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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 25. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1941.

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

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

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892)

Can Menzies Explain This?

Good Engineers Denied Place in War Effort

Government spokesmen and the daily press are sedulously fostering the impression that all available and willing men, with high technical qualifications and adequate practical experience, are being used in the mechanised forces or the munitions factories. It is even said that they cannot get sufficient men of this kind. Two reasons are given for this alleged shortage: (1) They are all being used already. (2) If some are not being used, it is because they are unwilling—and will have to be compelled.

DON'T BELIEVE IT. IT'S A LIE—a lie used to cover up three things: To cover up the fact that the present bank-dictated financial policy hampers the war effort; to cover up the muddle due to red-tape and centralisation; to cover up the fact that compulsion is NOT necessary.

THE PROOF.

Investigations made by this paper—apart from facts revealed by some other weekly papers—give the lie to the official version of the position. In a few Victorian country towns just visited by a representative of the "New Times," there are all too many cases of highly skilled men (many of them with undoubted ability as industrial organisers or instructors) who are EAGER to serve—either locally in valuable workshops not being used, in munitions plants elsewhere if necessary, or in the mechanised forces—but cannot get a chance to serve in any appropriate capacity.

In one town alone—Cohuna—there is sufficient evidence to debunk the bedtime story, which the powers-that-be expect grown-up men and women to believe. Two of the cases in Cohuna were minutely investigated by the "New Times." Here is one of them:

AN ACTUAL CASE

Mr. G. Whalley is engineer-in-charge of the Cohuna butter factory and electric power station, as well as the Gunbower butter factory. Interviewed on June 18, he gave our representative the following written statement:

"Listening to wireless broadcasting every day calling for recruits, especially trained men, I wrote to the Recruiting Officer, Melbourne, on April 17, 1941, re taking a commission in the Army Ordnance Corps, enclosing a type-written account of my previous army experience; also pointing out the mechanical and electrical experience I have gained since 1919.

"In August, 1915, I was 19 years of age. I volunteered and joined the Mechanical Transport (Imperial Forces, England). I joined up on the Tuesday, passed my trade test on Wednesday, and was in France on Saturday evening (so I did not require any training then). On the following Tuesday I was up at the front on the Somme. I was on active service 3½ years, was in hospital six times. So much for my military experience, which I described in detail in my application.

"On April 24, I received word that this application had been

forwarded to Southern Command Headquarters, for consideration.

"On May 10, 1941 (note date), I received notification from Lt.-Col. H. R. D. McEwen, Chief Ordnance Mechanical Engineer, Southern Command, that there was no vacancy for full-time duty for officers with qualifications as outlined in my letter, but there was a vacancy in the Militia, which required attendance at a 90 days' camp at least once every 12 months. There was a footnote, stating that the writer would be (Continued on page 6.)

UNEMPLOYMENT DANGEROUS AS THE NAZIS

Under the above heading, the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" recently published the following news item from New York:

"We are fighting the Nazis today, but we will be fighting the horrors of unemployment after the war," the Australian Minister in Washington (Mr. Casey) said yesterday. Speaking to the New York Advertising Club, Mr. Casey said he did not know which of the two—Nazi Germany or unemployment—would be the greater enemy of Democracy in the long run. "Neither the United States nor the British Commonwealth alone can solve these problems," he added. "If we don't collaborate to solve them we are sunk, because the world will dissolve in hopeless chaos."

Mr. Casey is still talking. He did quite a lot of talking in this country, until an aroused public opinion shifted him out of his little perch in the House of Representatives. It is doubtful whether any Australian electors—especially those in Corio—can think of anything Mr. Casey did towards the solution of the unemployment "problem" in this country. In fact, he was a consistent spokesman for the financial institutions, which directed, and still direct, Government policy. As for his talk of "Democracy," Mr. Casey was the "Representative" who had the audacity to tell the people that he wasn't a bit concerned with their opposition to the bogus National Insurance scheme. Next job he did was to introduce the Commonwealth

WE CHARGE THEM WITH TREASON

FINANCIERS SEEK TO SMASH THE EMPIRE

By ERIC D BUTLER

This Federal Union propaganda is becoming serious; it is obvious that the war has now reached a critical stage. Big moves are obviously being made behind the scenes to try and implement the much-publicised Union.

Just what bearing the Russo-German conflict will have on the real objectives of the war is not too clear at the moment of writing. However, one thing is certain: Communism will now be respectable. "Vive la Russia" is a common reaction to the Russo-German conflict. It will be most interesting to see whether we are now going to save Russia from aggression!

Personally, I feel that Britain should give a sigh of relief. Let the Brown Bolsheviks and Bed Bolsheviks exhaust themselves while she takes the opportunity of building up her strength.

The Jewish-Americans in New York state that they are well informed on the Russo-German situation. Yes, they seem to know everything.

TREASON

The most open admission by a represents live of International Finance that this war is for the purpose of trying to destroy the British Commonwealth of Nations appeared on the front page of the Melbourne "Argus" of June 20.

It should be brought under the notice of every loyal Australian:

"BRITAIN PART OF U.S.

"Only Way to Beat Hitler."

"Los Angeles, Thursday, A.A.P.—Sir Victor Sassoon, millionaire British banker, on his way to Shanghai, said yesterday that a world federation of democracies, with Britain, Australia and Canada becoming part of U.S.A. was essential.

"There is no other way to stop Hitler. It is now so obvious to business men that federal alliance is necessary, it hardly bears discussion, England must come into the democracy of U.S.A., with full right of Statehood. It is also obvious England must give up her traditions and institutions of government," he said."

Here is an open suggestion that we destroy the British Monarchy, British Government and national sovereignty. What an insult to the thousands of men who are risking their lives to preserve these very things! Advocates of this pernicious plot to destroy Britain should be charged with treason immediately. Sassoon, however, is not really a British banker; he is, like so many of the international bankers, a Jew. He has been helping to pawn the Empire for years. Sassoon and his fellow-Jews may not like British traditions; we have definite ideas about dealing with these reptiles, and we may yet see some of those ideas put into force before this struggle finishes.

And who are these "business men" so keen on Federal Union? Let us get to know the whole tribe. Let their names be made public.

STREIT AGAIN

A few days before Sassoon's statement, Clarence Streit, the Jewish international journalist, who was one of the first to publicise Federal Union, made a further appeal for Federal Union. The press reports him as appealing to Roosevelt to invite the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to join with America in forming provisional Federal Union to offer to negotiate for peace with Axis. If we are going to negotiate for peace, why must we pawn, ourselves to International Jewry first. Is it because the Jewish gang are the only people able to bring about peace? But they want us to pay the price of that peace by giving up the things we are fighting to preserve. We must never do that. If the British peoples are openly (Continued on page 8)

—"Scissors"

FADDEN'S FRENZIED FINANCE

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m., on Sunday, June 15, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

In the Hobart "Mercury," of June 6, the following statement by the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Fadden, was reported:

"Mr. Fadden said a careful examination had revealed that funds for munitions, aircraft, and ships could be of no possible assistance to Britain, but their transmission abroad could be embarrassing to Australia.

"The factors fixing the rate at which Britain could provide war equipment were entirely physical and material, and not financial. War expansion was determined solely by the rate at which equipment could be manufactured and personnel trained. Gifts of money from Australia towards the purchase of equipment could in no way speed up either of these processes.

"On the other hand, gifts for war equipment, when sent to Britain, weakened Australia's sterling resources. Since the war began about £900,000 sterling had been sent by Australians to Britain in the form of gifts and funds.

"The anomalous position might be reached in which, having sent gifts to Britain to help the British Government to buy war equipment, Australia might find herself compelled to borrow the money back from Britain to meet her own war commitments in sterling.

"The Federal Government hopes that people who have been collecting funds to buy aeroplanes and munitions for the British Government will continue to buy similar material for Australia. Mr. Fadden said that, used in this way, the funds could be of real benefit to the Empire's war effort without any dislocation of Australia's overseas exchange position."

IMPLICATIONS NOT FACED.

From this statement two important points arise: First, it was obvious from the start that nothing we could do in Australia could hasten the building of one single Spitfire in England unless we send materials and/or mechanics to build it. As Mr. Fadden said, "sending money" was useless . . .

The same argument applied to Australia. As Mr. Casey, the ex-Treasurer, said, the building of aircraft need not be held up for lack of money. The contribution of Australian money towards the building of aeroplanes in England will not increase the supply of aeroplanes in England OR Australia by a single one, and Mr. Fadden did right to shut down this fund.

But, having realised the prosecution of the war NEED NOT be held up for a minute through lack of money, as the Government has the sole right to create its own money supplies through the medium of the Commonwealth Bank, one naturally asks why all this fuss about the need for increased taxes and compulsory loans?

MOONSHINE.

Now that it is no longer possible to get people to believe that taxes are needed to supply funds for the war, we are being told that taxation is necessary in order that people should not have too much to spend on luxury goods, as the men who are making those luxury goods are needed for making munitions. Now, this point arises:

What are these luxury goods that we are buying that we should cut down to the extent of 10/- to 30/- a week? The only luxury goods I buy are a glass of beer, a pipe of tobacco, "Mercury" and an occasional haircut. I admit that the "Mercury" is superfluous, and I am thinking of cutting it out —

The paper could possibly be used for more useful purposes.

I do not look upon beer and tobacco as luxuries; I look upon them as necessary anesthetics in a world which is only livable in when it is removed from the focus of our thinking, conscious minds. Which reminds me of four delightful lines:

"See the happy moron,
He doesn't care a damn.
I wish I were a moron—
My God, perhaps I am!"

As the vast majority of families in Australia have an income of less than £5/10/- a week, and as this income is taxed directly and indirectly, and at the same time prices of all commodities have risen, to talk of luxuries is sheer moonshine.

"SOAKING" THE WORKER.

Yet, as by far the greater part of the money spent in Australia is spent by those on low incomes, it is obvious that if Mr. Fadden wants to extract money from the people he must strike at the low-wage earner; he must further destroy a standard of living which is already pathetic; and he can only do it by forcing the people to pay less rent or to eat less food.

As it is impossible for the individual to pay less rent, the people will be forced to eat less food. Here we come face to face with the realities of the position stripped of all hocus pocus and the usual economic blah blah.

The position is this—that most of Mr. Fadden's new taxation must come from the people on the lower incomes, as they, being in the vast majority, have the bulk of the nation's income passing through their hands.

This means that the food bill of Australia has to be cut down, and

Australia, being unable to export her surplus food will have to destroy it. That appears to me to be a most amazing thing to do in wartime. But that is what the position is — and it is likely to become worse unless you are prepared to write to your Member of Parliament and ask him to stop this fantastic game.

The position as the Government sees it is this: There is a matter of say £100 million of new money put into circulation by credit expansion by the banks for the financing of the war. A portion of this money, if it reaches the pockets of the people, will be spent in buying consumable goods such as more food and clothes, etc. The Government considers this undesirable and wishes to draw some of the money out of circulation by taxation.

But the difficulty is that only some of the people, and only some of the States, are receiving this extra money; only some of the people have had their incomes raised while all the people are expected to pay taxes, in addition to increased prices.

The result is that many people are unable to meet their commitments, and large numbers of people are only just receiving a decent income for the first time for years. In other words, a large part of this additional money in circulation is taken back in taxation before it is spent, and a still larger part is absorbed in raising the level of living for thousands who before the war were living below the basic wage.

FIVE FALLACIES.

The Government's policy in endeavouring to withdraw this extra money out of circulation is based on five major fallacies:

1. It is based on the belief that this money is available for collection, which it is not.

2. It is based on the belief that there is not enough food to spare in Australia to feed the munition workers, unless the rest of the people get less — which is totally false.

(Out of the total national income of £800 million, about £500

million goes to those who are earning less than £4 a week. It means, therefore, that only a national income of £300 million is available for paying income tax so that the possibility of financing even half of the war expenditure of £200 million out of taxes is obviously seen to be impossible to anyone with an elementary knowledge of arithmetic.)

3. It is based on the belief that the land will cease to give forth its fruits because of enlistments in the army—which is historically and actually without basis in fact.

4. Fourthly, it is based on the belief that the full resources of men and materials in Australia were being used before the war, and therefore no expansion in effort is possible which is ridiculous.

5. And finally, the attempt to draw money out of circulation by increased taxation is based on the idea that this is the only way to stop inflation, which is not true.

As has been stated again and again from this station: If the Government wishes to stop the rise in prices it has full authority and full powers to do so.

Prices do not rise automatically by themselves; prices are pushed up by human beings. Most of our prices have been pushed up by increased taxation; that is, the Government has increased prices more than any other agency; and Professor Copland, the Government's appointee, has sanctioned these increased prices; and, following on these increased prices, the unions have demanded increased wages and other concessions, and obtained them.

When the Government increases taxes again the whole sorry business will have to be repeated, and yet the Government says it does not want to have inflation. But the very men who hold up their hands in horror at the word are the very men who are raising the prices. What do you make of it?

THE TRUE POSITION

The true position of national finance is this:

1. That the money in circulation today is not sufficient to feed, clothe and house the entire population and meet their liabilities.

2. That increased taxation is not only NOT necessary, but it will slow down the war effort, create discontent and destroy the morale of the nation.

3. That the Commonwealth Government has full powers to commandeer any goods or factories required for purposes of war, and therefore it is quite stupid to blame anybody for using those goods and factories if they are otherwise needed.

4. That taxation is raising prices.

5. That this will induce demands for higher wages and, in turn, further increase in prices.

6. That the Commonwealth Government can itself create all the necessary credits needed for carrying on the war effort.

7. It can also use these credits for reducing the price of necessary commodities.

8. It can also fix prices and profits to prevent further rises.

9. That money in the pockets of the people cannot raise prices if the prices are fixed, and it cannot buy goods if the goods are not for sale. But it can be used to reduce private debts, and it can be saved for after the war.

10. That all war taxes taken from private individuals should be returned to them after the war, plus the same interest that is paid to the private banks.

11. That all credits created for war purposes should bear no interest and should leave no war debt.

12. This is based on the fact that the real cost of the war can only be paid for by human labour and human suffering, and that is being paid by us IN FULL now, as the war is in pro-

THE FEDERAL UNION IDEA U.S.A. AS AN EXAMPLE

Viva la Federal Union! Gather round, my friends, and let us extol the virtues of our cousins who live in the great land across the seas. They are a great and good people whose hand goes out to us, to link with theirs, in an hour of peril.

For so long we have enjoyed the culture imparted by their motion pictures no less than the comfort of their cars; and we have taken advantage of the advice issued from Wall Street in the building up of our industries.

In the hour of our greatest danger, we have an opportunity of drawing closer to one another. In war we shall have their aid and —victory won—we will go forward, culturally and economically.

Ah, ha!! Economically!

But, first, let us enrich ourselves with some thoughts provoked by the words of a shrewd peasant, son of our present enslaved ally. They are recorded in Pierre van Paassen's book "The Days of Our Years" (page 205).

"Capitalism developed slowly and by easy stages in Europe. In America, on the other hand, capitalism developed in a tempo almost inconceivable here in France. Enormous fortunes were created. Wealth took on extraordinary proportions; and, from what I can gather, Proudhon's famous phrase about property being theft has been amply verified over there. Whether it was land speculation, or the building of railways, or the manufacture of steel, whether it was Astor or Field, Carnegie or Gould, it was the same endless chain of fraud, violence and gangsterism. A mon avis, there is but one description for that piling up of wealth: Crime. Crime,

I call it, because it came about without the slightest respect for the legal or moral rights of others. I have read a book by a certain Monsieur Gustave Myers on the history of those great American fortunes. What is the story? Men were robbed till they were bankrupt . . . Millions of dollars for graft . . . whole railways stolen . . . judges and juries bought . . . foreign capitalists robbed . . . Mon Dieu, it is awful! The history of the United States is frightening in its harrowing monotony. I think if I had to live in a country like that I would go insane. And how did the working class take all this? That is the question. That the workers did not understand at once that it was principally their class, which was being robbed, that I can understand. They were probably never told. We all know that they are bound to discover the fact some day and demand their just due. But how is it there was not at least a vast movement of protest before this, a mass indignation against that monstrous injustice? Can you explain that?"

Can YOU?

—R. Leeson.

THE RIFT IN THE LOOT

By FOOTLE.

Well! Would you bally well believe it? What on earth d'you suppose can have come over the Treasurer Fadden bloke? Atter all the sonorous supplications, the impassioned perorations, and the artful appeals to lure our pocket money into the ring and make it fight, surely we aren't going to be deprived of that intriguing and much-advertised spectacular bout, "Money versus the Rest"!

Yet it, seems that a belated discovery has been made in Treasury circles—the last place in the world one would have expected it. You know, only the other day I was saying to Aunt Ella that the last people to accept the sphericity or even the rotundity of the earth must have been the well-informed and Ministerial circles. And now I've got to eat my words. Here's a bally Treasurer actually making a discovery about money which so far, with few exceptions, has only been made by those who have been deprived of it.

Mr. Fadden says, "A careful examination had revealed that funds for munitions, aircraft and ships would be of no possible assistance to Great Britain." Well, that's a beastly blow. We had been led to believe that in the arsenals and dockyards and hangars, all these things were lying idle and corroding, waiting until there was another fourpence in the hat or until the time appeared to be ripe for one of those crashing, bashing, dashing clearing-sales that happen along.

But this, apparently, is not so. Presumably, the discovery was made as a result of the "careful examination." It's rather a good idea, doncherthink, to make a careful examination where munitions of war are concerned? Especially in war time. But the result must have startled the Fadden bloke. Having been such a firm believer in such things as the law of supply and demand, and its soul-mate, export or die, to say nothing of the law of diminishing return, which, in my opinion, is the only one that runs true to form, it must have come as a blow to discover that things could continue to be things regardless of money, and that any idea that Adam was expelled from the Garden of Eden for not paying rent, is no longer tenable.

I am not imagining things. His words, as reported in this connection, are: "Factors fixing the rate at which Britain could provide war equipment were entirely material and physical, and not financial. War expansion was determined solely by the rate at which equipment could be manufactured and personnel trained."

On the face of it, this appears to be a very unorthodox line for a Treasurer to take. One might momentarily be induced to anticipate that in the next breath this Director of the Dibs would proclaim that what is physically possible must be financially possible in a rational State. But mature reflection shows that after all you could hardly expect a responsible Minister to lay his Government open to the charge of being irrational.

And, anyhow, he enlightens us a bit further along. It appears that gifts of money for war equipment, "when sent to Britain, weakened Australia's sterling resources." So, of course, the fact that Britain's effort in production of offensive material in no way depends upon money, is very fortunate for those who are interested in the preservation of Australia's sterling funds.

This, to my limited purview, seems to be the very moment for a bit more of that "careful examination" which has already proved so fruitful. I'm not, of course, primarily interested in sterling. I don't even know exactly what it is, nor how it got there. But I feel encouraged to say that if Great Britain can manage without it as long as she can

put her hands on the necessary ingredients, "careful examination" might reveal that money will have no effect on the amount of raw materials in Australia either. I mean to say, it's worth looking into."

Mr. Fadden, for some reason or another would appear not to have noticed this possibility, bees use he said, "The Federal Government hoped that the people who had been collecting funds to buy planes and munitions for the British Government would continue collecting them to buy similar material for Australia."

I'd like to get this straight. I understand that Britain doesn't want the cash because that can't affect the supply of materials, which are presumably in Britain. I also understand that Australia does want the cash because it CAN affect the supply of materials, which are presumably, either in Britain, in which case it can't, or in Australia, in which case it still remains to be proved. That doesn't look much straighter now.

I used to be a bit like Mr. Fadden when I was at school. I mean, I was so fixed in the antipodean relation of Australia to Britain that I always expected everything to come out back-to-front or upside-down in this country. But since that time, having travelled to see for myself, and having noticed that everything, everywhere is much of a muchness, I should be inclined to say that if you can't extract materials from their lurking places in Britain with money, the odds are you can't do it in Australia either.

He may, of course, be suffering from something else. I believe that in scientific circles the quality of keeping on after the motive power has been withdrawn is "inertia," and it may be just this which causes the Treasurer to talk "all queer, like." He seems to be in the same position as a bloke continuing to collect money for a funeral after the prospective corpse had fully recovered.

Mind you, I think he's on thin ice. He must know as well as you or I that you can't have a Minister of the Crown believing that production is simply a matter of men and materials. No Minister since the inauguration of the Bank of England, has ever believed anything as simple as that.

Maybe, in the language of the nursery, Mr. Fadden is merely playing up. He may have heard rumours of another Minister going to Britain, and thinks by making his mates fed up with him they'll be glad to let him go. I doubt very much, of course, whether Mr. Fadden could teach Sir Kingsley Wood anything. I don't think anybody can, and I've heard that the House of Commons has given up trying, but you can't help noticing how well Australian politicians go down on the other side. That has been a bit of a surprise to me. I reflect that either they must be a frightfully decent lot in England or else we haven't got our "eye in" properly when surveying our own politicians.

Nevertheless, I fear that if our Mr. Fadden keeps going in this new direction his comrades will see that he gets a trip; possibly not to Blighty, owing to the frightfully dicky state of sterling, but more likely to that Hades of politicians, the land of perfectly rotten repercussions.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Report from Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 81 Barrack Street, Perth.

Mr. V. J. Drury, Campaign Director, addressed a small meeting at the residence of Mr. Fox, of Wembley. A most interesting discussion ensued, and the formation of a group was decided on. A most enthusiastic meeting.

The responsibility of the individual in respect to POLICY was stressed and the matter of keeping the Member of Parliament informed in respect to their wishes was driven home. The group also decided to hold a further meeting on June 18, at the residence of Mr. Flinn, 65 Malcolm-street, West Perth. All those people interested in this vicinity are cordially welcomed to attend. The object of the meeting is to form another group. All those attending agreed to bring one more person along with them. Mr. Drury was impressed with the fact that a new type of people are beginning to take up the campaign, and this is not surprising when the terrific taxation imposed on the individual is considered. They realise that unless they take steps to combat the depredations of the financial racketeers their reasonably decent standard of living will not be reasonable at all.

This campaign has launched a drive for £100. Up to date the response

has been, to say the least, very half-hearted. If each "New Times" leader in W.A. will send at least 2/-, our job would be considerably lighter. Do not allow our headquarters to be shut down. We must stop in this fight until we win.

The library membership is expanding. Over £13 worth of new books has been added in the last twelve months, and the circulation of same is very pleasing. All library fees buy further books.

Mr. Richard Rushton addressed a businessmen's meeting at Darlington on June 20. The subject of Mr. Rushton's address was, "The Social Credit Outlook."

Any campaigners who wish to spend a pleasant evening playing bridge are requested to notify Mr. C. R. Willcocks, of 114 Gloster-road, Subiaco, immediately.

More subscribers are needed for the President's Fund. Two hundred people at 1/- per week is our objective. Surely in West Australia we have two hundred people who are prepared to do this.

CHILDREN DIE "TO SAVE 7/6"

"Newcastle, Friday. —Ten children in the Hunter district have died this year from diphtheria, said the Government Health Officer (Dr. J. R. Shannon) today. "They should not have died. They had committed no crime but that are not being worth 7/6 to save," he said. Dr. Shannon attacked public apathy towards the diphtheria immunisation campaign. He said he wanted the public to give increased support to the immunisation campaigns."

—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," June 7.

Most people will agree wholeheartedly with Dr. Shannon, once they are in possession of the facts. But what is the Government doing to see that the people get the facts and the seven-and-sixpences? The newspaper publishing the above item gave it one-and-a-half inches of space. In the same issue it allotted PAGES to advertisements for doubtful cure-alls, "eat-more" campaigns, dope about dogs, etc.

—"Scissors."



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No. 25.

WHEAT FOR JAPAN?

In the Melbourne "Herald" of June 5, there appeared, under the heading of "Wheat For Japan," the following very interesting report:

"Canberra, Thursday. —'Any applications by Japan for large quantities of Australian wheat would have to be dealt with, in the first instance, by the Australian Wheat Board,' the Minister for Commerce (Sir Earle Page) said today. 'Much depended upon the conditions of purchase, he said. 'In the event of such an application, would Japan pay cash? If so, would she insist on Australia taking an equivalent value of Japanese goods, or would she desire to obtain wheat on a straight-out barter arrangement? Assuming the wheat was to be bought in the ordinary way of trade, there would be no objection to Japan obtaining large supplies to replenish food shortages caused by the reported failure of the rice harvest.' Sir Earle indicated that Australia would not give wheat in return for Japanese goods, which she did not require. She had always stoutly refused to consider the sale of any of her goods on a barter basis. Barter, as was pointed out to Germany before the war, meant giving another country Australian goods she required in return for goods which Australia did not need, or goods, the presence of which might have a disturbing effect upon prices and upon Australian industries."

Here is a matter that may have an important bearing upon Australian-Japanese relations. If the reported statement of the failure, or partial failure, of the Japanese rice crop is correct, and we presume it is, then Japan may legitimately expect this country to do all in its power to assuage the distress likely to be suffered by Japanese nationals. With wheat in abundance being devoured by rats, mice and weevils, and a scheme of acreage restriction being put into operation, no plea that we could not supply any reasonable quantity could be made.

Let us look at the matter from the viewpoint of Japan. From the viewpoint of our ally of 1914-1918. The Japanese are apparently short of food. They see, in this land of agricultural plenty of ours, the wherewithal to meet that shortage of food. They offer us manufactured products in return for food, to avoid the starvation of their nationals.

Has our Government the right, on commonsense and justifiable grounds, to refuse that request? Upon what grounds are objections to the possible sale of wheat raised? Let us note the words of Sir Earle Page: "Would Japan pay cash? If so, would she insist on Australia taking an equivalent value of goods, or would she desire to obtain wheat on a straight-out barter arrangement?"

But what is reciprocal international trade, in the final analysis, but barter? If Japan is to pay cash, which seems to be the point upon which the right honourable Sir Earle seems to be most concerned, how else can she do so but by the sale of Japanese goods on the Australian market? Unless, of course, she is granted export "loans" by the Australian banking monopoly, as represented by one or other of its member organisations. Of which, more later.

Japan, we repeat, can only obtain Australian money with which to purchase Australian wheat by the collection of that money from Australian firms in payment for Japanese goods delivered to them. In what way does Sir Earle's "straight-out barter arrangement" differ from this procedure? The only sort of difference we can see is that, for example, some Australian firms would purchase wheat and make a straight-out "swap" for Japanese goods in return. The difference in procedure is more apparent than real.

What, however, is the real bee in the Department of Commerce bonnet? We will find it in Sir Earle's closing remarks: "She (Australia; by which, of course, he means those who have mismanaged this country of late years) had always stoutly refused to consider the sale of any of her goods on a barter basis. Barter, as was pointed out to Germany before the war, meant giving another country Australian goods she required in return for goods which Australia did not need; or goods, the presence of which might have a disturbing effect upon prices and upon Australian industries."

What the Minister of Commerce is here, saying is that Japanese goods will come into competition with Australian goods on our home market. In short, we are producing, now, more goods than the Australian consumers can buy. Therefore, if we traded rotting wheat, or rather, wheat that is likely to rot if left unsold, for Japanese goods, we should create unemployment on the home front. In other words, having worked hard to produce more wheat than we can consume, we must also work hard producing other necessary goods, while the wheat rots—although we could divert some of the latter effort to war purposes (or enjoy more leisure) by getting more Japan-

THEY'RE OVERDOING THIS BOARD BUSINESS

By I ASKEW

I wish the Government- would do something about it—but, if they did, I suppose they'd only create a Board to regulate them, and that wouldn't do much good. Not that I've anything against Boards as Boards. Indeed, it's rumoured that quite a few of them do jolly good work, and some of them have even proved a success.

At the least, they've solved the unemployment problem — ask the Unemployment Relief Board if you don't believe me. Since Boards were introduced I've never heard of an unemployed civil servant (I mean unemployed in its legal sense; most civil servants - - but that's another story), but, of course, there's a Civil Service Board, so, I ask you.

No, the trouble is there are far too many Boards (or Commissions, but they're the same thing really). A Board by any other name—it's all so dashed confusing, too, trying to sort them out—so many of them are not what you think they are, or, if they are, their functions are entirely different, if you know what I mean. Let's take a few examples.

There's the Housing Board, which in turn deals with the Weather Board (which has nothing climatic about it—neither has the Spring Board), and the Beaver Board (which isn't what you think it is — that's the Hairdressers' Board), and yet has nothing to do with the Mortar Board and Residence. Strange, isn't it?

Then there's the Cricket Board (sometimes known as the Board of Control). That certainly has some control over the Score Board, but, surprisingly, it has nothing to do with the Running Board. Neither the Out Board nor the Over Board are cricket, either—they're both the business of the Marine Board (the Water Board is something quite different).

The Marine Board also has quite a lot to do with our War Effort, but not in the way you'd expect. That's the business of the Navy Board. But don't think either of them are interested in the Transport Board, which, in-

stead of sending our troops overseas, is mixed up with the Tramways Board, the Railways Classification Board (there are only two classes, first and second, but it needs a Board to say so), the Roads Board, and the Fuel Control Board. (The latter has nothing to do with keeping the Home Fires burning - - you're thinking of the Wood and Coal Board. Briquettes come under the Electricity Supply Board—or is it Commission?) It's all very difficult.

The University Extension Board has nothing to do with rebuilding the Varsity, nor is it connected with the Shops Board, but it is related distantly to the Schools Board (not Board Schools—they presumably come under Weather Board—vide supra—and, certainly, the Draughts Board). Another close relation is the Examination Board, which is obviously connected with the University Notice Board. There are lots of other Notice Boards, of course — hundreds of them — all quite unrelated to various Inspection Boards and quite apart from the Opticians Board.

Then look at food. You can't even buy it without permission of the Marketing Board, which, however, doesn't run the Victoria Market — only Victorian Markets. There's always been a Bread Board, of course, but nowadays we have a Milk Board, a Cheese Board, a Tea Board (some quite big pots on this one), a Dried Fruits Board, an Apple and Pear Board, an Egg Board (Board eggs are not synthetic, by the way, nor do they contain sawdust), and so on. Indeed, it's now impossible to eat at all without permission of at least a dozen different Boards. At banquets

Continued on page 5.)

ese goods, in exchange for surplus wheat—and make a good neighbour of ourselves into the bargain.

Let us return to the alternative method by which Japan may obtain the wheat, without delivering any more goods to the Australian consumer—i.e., by export "loans." Now, in the last-mentioned alternative, subject to a proper and necessary adjustment of our monetary system, Australian citizens would gain. Who gains in the event of the sale of the surplus wheat being financed by export "loans"? One or more of the trading banks certainly would. That is, whoever makes the credit available. The essence of any such "loan" transaction merely means that by creating financial credit based upon OUR real credit—that is, OUR ability to deliver wheat—the banks would acquire a lien on the Japanese.

The usual procedure in the international financial racket would be to acquire a parcel of bonds, upon which the Japanese taxpayers would have the privilege of paying perpetual interest.

It might be that Japan would be asked to pledge Japanese assets or investments in this country in order to acquire the necessary "cash" to pay for the wheat. But whichever way the matter went in the event of a deal being made, the banks would stand to gain "something for nothing."

If the Government had sufficient gumption to allow the entry of Japanese goods in return for the wheat, then proceeded to create the necessary additional money and disburse it to Australian citizens, we do not doubt for one moment that the cry that would go up from the inspired press would be far from laudatory. Let us, however, not indulge in "wishful thinking." Public opinion is not, as yet, sufficiently well informed to see the benefits of such a policy. What is of practical importance at the moment is the question of international relationships.

Japan has every right to buy wheat to feed her hungry population. Will those in the position to shape the foreign policy of this country make further blunders in diplomacy? Will the Menzies Government refuse Japan wheat, thus driving her further towards the Axis policy of taking what she wants by force? Shall we also supply her with lead and scrap iron to assist her to get it by force? We shall see.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEWFOUNDLAND

Under the caption "Doughboys Guard Newfoundland," the Sydney "Sunday Sun Pictorial," of June 1, printed the following item:

"American soldiers today are based in Britain's oldest colony, Newfoundland. The United States has a 99-year lease of the island, and of six bases in the West Indies, in return for 50 over-age destroyers. Newfoundland has great strategic importance for U.S.A. It dominates any possible invasion route from Greenland, overlooks the North Atlantic. Discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, Newfoundland did not have a resident English population until 1633. Half the size of Great Britain, Newfoundland has a population of only 300,000 people—1/28th the population of London. It contributed 11,922 men directly to fighting forces in the Great War; 3,000 others served in Canadian and Empire forces. More than 1,000 Newfoundland fishermen, who now serve England in minesweepers, speak the Elizabethan English of their ancestors. Example: One said, 'Let's draw cuts for it.' In the last act of Shakespeare's 'Comedy of Errors,' Dromio uses the same expression to his twin brother. Acute poverty oppressed the cold, grim island until 1939. One-fourth of the population existed on a dole of only 3d a day, 20,000 (7 per cent.) needed urgent treatment for tuberculosis. War brought a turn towards prosperity, for the island produces timber, newsprint, fish-oil, copper, silver, lead, iron ore. Big defence works have brought new jobs."

DISFRANCHISED

But this is not the whole of the story. Following the usual custom of the suppress, the underlying cause of Newfoundland's tragic plight during recent years is not mentioned. Realising that press policy is dictated by those who dominate financial policy, one would hardly expect anything but a hush-hush campaign in respect to the bankers' shortage-of-money mesmerism, which brought the Newfoundlanders to their knees and ravaged their island from end to end.

Seven years ago Newfoundland was degraded! Seven years ago the elected representatives of her

people were dismissed from office, and a Commission comprised of four men was imposed upon the people, to govern in the interests of international moneylenders.

Little notice of this outrageous and anti-British performance was taken by the Press of this country, and little news of the sufferings of the degraded citizens has been allowed to appear. Some years ago, however, the "Manchester Guardian" described the desperate plight to which these innocent people and their children had been reduced. The report stated: "A quarter of the population is in receipt of relief—relief is equivalent to, roughly, half a crown a week, paid in kind. The plight of the people is appalling. The depressed areas in England are, by comparison, in a state of prosperity. Children are clothed in flour sacks, and flour is now imported in sacks instead of barrels, so as to provide clothing for the children. There are children who have never seen money; children who have never been to school. The people are impoverished, physically and morally. NO WONDER THE EXPEDIENT OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION IS NOW WIDELY MISTRUSTED."

GRIM STORY.

Some time ago, the London "Daily Herald" carried a despatch from its correspondent in St. John's, Newfoundland, in which he said: "This is a summary of some of the sights which have been seen daily in the streets of this city during the past winter, while the thermometer has registered from zero to ten degrees below. Men standing in queues outdoors, or herded in the unheated basement of the dole distribution building, waiting for their dole orders; some clad in overalls without underclothing; many with feet wrapped in sacking and paper, in worn-out shoes and cast-off rubbers. Dole recipients, almost too emaciated and weak to stand, shovelling snow in payment for their Government dole; others breaking rock in Government quarries, in return

for enough to prevent starvation." An English weekly referred to the "terrible punishment, which the unfortunate people of Newfoundland are suffering UNDER THE SCOURGE OF FINANCIAL RECTITUDE."

An idea of the lunatic policy responsible for such a scourge can be gauged by the statement in the "Manchester Guardian" that, "in spite of all this, the revenue to the end of the fiscal year in June was actually higher by some 600,000 dollars than was estimated." (Scarcely encouraging to broken-spirited and starving people.)

BANKERS' BAILIFF

But the story goes further back than that; and it is linked in sinister fashion with the fight of Aberhart's Alberta Government against the money-power. In 1935 it was reported that the Premier of Alberta had (unfortunately) accepted the services of Mr.

meant hell upon earth. War-time exigency is proving the case for the intelligent minority who put up a struggle against the money-monopolists, until, their Parliament removed, they no longer had recourse; no right of appeal. The monetary-reformers were right, but because of the apathy and ignorance of a section of the community, and because of the fear of physical revolution—which is not the way of the British—their case was lost. "NO WONDER THE EXPEDIENT OF GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION IS NOW WIDELY MISTRUSTED!" And yet, with the knowledge of past history to guide us, history indelibly written in letters of blood and tears, there are still some amongst us who would welcome the removal of our State Parliaments and the representatives of the people! There are still some who talk about "democracy" whilst preparing the way for dictatorship; who wel-

ERIC BUTLER'S SYDNEY MEETINGS

Wednesday, July 9—Private meeting. Thursday, July 10—Private meeting.

Sunday, July 13—Public debate on "Russia and International Finance," at Rationalist Association.

Monday, July 14—Public meeting. Railway Institute, Hurstville, at p.m.

Tuesday, July 15—Public meeting, A.B.C. Hall, 285 Liverpool-road, Ashfield (nearly opposite Town Hall).

Wednesday, July 16—Public address, Dispensary Hall, c'r Enmore-road and Reiby-street, Enmore. (This meeting is being held under the kind auspices of the Enmore Shopkeepers' Association.)

Sunday, July 20—Public address, Lower Adyar Hall, 29 Bligh-street, Sydney, at 3 p.m.

Sunday, July 20—8 p.m., debate on "Political and Economic Planning," at Rationalist Association.

Other meetings are being arranged and will be announced in the "New Times" as soon as confirmed.

Robert James Magor, who intended "clearing up the financial muddle of Alberta." Only three years previously, in 1932, Mr. Magor's "services" were accepted by the Government of Newfoundland, to "reorganise commercial activities." From then on things began to happen. As Relief Controller of Newfoundland, he administered charities, unemployment relief, and the expenditure of what was ironically called the "health" department.

Mr. Magor was later requested to assist in securing funds to MEET THE INTEREST BILL on the Newfoundland National Debt, which he did by disposing of the petroleum monopoly of the island to the Imperial Oil Company!

On Mr. Magor's "strong recommendation," the administration of Newfoundland was superseded and replaced by a Commission Government! No government could have been more complete; none more dictatorial. Out of a population of 300,000, 70,000 were reduced to the breadline; beaten and broken by a system which demanded that a minimum of 2/7d per head per month be spent on whole-wheat flour to prevent the further spread of disease, and that medical care and drugs be provided free to save the lives of the people and the face of those responsible for such a shocking national scandal.

A LESSON FOR US

The recent history of this, our sister-Dominion, presents a gruesome story; a story of such human tragedy and suffering that it might well be considered as fiction from the pen of a ten-cent scare writer! But for the intensification of the outworn debt-and-taxation system, the people of Newfoundland, before the present war started, could have had peace plus prosperity instead

of a peace which come the removal of our democratic institutions—because "they have failed us." The lesson of Newfoundland alone should be sufficient to show those who have not yet entered the struggle for political democracy in this country, that people FAIL THEMSELVES! An enlightened public opinion in Newfoundland could have forestalled the Commission dictatorship, just as already in this country public opinion brought to bear upon our representatives has saved us from the implementation of anti-social measures. In a democracy, Parliament exists to carry out the will of the people, and the true function of a politician is to yield to pressure. Without a Parliament, and without true representation through that institution, democracy is reduced to a sham.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Today, Newfoundland's strategic value is guarded by the "doughboys" of the U.S. Army. But the "dough" boys of Wall St. and the City of London still stand guard in their own interests over the real wealth values, which the people of Newfoundland create. Annually, they still hack away at the entire economic body for their proverbial "pound of flesh," bleeding the taxpayers white with the same old system of tribute.

And now we are told that war has "brought a turn towards prosperity." War, the great consumer, is proving that the oldest Dominion is rich after all! It is to be hoped that the people of Newfoundland will remember this when the war is over, and "sound finance" attempts to take its peace-time toll. With the grim picture of pre-war Newfoundland vividly impressed upon their memories—I do not think they will forget.

—"Scissors."

They're Overdoing This Board Business

nowadays, the Board does not groan any more under the load of viands—it's the weight of regulations which bears down so heavily.

I have a small place in the country. By permission of the Wheat Board I'm kindly permitted not to grow wheat on my half-acre. I've a couple of apple trees, so I got the Apple (and Pear) Board to allow them to grow apples. They did, so I registered my crop with the Board. I also keep a pig and a couple of hens, so I had to get in touch with the Swine Board and the Egg Board. The pig got into the orchard and ate some green apples. I couldn't cure it, so, before curing the carcass I had to notify "the Bacon Board. I also notified the Apple (and Pear) Board, who undertook to sit on my pig (metaphorically, of course).

Then my neighbour's cow got into the orchard and ate the rest of my apples, trees and all. So, when the Board considered my case—or rather, my pig's case—I had no cases for them to consider, and I was heavily fined for disposing of my apples without permission (of the Board). Meanwhile, my neighbour was sorry, so she sent me a couple of gallons of milk (apple flavour),

and I gave her a dozen eggs to show there were no hard feelings. Then the fun really started.

The Egg Board sent an Inspector to count my eggs, and found them a dozen short, so I was fined again. The Board—I mean Bench—of Magistrates warned me that I would be imprisoned if they saw me again. The Milk Board sent another Inspector to see whether I had any unauthorised (or should it be unboarded) milk on the premises. I didn't want to go to prison, so I hid the milk under the Floor Boards and assured him I was milkless. He told me my neighbour had confessed, under torture, to milking her cow against the Board's instructions. (She did nothing of the kind—I saw her myself milk it direct into a bucket—obtained from the Galvanised Iron Board.) It took me a couple of days to get rid of that Inspector, and I had to Board him all that time. Before he left, he'd reported me to the Drainage Board on account of the bad smell from under the floor, to the Dash Board because of my language, and to the Guardians Board because I didn't look after him well enough. Hang it all, he expected milk with his tea!

—"Argus," June 21.

CAN MENZIES EXPLAIN THIS?

(Continued From page 1.)

pleased to interview me regarding this matter, and discuss further particulars regarding enlistment if I came to Melbourne. So I did the 200 miles' trip, and asked for an interview. I was taken to a Captain Wilson, who informed me that my papers could not be found. Having had some experience, I had the foresight to take with me a copy of my application. He read same and said he would keep my copy, but I informed him I would not allow that, as it was the only one I had. When he heard this he went into another room and brought out the copy of my application, which he had previously failed to find. After reading this, he informed me there was no opening, and said it would be of no use me seeing the Lt-Col. After informing the Captain that I would go further, away I went. The next morning, before doing my 200 miles' trip home, I thought I would have another try, so to the Southern Command I proceeded, and after a little argument with Captain Wilson, he took me to Lt-Col. McEwen, who told me point-blank there was no hope of me being given a commission. I would have to join the ranks as a private. So I asked him if my previous experience did not come into consideration, and was told again I would have to join the ranks. Most of these officers down there are young men around Captain Wilson's age, which I would put down at 34 years. I would like to see more men in these responsible positions with returned soldiers' ribbons up. There may be more in the other departments, but I did not waste my time sightseeing after being informed I was not wanted. So away I went, hoping that we shall win some day."

OIL RECLAIMING.

Mr. Whalley mentioned in his application that he has studied oil reclaiming. Any practical engineer knows that this is a costly item. Our representative saw Mr. Whalley's plant, and also the oil before and after treatment. This plant could easily be included in the equipment of a mobile workshop unit, so the saving in new oil would be considerable; also, the wear on engine bearings, etc., would be lessened: when facilities such as this are available, the sump oil can be changed and cleaned more often. Mr. Whalley has been cleaning both power-house and motor-truck oil for years, so if one of these plants were installed per division, think of the saving in new oil and transport, especially as we are now waging a mechanical war. This item, alone, should have resulted in more notice being taken of Mr. Whalley's application to assist the war effort.

OFFERED SERVICES REFUSED.

Mr. Whalley's correspondence with the military authorities was as follows:—

"Georgette,"
Cohuna,
VICTORIA.
April 17, 1941.

Officer-in-Charge,
Recruiting Office,
Army Ordnance Corps,
MELBOURNE.

Dear Sir,

Would you please forward me particulars re taking a commission in the above Corps. I herewith supply you with a few particulars regarding my experience, etc. I am a married man with two children, 45 years of age, enjoy good health and appearance. I am a steam mechanical and electrical engineer, and hold first-class certificate for each, in both theory and practice. I also

thoroughly understand electric welding, oxy-acetylene welding and cutting, turning and general workshop practice. I have made a close study of reclaiming dirty sump oil. During the last war I was three and a half years on active service in France and the East with the Imperial Forces, in which I gained a good deal of experience. I was attached to the Royal Engineers for a while, then in the Anti-aircraft Section. Early in 1917, I joined 376 H.A.M.T. Coy. as a caterpillar driver, then as a fitter in the mobile workshops. I have enclosed a copy of a testimonial I received from my O.C. after I returned to England. I have other testimonials with me, which I could bring down if you would grant me an interview. At the present time I am employed by the Gunbower Co-Operative Butter Factory and Trading Co. as electrical and mechanical engineer in charge of all their undertakings, comprising, Butter Factory at Cohuna, with power house, which also supplies electric light and power for the township of Cohuna (continuous service); also Butter Factory at Gunbower, with power house, which also supplies electric light and power for that township; in addition, I am responsible for the Company's fleet of eleven motor trucks. My experience with compression and petrol engines, tractors, guns, armaments and workshop experience, also my electrical experience, can be used to assist the war effort if you can prove to my employers that you will take full advantage of same.

I would thank you for an early reply to this letter.

Yours faithfully,

G. WHALLEY.

* * *

Department of The Army.
MILITARY BOARD.
(Adjutant-General.) Army
Headquarters, Victoria
Barracks,

Melbourne, S.C.I.
25899. April 24, 1941.

Dear Sir,

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 17th April 1941, which has been forwarded to Southern Command Headquarters for consideration.

Please address any future communications direct to Headquarters, Southern Command, Victoria Barracks, and Melbourne.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) H. CUMLIN,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Secretary.

Mr. G. Whalley, "Georgette,"
COHUNA, VIC.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Headquarters, Southern Command,
Melbourne, S.C.I.,

10th May 1941.

41341.

Mr. G. Whalley,
"Georgette,"
COHUNA.

Dear Sir,—

In reply to your letter of 7th April 1941, enclosed herewith is an application form for a commission in the Australian Army Ordnance Corps, which it is requested that you fill in and return to this office.

At present there are NO VACANCIES for full-time duty for officers with qualifications as outlined in your letter. There is, however, A VACANCY in the Militia, which requires attendance at a 90 days' camp at least once every 12 months.

Should you be in Melbourne, the undersigned will be pleased to interview you regarding this and discuss further details and

particulars of enlistment with you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) H. R. D. McEWEN,
Lt.-Col., A.A.O.C.,
Chief Ordnance Mechanical
Engineer,
Southern Command.

Encl.

[Our emphasis.—Editor, "N.T."]

HIGH QUALIFICATIONS

Here are four of the numerous and uniformly flattering references Mr. Whalley has earned during 33 years of continuous and wide experience in all branches of engineering:

The Ivy,
Chippenham, Wilts.

TO WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. G. Whalley served under me as a caterpillar driver and fitter in MT. RASC, in Salonika, from April 1917, until the end of the war.

During this time I always found him a hard worker, cheerful, willing and capable, with plenty of initiative, and I have very great pleasure in recommending him. I may add that he had a "clean" army conduct sheet.

J. W. ROOKE,
Captain.
Late O.C. 376 H.A.M.T., RASC.
with 43rd Siege Battery.
16/1/20.

* * * *

Epping Quarrying Company
Limited.
339 Collins Street,
MELBOURNE,
10th Feb., 1928.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. George Whalley was employed by the above Company in December 1924, first, as fitter to take down and re-erect a Diesel submarine engine. After the re-erection of the engine, Mr. Whalley was employed as the Company's engineer, and in May 1936, he was appointed manager and engineer.

These two positions he held until he resigned in May 1927, to accept a better position. During the whole period he was employed by this Company, he gave complete satisfaction. Mr. Whalley is sober, honest and thoroughly trustworthy, and we cannot speak too highly of his qualifications.

Chairman,
GORDON V. LEITCH.
Secretary,

J. MAUGHAN.

Gunbower Butter Factory and
Trading Co., Ltd., Gunbower,
VICTORIA.
March 5, 1934.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr. George Whalley has been employed by the above-named company from the 15th February, 1932, to the 3rd March, 1934, a period of just over two years.

SYDNEY READERS-ATTENTION

Readers and supporters of the "New Times," residing in the Western Suburbs districts, are urged to attend a special meeting at the residence of Mr. B. L. Gibbins, 5 Norton-street, ASHFIELD (near Fire Station) at 2.30 p.m. on SUNDAY, June 29.

OBJECTS: To finalise preparations for a big public meeting in Ashfield (probably Wednesday, July 16), to be addressed by Mr. Eric Butler, and to discuss plans for urgent local activities. This is YOUR opportunity. DO NOT MISS IT!

Convenor: N. F. Rolls,
5 Norton St., Ashfield.

At the time of his appointment there were 170 applicants for the position, which was that of engineer in charge of our general butter factory plant, comprising Diesel engine, Werner high-speed refrigerator, Linde refrigerator, as well as boilers, pumps and general butter factory equipment.

In addition, he had to carry out maintenance work on our fleet of trucks.

As a result of the company's turnover being doubled during the period he was in our employ, the factory premises had to be rebuilt and enlarged, and a great deal of the plant replaced and added to.

Notwithstanding the fact that the whole of the working equipment for the greater part, of the term he was with us was greatly over-taxed, Mr. Whalley was as a result of his expert knowledge of the various machinery units, able to maintain the whole in constant running order. He carried out, either personally or by supervision, all of the running repairs and upkeep of our motor trucks, installed steam engines that were required as temporary power units, also boilers, refrigerators, line shafting, pasteurisers and churns, including a large "Super Dreadnought."

In fact, during the whole of the time that he was in our employ, we had on no occasion to obtain the services of any outside fitter when plant was being installed.

He proved himself a man possessed of organising ability, and able to efficiently handle, and get good results from, men working under him.

Our Diesel engine was hopelessly out of repair and inadequate to cope with the work at the time he took charge—nevertheless he was able, through his superior knowledge of this class of engine, to get it in working order and to cope with double the amount of work that it had been doing previously.

He wired our factory throughout for electric lighting, and at the time of his resignation had just about completed the installation of a 240-volt system with 15-kilowatt direct current generator and switchboard. He had also prepared the layout for the street lighting at Gunbower, and his proposals had been approved of by the District Officer of the Electricity Commission. At all times he put into his work the very best effort and gave no consideration whatever to time or hours worked, his object being to give efficient service and provide for economical working.

He was a much-valued officer of the company, co-operating with the management on all occasions enthusiastically and without reserve. In fact, I would state that Mr. Whalley played an important part in assisting me to obtain the very successful results that have accrued to this company during the last three years.

He is a man of first-class character, a student as well as a practical worker, sober, absolutely dependable in every way, a returned soldier, comparatively young, and with the all-round experience he has will undoubtedly prove an acquisition to the staff of any firm employing him in connection with the work in which he is so experienced.

I am very sorry that my company is losing his services. He has worked continuously and long hours for many weeks past to clear up jobs that he had on hand prior to leaving for his new position in Melbourne, where he hopes to follow up his studies in connection with electricity, and obtain further qualifications in that important branch of modern industry.

I will be pleased to answer any personal enquiries relative to Mr. Whalley's character, ability and general qualifications.

(Signed) A. L. GRAHAM,
Manager.

(Continued on page 7.)

COUNTRY CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

ERIC BUTLER AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

"He is convincing. No one who has heard him tonight could fail to be impressed by his eloquence, his direct and simple approach to his subject, together with a splendid dash of enthusiasm for real British loyalty. He represents a tremendous cause."

These sentiments were expressed by the chairman at one of Mr. Eric Butler's recent meetings. Attendances, despite cold nights and petrol rationing, have continued to be excellent. Meetings are developing into endurance tests for Mr. Butler, who has delighted his audiences at question time. His ability to get his audience into his confidence at question time has been an outstanding feature of recent meetings. This is a splendid sign.

SENSATION AT COHUNA

Although the greater portion of the organising of the Cohuna meeting, Tuesday, June 17, was arranged by Rev. Ball a few days before the meeting, there was an excellent attendance. Local supporters arranged for those attending the meeting to first listen to Mr. Menzies' speech. Eric Butler then proceeded to analyse what had been said, much to the delight of those present. After a particularly fine address, Mr. Butler answered many questions. A sensation was caused when a local engineer rose to his feet and dramatically substantiated what Mr. Butler had said about small workshops not being used in the war effort. He gave some first-hand information of his own experiences. Literature sales and the number of new subscribers signed up reached a new record level for the tour. Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jewell.

EXCELLENT BARHAM (N.S.W.) MEETING

The meeting at Barham (N.S.W.) on Wednesday, June 18, was one of the best meetings ever seen at this centre. Most of the leading citizens of the town and district were present. Many good questions were asked, and answered to the satisfaction of those present. Literature sales were good. Mr. Butler's book, "The Money Power Versus Democracy,"

Can Menzies Explain This? —

Continued from page 6.

Melbourne Machinery Co. Pty. Ltd.,
51-69 Queen Street,
MELBOURNE.
4th August 1938.

TO WHOEVER IT MAY CONCERN.

Mr. George Whalley has been known to the writer for many years, and it is with very great pleasure and confidence we recommend his services to anyone requiring a capable, honest and trustworthy engineer.

He has served in the erection, running and maintenance of Diesel engines to 1200 B.H.P.; also electrical plants. For several years he was employed by the above company, and his work covered a large field, including the overhaul of engines and motors, brick-making machinery, machine tools, woodworking plants, etc. He has also assisted in the sales of all classes of machinery.

The number and type of machines handled by us require a competent and effective engineer, and Mr. Whalley proved such.

He left our employ to better himself, and we regretted losing his services.

MELBOURNE MACHINERY CO. PTY. LTD.,

J. N. McKAY,
Manager.

has been in great demand. The local paper reported the meeting. Mr. Butler and Mr. Allsop were the guests of Mr. J. Gerrand, who was mainly responsible for organising the meeting.

A.N.A. MEETING, SWAN HILL

On Thursday, June 19, Mr. Butler addressed a small A.N.A. meeting at Swan Hill. Members of the public were also present. The local paper reported the meeting at length. The two campaigners were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kurrle. Mr. G. R. Trenoweth is as active as ever.

BIG ATTENDANCE AT QUAMBATOOK

The meeting at Quambatook on Friday, June 20, was organised by local members of the Victorian Country Party. A biting, cold wind and petrol rationing were not sufficient to prevent a big at-

tendance—one of the biggest public meetings yet held at this centre. Carloads came from up to 25 miles away. Mr. Butler was given a splendid reception. There was no doubting the enthusiasm of those present. Questions were asked until a late hour. The previous record of literature sales and new subscribers was easily broken at this meeting. After having supper with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Coote, Mr. Allsop and Mr. Butler returned to Swan Hill, some 60 odd miles away.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD, RED CLIFFS

After a big day's travelling from Swan Hill, Mr. Butler addressed the United Brotherhood in Red Cliffs on Sunday afternoon, June 21. The title of his address was, "Christianity and Democracy." He dealt with the fundamental basis of real democracy, which, he said, was expressed in the statement that "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." "Our institutions must serve the individual," he said. Some very keen questioning took place after the address.

BIG MEETING AT NIGHT

The public meeting at night was one of the best public meetings ever held in Red Cliffs, local citizens said. Mr. Butler was given a splendid hearing. Question time found him at his best. Literature

sales soared to a new record level for the tour. One local citizen, who had taken a lot of persuading to attend, was asked by a supporter what he thought of the address. "I would travel 20 miles to hear this chap, any time," he said. Mr. S. W. Butler was mainly responsible for the splendid results in Red Cliffs. Good progress in this centre can be expected. An excellent report of the meeting appeared in the local paper.

GEELONG READERS, PLEASE NOTE

Arrangements have been made for Mr. Butler to address a public meeting in Geelong on Sunday, afternoon, July 6. This will be the last meeting of the tour. Supporters who desire to help are asked to communicate with Miss Kathleen Simpson, 113 The Block, Little Malop Street, Geelong.

Sydney Supporters, Note

All Sydney supporters desirous of helping to make Mr. Eric Butler's Sydney campaign an outstanding success are urged to communicate with Mr. Arthur Chresby, The Electoral Campaign, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, immediately.

INCONSISTENCY?

"The annual conference of the New South Wales branch of the A.L.P., which opens at the Trades Hall today, will debate a motion that all income over £400 a year be confiscated during the war. The motion is in the name of the Rose Bay branch of the party."

—Sydney "Daily Telegraph." June 14.

(The report also states: "Keen competition is expected for the £500-a-year job of State secretary of the party." It looks as though somebody will be letting somebody down!)

One of the items on the agenda reads: "£1,000,000,000 loan to be issued by the Commonwealth Bank at 2½ per cent, for the service of the Australian people."

(How on earth can this proposal be reconciled with Labour's vaunted plans for the "socialisation of credit"? If the suggested issue is "for the service of the Australian people," and since the people legally own the Commonwealth Bank, why LOAN themselves their OWN credit? Even Laborites should know that ONE payment of approximately half of one per cent would pay the costs of creation and administration — handsomely. Further, if such a proposal were carried out, WHO would get the benefit of the enormous profit resulting from an interest charge of £2/10/- per £100? I haven't heard Laborites mention a NATIONAL dividend yet. After studying the numerous, and varying, platforms accredited to "Labour," I'm just yearning to know what Labour DOES stand for.)

—"Scissors."

S.C.M. of South Australia

The monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia was held yesterday (Thursday, June 26), at 8 p.m., in the A.N.A. Building, Flinders-street, Adelaide. The executive met at 7.30. After general business was concluded, Mr. F. J. Day, A.F.I.A., gave an address on "The Issue of National Credit and the Cancellation Thereof."

Cause and Effect

"Back of all the running to and fro of U.S. visitors and publicity of U.S. news is the great fear in Wall Street that the war might end without New York dominating the Peace Conference."

—"Reality" (England)

WHY THE PRICE OF THIS PAPER IS BEING INCREASED

WE APPEAL TO OUR READERS' LOYALTY

Wartime is a difficult time for most newspapers, particularly independent papers such as the "New Times" that have to depend mainly upon their sales for existence. Since the outbreak of war we have, like most organisations, been faced with the problem of rising costs. We were first faced with the problem of newsprint restrictions. We overcame this problem by using slightly smaller type, with the result that there has been more reading matter in the paper than before the restriction operated. The "New Times" is the only journal of its kind in the British Empire, which has not reduced its reading matter or increased its price since the outbreak of war. We are proud of this fact. We have struggled along, bearing the increasing costs, in the hope that we could increase the circulation so rapidly that we could still bridge our small weekly financial deficit. We have tried to keep costs at a minimum. The paid staff of the "New Times" consists of the Editor and an office girl. No writer is paid for his contributions.

In conjunction with our recently announced financial appeal we have been conducting a drive for an increase in our circulation of one thousand copies per week. Although the circulation has been rising steadily, the increase has not been sufficient to bridge our weekly financial deficit. Further, there are indications that, with further Government restrictions on newsprint, together with increasing costs, our troubles will be increased.

Our readers have responded magnificently to financial appeals in the past; the latest response has been particularly gratifying. But we don't want to have to appeal again next year.

At a recent meeting of the Directors, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that the best course was to increase the price of the paper to 4d per copy. This was considered the most equitable way to face the issue. However, the Directors desire it to be clearly understood that this is only an emergency price, as a result of circumstances over which they have no control. If, for example (and presuming that costs do not rise further), our present readers can obtain even 1000 new readers we can then reduce the price to 3d again.

Based on our present cost of operations, an increase to 4d per copy would mean that, for the first time in the history of the paper, we would be showing a slight profit each week without relying on donations at all. All donations, such as those being received at the present time, could

be used entirely for expansion work such as the present country tour.

We realise that, judged by ordinary standards, 4d may appear a lot to pay for a paper the size of the "New Times." It may be slightly harder to get new readers. However, if people merely want quantity for their money, they can buy Thursday night's Melbourne "Herald" for 1½d. The "New Times" must go on today. We appeal to the loyalty of all our readers, to support us in a very difficult and trying time. Surely one penny a week is not too much to pay to keep the torch of British democracy burning today?

Readers are asked to note that, as from the issue of July 4, the retail price, through newsagents, will be 4d per copy. Direct subscriptions will be: 5/- per quarter, 10/- per half-year, £1 per annum —post-free.

THOSE AMERICAN PROMISES

When people who hope for a victory over the dictators are down in the dumps they turn to the White House for spiritual refreshment, and never in vain. In a very dark hour of the war they were cheered and uplifted by these words:—

"I wish to reiterate in the most emphatic terms that we have been making every possible effort for the Allied armies to obtain aeroplanes, artillery and munitions, and this Government, for as long as the Allied Governments continue to resist, will redouble its efforts in this direction. Every week that goes by will see additional materials on the way to the Allied nations — material supplies in ever-increasing quantities and kinds."

A most explicit undertaking and the sincerity of the man who gave it cannot be questioned. But it happens to be 12 months old. The sentences formed part of Mr. Roosevelt's reply to the last despairing appeal of the unhappy Reynaud.

It is disheartening to read that military aircraft production in the U.S.A. declined from 1427 machines in April to 1350 in May. Strikes and shortage of metals are blamed for the slump, but neither figure gives the enemy cause for anything but crowing. German military aircraft production is reckoned in the U.S.A. War Department itself at 3000 a month and German productive capacity at 6000 a month.

Still more disheartening was it to read that Mr. Roosevelt, after "a conference of four hours" with Mr. Winant, the U.S. Ambassador to Britain, who bore an urgent personal appeal from Mr. Churchill, "told the newspapers that Mr. Winant's report was so detailed that several conferences might be necessary." Several conferences! About the same time Mr. Shinwell, the well-informed Durham, M.P., was describing "Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Britain is losing ships three times as fast as she is building ships" as a "triumph of understatement—the real position is very much worse."

The young Napoleon had a simple explanation for the success of his first campaign in Italy. "He beat the Austrians," he said, "because the Austrian generals did not realise the value of time." Does Mr. Roosevelt? Can there be an Aulic Council in Washington? Certainly if the President's

JEWRY CARRIES ON

JERUSALEM, Feb. 18th. (Palcor). The indomitable spirit of the British Isles in its resistance to the Goering bombers and threats of invasion is also reflected in the attitude of British Jewry toward the wartime building programme for the Jewish National Home and the wartime tasks of the Jewish National Fund. Activities on behalf of the Keren Kayemeth go on uninterruptedly in all parts of the British Isles regardless of the severity of the air raids. The fund raising activities of the Jewish National Fund have suffered no interruption since the beginning of the siege and the J.N.F. Commissions in the principal cities of the British Isles are at work.

Characteristic of the spirit of British Zionists is the new activity recently launched under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland in the form of what is described as a "Farm-City Scheme" which is rapidly taking on the aspect of a "Palestine for Yourself" movement. Under the joint ownership plan formulated by the Jewish National Fund headquarters in Jerusalem, the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland has bunched during the summer of 1940 a "Farm-City Association" which has the purpose of enabling every participant in the work of the Association to prepare for himself and his children, well in advance, a homestead in Palestine. The Association, in cooperation with the Jewish National Fund, will provide its members with the opportunity of acquiring the necessary land. Membership in the Association has been brought within reach of all classes, for the qualifying payments have been graduated to meet the most modest pockets.

The plan, according to a report dated December 6, has gained popularity throughout the British Isles, and the establishment of the first unit under the "Farm-City Scheme" is within sight. Among the nearly 100 families that have enrolled in the Association are members of the Jewish communities in Liverpool, Newcastle, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Glasgow, Preston, Wallasey, Sunderland, Dublin and Belfast.

—"Australian Jewish News," March 21.

glowing promises are to be redeemed there is not a moment to be lost.

UNITED DEMOCRATS' REPORT

(From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

Lunch-Hour Speakers: Rev. H. R. Hackwarthy, who, through illness was unable to come on June 13, will give his talk on "Creative Society" on Friday, July 4, all being well. On Friday, June 20, Mr. Cecil Crump, an Adelaide solicitor, addressed members on "Does Democracy Need a Safety Valve?"

There is no doubt that as an opportunity for members to meet one another once a week for a friendly chat over lunch, the Friday luncheon is an excellent institution. Its popularity has never waned over many years. Would it be possible to widen its popularity by inviting others—non-members—to join in our discussions—and lunch? Many have friends they could bring who might become interested and come again. They would thus help to form a United Democrats' Club, as distinct from the association, with a membership of its own.

Bridge and Games' Evening: On Saturday evening, June 21, the second of these ventures in sociability was held at headquarters. Mrs. Brock and other ladies provided supper; the gentlemen, and anyone else who wished, the collection.

The new secretariat was duly formed at a meeting on June 12, when these aspirants for work got their teeth into their respective jobs, or at least were enlightened on what WES expected of them in their new spheres. When enthusiasm and resolution go hand in hand things are likely to happen, so we may expect some results before long.

Study circle: Every Wednesday night, from 8 to 10 o'clock, a Study Circle, under the leadership of Mr. E. H. Hergstrom, will meet at headquarters. The first meeting was held on June 25. All are invited. No fee.

Each State could be responsible for the distribution of money among individuals on an assessment basis."

—Melbourne "Herald," May 22 (our emphasis).

Anything, no matter how stupid or criminal, is apparently considered simpler than distributing the goods to the consumers.

We Charge Them With Treason!

(Continued from Page 1.)

offered the choice between selling themselves to the International Jews or continuing the war, they will undoubtedly continue fighting.

FIGHT FEDERAL UNION

Make no mistake about it; this Federal Union business is the greatest menace confronting civilisation today. Once it is implemented, with a world-government controlled by International Jewry and possessing the only armed forces in the world, the British experiment will have been killed. Monetary reform or any other kind of reform will be a dream. Fight Federal Union propaganda—now. Expose its exponents, drive the real schemers into the light of day. Never let up on them or they will beat us.

"Debt and Taxation Retard War Effort"

(Revised Edition.)

An important message in questionnaire form, pointing out the manner in which Australia's war effort is being restricted because of the financial limitations imposed on us by a monetary system that does not fit the facts.

Obtainable from the "National Welfare Campaign," The United Electors of Australia (Non-Party), McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne. (Price: 6d. per dozen.)

Plan for Destruction of 5,000,000 Cases of Fruit

"HOBART, Thursday. —In evidence before the Federal Parliamentary Select Committee on the fruit acquisition scheme, Mr. H. H. Thompson, of Huonville, said that if the present scheme were considered too expensive, he proposed a plan whereby 5,199,237 cases — the amount shipped from Australia in 1939 — be acquired and destroyed. The allocation of compensatory amounts to each State would be simple, as the amount shipped was well known.

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