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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 33. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1941.

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

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

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging

Silence is crime.
—Whittier (1807-1892).

What's Behind the Churchill-Roosevelt Conference?

First Practical Step to Implementation Federal Union?

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

No one who has read this journal, week by week, since the outbreak of the present military war can be ignorant of what certain international forces are trying to accomplish as a result of the conflict.

Considerable time and space have been devoted to exposing the menace of International Jewish Finance, with its headquarters in Wall Street, New York, and its agents in every country of the world. The threat of Federal Union to the Sovereignty of the British Commonwealth of Nations has been dealt with in some detail.

Personally, I have concentrated on this issue ever since the outbreak of war because I believed that mere monetary reform was subservient to the more important issue of preserving and extending political democracy. Events have confirmed this viewpoint. The Churchill-Roosevelt meeting should convince even the most sceptical of what is being plotted. This meeting, together with the resultant statement on the "New World Order," is undoubtedly the first practical step to introduce Federal Union. Every effort must be made to intensify our campaign of exposure and opposition. Unless we do this, we may as well discontinue our struggle for reform now. However, I believe that we will assert our traditional British fighting spirit, and, that, even if we are temporarily defeated, we will go on fighting.

WALL STREET TAKES INITIATIVE.

The joint statement by Churchill and Roosevelt was preceded by a typical Jewish-American "build up" throughout the world. Such is the power of the press and radio. Since the statement was dramatically broadcast by the pro-Communist, Mr. Attlee, we have seen an inspired press and radio campaign which submerged even the news from the Russian front. In the first press reports of this dramatic conference, the following item was featured: — "It is disclosed that Mr. Churchill made the visit at the express personal invitation of President Roosevelt, who initiated the conference."

I have proved time and time again in the past in these columns that Roosevelt is only the mouthpiece of the Wall Street oligarchy. It would be more truthful to say that Wall Street initiated the conference. Mr. Churchill is half American, and has been regarded favourably in Wall Street for some time. He is in favour of some brand of Federal Union, and, although he makes "challenging speeches" about democracy, his actions are dictatorial. Mr. Attlee said in his broadcast: "The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, met at sea." As Mr. Churchill never even bothered to consult the British Parliament before being summoned by the Wall Street powers, it is hard to see how he could represent His Majesty's Government. In fact, press reports actually featured the following remarkable item:

"It will not be necessary for either Parliament or Congress to ratify the document, and no special recall of the House of Commons to discuss it is likely." Apparently the views of the British Members of Parliament and of the British people, who, incidentally, are doing the fighting and dying in this war, are of no importance. Did someone mention democracy?

AMERICA TO DICTATE PEACE TERMS?

The remarkable aspect of the inspired campaign being conducted (Continued on Page 6.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROPOSAL CHIEF SECRETARY OF TASMANIA CRITICAL

In evidence submitted to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Social Security the week before last, the Chief Secretary of Tasmania (Hon. Edward Brooker), speaking on the proposal to introduce an unemployment insurance scheme, said he was definitely opposed to such a scheme if it was on a contributory basis, because of the fact that contributions would be deducted each week from the wages of the workers, whose standard of living would thereby be materially decreased.

"Quite apart from this point," said Mr. Brooker, "there should be no need for extensive unemployment insurance schemes in a country like Australia, in which, provided the necessary money is made available, there appears to be abundant developmental work which can, and should, be carried out. By developmental work, I mean the construction of arterial roads, recreation grounds, parks, modern public buildings, railway stations, and well-equipped schools, as well as slum clearance and an improvement in transport facilities. Such works should provide employment for those who cannot be absorbed in private enterprise. If a scheme for unemployment insurance is introduced, a man discharged from industry should be allowed insurance payments of at least the basic wage for a few weeks until he can be absorbed in governmental works of the type I have outlined, as far as possible, in accordance with his ability and experience. His name should be retained on the Labour Exchange employment register so that, in the event of a vacancy occurring in private enterprise, he

could be transferred immediately from the Governmental work to fill the position. Payment of wages for Governmental work should be at the normal rate of pay for the work performed.

"Everyone fervently hopes that the spectacle which we have all witnessed in pre-war days of stagnation in industry, starvation among workers, and destitution and poverty in a land which has been abundantly endowed by nature, will not be apparent in the post-war period, especially since such a position is economically, ethically, and fundamentally wrong, and a denial of the birth-right of our people."

In a broadcast delivered over commercial stations on Sunday night, August 10, Mr. Brooker said he had asked the Committee if it was proposed that the insurance benefits should be up to the standard of the basic wage, as he had been assured that this was not the case. "I then said," continued Mr. Brooker, in his broadcast, "that I thought the people of Australia were expecting something more, in post-war reconstruction, than merely a scheme by which

(Continued on page 8.)

"PAWNING N.Z. TO FINANCE-CAPITAL"

A NEW ZEALAND M.P. SPEAKS OUT

"The plain fact is that this Government is engaged in rapidly placing New Zealand in pawn to Finance-Capital, and all its mild liberalisms will be of no avail if it continues on the present road.

"Labour is trying to work within the orbit of the system it pledged itself to alter, and in due course, the Conservative Party will 'inherit the Kingdom' and use the burden of the Nash-created debts as a means of grinding the faces of the workers into a new and desperate poverty.

"Those who would have saved this tendency by causing a transformation have been expelled or rendered of little value within the Labour movement."

Thus John A. Lee, member of the New Zealand Parliament, in his weekly newspaper, dated August 6. In Parliament, speaking on the latest Budget, he was more specific. Inter alia, he said:

I used to hear members of the Labour Party talking about the necessity of completely controlling credit and currency, saying it would not matter what we did with social legislation if we piled up a burden of debt. That burden of debt would be used at a later date to deflate our incomes and bring about depression, and all we did would be of

no avail. When I was a young fellow listening to Labour saying that, it touched my heart.

I started to inform my mind about these things. Today, the burden of my political criminality is that I still continue to believe control of Money Power to be more necessary than at any time in our history. I heard members in this House, on the hustings, and rightly did I hear them denouncing the stupendous burden of debt that was created during the last war, which led to the returned soldier standing in the unemployment queue when we tried to pay the interest.

I do not think that winning the war alone is enough. We have to win the war and establish the foundation of a worthwhile world. A worthwhile world does not exist in the staggering magnitude of the burden of debt we are building—which the Labour Party is building, and which the National Party, one of these days, will insist on trying to repay. There is not a member of the Labour Party whom I have not heard say the things that I say tonight, but I am the offender, because, believing, I still say them while a party machine has reversed the attitude of the Labour Party.

In 1935, a voice that was later to become the voice of the Prime Minister, said this:

(To show the basic difference between Labour's method of financing capital works and the present method, Mr. Savage described the customary procedure in raising £300,000 by loan.)

"In this process," he said, "the bank issued the ordinary instruments of exchange for the purchase of materials and payment of wages. Under the Labour plan, the bank, by authority of Parliament, which represented the public, the owners of the public credit, would issue the same instruments of exchange for the same purposes in exactly the same way."

The only difference was that there would be no debt to be paid. The use of public credit in the way indicated was simply a matter of administration. Various critics had said that the method amounted to inflation. But he had yet to see the man who could prove it.

Every member of the Labour Party promised a debt-free world, but I am the Ishmael. I still believe in what the Labour Party said.

When did the Labour Party say that? Does the hon. member want me to repeat the statement? There was a definite pronouncement (Continued on page 8.)

HUMAN VALUES

The ordinary man and woman a few handsome buildings, but one

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m., on
Sunday, August 10, by BARBARA GUTHRIE.

When we read in our newspapers of the great armies fighting each other; of the great cities being bombed; the great munition factories America is going to build; and of the great men who get their photographs in the papers, we are supposed to think that we are "thinking big," and that we have raised our minds above the common level, above parochial things, to things greater and more valuable.

There is no doubt that the world is engaged in the greatest struggle in history, and that our future lives depend on the result of that struggle. But can that struggle have any meaning unless it is a fight to ensure for the ordinary man and woman a saner and a very much more reasonable world than that which we have known in our generation.

have been fighting a retreating battle for a long time against something strange and inhuman, which denies them any right to exist unless by special permission. For long now the human being has been looked upon as a nuisance, although a necessary nuisance required to pay taxes and work machines and buy mass-produced goods.

That the human being has any rights as a human being is a statement, which meets with little acceptance in Government circles; the human being is only useful when his numbers are big enough to supply a big job for a big man.

Great modern cities mean very little to me. Sometimes cities have

has to put up with a tremendous amount of ugliness for this small concession; and it is an ugliness so depressing that it must in the end develop in its victims its same stony, lifeless stare.

In a great city one is merely a number in a huge herd; one has no identity as far as the great city is concerned; our personality and identity only takes on human form when one moves away from the city, away from the crowds, and comes within a few yards of one's home.

Our circle of real friends is small; our favourite resorts cover a very small space; the whole could be encompassed in quite a small village. But it is in this small circle our real life lies; outside this life we make contacts but they are superficial and merely slight diversions from our main life.

Those who live in a big city only live in a small pocket of that city; they are almost as entirely ignorant of the lives led by the other citizens as an Eskimo is of the life led by a Hottentot.

The big city is not a social arrangement like a village. It is not a natural growth; it is not a living organism like a flower or a human being. It is merely a place where men work because they find that they cannot escape it. It is a communal feeding centre for workers deprived of the privilege of feeding in comfort and amongst friends. The city is only kept alive by constant injections of fresh blood from strangers. Its artificial gaiety consists mostly of noise, loud noise.

And the result of living in cities? Well, do you need to be told? You have eyes. Look for yourself.

But the city is large and prosperous; it brings power and fame to some men. The village grocer develops into the managing-director of a company of Chain Stores; the village policeman becomes the Commander-in-Chief of a small army.

The city brings power along with its poverty. Whenever men are herded together in large numbers these men must cease to act for

themselves; they must move with the herd or be crushed under foot. They are not individuals, but part of a mob; they have no say in which way the mob shall march.

Gradually more and more people are beginning to see the tremendous difference between the characteristics of the individual, the ordinary human being, and the mob. Individuals when they are herded together are organised and set in motion and directed towards some objective.

As to what that objective should be the mob is never consulted. Huge organised bodies are swung like a club by a few men. The men and women whose numbers give weight and momentum to the club seldom know for what purpose they are being used, and they are never consulted.

But their numbers constitute a tremendous force for purposes of destruction, and give altogether ridiculous powers to the men who assume control over organised bodies of men.

In modern times with the use of the telephone, wireless and the aeroplane, the power placed in the hands of a tyrant is so vast that he is able to assume direct control of hundreds of millions of human beings; and today we are seeing in the person of Adolph Hitler a power-maniac who has dreams of imposing his will on the entire world.

I hope, and believe, that Hitler will be destroyed; whether Hitlerism will be destroyed is another question.

Hitlerism I take to mean, if it has any meaning, the desire of a few people to control the lives of millions of other people; to force their way of life on other people either by brute force or by law — which is force under another name.

Behind this war I see arising a great and tremendous issue, an issue surpassing all others in its consequences. That issue is between two great beliefs, or two great religions, if you like.

On one hand, we have the Christian faith, which believes in the sanctity and dignity of the human being, as embodied in those two famous statements; "The kingdom of God is within you," and "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

Against this we have the Hebrew religion of the Old Testament embodied in the "Puritan" and in the Totalitarian State. Man is nothing — the State is everything. Man is a mere cog in a wheel to do what he is told, to pay taxes and to make sacrifices and keep his mouth shut.

These are the two conflicting beliefs in the world today. Man versus the Machine-made Institution, controlled by a few power maniacs.

There are not many people who see the real nature of the fight, but until its real nature is clearly seen very little can be done to counteract the present attack on individual liberties.

There is, however, a small, but a rapidly increasing number of people who see clearly what is happening, and who are prepared to fight rather than live as slaves. Their numbers may be small, but they are the men and women who count; they are the men and women who, amid the noise and confusion of our modern life, have not been submerged by the pretentiousness of its bigness, nor deceived by its so-called success.

They are the people who see life clearly and see it whole; they are the realists who are sufficiently intelligent to see that everything old is not bad, and everything new is not good; and who are sane enough to know that vast changes are necessary in our society.

These people are not at all interested in who owns our factories, but they are interested in who owns our houses. They are not concerned if there is not enough work for everybody, but they are concerned if there is insufficient income for everybody. These people are not concerned in controlling profits; they are concerned in controlling prices.

They are not concerned in dragging everybody down to the gutter by taxation. Rather are they con-

cerned in making everybody independent of the tax-collector, by doing away with taxes and making Parliament pay a dividend to the people as shareholders of a great estate.

An estate built up by generations of men and women who worked and toiled that we, their children, may be free from debt and unnecessary toil so that we may grow up strong and develop to our full stature; mentally, physically, and culturally.

That is what our forefathers worked and fought for. That they have been horribly betrayed is obvious to the meanest intelligence. That our estates have been confiscated by tricksters we know to our sorrow.

This particularly nasty state of affairs is due to the habit that has grown up amongst us of handing over all authority to a few men and then sitting back and taking no further part in the government of the country.

We are all desperately interested in the government of this country, but until every decent man and woman realises that they have something to contribute, and that they are entitled to a voice in the government, no improvement is likely.

For too long now men have said, "Politics is a dirty game and I am not having any." If decent men are not going to exert any influence in politics, then who is? There is no easy road to better government. Eternal vigilance is the price that is demanded from all of us.

United Electors' Report

Mobile Publicity Unit: Any supporter who can assist us in the matter of obtaining a suitable rotary converter—to supply 230 volts A.C.—or some heavy-duty high-tension batteries, is asked to get in touch with headquarters. The necessary sedan car or van from which to broadcast will only be needed temporarily, for use on fine weekends, or occasional evenings to coast along the city beaches and other resorts. The Federal Union plot must be fought now, and a public-speaking unit such as this can be one of our most effective means of combating it. Throw your weight into the fight by helping us to get the U.E.A. unit ready for action. Help us to build up your new weapon in this fight for democracy and freedom. Write, 'phone or call in at headquarters at the earliest opportunity.

Discussion Night: Commencing last Tuesday evening, informal discussions on current events and activities are being held at headquarters' rooms, McEwan House. Roll up and meet your fellow supporters and keep in touch with the latest activities in the Movement.

Literature: Large stocks of "The Monopolies and the War Effort" are now available, and supporters are urged to place their orders as soon as possible. Distribute them wherever they will arouse interest. Do your part to assist the war effort by making the facts contained in this pamphlet known to every person you can. Also on hand is Mr. Allen's booklet, "The New Order" (price 7d, posted).

Address all communications to the hon. secretary, United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

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YOUNG CAMPAIGNER, well-known to "NEW TIMES" supporters, requires direct-selling lines to supplement income during forthcoming extensive country literature-sales' drive in the interests of the movement. Bona fides guaranteed. Full particulars to "Campaigner," care "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, as soon as possible.

MONOPOLIES and the WAR EFFORT

The startling revelations about Australia's war effort by Mr. C. A. Morgan, M.H.R., which appeared in the "New Times" of July 11 under the heading, "The Bottlenecking of Australia's War Effort," are now available in pamphlet form, under the title, "Monopolies and the War Effort."

Inquiries are coming in from all over Australia, and readers are requested to place their orders now. These sensational facts should be brought to the notice of every Australian. Order your copies NOW.

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MR. MENZIES FOR MOSCOW?

While smoke screens for military or naval uses came into vogue only in comparatively recent years, their use for State or other purposes dates almost back to the prehistoric era.

Unlike the case of some ancient discoveries, the inventor is quite well known, but it is considered very bad form nowadays to mention his name in polite society. There appears to be quite a lot of prejudice against him, ever since he smoke-screened Eve into acquiring some forbidden fruit. (It is widely believed that the various Fruit and other Acquisition boards this country is afflicted with owe their origin to the same author.)

The history of Statecraft, right down the ages, might as well be termed a History of Smoke-screens, and few, indeed, of present-day politicians would have attained their present positions, had they not used smoke- (or gas-) screens copiously to hide their real personalities from the electors. Other accomplishments are necessary, and not until the politician has graduated in "kite-flying," "smoke-screening" and "wire-pulling" can he be ranked as the complete Parliamentarian.

While many Australian politicians seem to be earnest and painstaking students of Machiavellian methods, it must be admitted that they are somewhat lacking in the finesse, which centuries of experience in Statecraft and intrigue have conferred on those of older countries.

An example of their rather crude execution in such matters was given early this year, when to the manifest amazement of statesmen in Britain and U.S.A., the Federal Ministry announced that a crisis had suddenly developed in the Far East, and under cover of this smoke-screen, brought in a further attack on the peoples' liberties, by a subtle extension of "security" regulations.

Apparently, they have not realised that too frequent repetitions of stage tricks are risky, for within the last week or two an almost exact replica of the tactics used on the occasion referred to was again staged.

Realising that the Ministry's position was desperate, Mr. Menzies was despatched on a kite-flying mission to the various State capitals, to sense the prospects of the party at a general election. The tour opened

B.H.P.

A report recently published in Sydney stated that the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd. made net profits amounting to £963,279 for the year 1940-41, but that this figure represented a decrease (on the previous year's profits) of £15,859.

Having in mind the various moves made by this concern towards complete centralisation and monopoly by buy-in, squeeze-out methods, I decided that I'd B.H.P. (Better Have a Peep) at other relative figures. Investigation revealed that:

Whereas in the year 1939-40 the sum set aside for "Depreciation" amounted to £903,354, in 1940-41 it had jumped to £1,453,211, thus showing an increase of £549,857 (which, incidentally, exceeds one and a half times the stated net profits, and is over 3400 per cent, greater than the difference between the two years' profits!).

Further, whereas in 1939-40 the amount provided for taxation was £650,000, in 1940-41 it was shown as £1,050,000. Which gives one an idea of what the B.H.P. (Boys in High Places) were getting out of our resources, our brains, and our brawn before the imposition of the special profits tax!

The report adds: "A dividend of 7½ per cent is being paid, distributing approximately £855,000." I wonder how that figure, which no doubt will provide bigger and better bait for the favoured few, compares with the total of wages paid out to B.H.P. (Bend, Heave and Push) workers in this approximately "All-in" effort on behalf of "Democracy." Couldn't this also be B.H.P. (Brought Home to the People)? — "Scissors."

at Adelaide, and all the well-worn political machinery for producing "enthusiastic welcome," "loud and sustained applause," etc., etc., was brought into operation.

Despite preparations and precautions, some chilling draughts seem to have got through, and as is well known, cold draughts produce cold feet, and the remainder of the tour was declared "off." Although the Far East situation was neither better nor worse than when the Prime Minister left Melbourne, the convenient "crisis" stunt was again staged, and he hastened back. A Cabinet meeting was hastily arranged, and as on the former occasion, Mr. Curtin was later called in, with the view to securing his endorsement of the Government's views.

As on the previous occasion, Australia's exclusive discovery of something special in the "crisis" line brought forth expressions of surprise in Britain and U.S.A.; the more so, because London would certainly be in receipt of as much, and probably more, confidential information about the situation than was Australia. Still, for the moment, the smoke screen had served its purpose of "saving face," but, although the Far East position had since eased somewhat, tension is still acute in Federal circles and centres around the matter of Mr. Menzies' leadership. Meanwhile, Mr. Menzies seems determined to hang on to office at whatever cost, and to that end is trying to exploit the war position to the fullest extent.

In response to wire-pulling and S.O.S. kites, Australia has been advised per cable that his presence in London is desirable, and in a further endeavour to ensure the Ministry's retention of office "for the duration," an artificially worked-up demand is being made from some quarters, that he must go as Prime Minister. In actual effect, consent to this means that the Opposition joins a National Government, endorsing and accepting responsibility for the Ministry's financial and general policy.

However, some leading members of the Opposition have expressed opposition to this proposal, and point out that the alleged reasons for allowing him to do so are unconvincing and untenable.

A recent press summary of his claim to go to London as Prime Minister is that "a Prime Minister is the only Dominion Minister who can obtain access to the British War Cabinet."

The obvious reply is, that if such is the case, it should be insisted that as this is an Empire war, ANY duly accredited representative of a Dominion Government should be admitted to the British War Cabinet, in order to place the views of such Dominion before it, if such a course be deemed necessary. Mr. Harry Hopkins, America's representative, was recently admitted to a British Cabinet meeting, and surely the representative of a Dominion ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING in the conflict, has, at least, a much greater claim for admission to the War Cabinet.

Is it to be accepted that in the midst of this life-and-death struggle, the British War Cabinet will stand on ceremony, and refuse to receive the views of Canada, South Africa and Australia, unless presented on the correct silver salver, by someone whom precedent and tradition indicates as the "raight" person? Recent scrappings of timeworn conventions indicate the contrary.

The second contention urged on behalf of the Prime Minister's visit, seems far from convincing. It is: "Australia's views about the Far Eastern position must be put so forcefully to the British Government that it must be clear that its accredited spokesman, without qualification of any kind, states the views not only of the Government of the day, but of all political sections of the nation."

In view of the existing political state of affairs, the High Commissioner seems to be the one person who, "without qualification," could be accredited to state the views of the Government, and "all political sections of the nation," for according to the views stated by the political correspondent of the Melbourne "Herald," Mr. Menzies' claim to do so is non-existent. Writing from Sydney on the 2nd inst., he said: "The deterioration in Mr. Menzies' position as Prime

Minister... has become so marked, that in the Cabinet, and among his supporters, there is a general belief that Mr. Menzies' leadership cannot survive." He further stated that the view expressed by most politicians was that, "no issue could bring support behind Mr. Menzies at the present time."

At the present time of writing, the matter is undecided, and the determining factor appears to be the willingness, or unwillingness, of Mr. Curtin to displace the Ministry.

A possible solution of the difficulty was suggested by a businessman recently, and this is, that Mr. Menzies should be sent to Moscow as Australia's first ambassador to Russia.

This would give him the place in the sun (or snow), he regards as his due, and relieve his colleagues of much embarrassment.

— "Stirrem."

CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT JOINT DECLARATION

Hereunder, we place on record the joint declaration agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, and announced from London in a worldwide broadcast on August 14 by Mr. Attlee:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill), representing his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, wish to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world. They are:—

"1. —Their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

"2. —They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the desire and freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

"3. —They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

"4.—They will endeavour, with due respect to their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

"5. —They desire to bring about a full collaboration

between all nations in the economic field, with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement, and social security.

"6. —After the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to establish a peace which will confer on all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all may live their lives in freedom from fear and want.

"7. —Such peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

"8. —They believe that all nations of the world, for realistic, as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea, or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten or may threaten aggression outside their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving people the crushing burden of armament that is upon them."



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Vol. 7.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1941.

No. 33.

THOSE EIGHT POINTS

For purposes of record and future reference we are publishing in another column the full text of the declaration made last week by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, purporting to set out "the common war and peace aims of Great Britain and the United States." We ask our readers to forget all the hysteria associated with its publicity and examine the actual wording of each point. Such an examination will quickly reveal that the Declaration is NOT what it purports to be.

The people of Britain have never been consulted about their war or peace aims, and have had no say whatever either in the preparation of the "points" or in the selection of the men who attended the secret conference. The same applies to the people of the United States. Indeed, the arrangements were not even known by the members of the respective parliaments. Mr. Roosevelt was not sent to the meeting by the United States Congress and Mr. Churchill was not sent by the House of Commons. Neither man was democratically authorised to commit his country to anything. All the arrangements were made in secret, and all the discussions took place in secret. The supposedly sovereign people have been told practically nothing of the subjects considered, or of the commitments entered into. Notwithstanding all this, the hireling press still refers to the stage-managed affair as a vindication of "democracy." One of these great champions of democracy (the Melbourne "Herald") actually said on 15.8.41: "Never in human history have such great issues of human fate depended upon the meeting of two men." Two men! And we call it government of the people by the people for the people!

Apart from the totalitarian method adopted, there is the clear fact that what has been left out of the Declaration is more important than what was put in it. The Melbourne "Argus" admits this, for on 15.8.41 it wrote: "The statement is viewed in well-informed circles in London as undoubtedly one of the most important events of the war, not so much from what it says, but from what it left unsaid." And this is precisely the aspect that matters. Without saying a word about Finance it seeks to tie us irrevocably to the present system, which means that the better conditions it professes to desire will be impossible of accomplishment. It said nothing at all about freedom from debt and increasing taxation, which means that these are the things we will continue to get. It said nothing at all about releasing humanity from the burden of unnecessary toil, which means that we shall be obliged to work long hours until we are old men. It said nothing about real freedom for all citizens as individuals, which means that personal initiative is to be taken from us. It did speak of freedom from fear and want. Cattle already enjoy this freedom, and the most we are promised is that we may hope to become well-fed slaves.

Now, we do not feel called upon to cheer simply because the Press calls for cheers. On the contrary, it is our conviction that the portents are so serious as to call for tears. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill may not realise it, but there are substantial reasons for believing that they are being used to further a plot for the subjugation of Britain and the establishment of Federal Union under alien control. May we, therefore, seriously invite attention to the following particulars, additional to those already published in this paper:

1. Is it true that Franklin Roosevelt is the grandson of Isaac Roosevelt, who was connected with the financial oligarchy; and does this explain why he never attempts monetary reform as Lincoln advised, but instead puts his compatriots and other English-speaking peoples further in debt to Jewish financiers?
2. Barney Baruch is the President's economic adviser, and visits him frequently each week. This Jew was virtually the American dictator during the last war, and has recently declared that the American people must make heavy sacrifices. "Sacrifice" has an important place in Jewish practice. It was on Barney's doorstep that Winston Churchill broke his leg on his last visit to U.S.A. Barney has also taken a leading part in many international activities. He was at a secret meeting in France in May, 1934, just prior to the escape of Trotsky, and with him at the meeting were the other Jews, Litvinoff, Trotsky and Baron Maurice de Rothschild. He is one of the leaders of International Jewry who exercise control through Finance.
3. Mr. Churchill is a member of a family, which has faithfully served Jewish interests for several generations. Long before Winston came on the public stage, the Duke of Marlborough (a Churchill) received £6,000 per year from Solomon Medina for information regarding wars on the Continent; and it was Winston himself who was used by Jewry in 1925 to re-impose the fraudulent gold standard on the people of the Empire.

THE POST-WAR PROBLEM

The following is an extract from a talk by Mr. J. Bradshaw, A.F.I.A., broadcast from 3KZ on Sunday, August 10:

The major problem with which the world will be confronted at the end of the war—assuming, of course, the continued dictatorship of the present fraudulent and obsolete monetary system—is the problem of unemployment.

The fact is that man's inventive genius, combined with the stupendous forces of nature, has effected a prodigious change in his physical environment. For instance, modern machines enable a farmer to accomplish in an hour a task, which required 3000 hours a century ago. Seventy-five years ago, one man could cultivate 12 acres. Today, using modern equipment, he can cultivate more than 100 acres. In the U.S.A., stated by experts to be much more technically equipped in agriculture than we are in Australia, 4000 men, using modern equipment and methods, could have cultivated the 1929 crop. A century previously, it would have required 5,000,000 men. The average weight of wool fleeces in Australia has increased during the past 70 years from 2½ lbs. to 8½ lbs. When that wool comes to the knitting machines, there is a machine in operation today which makes 3,000,000 socks in the time in which 300 would be done by hand; and, one girl, tending 25 automatic machines, can produce 3600 pairs of socks in one day. The Lancashire cotton industry, by working one full week, can supply the total requirements of Great Britain for a year. There is now working in New Jersey a rayon yarn plant, which runs 24 hours daily without human aid. A brick-laying machine produced by Arrol and Co., Glasgow, will lay 1500 bricks an hour, equal to a day's work by a fast bricklayer. Near New York, at Corning, there is an electric lamp manufacturing plant which has a daily output of 650,000 lamps per machine—a 10,000 fold increase over handicraft production: and one of these machines can be built by 37 men in six weeks.

Those are a few examples out of a large number and variety which could be quoted in order to demonstrate just how great a change has been wrought in man's physical environment.

But, though that fact is almost universally recognised, there is evident on all sides—especially, though not only, among the privi-

eged—a failure to realise that those vast changes wrought in man's physical environment confront him with an inevitable and unavoidable choice between two alternatives. Either he must make those changes in the structure and fabric of society consonant with the changes brought about in his physical environment; or, must be prepared to face the continuation and intensification of the chaotic world conditions which have prevailed, not just since the outbreak of this war, but ever since the start of the 1914 war. It is imperative that we face that stark fact. It simply cannot be evaded. This universe in which we live is governed by the immutable law of cause and effect. For man to think he can defy that law of cause and effect with impunity is sheer idiocy. Yet, that is what has been, and still is being, attempted. Without realising it, we have been acting equally as foolishly as did King Canute, who thought he could make the sea recede at his command.

A CLOAK!

"We must consider how we can begin to work under another form. If only the aim is achieved, it does not matter under what cover it takes place, and a cover is always necessary. For in concealment lies a great part of our strength. For this reason we must always cover ourselves with the name of another society. The lodges that are under Freemasonry are in the meantime the most suitable cloak for our purpose, because the world is already accustomed to expect nothing great from them which merits attention.

... A society concealed in this manner cannot be worked against. In case of a prosecution for treason the superiors cannot be discovered.

... We shall be shrouded in impenetrable darkness from spies and emissaries from other societies."—N. Webster—quoted in:—

Behind Freemasonry (the King's Enemies in Secret Session) by John Mitchell. Price 9d. plus 1d postage, from The Democratic Federation of Youth, 296a Pitt Street, Sydney.

—Adv.

4. It was not the people of Britain who selected Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister. He attained that eminence after a Press campaign, nearly all newspapers being controlled by Jewish interests speaking for International Finance. The fact that other members of the British Cabinet were bosom friends of the Rothschilds also helped a little.

5. One of the first to express approval of the Declaration was Solomon Bloom, and one of the first men to be consulted by Mr. Roosevelt on his return was Judge Rosenman. Of the high personages who accompanied Mr. Churchill, the two most important were Professor Lindemann and Montagu Norman, the latter being the man who said it was better for Britain to lose £50,000,000 than see Nazi-ism defeated.

6. Speaking recently of the Battle of the Atlantic, Mr. Lloyd George said: "... it is not only the actual sinkings that count. You must take account of the ships damaged and put out of commission. We haven't got the repairing yards for them that we ought to have. They were dismantled by the great financiers, who have been running this country for too many years..."

Evidently it is the intention that Jewish interests shall continue to run the Empire, for there is nothing in the Declaration to prevent it. England is being virtually sold to Wall Street.

In view of the facts, it cannot be too strongly emphasised, or too often declared, that our sons are not fighting for Jewish Finance. They are fighting for the defence of Australia, and for the personal freedom and economic security of the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations. If our leaders will not recognise this and act accordingly, then we must endeavour to have them replaced by more worthy men. Write to your Federal Member—TODAY.

YOUR MONEY AND YOUR LIFE

By FOOTLE

Or, as Mr. Menzies would say, "Fight together: sacrifice together." Anything like a spot of private enjoyment nowadays is almost as hard for a Prime or a Cabinet Minister as it is for a maternity doctor. No sooner is he really enjoying himself with a nice comfortable audience which thinks almost exactly as he does himself, than he is yanked back to some Cabinet meeting or other.

There was poor Mr. Menzies, for instance, in Adelaide, having a nice homely chat with about 2,500 good South Australians and true, fairly launched upon his favourite theme of covering ourselves with sackcloth, ashes and other muck, and beating our breasts and saying: "Woe is us, for our greed is bunting up the war effort," when back he has to pop again for another look at the "Situation."

I regret it almost as much as he does himself. I feel that if only he keeps at it long enough his passion for a permanent Lent will cause him to turn Yogi, and that would make it awkward for travelling. The story of our transgressions is not completely a catalogue of callous glutony; it seems that someone has been at that ancient and irritating game of leaving the gate open. "While a few thousand Australians keep the gate at Tobruk, we in Australia are leaving our gates wide open." The result isn't surprising. "We have lost our substance in riotous discord and through following our own selfish instincts." I agree with the P.M. that it was quite unnecessary to leave all the gates open merely to get a spot of riotous discord. You can get that without leaving any gates open at all, as for instance in the Party rooms with the doors locked. But the main trouble seems to be that we have lost our substance instead of still having it to sacrifice.

Those confounded instincts of ours are a bally curse. We have been following our own selfish instincts instead of following somebody else's, and you can't expect responsible Ministers to like that.

Mr. Menzies proceeds wistfully: "I wish every one of us could judge every problem by thinking always of what these fighting men realise." Of course, we can't do that really, because some of the things fighting men realise aren't much nicer than their language; but Mr. Menzies, who is in the confidence of the fighting men, explains one of the things, at any rate, when he adds "that it is a business for all of us. It is not to be done for us by someone else."

Just what I've always been saying. Keep your eye on the object, and put not your trust in princes and all that. If you want tanks and guns and planes, and you have the materials, the skill and the labour, never mind about giving up your breakfast or practising Yogi: keep up the old pecker and wade into the job. By this method you avoid chucking too many breakfasts away because of the lack of shipping space and bankers' ink. I was glad to hear Mr. Menzies talk like this, because I've always felt we don't see eye to eye in this aspect as a rule. In fact I had it in mind to ask him what he said to the boys on the other side about giving up their pay and cutting down their rations so as to get that "all in" feeling which, as we are told, results in bigger and better efforts.

Another idea the P.M. has had to abandon for the time being is that of roaming sadly up and down the whole creation trying to get everyone to say, "While this fight is on I am your brother. I am not in some other set or party." It may be a good idea to become brothers on the same basis as we do everything else, namely "for the duration." All that is really required is someone to tell "us who are our brothers and who are not. But it

is depressing that Mr. Menzies, at any rate, doesn't appear to expect the brotherhood to stand the onslaught of peace; and that bit about being in any other set or party is, I should say, a flicker of fancy, for it seems only a matter of days ago that the P.M. was a trifle exclusive over the party conference in which the alighting place for the members of the C.P. was clearly indicated by the P.M. himself.

If only he could get everyone to say: "We fight together, we sacrifice together," he could "go out of life and politics and memory completely content. Well, he can't say fairer than that, it's a lovely "Nunc Dimittis." If that doesn't fetch 'em, nothing will.

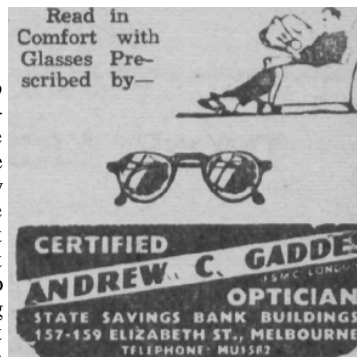
Space and rationing of newsprint forbid the reproduction of the whole speech, but no doubt it made a considerable impression as there were 2,500 people hanging on his words and waiting to be told some new

thing they could deny themselves that had somehow been overlooked on previous similar occasions. But there is no indication of any sensational discovery; no giant headline, "Another daring sacrifice; the biggest yet; thousands of tradesmen ruined!" Perhaps if he turned his confidential eloquence upon the international bankers they might "weigh in" with a debt-free victory loan. I mean to say, people are doing it with real money all the time. Besides, he's becoming international and if anyone can do it, he can.

Possibly the newspaper is to blame, or possibly again the showmanship is at fault. People in the mass or even singly, are inclined to be simple, and very few have ever really fathomed exactly what it is they are being exhorted to do. I've even met people who don't even know what the war is about. Some of them are so darn simple that they stopped buying lamb and fruit and wine, and thought they were doing a marvellous stroke of sacrifice until the Treasurer nearly pegged out from spontaneous combustion. After he had been dinning into them to consume as much of those very things as they could get credit for, and had even, so a friend of mine told me, gone so far as to bring castor oil and soda bi-carb within reach of all. Very disheartening for him.

You'd think Ministers could get over this business of contradicting one another by editing each other's

Until this is done, I fear we shall never save the Gold Standard.



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THE CONSPIRATORS

Dr. Schacht (of the German Reichsbank) and Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) talking things over before the Second World War.

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

—Mr. R. Stokes, in the British House of Commons, April 16, 1940.

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WHAT'S BEHIND THE CHURCHILL-ROOSEVELT CONFERENCE?

(Continued from page 1.)

in connection with the Roosevelt-Churchill conference is the deliberately created impression that America has a right to play a major part in dictating the peace terms and post-war reconstruction. Every student of history is familiar with the disastrous part played by the Jewish Financiers behind the Wilson administration towards the conclusion of the last war. The International Jews dominated the Peace Conference and tried to introduce their dream of International Government.

The British Empire was stabbed in the back. Millions of the cream of the Empire's manhood fell in battle. These men fought for the British countries they knew — not for their bolshevisation by Jewish Finance. If America is our partner today, then let America at least declare war now — not wait until we have made all the sacrifices. Further, if British men and women are in the front line to preserve America, then why are the American-Jews so dilatory with their "aid," and why are they so keen to obtain the highest possible price from the British Empire? No, it's the same old story of the last war, plus the possible absorption of the British Empire altogether unless we recognise the danger.

That this move is, only an extension of what the same forces tried with Woodrow Wilson as the mouthpiece is admitted in all the press reports. The following item appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of Friday, August 15: "Newspapers draw attention to the close similarity of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration to President Wilson's fourteen points. Both set forth the determination to achieve a just peace, to restore the Sovereign territories of conquered nations, to guarantee the reality of economic rights for all countries, to insist on the freedom of the seas, and to create a permanent system of general security enabling the world to disarm." This is all delightfully vague. Possibly the most amazing, and insulting comment on the Conference appeared in the editorial of the Melbourne "Herald" on August 15: "President Roosevelt's signature to the declaration of common policy and common aims with Britain is Americas claim to a place at the table where the terms of peace will be determined, and it is America's acceptance of the immediate responsibility which that claim involves." What right America has to decide our war aims is something to be yet explained.

THE REAL AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE

In the Melbourne "Age" of August 16, that paper's Special Representative wrote from London: **"The Anglo-American statement necessarily was written in broad terms. Nobody believes Mr. Churchill went to see President Roosevelt merely to frame a pious resolution."** We can rest assured that many other matters were discussed. The eight points published give some indication of what is being planned. No. 5 reads: "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security." Neither Churchill nor Roosevelt has played any part in his own country to fight a financial system which has crucified millions of his fellow citizens. What hypocrisy and humbug to talk about achieving social security on an international scale when it has not even been achieved on a national scale. "Improved labour standards" savours of the work complex. What the individuals of every country want is control over their own lives and their own policies, in order that they can obtain access to the security in freedom which the modern world can easily give them. There can

be no such thing as "social security"; individual security is what we all require. A false financial system prevents the individual from obtaining that security. Neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Roosevelt mentioned this matter.

Point No. 8 is particularly sinister: "They believe all nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to abandonment of the use of force." This is very clever. It appeals to the fundamental decency of every individual — except a few power lusters. However, we must not let our emotions be exploited, particularly when those emotions have been aroused by a war for which International Finance has been basically responsible. This happened after the last war, and Britain allowed her defences — particularly the Navy — to be seriously weakened while the totalitarian powers were being built up. Federal Union advocates have urged the complete disarmament of all countries and the establishment of an international force to keep order. Under such conditions as these a small bombing squadron could do the job efficiently. This would suit International Finance admirably.

Point No. 8, of the Declaration, is the first move in this "direction."

FUTURE STRATEGY.

Having manipulated the present situation, with Russia now fighting for "democracy" — particularly "world democracy" — I think that we can expect the following strategy to be pursued:

(1) Complete military alliance between Britain, America, and Russia.

(2) This will be followed by an economic alliance.

(3) The final stage, towards the finish of the war, will be a move for a political alliance.

The joint note to Stalin from Churchill and Roosevelt, which was given tremendous publicity, indicates quite clearly that a military alliance is almost an accomplished fact. America, of course, is to only supply arms, at a price. The following extract from the Melbourne "Age" of August 16, is worthy of note: "An immediate result of the Atlantic conference will be the co-ordination of British, American, and Russian war production, with an allocation of American supplies to the theaters where they are most urgently needed. The 'Daily Mail's' diplomatic correspondent forecasts the early citation of a joint Anglo-American organisation to control production and supply at Washington, with counterparts in London and Moscow. He says the political and propaganda aspects of the Anglo-American statement are extremely important."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

It appears to me that Hitler is nearing the end of his part in the world drama; he has served his purpose. If Britain and Russia defeat Germany decisively—America may make a gesture by coming in at the conclusion as during the last war—the leaders of Britain, Russia and America will dominate the Peace Conference. This suggestion is already being publicised. Both Russia and America are dominated by Jewish control. Powerful interests in both countries have advocated a Federated Europe as a prelude to International Government. Their methods of procedure have been different, but they have a common aim. Where will Britain figure at such a conference? Russian foreign policy has always advocated the destruction of the British Empire. American foreign policy seeks to absorb the British Empire, politically and culturally. Of course, if Britain is represented at a Peace Conference by a pro-Communist Government, there will be no doubt about the results — agreement to some form of Federal Union.

Soviet Russia's past is now being erased from the minds of the British

people. The finance-controlled press is printing reams of "boost" material on Russia. "They are not so bad, after all," is the general comment.

A leading banker in this country, Sir Alfred Davidson, has stated that we must have closer economic ties with America and Russia at the conclusion of this war. The following extract from "Canadian Business," a journal published by Canadian Banking interests, speaks for itself:

"England, under heavy bomb fire and the daily threat of invasion, has lifted herself by the bootstraps into the highest condition of democracy she has ever known in this century.... To do so, it (Churchill's Government) tore page after page from the works of Karl Marx..... you might almost say Britain has been communised

.....We shall soon fall into line."

WRITE TO YOUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Once again I appeal to the readers of this journal to act. Write to your Member of Parliament and protest against the treasonable plot against the British peoples. Write to all your representatives. Force them to state where they stand. Obtain literature and make the facts widely known. Everyone can do something. The men in our armed forces have never yet let us down. Is patriotism so dead in this British country that we haven't the initiative to back them up, to see that the country which they love so well is not handed over to a bunch of international gangsters while they are pouring out their life blood to defend it?

THE SECRET OF NAZI FINANCE

Considerable light is thrown on this subject by Dal Hitchens, writing under the title "The German Financial Revolution" in the American journal, "Harper's Magazine," for February, 1941.

Quickly and mysteriously, that issue of "Harper's" became unprocurable here. However, we succeeded in obtaining a copy from a private source. For the benefit of our readers, we reprint the final (fifth) instalment of Hitchens's rather long and often orthodox article hereunder:

The ability of the Nazis to play fast and loose with prices in international commerce, as a method of obtaining foreign exchange, by no means indicates that a way has been discovered to get something for nothing, though on the surface it almost seems so. What it does mean is that in international commerce (or domestic commerce for that matter) they have devised a means of breaking the log jam caused by price that private enterprise, acting alone, cannot always overcome. An individual manufacturer cannot sell his wares consistently at less than cost, for to do so means self-destruction; but if a nation as a whole wishes to have products manufactured and exchanged in international commerce at less than cost it can do so with a net economic gain if it has otherwise idle men and resources with which to produce exports.

The relationship, which clarifies this type of international transaction, is between the effective cost to the national economy of the goods exported and the selling price of imports obtained in exchange. When goods are imported from a nation with whom a "bi-lateral" agreement has been made, the foreign producer is given a credit in Reichsmarks deposited at the Reichsbank in Berlin. These Reichsmarks can be used only to purchase in Germany whatever commodities have been stipulated in the deal, and at stipulated prices. These prices will be current domestic prices and the bargain, if any, is granted by depreciating the value of the Reichsmark when, it is used to buy the imports. For example, an exchange value of 15RM to the pound sterling, rather than the standard rate of 12RM, may be allowed on Roumanian oil, giving the foreign producer" 20 per cent, reduction in his cost of Reichsmarks and, in effect, a 20 per cent, reduction in the selling price of German goods. In terms of such transactions, the domestic cost to Germany of her imports is not the price paid in the foreign market for those imports, but the cost in Reichsmarks (including the producers' profit and any subsidy) of the goods exported and exchanged for the imports.

If either an export or import subsidy is employed the money spent by the German public, as consumer, to buy the imports will be less than the money received by them, in the form of wages, other manufacturing expenses, and profits, as a result of manufacturing the exports that were involved in the transaction. In a capitalist economy his would tend to produce rising prices, and if the government's deficit were to be fin-

anced by selling securities to the banking system it would produce a net increase in bank deposits. But in the managed Nazi financial system an unwanted expansion of deposits is avoided by selling government bonds to individuals and corporations, rather than to the banking system, or taxes are imposed to finance the subsidy, in which event the public pays in effect a price for imports equal to the cost of the exports.

A distinction must be drawn between the financial rules that govern an individual and those, which apply to a capitalistic national economy as a whole. An individual corporation cannot consistently capitalise its losses; but the economy as a whole, being made up of an aggregate of enterprises and legal entities, all operated within the Government financial structure, can capitalise losses at one point to facilitate economic activity and offset that creation of liquid funds or long-term debt by cancelling debt, or funds, or both, at other points where no ill effect on economic activity will result. If the transactions employed create bank deposits when the economy is operating at virtual capacity or full employment, offsetting transactions must follow to cancel the bank balances thus created. But if the economy has not yet reached full employment, liquid funds created will do no harm; and the long-term debt or securities which are used to finance the transactions simply add to a desirable growth of financial wealth. The irony of this financial revolution that has been unfolded in Germany lies in its implications for the future of economic democracy. What the Nazis have done, in essence, is to begin to chart the unknown realms of the dynamic use of Government securities. Tragically for Germany and the whole world, the brilliant contribution of her financial genius has been obscured by its diversion to the uses of tyranny and destruction.

But, can any of these financial methods be utilised so that a wise, self-governing people, determined to preserve individual freedom and anxious to make full use of individual initiative, could make private enterprise and capitalism better serve the purposes of economic democracy? If this is so—and I believe it is—we shall do well to examine the potentialities of this new arithmetic of finance as carefully and dispassionately as we should study, let us say, those of a new German development in aircraft manufacture, and seize upon whatever we can use for our own democratic ends.

THE A.B.C. AND FEDERAL UNION

Have you ever listened-in to a talk giving favourable publicity to the Federal Union IDEA, from one of the broadcasting stations of the Australian Broadcasting Commission? If you, have—and you can be sure of the date, the speaker, etc.—please write and tell us about it.

Would you say that your impressions coincide with that given by the letter published hereunder? Or would you say—to put it mildly—that its writer has tried to take refuge behind what he conceives to be the strictly literal meanings of "sponsored," "propaganda," "continually," "advocated the handing over..," and so on?

The letter, dated August 7, is from B. H. Molesworth, Federal Controller of Talks, Australian Broadcasting Commission, 264 Pitt-street, Sydney, to J. Guthrie, chairman, the Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins-street, Hobart, and reads as follows,

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of July 28. May I point out to you that the Australian Broadcasting Commission has not at any time sponsored "Federal Union Propaganda"? Speakers for the Commission do not "continually put over propaganda" on Federal Union, nor has any speaker of the Commission's stations advocated "the handing over of the British Empire to some international government." The

Commission has no political views of its own, nor does it provide any person or organisation with means for broadcasting political propaganda. Where controversial issues of any kind are concerned the Commission always sees to it that the various points of view are broadcast, either in a series of talks or in discussion. Seeing that the talks of a propaganda nature, concerning Federal Union have been broadcast, there is, therefore, no need to arrange for any person to broadcast a talk opposing Federal Union. When the Commission does arrange to broadcast talks or discussions concerning the post-war world, all the different points of view regarding the subject will be discussed.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Pacific Crisis

Sir,—The latest Japanese scare has presented a number of highly significant features to a reader of the Sydney newspapers. As in February last, when Mr. Fadden issued his famous warning, the excitement in Australian political circles is not justified by any current happening in the Far East. Mr. Menzies announced on Sunday, August 11, that, he would abandon his trip to Western Australia and meet his Cabinet in Melbourne the following day. But the fact that he intended to do this was fairly well known in political circles in Melbourne on the previous Friday. To suggest that Mr. Menzies risked agitating the Pacific situation in order to create a political alarm, which might allow him to revisit London, is unfair, and it also misses the vital point, which is, that a crisis existed and was recognised before the "crisis" story "broke" in the Australian press. Reaction to the Australian Cabinet meeting in Washington took the form of amazement. The "Sydney Morning Herald's" correspondent in the American capital stated that officials there were surprised at the Australian alarm, as no new development had been reported from the Far East for several days.

On the second day of the Cabinet meeting the Sydney "Daily Mirror" carried the following significant headlines: "Britain Has No Fears About Australia." "You'll Show Japan, London Tells Diggers." By the next day it was possible to learn the exact location of the rat, which had smelled so strongly for the past week. The Sydney "Sun's" headlines were: "Heat Put On Japan. Demands by Russia." The "Sun's" political story from Melbourne made it clear that Cabinet had grasped the real meaning of the Pacific crisis, and it was reported that Menzies, Fadden, Curtin, and Scullin were in agreement that Australia's viewpoint should be expressed in London, and that the British Foreign Office should not be permitted to speak for Australia.

It is evident that apart from the tension which follows from Japan's expansionist policy, there is another crisis due to Washington's "Sanctions," which are calculated to put the Japanese into a fighting mood without doing anything effective to impair their fighting form.

When the history of recent events comes to be written it will probably

be found that when Churchill saw Roosevelt they planned action against Japan.

Roosevelt promised continuation of Lease or Lend aid, only plus, of course, continued protestations of adherence to "democracy." News of what was afoot reached Canberra, and the Australian crisis scare was on.

Australians should impress upon Parliament that we desire our fate to be decided in Canberra rather than aboard the good ship "Potomac." Our concern with the Far East begins and ends with our own security, and does not include American investments in the East. There IS a crisis, but it is largely due to Washington's moves — moves likely to start a fight, which we may be expected to finish. —Yours, etc., I. G. McDONALD, Sydney.

N.S.W. Electoral Campaign

From Campaign Centre,
296 Pitt Street, Sydney.

Campaign Director's Tour.—Keen interest has marked the tour of Mr. Arthur Chesby, New South Wales Electoral Campaign Director on the North Coast of New South Wales. At a meeting held at Coff's Harbour, the following resolution, typical of the feelings of the country people, was unanimously carried:—

"That this meeting of loyal British citizens, being aghast at the attacks being made on our British Empire under cover of the war, instruct our local, State and Federal representatives to press the Federal Government to declare unequivocally and without delay: (1) That the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is determined to uphold and maintain the integrity of the British Empire and the Constitution of the Crown; (2) That it is unalterably opposed to any attempt to remove the control of British people and territories to any point or institution outside these territories."

It is the imperative task of all campaigners throughout Australia to guide this awareness of the diabolical plot, which threatens the British Empire, and for that reason we appeal to everyone to assist us financially so that we may give to the people of New South Wales the service and direction, which they so obviously desire. It is of little use

THE MARIBYRNONG SCANDAL

The other day the Melbourne "Herald" published a report concerning the manner in which the Public Hall at Maribyrnong (Vic.) has been used for the last two months or more as a schoolroom. Despite protests and complaints made to the Education Dept. by parents, shocking conditions continue, although there is no PHYSICAL reason why they should.

The report stated, "the children huddled in overcoats while an electric light overhead and torn decorations, swung in the draught from open vents at the back of the stage overlooking the main 'classroom.' The temperature was 43 degrees—seven degrees below a normal August reading. One blast blew open the door Up to nearly 10 per cent. of the children have been away sick, and some have been taken away altogether. Today they wore their overcoats at their desks, some of them directly in the line of draught. A week or two ago, when the temperature went down to the lowest for the year, the children took their coats off and wrapped them round their bare legs. A month ago the department sent out four heaters and two blackboards. Two, of the heaters were so inadequate that children sitting right against them showed no signs of getting overheated. Two small rooms off the main entrance each contains a heater—and a lot of children. The fumes from the heaters must make some yearn for the fresh air of the main hall. The open playing area today had small pools of

water, fringed with mud, but the children found it warmer outside running round than inside watching the streamers swinging in the draught."

The children's parents have considered keeping their children home for a week as a protest, but after having drawn the attention of the department to the seriousness of the affair, have decided to let the matter stand for a while to see if the department will take appropriate action.

The only individual who can and should be held responsible, and the only means whereby the citizens of Maribyrnong can express their opinions on the matter in such a way as to get some positive action to have the whole thing cleaned up, is the Member of Parliament for the district. As the paid servant of the electors of Maribyrnong, it is his function to represent their desires and to obtain redress of their grievances. Parents, and as many other electors as possible, should write to him and DEMAND, in no uncertain terms, that he take immediate steps to get the matter attended to.

sending out campaigners of the calibre of Mr. Eric Butler and Mr. Arthur Chesby unless the contacts which they establish are supported by literature and other data being sent out from their respective centres.

We commend the literature issued by "The New Times," and from the New South Wales Campaign Centre for the purpose of following up contacts, but literature must be paid for, hence our urgent appeal.

The following publications are now available from this centre: "Tax Bonds or Bondage," 1/3; "Behind Freemasonry," 9d; "Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," 1/ Postage, 1d, extra. We urge a widespread circulation of these publications. Advance orders are now being accepted for Major Douglas's new book, "Signposts to Bondage." Orders should be accompanied by cash, 3/6 and 2d postage.

The Research Department advises that a quarterly bulletin is now available, comprising important news-cuttings and information collected by the department over the past six months. The Bulletin is compiled in a handy booklet size, and may be obtained from the Electoral

Campaign offices; price, 3d; or 4d, including postage. The Director of Research wishes to point out that this department exists for the convenience of all supporters of the Movement, and that data, statistics, and other information can be obtained upon all subjects relative to electoral campaign work.

Thursday Night Meetings at the Campaign Centre

August 28—Mr. J. Macara: "A Review of the Present International Situation."

September 4—Mr. A. Chesby: "A Review of the North Coast Tour."

'Banks and Facts'

A clear, complete and challenging answer to "The Banks and War Finance," just issued by the National Bank of Australasia; which brochure is reprinted for comparison.

Price 6d; 4/- per dozen, posted. Order now from your bookseller, or wholesale from E. H. Hergstrom, Rechabite Chambers, Victoria Square, Adelaide.

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.

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:

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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

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17
Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

The following books and pamphlets of recent publication are available at Head Office, or may be posted on request: "Victory Without Debt," 1/-; "Answer to Tax Slavery," 1/-; "Banks and Facts," 6d; "Enemy Within the Empire," 6d; "Money Power versus Democracy," 9d; "The New Order," 6d; "Money," 1/-; "Finance Without Debt," 9d; "Tax Bonds or Bondage," 1/3; "Story of the Commonwealth Bank," 1/-; "Australia's Balance Sheet," 3d. DEMAND FORMS for "Victory Without Debt," are also available as previously advertised.

Bridge and Checkers' Evening.—Supporters and friends are reminded to reserve every alternate Saturday evening for an enjoyable game, the next date being August 30, at 8 p.m. Prizes and supper as usual.

Wednesday Evening Study Circle.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances this class will be discontinued for the present. If it is possible to resume the meetings in the near future, members will be advised.

The Menace of Federal Union.—The more our "leaders" declaim about their concern for the welfare and happiness of mankind, the more we should be on our guard. Federal Union is on its way, and is about to be thrust upon us. Witness the redoubled intensity of propaganda on the air, and the number and variety of speakers who are being pressed into the service. They may call it by different names—world federation, a new world order, brotherhood of the English-speaking peoples, etc., etc., but when stripped of high-sounding phrases it is just plain Federal Union, whose sinister motive is to bring about world government by some central authority not chosen by the people. The spectacular meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill in mid-ocean and proclamation of their peace aims is a piece of stage management worthy of a Goebbels; the terms of the agreement are so general and indefinite that while we can find nothing much to disagree with, yet one wonders why they went to such bother to express them. Taken in conjunction, however, with the unremitting and subtle permeation of the public mind that is going on, one suspects the agreement to be the blank cheque for Federal Union to be filled in later by the deluded peoples when the psychological moment arrives. One calls to mind, also, the revelation of Professor

WAR PROFITEERS

"The 'cost-plus' war contract system has resulted in colossal wastage of skilled manpower and the nation's finances. It has had a tendency to undermine the workers' confidence in the war effort," said the secretary of the New South Wales Labour Council (Mr. King, M.L.C.) today. "Aware of the big profits being made out of the war by employers, workers naturally cannot be blamed for forming the opinion that the war effort is being glaringly exploited by the moneyed class," Mr. King said. "It is now a common practice for companies to provide for taxation and depreciation before declaring 8 per cent dividends."

—Sydney "Daily Mirror," Aug. 13.

"War-time profiteers should be gaoled," said the secretary of New South Wales Labour Council (Mr. King, M.L.C.) today, commenting on the statement by the Acting-Secretary of the Price Commission (Mr. W. Addicoat) that a minimum penalty should be imposed on employers who flagrantly infringe the prices regulations. "The regulations have not curbed the chronic pre-war profiteers," said Mr. King. "The war-time profiteer is no better than a fifth columnist who sells information to the enemy. There is only one way to handle effectively the war-time profiteer, and that is to nationalise industry."

—Sydney "Daily Mirror," Aug. 14.

Mr. King went very well—up to a point. But why "nationalise" industry, whilst private enterprise is capable of doing the job far better without boards, bureaucracies, and super-bureaucracies (such as 'nationalisation' by socialisation would introduce) provided it can get the necessary finance? What about Labour's socialisation of banking and credit promise? Mr. King might reply to that.

—"Scissors."

Arthur Toynbee, of men in power who are saying with their lips what they are all the while denying with their hands. Meanwhile, we, in our innocence and complacency, look on at the preparations for our own funeral, so to speak. Once we realise the grave danger, our reaction will be swift and decisive. What then, must we do to save ourselves while there is yet time? As electoral campaigners, it is up to each one of us to think a way out, whereby we may save Australia at least from being sold overnight. Let us have your suggestions.

—MARY H. GRAY, Hon. Sec.

"PAWNING N.Z. TO FINANCE CAPITAL"

(Continued from Page 1.)

against debt. We are now building debt.

In 1935, I think the national debt of New Zealand was £280,000,000, and the Budget for this year shows the debt at about £349,000,000.

Mr. Dickie: What about the overdraft?

Mr. Lee: I know there are certain items left out, but I am taking identical items for the purposes of comparison. I am not referring to a lot of contingent liabilities. So the national debt has increased by £69,000,000. The net debt charges are given as £10,900,000. The gross debt charges are far greater, because a huge amount of interest is recoverable from the community through trading departments. I heard every member of the Labour Party denounce that system. Did I not read evidence tendered by the Minister of Finance to a Monetary Committee in which he laid it down that the community must control in its entirety, must, indeed, purchase and control, the banking system. Where are we now?

The Hon. Mr. Semple: Cooled off.
Mr. Lee: Yes, cooled off—cold feet, political cold feet. A brave new world!

In 1919, when I came back from the war, and stood at the foot of Quay-street, Auckland, I denounced the war debts. I said that money credit had been created by private banking interests, and had been used to buy war goods, and that this credit should have been created by the State, and should not have resulted in a debt. I heard mem-

bers of the Government agree with that. I know tonight in their minds they still agree. What has happened? We pile up stupendous burdens of war debt, we piled up £81,000,000 during the last war, and, speaking subject to correction, I think we paid £81,000,000 in interest on it up to 1928.

Because of the staggering burden of our indebtedness, when prices fell overseas, interest demanded too large a proportion of our national income, and the front-line soldier found himself standing in an unemployed queue. He found himself as lean as he was in the days of war, more poorly clad. He found his wife and children scarcely able to enjoy rations. And, because of the up building of debt, business throughout the country was bankrupt, was destroyed. We all know that because of the terrific deflationary effects consequent upon an attempt to collect money in interest on those intolerable burdens of debt, the world gave birth to Hitler.

Brave new world! The first time I stood as a Labour Party candidate, the "New Zealand Herald" recorded my protest against the existence of the debt system. I protested against the fact that debts had been built up while the soldier fought, for the soldier to pay interest on.

The bomb that had been paid for and had exploded on the battlefield was allowed to explode again and again across the years, in the kitchens of the soldiers, and devastate the soldiers' prosperity.

Unemployment Insurance Proposal

(Continued from page 1.)

all those returning from the front, after having fought our battles and risked their lives and all that they cherish, for the benefit of Australia, should be offered an income less than that which is generally agreed is necessary for them and their families.

"It is still within our memory, that under a similar contributory unemployment scheme in England—which by the 'means test' became merely a dole scheme—vast territories of industrial areas became idle and stagnant; the factory machinery stopped through lack of orders, the owners bankrupt; the men on unemployment insurance kept quiet by specially organised sports programmes, dog races and football tournaments, what time finance was readily made available to Germany and other countries to pursue war preparations. Such a policy is disastrous. Had the Gov-

ernment of that day been compelled by popular opinion to provide adequate employment to all, defence preparations would have been certain with a far different result to what we have now seen.

"Any scheme for unemployment insurance should not be a self-contained attempt to provide merely for the bare existence of the worker between one period of employment and another, but should be part of a big plan to give to all as high a standard of living as the productivity of our wonderful country will allow. Of course, I realise that such an aim may necessitate an entire change of our financial policy from the strictly orthodox to something more progressive, but surely the need for such a change is not going to withhold from our fighting men that to which they are justly entitled."

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