, now stationed in Melbourne, but in Adelaide for a few days on business, gave a talk at a very hurriedly arranged luncheon on Thursday, April 24. Despite the short notice, the meeting was a success. Our visitor was one of the pioneers of the New Economics in Brisbane. He graphically outlined the trials and success, which attended their efforts. It was driven home to us that difficulty is common to those who set out to remove stumbling blocks to man's progress. But Mr. Gillespie's confidence that, despite our own stumblings, we will eventually arrive, is surely not misplaced. We hope to see Mr. Gillespie again, as he expects to be in Adelaide again soon. Through a happy coincidence, at the same luncheon, we had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Murphy, from the Social Credit Movement in Melbourne.

Advisory Board: The second meeting of this board was held on April 24. Each of the several members who had been given a special job to do not only had a report to make, but produced concrete evidence that he was on the job. After the next meeting, taking place shortly, it is expected the Advisory Board will be able to call a special general meeting and report back to members.

The Secretary, who has been working very hard, and very long hours for a long period, has found it necessary to have a rest. Perhaps it is not untimely to express our debt of gratitude to Miss Gray for the unsparing effort she has given the cause. We wish her a pleasant holiday and renewed vigour for her work on her return. In her absence the undersigned will endeavour to keep the potboiling.

Luncheon Address: Please note that we expect that the address by Mr. Alec Walker, on "Winston Churchill," which was to have been given on April 25, will now be delivered on May 9.

—M. R. W. Lee (Acting State Secretary).

stop. The recruiting position is not going to be improved by the knowledge of such practices, thus offering Goebell's and his lying henchmen further material for their propaganda campaign.

It will be interesting to see what the Federal Government does about the above matter.

Not Overtaking Germany, Says Mr. Coles, M.H.R.

The following statement by Mr. Coles, M.H.R., reported in the Melbourne "Argus" of April 30, would expose lesser men—to quote Mr. Blackburn, M.H.R.—to fine or imprisonment: "Far from overtaking Germany, as we were told, he did not think we were even catching up to her, Cr. Coles, M.P., declared yesterday . . ."

Why? Well, it should be obvious to a child that there must be something wrong with our economic structure when, after nearly two years of war, we are told that the richest Empire in the world, in terms of real wealth, is not overtaking a country which our "sound finance experts" used to tell us was nearly bankrupt.

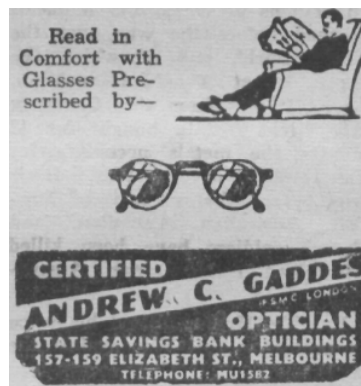
Air Raid Precautions

(Continued from page 6.)

the protection of our seven million civilians!

How can we influence our Government to give us effective A.R.P.?

Only insistent demands by the Australian people themselves can influence the Government toward giving us an effective A.R.P. policy. I feel sure that if the great mass of the people of Australia were to ask insistently for proper A.R.P. they would get it. Let us all ask any organisations in which we are interested, whether they are mothers' clubs, progress associations, housewives' associations, parents' organisations, trade union branches, political party branches, church societies, etc., to take the matter up.



DR. JOHN DALE

Will Address a Public Meeting
at the
FRANKSTON MECHANICS' HALL
THURSDAY, MAY 8, at
8 p.m.
Subject: "Citizenship."

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