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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 I

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

Vol. 7, No. 18. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1941.

HOW TO BEAT HITLER

How Britain's War Effort Is Hindered

English Writer's Grave Warning

The English author and economist, John Hargrave, who claims for his weekly "newsletter" a large and ever-increasing number of readers among all ranks of His Majesty's Forces, has published a special message to such readers. The lesson to be learned from the following extracts applies equally to Australia and other parts of the Empire:

The military mind is compelled to deal with the realities of war. These realities are: Men and Supplies.

A military commander in the field, in the midst of a campaign, will not allow the success of his operations to be jeopardised by the fact that he has no money with which to pay for supplies. He will at once organise a systematic commandeering of what is needed wherever it can be found. Thus, he will not allow his troops to starve or to be underfed if there is food to be had. He will either transport the food-supply to his troops, or march his troops to the food-supply. Similarly, if it is necessary to throw a bridge across a river, a military commander will not conclude that this cannot be done because he has no money. Nor will he collect odd pennies and halfpennies from his men in order to pay for a bridge. He will look for timber and, finding it, will have it cut and the bridge built, so that his troops can cross over it.

That is the type of mind to which I am addressing these words: a mentality capable of dealing directly with realities.

Let it be remembered that the realities of peace are precisely the same as those of war: Men and Supplies.

In the systematic conquest of Europe, Nazi Germany also depends upon two main factors—Men and Supplies.

"BANKRUPT" GERMANY

It is at this point that we are bound to take into account the fact that Germany is, and has been for a number of years, "bankrupt" when considered from the standpoint of orthodox finance. Yet, Nazi Germany has demonstrated in action, from 1933 to the present time, that although it is impossible for her to "balance the budget" internally, or to pay in gold or any other form of money externally, she is very well able to make full use of Men and Supplies.

This is not due to the application of any specially new economic mechanism or technique. It is due to a clear recognition by Hitler himself that it is possible to commandeer Men and Supplies without being dependent upon the orthodox financial system, and without keeping any of the rules of so-called "sound finance." He has, in fact, understood what Genghis Khan and every other ruthless military leader has understood: that if the Supplies needed are there, Men can take them by force—money or no money—and use them.

From the point of view of the

British and Allied war-objective, this Take-and-Use technique is of the utmost importance. It cannot be ignored, because it affects fundamentally the effective use by Britain and the Allies of Men and Supplies in the fight against Hitlerism.

Hitler is not playing the game in accordance with the rules of orthodox finance. He is "hitting below the belt" by taking and using Men and Supplies—without paying in money, and often without paying in goods. On behalf of the Third Reich, he is "stealing" what he considers Germany needs. He is determined not to be defeated because he has no money. "Where is the money to come from?" is a question that does not bother him. Lack of money bothers him no more than it bothered Robinson Crusoe. Yet it is impossible to blink the fact that this "bankrupt" Nazi regime has been able to build up and use effectively Men and Supplies. Quite apart from the enormous cost of the Nazi military machine, Dr. Goebbels is able to "spend" more than £20,000,000 per year on propaganda alone. By all the rules of High Finance it ought not to be possible for "bankrupt" Germany to produce and use a (Continued on page 8.)

SUNSHINE-FOOTSCRAY BUS FIGHT

BUREAUCRATIC MONOPOLY VERSUS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Electors to Put Pressure on State Member

We have often dealt in these columns with the manner in which the present financial system is crushing the small independent business people in the community and replacing them with bureaucratic monopolies, which have neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned. Centralisation is growing in every sphere of our activities.

A typical example of what is taking place comes from Sunshine (Victoria), where an independent bus operator has been fighting the Metropolitan Tramways Board. So far as we can gather, the facts are as follows:—

For years the Tramways Board refused many requests to start a bus service between Sunshine and Footscray. A service was then begun by a private operator (Mr. A. Trezise), under a hackney-coach licence granted by the Melbourne City Council.

Mr. Trezise, like many other small bus pioneers, gradually developed this service to the benefit of the community. Finding that his buses, under the hackney-coach licence, were not big enough to cope with the expanding business, he applied for an omnibus licence. This was refused, and the Tramways then put buses on. The Tramways Board started to try to force Trezise off the route.

For example, a "private bus" was run by the Tramways for 18 months—till the public woke up, and refused to patronise it. It travelled ahead of the other bus

and catered for short-distance passengers.

Trezise has been subjected to petty prosecutions for such things as slightly deviating from his route to convenience elderly and infirm persons.

In spite of all this, the public did not patronise the Tramways buses very well, which we understand have been operated now at a loss of £5000 a year. This is a shocking example of public funds being used in unfair and unnecessary competition with private enterprise. In this case, public support of the private enterprise has meant that Trezise's buses are frequently overloaded in order to try to give his customers service. Trezise has been fined for doing this.

Although various moves have been made by members of the Council, unions, and users, nothing has come of them.

This case is one example—and we could give dozens of similar examples—of the manner in which the people are not freely allowed to patronise whatever service they like. Boards and monopolies are trampling on their few remaining rights. If democracy is worth saving, it is worth fighting for.

Although the electors of Sunshine cannot deal with the Tramways Board—that is the beauty of Boards, from the point of view of those who govern us—they can write and tell their local State member that they want him to take determined action in this matter.

Local citizens have started an Electoral Campaign to demand that the private bus operator be allowed to use omnibuses, thus allowing him to cater adequately for his patrons, and at the same time to save petrol. Any of our readers living in this area, who would like to assist in showing the people that they are the Government, are urged to communicate with the United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

We will report what transpires as a result of this move at a later date.

CHILD ENDOWMENT WON'T HELP

Child endowment, passed through the Federal House with the blessing of Official Labour and Non-Communist politicians, is offered to the workers as balm for feelings that were justifiably ruffled by the refusal to grant a basic wage increase.

What does child endowment mean to the workers? For every child except the first, 5/- is allowed. The money is to be found by a 2½ per cent, tax on the employers' wages bill.

The worker then loses his £50 income tax deduction for children, and many who are now out of the income tax group may be thrust into it. New South Wales workers already have a State endowment scheme, but it is hinted that will be dropped.

On the surface it looks like a small gain for the workers. But we can be sure that the employers will automatically pass it on to the workers in higher prices. The Prices Commissioner has allowed every other increase in production costs to be passed on, and there is not likely to be an exception made for this tax.

The money for child endowment

will be taken out of the pockets of those it purports to benefit.

If you have any illusions remaining about the reasons for child endowment, read the verdict of the "Sunday Telegraph," Sydney, which no one accuses of being a Labour paper:

"The Government looks on child endowment as the alternative to the basic wage increase, which would actually be a payroll tax much heavier than the levy for child endowment. Any increase in the basic wage would have to be paid to single men, but child endowment would be a much lighter burden on the employers."

Trade unionists should insist on a real child endowment scheme to replace this one; and they should resist all attempts to pass the tax on to the workers again. —"Ironworker."

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(Continued from last Issue.)

We have dealt with the close connection between the Bank of England and the financing of Nazi Germany. Most people have heard of the Anglo-German Fellowship Association, which existed before the outbreak of war. I have no doubt that many people who belonged to this organisation were sincere in their outlook. Whether we can believe the same of other members who belonged to the financial world is another matter.

In the membership of the Anglo-German Fellowship were three directors of the Bank of England, three directors of the Midland Bank Sir Walter Runciman (director of Lloyds Bank), a director of Barclay's Bank, two directors of the National Bank of Scotland, including the late Lord Lothian, three directors of Schroder and Company (Anglo-German Bank), two directors of the British Linen Bank, two directors of Ratti Brothers (Anglo-Italian Bank), Sir Sydney Peel (director of the National Bank of Scotland), and Lord Hutchinson of Montrose (director of the London Board of the National Bank of Australia).

THE ADMISSIONS OF 1924

The year 1924 will always be remembered by students of economic history as the year in which Reginald McKenna "blew the gaff" on the banking system in his now-famous admission to the shareholders of the Midlands Bank, in January, 1924: "I am afraid the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can, and do, create money. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing and decreasing deposits and bank purchases. Every loan, overdraft or bank purchase creates a deposit, and every repayment of a loan, overdraft, or bank sale destroys a deposit. AND THEY WHO CONTROL THE CREDIT OF A NATION, DIRECT THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENTS, AND HOLD IN THE HOLLOW OF THEIR HANDS THE DESTINY OF THE PEOPLE."

Such an admission must have shocked Mr. Norman. But there was even worse to come. Sir Drummond Fraser, vice-president of the Institute of Bankers, said: "The Governor of the Bank of England must be the autocrat who dictates the terms upon which alone the Government can obtain borrowed money."

THE DESPOT OF THREADNEEDLE STREET

Writing in the "New Leader" of October 9, 1931, Lt.-Commander Kenworthy (now Lord Strabolgi) said: "On one memorable occasion the present Governor of the Bank was asked the relationship of the Court of Directors to the Treasury. He replied that it was the relationship of Tweedledum and Tweedledee."

No wonder, then, one authority dubbed Mr. Norman the despot of Threadneedle Street. The following extracts, from various sources, are most striking evidence of the power of Mr. Norman's dictatorship:

"Mr. Montagu Collet Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, is now head and shoulders above all other British bankers. No other British banker has ever been as independent and supreme in the world of British finance as Mr. Norman is today. He has just been elected Governor for the eighth year in succession. Before the war, no Governor was allowed to hold office for more than two years; but Mr. Norman has broken all precedents. He runs his bank and the Treasury as well."—*"Wall Street Journal,"* 1927.

Well, Wall Street should know.

The "Wall Street Journal," of March 11, 1927, had quite a lot to say concerning Mr. Norman: "Montagu Collet Norman, as Governor of the Bank of England, has wide powers in determining the course of British credit . . . He, more than any other banker, has inspired the policy of banks of issue in a dozen countries. His personal influence, is such that he has variously been called 'a Crusader' and 'the Currency Dictator of Europe.' . . . When Britain returned to the gold standard, many Continental banks shifted gold balances to the Bank of England. Mr. Norman insisted that Poland, Greece, and other countries maintain gold deposits at the Bank of England, in order to get credit accommodation. He berated the Governor of the Austrian Bank a couple of years ago for Austria's failing to make administrative economies."

"Since 1919 the monetary policy of the Government has been the policy of the Bank of England, and the policy of the Bank of England has been the policy of Mr. Montagu Norman."—Mr. Vincent Vickers, Bank of England director, 1910-19.

"Now, let us turn to those we can congratulate. The Court and directors of the Bank of England have agreed to recommend to the proprietors in April next that the Right Hon. Montagu Collet Norman be re-elected Governor. Mr. Norman will then have held that post for a decade, and he can look back on the period of his office and say, without fear of contradiction, that during his term of governorship America has experienced ten years of unexampled prosperity."—Viscount Castlerosse, 1928.

"I can say, with regard to a certain public appointment, Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, not only objected to a decision reached by a responsible Government Department and its Ministers, but insisted on the appointment of another person, and also further advised the salary he was to receive. In this case, the views of Ministers were overruled, and Mr. Norman's advice accepted. The salary granted was also twice as high as that originally proposed."—Mr. E. Shinwell, ex-Minister of Mines, September 13, 1931.

On May 13, 1925, Mr. Norman forced Britain back on to the gold standard. The poverty-is-good-for-you theory was being rigidly enforced. The worship of a yellow metal was more important than human values. Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, in "Ten Years of Currency Revolution," writes: "The operations of currency management conferred upon the Bank of England the power to restrict credit, to postpone new enterprises, to lessen the demand for constructional materials and other capital goods, to create unemployment, to diminish the demand for consumable goods, to cause difficulty in renewing loans, to confront manufacturers with the prospect of falling prices, to force dealers to press their goods on a weak market, and to cause a decline in general prices on the home market."

It might be appropriate here if I deal briefly with the famous incident in the British Navy on September 15, 1931. Montagu Norman and his friends in Wall Street were calling upon the British people to make even more sacrifices. This was too much for the Navy at Invergordon, and, as a result of drastic action, MacDonald, Baldwin, and Norman had to "ease it off" a bit, so far as the Navy was concerned.

The "Daily Express" of October 24, 1931, came out with a picture of the ex-Kaiser on the left-hand side and Montagu Norman on the right. This was part of Admiral Dewar's election propaganda in North Portsmouth. As a background to these two figures was a picture of the sea, with battleships and other symbols of naval power. The title read as follows:

"Leaders of Lost Causes"; "The British Navy at Jutland in 1916 beat the ex-Kaiser; and at Invergordon in 1931 it beat Mr. Montagu Norman."

However, Mr. Norman's system of borrow, boom, and slump went on.

THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOLD EPISODE

What is now known as the famous "Czech Gold Incident" further demonstrated the power of the Bank of England and the Bank of International Settlements. It also demonstrated the fact that the British Government had no control over the actions of the Bank of England.

When the Nazi machine crushed into Czechoslovakia in September 1938, it took over the assets of the Czechoslovakian National Bank. Approximately £5,000,000 worth of Czech gold held by the Bank of England was transferred to Germany, with the result that, when this fact became known, there was uproar in the British House of Commons. The following extracts from the "Sydney Morning Herald" of May 24, 1939, speak for themselves:

"The Secretary for Mines, Mr. Crookshank, said in the House of Commons that the Government had no power to restrain the movement of gold held in the Bank of International Settlements on behalf of the Czechoslovakian National Bank . . . This means that more than £5,000,000 worth of Czech gold deposited in the Bank of England for the Bank of International Settlements will be transferred to Germany . . . The City Editor of the 'News-Chronicle' says: ' . . . It now turns out that more than £5,000,000 was in fact released, although not by agreement with the Treasury, BECAUSE THIS WAS NOT REQUIRED.' (My emphasis.)

Three days after this report, the following appeared in the Sydney "Sun":

"The charge that Germany had 'stolen' £6,000,000 of Czech gold held in England was made in the Commons today. The gold, it was stated, was claimed by the Bank for International Settlements, acting on behalf of the German Reichsbank, from the Bank of England.

"Mr. B. Bracken (Cons.), who raised the subject, declared that the British delegates on the Bank for International Settlements should have informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the claim. He said that gangsters had got into Czechoslovakia and stolen the title deeds . . . Mr. Lloyd George (Lib.) asserted that the £6,000,000 had already been transferred to the Reichsbank, which had no more right to it than a burglar. It was amazing, he said, that the Treasury could have agreed to the decision without consulting the Government."

No doubt Germany utilised this gold to further increase her supplies of raw materials for war purposes from British and other countries.

A BLOW AT THE MONARCHY

I pointed out earlier, in this "History of the Bank of England," how the Money Power has been endeavouring to undermine the British Monarchy since the time of Cromwell. I have also mentioned the conditions

ADAM DIDN'T WORRY

By FOOTLE

Worry's a frightful bally scourge. I'm afraid that's not a very original remark, because after all, we've known for ages and ages that it was worry that killed the cat. I say, 'we've known,' but as for me I really ought to confess that I can't call to mind the particular scandal, which caused the feline decease.

And that's funny, because anything, which could touch the conscience of a cat, should be a sort of moral milestone. It makes me feel ashamed that I don't know what particular milestone it was—only that the cat expired pathetically with corrugated brow.

So I suppose I shouldn't be so terrifically surprised when I learn from my newspaper that "War Worries Reduce Demand For Fruit."

The idea behind this announcement appears to be that the sufferer doesn't necessarily renounce the good old chop and two veg., but only fruit. I have never, as a matter of fact, attempted, in the language of pseudo-science, to isolate the reactions of the mentally perturbed in a fruiterer's shop. I have observed occasionally, when dining in public, an expression of nausea appear on a chappie's face at the sight of a certain dish, but have possibly never paid the attention such nausea deserved beyond abstaining from the dish myself.

If anyone told me such a chappie was the victim of worry, I could easily believe it. Worry removes as a rule any appetite I might have, with the exception of that for strong waters. But to be quite frank, I must say that although I could easily be persuaded that

worry was the enemy of beauty sleep, it would be incorrect to assert that I have observed any worry to speak of as the outcome of war. Go to any camp you like, and watch the soldiers eat. The only care they appear to have is that they might not be in time for a second line up. Seems a queer thing if the people most affected by war should be the least worried by it. Maybe, I've been too casual in my observation, but I can easily remedy that by taking a bag of apples with me next time I go into a camp.

On reading into the article I find the statement that "War Worries Reduce Demand For Fruit" somewhat qualified in the remarks of Mr. E. L. Donaldson, State Superintendent of the Apple and Pear Marketing Board (Queensland), in evidence before a Parliamentary committee. What this chappie apparently said was that war worries and increased

(Continued on page 3.)

The Enemy Within the Empire- (Continued)

prior to the start of the debt system, when the issue of the nation's money supply was one of the Monarchy's greatest prerogatives. Here is an interesting table of comparison of conditions in England, which has been drawn up:

Thirteenth Century.	Twentieth Century.
Debt: Nil.	Debt: £8,000,000,000. (This is considerably more now.)
Meat: 3d. per lb.	Meat: 2/- per lb.
Fat Goose: 2d.	Fat Goose: 8/6.
Beer: 1d. gallon.	Beer: 5/4 gallon.
Shoes: 4d. pair.	Shoes: 12/6 pair.
Holidays: 152 a year.	Holidays: 56 a year.
Week: Four days.	Week: 6½ days.
Productive Power: Man and horse.	Productive Power: Steam, Electricity, Petrol. (About a million times greater than the 13th century.)
Man's Achievement: Cathedrals, Guildhalls, Art, Literature.	Man's Achievement: Slums, Crowded Hospitals, Distressed Areas, Public Assistance Committees.

Until 1928 in Britain, the pretence of the King's sovereignty over the nation's money was maintained by keeping his head upon all Treasury notes. But, as we know, this is only a small portion of the total money supply. The great bulk of it is manufactured in the form of bank credit by the private trading banks.

However, the private financiers wanted every suggestion of the Monarchy's sovereignty in money matters removed. In 1928 an Act was passed which transferred the King's currency to the Bank of England. "In the design of the new Bank of England notes the King's head disappeared! The people's paper money ceased to have any authority under the Crown, and was now issued to them, very kindly, by the private joint stock concern called 'The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.' "

In an article on this matter, the "Daily Mail" said: "The new green £1 and brown 10/- notes have a curiously foreign aspect. They look as if they had been designed in the United States . . . The old Treasury notes were not particularly artistic productions, but they did not produce this impression of foreign provenance. The King's head and the design of St. George killing the dragon stood out plainly on the front, and Houses of Parliament equally plainly on the back . . ."

The following pointed criticism was offered by the "Morning Post": "The first impression on the mind is that the design—perhaps in token of our debt to America—has been modelled on that of the Greenback, and that if the denomination had been expressed in dollars instead of in sterling, the effect would have been more complete."

Whether there was any connection between what was little short of a personal attack upon King George V. and his breakdown has caused some speculation. King George V. was very pointed in his remarks when opening the World Economic Conference in 1933: "I appeal to you to cooperate for the ultimate good of the whole world. It cannot be beyond

Adam Didn't Worry—Continued

taxation had tended to lessen the public demand for fruit

That, as you observe, admits a new factor. In the absence of elucidation from Mr. Donaldson, we cannot know whether he regards taxation as the senior partner in the sabotage of fruit sales, or whether, like the reporter bloke, he lays the fruit slump on the doorstep of Worry, alongside the dead cats.

If the latter, is he not pandering somewhat to the fifth column element in our midst, which complains that the reason people don't buy things is that they have not enough money? One feels he shouldn't have said that. Things are so critical that merely to say we're short of the necessary is equivalent to the hoisting of the swastika.

It certainly looks so much better merely to state that people are so worried that they refuse to purchase this and that, and would much rather rummage in the dust-bins, thank you! You can't help noticing once again how the poor are letting us down by allowing themselves to get all worked up and worried over prices and taxation. I've never met a wealthy man too worried to eat fruit, that is, considered over any length of time. There may be odd occasions, of course, when a fellow might be too worried to chew anything but a cigar, but among the wealthy the mood does not last. Not even worry conjoined with taxation can keep them from the delights of the palate. They may not necessarily crunch grapes as I do, skin and seeds and all, or as you do, leaving a mortuary of skins and pips all around your plate. They do better. They savour the concentrated and fortified juice.

But the poor aren't like that a bit. The miserly mood is always upon them. It's an obsession. Not that they aren't really worried, poor souls! Some of 'em are too worried to wear boots or hats, or even a decent coat and trousers. But they shouldn't let their worry take them to such extraordinary lengths

In the same issue of the newspaper is an account of the sale of several properties in aid of arrears of rates. I think that's carrying things a bit too far. It's right enough to be too worried to buy a grape fruit, or a meat pie, or a hat or a sweater; and it doesn't matter in such transactions if you pretend that it's taxation as well as war worry. But how can you pretend it's taxation if you aren't darned well paying your taxes? If you're not paying your taxes it proves that taxes haven't anything to do with it, and that you're just weakly pandering to war worry.

Where would you and I be, if when the butcher, the baker and the rest of them called, and we said to them: "I suppose you don't happen to have an aspro on you, do you? I'm so worried. I've got a frightful headache. It's this war you know. I'm afraid I can't pay you — much too worried and all that. Some other time, maybe."

As I remarked, where would you and I be? Yes, of course.

Quite! I see you know the answer to that one.

But that's the position; and I think something should be done about it. People who shelter behind worry should be exposed.

Especially if they are vagrants, trying to conceal the unspeakable crime of their poverty.

the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to assure the material progress of civilisation. No diminution of these resource has taken place." He went on to say that it was surely not beyond the capacity of man to distribute the benefits of science. He clearly indicated that it was a problem of distribution, which means that it is a money problem. He also said: "All nations are suffering from a common ill This is shown only too clearly by the use of unemployment figures Interpreting these figures in terms of human suffering has been my constant concern in recent years." What a human appeal! What a reproach to those responsible for the maladministration of the Empire King George V. died very saddened in spirit, but he left a fitting epitaph in the words I have quoted.

Speaking before the National Congress of the London Chamber of Commerce on Commercial Education in 1933, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—now Duke of Windsor—said: "The depression and economic disturbance has been largely caused by maladjustment of distribution. The potential output is far greater than ever before. If all employable labour were employed for a reasonable number of hours per week, the world would have at its disposal a volume of commodities and services which would enable the entire population to live on a higher level of comfort and well-being than has ever been contemplated in the rosiest dreams of the social reformer. Our urgent task is to bring consumption and production into a proper relationship—not a simple, but a quite possible, task."

Distribution depends upon the money system, which is largely controlled by the Bank of England.

Other members of the present Royal family have shown a similar concern for the well-being of their people. Perhaps this evoked the famous slogan in some of the slum areas a few years back: "We may be lousy, but we're loyal."

If the British experiment—as it has been so aptly called—is to be preserved and continued, the creation of the nation's money supply will have to be wrested from the hands of the private financiers and become the sole prerogative of His Majesty's Governments.

God save the King!

(To be continued.)

"LEADERSHIP"

A TALK BROADCAST FROM 7HO, HOBART, AT 8.15 P.M., ON SUNDAY, MAY 4, BY JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

With the withdrawal of the British Army from Greece before the onslaught of the German mechanised armies, many of us are wondering when and how the full resources of the British Empire are going to be mobilised in sufficient strength to arrest the march of the Nazi hordes.

There is little doubt now that the British war effort has been held up by the condition of British industrial enterprises before the war. The disastrous effects of the financial policy, which was imposed upon British Industry, are just beginning to be realised.

And one cannot help reflecting how difficult it appeared for British Governments to obtain money for any national service at the time when Hitler appeared to have not the slightest difficulty in obtaining vast sums of money.

The first thing financiers do when they get control of industry is to centralise production in a few places. This is done in the name of what the financial press are pleased to call "Efficiency."

But the efficiency obtained is purely a financial efficiency; it is not an efficiency that has value to the nation or that brings any advantage to the people.

EVEN BEER!

At one time beer was brewed in every small town and village; it was much better beer and very much cheaper beer. Today, the brewing of beer is centralised in one large chemical factory. The financial benefit is great — to a few financiers. But what the people get is bad beer and very dear beer.

It appears, therefore, that what I mean by efficiency, and what a bank director means by efficiency, are two quite different things.

Dear beer and bad beer is the result of a financial policy imposed by a few men. An essential part of all financial domination is centralised control of power everywhere. You see this in the attempt to do away with State Governments and to centralise all power in the hands of a few at Canberra.

You see this process going forward to its logical conclusion as Hitler takes over all the States of Europe and brings them under the control of Berlin. This centralising process was premeditated and had the blessing and assistance of International Finance from the start.

This is the beginning of the New Social Order in Europe—the Federated States of Europe, or Federal Union, as it is called.

CENTRALISATION AND DE-CENTRALISATION

In Australia, as in England, financial policy dominates industry and has centralised industry; and when industry is centralised in a few places it becomes rigid and difficult to expand, and also it is exceedingly vulnerable to attack by air.

On the other hand, when industry is spread out over the country in different centres, or, in other words, decentralised, expansion can take place more easily and rapidly and naturally; and, what is more important, it can call in vastly greater resources of man power, initiative and experience without the need to disrupt the centres of population.

Today, you have highly skilled men from Tasmania, West Australia and Queensland working in subordinate positions in munitions factories in Victoria, men who should be the key men of important war industries in their own States. This has happened because the organisation of the munitions industry has been too centralised, and the job has become too big for those in control.

The Germans, by bombing the industrial centres of England and Scotland, have forced the Government to decentralise industry and to spread it all over the country. Thus, in the most critical days of the war, Britain has been forced to reverse the process of years—a disastrous process that was imposed on England by men who are still in power today.

While the manufacturers of England are feverishly trying to overcome the difficulties produced

(Continued on page 4.)

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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WHY INSULT JOHN CITIZEN?

A strange theory is being given more than usual prominence in the daily press. Although approached from a variety of angles, the gist of the idea is always the same—namely, that Australian citizens **do not** want to do the things suggested by sense of duty, common sense and even self-interest; therefore, they must be **compelled**—although, in a few instances, high-pressure propaganda might suffice.

The exponents of this theory imply, for instance, that Australian manufacturers **do not want** remunerative Government contracts for war supplies! The Melbourne "Argus" apparently bases its editorial of May 6 on this insulting supposition. After referring to some of the evidence that "our industrial war-effort has fallen short," the "Argus" leaps to the conclusion that "we need, drastically, an edict and a plan." We need neither. With many factories and engineering workshops **complaining** that they are not getting their share of contracts, we merely need a change from the policy of dribbling out war expenditure as if money were something intrinsically precious and naturally scarce. Of course, in letting contracts, the Government would also have to go much further beyond the industrial monopolies so dear to its heart and, by the same token, abandon the dangerous policy, to which it is also addicted, of centralising war industry in a few of the vulnerable coastal centres. If the private trading banks then refuse some contractors the "accommodation" necessary until deliveries are made and payments received, the Government-owned Commonwealth Bank should step into the breach. All of which seems obvious enough; but the "Argus" prefers to imply that manufacturers are so stupid and disloyal as to shun defence contracts until they are regimented and "planned" by a remote group of politicians! (The edict and the plan can only come from political leaders, says the "Argus"—proceeding to advocate supreme executive powers for the Advisory War Council.)

Another insulting angle of the strange theory to which we refer is the notion that Australians simply **do not want** to eat more apples; therefore, steps must be taken to push more apples down their unwilling throats. The same issue of the "Argus" reports the opening of Apple Week in Melbourne. The following very brief extracts from the "Argus" report should be sufficient to illustrate the point: "For the fifth successive year the health-giving qualities of apples are being proclaimed . . . Mrs. Beaurepaire, Lady Mayoress, in an opening speech, said the present consumption was half an apple a head daily. **One apple a head a day would dispose of the whole crop.** . . . In 200 shop windows baskets of apples and pears are being attractively displayed . . . Doctors and dentists will assist by giving broadcast talks upon the healthful qualities of apples." And a great deal more to the same effect, but not a single word about the majority of Australians receiving insufficient **money** to buy any more apples without sacrificing other necessities or simple pleasures. To completely ignore this glaring fact is to insult the intelligence of the simplest citizen. (Incidentally, it is a not-so-subtle form of torture to be everlastingly reminding people of the luscious-ness and health-value of apples while denying them the costless money-tickets that would enable them to claim a share of this otherwise wasted fruit.)

Instances of this strange theory being advanced in other guises are too numerous to deal with in a single article; but, finally, let us refer to the most stupid and offensive example. The methods of Apple Week are being imitated in the present recruiting drive—with similar results, and for similar reasons—and there is no lack of open advocates of conscription. Here, the scarcely veiled insinuation is that most of the young men of Australia have to be badgered, or even press-ganged, into defending the country—simply because they **do not want to**. Again, as always, the **financial** factor is ignored. The plain fact is that Army pay is so low that potential recruits are generally faced with the unhappy choice of bringing certain hardship to the loved ones dependent upon them or neglecting what most of them DO regard as their duty to their country. This dilemma is quite unnecessary. There is no **physical** reason why soldiers' dependants in this country could not be provided abundantly with every necessity and most amenities. With "problems" of "surplus" production on every hand, this could be done **without** stinting others. (To those not mesmerised by money, the "problem" of translating whatever is **physically** possible into financial fact is no problem at all.) Until this issue is faced, slurs on the loyalty of the young men of Australia are as baseless as they are impertinent. In any case, these young men may surely claim the individual right to decide, **as young Robert Gordon Menzies did during the last war**, that private reasons compel them to forego the glorious rigours of military service.

LEADERSHIP"

(Continued from page 3.)

by the domination of financiers in industry, they are beset by an almost greater menace. Various Government departments have taken control of industry, and, according to British newspaper reports, the chaos is indescribable. Nobody knows who is responsible for anything; nothing can be done without the permission of some Government official - - and as most of the officials have little experience in industry, you can understand what is likely to happen. The war industries are being held up by red tape and departmental quarrels.

CRAZY IDEA.

The position arises out of the crazy idea that one man should control everything; one man should be responsible for an entire department, no matter how large.

This means that the rest of the department is treated like school-boys, and nobody will move without permission, nothing is done without permission, and as permission takes months to obtain, or is not obtained at all, it is easier and safer to do nothing. This is the curse of bureaucracy, and England will have to break it before it breaks her.

Experienced parliamentarians, Government and trade union officials, may be all right in their special restricted spheres; but to leave these men in charge of the great productive industries of England in the throes of the greatest struggle of her history is surely the act of a madman.

The syndicated press, like children in the dark, is asking for leadership. British industry does not require leadership; what is wanted is to clear out from industry those who don't belong, so that the men who know their business can get on with their job.

Whenever British industry is given a dog's chance it can lead the world. British ships and British planes testify to that. More of these can only be obtained by giving greater powers to the man on the job.

RESPONSIBILITY.

The questions of leadership and responsibility are closely linked. Let us examine what is meant by the word "Responsibility."

A Commander-in-Chief of an army is given full responsibility for the troops under his command. Suppose he loses 100,000 men in battle; how can you hold this leader responsible for the lives of those men? He cannot suffer 100,000 deaths. How, then, can anyone say that this leader has any responsibility?

And this exposes the supreme fallacy of the leadership principle—the Great Fuehrer.

And if a "great leader" cannot be held responsible for one-millionth part of his deeds - or, misdeeds - what, then, are we to do? There is only one thing to do:—Do not put into his hands the power over a million lives; do not give him power over a great State. No man is entitled to that power; how can he be?

The leadership mania is the prerogative of old ladies and young men with a defective education.

When men combine together in voluntary association they will

select men to carry out their purpose; the man selected for the most important task will be the man who is willing to be the servant of all. He will be their leader, but he will be quite a different leader to those our children are taught about in school or see depicted in the American films or read about in the daily papers.

The so-called world leaders have left nothing but a trail of blood and tears and hatred everywhere they have walked. They have not been leaders but cheap showmen who have offered a little excitement to young men who were bored to tears. Let us forget this childish prattle about leadership, and let us give the splendid young men amongst us a chance to give of their best. We don't want leadership - - all we want is a chance to do our bit.

TRY THIS.

There is a little experiment I want you to carry out. I think it will prove quite effective and it won't cost you much effort. Take the photographs of the world's "great leaders"; place them in a row on a mantelpiece, and, if you are any judge of faces, the rest will be easy.

Those who are enamoured of the Dictator idea have seldom been in contact with the great paraphernalia of leadership in action. Each Dictator is surrounded by a million small dictators and spies terrorising every small district. The so-called efficiency of dictatorship is a dream; the spectacular monuments built are built of human bones. The price paid is outrageous whichever way you care to look at it.

The men and women who have given things of real value to this world, who have been a source of strength in times of crisis, are almost unknown to the majority of people. What these people have done and are doing will live on long after the memory of Hitler appears as a dream - - or shall we say a nightmare.

A GOOD IDEA

In the days of old when knights were bold, leaders used to meet in the ring in mortal combat, and the crowd gathered round and cheered. I am very enthusiastic about this idea. I would like to see it revived. If so-called leaders knew beforehand that they would suffer a millionth part of the suffering they cause others they would not be so courageous with the lives of others. For too long now men in high positions have escaped the tragedies they have inflicted on others, and that is the cause of most of our great disasters, social and economic as well as military.

We are supposed to be fighting Hitler; well, when do we start to fight him? The R.A.F. flies all over Germany; cannot a squadron be detached to bomb Hitler wherever he goes?

Several times it has been known where Hitler was but he wasn't bombed. It is alleged on somewhat slender evidence that we have a secret service; it should be able to tell the R.A.F. where Hitler is and that's the place to bomb. If the Germans retaliate by bombing some of our political and financial leaders—Well, we can take it!

The strange theory to which we have drawn attention must be refuted at every opportunity, not merely because it casts grave and altogether unwarranted reflections on the loyalty and intelligence of Australian citizens and provides a smoke-screen for the vital question of finance, but because it provides a pretext for our local power-lusters to coerce, regiment and mentally-condition the people of this country. Are we not fighting this war to **escape** such a fate?

ARBITRATION—URGENT NEED FOR RECONSTRUCTION

By J. W. BROCK, in the "N.S.W. Tramway Journal."

If the Federal Arbitration Court is going to play its part in the building of a new social order, then the need for a reconstruction of the whole fabric of the Court must be obvious to all, particularly to trade union leaders, who have the tremendous responsibility of representing the workers' claims for improved wages and conditions.

The Court as at present constituted in dealing with standards commences from the base rate, which is fixed on what are termed cost of living figures. The next step is to fix margins above this rate for skill, responsibility, shift-work, disability work, etc. Conditions of work peculiar to each respective industry are then fixed and to be observed by both parties to awards. The determining factor in arriving at decisions is the capacity of industry to pay.

The present wages and conditions operating today, as fixed by the Court plus National Security Regulations providing for specified payments to workers in war industries, have brought into bold relief the disturbance in the ratio of the wage value or purchasing power of various classes of workers. The special allowance of 6/- per week paid to thousands of workers engaged in war industries has had the effect of increasing the cost of living. This fact inevitably reduces the standard of all workers who do not receive the special payment allowance. This does not mean

that the war industry workers are not entitled to a special allowance, but is illustrated to prove that under the present system one section of the working people profits at the expense of other sections, and all such palliatives as Child Endowment, cash loans as proposed by the New South Wales State Government and so on, are nothing more than props, which it is hoped will keep the present economic system from breaking down.

If a new order is to be built, the first thing to do is to recognize the intrinsic worth of every citizen who is willing and ready to fulfill the obligations of citizenship, and make every citizen a full shareholder in Australia Unlimited, a shareholder who shall enjoy the privileges of a shareholder.

The present basic wage fixed by the Federal Court is £4/8/-, and, as previously pointed out, is based on the cost of living figures. This can be shown as totally inadequate to provide a family of five with proper food

essential to good health. An interesting experiment is being conducted in an industrial slum area in Melbourne. Fifty boys and girls, under the auspices of the Opportunity Club, are supplied daily with a health lunch, which makes up for deficiencies in food essentials. The menu consists of one orange, three slices of wholemeal bread and butter and processed cheddar cheese, a half-pint of milk, and a half an apple. The test is being supervised by a group of well-known doctors. Children have gained an average of up to 55 ounces in weight, as compared with the average gain of only 15 ounces among the control group, which continued to have their usual lunches. In addition, complexion and eyes have improved, appetites have increased, resistance to infection is better, and general behaviour and schoolwork have shown remarkable progress. So much so, that one boy has improved his position in the school class from 25th position to 5th position in the short period of 12 weeks. The foregoing is of value as showing how easy it would be to so build up the health of the people of Australia that disease would be practically unknown, but tragically enough the financial aspect forbids its general application to Australia. By mass buying, the Opportunity Club can provide the luncheon at a cost of between 4d and 5d, but it could not be purchased by the parents under 6d. If we allow 4d as the cost of the average child's breakfast, 6d for lunch, approximately the food value chosen by the Opportunity Club, 9d as the cost of the average evening meal, 2d per day as the cost of extra food eaten by the average school child at play-time and upon coming home from school, we find the cost per child totalling 1/9 per day, or 12/3 per week. Even if the parents ate no more than their children, the food bill of a family of five would be £3/1/3 per week. Rent would take a further £1/5/-, and clothes, fares, gas, and electricity another £1/5/- at least. The weekly expenditure of a family of five is thus £5/11/3, with nothing allowed for dental or medical services, amusements, furniture, or the score of incidentals which form a necessary charge on the weekly family budget. The question naturally arises, "How can those families on the lower incomes possibly enjoy the proper food essential for good health?" The proposition is mathematically impossible. Now this is all known to the people who control our governmental institutions, and we should test the sincerity of our political leaders who tell us that they are so keen to build a new and better order of society.

I suggest that we test them by proposing that the Federal Government should at once adopt the following policy; Re-constitute the Federal Arbitration Court, instruct the re-constituted Court to make a thorough survey of the whole economic system of Australia for the purpose of ascertaining what standard of living is possible for all the people of Australia. That is to say, discover how rich all our people could be, and then calculate what amount of weekly income, at prices ruling at a given date, is necessary to allow everyone to enjoy a minimum standard of living. Give the Court the power to peg prices at the level determined, covering all the principal items necessary for the physical well-being of the people, such as food, clothing, rent, etc., for of what use is it for the Court to grant a 6/- loading on to the base rate, when the landlord comes along and says to his tenant, "I have read where you have received 6/- a week increase in your wages—therefore your rent will be increased by 5/- per week," leaving the tenant 1/- a week

margin to meet all other increased costs? This has been done, and will continue, unless the Court is given the power to stop it. The real economic problem facing the people of this country is the one problem of distribution, fairly and on an equitable basis, of the goods and services produced.

The people who are existing below the minimum standard fixed by the Court must receive the same consideration. In order to give them social justice, the Government would have to pass legislation to enable them to buy the standard of living which the Court has discovered is possible, if people have the money with which to buy it. Until we face the fact that distribution is the first and most important problem, and decide to solve it by the only means by which it can be solved—that is, by ensuring that every citizen is a real dividend-drawing shareholder of Australia Unlimited—we shall not have started to build the new social order; and, unless bold steps are taken to by this new and strong foundation upon which a measure of social justice would exist, the coming peace will find us unprepared, and the ensuing depression would make the last depression seem like an era of prosperity.

This must not and will not happen if we fight intelligently to prevent it.

WHAT ABOUT DOLLAR EXCHANGE?

People who buy Sydney Sunday papers for war news and see whole pages of these sheets given over to the glorification of playboys, "socialites" and "dashing" punters, for whom the war seems to have no meaning, are apt to leap with rage. Australian writers and artists join in the leaping when they turn to the pages in which American journalists and perpetrators of strips, comic and otherwise, perform. Now there are more of these imported features.

As a cost of "more than £400 a week" the Sunday "Telegraph" is publishing, in a separate fact-packed magazine, "New York Time's" "complete cover of war and foreign news, flashed from New York to Sydney by radio-telephone."

"Time," it is alleged, is "renowned as the magazine of facts. It never guesses, never takes chances, never suppresses the truth." Never? Well, hardly ever. In one of its August issues it published an infamous slander on Australian soldiers, alleging that they were "not allowed in Egypt because they raised such hell there last time." And the Government, which has the honour of Australian soldiers in its keeping lets this lying and unrepentant rag come in as a supplement to an Australian paper!

Not to be outdone in the American-feature line, the "Sunday Sun" is publishing "Newsweek," the great American news magazine, the magazine that's ahead of time." "Newsweek," which "is regarded throughout the world as the best inside information of what is going to happen." "Newsweek," which "scooped the world when it reported 80,000 British troops in Iceland" Yes, "80,000 British troops in Iceland," which has a resident population of nearly 120,000.

Did anyone say anything about dollar exchange? Mr. Fadden hasn't been heard from on this occasion, nor has Mr. Harrison, his Minister of Customs, though at other times Mr. Harrison has been very copious on the subject of newsprint rationing.

—Sydney "Bulletin." April 23.

A PLEA FOR THE "SMALL MAN"

In the course of a signed editorial in "Rydge's Business Journal" for May, Norman Bede Rydge writes as follows:—

In England it is now being realised that in addition to planning to win the victory of the battlefield we must at the same time plan to win the victory of the peace. This movement has now gained the support of a self-appointed brain trust of liberal intellectuals, calling themselves the "1941 Committee." This Committee comprises such very well known names as Julian Huxley, H. G. Wells, Kingsley Martin and J. B. Priestley. This Committee says:—

"The recently announced Government scheme for concentration of industry is an example of a now familiar process. The scheme is an improvisation which drives out small men, secures the position of big monopolists and temporarily, at least, of the large trade unions, while providing no safeguard for the mass of the workers...."

"When big industrial magnates are drawn from their private firms to take over departments of State the interests of those firms are not necessarily subordinated to the interests of the Nation.

"The process is largely in the hands of a few monopolists and tends to go with the Government and with big advertising.

"In the absence of an organised Opposition under the conditions of the Party truce, and with no real election taking place, the danger is that Parliament ceases to be representative and democratic life dies.

"It is perhaps worth remembering that these developments were among the main causes of the fall of France...."

The same position obtains in Australia. The concentration of the war industry in comparatively few hands and the urgency of immediate production is building up the bigger organisations to the

detriment of the smaller men. Small men are the life of a nation. They must not be driven out, but rather encouraged.

The concentration of industry and economic power has developed to such an extent in the United States of America that today no less than 35 per cent, of all dividend payments in the United States go to no more than 25,000 individuals and most of these are in the middle and high-income levels. And America has a population of 130,000,000 people! These figures are the official statistics announced by Mr. O'Mahoney, Chairman of the U.S.A. Federal Monopoly Committee.

We must guard against any similar situation being made possible in Australia. The very basis of democracy is equality for all in the way of opportunity, and the possibilities for the young men and women of this country to go into business on their own account must not be whittled down by the monopolistic control of our industrial life.

In an editorial in the March issue I pointed out that the incidence of the present high taxation rates on individuals and the relatively low rates on companies make vested interests more vested, and prevents competition arising, which can challenge vested interests. As a British community we pride ourselves on being a nation of small shopkeepers and we must carefully guard against any trend towards becoming a nation of large companies.

When planning for the new order, the Government must keep this major problem in mind. It is one, which affects the future of us all. From the economic point of view, and in the words of the 1941 Committee:

"The people must be worthy of victory; the peace must be worthy of the people."

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17
Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

What Next? —The two jobs done recently by members of the movement in South Australia, i.e., making the visits of John Hogan and Mr. Barclay-Smith successful, prove that when we see a piece of work ahead to be done, it is as good as done. But political and economic democracy will not be won by resting on our laurels. Soon we hope you will see another job to be done. As a result of an appeal to supporters to finance the work in connection with Mr. Barclay-Smith's visit, there is now quite a respectable fund available for further work. The two jobs referred to have shown that we have a large number of supporters, both in city and country, who are still keen. We appreciate their assistance, and feel confident that in these stern times we may depend on them for further help for whatever common objective we may have. After the deliberations of the Advisory Board, the way should be made clear for steady, but real progress.

Luncheon Address. —We are sorry that a number of people were disappointed on Friday, 2nd May, that Mr. Morris was unable to come. They will have the opportunity of hearing him, however, on May 16. He will deal with Regulation 42A. In Mr. Morris's absence, Mr. Brock gave an address on what might have been called the "Hidden Hand." This, said Mr. Brock, is retarding the war effort. This hidden hand is felt but not seen. The higher a man's position, the more he is hindered by it; but even the working man knows it is there, and knows that it is more malignant than the temporary hitch caused by strikes. The man in the street only wanted to get on with the job, but the hidden hand acted like a permanent blight on the life of the community.

Following the address, Mr. Hergstrom read a letter received by Mr. MacGillivray, M.P., from an august body known as the Industrial Christian Fellowship, England, requesting a copy of his speech on National Credit. Copies of this speech, delivered in the House of Assembly, are available from headquarters. We are anticipating a heavy demand. We congratulate Mr. MacGillivray for

NEW TAXES AID MONOPOLIES

"The richer the company is, the richer it can grow. The effect of the incidence of the present rates of income taxation is to protect capitalism as it has never been protected before."

Thus "Rydge's Business Journal." "Share the burden," said Mr. Fadden. "No sacrifice is too great," Mr. Curtin advised the workers. But now Norman Bede Rydge, in an editorial in the March issue of his journal, tears aside the veil.

"Today we are growing more and more a nation of large companies," he says, "The small man is being pushed out, and the big company is flourishing."

"The incidence of taxation at present makes vested interests more vested, and prevents competition arising which will challenge vested interests. Today the young man cannot look forward to starting in business on his own account with the same degree of future success as a man could 25 of 50 years ago. Largely, the outlook for the young man today is merely one of securing a job with some organisation or other."

FORGOTTEN

Eight months after the formation of Mr. Churchill's Government (with Labour Ministers in it) the economic machine ought to be working at full speed. Big Business has obstructed; its idea of reorganisation is to transfer its monopolistic control to Whitehall and there maintain itself in greater power and with increased capital assets during the war, with the prospects of almost untrammelled power after the war. In this scheme Labour leaders are given Government posts and trade union officials propitiated, though the rank and file may be forgotten. —"New Statesman," London, January 11, 1941.

reaching so far afield in his efforts towards a saner economical life. If members will make this good news as widely known as possible, it will be another job well done.

—M. R. W. LEE, Acting State Secretary.

Whom Do Curtin & Co. Represent?

"We have nothing but contempt for Budgeteering U.A.P. politicians, but we must admit that a U.A.P. member gave an effective reply to a Labour body in his electorate which protested against the crushing Budget taxation"

"On forty anti-Labour Budget Bills, NOT ONE Labour member called for a division. It had all been fixed by unholy agreement. "The U.A.P. member, Mr. W. V. McCall (N.S.W.) put this to his angry Labour constituents. At the time the Budget taxation went through Parliament Official and non-Communist Labour commanded a majority. This was due to U.A.P. absentees, and it is also believed that the independent man, Wilson, would have supported Labour against the Menzies-Fadden Government."

"Political Labour could have defeated the Budget. So why pick on me, a U.A.P. man? That is the burden of McCall's reply. "The trade union movement, which the Labour politicians claim to represent, wanted the defeat of the Budget. So did the rank and file of the Labour Parties — Official, Non-Communist and New South Wales State Labour. They were all on the platform at the Sydney Town Hall protest; and in all other States, the rank and file has shown the same temper." —"Ironworker."

THIS FREEDOM

According to a report in the Melbourne "Herald," of April 25, a prisoner who escaped from the Beechworth reformatory prison gave himself up again the following morning wet, cold and hungry. Apparently his brief taste of freedom was sufficient to convince him that the economic security represented by the prison was preferable to the much-vaunted freedom he had lost, when accompanied by all the worries of striving to find even the barest necessities of life.

Which goes to show that there are different opinions about this freedom of ours, upon which we so greatly pride ourselves.

More Cheering News

"OIL CONTRACTS RENEWED FOR JAPANESE."

"Batavia, Monday. —Contracts for the purchase of Netherlands East Indies' oil have been renewed between Japan and English and American companies, extending the agreement reached, by the previous Japanese mission in November." — Melbourne "Herald," May 6.

These "English" and "American" companies are controlled by the Jewish international group—Samuel, etc. The Jews say they are opposed to the Axis Powers, and yet they are still prepared to do business with them. Strange, isn't it? Or is it?

TO OUR READERS

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel.: MU 2834.

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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 £239/5/9. This leaves the comparatively small sum of £10/14/3 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, £234/0/5.)

Social Credit Centre, Johannesburg, S. Africa, £1/5/-; R.H., Yarram, Vic., 5/-; Mr. and Mrs. J.T.S., Kew, Vic., 2/-; J.S., Vervale, Vic., 10/-; J.A.L., Beechworth, Vic., 5/-; W.M., Croxton East, Vic., 5/-; J.P., Brighton, Vic., £1; H.S.N., Toorak Gardens, S.A., 6/-; A.E., Black Rock, Vic 3/-; D.H.M., Wodonga, Vic., 10/-; W.C., Coimadai, Vic., 5/-; F.J.C., Pingelly, W.A., 3/4; F.C., Camberwell, Vic, 4/-; Miss K.F., Coburg, Vic 2/-

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 we 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. Allsop) and Mr. Eric Butler. New readers can be signed up at meetings if supporters 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.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION

"The Ramsgate (N.S.W.) Parents' and Citizens' Association will hold a meeting at Ramsgate Park Infant School at 8 p.m. on Monday to demand a primary school at Ramsgate. At present, 600 children travel from Ramsgate each school day to Kogarah, Sans Souci and Brighton, le-Sards, Mr. H. S. Arthur, secretary of the association, said last night that deputations, petitions, and other representations to the Government had been fruitless. The schools, which Ramsgate children travelled to, had far too many pupils. The classes each had an average of 50 children, although the Teachers' Federation had declared that a teacher could not teach efficiently more than 35."—Sydney "Morning Herald," April 25.

It is encouraging to note that, in regard to deputations, petitions, and other representations to the "Government," the official view of this particular body is that they have proved "fruitless."

Up to the present, the parents and citizens have asked, begged, and petitioned AN ABSTRACT QUANTITY—viz., the "Government," with NO RESULTS. Their committees, delegates and appointees have approached the Government through ITS committees, delegates and appointees, the responsibility passing from one to another without bearing fruit.

It is now to be hoped that, having decided to DEMAND their rights, the people of Ramsgate realise the manner in which their will may be made to prevail. Instead of toying with "committees" and other abstractions, EACH MAN AND WOMAN, as electors, should DEMAND THE RESULTS REQUIRED FROM THEIR M.P., threatening the use of the one weapon which gives democracy its prestige and power—the vote—in the event of their M.P. failing to represent their wishes to Parliament. By so doing, these people will have:

1. Accepted RESPONSIBILITY

2. Exercised their privilege of DIRECT representation toward a specified objective; and
 3. Demonstrated legally, constitutionally, and democratically, the greatest power known—the power of PUBLIC OPINION.
- "Scissors."

JEWS-AND JEWS

"A party of German officers in a well-known Paris restaurant noticed three Jews at another table. One of the officers reminded the headwaiter that 'dirty Jews' must not be admitted to restaurants frequented by German officers, and ordered him to have the Jews turned out immediately.

"On hearing of the order, one of the Jews shouted a vulgar French expression, which amounted to saying, 'Tell that German officer to go to hell!'

"There was a moment of tense excitement as the German officer stalked to the Jews' table.

" 'Didn't you understand? I ordered you three dirty "schmeins" to get out!'

" 'I told the waiter to tell you to go to hell. Don't you understand French?' was the Jew's reply.

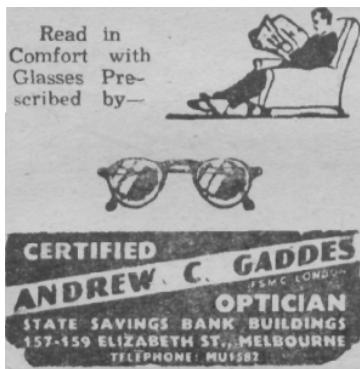
"Pale with anger the arrogant Nazi stepped back. I place you under arrest!' he said in a trembling voice, 'and first of all, produce your papers, all of you!'

"Without moving from their chairs the Jews calmly handed him the papers. They were all three diplomats, high officials of the Russian Soviet Embassy in Paris.

"The Nazi officer's face turned red. Without another word he returned their papers to the Russian diplomats, stood to attention, gave the Nazi salute, and then the German party went to another room to find a table, while the three Jews called the waiter, shouting, 'Bring - us some champagne.' " —Melbourne "Argus," April 25, quoting from the English "News-Chronicle."

John Hogan's Programme Revised

John Hogan's programme has been revised as follows: Brisbane, Sunday next; Maryborough, Wednesday; Kilkivan and Murgon, Thursday; Kingaroy, Friday; Dalby and Roma, Saturday; Charleville, Sunday; Newcastle, Thursday.



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.

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

OPPOSITION TO A. AND P. BOARD

FRANKSTON MEETING URGES ABOLITION

Federal M.P. "On the Spot"

In Frankston (Vic.) Mechanics' Hall on April 24, a well-attended public meeting displayed uncompromising hostility to the Apple and Pear Board. A feature of the meeting was that the local Federal M.P., Col. Ryan, had been called upon to attend; he came, was interrogated as to his attitude and actions, and was informed of the desires of the electors present.

The meeting was arranged by the Peninsula Fruit growers' Defence League, and the audience was representative of growers and consumers from far and near. The shire president, Cr. F. H. Wells,

occupied the chair. The following resolution was carried:

"That this meeting of Peninsula and metropolitan fruit growers, producers and consumers, strongly urges the Federal Government to abolish the Apple and Pear Board, substitute an early return to free marketing, and, next season, should the Government intend to make any further advances to help growers, they be made direct to the growers, who could then be allowed to market their own fruit in their own way, and we request our Federal member to take the necessary steps to carry out our wishes."

THE WAR GAME

The following interesting cricket score appeared in a South African paper:

P. O. Land, c Stalin, b Hitler	10
C. Slovakia, c and b Hitler.	0
A. U. Stria, run out	0
D. Enmark, run out	0
H. Olland, retired hurt....	3
N. Orway, c Quisling, b Hitler	62
B. Elgium, st Leopold, b Hitler	17
F. Rancee, c Musso, b Hitler.	294
G. Britain, not out	379
D. O. Minions, not out.. .	379

Tea Interval—8 wickets for 1144

Stop Press.

J. U. G. O. Slavia and G. Reece have been c Musso, b Hitler. A. Merica still to bat. Musso bowling from the gas works end.

The runs are the number of days the batsmen stood up against the bowling of Hitler and Musso. Since the scorecard was published, the two not out men, G. Britain and D. O. Minions, have added to their score. They have been using inadequate batting equipment: but, should they obtain better equipment, they will defy the bowling indefinitely.

FURTHER U.S. HELP TO AXIS

"Japan Buying Oil. American Report. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Washington, Monday. —Department of Commerce figures show increasing oil purchases by Japan.

"During March, American exports amounted to 1,553,000 barrels, compared with 1,279,000 in February. These shipments were made despite the recent export control restrictions.

"Mr. E. L. De Goyler, the oil expert, has reported to the National Petroleum Association that Japan's position regarding oil supplies "would seem to be hopeless" in the event of Japan deciding to fight other nations as well as China."

—Melbourne "Argus," May 6.

SOCIAL STRESS AIDS INSANITY

The insanity rate in Australia has been steadily rising. This rise is attributed in unemployment, malnutrition and modern industrial and psychological stresses.

Western Australia, where the rural crisis has been most severe, has the highest percentage of insanity. The figures for N.S.W., the State which has been most industrialised in the last 40 years, tell their own story:

PATIENTS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS.

	Males	Females	Total
1901 . . .	2684	1804	4488
1928 . . .	4897	4037	8934
1931 . . .	5346	4357	9703
1939 . . .	6082	5604	11686

From 1901 to 1939 the percentage per thousand of population has risen from 3.26 to 4.25. Patients treated in their homes brought the 1939 total for New South Wales to 13,153.

Experts fear that the curve will rise even more steeply in 1940 and 1941. And as one of them pointed out, not all insane people are certified.

We know a few who have been given responsible jobs.

As the causes of insanity are largely social, the way to prevent it is to remove social causes — unemployment, recurring wars, insecurity, inadequate medical services, the present official attitude toward social diseases.

—"Ironworker."

UTOPIA?

"The ideal city of the future would be built over deep air raid shelters, as a city was built now over sewers and each house would be connected with an underground shelter."—Colonel Lorenzo, Director of National Emergency Services in N.S.W.

**That Country Tour!
Are YOU Going to Help?
Contact Eric Butler
Immediately**

This Concerns YOU! SPECIAL MEETING

To Hear ERIC D.

BUTLER

on "

SOME STRAIGHT TALKING FOR SUPPORTERS"

All supporters are urged to attend this meeting, which is for the purpose of giving Mr. Butler the opportunity of having a special personal talk to as many members of the movement as possible.

**DON'T FORGET—NEXT TUESDAY, MAY 13, 8 p.m.
Housewives' Room, Howey Court, Collins Street, Melbourne.**

HOW TO BEAT HITLER

(Continued from page 1.)

single Messerschmidt, a single bomb, or a single propaganda leaflet. But it is possible, as we know to our cost. And it is possible because the realities of war, as of peace, are Men and Supplies—not Money.

DEBT-BOUND BRITAIN

Britain, on the other hand, has from the outset attempted to base her war effort upon the same debt-generating money-economy, which in peacetime produced the tragic absurdity of "poverty amidst plenty."

The result is, of course, that our war effort is held back at every point. We are running with the brakes on. Yet these "brakes" have nothing to do with the realities of Men and Supplies. They are merely financial restrictions imposed upon us by orthodox finance via the Treasury. Thus, our war effort is being sabotaged by the rules of so-called "sound finance." We are exhorted to "GO TO IT!" while at the same time we are hobbled and tethered by considerations of fictitious financial debt.

"No question of cost must stand in the way of Britain's war effort," shout our newspapers, while every Government department dealing with Men and Supplies is dominated from morning to night by our banker-ridden Treasury's slogan: "You can't have this—you can't do that—the cost is prohibitive."

It will be understood by the military mind, if not by the political, that strategy is governed by the extent of a nation's war effort in Men and Supplies, and that if this war effort is hampered, slowed down, or held back by considerations having no logical connection with those realities, questions of

military strategy and tactics are vitally affected. It is useless, for example, for a Commander-in-Chief or a War Council to base a strategic plan upon the use of 10,000 tanks, if the war effort of the nation is so restricted by financial considerations that no more than 5000 tanks are in fact, available.

Strategy and tactics are, therefore, dependent upon—Men and Supplies.

That Britain is held back in this vital matter by financial restrictions is so well known to the Civil Service and to Military, Naval and Air Chiefs that it is taken for granted—and almost forgotten. Just as in peacetime no individual and no community of individuals can ever hope to borrow themselves out of debt, so in wartime it is impossible to organise effectively for total war and at the same time allow any sort of financial consideration to impede the national war effort.

This is more especially so when the opposing side—the enemy—has abandoned all financial considerations and discarded all the rules of a debt-generating financial system. To attempt to keep these "rules of the game" while the enemy is free from them, is to fight, or attempt to fight, with one hand tied behind your back.

Britain must either break free from the restrictions imposed by the Financial Combine operating via the so-called "Bank of England" and imposed by the Treasury upon the Government, or continue to watch Hitler take and use Men and Supplies wherever he chooses. The end of that process, if it is not stalemated or defeated, will certainly not be the "end" of Hitlerism,

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

As One Reader to Another

Sir,—I am one of the many thousands of your readers who have not yet contributed to your appeal. However, rather belatedly, I am forwarding a postal note for the sum of 4/-. Would you permit me to make an appeal to all those who, like myself, have, for various reasons, kept on putting this matter off? Human nature being what it is, this is quite understandable. Week after week I watched the appeal grow, and kept on putting off the matter of sending a contribution. Only a few pounds are required now to reach the minimum sum of £250. When I realised what a comparatively small number of readers have contributed, I felt a little ashamed. Although my contribution is small, surely there are thousands more who can contribute a few shillings. Let all those who have not contributed so far send in their small sums—even if it is only a shilling—in order that we shall not only reach £250, but shall go far beyond it. Even one thousand shillings would be £50. Don't let down all those who have contributed. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, keep on the good work. You are having a far greater effect than you realise,—Yours, etc.,

F. C.

Camberwell, Vic.

Stupidity Street

(Australia is glutted with wheat, meat and other foods she cannot export, but malnutrition is increasing.)

I saw in vision
The worm in the wheat,
And in the shops nothing
For people to eat;
Nothing for sale in
Stupidity Street.

—Ralph Hodgson.

SOS

Owing to the pressure of work entailed in preparing for the country tour, the two young ladies who are working up some notes for the U.E.A. are asked to leave the small portable typewriter at the rooms at their earliest possible convenience.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

ARE BEING PROSECUTED BY THE
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

PUBLIC MEETING

IN FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 20 RUSSELL ST. (Opp.
Store Theatre)

MONDAY, MAY 12, at 8 p.m.

Speakers: BISHOP BAKER; MAURICE BLACKBURN,
M.H.R.; DR. R. C. JOHNSON.

**Australia's Policy to Objectors Must Be Brought Into
Line With Britain's.**

—Advt.

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

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ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145. C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd. DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H.3733. K. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes. GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto. IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243. MOTOR GARAGE. Kew Junction Service Station, Cr High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6455.

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