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# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 37. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 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)

## SHOULD WE AID RUSSIA?

### M.H.R.'s Blunt Realism

On September 4 the daily press reported allegations that Britain's Minister of Aircraft Production (Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon) had expressed the opinion that the German and Russian armies would exterminate each other, and that, while this was taking place, the British Commonwealth would so develop its air and other armed forces that Britain would have the dominating power in Europe.

The Melbourne "Herald" said that the Minister's view caused a stir and was unfortunate, "because the Russians are very sensitive people." We cannot vouch for the reactions, if any, of the Russians, but it certainly caused a stir—among our "parlour-pinks."

"Truth's" gallant "war correspondent," Mr. "Basher-by-proxy" Baume—who is pursuing his dangerous occupation (we have his word for it) at frequent dinners with Conservative M.P.'s, in the Ritz bar, at the Savoy, and in many clubs—was too shocked to comment, for a time; but exploded, metaphorically speaking, in last Saturday's "Truth." But he quite forgot to mention WHY he thought Moore-Brabazon was wrong. He merely bumbled vague innuendoes:—"our Allies in Russia would not think much of English types who still can talk almost traitorous things . . . Moore-Brabazon is . . . comfortably off . . . 'typical gentleman' . . . most dangerous subversive talk by people who should know better," etc., etc. (Incidentally, Mr. Baume reported that there are many Britons, in and outside the House of Commons, who hope Moore-Brabazon's optimism is well-founded.)

Despairing of Comrade Baume, let us turn to Federal "Hansard" and see if any of the oracles recorded therein has defined his attitude to Russia AND GIVEN LOGICAL REASONS FOR IT . . . Yes, Mr. Archie Cameron, M.H.R. (for whom the "New Times" holds no brief), has accomplished that feat. This is what he said on August 21:

Referring to the "wonderful position of the democracies" as the result of great Russian victories, an honourable member declared

### SOLDIERS NOT VICTIMISED?

From the Federal "Hansard" report for August 20:

Mr. Falstein: ". . . This regiment is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, the brother-in-law of Sir Bertram Stevens. It will be remembered that he enjoyed very rapid promotion. It was he who recommended the dismissal from the Army of three subalterns, mainly because they were alleged to be fraternising too much with the men. Representations were made to the Minister, and the men were reinstated. I do not know whether the Minister is satisfied with this man, who, I understand has taken the stand that he will not accede to any requests made to him through a member of Parliament; indeed, he regards it as 'like their hide' to trespass on his domain. It would be a good thing if a regulation were drafted to protect those persons in the Army who make representations through their Federal members."

this afternoon that Australia should render all possible aid to the great Soviet Republic. Since the Russo-German war began eight weeks ago, I have maintained silence upon this interesting subject. The time has come when we should calmly and dispassionately consider the facts. STALIN IS NOT FIGHTING ON OUR SIDE BY CHOICE. For a long time specu-

(Continued on page 7.)

### ROOSEVELT THE FINANCIER

The following speech was delivered by Hon. John C. Schafer, of Wisconsin, in the U.S. House of Representatives on Friday, June 30, 1939, and appears in the "Congressional Record" (equivalent to our "Hansard"), on page 8463:

"The 'Washington Post' of June 18, in an Associated Press report, states that President Roosevelt made the following statement: President Roosevelt told Congress today it would undermine the National defence and return control of money to Wall Street and International bankers if it refused to continue his power to devalue the dollar. This is a rather remarkable statement.

"I hold in my hand a photostatic copy of page 31 of the New York Times' of September 14, 1922, in which appears an advertisement of a new issue of 600,000,000 German marks, floated by United European Investors Ltd., Franklin D. Roosevelt, president.

"I have a photostatic copy of page 1480 of Poor's Register of Directors, 1929, wherein Franklin Delano Roosevelt is shown as a director of The International Germanic Trust Co.

"I have here a photostatic copy of a page from the Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, January, 1933, volume 1, page 754, showing a legal advertisement of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as investment banker.

"I have here a copy of the prospectus and photostats of other records of the Federal International Banking Corporation, indicating that Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote the foreword of the prospectus for this International banking outfit, and was hooped up in it with Robert Rowland Appleby, president of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in

Mr. Spender: "Whilst I do not encourage persons in the Army to make direct approach to me, or to their Parliamentary representatives, I have never permitted anyone to be penalised for doing so."

Mr. Falstein: "Well, these three men who approached the

### SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D. BUTLER

In spite of Roosevelt's latest speech, there is a growing disillusionment concerning American "aid" to Britain. Twelve months ago we were being told remarkable stories about the "increasing flood" of war materials to Britain. Over the last few months, we have read some remarkable admissions.

Mr. MacKenzie King's recent appeal to America put the real situation in something like its proper perspective, although I do not accept his statement that all the resources of the British Commonwealth of Nations were not adequate to defeat Germany.

The following extract is from last week's Melbourne "Truth":

"Britain's strange refusal to use propaganda for so long in the United States is having its dull effect. It will take months of the highest-powered work by types rather different from the 'silver-tails' of the past to convince the United States that the time has come for action. The Greer affair

follows nearly two weeks' frank criticism by British papers of the lack of fullest American help—especially in regard to the Russian campaign. . . . It's no mere figure of speech to say that the public attitude here is perturbed. The optimist boys in British politics too long have been shrieking in black type that American help was on its way when, in fact, it was not . . . The British public says to the United States: 'Lend-and-Lend is O.K., but come on in and get this blanky war over.' So far the United States is not doing this . . . Quentin Reynolds, now a world figure, daily, berates the United States for keeping out, and for failing to go at least for a year on a war footing, so that every machine-made assistance can reach Britain."

\* \* \*

As a further indication of the growth of a realistic outlook in Britain on the question of American "aid," the following extract from the Sydney "Daily Mirror" of August 29 is interesting: "A letter on the need to dispel the acutely dangerous belief in England that American aid will win the war for her is published in the 'Times.' This delusion is almost universally held in England," the letter says . . . From this fool's paradise, wherein we have supposed that all we have to do is keep Hitler at bay until America wins the war for us, we

(Continued on page 6.)

### FED. UNION NOT WANTED BY BRITISH

From the British "Hansard" report for June 18:

Mr. De la Bere asked the Prime Minister whether he can now give an assurance that, as distinct from the idea of an Anglo-American entente, the Government will not formulate a plan for a federal union between this country and America without a mandate from this country?

The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill): "So great a change could not be brought about without the fullest public and Parliamentary discussions beforehand"

Mr. De la Bere: "Does the Prime Minister appreciate that, whereas the whole country wishes to extend entire good-will and understanding to the American people this does not amount to a desire to have federal union, now or at any future date?"

The Prime Minister "I do not think I have anything add to my reply."

Honorable member for Dalley (Mr. Rosevear), the honorable member for Martin (Mr. McCall) and myself have definitely been victimised since they rejoined the Army. They were not restored to their seniority, as was promised, and other men have been promoted over their heads . . ."

## "DEBT-FINANCE IS HIGH TREASON," SAYS M.L.A.

**"STATE PARLIAMENT CAN GIVE A LEAD"**  
In the Victorian Parliament, during the Budget Debate on September 10, Mr. L. H. Hollins (Hawthorn) deplored "the fact that war should be necessary to provide for general employment and buoyant revenues," and the fantastic growth of public debt. Inter alia, he said:

"I have a strong feeling that the practice of submitting the Budget before the Auditor-General's report is made available to members is not particularly satisfactory.

"However, it indicates buoyancy of finance in the State at the present time.

"The honourable member for Northcote summed up the situation effectively when he described as a great tragedy and a reflection upon civilisation the fact that war should be necessary to provide for general employment and buoyant revenues. There lies the crux of the situation. All this buoyancy in our revenue is entirely due to the fact that the nation is at war, and that vast sums are being expended on war services generally, thus liberating a large sum of money over and above that which is issued in the production of goods and services produced and rendered for the civil population."

**Mr. Michaelis.** —"It is a form of inflation."

**Mr. Hollins.** —"It is definitely not that. Inflation is an increase of money supply, which causes increases in the prices of goods offered for sale. I must agree, however, that there has been a tendency to increase prices and, consequently, it might be inferred that a measure of inflation has occurred. But an increase of money supply does not necessarily mean inflation if there is proper control of prices. It would seem that the prosperity we are enjoying today is entirely due to borrowed money, and to my mind that is a tragic state of affairs. Surely to goodness we have enough brains to evolve some method of achieving prosperity without continually borrowing money.

"The Government is rather proud of its record of four surpluses during the last six years; but during that period there have been two deficits of a total amount of £903,702. The four surpluses aggregated £208,422, leaving a total deficit of £695,280 for the period of six years. Regarded from that angle, the record is not so good. The loan expenditure in this State over the last six years has been more than £20,000,000. If we add to that the greatly increased Federal loan expenditure, we shall realise that the income of the public has been considerably more during the period under review than it was in the previous six-year period. Yet, despite the fact that certain contribu-

tions have been made to the debt sinking fund, the public debt of the State of Victoria has increased by more than £6,000,000 over the last six years.

"If we examine the previous six-year period, we shall find that the increase in the public debt in the last six years is much greater than in the previous period. It may be asked, "Does this increase matter?" I say definitely that it does, for debts do tend to double every ten years. Since Federation, we have paid in interest alone more than £1,000,000,000 on our Commonwealth and States public debt. Taxation per head in that period has increased by more than 800 per cent, and that surely is a terrible indictment of the present debt system of finance.

"Some one has said that if you wish to pluck a goose without killing it, pluck it one feather at a time. I am vitally interested in and concerned about the serious drift in public finance, because some of the geese happen to be constituents of mine. Taking the Commonwealth and State public debt together, the amount in 1914 was £339,000,000, and in 1940 the amount was £1,341,000,000. The latest accurate figures are not yet available, but if the war loans of 1941—which amount to £101,000,000 are added—the present public debt of Australia is approximately £1,442,000,000. That is an increase in the last twenty-seven years of £1,103,000,000 equivalent to more than 400 per cent.

"Great Britain is in a similar position, for in 1914 her public debt was £650,000,000, while in 1941 it was £11,398,000,000. This represents an increase in the last twenty-seven years of £10,748,000,000, or more than 1600 per cent. It might be contended that these figures are not relevant, but there is a further point to be made. The public debt of the United States of America in 1918 was 1,000,000,000 dollars, and in 1940 it had increased to 25,000,000,000 dollars, representing an increase in twenty-years of 24,000,000,000 dollars, or 2375 per cent.

"I believe that the tremendous increase in the public debt of every country in the world is largely due to the mechanisation of industry, the private monopoly of the public credit, and a faulty accounting system. The mechanisation of industry in the United States of

## WEDDING THE PEN AND THE SWORD

By FOOTLE

There is evidently something about the army that makes for rowdiness and a deterioration of a sense of values, and the problem for our national guardians is to teach the soldiers to be rowdy at the right time or not to be rowdy at the wrong time. Frightful fag for our national guardians, of course—like trying to teach a lurcher how to pinch a leg of mutton when the butcher isn't looking.

To know how to bring about the desired result it is necessary to understand what it is about the Army which causes the sharp downward curve in the "respect of property index," as exhibited by the soldier. I mean to say, what we have to remember is that many of those who are warriors today, were yesterday civilians so law-abiding that they couldn't shy a dead cat over a neighbour's fence without hurrying indoors with an accelerated pulse. But the moment they don the coat with the shoulder-plates they're ready to ride into a store on horseback and help themselves to the contents of the top shelves,

Pongo Pyke could shed no light upon this phenomenon. He seemed to think that these lighthearted pranks carried out at somebody else's expense are merely expressions of the immature ego, and that you might just as well try to discover why some people tackle gravy with a knife or go after asparagus with a fork as to assign a reason for the behaviour of people who are nearly as careless about property as they are of the almost human lives of the enemy.

And there probably the matter would have rested—just one more puzzling manifestation of our civilisation—if I hadn't happened on a tiny paragraph in my newspaper which informed me that Mr. W. E. FitzHenry, at a Fellowship of Writers' meeting in Sydney, said: "Now that Australian military camps have plenty of books, the soldiers no longer commit acts of rowdyism in the adjacent towns. In the early days of the camps, soldiers had squabbles with the people in country towns because, with no recreation, they were bored." He didn't say what sort of books, but evidently they must be regarded as sufficiently fruity to be accepted as a substitute for a binge. I'm going to try to get hold of a copy or two, one of these days.

Pongo is sceptical—almost snifty, in fact. He maintains that from the day he is a witness of a raid on a library by the boys in preference to a raid on a brewery

America has been more intensive than in any other country in the world, and we find that the increase in the public debt there is very much greater than it is in any other country."

**Mr. Mackrell.** —"It is much above our level per head."

**Mr. Hollins.** —"That is true, because we have not mechanised industry to the same degree as has either America or Great Britain. It has been estimated that if we persist in our present methods of finance for the next seventy years and increase the public debt at the same rate as it has been increased we shall have a public debt in Australia of £780,000,000,000, and each family will have to pay £13,500 a year as its share of interest on the public debt. Government finance by debt is not sound finance. It is high treason. I realise that is a serious charge. I am aware that the State Parliament has no power to direct a change in the financial policy of the Commonwealth, but it can give a lead to the Commonwealth Government. This Parliament will be lacking in its duty if it does not follow the lead already given to the Commonwealth by four State Parliaments."

he will never again hold up his head in the company of intelligent people.

"But there is probably something in it," I urged. "Look how those Ancient Greek johnnies used to conduct a campaign! The leaders on each side, after lining up the lads, would recite to each other chunks of Sarcophagus or Dinosaurius, or whatever other war poet they fancied: after which they woke up the troops and had at it I'm not saying it wasn't a tactical bloomer. Hitler, at any rate, must have thought it was, for pretty well the first thing he did was to burn all the books he could get his hands on. Hitler likes rowdy troops. He doesn't reckon a man is a soldier unless his behaviour to all flesh and blood is the sort that might be calculated to make even a Moor feel bilious."

Pongo wouldn't have it. "I think you're goofy," he said. "If you were to ask me what was the trouble I should say it was the milk."

"What was the matter with it?" "Nothing. It was just milk as far as I could judge, but I'm no authority. Don't remember when I had any. I was a Glaxo baby." "Are you trying to tell me," I demanded, "that the boys took a swig of the good old 3.8% and went out and bashed a policeman?"

"Dash it, I believe I would, if the cop stood between me and a man's drink. Anyway, that's when we had the riots."

I don't believe Pong can be right. There must be something in the literary wheeze, because the Army's going to start a soldiers' paper—with comic supplement complete.

Pong pointed out that they've got the comic supplement already, only they call it "orders of the day." I know what he means, of course. He is referring to way the orders of the day once knocked his ideals for six, according to his own expression, while he was in Libya. There they were, all huddled in the early chill of the dawn, festooned with accoutrements, waiting to be told on this eve of battle that the eyes of the world were upon them—allowing for the fact that nobody knew where they were—that they were sons of Anzac, heavy with tradition and the rations they'd pinched, about to add another laurel to the brow of the great white Raj. And what happened? The good old S.M. cleared his throat and announced: "Ooks, bill are now sooperseded by Axes, 'and. Furthermore, the practice of performing ablutions in 'elmets, shrapnel must cease forthwith." It was asking over much of the young, untried soldier.

But I like the idea of the paper. In fact, I've started to write a bit of a serial myself. I can't tell you much about it, of course—censorship and all that—but no one will mind if I give you the gist of it, except possibly yourselves.

Villain, a major of Intelligence, who turns out to be a Nazi spy, skilfully unmasked by Pte. Bloggs of Stinkwort Hollow. Heroine, an artless Eurasian, daughter of a colonel, by his Egyptian wife, who has now gone elsewhere, as the colonel lost his life in the last war while trying to persuade a light horseman to pay the arbagi the

(Continued on page 3.)

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## SINISTER ALIEN SYNDICATE

### POWERFUL FINANCIERS THREATEN RIGHTS OF AUSTRALIANS

(Under these headings, the following article appeared in Melbourne "Truth," Sept. 13.)

**Moving unobtrusively, almost secretly, in Melbourne today is a powerful financial syndicate whose efforts are largely centred in establishing refugee aliens in properties, many of which good Australians have had to surrender or could not acquire because of the "weight of money" and peculiar influences at work against them. In Carlton, Fitzroy, and other suburbs where the activities of a property-inspecting group of men have been pronounced, people call them the Jewish Syndicate.**

But Jewish official circles, while disclaiming any connection with the syndicate, agree that foreigners and Australians may be syndicating for the alien influx into this country.

Disconcerting enough are the stories circulating about aliens taking up land or properties in defiance of the National Security Regulations. However, there seems to be at work an organisation in Victoria, which, with skilful legal and business acumen, may yet transfer whole districts into alien colonies; become the owners of good Australian land and keep within the law.

Stories about the methods of the syndicate confirm reports about its efforts to preserve secrecy; they also illustrate the indignities that Australian householders have to submit to at the hands of the foreigners who are in the syndicate.

**A woman whose husband served overseas with the A.I.F. in the last war and has two sons with the army, tells a queer story about the invasion of her home by aliens. It is enough to make any good Australian's gorge rise.**

For nearly 20 years she has occupied a little home in a decent street in Carlton. For the first six years she regularly paid a rent of 30/- a week. It was reduced a few shillings in the depression; the Australian owner of the property reduced it further, and in the last three years £54 a year has been all the rent she paid.

#### IMAGINARY SECURITY?

There were no arrears, and the woman, who is forced through economic difficulties to earn her living, believed she was anchored for the rest of her days in the home her husband made for her. But the foreign syndicate has obtruded upon her dreams.

Some time ago she learned with a queer catch at her heart that the property she had occupied so long was for sale. An agent for the owners notified her that he required people to look over the house. The request filled her with misgivings, but she acquiesced providing they were suitable people.

Soon afterwards an Australian couple looked through the house, but after seeing its condition would have nothing to do with the proposition and departed.

Thereafter, the refugee alien invasion began. Foreigners scarcely speaking English came to inspect. She refused to admit them. Her action brought her a notice to quit. Then it was withdrawn on condition that she allowed the refugees through the house.

Faced with ejection, she opened her door to the alien intruders. Soon the house was up for auction, and she watched through the front window the efforts of a crowd of people, many foreigners, to buy the house. Something went amiss, a group of prosperous aliens turned up too late, and the sale finished because the reserve price was not reached.

But the widow had not escaped the syndicate. The house, she learned, was up for private sale, and soon the group, known about the northern suburbs and elsewhere as the Alien or Jewish Syndicate, paid the woman a visit.

**Five men, all aliens, speaking bad English, went through the house appraising it with a callous disregard of its occupier.**

"One room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms, five rooms, six rooms," one of them chanted. Not another word was said and then they went away.

Soon after, the house was sold at a good price to a man with a foreign name whose English was hard to understand.

Foreigners later came into the house from the rear without an invitation, said the woman, but when she protested she was told that they had a perfect right to enter.

The occupier of the house said the operations of the syndicate were first brought to her attention when the house first went up for sale.

**People then said to her: 'It won't be long now before the syndicate of Jewish refugees or foreigners buys the place. Aliens are all over Carlton now and busy with their factory machines in back yards.'**

Now she is wondering how long it will be before an alien owner puts her on the street. She has learned he contemplates some alterations and eventually wants to occupy the place.

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL ON JOB?

Meanwhile, she has taken her story to the Federal authorities.

Regarding the sale of properties to Jewish aliens, Attorney-General W. M. Hughes himself has replied to her promising careful consideration of her views upon the matter.

Unless the authorities watch out, certain Melbourne suburbs have a hundred to one chance of finishing as the Promised Land.

Operations of the syndicate, now effectively acquiring the plums of Melbourne property for the alien refugee horde, are the talk of all stations of society.

**A newsagent in a northern suburb said: "The syndicate is at work, all right. Two of them came into the shop and boasted about its operations when they thought I was at the rear."**

**"Aliens are being put into houses and especially into those with back-yard factory arrangements, all over the place."**

An estate agent said: "I had noticed that so-called alien refugees who came here without money were suddenly able to occupy houses and business premises. I wondered at first how these people were able to do it. Now I and other agents know. There is a syndicate at work all right, and refugee aliens are going into properties with plenty of accommodation, against the time when the war is over and the great flood of their friends and relatives comes here. It's an unpleasant outlook for the Australian worker."

**A C.I.B. officer, asked about the syndicate, said: "It's there, all right. I heard about its activities six months ago. They are negotiating, buying flats, houses, shops, and even vacant land on which to build all around Melbourne; and aliens occupy them."**

Alien refugees have, thanks to the organisation backing them, occupied many properties in Carlton, Fitzroy and St. Kilda. One large block of flats in the St. Kilda area has been bought, and is almost entirely occupied by foreigners.

In a fashionable road noted for its luxury flats, an alien refugee is occupying a flat, which he puts to some purpose.

On Sundays he allows his bathroom to be used at sixpence a time by numerous brother and sister foreigners, who are not yet so well placed as himself.

In a well-to-do northern suburb, a few months ago, a wealthy woman offered a big property for sale.

#### ALIENS GATHER

A foreigner called; heard the price for the place, on which other

homes could be built; went away, and returned with two other aliens and an Australian. The property went up for sale, and a crowd of refugee aliens swamped the Australians who were there. The bidding of these foreigners was done by men who knew their job! Thus another slice of Melbourne suburban property came under alien control.

In several suburbs, a woman has been seen inspecting scores of properties for sale. She accompanies estate agents. At other times she has been seen with a group of aliens who are always at the auction sales and take a directing hand in them for alien buyers.

**In the State Assembly the other day, the Opposition Leader, Mr. Hollway, directed the attention of the Premier to the fact that allegations were being made that aliens were taking land in large areas and he sought an investigation.**

He understood that provisions preventing aliens from obtaining land were being evaded and that aliens were buying land through "dummies."

An Australian citizen, he said, was presumably purchasing the land, but the real owner was an alien.

Mr. Hollway added: "Probably the alien is safeguarded in some way or other. I suggest that an investigating officer should be appointed and located at the Titles Office. Any one suspecting that a transaction was not entirely above board could make representations to the investigating officer, who would inquire into the matter."

"If it were found that the transaction was not bona fide both parties to the contract could be punished. Unless these offences are detected, it is impossible to punish any one."

#### What One Reader Thinks

I am of the opinion that "Banks and Facts," Mr. Bruce H. Brown's reply to "Facts of War Finance," as published by the National Bank of Australasia Ltd., is the most arresting and convincing piece of literature yet published in Australia. The bankers are not left a leg to stand on, nor a feather to fly with. (Signed) WILLIAM RIDLEY, Hon. Secretary, Riverina Monetary Reform Council.

(Supplies obtainable from: E. H. Hergstrom, Rechabite Chambers, Victoria-square, Adelaide, S.A.)

#### Wedding the Pen and the Sword—Continued

correct hire of a gharry. But you know the sort of stuff. Virtue, ignorance and democracy triumphant.

"How d'you think it will go?" I asked Pongo.

"Oh, I don't know," he answered without enthusiasm. "Some people will read every bit of the paper the groceries come home in, though they mightn't ever read anything else. Scarcity value and all that, I suppose. I once saw an old dear at the Zoo stop an argument between two hyenas with a crab sandwich, though they were supposed to hate shellfish. But I'm bound to say I see no future for the paper. Suppose it did register. How would it help? You know what some blokes can be like when they want to finish a chapter, and how unreasonable they may become when they've mislaid the copy with the juicy bit in it. They're quite liable to

turn up late for a battle. Books versus rowdiness, my fat Aunt Julia," he declaimed, warming to his theme. "All I can say is, if ever I have to sally forth to quell a riot with no ammunition but books, I pray they may be encyclopedias and things of mammoth vintage, and that I may be aided and abetted by some stout lads of a bombing squad."

"Footle, old boy," he concluded earnestly, "just imagine the effect of all this literature on the parade of returning heroes! What is it the people want to see? Jutting chins and hairy chests! Have you reflected what it would be, like if in the place of these bronzed swashbucklers, a silent legion came mooching home, hollow chested and pallid of mien, their faces 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought'? The idea is positively nauseating, doncher-think?"



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## THIS DEMOCRACY!

**We are not going to have this Nazi shape of things to come, declares Roosevelt. Excellent, provided that we are not going to have the anti-Nazi shape of things gone by.**

Nazi-ism is Centralised Coercion. Its opposite should be Decentralised Coercion. Both these expressions embody mental concepts. Neither reflects a fact. As Rivarol pointed out during the French Revolution, there is no system where one man imposes his will on all other men all of the time without opposition. And certainly no system where every man does what he likes. All systems, he concluded, embodied compromises between Despotism and Anarchy. That is true today. You have two mutually irreconcilable concepts, **neither** of which can be **exclusively** embodied in a practical system.

Another dictum of Rivarol's must be cited. "Nature," he said, "has put man on the earth with **limited powers** and **unlimited desires**." It is probably true. There may always be conflict, to some extent, within each individual and between individuals. Nevertheless, this does **not** apply with **equal** force to every sphere of man's experience and relationships. It doubtless appeared so to Rivarol, because when he wrote, 150 years ago, nature had hardly begun to reveal the secrets of solar energy to her children. There was no heat-engine but the body of a man or an animal, and no fuel for either but food drawn scantily and painfully from the reluctant soil.

Today—behold a transfiguration! In all things pertaining to man's material subsistence and comfort it is true to say that he now stands on the earth with **practically unlimited powers** to satisfy **limited desires**. Conflict has been banished as an **inevitable** phenomenon in the sphere of man's **economic** activities. It will persist in other spheres, where its old sterility will be swallowed up in fruitfulness.

"An Aristocracy of producers subserving a Democracy of consumers." Substitute Rivarol's extreme terms if you like, and think of a despotic organisation of producers subordinated to an aggregation of anarchical consumers. When Gordon Self ridge laid down the rule: "The customer is always right," he was virtually conceding to every customer the prerogative of the anarchist. The anarchist says **WHAT** he wants provided, but the despot says **HOW** it is to be provided. There are millions of different **WHATS**, **all of them right**; but there is only one right **HOW**. Thus the despot and the anarchist can each exercise his prerogative, **always provided that they stay on opposite sides of the shop counter**. Thus they can do a reciprocal deal. But not otherwise.

And that brings to light the present weakness of democracy. While conceding to consumers (for all people are consumers) the right to talk about and vote for this, that and the other so-called object, it always substitutes some **method** of attaining an object. It doesn't ask them: "**What** do you want?" It asks them: "Which of the following ways of providing what you want do you like best?" Leaving aside the fact that none of the ways is relevant to what the people do want, this procedure is futile. It is like asking customers to come inside the counter and arbitrate on problems of technique. The trick (for that's what it is) succeeds largely because most consumers are also producers, and are therefore prone to respond to the suggestion that they are as competent to decide **HOW** as they are to decide **WHAT**. The net result is a "mandate" which can be interpreted all sorts of ways by the Party that wins the election. And the canons of interpretation, being laid down by the Power Financiers, exclude all things that the people would demand if they were treated as consumers instead of producers.

This leads back to Roosevelt's declaration. If he is not going to have the Nazi shape of things to come, what other shape does he contemplate? Is there any difference between the two except that German centralism is visible? True that the resister in Germany is punished in the body. But a resister in America is punished in the pocket. The first goes to a concentration camp; the second through the bankruptcy court. Centralised coercion is the principle in both cases. Roosevelt might prefer to call his system "centralised inducement." But that wouldn't help his case unless he were able to show that the citizen could reject the inducement and get on all right without it. If not, there is no practical difference between coercion and inducement. For example, a monetary inducement offered to a penniless "man on condition that he works at a prescribed task is virtually an **order** to perform

## 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 extracts on August 8, August 29, September 5, and September 12. Here is another:

The discussion (in the House of Commons) reached its peak of insincerity in the debate of July 10th, 1940. At that time the plight of Britain was desperate. France had collapsed, Britain stood alone, and Britain was unready. The months July, August and September of 1940, were the most dreadful in British history since 1066, and hardly anybody in this country knows, as I know, what the Germans had in mind, what Britain was spared through the fact or miracle that the remnant of the Royal Air Force was still strong enough to inflict such damage on Goering's fighters and bombers that the invasion had repeatedly to be postponed, and now cannot succeed if it is attempted.

On that day in July the issue was not yet decided, and the threat of an indescribable fate hung heavy in the sultry sky. In such a crisis, the debate about the "friendly aliens" was resumed with all the extravagant arguments and statements, which I have already summarised. The voice of England was hardly heard in this debate, which might have been held upon another planet for all the relation it had with the dire realities of life in this country at that time.

Only Mrs. Tate, of Frome, came forward to say: "While we sympathise with some of these people, our first consideration should be for our own people and the cause for which they are fighting. You have no right to risk, by one hour, the fight against the awful power, which is enveloping the world. . . . In the case of certain Members in this House, one has only to say the word 'Jew' and they lose all sense of reason. . . ." and Mr. Logan, of the Scotland Division of Liverpool, to say: "I have heard tonight much commiseration with alien refugees, but I have heard very little about the danger to our own country, and the protection that is necessary for our own people. . . . In my home today we are suffering from the fact that two members of the family have had to go away again. In the last war three sons and three brothers went away. . . . I am beginning to think that the strong arm of Britain and the loyalty of our sons here and abroad are the only things we can count as solid. Moral values are of little account. Why should we trouble if one or two, or a thousand, suspects are interned if this land of ours is safe? We have had no knowledge of an invasion in our day. Only the history books record a conqueror coming here. But we know our men who returned from Dunkirk, and we know of the wonderful work of our airmen. That ought to teach the House the value of courage, and teach it to be self-confident and to look after number one first, giving protection to those who come to our shores only when we know they deserve it. . . . We have in this country sentimentalists concerned about every country except their own, and always pleading for some poor creature in one part or the other; but I

reckon that I, too, have something to complain of. I represent a particular section who, according to some people, are disloyal; but they are not. There are people in my streets who were in the Dunkirk business. The streets in which I live are the poorest in Liverpool, but some of those streets were decorated with flags and festoons and "God Save the King." A thing unheard of in the Irish parts of Liverpool. Do not let us have so much sentimentality. I have heard of women without children talking about how to keep families together. [This seems to have been a thrust at certain other speakers in the debate.] We are having too much of that kind of sentimentality in the House. Let those who know something of the subject speak of it. When your sons are going out and your neighbours are going out, it is time to look into what the Government is doing. . . . I hope the Government will be loyal to the country first and generous to their friends afterwards."

This was the reply to the debate of Sir Edward Grieg, Joint Under-Secretary of State for War:

"I have listened to the greater part of this debate, and am bound to say that I have never been more greatly struck by one of the great qualities of the House of Commons, and that is its power of detachment. There has been going on this afternoon, I suppose, one of the greatest air battles of the war. At this moment—I do not know whether it is so—bombers may be over many of our towns. Tonight thousands of our forces will be on the alert waiting for an attack which may come in several places at dawn. The Army, after all, with the Navy and the Air Force, stands between this country and destruction, and between all this House of Commons represents and destruction, and yet we have been discussing all this afternoon, as though when this Army is asked to help in providing security for this country, and when we are being asked to have this or that possible handicap removed, we are pursuing a ridiculous form of militarism, which this House ought to condemn. That is the point of many of the speeches to which I have listened this afternoon, and I am bound to say that when the honourable Member for the Scotland division of Liverpool (Mr. Logan) got up, I felt that a breath of fresh air had been blown into the House, and I was deeply grateful. In the approach of many Members of this House to this problem there was an atmosphere of unreality, which to me was positively terrifying. . . . I was also grateful to my honourable Friend the Member for Frome (Mrs. Tate) when she intervened, because she stated, with great courage, and, I thought, force, the view, which the soldiers have. They are a very considerable part of this country at the present time, and they are carrying a greater responsibility than any Member of this House, except (Continued on page 7.)

that task. Or the offer of financial accommodation to a grower of cotton on condition that he ploughs in or burns a part of his crop is the same thing.

**The principle that "the dividend must supersede the wage" gives practical substance to the idea of pure inducement.**



## PROF. COPLAND AND LEASE-LEND

### A CENT PER CENT RHAPSODY IN GEE MAJOR!

For some time past, frequent press and other references have aroused much interest and speculation about America's Lease-Lend Act. Consequently, the announcement a short time since, that Professor Copland would give an address on that subject in Wesley Church, Melbourne, was received with satisfaction by many who were desirous of hearing an exposition of this much-publicised measure.

Yet, it must be regretfully stated that Professor Copland's deliverance was neither exposition nor explanation, but a rather premature and misleading eulogy of the measure only. From first to last—whether of set purpose or otherwise—the speaker avoided giving any explanation of what Lease-Lend precisely is, or implies—nor did the press reports make the matter any clearer. This omission was somewhat unfortunate, for many people seem to be labouring under the delusion that Lease-Lend simply means "free gifts" from Uncle Sam, and indeed, as will be shown later, some remarks made by the Professor towards the close tended to justify this assumption.

The head-lines of a press report—"Lease-Lend As Cure For Trade Ills: Inspiration To World"—aptly summarised the trend of Professor Copland's discourse, of which space considerations prevent anything more than a brief resume. He said: "Lease-Lend embodied a principle which would, settle the trade problem . . ." Lease-Lend, he said, was a great moral inspiration to the world . . . The flow of trade after the war would be encouraged, and there would no longer be a necessity for deliberate restriction of production.

Lease-Lend would become the agency for distributing goods to all distressed peoples after the war.

"Lease-Lend is a revolution in American policy. It is the greatest single event in American history since 1917.

"Lease-Lend is one of the most important and inspiring things that have happened," etc.

Those who expected a reasoned and logical exposition of the measure must have listened to this wild extravaganza with amazement. A review of the circumstances which led to the enactment of the Lease-Lend Act will be useful. Through suicidal adherence to the bankers' financial policy, Great Britain, after the previous world war, became practically "insolvent"; as proved by her default in repayments to U.S.A. From the date of the outbreak of the present war until July last, America consented to supply Britain with war requirements, on a strict "cash and carry" basis only - - the usual business method of treating insolvents. Later, when Britain notified U.S.A. that, owing to the terrific strain on her resources, she would be unable to continue much longer on that basis, America consented to continue supplies by a Lease-Lend arrangement. In effect, this merely meant that U.S.A. would continue supplies on a deferred payment system, and that, in return for this accommodation, Britain undertook return or replacement at the end of the war, of goods supplied; or else payment in cash—or, perhaps, by cessions of territory). In the desperate straits in which Britain found herself, she was not disposed, nor indeed able, to quibble about terms—if she was to survive, the goods must be obtained as speedily as possible. Had she not been for so long involved by the tentacles of the merciless financial octopus, she would not have, found herself in such a plight.

As has already been stated, many wishful thinkers imagine Lease-Lend to be a "free gift" arrangement, or else that, when the war ends, America will generously cancel Britain's debt to her. In view of the treatment meted out to Great

Britain after the previous world war by the American financiers—the people there, of course, had little say in the matter—such an eventuality seems most improbable. In this connection, it must be remembered that at that time U.S.A. granted financial concessions to other debtor European countries, but sternly refused similar concessions to Britain.

Altogether, the story of Britain's treatment at that time by the Wall Street financial gangsters makes painful reading, as also does her treatment at the hands of U.S.A. politicians and other public men. An instance, which showed the real sentiments towards Britain, was the notorious cablegram sent to President Wilson by Dr. Walter Page, American Ambassador to Great Britain. When, in consequence of Germany's violation of Belgian ter-

ritory, Britain declared war, Page gleefully cabled to the President: "The British Empire has been delivered into our hands." Judging by recent events, it is to be feared that there has been little change since in sentiment in some American quarters. No matter what President Roosevelt's personal feelings may be -- and there seems to be no reason to doubt his leanings toward Great Britain — it is plainly evident that the American people are more luke-warm on the question of entering this war than they were about the previous one. The sinking of one ship brought America into the war then, but deliberate attacks on her warships, and the sinking of several of her merchant vessels, have, so far, brought forth protests and warnings only.

During the past few weeks, British newspapers have been acidly criticising America's selfish attitude. In their view, America is content that the British Empire and Russia should continue fighting for freedom (and, incidentally, for America), while U.S.A. gathers in the financial profits. Lending or leasing war materials to other nations, so that they may continue this fight, is certainly a cheap insurance policy for U.S.A. Seemingly, Professor Copland believes that in Lend-Lease he has discovered a sure basis for a post-war "New Order," but it would be hard to envisage a meaner or more uncertain foundation, Lease-Lend also means LEASE-LOAN, and although the establishment of international

pawn-shops may be an inspiration to some peculiar mentalities, it produces exactly the opposite feelings in those who know that "loans" invariably have a string tied to them in the form of interest payments. Professor Copland's rhapsodies are quite understandable, for he has been a consistent advocate of the policy of settling national debts by the simple expedient of borrowing still more money.

The question might, well be asked — what guarantee is there that America will continue the Lease-Lend arrangement for even a single day after peace is declared? All past experience warns against cherishing any such expectation, and it would be mere foolishness to accept Professor Copland's ecstatic forecasts about Lease-Lend settling the post-war trade problem—encouraging "the flow of trade" after the war; relieving "distressed people," etc., etc. With regard to the "replacement or pay" proviso, it is pertinent to recall America's attitude in this respect after the last world war ended. When Britain and other debtor nations then wished to pay their debt, or part of it, to U.S.A. with goods and manufactures, that country refused to accept them, the reason being that such imports would produce unemployment, by competing with American products, and therefore payment in gold was demanded, thus preventing the war-stricken countries from achieving economic

(Continued on page 6.)

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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.

## THE BLACKOUT

**Typical of Government folly is the blackout to be held in Melbourne and adjacent areas next week as part of the scheme for the protection of our homes and essential war industries from enemy night raiders.**

Much official "blah" and publicity has been devoted to boosting up these elaborate preparations, and great pains are to be taken to ensure the complete success of the scheme. This blackout apparently is to be the backbone of our civilian defences. We have been led to believe that by blacking-out, the enemy's task in discovering his targets will be so much more difficult. Yet foremost experts in England, who have witnessed at first hand the results of black-outs and air-raids, are now declaring the black-out to be a failure, and that it does not offer any immunity whatsoever to their cities. They have found the blacking-out of England's cities as effective as knocking a hole in your head to let a headache out; it's just another of those old fallacies that has about as much sense in it as the ostrich hiding his head in the sand. IT DOESNT WORK.

One of the greatest aviation experts in England, Noel Pemberton-Billing, in a recent publication, points out what a complete failure the blackout has proved to be when judged by the only possible standard—the RESULTS. Not only has London been as ruthlessly and methodically bombed as if it had never bothered to dim even the smallest house light, but Coventry, which had constantly been held up as a perfectly blacked-out city, was practically razed to the ground in one night raid.

There is not one thing, which the blackout is supposed to do, or prevent, which it has proved capable of doing, or preventing from being done.

It is impossible to hide our coastline, and the blackout merely accentuates rivers and other natural landmarks.

The target effect of fires or fifth column signal lights is enormously increased.

It hampers the work of the A.R.P. workers and fire fighters, besides making their work unnecessarily dangerous and difficult.

Thousands of man-hours would be wasted every night we had a blackout, and production would be slowed down.

Transport is slowed down, the position of railway lines and locomotives is accentuated, and thousands of road deaths and injuries would be caused.

The use of night fighters is hindered because flying fields have to be illuminated.

Its effect can be completely cancelled out by the dropping of flares, as the British Navy did at Taranto. Moonlit nights nullify any attempts at blacking-out, while the flash from A.A. guns and searchlights indicate areas clearly.

The enemy has shown that he does not bother to pick out individual targets, but merely drops his bombs over the "target area."

These are arguments, which even an ordinary layman can understand and appreciate; it does not need a pair of "wings" or an Air Vice-Marshal's commission to understand them. And when they are backed by one of England's foremost aviation experts, it is time for us to start taking notice—for blackouts concern YOU.

Thousands of pounds are to be needlessly thrown away in these useless preparations. Industries already working at top speed and behind schedule are to be asked to knock off work and start making blacking-out gear — some will be forced to stop altogether while the black-outs are on. The public, after being treated to hysterical outbursts on greater sacrifices and larger contributions to war loans, is now to "economise" by throwing away hundreds of pounds on what can only be termed a useless experiment.

Complacent officialdom in this country must be shaken out of its coma. There are other and more effective ways of camouflaging our cities; then let us try them.

### Chancellor Won't Accept the Truth

Mr. A. Edwards asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how much of the £120,000,000 contributed to the London War Savings Week was in sums of £100 and less?

**Sir K. Wood:** "I am afraid that the information for which my hon. Friend asks is not available."

**Mr. Edwards:** "Is the Chancellor aware that it is quite improper to refer to this £120,000,000 as savings? Does he agree that the effect of this form of borrowing is to increase the charge on the Exchequer by hundreds of thousands of pounds a year?"

**Sir K. Wood:** "I cannot accept that."

—British "Hansard" for June 17.

### Prof. Copland and Lease-Lend—Continued

recovery, and helping to produce conditions which led to the present war. It would be interesting to know if Professor Copland can furnish any reasonable assurance that this will not occur again; for all probabilities suggest a repetition. In his concluding remarks, the Professor executed a most remarkable "volte-face." He said it was impossible to lay the foundations of a great international system purely on economic considerations. To suppose that every nation ought to be paid for everything it did for other nations was an entirely wrong view of humanity; Lease-Lend was a great challenge to us. We were one of the richest and most favoured countries of the world, and there was an obligation on us to help others when the war was over.

Although somewhat mixed, such sentiments do the Professor much credit, but as in these he advocates giving, not lending, they seem to flatly contradict the general tenor of his earlier remarks. It may be that there is a simple explanation for this seeming inconsistency. Perhaps the Professor had prepared two addresses—one for Wesley

Church, based on "Lend, hoping for nothing again" (Luke 6: 35); and another, on Lease-Lend, for the Moneylenders' and Usurers' Union; and inadvertently mixed his notes. Allowance should also be made for the strain and worry orthodox economists are suffering at present, owing to the growing realisation on the part of the people of the hardships and iniquities inflicted on them by means of the undemocratic financial system that the economists uphold.

Owing, no doubt, to this development, Professor Copland felt constrained, a few months ago to discourse from the same platform on the subject of methods of financing the war, and to tell as much of the truth as suited his purpose. The fact that, on economic matters, the platform of Wesley Church is available only for defenders of the present oppressive and un-Christian monetary system, no doubt gives "orthodox" economists who appear there much "inspiration"; but it would be a misuse of terms to call it either "moral" or "truth-giving" inspiration.

—"Stirrem."

## SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

**must imperatively and immediately depart."**

\* \* \*

That Britain is still far from a maximum war effort is clearly indicated by the following report from the Sydney "Daily Mirror" of September 8: "Munition Muddle Charged, —Two conferences held in Birmingham have agreed that there is inefficiency in the conduct of munitions factories. The Association of Scientific Workers complained of the lack of co-ordination and suggested pooling technical information. **It said that many firms are still conducting research for the purpose of post-war competition instead of winning the war.** . . . Speakers alleged that hundreds of machines had never made a revolution and never would, because they were installed in the wrong factories, while other establishments were crying out for them." (My emphasis.) The fact that many firms are devoting time and energy to improve their position for "post-war competition" is an almost inevitable result of the present cutthroat business conditions brought about by a false financial policy.

The more "planning" introduces into British countries under the cover of war emergency, the more chaos and confusion we have. The following extract from an article in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 28 speaks for itself:

"No doubt the English farmer has his worries, and there is much airing of grievances in the marketplace. A farcical state of affairs seems to have come about under the new poultry-food rationing scheme. After obeying the Government's suggestion that poultry farmers, should kill off all their older birds, we find ourselves with an acute shortage of eggs, but still the farmers complain that they do not get sufficient feed coupons, to which the Government answer, if I heard it correctly, 'Kill off more birds!' This means, in many cases, killing the young pullets, which are just about to lay, after having kept them all the winter at the high cost of feeding. It is too much! Comparing notes, too, the poultry-keepers find that there is no consistency in the allotting of feed coupons, and although one must allow a good deal for exaggeration and misunderstanding, there is something radically amiss with the arrangement, and, notwithstanding all the brave words offered to farmers over the air, poverty will soon stalk through the small holdings."

\* \* \*

The paradox of poverty amid plenty has worried our financial wizards for many years. Their solution is to destroy or restrict the plenty. Judging by the following report from the Melbourne "Herald" of September 12, they appear to be making reasonable progress in Canada with their sinister plans:

"Official estimate of Canada's total wheat production is 306,459,000 bushels. This represents a major reduction of 244,931,000 bushels from 1940, which is attributable almost equally to the wheat acreage reduction programme and subnormal yields over large areas of Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta."

\* \* \*

Just after Roosevelt's recent Labour Day speech, the following report came from the Australian Associated Press:

**"Seven hundred war 'planes in July—which is 200 below schedule—no medium or heavy tanks, and only a dozen heavy anti-aircraft guns. This is the doleful tale of U.S. aid to Britain quoted by Arthur Krock in the 'New York Times,' in his comment on President Roosevelt's Labour Day speech."**

The following report from the Melbourne "Herald" of September 12 is well worth putting on record:

"No Petrol Shortage, Says U.S. Committee. —A special Senate Investigation Committee has reported that it found no actual shortage of

petrol and other petroleum in the East, and recommended the immediate removal of restrictions. The committee accused the Secretary of the Interior (Mr. Ickes) and the Defence Petroleum Coordinator of creating unnecessary alarm." The same might be said about certain people in this country.

\* \* \*

In a sane world, what is physically possible would be financially possible. The following report from a recent issue of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" indicates the insufficiency of the medium of exchange (money) in England, causing people to resort to barter:

"14 Lb. Carrots Buys Hat, Shoes in London Store. —For fourteen pounds of carrots, a woman can buy a new hat and a pair of summer shoes, or two pairs of 3/6 stockings in a Croydon (London) department store. The store is doing big business under a special barter system it has introduced. One woman exchanged a basket of mixed vegetables from her garden allotment for one straw hat in the latest style. The hat was valued at 6/11. She paid for it with 3 lb. of carrots, valued at 1/6; 2 lb. of turnips (1/-), 2 lb. of apples (1/4), 2 lb. of beans (1/6), 2 lb. of onions (1/3), and one marrow, worth 4d."

\* \* \*

Although the Hess incident has been almost forgotten by the public—another demonstration of the power of the boycott by the big world news-agencies—much speculation and doubt have filled the minds of students of world affairs, and will continue to do so until the real facts are given. We do know that certain interests in America were particularly interested in Hess's arrival in Britain. Mr. Churchill said, in the British House of Commons, that he was keeping President Roosevelt fully informed on the matter.

Now read the following report from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" of September 5:

**"AMERICAN 'GADGETS' IN HESS' MESSERSCHMITT. — The Messerschmitt 'plane in which Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, flew to Scotland on May 10, was equipped with an extraordinary number of American gadgets. This is revealed by Donald Dunning, an American aircraft company official, . . . 'I examined Hess' 'plane, and was amazed to find that the tyres bore the name of a U.S. manufacturer,' Dunning said. 'The fuel tank called for American 100 octane aviation spirit. A popular brand of American lubricating oil was specified above the intake valve.'"**

\* \* \*

Recent reports which state that America is making arrangements to ship large quantities of petrol to General Franco have caused some concern. Needless to say, we are assured that none of this petrol will ever reach Hitler. We have been old that story before.

### Campaigning by Caravan

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rolls, who need no introduction to readers of the "New Times," are to commence an extensive country tour in the interests of the movement.

Their aim is to secure new readers for the "New Times," to conduct a wide literature-sales drive with all recently-published booklets, to speak where opportunities occur, and to make as many personal contacts as possible.

The young campaigners have purchased a caravan-and-horses, and will set out from Sydney, probably on Thursday next. After covering parts of N.S.W., they intend to pass through Victoria, and, if circumstances permit, to visit South Australia.

Their immediate itinerary is not yet to hand, but reports of their activities will be published as received. Until further notice, all correspondence addressed to them should be posted to: c/o Mr. B. L. Gibbons, 5 Norton-street, Ashfield, N.S.W.

## SHOULD WE AID RUSSIA?

(Continued from page 1.)

lation was rife as to whether he would fight at all. That uncertainty was settled on the 22nd June BY OUR ENEMY, HITLER, who walked over the border into Russia and decided that Stalin should fight. I have some misgivings as to whether the gentleman with the big moustache will fight for very long. Some frightful inroads have been made into his territory during the last few weeks. If honourable members study maps of the Donetz basin and the Dneiper River area, which form a large part of the Ukraine, they will see that the Russians are in an awkward position. The House should not be deluded into believing that the Germans cannot fight a winter campaign in Russia. They fought a winter campaign on that front for three years during the last war, and in addition, they fought a winter campaign on the western front and on the Italian frontier, and policed the Balkans. So let us not be deluded into the belief that winter will come to our assistance, and that the German armies will dissolve, while the Russian forces remain intact. I deprecate every word that has been said in public today about the necessity for sending assistance to Russia.

**Everything said in this Parliament in the debate on the war goes to show that we are not able to provide all the munitions and services that we want for ourselves. That is the position, and the crux of the argument as to whether we should send some Minister to**

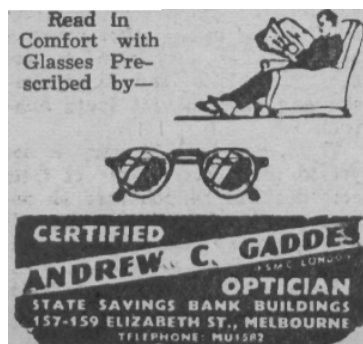
### United Democrats' Report

Prom Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Luncheon Address. —We regret that Mr. Quirke, M.P., who was to have spoken on Friday, the 12th inst., was unable to be present. At a moment's notice, Miss Arenas Pratt, a delegate to the Labour Conference being held in Adelaide, spoke on the need for a greater unity between the various political parties and reform workers. Miss Pratt had a strong feeling of the necessity for this, and mentioned incidents, which, in the past, had militated against this very unity. The speaker suggested we make a closer contact with others—the Labour Party and other such bodies, and explore the possibility of more quickly achieving those objectives, which obviously we all have in common.

Executive Meeting. —We would remind members of the executive of the next meeting, to be held on September 25, at 8 p.m.

New Books for Old. —How is your library? You may avail yourself of a rare chance to add to it by writing to this office. We desire to make room on our shelves for the books that are now being published or to be published, in this as in other States. To do this, we must sacrifice a number of good books on the new economics, published in England several years ago. These include: "Poverty Amidst Plenty" (Tankerville), "B.B.C. Speech on Social Credit." (Orage), "Short Papers on Money" (Tavistock), "Sanity of Social Credit" (Colbourne), and others. Three of these for 1/-. Other books at reduced prices. Write for lists.



**London is that we want to send someone there in order to get assistance for ourselves, something which Great Britain and, if need be, the United States of America can spare and which we need very badly. I know of nothing that we have to spare, whether it be armaments, munitions, medical supplies or—this is important and I know something about it— transports or men. If it comes to the question of foodstuffs Russia is a much, bigger producer of every one of those things, with the possible exception of wool, than we ourselves are. So we shall not be of much assistance to Russia there. I say to the House and through it to the country, that the primary objective of this Parliament and of every man in it who is a 100 per cent. Australian ought to be to ensure that our men, resources and services are organised and held for our own British purposes, and I tell the House that we shall have to have both hands full if we are to conserve and use them to the best advantage in getting out on the right side in good time.**

Personally, my attitude to the Russo-German war is that it was an act of mercy or of Providence for two great thieves to fall out. No matter what is reached in the realm of morals or of tolerance at home or abroad, everything, which we can truthfully accuse the German Government of having done, we can, with equal truth, accuse the Russian Government of having done earlier and perhaps over a greater territory. Taking a clearly objective view of the Russian situation, I say that it is a good thing for us that these two great international thieves have fallen out, but it is only a good thing to the extent to which we use the opportunity created by the Russo-German war to put the British Empire in a better state to meet inevitable attack. From our point of view it does not matter who wins the Russo-German war, because the British Empire is committed to fight the winner. If the victor be Germany we fight at once; we fight, most likely, by the invasion of Great Britain, almost certainly by a German thrust down through the Near East to the oil wells of Persia and, perhaps, to Suez and, maybe, into India, and from India, not a long way these days, down to Singapore. There are great possibilities in a German victory on the Russian front, but, if the Russians should win, do not run away with the idea that those gentlemen in Moscow are a lot of people who have suddenly grown the wings of angels and quote nothing but Scripture. They will go on quoting the doctrines of Marx; of Lenin, and of Stalin, or whoever is in charge of Russia today, and undermine civilisation and the moral standards, for which Christianity stands, whenever they get the opportunity. And they will fight, as fight they must sooner or later! Let us get very clearly into our heads that whichever side wins, we fight. We fight Germany immediately, if it be the winner, and Russia, very little later, if it be the winner. From that reasoning, it is better from our point of view that Russia should win rather than Germany, because we should be given vital time in which to prepare ourselves.

**Mr. James:** Which side does the honorable member want to win, Russia or Germany?

**Mr. Archie Cameron:** I pointed out that from our point of view it is better that Russia should win, because that would give us time in which to prepare for the inevitable conflict.

**Mr. Makin:** Does the honorable member not think that in the circumstances his remarks are rather indiscreet?

**Mr. Archie Cameron:** Not in the slightest degree. The days of diplomacy in which the honorable gentleman and I were raised are gone, and, if the honorable member

## PLANNING IN BRITAIN

The following letter appeared in the London "Times" of June 23, 1941:—

Sir, —There can be no disputing the fact that food is the foundation of all strategy; yet the astonishing thing is that, though for the time being I am living in a country village 60 miles from London, except for potatoes my wife is unable to obtain fresh vegetables—canned ones alone are to be bought. Therefore, seeing that of all the nations involved in this war our home-grown food situation is the most precarious, is not it time that our Ministries of Food and of Agriculture—now cutting each other's throats—changed their outlook on the problem?

We want food—that is the essential—and not equality of distribution, which, however desirable as an ideal, can only be attained by planning and super-planning. This foolishness, because it runs counter to human instinct—original sin, if you pre-

fer—was the dry-rot of the Bolshevik system, which led to some of the worst recorded famines. Bolshevism, even by instalments—which seemingly we are now getting—can, in my opinion, lead to no other end.

A typical example of this inversion is what has become known as the "egg riddle"—a conundrum that might well have been posed us by our enemy. Might I ask the Ministry concerned this question: How much grain and meal is given to the hens of an Indian bazaar? True, they are wretched little birds, laying wretched little eggs, yet surely in war-tune half a fowl or half an egg is better than none equally distributed. More important still, let our Government remember this: Though some planning is obviously necessary, in the end a planned world is a damned world, because, unlike the machine, man was not created on a drawing board. —J. F. C. FULLER.

### The Truth About Alberta

Most of the matter which appeared under the above heading in the "New Times" of August 29 and September 12 was taken from the comprehensive booklet, "The Case for Alberta," copies of which may be obtained either from the "New Times" office or from the publisher, Mr. W. H. Hand, Box 21, North Sydney. Price: One shilling per copy.

### S.C.M. of S.A.

The annual meeting of the Social Credit Movement of S.A. will be held in the A.N.A. Building, Flinders-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, September 25, at 8 p.m. Business for the meeting will be to receive the chairman's report, election of officers, to receive annual subscriptions, and general business. All members are urgently requested to attend.

— J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

### Alien Influence in England

(Continued from page 4.)

those who wear uniform. That is the situation at the present time. This country has always been a great asylum for the distressed refugees from other countries, but it would be foolish not to recognise that, in the opinion of its own people, it is beginning to be a great asylum in another sense. After all, we have destroyed the French Navy, against the heart of every sailor in this country, and it is not very much to ask friends of this country among these aliens to meet hardship and inconvenience if in the end the victory, on which they depend as much as we do, may be made in any way more certain. Honourable Members say that the reputation of this country is at stake. It is. There is only one thing that will save the reputation of this country and all that it stands for, and that is victory in the war."

These voices, which spoke for England, however, did not avail, as I shall show. The view that the feeling of the men who were fighting, of the young manhood of Britain, should count, was a rare one in the strange assembly which was the British House of Commons in 1939 and 1940.

likes to look at the Moscow papers, as I have had occasion to do now and again, he will see in them "wonderful" things about ourselves. No doubt, since the 21st June, the tune has changed. The papers may have changed, BUT THE POLICY BEHIND THEM HAS NOT.

### This Freedom!

**Because of strong protests by the unions, Aircraft Production Commission has decided to modify the conditions of a questionnaire to its employees, requiring particulars on many personal and private affairs. There are 50 questions.**

Let us get this bull by the horns right away. The growing habit of considering a man's religious, moral and political opinions before appointing him to a post or giving him a job is a modern form of persecution.

It is sheer idiocy to talk of democracy when its "liberties" can be legally retained without being of any earthly use. And it is poor comfort to know that the holding of certain opinions is not punishable by law, when, in practice, they lead a man to starve. People are not yet awakened to the dangers lurking in these forms of "Application for Employment"—in a highly industrial State they can amount to a very rigorous form of persecution.

When the danger is adequately realised it will be possible to rouse public opinion to secure that a man's beliefs should not be considered in giving him a job. Nothing except public opinion can solve the problem. Whatever may happen in the political game, it is clear that the present course of economic developments will make the preservation of mental freedom increasingly difficult, unless that course is thwarted by an enlightened public opinion. From the standpoint of liberty it will make little difference whether a man is employed by the State or by the ever-growing combine monopolies unless it is insisted NOW that the employer shall control nothing in the life of an employee except his work.

—R. Leeson.

### ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Elma, youngest daughter of Mr. C. G. Turner, "Terlinga," Pirron Yallock, Victoria, and the late Mrs. Turner, to Eric Dudley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Butler, 22 Bellevue-avenue, Rosanna, Victoria.

Miss Turner shares her father's enthusiasm for the Movement, which he pioneered in the Colac district. Mr. Eric Butler's activities as a writer and lecturer are, of course, well known to our readers.

The "New Times" joins with their many friends in congratulating the young couple.

## PROGRESS IN ALBERTA

In the course of a radio address given recently in Winnipeg, Manitoba, John Landeryou, former Social Credit M.P. for Calgary East, said that instead of Capital "fleeing the province," industries failing and unemployment increasing, Alberta has forged ahead. He also gave these facts:

Under the Social Credit Government confidence was restored: 7317 loans which were granted in Alberta under the Dominion Home Improvement Plan, November, 1936, to December, 1939, totalled 3,100,000 dollars, placing Alberta in third place in the Dominion in volume of loans.

### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Under Social Credit, Alberta entered a period of industrial progress. The value of manufactured products by the year 1934 had risen to 69,000,000 dollars. The value of manufactured products by the year 1938 had risen to 84,000,000 dollars; in round figures, an increase of 21.7 per cent. Capital invested in manufacturing, year 1934, was 65,000,000 dollars; by 1938 the capital invested was increased 23 per cent, to a total of 80,000,000 dollars. In manufacturing, pay-rolls jumped from 11,000,000 dollars in 1934 to 14,000,000 dollars in 1938, showing an increase of 27.3 per cent. Payrolls in all industry increased from 62,000,000 dollars in 1934 to 82,000,000 dollars in 1938, showing a gain of 32.3 per cent.

### MORE EMPLOYMENT

The increased industrial activity that resulted from the policies pursued by the Social Credit Government resulted in increased employment for the citizens of Alberta. From July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1939, unemployment figures showed a decrease of 11.68 per cent. In fact, from January 1, 1939, unemployment had decreased in Alberta to a greater extent than in any other province in Canada. The average decrease in the whole of Canada for the period of January 1, to June 1939, was 2.07 per cent. The statistics show a decrease in unemployment figures for that period in three provinces. Unemployment in other provinces: Saskatchewan, 42.86 per cent; Quebec, 30.18 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 15.16 per cent; New Brunswick, 9.08 per cent; and Manitoba, 5.41 per cent.

In Alberta, employees in manufacturing increased from 11,000 in 1934 to 13,000 by 1938, a gain of 18.2 per cent. For all industry the number of employees increased from 59,000 to 82,000, a gain of 38.9 per cent.

### NEW INDUSTRIES, MORE PRODUCTION AND TURNOVER

Many new industries have been encouraged to open since the Social Credit Government was elected. By 1938, a new packing plant, sugar refinery, salt plant, milk cannery, garment factory, woollen mill, pottery factory, building paper mill, weeder and leveller machinery, petroleum refineries and cheese factories.

In the year 1934 gross production of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, etc., was valued at 255,449,707 dollars, but by 1938 these figures were increased to 289,000,000 dollars. Construction figures increased from 3,489,400 dollars in 1934 to 8,180,000 dollars, an increase of 134.42 per cent. Mineral production, from 20,228,851 dollars in 1934 to 31,654,829 dollars in 1938, an increase of 56.48 per cent.

Retail sales increased from 121,839,000 dollars in 1934 to a total of 168,000,000 dollars in 1939, an increase of over 46,000,000 dollars comparing the two years. Wholesale sales increased from 68,844,000 dollars in 1934 to 92,000,000 dollars in 1939, an increase of 33.64 per cent.

### "Banks and Facts"

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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.

### WANTED URGENTLY

In order to simplify attaching their mobile public-address amplifier unit to cars, the U.E.A. requires a trailer. There must be quite a number of unused trailers about, and we make this urgent appeal to supporters to locate them, and to forward particulars of same to the Hon. Secretary, United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### V for Victory or V for Victims?

Sir, —As one of the victims suffering under the heel of centralised power as expressed by the Apple and Pear Board, may I expand a thesis which treats of matters of pre-eminent importance to we British people at the present time? The present conflict which fills the world is a conflict between two diametrically opposed policies, viz.: — Policy "A," which aims at the centralisation of power at an apex far removed from the control of the constituents from whom the said power flows.

Policy "B," which aims at the decentralisation of power to points as close as practicable to its source, i.e., the people from whom the power flows.

"A." is the policy which finds its most blatant expression in dictatorship. To maintain itself it is compelled progressively to encroach more and more upon the individual initiative. At some stage in its progress, the Gestapo becomes essential for its continuance. The natural law of supply and demand is eliminated, to be substituted by trusts, combines, vested interests and monopolies, which are always hostile to the welfare of the individual.

"B." is the policy to which the British people have always been instinctively drawn. Local government in its widest sense is the outstanding feature of this policy, as exemplified by the ancient village moots and shire moots of Old Britain. Under this policy any encroachment upon the liberty of the individual is jealously and actively resisted. As a consequence, any initiative possessed by an individual is left to find expression in action. It encourages any individual who can perceive a public demand to act so as to satisfy such demand, thereby earning an appropriate reward for himself.

Individual Initiative: There is no social value to equal the value of individual initiative. To this mankind is indebted for all that it has of value. Steam power was brought to us by the initiative of Watt and Stevenson; electric power by Faraday. Our whole history of power control can be summarised by the mention of a few names, such as Harvey, Pasteur, Edison, etc. Any social structure, which encroaches upon individual initiative is doomed to destruction and decay. It is her adhesion to policy "B." which has made Britain great, which has given to the Australian soldier his especial value.

The importance of the foregoing considerations at this time is this:

There is a deliberate and sustained attempt to supplant policy "B." in Britain and to impose policy "A." If we should suffer military defeat (which I am confident we will not), policy "A." will be imposed upon us by the Gestapo. If we win the war then a desperate attempt will be made to DILUTE British control of policy (by way of some Federal Union or any other subterfuge) and to impose upon us policy "A." BY AGREEMENT. In the interval, the "Enemy Within" is by no means idle. Under the excuse of war emergency he is conditioning us to an acceptance of policy "A." Our case, however, is far from hopeless. The best British minds have been applied to this subject of "power" control, and have devised a strategy (absolutely constitutional, lawful and British), by which the "Enemy Within" will be compelled to expose himself and thus suffer defeat, and so, when we win the military war, we will also be well on the way to winning the peace. "V" will not then stand for Victims, but for Victory. —Yours etc.,

"K.M.," Sydney.

## 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 Bottle-Necking 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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