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# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 42. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 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).

## Soldiers "Denied Their Civil Rights?"

### Questions In Parliament

"Is the Prime Minister aware that the commanding officers of various sections of the defence forces have issued instructions to all members of those forces that they must not take grievances to members of Parliament . . . that those instructions mean that service men have no appeal to other than those who inflict punishment upon them and that the men have been denied their civil rights; if the men have no appeal to their local members, to whom can they appeal?"

According to "Hansard," that question was asked in the House of Representatives by the member for Hunter (Mr. James) on August 28. According to the same source, it was answered as follows by Mr. Menzies on October 1:

I have now been advised that the position in the three services is as follows:

Navy. —Under regulation 123 of the Naval Forces Regulations, naval personnel are forbidden to take their grievances to members of Parliament, The King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, Article 10, which are applicable to the Royal Australian Navy, provide a means for naval personnel who have grievances to represent their complaints to superior authority. Briefly stated, a naval rating may make a complaint to his captain. If he is not satisfied with the decision of his captain, he may request that his complaint be forwarded to the rear-admiral commanding, and if still not satisfied, he may request that it be forwarded to the Naval Board, of which the Minister for the Navy is president.

Army. —On June 9, 1940, a Military Board circular was issued to commands drawing attention to the fact that from the number of representations made to members of Parliament or directly to high Army authority, it appeared that members of the military forces, particularly those who have not served previously, were ignorant of the procedure by which they might seek redress of any grievance. This procedure, as laid (Continued on page 8.)

### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

"Soviet Youth," a current pamphlet issued by The Australia-Soviet Friendship League, consists of a speech delivered in Britain in 1938 by M. Jean Maisky, Soviet Ambassador. The following extract indicates the extent to which women are employed in factories and workshops under Russian Communism:

"The mother of the child in such a working-class family, for the most part, herself works in a factory or workshop. In 1936, women constituted nearly one-third of the total workers in the U.S.S.R. . . . Thus, you see, it is quite permissible to assume that in a typical worker's family, the history of whose child I wish to describe, the mother also works outside the home. When this mother found she was pregnant she not only made no attempt to hide the fact from the management of her factory, but, on the contrary, she informed them of it with pride. She was proud of the fact, not only because she was preparing to give the country a new citizen, but also because by making it known she immediately obtained a privileged position. Henceforth she would be appointed to lighter work and in addition her post in the factory would be assured. In the U.S.S.R., by the way, a woman can have no better means of making her job secure than by becoming pregnant, since it is strictly prohibited by law to dismiss pregnant women."

At a conference as long ago as June, 1931, in Copenhagen, Profes-

### SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D. BUTLER

There is a growing recognition everywhere of the fact that there are certain financial interests in this and other British countries, trying to introduce "sovietisation" under the excuse of war emergency. This is one of the major issues to be kept before the public. Judging from the following extract of a letter from a member of the A.I.F. abroad, which appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of September 7, some of our fighting men are fully aware of the fact that they may have another fight when they arrive back in Australia:

"It makes me wonder sometimes just what we are fighting for. If some people think that they are going to dictate to us what we are going to do with our fruit, then perhaps they will have 'another think coming.' We left Australia to fight dictators and to fight for freedom, and it will be 'just rotten' if we haven't any

freedom left at home. Anyway, we will see all about that at a later date."

There is little doubt that the international Jewish financiers have deliberately worked to produce a state of affairs, which would mean a large army of low-wage workers. It is from this army that the Communists and Socialists have recruited their major forces for the attack against the middle and upper classes. I am becoming rather tired of hearing about the "ruling class" and this terrible "profit motive." The "ruling class" only maintains its position by virtue of the fact that the bankers haven't been able to deal with it completely. But it won't be long now. Although I have neither the space nor the inclination at the moment to deal with all the pros and cons of whether the "ruling class" should be liquidated, I would like to briefly reply to some of the lying propa-

(Continued on page 2.)

### THE A.B.C. AND FEDERAL UNION

The Electoral Campaign, 101 Collins-street, Hobart, has sent the following letter, dated October 6, to Mr. B. H. Molesworth, Federal Controller of Talks, A.B.C., Sydney.

Dear Sir, —Since receiving your last letter on the above topic I have been in communication with various organisations and persons in other States, all of whom confirm the statements I have made to you. There seems to be some doubt in your mind as to the meaning of Federal Union, and how it is advocated over the air by your speakers.

Federal Union, as explained by the writers on the subject, and by your speakers, is the federation of large and powerful States under one Federal Government, a Government having control of the only army, navy and air force; also finance and international trade. It means the sovereignty of each State has to be abandoned to the one Federal Government. It means the entire British Empire will have a smaller vote than either the U.S.A., Germany or Russia will have separately. It means the abolition of the British Navy and of the British Crown.

As it is recognised by the advanced political thinkers of today that the supreme difficulty facing democratic countries is how the people can gain some effective control over their own Parliaments, and, therefore, over their own lives, imagine how much greater these difficulties will be when the supreme Parliament is 10,000 miles removed from these shores, and when the British Empire's voting power is in a hopeless minority.

To hand over the destiny of the British race to an alien Government is not going to be very popular, and, naturally, no Britisher with any red blood in his veins is going to submit to such a proposal unless he is kept in complete ignorance of the actual facts of the case.

sor Arnold Toynbee said, inter alia:

"If we are frank with ourselves we shall admit that we are engaged on a deliberate and sustained and concentrated effort to impose limitations upon the sovereignty and the independence of the fifty or sixty local sovereign independent States, which at present partition the habitable surface of the earth and divide the political allegiance of mankind . . . The harder we press our attack upon the idol (local sovereignty) the more pains we take to keep its priests and devotees in a fool's paradise—lapped in a false sense of security which will inhibit them from taking up arms in their idol's defence. . . . I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national States of our world; and all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands."

To put over this proposal to hand over the British Empire to an alien Government, advocates of Federal Union have to deny with their lips what they are doing with their hands. In plain words, they are putting over a sugarcoated pill to the public, hoping that the pill will be swallowed before the public can take effective action.

Some of your speakers mention some kind of Federal Union; most of them lead up to it without mentioning the actual name. The speakers are members of Federal Union organisations, though not all of them have given addresses in public on the subject. But as far as I know, they only get paid for talking on the subject when they

(Continued on page 8.)

### STRAWS IN THE WIND

On the same day that the Roosevelt-Churchill eight-point declaration was announced (Aug. 14), the House of Assembly in Bermuda, after debating the British decision to appoint a civilian Governor, now that there were both British and American forces there, sent a message to the Governor, Lt.-General Sir Denis Bernard, strongly protesting against the change. The message concluded: "The House requests renewed assurances that no change of sovereignty is contemplated now or in the near future."

The Afghan National Bank has converted all its currencies and stocks into dollars, according to an official review of economic activities in the country for the year 1940-41. The creation of an Afghan-American trading corporation in New York is described as the most important step of the year.

Sir Alan Anderson, Bank of England director, was recently appointed Controller of Railways. He is sixty-four years old.

It was stated in Washington recently that there are still 5,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States.

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, one of the new B.B.C. Governors, is the wife of Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, partner in a London banking firm.

## SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

ganda issued by the local Communists. Their argument runs something like this:

"The ruling class in every country exploits the workers under capitalism. The rulers must make profits. Therefore, we must plan for war. The profit motive is responsible for war. When the war starts the ruling classes let the workers of every country do the fighting while they make still further profits."

This argument has been used by the Jewish Socialists in Britain, such as Victor Gollancz and his kind, who are very bitter about the British upper classes. Now, whatever one may think about the merits or demerits of the British upper class, the fact remains that in a national emergency such as war they have more than "pulled their weight." That apathy—not confined to the upper classes—paved the way for war, there can be no doubt. But I would suggest that if the Communists would only have a careful look at the casualty lists, they wouldn't be so sure that the upper class isn't doing any fighting. As a matter of fact, during the last war the British upper class had more casualties in proportion to its number than any other class. One journalist in Britain tried to deal with this matter recently, and pointed out that, in spite of what the Communist said, a look at the casualty lists in this war didn't reveal many, if any, names such as Gollancz. A recent report in the press said that Lady MacRobert, of Aberdeenshire, has lost her third son in this war. She said: "I have no more sons to carry on the fight." But she donated £25,000 for a Stirling bomber, which has been named "MacRobert's Reply." I have no doubt that she had to pawn her assets to the private banks in order to obtain £25,000. Needless to say, the Communists wouldn't understand that, as they know nothing about the credit swindle. No, the sooner we all learn that this attack against the middle and upper classes is part of the real enemy's strategy, the sooner will we start to direct all our energies in the right direction.

The following report appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 17:

"The 'Times' correspondent at Istanbul (Turkey), belying von Papen's optimism, says that Turco-German trade is practically at a standstill, while British merchandise is flowing into Turkey." It's to be hoped that report is correct. I wouldn't like to think that we were supplying Turkey with large quantities of materials, which may be finding their way to Germany.

The Melbourne "Herald" reports that Sir Otto Niemeyer has ar-

rived in China on his economic mission. Poor Chinese! It is also reported that he is accompanied by Mr. H. Merle Cochran, Technical Assistant of the United States Treasury. Yes, Wall Street must have its representative on the spot.

Mr. Curtin is being given a very good press so far. This is not surprising. He is working for the same masters that Menzies and Fadden worked for. Of course, Mr. Curtin doesn't want the people to think that. He would like all the social crediters to believe that he is going to really tackle the vital issue of who is going to own the public credit. His comrades over in New Zealand worked that "stunt." But it won't work in this country. When we see the Melbourne "Sun" writing editorials, such as the one of October 16, carrying the heading, "Spend Less," Says Mr. Curtin," praising Mr. Curtin, we can rest assured that Mr. Curtin is only carrying on a mock fight.

The following refreshing extract comes from the London "Contemporary Review":

"The United States, whose tactic of 1917 had already been proved a form of self-deception, is losing heavily from the general state of war raging throughout the world. She may even be driven to paying the full price by becoming involved in the war. Her great fault in being the first Great Power to secede from the League of Nations, and thereby sounding the death knell of a supernational authority that might otherwise have saved the world from war, contributed as much as any other single factor to the present worldwide chaos. Having largely helped to establish the League, she then refused to be a member—refused, that is, to share the responsibilities and sacrifices that alone would have given the League its necessary authority. In the financial and economic sense the United States was the only Power that "won" the war of 1914-18—that seemed to reap any material benefit from it. By keeping clear of the war until the combatants were all exhausted and then, as it were, giving a casting vote, the while she tightened her financial liens on the whole of Europe, America achieved something "realistic," slick and apparently profitable. The appearance was destined soon to be belied. The United States was destined to learn in her own experience that prosperity, as adversity, is indivisible, and that her own prosperity could be achieved, not by competitively securing the spoils for herself but only by co-operatively sharing them. As though to drive home the lesson, the United States has found that the effect of the pre-

sent war has been that she, too, has suffered financially and economically from the general collapse of the world at war."

In the Melbourne "Age" of October 17, the following report appeared on the financial page:

"In the War Loan drive special attention is being paid to the country districts in each State. Rallies and demonstrations have been arranged in many of the larger towns, some of which have set themselves definite objectives to raise sufficient to pay for a given number of fighting planes, anti-tank guns, Bren gun carriers, fully-equipped field guns, Beaufort bombers or Wirraways. The Commonwealth Government will present three flags in each State to towns producing the best per capita results." All the "stunts" in the world will not add to our ability to produce this equipment unless the men and materials are already here. If the men and materials are here, and I have no doubt that they are, why do we have to have an elaborately organised cadging campaign before we can get on with the job? Because we still think in terms of money instead of thinking in terms of real things,

A survey of the use of air power against Germany reveals the fact that most of the talk by the local "parlour pinks" at the time of Munich about a two-way air offensive by Britain and Russia—

presuming, of course, that Russia had fought then—was divorced from reality. Britain is inestimably stronger in the air now than she was before Munich, and yet a recent statement by the British Air Ministry indicates that half the German Air Force has been sufficient to meet the growing British attacks at a not disproportionate rate of loss. Britain lost eighty-three machines in night bombing in September. This clearly indicates that Germany has been able to maintain a great proportion of her night fighters in the West. And yet, despite these facts, the German attack against Russia has been sufficiently strong to now threaten defeat of the Comrades. The fact remains that Britain is still short of sufficient bombers.

A report in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 14 indicates that the growing criticism of the Bank of England and its policy throughout the British Empire is having its effect. The "Herald" reports an article from the London "Financial Times" to prove that the real owners of the Bank are "charitable institutions, trusts, universities and quite 'small' people." Of course, there is a great difference between ownership and control. Any reader interested in this matter can obtain the full facts in the booklet, "The Enemy Within the Empire." It is indisputable that the policy of the Bank of England is controlled by the International Jewish oligarchy.

(By "YAFFLE" in "Reynold's Illustrated News," London)

No one has yet invented a way of governing without superstition. It is, therefore, necessary, in the interests of national unity and social stability, to encourage the public belief that money is a limited commodity, restricted by laws of nature.

That is easy enough in peacetime, when people can see that factories and labour are standing idle through lack of money and nothing can be done about it.

But it is not so easy in wartime, when the whole position is reversed, and people can see that wherever there are the means of production, money can always be found to use them to full capacity.

How to switch over without arousing popular suspicion—that is the problem.

It is here that one perceives the value of such devices as the Spit-

fire fund. By asking the people, as a favour, to give every penny they can spare to the cost of a 'plane, the authorities create the impression that money is still hard to find.

It is an ingenious device, and reflects great credit upon the fertile minds, which conceived it. It serves the double purpose of safeguarding a necessary fiction against odds, while at the same time persuading people to pay a tax cheerfully, without knowing that it is a tax. It is a reassuring sign that the arts of statesmanship are not yet lost.

There is a certain risk, of course, in relying thus implicitly upon public credulity. But Governments and newspapers will take that risk. Nothing can shake their profound conviction that the heroic British people are hearts of oak from the neck up!

## United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Forward: To what? The answer to that question must come from you. The people who get what they want are the people who know what they want—and how to get it. For several weeks now, we have sounded a note of optimism in these pages. Why? It is not mere sales talk. There is a definite increase in interest in our objectives. For instance, through the courtesy of the editor, we have been able to mention the fact that we had some good literature for sale cheap. From almost every State, and also New Zealand, we have had requests for these books. Soon, no doubt, literature of this kind will be scarce enough. Further, Mr. Harvey, who has been doing splendid work since his appointment, is now breaking some new ground, with every promise of success. He and Mr. Hergstrom recently paid a visit to Nuriootpa, where a group was requesting information. The Social Credit Group No. 1 is still maintaining its numbers and increasing in enthusiasm. You know what you want. You know how to get it. Have you made a start yet?

**Office Assistance:** It is with pleasure we announce the appointment of an office assistant. For some time the office work has been done after normal working hours. Consequently, efficiency has not been pronounced. We hope that from now on we will be able to deal with all correspondence and business affairs as soon as required. We apologise to those who have noticed a delay in the answering of letters.

**Executive Meeting:** The next meeting of the executive will be held on October 30.

**Quarterly Meeting:** A quarterly meeting and rally will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, November 13, at 8 pm. Keep this in mind, and make it your business to help make it an outstanding success.

—M. R. W. LEE,  
Assistant Secretary.

## NORMAN ROLLS' ITINERARY

Mr. and Mrs. Rolls left Newcastle yesterday (Thursday) for Maitland. It is expected that they will be able to stay in the Maitland district for four or five days, and their address will be c/o. Post Office, East Maitland.

## TO OUR READERS

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel.: MU2834.

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**CENTRALISATION AND RED TAPE**

In these columns we have frequently drawn attention to many of the various ways in which red tape and the policy of centralisation, together with financial restrictions, hamper Australia's war effort. The following article, condensed from the "Australasian Manufacturer" of September 27, provides further striking evidence:

Since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, the industrialists, the Governments, and the people of Australia have been planning and organising in order that the Commonwealth's contribution to the common cause may be worthy of this young democracy; and they have planned and organised to some purpose. Veritable miracles have been performed. Miracles in production. In speed. Even in cost. What has been accomplished, in fact, must be described as astonishing—astonishing, not only to Australians themselves, but even to eminent engineering experts of nations hoary in industrial tradition.

This being the position, it is a matter for regret that there should exist today even ONE condition which would mar even in the slightest degree the smooth working of Australia's Industrial War Machine.

Alas, many such conditions exist. It will be recalled, for instance, that we drew attention—in our editorial of August 30—to three main points which, we insisted, called for immediate reform: —(1) prompt availability of adequate supplies of raw materials to industrialists who have secured war contracts; (2) speedier Government inspection of completed war work; (3) prompt payment for work passed.

These, however, are only the main points. Today the whole question of war contracts may be said literally to bristle with difficulties for the Australian industrialist. Take, for example, the delay in the issuing of official orders—one of the veritable bugbears of existing conditions. As our readers know only too well, there are often serious delays—extending in some cases even to six weeks—between the time a manufacturer is verbally informed of an order and the time he

receives the written official instructions. These delays, of course, are occasioned by the unsatisfactory fact that the Chairmen of the Areas Boards of Management in the various States are not empowered to issue written official orders—all such instructions having to come from Melbourne. The result, naturally, is the penalisation of manufacturers in every State. We use the word "penalisation" because—as matters at present operate—the time limit for the fulfilment of orders generally dates, not from the receipt of the official order, but from the date of the verbal order—although, as we have just pointed out, a very considerable time may elapse between the one and the other. The only satisfactory solution of this problem is, obviously, the appointment of executive officers in each State to place and to issue at the same time the official orders—or the granting of such powers to the officers who, at present, occupy the supposedly "executive" positions.

Another point occasioning much worry to manufacturers is the difficulty of securing tool-makers to carry out the requisite tooling of certain parts of equipment for which they have received orders—such tooling being beyond the manufacturers' power to provide. In such cases, the Department of Munitions instructs industrialists to go ahead with the job—leaving to the said Department the task of providing the toolmaker. Subsequently the services of such a man are secured—his new job, in many cases, being performed at the conclusion of the day's work on which he is regularly engaged. Such an arrangement may work satisfactorily for a time. Then, however, the toolmaker's original employer may have a rush of war work—which war work necessitates the toolmaker devoting the whole of

his time—and his overtime—to his original employer. The second industrialist is, accordingly, left high and dry. This position, too, calls for the provision of an authority in each State who would be empowered to see to it that promises made by the Department of Munitions are fulfilled to the letter—that a toolmaker, in other words, would be called upon to see a job through to complete finalisation.

Just as vexatious delays are regularly occurring between the placing of verbal and official written orders, so like delays are constantly taking place between the granting of a State O.K. and the granting of official approval from Melbourne. A typical interesting case recently came under our notice. A special machine—in the manufacture of which Departmental specifications had been rigidly observed—received an O.K. from the State authority. When, however, the machine was subsequently tested at the Melbourne Laboratory, it was found to possess characteristics over and above those called for in the specification—those who drew up the specification not appreciating the fact that these additional characteristics greatly improved the operation of the machine in question, and—despite the State O.K.—a very considerable time elapsed before the official "imprimatur" was forthcoming. An illuminating sidelight on this particular happening, by the way, is the fact that a second order was eventually placed—again verbally and without immediate written official instructions. In view of the astounding delays that had occurred in the official passing of the first machine it is difficult to comprehend the mentality of departmental officials who expect industrialists to again tool up and proceed with the production of a machine regarding which they have received no signed order.

Difficulties in fulfilling contracts also frequently arise through the present system of tool and gauge control. An order for plant is placed; let us say with a Brisbane or a Sydney firm. Certain tools go with this plant. But the order for these tools is treated as a separate item and must come, not from Brisbane or from Sydney, but from Melbourne. Why, industrialists dis-

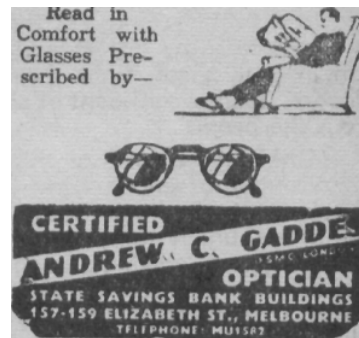
tractedly wonder, must "tools" be centralised in Melbourne, causing delay in the issuing of orders and payment to the manufacturers?

The fixing of "overhead" percentage costs, first by the inspector, then his executive chief, to be altered again by the inspector, is yet another matter giving manufacturers considerable trouble, and should be rectified.

Lack of space precludes our enumerating in any further detail other like examples of lack of organisation, which is holding up vital production. We referred in our earlier writing to the unnecessary delays in inspection. We take this opportunity of raising our voice in protest against the excessively high costs of inspection—costs which spell delay and the wasting of much valuable time by manufacturers and their staffs.

The urgent needs of the hour call for an immediate termination of the unsatisfactory conditions under which many war contractors are working. Nor does there appear to be any legitimate reason why the position cannot promptly be rectified. All that seems to be required is—as we have already hinted—officers with full power to act without waiting for Melbourne's official sanction. The Department of Munitions has appointed a Chairman of the Area Board of Management in each State and charged him with the high responsibility of checking and making recommendations for orders. Surely to these powers could be added the extra responsibility of issuing official orders in all cases. Such a step would spell relief from present nerve-racking delays—delays in the placing of orders, in the inspection of completed work, and in the payment of accepted contracts.

But it would do much more than that. It would undoubtedly spell an important increase to the waters of that mighty stream of munitions and war equipment, which ultimately is to sweep us on to Victory.



**HOSPITAL FINANCE: DELEGATES' DELUSIONS**

"SYDNEY: Over seventy delegates to the annual conference of the Hospitals' Association today were outspoken about the difficulties of balancing hospital budgets UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM."—"Newcastle Sun," Oct. 7.

The job of criticising delegates, appointees, and representatives, whether they be politicians or not, is an easy yet unenviable task which, in the interests of the general public, must be done. But why stop at that? Representatives are supposed to represent a section (or all sections) of the people. If they have failed to get the results, which the people in common desire, ISNT it high time the PEOPLE THEMSELVES did something about it? In other words, having failed to get results from those to whom they have delegated responsibility, the responsibility falls back upon the public, and if the public cannot get certain results by acting un-animously, then I fail to see WHO CAN.

In the case of the above-quoted report, every orthodox suggestion, including bigger State Lottery prizes, introduction of third-party risk, a national hospital day and the inevitable "£3,000,000 loan for hospitals to enable them to make up the leeway, etc.," was advanced by the self-same delegates who criticised the "present system." Not a word about CHANGING the system! In fact, unless

the delegates are completely brain-bound, they must know that ANOTHER loan will merely assist in PERPETUATING the rotten financial system, and leave hospital patients at the mercy (if any) of the money-lenders.

Hospitals, like harbours, bridges, roadways, etc., are a national responsibility and should be financed debt- and interest-free with national credit made available by the public finance institution—the Commonwealth Bank. If the Hospitals' Association is sincere, it will request the Government of the day to see that this policy is implemented IMMEDIATELY. Should the Government refuse to do so, then the duty of the Association is to TELL THE PEOPLE THE TRUTH AND APPEAL FOR THE GREATEST POWER KNOWN—the pressure of PUBLIC OPINION.

For such delegates to talk about "making up the leeway with loans" is about as possible as putting out a fire with petrol! Electors of Australia—tell them to set on with their job or GET OUT!

—"Scissors."

**HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO YOUR M.H.R. AND SENATORS?**

**GET YOUR FELLOW-ELECTORS TO WRITE, TOO**

Printed copies of the following letter may be obtained, at one shilling per hundred, from The United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

....., M.H.R./Senator,  
Canberra, A.C.T.

Sir, —I hereby inform you that I desire the coming Budget to embrace the following principles:

- (1) The war effort shall not be restricted by financial considerations.
- (2) As taxation has reached saturation point, and any increases would be detrimental to morale, there shall be no further increases.
- (3) All additional revenue required shall be obtained direct from the Government's Commonwealth Bank, free of debt and interest charges.
- (4) As a safeguard against inflation, no increase in the cost of living shall be permitted.

If these results are obtained, you may be assured of my support.

Yours faithfully,

.....  
.....

## The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 7. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1941. No. 42

### DON'T "LEAVE IT TO LABOR"

In 1875, the Lord Chief Justice of England issued a grave warning when he wrote:—"The issue which has swept down the centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later is, the People v. the Banks."

The people of Australia cannot get the results they want from the present Government, or any other Government, until a sufficient number of electors recognise the real issue and determine to fight it through the agency of their respective Parliamentary representatives.

Should the Curtin Government attempt to use its power to control the financial credit of the nation, its success or failure will depend upon the strength of one of two forces—Press opinion or public opinion. If, in response to pressure made evident by their electors, a large majority of members of Parliament voted with the Government on that issue, it would be due to the feeling of security on the part of such members from the customary press tirade which, from experience, they know to be so powerful. The organs of publicity obligingly respond to the pressure of High Finance, but members of Parliament will more readily respond to the pressure of their electors.

When Mr. Scullin was Prime Minister of Australia, his surrender to the bankers was due to a lack of that power which comes from concrete evidence of public opinion. When a slumbering public found itself in the grip of depression and degradation it awoke to find that one Sir Otto Niemeyer had officiated instead of their own representatives.

Mr. John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, is faced with the same issue: a choice between the edict of some present-day "Niemeyer" and the voice of the people. His strength will accord with the strength of the latter. If the will of the people is made clear by letters written by the electors, Mr. Curtin can, if he chooses, fight the issue—if necessary in a general election, feeling confident of obtaining an indisputable mandate from the people.

The wage earners of this country should take their great opportunity to send a flood of letters to their various representatives in Parliament. Individuals of quick perception in the trade union movement should not be slow to see the advantages of individual action leading to concerted action for the achievement of worthwhile results. Active movement and common sense should replace that stock-still attitude born of blind faith and pious wishes. Wise countrymen and acute city businessmen will readily co-operate in removing the dead hand of taxation and bureaucracy which is restraining their efforts to win the war.

### A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

An enthusiastic believer in Soviet Communism has written a series of articles in "The Farmer" (Moonta, S.A.) giving a resume of the features and institutions of the present Russian regime. In one place this sentence appears:—"The Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. frankly accepts the designation of the 'keeper of the conscience of the proletariat'."

In that sentence we have an admission, which "gives away the whole show." But let us be careful not to boast of our wisdom, or of our superior democratic Parliaments; for we have the self-same thing in our Australian politics in a milder form.

Every few months or years we have been in the habit of changing our Cabinet personnel from one Party to another Party. We may not have perceived what is the implication; but do we not, to all intents and purpose, hand over to a Party the right to act as our "conscience" in political affairs? We trust such Party men as happen to be in the ascendant to lead, or to formulate policy, or to decide what should be done, and how. Even if a coalition is arranged, there is the same assumption regarding the sufficiency of the Cabinet group.

If truly democratic ways could be instituted, the action of enlightened and awakened citizens would bring about a healthy change. Then the few in office would have clear and heavy responsibilities; but their role would be that of service, and not of leadership. Ways would be devised of letting citizens know fully the facts and happenings of community life, so that, in turn, they could intelligently make known their will as to what they wanted to see accomplished.

The responsibilities of "Ministers" would then be to watch that those in charge of the various departments and industrial operations did actually produce results to satisfy the individuals of the community, each of whom would retain the right to be the keeper of his OWN conscience.

—C. H. Allen.

## THE TWO UNKNOWNNS

By FOOTLE

It was Aunt Ella's idea, conceived, I understand, entirely for my benefit. She thought it would be a simply marvellous gag to invite an economist to put in a weekend with us, and I must say, after I'd lived down my first impulse on hearing the staggering news to do a spot of blue water fishing, I reflected it mightn't be so bad after all. I might, for instance, glean an idea or so—you meet them in rummiest places—that might help towards clearing away the fog here and there.

We got away to what we imagined was a flying start. The Footle trestles groaned with saddles of lamb, boggins of fruit and oodles of wine. But, as it turned out, we crashed rather badly over that, for this bloke appeared to subsist almost entirely on soda water, toast and lozenges. This regimen was probably a result of over-indulgence in the war effort: I didn't care to ask. I mean to say, if people prefer to breakfast at the chemist's, I think it the best form of politeness to take the mute advice of the three monkeys. That has been my experience.

I don't know much about economists really, and haven't the least idea even now whether they regard economic and social matters as "shop," and, therefore, "taboo" at table. This ignorance of mine made conversation a little stilted, of course; it seemed hardly decent to ask if he enjoyed the soda water or to make some chatty remark about being a good year for lozenges.

Fortunately, the ice was broken for me a little later in the evening by a bloke on the radio, who, with a very patient reasoning sort of voice, was broadcasting on post-war problems. He explained very simply why it is people are poor. It is because they haven't any money. Naturally, in those circumstances, they can't buy anything. That being the case, it's no use producing things. So there you are. Quite simple, really. Hardly a problem at all. Same thing with the farmers, as this chappie explained. Overseas markets are restricted; therefore bad prices rule for farm produce. The farmers can't buy; therefore it's no use manufacturing things for farmers to buy. So the workmen haven't any work, therefore they haven't any money, therefore they can't buy, and so on and so on, thus starting a similar cycle to that already observed. So there's no problem here, either, except, perhaps, the trifling disparity of destitute people on the one hand and decaying tucker dumps on the other. I'm not sure whether I should use the word "trifling" in this connection; it may appear otherwise to the destitute in question. But, as far as I am concerned, the war effort has caused me to contemplate eating with a dismay bordering upon nausea. At any rate, I thought the question worth raising with our guest.

"My dear sir," he said, "a lot of nonsense is talked today about the failure of the system, but isn't it obvious that for business to function profitably, a remunerative price is a necessity? Excuse me—now here is a little graph I find of great assistance. On this axis, purchasing power; on the other, price index. To make it simple, let us suppose there is only one article in the world, and at the same time there is £1 million. The article is worth £1 million."

"A bit pricey," I hazarded. "But I see what you mean, of course: and if, on the other hand, there are a million articles and only £1, the articles are worth one-millionth of a pound."

"Don't be flippant!" he rebuked me, sharply. "You must know as well as I do that the trader must recover his cost. In fact, I've already said so. Therefore, the minimum price is what the thing costs to make and the maximum is the amount of money available." "Oh, I see," I replied, rather

dazed at this unsporting proposition.

"What do you see?" demanded Aunt Ella, tartly.

"Well—er, you can't get more than the maximum, and all that . . ."

Aunt Ella turned towards our visitor and spread her hands in the recognised gesture of helplessness. "You see?" she suggested.

Apparently he saw. In fact, his sniffy expression suggested that he saw, he smelled and was stonkered. In desperation I mentioned a car ride. I needed air. Almost immediately I repented, as the thought came that these economist blokes might regard the use of petrol as an unpatriotic action. I needn't have worried, however, so off we toolled at a quiet forty-five. It was a relief to get away from Aunt Ella's baleful glare, though it wasn't much better than being all by yourself in the moonlight.

The economist bloke was full of information of a sort, and got me to switch on the inside light so as to show me a graph of maximum efficiency of petrol mileage. Well, that's the way they're made. Graphs for vitamins, graphs for prices, graph for natural increase. He wasn't married—probably because he hadn't been able to evolve a satisfactory graph of his emotions I asked him if he had any graphs of human beings.

"Of their most important aspect, yes, I mean, of course, their reaction to the price index. I always let the figures talk. I can't bear sentimental interference with natural processes, of which high finance is one . . . Hey! What's that?"

A figure wavered in the headlights. I jammed on the brakes and stopped with a screech that would have gladdened the heart of any tyre manufacturer. The figure proved to be that of a swagman so hairy and with such tremendous and drooping moustaches that he looked like the impersonation of a sheep-pelt hung on a post.

"You goin' to town?" he bawled. "Bound to, sooner or later," I replied. "Have you any money?" "Not a denar," he answered. "Have you a job to go to?" "No, nor that neither."

"Oh, well . . . h'm. . . My friend, here, says there's nothing for you. You sort of don't exist, as it were. You see, if you haven't any money, you can't buy anything. So no one can get to work producing for you. You are one of the causes of the breakdown of the system."

His whiskers blew in and out in an agitated manner.

"Did he say that?" he demanded tensely, as the economist wilted.

"Something like that, but, of course, he hadn't the pleasure of your acquaintance at the time. Would you like to help the war?"

All depends," he said suspiciously, "on what I have to do." Just polish off some spare lamb and things."

"You ain't kiddin'?"

"Of course not. Hop up!"

He hopped up. The economist got into the back seat.

On our return I shoved them gently into the dining room.

"While I'm gone for the viands," I suggested, "you two will have a chance to explain yourselves to each other."

But I'm afraid they remained the two unknownns.



# A Champion of the People In W.A.

## Westralian M.P. Renews Demand for Proper Use of Commonwealth Bank

### SCATHING ATTACK ON ORTHODOX FINANCE

In the West Australian Legislative Assembly on October 1, the Member for Murchison (Mr. Marshall), who moved the two previous resolutions on national credit carried by the House, returned to the attack with a further resolution and a fighting speech that should make his electors rejoice at having such a courageous champion.

There is no doubt where Mr. Marshall stands in the battle of The People versus The Money Power. We congratulate him and hope that each Westralian reader of this paper will do likewise, by letter—as well as taking the more practical step of writing to his own M.L.A. demanding support for Mr. Marshall in this matter

The following report, taken from the West Australian "Hansard," is continued from our last issue:

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** Did he [Sir Denison Miller] charge interest on the money he advanced to the producers on account of their wheat and wool?

**Mr. Marshall:** I have already stated that Sir Denison did not depart from the orthodox methods. Where would the money have come from in those instances but for the Commonwealth Bank? Has the hon. member forgotten that every bank in England shut its doors on August 4, 1914; every bank with the exception of the branch of the Commonwealth Bank.

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** And the Bank of England!

**Mr. Marshall:** The Bank of England shut its doors. Not a bank was open except the branch of the Commonwealth Bank, and they remained closed until the Government manufactured £280,000,000 worth of Government notes, and until it passed legislation to prevent claims being made upon the banks for payment in gold. Having saved the banks from bankruptcy and used public credit by way of public-owned notes, the banks set out to exploit every part of the British Empire to the full. I am not blaming the banks, but I do blame the alleged statesmen who prompted this action. Until we fully realise that for many years there has been in existence a group of individuals who never appear in public life or before the public, and that those people have for years past been scheming and planning to obtain complete control of the whole world by virtue of controlling the money of the world, we cannot appreciate the dangers that lie ahead.

There are many intellectual people who, at the suggestion that the Central Reserve Bank of America could hold any influence over the Commonwealth Bank, would merely laugh. But it does—through the Bank of England, which is the Jewish medium of American banking in London. Montagu Norman was sent across for the express purpose of taking over that bank and accepting directions for its conduct from the Central Reserve Bank of America. He has never failed to comply with that bank's wishes. Moreover, it is on record that a certain Government, desiring to adjust certain loan arrangements in America, was told that, before it could be granted sufficient credit in America for the purpose, it would have to reduce its unemployment dole by £12,000,000 or more annually.

The Government in question rejected those terms. It stood out against them. It pleaded with Montagu Norman, who replied that he had no control in the matter but would cable America. And the whole British Cabinet sat wait-

ing for the reply, which was to the effect that what the British Cabinet desired could not be done. So down came the relief by dole to the extent of £12,000,000. The impudence of those persons is almost unbelievable. A still more remarkable fact, however, is that, through the medium of the press, they can create statesmen and put them in control of countries. While those so-called statesmen accept the leadership of the people, they

betray the very people who trust them. They give effect, in the main secretly, sometimes openly, to the dictates of high finance.

In confirmation of my statement that all is not well with statesmen and that there is some secret hand controlling the destinies of this country, I desire to make two or three quotations, though I shall not load my speech with many. Still, those quotations need to be placed on record, so that there can be no doubt as to what has been going on and is still going on. If what is asserted in these quotations cannot be detected by application to everyday happenings, then I suggest that I have been misled by the writers; but you, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. members will see that what was asserted years and years ago is now becoming an accomplished fact. Unless the people wake up speedily, the intriguers and corruptors who have been at work for years will emerge supreme.

It can be confidently stated that I have given some study to this subject and read the authorities upon it, but I wish to reiterate and emphasise that all the writers I have studied are orthodox writers. They are not Socialists nor Labourites, nor are they Com-

munists or Nazis or Fascists. I repeat, they are all orthodox writers on finance. Yet all of them admit that the price level of the entire world and the value of money are today controlled by the Central Reserve Bank of America. Although most of them blame America for what has happened, it must be realised that the position could never have got so far as it has were it not for the fact that we lacked statesmen courageous enough to call a halt. My first quotation will be from a book by A. N. Field, entitled "The Truth About the Slump: What the News Never Tells"; and the quotation is itself a quotation, being a circular, which, incidentally, may be found in the "Congressional Record" of the United States of America. It was read in Congress about the period of the American Civil War—either immediately prior to that conflict, or shortly after it. The circular is one sent out to the American banking fraternity of that time. The bankers were not then as well organised as they are now, but they had begun their planning, of which we see a great deal today, though not more in America than in the British Empire. It represents (Continued on page 6.)

## \* A Sensational Booklet \*

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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-arming 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.

## A Champion of the People in W.A.

(Continued from Page 5.)

sents a definite effort to bring about complete centralisation of the economic and industrial life of the world. Now, because there is a war on, the planning becomes more effective, since people accept it as necessary. The schemers are getting further ahead, and are not far from completing their job. The circular reads:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and all chattel slavery abolished. This, I and my European friends are in favour of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers, while the European plan, led on by England, is that capital shall control labour by controlling wages. The great debt, capitalists will see to it, made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendations to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called (Government paper money), to circulate as money for any length of time, as we cannot control that. But we can control the bonds, and through them the bank issues."

That circular was read out in Congress a long time ago, in 1862. Progress was made, a special meeting of Congress was called to deal with the question, and the bankers succeeded.

Again I quote a circular, which appeared in the "Congressional Record." It is dated March 11, 1893, and reads as follows:

"The interests of national banks requires immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes must be retired, and national bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorisation of five hundred millions to one thousand millions of new bonds as the basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a monetary stringency among your patrons, especially among influential businessmen. Advocate an extra session of Congress to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and for its unconditional repeal per accompanying form. Use personal influence with your Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favour of Government legal tender notes and silver coinage."

The bankers naturally wished to get rid immediately of that form of finance, lest it should become too popular.

Now I desire to make another quotation from matter published immediately after the American Civil War. Probably all members have read the life of Abraham Lincoln and that of his successor, President Garfield. Abraham Lincoln set out to force banks back into their proper category, and to establish that the only authority that would control the nation's money would be the Government of the United States, which would reserve to itself the sole right of expanding credit and issuing notes. Obviously, he encountered formidable opposition from the banks; but Lincoln fought the war, and while fighting it made the historic statement that he had two enemies, the Southern States armies in front of him and the banks in the rear, and that he feared the banks more than the armies. Abraham Lincoln could not possibly have appreciated the validity of his own statement. He did indeed have great reason to fear the banks, for he was assassinated, as also

was his successor, Garfield. Let me quote what was printed in the "London Times":

"If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic, during the late war in that country, should become indurated down to a fixture then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debt and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilised government of the world. That Government must be destroyed . . ."

And it was destroyed. Members may cynically smile at my endeavours to enlighten the people concerning what goes on.

**Mr. Watts:** Who is doing that?  
**Mr. Marshall:** The bankers have succeeded to that extent. We do not need a further illustration, or a better illustration, of what they can achieve than we ourselves received in 1930. Stanley M. Bruce at one time Prime Minister of Australia, paved the way for it.

Then came a striking illustration of the terrific power of international finance. Sir Otto Niemeyer—a Britisher, I should say, from his name—and Professor Gregory—Gregory not being his name at all; it was, in fact, Guggenheim, or some other form of "heim"—I should need some "Zambuk" if I were to pronounce these names correctly—came to Australia, and, supported by Giblin and Copland, formulated what was known as the Premiers' Plan, and said to us, "Do this, and prosperity will be yours," and within three years told us we were confounded fools, that it could not succeed. However, they accomplished their objective. They lowered the standard of living in this country. Their action led to thousands being unemployed, and to thousands being faced with misery and degradation. They succeeded in their objective; they robbed the people of something approaching a standard of comfort, and reduced them to the level of coolies. That was what the Premiers' Plan was intended to do. I am not convinced that those men did not know what they were doing. They did know. They were working under the direction of those interested in the result.

A statement was made recently, in which occurred these words: "They are treasonable utterances." That is to say, those who attacked the present Federal Budget were accused of making treasonable utterances. Because one refuses to accept the principle that taxation must be imposed in order to win the war, one is guilty of making a treasonable utterance. My reply to that statement is that there is no greater traitor to Australia today than the man who referred to treasonable utterances, and I am sorry that I am not in the House of Representatives in order that I might make that statement there. An individual who tells us in this enlightened, age that we have to pawn our wealth to private pawnbrokers, to banking institutions, and pay interest on what belongs to ourselves, and then put our hands in our pockets and pay the robber compensation for having robbed us, himself is guilty of treasonable utterances.

**Mr. Stubbs:** What do you suggest as an alternative?

**Mr. Marshall:** The Commonwealth Bank alone should do it. It should be the only bank functioning in this direction. Now that the hon. member has reminded me, let me quote from Professor Soddy's book, "Wealth, Virtual Wealth, and Debt." Professor Soddy is not a Socialist nor a Communist; he is not even a Labourite; but let me quote for the benefit of the hon. member what Professor Soddy says about this subject; who he thinks should control the issue of the nation's

money, whether it should be the private banks or—in our case—the Commonwealth Bank. At page 296 of the book is to be found the following:

"The banks have usurped the prerogative of the Crown with regard to the issue of money and corrupted the purpose of money from that of an exchange medium to that of an interest-bearing debt but the real evil is that we have now a concertina instead of a currency. These powers have fallen to them in consequence of the invention and development of the cheque system, unforeseen before it became an established fact. It has been connived at by politicians of all parties, who have betrayed the people and without their knowledge or consent have abdicated the most important function of government and ceased to be de facto rulers of the nation. The issue and withdrawal of money should be restored to the nation for the general good and should entirely cease from providing a source of livelihood to private corporations. Money should not bear interest because of its existence, but only when genuinely lent by an owner who gives it up to the borrower."

And the banks do not do that!

**Mr. Stubbs:** I agree with you.

**Mr. Marshall:** The hon. member is not agreeing with me but with Professor Soddy, whose works, I understand, are accepted as standards. He points out quite clearly, quite distinctly, and quite ably, that the banks control the nation. He also points out that where credit expansion takes place, where there is no money exchanged—and that is in the case of credit expansion—there should be no interest-bearing debt attached; that it should be the Government's job to do that, and up to a few years ago that was the case.

**Mr. Stubbs:** Quite true! **Mr. Marshall:** But these people have stealthily crept in by means of the cheque system, as has been pointed out, and have obtained complete control of the nation's money, complete, undeniable, and unchallengeable control. Yet we pretend to the people that we, because we form a Parliament elected by them, control the destinies of the nation! We do nothing of the kind! I believe it was Rothschild—another fine Britisher!—who once said, "Let me control the money of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."

Where has this principle of pawning the nation's credit to private Shylocks led us? Only a day or two ago the Premier of this State referred to the revenue and expenditure of Western Australia. He elaborated upon most of the important and vital points of his Budget, but he passed over rather quickly the amount it is costing us to service our debt. As a matter of fact he said it was £3,542,000—I think that was approximately the amount he mentioned. That is not altogether correct. That is the direct interest payment on given loans only. Over half a million pounds is paid in exchange on our interest payments abroad. There are several items under other headings in respect of which interest comes into the picture. There is a sum of about £25,000 for money borrowed for wire netting purposes, and I cannot find any trace of the half a million pounds borrowed by way of a special loan for the additional unit for the East Perth power house. I assume that it is swallowed up in one of the other loans. However, I do not wish to digress; I shall have an opportunity to deal with that matter later on.

What I desire to ask now is: Where is our stupid method of financing this nation taking us? We hear a good deal about our vigorous war effort, yet every turn, every move, every item, every article, everything that is required in the development of a vigorous war effort is delayed for the want

of money! We are stodgy, inactive, and yet we talk about a vigorous war effort!

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** I think that is rather an exaggeration, now.

**Mr. Marshall:** After two years?

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** Yes.

**Mr. Marshall:** Does the Leader of the Opposition suggest that in this State alone every available bit of labour and machinery is being utilised to the full?

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** It is, as far as it is possible to obtain the machinery required.

**Mr. Marshall:** I passed on to the Premier letters indicating where lathes and other machinery that could be utilised are lying idle.

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** I would like to know where they are.

**Mr. Marshall:** Let the Leader of the Opposition understand that I am not attempting to exaggerate the position! In New South Wales when I was there six weeks ago there were 20,000 registered employable unemployed.

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** That is quite possible.

**Mr. Marshall:** Why are they not employed?

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** Probably because they are inefficient.

**Mr. Marshall:** The fact of the matter is that no money is available to employ them. I have friends whom you, Mr. Speaker, met, and who are employed in an engineering works, capable of doing a good deal towards assisting the war effort, but it is difficult for full-time employment to be maintained in that establishment.

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** As a matter of fact, you are aware that almost every factory over there is paying overtime.

**Mr. Marshall:** I put it frankly to the Leader of the Opposition: Can we talk about a vigorous war effort when, after two years, we find that there are 20,000 employable unemployed in New South Wales and probably half that number again not registered. I know factories that could work the round of the clock but are unable to do so. At the one where my relatives are engaged, it is a problem to keep the men fully occupied. That is what our vigorous war effort amounts to!

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** When I was over there most of the establishments were working overtime.

**Mr. Marshall:** A few are doing so.

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** Not a few; a great many.

**Mr. Marshall:** There are not a great many. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member—

**Hon. C. G. Latham:** Some of the strikes were caused because of overtime.

**Mr. Marshall:** The hon. member must have seen reference in the newspaper to the fact that one factory, with £70,000 worth of machinery, had not turned a wheel preceding his visit. There was a deputation to the responsible Minister concerning the matter. Let us not be humbugged like that! (To be continued.)

## Have you Written in About That Meeting Yet?

As announced in our last two issues, Eric Butler plans further action in the immediate future, particularly in the Victorian country centres. Arrangements have already been made for meetings in several centres. Mr. Butler desires in particular to cover the North-Central districts, the Wimmera and the Mallee before Christmas. Readers in these areas are asked to contact Mr. Butler immediately, c/o. Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. He will open his campaign at Numurkah on Friday, November 7. His itinerary will be announced as arrangements for meetings are finalised.

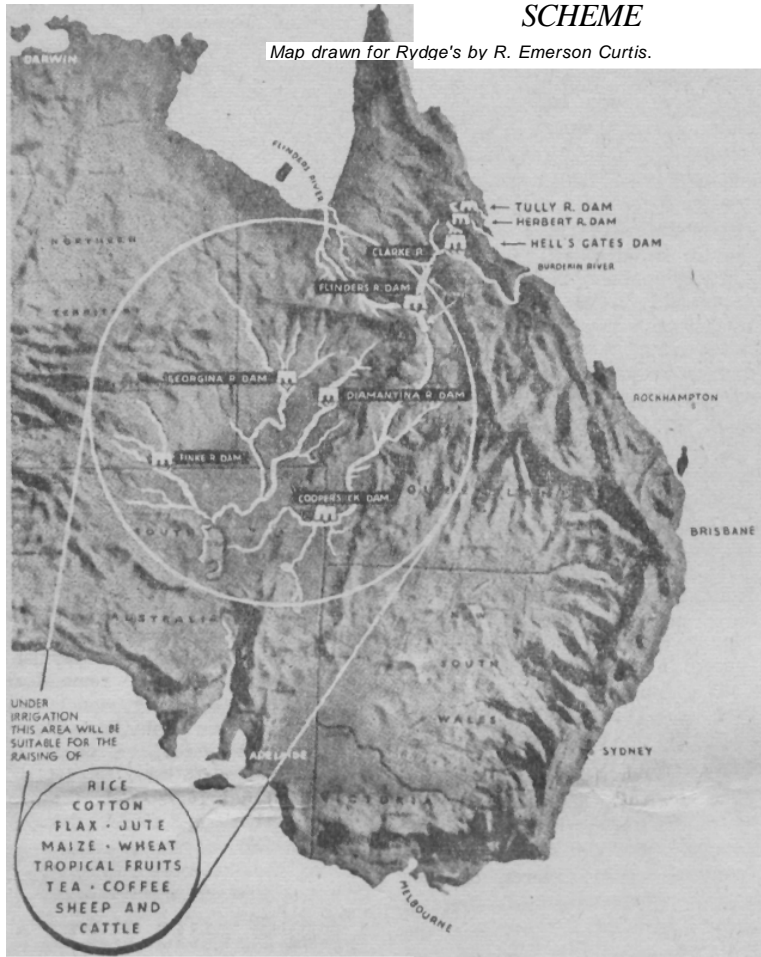
# Watering: Inland Australia

(Continued from last issue.)

An outstanding constructional engineer widely known for his part in designing and supervising construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, Dr. J. J. C. Bradfield here outlines a scheme for the solution of the problem of irrigating and developing our vast inland. In his considered opinion the schemes he envisages are practicable.

In particular he deals with four great irrigation schemes in Central Australia and with the harnessing of floodwaters from coastal rivers to be used to develop western Queensland. To hold and develop Australia, projects such as this must be undertaken and carried out with vision and courage.

## DR. J. J. C. BRADFIELD'S INLAND IRRIGATION SCHEME



### DIAMANTINA AND COOPER'S CREEK SITES

The map of Australia shows many possible irrigation schemes large and small, a few of which can only be briefly touched on, but there are many others.

Several mighty rivers, with their numerous subsidiary creeks in flood time, water Central Australia—Cooper's Creek, the Diamantina, and the Georgina Rivers, and, from the west, the Finke, Hamilton, and Mulligan Rivers. A darn across the Diamantina River at Hunter's Gorge, southwest of Winton, would impound an immense volume of floodwaters. The country above the dam site is flat and intersected with numerous creeks. Extensive earthen dams and levees would thus have to be built to prevent the floodwater from flowing around the main dam and escaping down the many creeks. To conserve an adequate supply of water above the Diamantina Gates is just a major engineering proposition.

True, much of the water impounded would evaporate and seep away, but this water would not be lost. The seepage water would be available as sub-artesian water, and the humidity in the air caused by evaporation would be precipitated as rain, just where no one, of course, can say positively; but humidity in the air increases dewfall and so would have an ameliorating effect on the vegetation, which hot dry air certainly does not have.

Another site for an immense storage reservoir is at Kullymurra Gorge on Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, in South Australia where it appears as if floodwaters could be thrown back into Queensland and a freshwater lake ap-

proximately 40 miles by 100 miles created. This needs a complete investigation. Subsidiary earthen dams and levees would be required. Evaporation in only 20 days at 1-inch per day from the surface of this great lake would provide sufficient moisture to cause 100 points of rain to fall over an area of 20,000 square miles of country on the leeward side of the impounded water.

To provide sufficient moisture to cause a fall of one inch of rain over 20,000 square miles of country would require the combustion of upwards of two hundred and forty million tons of coal yearly. To mine, transport, and burn this tonnage of coal in inland Australia is far, far beyond Australia's industrial and transport resources—it is equivalent to 800,000 tons of coal daily for 300 working days each year. In inland Australia the sun will do this work in 20 days only, without coal, and will work every day. We can redeem the arid inland when we have acquired the common sense to store above the ground the floodwaters, which now sink into the sand and lose themselves, so that the sun can get to work, and evaporate the conserved water. The rainfall, after refreshing the country, will evaporate and fall again as rain. A dam at the bar of Strzelecki Creek would amplify the waters, which could be stored from the floods in the Cooper.

No surveys have been made, so what the exact area and capacity of the Kullymurra Gorge scheme is, and what it would cost, no one can say with any degree of certainty. It needs to be investigated, but in my opinion an expenditure of ten millions pounds should defray the cost. The Kullymurra

scheme is feasible both financially and from the engineering standpoint, and, though in the vicinity of Lake Eyre, it appears a practical proposition.

### OTHER CONSERVATION SITES

Yet another dam site is on the Georgina River, in the vicinity of Marion Downs. This site has immense possibilities. A channel could probably be led into the Mulligan River, and thence westward to Lake Caroline in the Simpson Desert, and by the miracle of irrigation create an oasis in the lowest rainfall country in Australia, furnishing stockowners in Western Queensland with fodder-growing areas.

In Western Australia there are suitable dam sites in the Ashburton and Fortescue River country, and in many other streams. These rivers take the water from the Hammersley and Ophthalmia ranges, in which area is, situated Mount Bruce, the most elevated land in Western Australia. The water stored could be used to irrigate rich red soil country in the coastal region below.

Dr. Hayes, Bishop of Rockhampton, has proposed an irrigation scheme near Rockhampton at Wura, on the Dee River. Here 60,000 acres could be irrigated either with water stored by a dam at Wura or from the water in the sand. This area with irrigation could produce cotton to the value of £1,200,000 yearly, or flax worth over £3,000,000 annually, and would settle quite 5000 people. If the raw cotton were manufactured into cotton goods and flax into linen and paper at Rockhampton, it would add much to the wealth and scores of thousands to the population of the district.

### WATERING WESTERN QUEENSLAND FROM THE COAST

The floodwaters of some of the coastal rivers, which now run to waste can be conserved and utilised for irrigation and for developing the resources of the centre of Australia.

Within an area of about 17,000 square miles, the headwaters of the Tully, the Herbert, the Burdekin, and the Clarke Rivers have their origin; in this area, on the other side of the Divide, are also the headwaters of the Flinders River. In this region the Storm King holds sway, flooding these coastal flowing rivers with heavy monsoon rains as the clouds drift in from the ocean and break with fair regularity against the Main Divide and the Subsidiary Ranges. It is possible to combine and store their flood flows in one or more reservoirs from which a permanent stream can be fed to traverse Queensland from near Hughenden to Windorah and the Queensland border, passing near Longreach and Winton.

A dam across the Burdekin at Hell's Gate, about fifteen miles below its confluence with the Clarke River, is one of the most important features of the scheme. The Hell's Gate Gorge is about 2000 feet wide and 400 feet deep. A granite bar runs across the Burdekin and the dam wall could be founded without difficulty. Here the combined waters of the Tully, Herbert and Upper Burdekin would be stored and provide for a constant stream of 6000 cubic feet per second, after allowing for evaporation.

The impounded waters can be taken to the Main Dividing Range by aqueduct and through the range by a tunnel 36 feet inside diameter into the Flinders River or one of its tributaries. Here it would be stored in one or more numerous gorges, and augmented by the floodwaters of the Upper Flinders. A perennial stream

would flow down the Flinders river past Glendower and, by a cut under the Northern Railway, into irrigation canals on a rehabilitated Thomson River. A constant stream of fresh water of 6000 cubic feet per second could be led by these irrigation canals to where it was required for stock and irrigation purposes.

On the Flinders River a series of large coolamons (the aboriginal name for a water basin), one below the other, would be established to hold the pent-up waters which would be fed into irrigation canals for existing streams.

The canal to deliver 6000 cubic feet per second would require to be 150 feet wide, 20 feet deep, flowing at the rate of two miles per hour. If the velocity of flow can be increased, the dimensions of the channel will be correspondingly less. To utilise the 6000 cubic feet of water per second from the coastal rivers for irrigation purposes is a payable, practical scheme with no uncertainty.

What a different Western Queensland you would have with such a canal capable of irrigating 2,000,000 acres of country with four waterings of six inches each. When the water is flooded on the area to be irrigated, the water is wanted to soak in the soil; it will not go far, as the growing crops, capillary attraction and the sun's heat will bring it to the surface for the benefit of the crops, and much of the water will eventually find its way into the air just as the rain water does.

Water evaporated inland from large storage reservoirs and canals would use up the heat of the sun and tend to a lowering of the mean annual temperature. The air would become moister and there would be a heavier fall of dew than takes place at present. A good fall of dew nightly will support a useful vegetation. After being used for irrigation purposes, the water vapour added to the atmosphere each year from the coastal rivers scheme would represent 1½ inches of rain over 60,000 square miles of arid country. In three years the moisture added to the air would represent 1½ inches of rain over 180,000 square miles.

### WATER FOR TWO MILLION ACRES

I have explained the Coastal River Scheme. What I do not definitely know is the shortest length of tunnel or pipeline to get the water through the Divide, also the lengths of the dams at the various sites. Surveys are now required. The levels I have taken and the information I have gathered prove that the scheme is feasible, but until more detailed surveys are made I cannot accurately determine the cost.

Few, and, in most cases, no records have been taken of the daily flow of the Herbert, Burdekin and Flinders Rivers, and no estimate of the volume of the floods has been made; consequently, at the outset an estimate of the quantity of water available year by year appeared almost impossible.

In India, Europe and the United States, the yearly rainfalls have been recorded over long periods. Experts have made a special study of the run-off based on the yearly rainfall, and have deduced formulae giving a run-off in inches in terms of the rainfall in inches. I have obtained particulars of the rainfall over the areas I have investigated from the State and Commonwealth Offices, and by using the formula most suitable to Queensland conditions have made estimates of the probable amount of water off-flowing from these areas. These estimates are on a conservative basis.

In a normal year, over 230,000 million cubic feet of floodwaters which now run to waste from the Tully, Herbert, Burdekin and Flinders Rivers could be stored in reservoirs. After allowing for evaporation, seepage, and allowing for riparian rights lower down (Continued on page 8.)

**SOLDIERS 'DENIED THEIR CIVIL RIGHTS'?**

(Continued from Page 1.)

down in Military Regulations, provides that if a soldier considers himself wronged, he may complain in succession to (a) his company, etc., commander; (b) his commanding officer; (c) his brigade commander; (d) his formation, etc., commander; (e) if out of the Commonwealth or on war service in the Commonwealth, the officer in chief command of the force to which he belongs; and (f) the Military Board. Commands were instructed that regulations in regard to the redress of grievances were to be explained (not merely read) to all members of units at frequent intervals, and that members of the military forces were to be informed not only of their opportunities, but also of the delay which must arise if they attempted to secure redress in unauthorised ways, and that they were committing a breach of military custom and regulations if they did so. It was further instructed that each commanding officer, when bringing under notice the provisions of the regulations should make it clear that members of the forces will not be penalised in any way as a result of lodging a genuine complaint or grievance in the proper manner.

Air Force. —Instructions are in existence forbidding members of the Royal Australian Air Force to take grievances to members of Parliament. The importance of an adequate system for the ventilation of individual or collective grievances and the need for the existence of satisfactory machinery to give effect thereto, are, how-

ever, fully appreciated. An elaborate process has therefore been provided in Air Force Regulation 153, which provides that if an airman considers himself wronged, he may complain in succession to (a) his flight commander; (b) his squadron commander; (c) his commanding officer; (d) the air or other officer commanding the command in which the airman is serving; (e) if outside Australia or on war service in Australia, the officer in chief command of the force to which he belongs; and (f) the Air Board. In addition, a member of the Air Force may make a complaint to an inspecting officer. Regulation 153 further provides that any authority to whom a complaint is made or referred shall not attempt to prevent or dissuade any airman from carrying his complaint to a superior authority in accordance with the regulation, and that each authority mentioned shall cause the complaint to be investigated and if it appears that the airman has suffered a wrong, shall cause the wrong to be fully redressed, if full redress is within the power of the authority, or, if investigation or full redress is not within the power of the authority, shall refer the complaint to the next superior authority in order that it may be investigated and redressed as far as possible.

It will be seen that, whilst members of the forces are forbidden to take their grievances to members of Parliament, adequate provision has been made whereby they may have their grievances fully ventilated.

**THE WESTERN FRONT**

(Report from the Electoral Campaign, 81 Barrack St., Perth.)

The Campaign Director wishes to appeal to all W.A. campaigners to give their full support to the demand being made on the State Parliament through Mr. Marshall, M.L.A., the redoubtable member for Murchison, who has nailed his colours to the mast in no unmistakable terms in the Legislative Assembly. He asks all who can write a letter to do so immediately. Write to your own M.L.A. and the press in Mr. Marshall's electorate, supporting his demand.

**Special Announcement:** The need is now arising for an extension of headquarters' activities, and to this end a much bigger set of offices is required to house what will be an augmented staff. To do this properly we want guarantees from our supporters that sufficient money in respect to rent will be forthcoming. Fifty people who will guarantee 1/- per week without fail is necessary. The present offices are totally inadequate, and as the enquiries at headquarters necessitate long interviews, and as the library is expanding beyond our wildest dreams, we simply must provide better accommodation. We must now prepare for the tremendous revival of our activities. Make no mistake; unless we are prepared to launch out in readiness for the new memberships, which will accrue, we shall fail. This movement is not here today and gone tomorrow—we are going to become the greatest single force for good that exists in the world. The tremendous piling up of debts in respect to the war will eventually bring a breakdown in the monetary system unless some modification in the issue and recall of money is effected. The strain on the taxpayer; the rising price level; the deliberate destruction of primary products—is having a cumulative effect. That effect is seen day by day by our headquarters staff, who, day by day, are astonished at the number of individuals who

have become aware of the money trick. Are we to make a forward move, or must we still go on sawing wood until our campaigners realise that they owe a duty to their own campaign in this State? The eyes of many campaigners are on the Eastern States. They will do well to remember that West Australia can, and will, play a most important part in the bringing in of a new policy. If you are going to leave it to "the other fellow," he will do the same. Let us hear from you. Are you going to help W.A. take a lead, which will bring order to a disordered society? Your name and address—your promise in respect to regular donation—will be received at 81 Barrack-street, Perth. The sooner you respond the sooner will the movement have a headquarters suitable to the dignity of the greatest crusade in the history of man.

**HORACE AND THE TREASURY**

"Sir Horace Wilson, of Munich, still sits at the top of the Treasury. The Treasury remains one of the chief bottlenecks of the war. Why, especially in wartime, should this department possess an over-riding power? Whether money is to be spent or not should be the responsibility of the Minister concerned alone, subject to a Supreme War Cabinet. But Sir Horace not only sits upon the moneybags, he also makes all major appointments. This is disgraceful."

—"World Review," August 1941.

**S.C.M. OF S.A.**

The monthly meeting of the S.C.M. of South Australia will be held in the A.N.A. Building, Flinders-street, Adelaide, on Thursday, October 30, at 8 pm. After general business is dealt with, a lecture will be given by Mr. N. C. Truscott—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

**Watering Inland Australia**

(Continued from page 7.)

the Tully, Herbert, Burdekin and Flinders Rivers, a constant flow into the Thomson River at Muttaborra or into irrigation canals of 6000 cubic feet per second could be maintained.

Critics may say the water is not available, but to provide the 4,000,000 acre feet of water requires a run-off of 6¼ inches only from the catchment area, and the monsoonal rains are measured in feet. It is only the floodwaters, which the scheme proposes to store; the normal run-off from the catchments would flow down the respective rivers as at present.

The money expended would be spent on Australian labour and material. Some 40,000 tons of steel plates would be required, to produce which 470,000 tons of iron ore would have to be mined, 360,000 tons of coal for producing coke for the blast-furnaces and 100,000 tons of limestone; whilst some 20,000,000 bags of cement would be required as well as 4,000,000 cubic yards of crushed metal and 2,000,000 cubic yards of sand for making concrete for the impounding reservoirs. Surely a man-sized job!

The scheme will cost not less than £30,000,000 sterling. With interest during construction, canals, preparing the land for irrigation, planting with permanent grasses, and other charges, it may total £40,000,000 on which the interest at 3½ per cent would be £1,400,000. Administration, £75,000; maintenance and other charges, £175,000 would bring the total annual charge to £1,650,000. The annual sinking fund required to liquidate the capital expenditure of £40,000,000 in 60 years at 3½ per cent, would be £200,000. Total charges, £1,850,000.

The water available, 6000 cubic feet per second, is sufficient to cover two million acres, or 3200 square miles, with two feet of water per annum. Taking the cost of water at 10/- per acre-foot or 272,250 gallons—i.e., £1 for water rights of two feet of water per annum, the revenue would be £2,000,000. It will thus be seen that the scheme would be financial at the outset.

—Condensed from "Rydge's."

(To be continued.)

**THE A.B.C. AND FEDERAL UNION**

(Continued from page 1.)

speak over the A.B.C. Network.

For your information, the arguments put over by advocates of Federal Union are as follows:

1. That anything is better than war, even servitude to a higher power.

2. That large countries and large governments are more satisfactory than small countries and small governments,

3. That co-operation is impossible unless it is compulsory and centralised under one all-powerful authority backed with armed forces—the only armed forces.

4. The compulsory Federated States of America are held up as a shining example of successful co-operation.

5. The successful and voluntary co-operation of the British nations is discreetly kept in the back ground and never mentioned.

6. That all vital problems are international and therefore cannot be solved within any country. Presumably we cannot build houses with our own labour and timber without the sanction of somebody in New York. The International Government is going to solve the housing problem!

7. The individual person and the individual State is endowed with characteristics entirely evil, ire-

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR****Relations with Russia**

Sir,—In my travels I meet people who urge me to advocate Russian politics. Have you yet met such people? Their ideas seem to spring from the fact that Russia is now our ally. But why should we have to adopt Russian politics, simply because we have pledged ourselves to come to her aid? Russia, after all, did not become our ally by choice. With her it was a case of necessity. Germany did not want her any longer. The Russian political problems do not enter into the terms of our pledge to help her. Anyway, Communism is the very opposite in politics to democracy. Communism aims at pulling down the man at the top; while democracy aims at lifting up the man at the bottom. Russia's social problem, like ours, is still a problem which has yet to be solved. And it is, also, a social problem which is the very opposite to our social problem. In both of our countries there is a sorry state of malnutrition among our people—due to poverty. In Russia, there is a scarcity of needed goods, so—poverty. In Australia there is a scarcity of money, with which to buy the abundance of goods unsold and here now, so—poverty. In Germany (according to an editorial in the London "Times" newspaper) there is apparently a scarcity of neither goods nor money. Mr. Churchill does not recommend that we should adopt the Russian politics, and I do not recommend that we should adopt the German politics. We should remember always that OUR flag stands for democracy. Our Army, our Navy and our Air Force are prepared to fight for our flag. So let us stand solidly behind them.—Yours, etc., HENRY MADDEN, Maryborough, Qld.

**KEEP THIS DATE FREE**

Sunday, November 9, 8.15 p.m., Centenary Hall, Exhibition Street.

**Big Rally of Supporters****Speakers: Dr. John Dale.****Eric D. Butler.**

sponsible and irrational; only the International Government (international financiers) is endowed with altruism, judgment and love for humanity.

The whole sickly story sounds so stupid that it is almost incredible, if we did not know that it is backed by some of the most powerful men in the world. It seems strange, too, that no person is allowed to utter a word against Federal Union over the A.B.C. network; perhaps it is merely a coincidence.

However, as all approaches to you to obtain fair play in broadcast talks have proved futile, I am taking steps to try other methods.

I have enclosed herewith a pamphlet on "The Meaning of Federal Union," hoping perhaps you might read it, and, if you have any British blood in your veins, you might help to put a stop to some of the surreptitious methods used by your broadcast speakers to undermine this great Empire of ours.

I am publishing this letter.

I am, Yours faithfully, JAS. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

Printed by M. F. Canavan, 25 Cullington-Road, Hartwell for the New Times Limited, McEwan House Melbourne.