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# THE NEW TIMES

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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)

## Party Bosses Declare Against Democracy

### Move to Stifle Electors

"Strong representations are to be made to the Attorney-General (Mr. Bailey) to take action against individuals and organisations sending letters to members of Parliament containing threats if their requests are not immediately satisfied."

With this introduction under the headings, "Threats to Politicians," "Party Protest," the Melbourne "Herald" of August 23 drew attention to the concern being felt by some Members of the Victorian Parliament at the manner in which more and more electors, entirely ignoring the time-honoured practices of discredited party politics, are now tackling their individual members of Parliament DIRECT, whenever they desire their local M.P. to attend to some matter they consider should be fixed up for them.

Mr. Cremean, Acting Leader of the Victorian State Labour Party, said that the Party wished to protest against this sort of thing, and declared that the sending of letters to members of Parliament had become almost a "racket."

In his attempt to counteract the devastating effects that public pressure of this nature is having on the complacency of individual Members of Parliament, Mr. Cremean went so far as to suggest that such tactics were the "attempts of various groups of vested interests to coerce Members of Parliament." The idea that "vested interests," by which we take Mr. Cremean to mean the big monopolies, are adopting tactics such as these to exert pressure on Parliament, is so ridiculous as not to warrant any comment.

Yet so serious has this new move towards self-government become to the party politician's peace of mind, that Mr. Cremean hopefully suggested, "There must be some law which the Attorney-General or the Commonwealth Postal Department can invoke to deal with these people?" If electors continue in this manner there is a good chance of them shifting initiative from party leaders and party politicians, and placing it where it should reside, in the hands of the electors. The old game of party politics, with its pre-arranged voting, and party discipline to keep all the lads in tune, is booked for a bad spill if electors continue to insist on personal responsibility and initiative on the part of their representatives.

But Mr. Cremean, apparently, does not believe in the principle of democratic government, which consists quite simply of electors deciding for themselves what it is they desire, and then demanding in unison that their respective paid representatives in Parliament get on with the job and see that their will is given effect to.

It is the function of politicians—even Acting Party Leaders—to carry out the will of the people as conveyed to them from time to time. It is the will of the people, which must prevail, not the will of Mr. Cremean, or Mr. Curtin, or Mr. Menzies. These men are simply the paid servants of the electors.

Seemingly Mr. Cremean has forgotten this aspect of Democracy, and prefers some other system, which permits politicians to tell us what THEY think we should do, and what THEY think is good for us. The Fascist mind, it would

appear, is not confined solely to Italy and such places.

Members receive letters on all kinds of matters, matters that Mr. Cremean said, are "often trivial." The electors, not the Members of Parliament, are the proper judges of that. It is one of the cardinal rights for which we are fighting today, and on which the entire system of British Democracy is founded, that we should be free to tell our Members of Parliament—THE PAID AND ELECTED SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE—the matters which we consider require attention, in order that they shall represent OUR wishes on these matters in Parliament.

(Continued on page 8.)

### DO FOREIGNERS OWN THE BANK OF ENGLAND?

#### QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the House of Commons on May 6 the Member for Ipswich (Mr. R. Stokes) said that the shareholders of the Bank of England "are reputed to be largely of foreign origin or are foreigners themselves." He asked that the Bank be compelled to publish the facts. Here is the relevant extract from the British "Hansard":

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will introduce legislation to compel the Bank of England to prepare and print every six months, a list of the holders of its share capital, together with a supplementary list showing the beneficial owners thereof, and to make such lists available for the inspection by any member of the public, gratis, at the bank's premises within ordinary business hours?

Sir Kingsley Wood: "No, sir."

Mr. Stokes: "Is the Chancellor of the Exchequer aware that the shareholders of this institution are reputed to be largely of foreign origin or are foreigners themselves? Is there any means by which Members of Parliament can ascertain the names of the shareholders of the Bank of England?"

Sir Kingsley Wood: "I do not think there is any ground for that statement, but if the hon. Gentleman has any information, I shall be glad if he will give me particulars. There are some 16,000 shareholders of this institution, and I doubt very much whether the

Col. J. S. Lazarus, who convened the meeting, said they were there to protest against an attack on the fruit industry by a set of bush-rangers. We boasted of civilisation while the children of Australia were starving for fruit. Notwithstanding the fact that fruit was rotting here, a movement was afoot in Sydney to import fruit from Canada. The people in Australia had it in their power to wipe out gangster methods.

Mr. Arnold Noble, who referred to the scheme as the "fruit destruction scheme," read his address to the Board when it recently sat at Hastings.

Mr. T. Barclay said that in 1939 he had made £115 clear on Gravenstein apples. Next year from a heavier crop he received £69, and this year, from the same orchard, he got only £34.

Mr. R. Clark said he had 157 cases of Jonathans rotting. He submitted 1000 cases and the Board took 300. They must eliminate the curse of boards, which restricted food from going to the people.

Mr. Eric D. Butler considered that the Board was another group of gangsters in the country. Thirty-three boards had been set up since the war. No more boards were required, and it was the duty of Parliament to see that no more were appointed. Mr. Butler gave a long discourse on the affairs of the country in general.

Mr. H. S. Tainton, East Burwood, said that fruit had been conscripted by a body, which was a "confounded ramp" from beginning to end. Growers, taxpayers and the consumers were being fleeced, and would continue to be so if the Board were not eliminated.

Mr. W. H. Everard, M.L.A., said that when he had told Mr. Hogan that he had seen a carpet of Jonathans rotting under the trees, the Minister for Agriculture replied that they were full of codlin moth. Mr. Everard cited a fruit shop proprietor who told him that of three cases he purchased from the Board, two were rotten. Previous to the setting up of the Board, he said that he knew who he was dealing with, and every apple was sound. Mr. Everard said that Mr. Hogan was "Board mad." He told the growers to fight for their legitimate rights, get the Victoria Market back, and use their own method of selling fruit as in years past.

Mr. J. M. Atkinson appealed to growers to keep up the fight even if it took 10, 15, or 20 years. He said that he had been touring around the country and found things in a shocking state. They were not far removed from chaos and he was quite satisfied that Mr. Hogan would put a "board on anything." If they put on a united front and kept their organisation in existence their voice would soon be heard.

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting of citizens, growing and consuming victims of the disastrous Apple and Pear Acquisition outrage, hereby determine that at all future elections, Municipal, State and Federal, and from election to election, no politician or would-be politician, who advocates any form of legislation which unnecessarily interferes with the freedom of the social or economic life of the individual, will be tolerated, no matter what brand of politics he pursues, and that, here and now, we pledge ourselves to an unremitting endeavour to throw out of office every individual who is tainted with any such views."

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hon. Gentleman's statement is true of them."

Mr. Stokes: "Will the right hon. Gentleman answer the last part of my question, whether there is any means by which Members of Parliament can ascertain the names of the shareholders of the Bank of England?"

Sir Kingsley Wood: "I will inquire, and if I have anything to communicate, I will inform the hon. Gentleman."

Mr. Gallacher: "Is it not the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give these particulars to the hon. Member?"

Sir Kingsley Wood: "I have no doubt that the hon. Member for Ipswich (Mr. Stokes) will be able to look after himself."

Mr. Stokes: "Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not clear on this point, may I ask you whether there is any means by which a Member of Parliament can extract the information for which I have asked?"

Mr. Speaker: "I am afraid I cannot answer that question."

## THEY DO EVERYTHING BUT THE WORK!

### AUSTRALIA HAS A SPOT OF FIFTH COLUMN TROUBLE

By JOHN RUTLAND

The term, "Fifth Columnists," applied liberally to politicians, financiers and others by every variety of radical, has become so common as to now seem meaningless.

It can be said quite truthfully, however, that in the shape of certain prominent politicians and the less prominent national and international financiers, the democracies have each their powerful "Fifth Column" core; if by that term we mean persons either guilty or innocent of traitorous designs, but, regardless of those designs, possessed of ways of thought and action which could and actually do act as a severely retarding influence on the much-vaunted, so far non-existent, hundred-percent war effort.

It will be seen that the intentions of these powerful few, whether good or bad, are of only academic importance in comparison with the far-reaching effects of their various but suspiciously similar policies.

The spectacle of a single fanatical nation stampeding a group of apathetic nations, ridiculously superior by sheer weight of numbers, should lead one furiously to think, especially if one belongs to the stampeded group, and having so thought, one is led to the pretty obvious conclusion that although Adolf Hitler may suffer from schizophrenia, paranoia, amnesia and general neurosis, he is no slouch when he comes out of a fit and attends to the realities of modern warfare. In fact, the most important and spectacular aspect of the present war is that it is a battle to the death between the realism of Germany and the abstractionism of "The Rest," and the most important of the many reflections of these two opposite policies lies, in the field of Finance.

Germany fights; and behind her is a productive machine limited in its output by physical factors (raw materials, transport, labour). The British Empire fights back; behind her a financial machine limits the output by the amount of money, which can be cadged and extorted from a docile public, or created as an unrepayable interest-bearing debt at the whim of jubilant financiers. One nation worries its engineers and scientists "How to do this?" the other worries its financiers with the plea, "Can we afford that?"

If the British Empire and, more specifically, Australia, does not leave its engineers and scientists entirely free to deal with the real problems of mechanical warfare, but persists in the present policy of subjecting them to the control of figure-scribblers who have never seen a lathe or a test tube, Germany will continue

to have an enormous advantage. You may call that defeatism—or commonsense; any other attitude stinks of the ostrich with his complacent head in the sand.

There are other figure-scribblers than those of finance—some call them bureaucrats. Government departments, staffed by well-meaning but realistically incompetent time-servers, are being perpetually cursed and damned by the men whose hands and brains are forging through a multitude of strictly concrete problems to give us what war effort we have. Referring to the particular obstruction known as the Directorate of Machine Tools and Gauges, an irate voice on the telephone recently informed me that; "Those — do everything but the work." (I would not endorse that statement—not publicly, I wouldn't!) We cannot fairly blame the individual exhibitors of this form-mania. The policy, not the servants who, after all, are not paid to reason why, is at fault.

Here again we meet the conflict between the realist and the abstractionist. To an engineer, a high-speed drilling machine is a means to the end of drilling more holes more quickly. To the Government department it is a number in an index system. To the financier it is £145/13/4, plus tax. IF the engineer or his organisation has sold goods for £145/13/4 (plus tax!) more than they cost; IF the index system is successfully manipulated by the appropriate number-shuffler, whom we may hope has dined well and consequently doesn't feel particularly eager to assist his importance by being hard to get on with, then the engineer is able to drill his holes.

The war effort has now reached a critical stage. Strangely enough, although a man may be a first-class welder or an efficient fitter and turner, he is not necessarily capable of telling other welders or fitters exactly how to do what,

most efficiently; it takes quite a few years before one can pick up a blue-print, light a cigarette, and start writing notes on a pad, and then go out and interpret the blue-print to technicians so that in the minimum amount of time with the fewest possible man hours, the blue-print materialises into a bomb-sight or the end-piece for a boot lace—or whatever it may be.

Some of these organising technicians are in those exclusive monopolies which are busy war-effortering, and these men have, generally speaking, reached their organising limit; they are doing all that they can handle - - and doing it well. (Next time you read that the X.K.P. Co., backbone of the flounder-spear industry, have put a new type of Buck Rogers ray-gun into production in ten minutes, with only an American comic strip to work from, don't give all the credit to Mr. Waddington Phooey, the managing misdirector.)

Many another of these minor geniuses is struggling along with a couple of unskilled employees, gathering the crumbs which fall from the mighty monopolies; afraid to expand on overdraft because last time he did that the depression hit him behind the ear with a sickening thud, and his

kids went ragged for four or five years, and after this war they say there'll be a depression and a half. Anyway, he can't get the work—every month he rings the Board of Area Management, and they haven't anything for him because he hasn't the necessary equipment. (If he had an annexe he would be given machines on 10 per cent hire, but he was not around when the annexes were handed out.) But all the same—he wants to help.

The number of men there are with his initiative and experience determines the extent of the Australian war effort. Soon he'll give up and get a job in "munitions"; he'll have no worry, not much work and good pay; and Australia will lose another organiser she 'can't spare. Australia needs these men, but she won't finance them; and that is only one of the myriad angles of the conflict between reality and abstractionism, which is going to decide this war.

All things being equal, the stubbornness of the British peoples will gain victory for them; but while British and Australian hands are tied with red tape and financial restrictions, the chances of victory are lessened. As the A.I.F. poster declaims: "THIS IS SERIOUS!"

## POPE LEO AND THE BANKERS

In an article under this title in the "Catholic Times" (London), of May 9, 1941, Father F. H. Drinkwater describes why the doctrine of Pope Leo's social encyclicals has not been more applied to circumstance:

"An epoch-making encyclical does not come down straight out of heaven like the tongues of fire at Pentecost; it is often the final result — or perhaps only the interim result -- of a long process of discussion and ferment in the Church about some particular topic, and this was especially so in the case of 'Rerum Novarum.' For years the Holy See had been urged to give a lead to the faithful in regard to labour troubles and their causes and remedies. For years also the international study-group of notable Catholics, meeting at Fribourg, had worked and consulted and kept the very interested Pope informed; and when the encyclical at last appeared it was in many respects based upon the Fribourg circle's facts and findings.

"In one point, however (but a very crucial one), the encyclical was a disappointment to those who had hoped so much from it. In a sentence near the beginning the Pope states that the mischief has been increased by rapacious usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different guise, but with the like injustice, still practised by covetous and grasping men. That was all — the encyclical did not explain what the 'different guise' was, and anybody could interpret the sentence as he pleased, or ignore it as merely puzzling.

"The Fribourg group had hoped for something much more explicit in the direction of money-reform. They were quite alive—especially those who came from Vienna - - to the process of credit-creation, and of the evils arising from such a power in private hands."

Father Drinkwater then quotes the words of one of them: "If we do not succeed in transforming our actual system of credit, all other means to rescue us from the social peril will fail." They had hoped to see reform of financial abuses urged in the encyclical.

"To say why it was left out," continues Father Drinkwater, "or rather reduced to a vague condemnation of 'usury in a dif-

ferent guise,' would need more research than anybody is likely to give, especially perhaps into the correspondence (if any survives) of Cardinal Mermillod, who was the link between Fribourg and Rome at the time of the encyclical's composition. Somebody or something prevented it - - that is all we can say for certain."

He goes on to point out that somehow the truth about money always has been smothered. Men like Bishop Berkeley, Abraham Lincoln and Gesell (we could add another) became aware of what the money-power was doing, but somehow their ideas have always been pushed out of sight.

"The money-masters took care to control the sources of public authority and information, not to mention the sources of private income, and were able in a thousand ways to silence critics or make them seem mere cranks.

"Even if Pope Leo had spoken plainly, the money-power would have smothered the effect of his words. If the Pope spoke plainly about the money-power tomorrow, his words would fall dead and unheeded by the world. How do I know? Because he **did** speak plainly, ten years ago in 'Quadragesimo Anno,' and nobody has yet taken any notice of that part of it except a few money-reformers, mostly non-Catholics. If you do not believe me, look up the various official explanations of that encyclical given by the Catholic Society which deals with such things in this country, and marvel at such skill in soft-peddalling the indiscretions of the sovereign Pontiff."

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## THE TRUTH ABOUT ALBERTA

Many Australians have apparently never heard of the Canadian province of Alberta. There are others who believe what they have read about it in the daily papers: that "social credit has failed in Alberta." Here are some of the facts:

William Aberhart, the Premier of the Province of Alberta, had been in power for five years when he sought re-election in 1940 — and won it.

Major C. H. Douglas, whose demonstration of what is possible in a modern community in the way of "Life, and Life more abundant" had inspired Aberhart to promise its attainment to the people of Alberta, said of this second victory:—

"After years of careful preparation every trick that is known to the underworld, and some that are not, has been employed, to confuse, intimidate, and bribe the electorate into riding the Province of Social Credit. They have all failed. Rivers of dollars have poured into the towns for the same purpose — and have, it is hoped, permanently added to provincial purchasing power.

"It is, of course, perfectly well understood in Wall Street, Lombard Street, and Moscow, that a world issue was at stake in Alberta—and Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists, and Communists all disappeared to be replaced by 'Independents,' each with a nice little local policy for election purposes—to make it impossible for a Government not controlled by Finance ever to get back to power. Radio, press, pulpit—all were manipulated. The Alberta electorate remained almost completely silent—and then voted the Social Credit Party back to power with a majority, which is probably stronger than ever before." What story does the record have to tell?

What has the Social Credit Government of Alberta done, and what has it not done because the Federal Government of Canada, or the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Supreme Court of Canada or the Privy Council—all bent single-mindedly upon the one policy of preventing the declared will of the electorate from prevailing—stood in the way?

The answer is given in Mr. Hand's pamphlet, "The Case for Alberta," from which the following particulars are taken:

### LEGACY FROM THE PAST

Thirty years of Liberal and United Farmers' Association rule resulted in the following legacy inherited by the Aberhart Government:— Provincial Debt (Nil

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| in 1905).....      | \$161,000,000 |
| Municipal Debt ..  | \$70,000,000  |
| Mortgage Debt .... | \$200,000,000 |
| Private Debt ...   | \$171,000,000 |

Total \$602,000,000

Business failures (in five years), 307.

Registered unemployed, 7406 family heads.  
Inadequate health services.  
Unpaid teachers' salaries, \$250,000.

All this in a land of plenty, with elevators and stores crammed full, mines and forests standing idle, oil in abundance unused, and enough livestock, dairy, poultry and garden produce for all.

This was the Aberhart Government's starting point.

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, in introducing the Bill for the institution of a system of Treasury Branches designed to facilitate trade within the Province—a part of the famous Interim Programme—summed up the position thus:—

"After demonstrating that every action to secure for the people of the Province the economic reforms they desired could be blocked from

the top, and after repeated threats from the banks to withdraw essential services from various points in the Province, the Government, in obedience to a wide demand, prepared plans to give the people facilities for deriving increased benefits themselves through co-operation."

Opposition, chiefly from combines whose headquarters lay outside the Province, has been fomented; but the system has shown what might be done without the actual creation of credit instruments—an activity which is still the monopoly of the great banking "interests." Here are some other results of the measures, which form part of the "Interim Programme":—

In the first year, the provincial debt fell \$900,000; in the second, \$700,000; in the third, \$1,400,000—a total of \$3,000,000, while the debts of other provinces in Canada were increasing. Interest payments were cut by 50 per cent, and \$3,464,957 worth of Savings Certificates were redeemed.

Income Account Revenue rose by \$2,243,594, accounted for by (a) revenue increases without tax increases and (b) tax increases on financial corporations not paid by the public (\$353,843).

Social and other public services increased.

While Saskatchewan, from 1936-9, had \$7,502,000 worth of maturities refunded and the Dominion cancelled \$26,679,996 worth of Treasury Bills, there was discrimination against Alberta in the same period, and the financiers' refusal of assistance resulted in defaults totalling \$11,855,200.

Education was extended and improved, the cost reduced, and teachers' unpaid salaries paid off.

Improvement in health services resulted in a decrease of 12 per cent, in the death rate; Alberta had in 1938 the largest tubercle-free area in the Empire.

The Government passed the first general wage order in Canada, extended the scope and efficiency of previous wage acts, passed a Tradesmen's Qualification Act, enforced the Industrial Standards Act and at the outbreak of war was in the vanguard of progress in regard to Labour Legislation.

New industries have been opened up and payrolls (industrial) rose from \$62,000,000 in 1934 to \$75,000,000 in 1938. Employment increased 20 per cent. Trade increased. Manufactures increased. Construction increased 134 per cent. Minerals increased 56 per cent. In farming, a bull exchange policy and a boar exchange policy banished debt, and a hog policy raised the quality, as measured by the "selects" market, 36.5 per cent. Improvements were effected on farms. Butter and cheese qualities improved. Families beaten by the debt-system were re-established and most became self-supporting in four years.

Roads have been built with up-to-date efficiency, without increasing debt, whereas before 1935 the Edmonton to Calgary road was gravelled at a cost of \$2,358,030. This investment was gone in 10 years, leaving \$1,164,447 of debt as a continuing burden.

Alberta is producing 97 per cent of Canada's oil and 70 per cent, of Canada's gas.

Alberta fire premiums in 1935-38 amounted to \$12,722,831. Only \$4,432,320 was paid out on fire losses.

So Alberta can tell the world what happens to Insurance profits? or won't the Federal Government let it?

Bureaucracy? The Civil Service Staff increased from 2907 to 3324 not much; and the increase was due to Debt Adjustment Board work and the King's Printer doing the people's work effecting a saving on forty to fifty per cent

## WHAT A LIFE!

Federal Union propagandists often point to the U.S.A. as a working example of the scheme they advocate. Some of its "advantages" are indicated by the following letter from an American businessman to one of his creditors:

Gentlemen, —In reply to your request to send a cheque we wish to inform you that the present condition of our bank account makes it almost impossible. Our shattered financial condition is due to Federal Laws, State Laws, County Laws, Corporation Laws, Liquor Laws, Mothers-in-Law, Brothers-in-Law, Sisters-in-Law and Outlaws.

Through these laws, we are compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, gas tax, head tax, school tax, light tax, car tax, water tax, sales tax, liquor tax, carpet tax, income tax, food tax, furniture tax, and excise tax. Even my brain is taxed. We are required to get a business license, car license, truck license, liquor license, not to mention a marriage license and dog license.

We are also required to contribute to every society and organisation which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life—women's relief, the unemployment relief, and the gold diggers' relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institution in the City, including the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the Purple Cross, and the Double Cross.

For my own safety, I am required to carry life insurance, property insurance, liability insurance, burglary insurance, accident insurance, business insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, unemployment insurance, old age insurance, and fire insurance,

My business is so governed that it is no easy matter for me to find out who owns it. I am expected, inspected, suspected, disrespected, rejected, dejected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled, until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to something or other, I am boycotted, talked about, lied about, held up and held down, and robbed until I am almost ruined.

I can tell you honestly that except for the miracle that happened, I would not enclose this cheque. The wolf that comes to many doors nowadays just had pups in my kitchen. I sold them and here is the money. —Yours truly,

## SYDNEY'S HOSPITAL PROBLEM

Poor people could not get beds in Sydney hospitals, but there was always plenty of accommodation for the so-called "better class of patients." Mrs. M. L. Quirk (Labor, Balmain) said this in the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly recently.

"I spent last Friday trying to get a bed for a man dying of consumption, but there was no space for him in any hospital. I telephoned a doctor at the Board of Health, and said 'I suppose it means this man will have to die,' and the doctor replied: 'That's what it amounts to.' Finally I appealed to the Minister and the sick man was sent to Randwick Hospital next day."

—\$100,000 a year—and other causes.

In the Treasury Branch organisation, also, the Province has the germ of an exchange system run in the public interest.

This is a part of what the Alberta Government has done while trying, in face of hidden opposition using the Federal Government and other administrative agencies as its tools, to carry out the will of the people of Alberta.

(To be continued.)

—"Scissors."

Mrs. Quirk said that the Mair Government had grossly neglected hospitals. Drastic changes in the hospital system would have to be made.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Quirk is to be commended for her efforts on behalf of this unfortunate man, but as a representative of the people it is her duty to go further than demanding a bed for an individual case, otherwise she will have merely attended to the effect whilst ignoring the cause. Mrs. Quirk went no further than raising the sectional issue — the "have-nots" versus the "haves." She claims that there is plenty of accommodation for the "better class"; then she proceeds to advocate a change in the hospital system. Our hospitals are bankrupt; what about a change in the financial system, Mrs. Quirk?

## 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.

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## CLARENCE K. STREIT AGAIN

Clarence Kirschmann Streit, former Geneva Correspondent of the Jewish-controlled "New York Times" and author of the notorious Federal Union Book, "Union Now," has brought out another publication, "Union Now With Britain."

In proposing a charter for the union with Britain he says: "The Constitution of the government that we must establish shall have the same fundamental aims as the United States Constitution and support the universal principles of the declaration of independence. The new government shall be a federal union—that is, its machinery for governing the relations between the people of the member Democracies shall be modelled on the United States system of Federal Union in the sense that the Canadian, Australian, South African and Swiss Governments are already modelled on this American Invention." The Union, he continues, **shall have the right to make war and peace for all its members.** It shall have a common defence force, a common free trade market, a common currency, a common postal and communications system, a common citizenship.

We have yet to receive proof that the examples of Federation cited have given any greater happiness to the **individuals** in those countries than would have been possible in the smaller States of which they are composed. Rather is the reverse the case. We find that, even in Australia, Federation has given rise to great abuses by affording a greater centralisation of government, until the sovereignty of the original States has been so mutilated that even the power to tax has been largely usurped by the Federal Government,

Imagine what would happen if we should surrender our sovereignty, particularly over the Army, Navy and Air Force, to this vague International body proposed by Mr. Streit. Imagine one or two representatives in the Union Government trying to represent Australia and we have some idea of the large-scale chaos, which the aftermath of war would bring.

Let us ensure that every Representative in Australia, whether Parliamentary or Local, and every person who in any way holds a position of responsibility is made aware of this dire plot against civilisation.

## US. FARM REFUGEES FOR AUSTRALIA?

Hereunder is the winning contribution to our recent competition for "Federal Union Jokes"—it comes under the tub-heading of "Grim." However, it is a little gem, and, we are sure you will agree, it is not lacking in human interest and appeal.

The article on which it is based is in a recent issue of the "A.B.C. Weekly" (19/7/41), and is titled, "U.S. Farm Refugees for Australia?" You simply must read it.

We have read many vague suggestions why Australia "needs" union with America, but modesty prevents the discussing of real advantages. However, our winning contribution has an appealing reason why the U.S.A. should desire "Federal Union"; it is one which "would give the United States a flesh and blood interest in the Commonwealth," and, what is more, "the United States might be prepared to throw a lot of money into such a scheme."

By now, of course, you are literally itching with anticipation, so here it is:

**Ship out to Australia all the "victims of a chain of circumstances beyond their control" . . . the dispossessed farmers who are now "refugees," haunting the highways of California. They, are all great chaps . . . you can read about them in Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath,"**

**and it is certain they would make a great improvement in the cultural standards and the standard of living in Australia, just as certain, in fact, as they would "provide a big headache for post-war America" if they stayed there. Can't you just picture the advantage, to our population-starved Australia, of an, influx of cheap, illiterate labour? There are thousands and thousands of them . . . and they "might" all have some real "Gawd Almighty Dollars" in their pockets, too!**

Now, isn't that the best you've heard for weeks?

While on this entrancing subject it is interesting to learn that "so much has Big Business penetrated the broad acres of America that it is estimated that first line insurance companies own 29% of the nation's arable land" . . . how nice! And, as "the trend in American farm economy is to keep on displacing independent cultivators" you can see why "few Australians will miss the political significance of American farm families making their homes in this country" . . . you're telling me! —R. Leeson.

## THE MASQUE OF PLENTY

By FOOTLE

"We have seen, we have written—behold it,

The proof of our manifold toil!"

In their hosts they assembled and told it—

The tale of the Sons of the Soil.

"We have said of the Sickness—Where is it?"

And of Death—It is far from our ken—

We have paid a particular visit To the affluent children of men.

"We have trodden the mart and the well-curb:

We have stooped to the bield and the byre:

And the King may the forces of Hell curb,

For the People have all they desire!"

—"Departmental Ditty," by Kipling.

In other words, the annual shows are here again. You have to hand it to these poetical blokes when it comes to the Multum in Parvo stuff. It gives you an idea where they might get to if they gave their minds to topics of general interest all the time. That quotation seems to my mind to sum up all the shows that ever were.

Of course, a fellow has to go to these bally shows; it would be inhuman not to. As far as I can see, if you eliminate the show from the calendar of the man on the land, life for him would simply be a monotonous saga of the trespass of the cows next door and the failure of a normal season ever to materialise.

So in due course I find myself staring dully at ladies' hacks, bullock riders and camp drafts, marveling dimly at mammoth udders, or trying dimly to comprehend the manner of man who puts his soul into the production of the giant pumpkin.

Being a somewhat affable cove I bandy a word or two with a fellow sufferer here and there, though not because I expect to learn anything. I mean to say, if a bloke like Omar Khayyam could not get any sense to speak of out of doctor and saint, what could I expect to get out of a collection of johnnies who have less time for saints than they have for doctors. You see what I mean.

I have tried on occasion to find out what is behind all this drive for bigger and better gadgets, and to discover if possible why every step taken in the name of efficiency and economy is a step further into the abomination of desolation. But always when it would seem that I am about to discover why riches make the masses poor, my companion mutters into agitated whiskers and beats it.

I had a bit of a chinwag last show time with a baron of the back blocks, and it finished in the same unsatisfactory manner.

"See that cow over there?" indicating a beast with such indecently developed maternal fountains that, allowing for scale, she looked like a greyhound trying to step over a soccer ball.

Yes, I could see the cow.

"If you want to see what a real cow can do, just you wait and see her milked. Y'know, mister, if Australia 'ad them sort, an' nothing but them sort, we'd 'ave all the milk we're gettin' now from about a third of 'em."

I stared. "You don't mean that, surely. I mean to say, all the

cows we have now give more than we get from a third of them. Greater includes the less and all that, doncherknow."

"What you talkin' about?"

"The whole being greater than the part."

"Well, I'm taking about cows bein' real cows. I'm telling yer none o' them is worth three o' what we've got."

"Oh, I beg your pardon. Silly of me.' But are you sure it would work? What I mean is, you'd have a lot of farmers out of employment."

"You don't understand production, mister. The idea is to beat the other feller, isn't it?"

"I suppose so. But isn't it a fact that you'd have the same amount of milk and a lot of Farmers with no income?"

He stared in a worried sort of way. Then he spoke slowly. "I had a neighbour like you, onst. Know what he did? He gave the cows their own milk to drink, an' he said that if everybody did the same it'd cost so much to produce a pint o' milk we'd all make a fortune."

"It's all very puzzling." I conceded. "Now, tell me. You know more about business than I do. Here's something I've always wanted to know. How do sausages get themselves sold? No, don't go! I'm not so good at explaining. What I mean is, you shove a heap of unspeakable scraps through a machine and they come out sausages, and of course the sausages are worth more than the scraps so we can say the machine has made a profit. Regarding all industry as a sort of gigantic sausage machine, if you get me, where does the money come from that pays the profit?"

He edged away. "You try and find someone with sausages on the brain, feller. No use comin' to me. I got something to think about, I 'ave."

Well, that's how it always finishes, and I was getting a very poor opinion of myself until I came upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling's little ditty. He knew all right. I think the Governor who opened the show knew about the poem too, for what he said boiled down to this:

"How beautiful upon the mountains - - in peace reclining

Thus to be assured that our people are unanimously dining,

And though there are places not so blessed as others in natural advantages, which, after all, was only to be expected,

Proud and glad we are to congratulate you upon the work you have thus ably affected.

How be-ewtiful upon the mountains, etc."

It was so realistic and all that sort of thing that I almost expected the crowd to chant in reply:

"God bless the Squire and all his relations

Who teach us poor people we eat our proper rations.

We eat our PROPER rations in spite of inudations,

Malarial exhalations and casual starvations

We have, we have, they say we have we HAVE our proper rations."

But, of course, they were too busy looking at the largest pumpkin the bearded lady and the strip-tease act. Besides, come to think of it, it would be a bit disconcerting, doncherthink, if

(Continued on page 5.)

## BANKING RACKET IN U.S.A.

In the following article, reprinted from "Money," New York, Willis A. Overholser gives interesting facts and figures about the money system in America, and shows the extent of the counterfeiting activities of the private banks in that country. In reading the article, it should be borne in mind that a "billion," in U.S.A., signifies a thousand millions, not a million millions.

Considering our present supply of money we must turn to statements issued by the United States treasury department and figures furnished by the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. The treasury department issues statements showing the total assets and liabilities, including total deposits, of all of the private banks in the country, as at the end of June and of December of each year. We will take the Dec. 31, 1940, figures and as a means of simplifying the matter somewhat we will cite only the larger figures, without showing the odd amounts of the minor fractions.

The circulation statement of December 31, 1940, shows that on that date there was a total of 8 and 7/10 billions of dollars of U.S. coin and currency in circulation. The principal items comprising this total were as follows: One and 6/10 billions of silver certificates; 600 millions of silver coins and minor coins, such as pennies, nickels, etc.; 289 millions of U.S. notes (commonly called greenbacks); and the balance of more than 6 billions in Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes. Everyone should examine and read carefully the paper bills passing through his or her hands in order to distinguish between the different forms of paper money and in order to acquire an understanding in regard to them. The silver certificates have been issued for silver bullion held in the treasury as a reserve for the certificates. One hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars of gold bullion is held in the treasury as a reserve for the United States notes. The Federal Reserve notes and bank notes have got into circulation only through the banking system in the making of loans or in the purchase of Government bonds and are, therefore, based on debt, and are a form of debt money.

The above-mentioned statement showing 8 and 7/10 billions of dollars in currency is not strictly accurate, since a great deal of that money has been lost or destroyed or is in foreign countries, and is not in actual circulation in the United States. However, it shows the total that has been issued which is outside the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve banks.

The circulation statement for December 31, 1940, also shows that gold in the amount of slightly less than 22 billions of dollars was then held in the U.S. Treasury. Against 19 and 8/10 billions of dollars of this, gold

certificates had been issued which were held by or for the Federal Reserve banks and agents.

### TOTAL BANK DEPOSITS

Now let us look at the statement showing the total of all bank deposits in all of the private banks of the country. This statement shows that on December 31, 1940, the total of all of these bank deposits was 76 and 4/10 billions of dollars. On that date all of the private banks in the country had in their vaults in United States coin and currency only 1 and 4/10 billions of dollars, and they had on deposit in the Federal Reserve banks as reserves only a little over 14 billions of dollars. Of this sum a little over 6 and 6/10 billions of dollars was in excess of reserve requirements (commonly referred to as "excess reserves.")

Contrary to the impression, which most people have had in the past, bank deposits in the private banks of the country have not been created solely or even pri-

marily by the deposit of United States coin and currency in the banks, nor by the deposit of gold or silver, although more deposits have been created recently through the deposit of gold than ever before (the gold creating such deposits has, in turn, been deposited by the private banks with the Federal Reserve banks as reserves and by the latter banks exchanged for gold certificates at the U.S. Treasury Department).

### DEBT MONEY.

The big difference between the total 76 and 4/10 billions of dollars of bank deposits and the 1 and 4/10 billions of dollars of cash held by the private banks, plus their reserves in the Federal Reserve system, was created through the making of loans by the private banks. Thus, approximately 61 billions of dollars of bank deposits were created through the extension of bank credit by the private banks to the public and the Government and its various subdivisions.

Furthermore, the public, along with the Government and its subdivisions, must continually remain in debt to the banks and pay continual interest on a large proportion of this amount in order that these deposits may remain in existence under our present law and practices. The debt supporting these deposits does not amount to the full 61 billions, however, because

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of there being some duplication as a result of inter-bank balances — that is, deposits held by some banks in other banks, but they do have to remain in debt for the major portion of same.



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

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they started quoting from the wrong place; if, for instance, they intoned:

"Our speech is of mortgaged bedding,

On our kine we borrow yet;  
Our hearts their illusions are shedding,

Oppressed by foreknowledge of debt.

"We eat and have indigestion,  
We toil and we may not stop;  
Our life is a long-drawn question,  
Between a crop and a crop."

No band could play after that. It would be too busy getting the moisture out of its instruments.

## ALIEN INFLUENCE IN ENGLAND

Douglas Reed's latest book, "A Prophet at Home," has caused quite a stir. Certain papers, particularly in Sydney, have been reprinting certain chapters from this book. However, we note that all these papers studiously ignored Reed's chapters on the Jewish Question and kindred matters, which should be read by all loyal Britishers. With this end in view, we reprinted an extract on August 8. Here is another:

Even the speech of the people has been affected by this mighty and anonymously wielded power. As I write, my reluctant ear has been listening to a competition, before the microphone, of young aspirants to parts in a radio play. Three young British girls, British-women, oh, hang it, three young English girls with pleasant well-modulated English voices, were required to deliver a test-piece, of which this is the last lunatic fragment: "C'mon big boy, giv'm the voiks; I c'n takeut."

Shades of Shakespeare!

I was not surprised, when the war came, and a London picture newspaper held a referendum among its women readers to choose "Britain's Perfect Soldier" (who at that time was saving Hollywood from Hitler in the air over the English coasts), that this ideal composite warrior, voted for by the womanhood of England, and duly put together by the paper's picture-mounting experts, had the hair, eyes, nose, moustache and mouth of five Hollywood film stars of mixed cosmopolitan origins. True, his physique was allowed to be that of a "typical British Soldier," grave injury thus being done to Johnny Weissmuller. The result meant, really, I suppose, that the ideal British fighting man may look British from the ankles down.

Inevitably, when the war came, "the things we were fighting for" were "plugged" into the minds of the British masses by Charlie Chaplin, on behalf of Hollywood, that paradise of equal-opportunity-

for-all, and home of tolerance and democracy; and just as inevitably, when the war is over, will the story of Britain's ordeal and triumph be made into pictures there by men neither British nor American in their origins and feelings, and from Wigan to Walthamstow the lads and lasses will go, open mouthed and starry eyed, to see themselves as others wish them to see themselves.

Another of London's entertainments that I learned to know, during those 1939 nights, was all-in wrestling. That all-in wrestling! I grieve to say that, to my belief, it would be disallowed—by the public, not by the authorities—in many of the foreign cities I know. I watched it in the company of a man who knew this sport thoroughly, because he was in it, and he came, and I came, away dumbfounded by the exhibition—not by the exhibition in the ring, because for a little money you could apparently find a human being willing to have himself publicly inoculated with lepra germs, but by the exhibition which the public gave.

These wrestlers, as I came to know them, were in their private lives and among each other more or less harmless, average people, who wished none ill. A few were smart tricksters, but most were employees, whose misfortunes or deformities were capitalised by the promoters. They were chosen, mostly, for great strength and ugliness. The more brutal and animal-like they looked the better.

There was one they called Methuselah. He had an enormous head about twice the normal size, and I supposed him to suffer from the disease from which, as I seem to remember, the painter Gauguin died - lion-head. This doubled his already remarkable ugliness. He was a gentle creature. Another, not much less hideous, they called the Liberian Champion; he was a mechanic from Blackpool. The Champion of the Crimea was a thug from the slums of Port Said. And so on.

Mixed with them, so that the public should get value for money, were some good-looking ones, whose victory, after seemingly imminent defeat, was always prearranged. Every possible device was used to make the ugly men uglier - cropped heads, long, beards, and the like. They were taught to roar like stricken bulls and squeal like stuck elephants, to shimmy-shake their skin, to grimace as if in mortal agony, to bare their teeth, bite, butt and generally to behave as much like rabid gorillas as they could—but not to hurt each other.

I watched one of these prearranged contests between one of the good-looking young wrestlers, who was due to win, and one of the most villainous, the loser-elect, and asked myself, by what means had public taste and credulity been brought to this low level in England—this country of Bob Fitzsimmons and John Jeffries.

The match went according to plan. It was a hard struggle, but gradually the good-looking man, as the spectators wished, proved himself to be the better. The brute-man roared, snorted, belled; bit, grimaced, kicked, bear-hugged, gouged, but all to no avail—each time Adonis just outwitted him. The spectators purred; this was the stuff to give them. But the organisers, being of the same fry which had brought this public up on amazing, sensational, mystery disclosure revelations, heart throbs and thrills, knew that it ought to see something more than a straight victory; it must have its awful mo-

ment just before the happy end, before the fade out, before the kiss-and-be-happy-ever-after.

Suddenly the gorilla butted Adonis in the stomach. Adonis gasped, his face writhing horribly with simulated pain, fell on his back, gasped, contorted himself, groaned in anguish. Around the ring, pretty girls, their lips parted in suspense, clutched their bosoms in the neighbourhood of their hearts, assuming their anatomy is still what it was; I don't guarantee anything today. Beside them, young Englishmen blanched and waited, hoping against hope, for good to triumph over evil.

They need not have worried; the organisers had thought of everything.

Gorilla, supposedly intent on finishing his man, launched himself in a flying leap that was to land him with both feet on Adonis' stomach. But just before he got there Adonis, the white hope, rallied his last ounce of strength, shot up his legs like pistons, took gorilla in the stomach with his two feet, and sent him flying over the ropes into the second row of seats.

A pandemonium of cheering broke out around me. The white man had won; all was well. St. George had vanquished the dragon, democracy had conquered dictatorships; the gospel, according to Hollywood, had been vindicated. Adonis was carried shoulder high from the ring. Gorilla was carried away by attendants. Adonis, in the midst of his triumphs, looked anxious and distraught. He needed to, because he had mistimed and overloaded his kick, which by the prearrangement was only to have thrown gorilla from the ring. Gorilla now had concussion, and recriminations were brewing behind the scenes.

I was carried out into the dark street amid a throng of happy, laughing, chattering, girls, clinging to the arms of contented, smiling men. "Wossid id awfud? I thought he woz dud for, did-dlew." By Buddha, thought I, these people certainly do all they can to justify the racketeers, political and private, in treating them as morons.

## A CANADIAN VIEW OF MR. MENZIES' HEROICS

A writer in "Today and Tomorrow," Canada, has a very pertinent criticism to make of Mr. Menzies' heroic exhortation to reduce the people of the Empire to sackcloth and ashes and flagellation of the flesh in order to win the war. He writes:

OTTAWA. —R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, recently stopped over in Canada on his way home from England, where he had gone on a personally conducted tour. While in our fair capital he delivered a speech to the House of Commons.

It was not a speech designed to whip our enthusiasm to new heights . . . or raise our morale to boot. It held no shining hope of better days. In fact it was the exact opposite. He saw pretty sombre times coming after the war.

Mr. Ilesley must have beamed as he listened.

"What does it matter," roared Australia's virile leader, "if we come out into the world bankrupt?"

The question had rhetorical possibilities. It should be repeated. It was.

"What does it matter," repeated the Prime Minister, "if we must all share in honourable poverty?"

Here was Australian oratory in flood. The flood paused briefly. Then while Mr. King and his Ministers strained in listened silence, Mr. Menzies answered his own question.

"These things do not matter," he said simply.

Mr. Menzies is probably a great man in his own country. But he was not telling the truth in Ottawa. Poverty and bankruptcy do matter. They are the seeds of Nazism. Because of them na-

tions are driven to the madness of war.

Poverty causes most of the world's misery. Then how can any thinking individual claim it does not matter? And how can anyone, whether he thinks or not, claim it is necessary?

The basis of real poverty is a scarcity of natural resources. People living in wasteland must always be poor. But that does not apply to Canada, where we have so much real wealth.

Mr. Menzies was thinking of artificial scarcity where we do without because we have over-production . . . and starve because we have too much wheat. By the Grace of God this, too, will pass. Sooner or later we shall elect a Government who will realise the utter nonsense of such poverty; and having established a financial system, which enables the people to consume all the bountiful goods as fast as they can be replaced, they will have ended forever the cause of war.

Mr. Menzies' vision of a bankrupt world does not apply to the owners of the war debts. These plump gentlemen will ride on the backs of the poverty-stricken people for generations.

For, having paid for the war in blood, sweat and tears, we must continue to pay for it in money . . . if Australia's pride is right.

But make no mistake about it. He isn't.

## THOSE AMATEUR STRATEGISTS

Only 17 months ago Daladier announced that a Franco-British army of 50,000 men stood ready to proceed to Finland to fight alongside the Finns against the Russian invaders. Within four months France was a fallen State and Daladier a prisoner of the Government that signed the capitulation, and Oran had witnessed the first of several Anglo-French encounters, which were to culminate in the campaign of Syria. Now Finland is fighting Russia again as an ally of Germany, and is virtually in a state of war with Britain, which has a military alliance with the Moscow Government; and an Anglo-Russian attack on the Finns may be undertaken. Indeed, if it doesn't come off, amateur strategists will be bitterly disappointed.

Of course a descent on Finland is not the only adventure, which amateur strategists are urging. They demand "action" in any quarter where they think British and Dominion troops can be employed, and American writers seem to be as eager for such exploits as the geniuses of the Sunday preps. One section of the tribe would prefer an invasion of Sicily or Italy, though nothing would be more likely to revive the drooping spirits of the Italians and give a patriotic character to a war, which millions of them seem to have disliked from the beginning. But most of the zealots, though ready for any side-

show, would rather have a campaign in some other part of Europe, it doesn't matter where — France, Holland, Belgium and Norway have been suggested, as well as Finland — or in some part of Asia - - Iran perhaps - - "to help Russia."

In the present state of the war, any such military gamble might, and probably would, lead to another and worse Narvik, Greece or Crete, if not to another Dunkirk. In any case, it would mean another dangerous diversion of ships and seamen from the vital routes which their numbers are barely sufficient to maintain, and another costly sacrifice of both. But if these considerations ever occur to the amateur strategists, they dismiss them with a lordly wave of the hand.

One of those worthies, the ineffable Baume, has had the face to proclaim from London that "two years here as a war correspondent (!) have taught me that the British Army controllers and politicians are too invasion-conscious." The engagements at which this "war correspondent" was present he doesn't mention, but he condemns "the British Cabinet" on the score of its "orthodox views about the invasion of Europe," and its contention that "Britain is the Empire's, heart and more important than any huge military operation on the Continent," saying, with characteristic modesty, "I disagree, as do millions here."

—Sydney "Bulletin," Aug. 13.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "Freedom of the Seas"

Sir, —In my article last week on the joint statement consisting of eight points issued by Churchill and Roosevelt, I mentioned the similarity to Woodrow Wilson's famous fourteen points, and the sinister feature of such a similarity. The Churchill-Roosevelt plan demands the "Freedom of the Seas." This was also embodied in Wilson's plan. The following extract from the chapter, "The Sabotage of the Victory," in Mrs. Webster's book, "The Surrender of an Empire," deals with Wilson's plan, and may prove of interest to readers:

"The second of these demanded the absolute 'Freedom of the Seas,' and the fourteenth 'The Creation of the League of Nations.' The former had found an advocate during the early days of the war in Sir Edward Grey, and, as the 'Morning Post' rightly pointed out at that time, the very phrase itself, 'The Freedom of the Seas,' was 'coined in Germany for the sole purpose of passing that base currency in America. It means that Great Britain shall abandon the right to capture enemy property at sea—that and nothing else.' So that the power of Britain, already hampered until 1916 by the restrictions embodied in the Declaration of London, was to be further curtailed on her own initiative at the most critical moment of her existence.

"This blow at the heart of Britain was dealt by President Wilson, whose Fourteen Points were read aloud to a meeting of Allied statesmen at the Quai d'Orsay on October 29, 1918. To the pretexts of Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson replied in an ultimatum delivered by Colonel House: 'I feel it my duty to authorise you to say that I cannot consent to take part in negotiations of a peace which does not include the Freedom of the Seas, because we are pledged to fight not only Prussian militarism, but militarism everywhere.'

"So at the very moment of victory the Allies, who had borne the heat of the combat, were to submit to dictation by the representative of a Power that only at the eleventh hour had entered the lists; the soldiers of England, France and Belgium, who for four years had endured the horrors of the trenches, and whose companions had perished by thousands in the fight, were to be told that it was they, not only the Prussian hordes, who presented a menace to civilisation; that it was the warrior spirit, not

the spirit of aggression, that must be destroyed."

The Roosevelt-Churchill plan appears to contain the thin edge of the wedge for the destruction of the British navy. Can anyone say that the British navy has opposed the "Freedom of the Seas," in peacetime? The very nature of the British Commonwealth of Nations demands adequate naval strength, while the maintenance of powerful totalitarian countries by International Finance continues.

If the "Freedom of the Seas" clause is not directed against Britain's naval strength, then what other navy is it directed against? Perhaps the Swiss navy! —Yours, etc., ERIC D. BUTLER, Melbourne.

### Gliding Clubs and the War Effort

Dear Sir, —Please allow me space in your valuable paper to point out to your readers a great injustice suffered by the gliding clubs throughout Australia at the hands of Minister-for-Air McEwen.

For some years before the outbreak of war the gliding clubs throughout the Commonwealth were receiving subsidies from the Federal Government; amounts depending on the types and number of gliders in use by them. This agreement between the Government and clubs was due for renewal in December 1939, and was promptly discontinued; the reason given being, among others, a shortage of money. This meant that the clubs, which had been producing potential pilots for our Air Force, were put in a rather awkward position financially, as it was found impossible to carry on activities and keep the machines airworthy on the members' fees alone. I would like to point out here that a large percentage of members in these clubs are young men who are unable to pay for the higher rates of power planes, but who are training themselves in a type of flying which would make them a better class of pilot than if they were trained only on power planes. Aviation experts the world over agrees with this. Hence, unless the members' fees of each of these clubs were increased, which under the circumstances is impracticable, these clubs would have to go into recess, thus losing valuable men to our Air Force who would be practically fully trained—only needing a conversion course in power planes of an hour or so in-

stead of the usual seven or eight hours' needed in the case of a raw recruit.

I wrote to the Minister for Air pointing out these circumstances to him and the reply received by me was that he had been in touch with "high Air Force officials" on the matter, and they had told him that gliding was not considered an asset in teaching a pupil to fly, and in any case the Government "did not need to waste money" in encouraging young men to join the Air Force as they were enlisting in larger numbers than could be dealt with.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to point out that at no time have the "high Air Force officials" or any other members of the Air Force officially inspected any gliding facilities in the Commonwealth; nor have they, to my knowledge, at any time had any discussions with anyone connected with gliding on the question as to whether gliding is an asset or not, yet they have the cheek to contradict aviation experts the world over on the subject. I have only to point out that practically all the German air force has been trained with the use of gliders.

Mr. McEwen also stated that it was a waste of money, as the Government did not need to spend money to encourage men to enlist. Yet in practically every shop and hotel, etc., there are posters telling us that the Air Force needs men urgently, as well as the regular pleas, which are broadcast, and not to mention the expense incurred equipping the several trains used for recruiting. As I also pointed out to the Minister, there have been seven enlistments in the Air Force from our small club, as well as two who are awaiting a call, and this is the general rule which is happening in all the gliding clubs.

Mr. Editor, can you tell me how this state of things can exist in an "all in" war effort, as is supposed to be already pursued by our Government? In my opinion, Mr. Editor, the Government cannot say that the effort being put forward is "all in" until every facility in Australia, such as the gliding clubs, is being used in such a way as will bring maximum results. Wishing you and your paper every success in its fight for true freedom. —Yours, etc., PAT. F. MOPROW, Vice-President, Wangaratta Gliding Club.

### Transport Regulations and Petrol Rationing

Sir, —The following extracts from a letter received from a N.S.W. correspondent should prove of interest to your readers. I suggest that every reader in a position to do so should make it a practice to forward information of this kind to the "New Times." Yours, etc., Eric D. Butler, Melbourne.

I am engaged in the timber industry, and therefore have first-hand knowledge of the effect on it of recent transport regulations.

It will not be difficult for you to understand that it is most desirable for logs to be delivered to a sawmill in their full length so that they may be cut to the best advantage. Recent regulations impose a limit of 40ft. measurement from the front of the vehicle to the rear of the log. As the measurement from the front of the vehicle to the front of the log is usually about 15ft., the log must be no longer than 25ft. Many urgent defence orders require the delivery of poles, piles, etc., up to 80ft. in length. Are these absurd regulations imposed deliberately to sabotage our defence?

Permits may be obtained for the carriage of timber, exceeding the dimensions prescribed by the regulations, but no provision is made for the return of the vehicle

(Continued on page 8.)

### United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

Lunch Hour Speakers. —On Friday, September 5, Rev. E. H. Woollacott will speak on the manifesto signed by a number of representative clergymen in Adelaide on the New International Order, and published on August 18 by the "Advertiser." On September 12, Mr. Quirke, M.L.A., will speak on Parliamentary topics.

Bridge and Checkers' Evening. —In future these meetings will be held monthly instead of fortnightly; consequently, there will be no meeting on August 30 as announced last week. Keep in mind Saturday, September 13, as the next event.

Victory Without Debt Demand Forms. —These are going out, and coming back signed, in a steady stream. From "information received," canvassers for signatures do not have to canvass; people are asking for the forms and where they can be obtained, and not only sign themselves, but take a bundle for their friends. Unknown enquirers are calling for them, incidentally revealing their attitude and that of the intelligent public to the money question. A large part of the credit for this public enlightenment is due to the educational work put in during the last few years by our army of independent—and often unknown—workers. Another large slice of credit goes to the many excellent booklets, which our writers have provided for their use. "Don't argue," they say; "read this." And so the good work goes on.

—MARY H. GRAY, Hon. Sec.

## 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.

Price: 1/- per dozen; 6/6 per 100; 30/- per 500.

Address all communications to: United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

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NEWSAGENTS

## WAGGA SCHOOL SCANDAL

According to a recent Sydney press report, children at one school in Wagga (N.S.W.) "have to climb into the school-room on a ladder because white-ants have eaten away the front steps."

The statement was made in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly by Mr. E. H. Graham, Member for Wagga, who urged the Government to immediately expand and improve education facilities in country centres. He said that pupils at another Wagga district school had to study in open shelter sheds without protection against rain or cold, because there was insufficient room in the school building.

It is something at least to see publicity being given to such tragic circumstances, and it is to be hoped that public opinion asserts itself in a consistent demand until the position is rectified. In the meantime, Mr. Graham's duty to the parents is to find out WHY school accommodation is limited to the extent that

the kiddies are housed as crudely as cattle, in one of Australia's richest country districts. On the other hand, the duty of the parents is to demand an answer to that question from their elected representative. If he doesn't know, he must find out; and if he fails to do this, then he must be forced to get out. Possibly Mr. Graham already knows that only "lack of funds" is responsible; in which case, he must decide whether he will face up to those who control finance, or whether he will incur the rising anger of the parents and electors by evading his responsibilities to those who put him there and pay him for staying. In any case, IT IS UP TO THE ELECTORS.

—"Scissors."

LETT (Continued from page 7.)

when empty. Many prosecutions have resulted.

How can a vehicle up to 90ft. in length when loaded be magically reduced to 40ft. when returning unladen? A member of the N.S.W. Traffic Police (Gestapo) arrived in Wauchope to show us how this could be done. He said the trailer pole could be fitted with a hinge and, when unladen, could be folded up, much the same as a carpenter's rule. The loaded vehicle must, at times, traverse very rough bush country, and I have witnessed a round pole of 6in. diameter snap like a carrot under the strain. What would happen if it were fitted with a hinge? Another "bright" idea was to construct the pole of a number of cylinders like a telescope, permitting its length to be extended and reduced at will. This is so absurd as to require no comment. Further trouble has been caused by the regulations regarding brakes on trailers. I have known sawmills cutting urgent defence orders to be thrown out of operation for weeks owing to this regulation. You will appreciate the difficulty of fitting brakes to trailers whose distance from the cab varies considerably from day to day.

For countless years timber has been hauled in this district on brakeless trailers, and, so far as I know, no accidents have resulted. Then, suddenly, overnight, it becomes a menace to the public safety. Work must be discontinued, no matter how urgent, until brakes are fitted.

## THE WESTERN FRONT

(Report from The Electoral Campaign, 81 Barrack Street, Perth.)

Financial Appeal: All supporters are requested to make a further effort to raise funds for the campaign. So far as the appeal has gone, the people who have given have done so generously, but there are many who have not yet made some small contribution. One contributor to our appeal has promised to double his donation if the hundred pound mark is reached in a month's time. What about it, campaigners? Previously acknowledged, £33/10/3; Merriden Zone Council, W.W.G.U., £2; Mr. Ingham, Bruce Rock, £1/1/-; Mr. N. Beeck, Katanning, 2/-. Total, £36/13/3.

Recent Meetings: Mr. V. J. Dury addressed the "Seekers Club" on Friday, August 15. Subject: "The Two Philosophies and the Present

I have not access to the statistics, but I have never observed a predominance of accidents caused by long loads. Seldom a day passes, however, without I witness a car, victim of a recent accident, being hauled along the highway. Why not introduce regulations compelling motorcars to be fitted with long trailers to safeguard the public by reducing the number of accidents?

A determined attempt is being made to centralise control of the timber industry by means of petrol rationing. Ration tickets shall be issued to master carriers by the saw millers for whom they haul. This is a serious attack on the freedom of master carriers.

Saw millers shall receive their tickets from the Associated Country Saw millers, who shall be in direct touch with the Liquid Fuel Control Board. It appears that any saw miller who has enjoyed a certain amount of freedom shall be forced into the association. Unless he does their bidding his supply of petrol shall be reduced.

The association assures the sawmillers that they will suffer no reduction in ration tickets if they enter the scheme. If they do not they shall suffer a 40 per cent. reduction. At the same time, the association guarantees the Liquid Fuel Control Board that it shall effect a 50 per cent. reduction in total petrol consumption. What saw miller would purchase twice as much petrol as he needed at present rates?—Yours faithfully, J. T. Sutherland, Wauchope, N.S.W.

Conflict." Attendance was marred through a wet night, but much good will result from the meeting. Copies of the "New Times" were distributed. Mr. Dury also addressed the "Radiant Health Club." Howardstreet, on August 19, on the same subject

**Oppose Federal Union:** Have you written your letter to your M.P.? Have you also written to the Broadcasting Commission demanding that speakers be heard representing the case against Federal Union? Do it now!

**Have You Read:** "Victory Without Debt," 1/-; "The Enemy Within the Empire," 6d; "Tax Slavery," 1/-; "Banks and Facts," 6d; "Why Colleges Breed Communists," by A. N. Field, 2/6; "Tax Bonds or Bondage," 1/3. Books that you cannot afford to be without. Write for a selection and do some propaganda work for a Sane Social Order.

**Miniature Competition:** This com-

## Party Bosses Declare Against Democracy

(Continued from Page 1.)

As for the "threats" complained of, it is simply a case of exasperated joint-EMPLOYERS telling an EMPLOYEE, who has failed to get RESULTS desired by these joint-EMPLOYERS, that a better performance must quickly become evident, otherwise they will move for his dismissal at the first opportunity.

The following press item shows that the Victorian Premier "All-for-Albert" Dunstan and the Member for Footscray (Mr. Mullens), are among those who expect their employers to put up with whatever these party-hacks think is good enough, without getting exasperated:

### "DESPICABLE INTIMIDATION."

Sending of threatening letters to Members of Parliament was described by the Premier yesterday as "a despicable form of intimidation." "It has become too common," he said. "Representations to members should be made in a proper and courteous manner without resort to threats, which are little short of blackmail." On behalf of Mr. Mullens, M.U.A. for Footscray, the Labour Party is bringing before the Attorney-General a "letter campaign," backed by threats, directed against him. Mr. Creamean, Deputy Labour Leader, said yesterday that about 700 letters relating to alleged restriction of a local bus service had been sent to Mr. Mullens. They threatened that unless he moved promptly in the matter he would be replaced by a man who would.

—"Argus," Aug. 26.

Every Victorian reader of the "New Times" should immediately write to his representative in the State Parliament, asking him to oppose the threatened move towards dictatorship. Friends and acquaintances should be urged to do likewise. We should not need to stress the urgency of this matter.

petition will close on September 15. Groups are asked to co-operate in selling tickets in the guessing competition. The prizes are unique and something to be prized. Guesses are 1/-. Send for a book of numbers and help the funds of the campaign. Pinglelly holds the record for the number of tickets sold in any area. Perth comes next. Country competitors have as good a chance of guessing the number as the town-folk.

## N.S.W. Electoral Campaign

In the war, which is taking place to determine whether the Individual or the Institution shall reign supreme, campaigners should do their utmost to foster and encourage every possible attempt at Individual Initiative. Every person who is capable of displaying individual initiative, and there are many, is a potential campaigner because he must, sooner or later, encounter the dead hand of Bureaucracy in the form of Boards and Departments which do everything possible to restrict and frustrate initiative of any kind. Campaigners should therefore seek out every such individual and assist him in his fight against domination. Action against bureaucracy is one of our most important weapons in the fight against the Hidden Enemy.

The following publications should be in the hands of every Parliamentarian or local Municipal or Shire Representative or head of a business throughout Australia: "Tax Bonds or Bondage," price 1/3; "Behind Freemasonry," price 9d; "Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy," price 1/-; "The Purpose of Politics," price 3d. All the above are obtainable from the Campaign Centre, 296 Pitt-street, Sydney; postage 1d extra. Also, advance orders are still being accepted for Major Douglas's new book, "Signposts to Bondage," price 3/6; postage 2d extra. This will be obtainable only from the above address, or from authorised agents throughout Australia. Early application for copies is advised, as the orders so far will almost exhaust the first shipment.

**Thursday Night Meetings at the Campaign Centre.—September 4:** Mr. A. J. O'Callaghan, of Melbourne, has been invited to speak at this meeting, and all campaigners in Sydney are requested to take the opportunity of meeting him on his occasion. September 11: The welcome home to Mr. Arthur Chresby has been deferred until this night. Mr. Chresby will make a report of his North Coast and Queensland tour.

**The marriage of Mrs. Iris Bonner Smith, of Melbourne, and Mr. H. Mannlein, of Darwin, will be celebrated at Darwin in October. Mrs. Bonner Smith, who is well known to many of our readers in the North, will be passing through Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville and Cairns early in October.**

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