

ON OTHER
PAGES

POST-WAR
AUSTRALIA:
PROBLEM FOR
U.S. OR US?
(See Page 4.)

EVERY FRIDAY **THE** PRICE 4 PENCE
NEW TIMES

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

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

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892)

Excessive "Government-By-Regulation"

Deplored In Parliament

The following extracts from the "Hansard" report of the debate on the Special Adjournment in the House of Representatives on February 25, indicate that the spirit of democracy is by no means dead in the august halls of Canberra:

Mr. Brennan (Batman).—In view of the explanation which the Prime Minister has submitted, one can hardly do other in the present set of circumstances than acquiesce in the motion, but I must express some disappointment that a motion of this kind should be sprung upon us for the first time on the meeting of the Parliament. Members come long distances to assemble in this Parliament, and it is their duty to do so.

Mr. Rankin. — The Japanese travel long distances, too.

Mr. Brennan.—The Japanese do not come to this Parliament, and I verily believe that they will never interfere with the functions of this Parliament. But that is by the way. There are matters which might be discussed with advantage by members of Parliament, even in the exceptional circumstances which will largely engage the attention of the Prime Minister, and, it may be, other Ministers. After all, though the Government is the selected instrument responsible to Parliament, it is not the Parliament; and with the Parliament, as such, remains the duty of consultation upon matters which Ministers think it right to bring before the Parliament. I take this opportunity to say that my own view is that in these times of great anxiety every elector of every party is entitled to feel that he has a representative who meets daily, or almost daily, at least for a short period, in the Parliament, and who is, therefore, in consultation with his fellow members and in consultation also, either formally or informally, with members of the Government, and that members of the Government have the advantage of the advice and suggestions, and, possibly, personal information which may be available, and normally is available to the rank and file of the Parliament. This is due to the Government, also, because great responsibility rests upon the Government at the moment, and it is not sufficient that Ministers work laboriously and with intelligence, as they do, at their allotted tasks; it is desirable also that they have the support of and consultation with individual members. In that way Parliament, as a democratic institution, should be in constant touch with those who make Parliament and are its masters, as Parliament is the master of the Government. There are matters, which, I suggest, could well have been discussed by this Parliament. Some have been mentioned today—regulations, for instance. If this Parliament had been meeting regularly, even for brief periods, certain regulations which now have the effect of law would not have been allowed to have such effect. No intelligent honourable member on either side of the House would have allowed that to happen had the way been open for him to prevent it. "We must never, for one moment, whether we be supporters of the Government or members of the Opposition, lose our sense of responsibility for the examination, with the utmost care of regulations; especially at a time when regulations must necessarily be given the

effect of law rapidly, and with very little time for consideration, and, consequently, with very little consideration. Because of the need for the careful examination of regulations, I suggest that Parliament should sit more regularly. I do not oppose this motion as the Prime Minister has stated that it is important that it should be agreed to. He is the head of the Government, and must have the final decision in such matters.

Mr. Rosevear (Dalley).—I entirely agree that, for the purposes outlined by the Prime Minister, it is necessary that the House shall adjourn to-day. I wish, however, to indicate that I expect more satisfaction than has so far been given concerning the rather cavalier manner in which honourable

(Continued on page 7.)

BANKERS' FAKED LOANS RACKET

A bombshell was thrown into the Junee (N.S.W.) Council in the shape of a Treasury intimation "that it was not permissible to borrow on overdraft to put money into the Liberty Loan." This incident throws light on the bankers' policy of using dummies to convey the idea that the public take up these loans.

According to the Melbourne "Herald" of March 27, bank officials, commenting on the above disclosure of their underhand practice, said that "where customers merely required temporary accommodation pending receipt of funds, it was the general practice to assist them to subscribe to the loan." This appears to be the first official declaration that the banks actually take up loans through dummies. Moreover, it is the first intimation that the Treasury disapproves of this practice. In a subtle attempt to condone this, and to defend the bankers, the daily press points out that "under war-time regulations trading banks are carrying out Treasury policy"—but, unfortunately for them, the Treasury has objected to the above practice (if the press report is correct).

BANKS DEFY GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

It is beyond reasonable doubt that the banks simply increase overdrafts to favoured clients to enable them to take up bonds, and it is equally clear that the bankers defied the recent regulations—which makes them liable to have their licences revoked. It will be interesting to see what action the Government will take in order to protect the people from these Shylocks. Students of the bankers' loan racket know that this practice has been rife, and this report justifies their conclusions. It is a matter which can be very easily checked up, and the Government should do so immediately.

RAKE-OFF FROM BANKERS' VICTIMS.

It is stated that "the practice was common in the country, where many people were content to lose a slight amount of the interest in order to sub-

NOTES ON THE NEWS

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 17 as follows: "We are not fighting the war to instal Gauleiters, nor to put the Gestapo in charge of Britain. Our menace does not come only from the Germans, it comes from gentlemen in London and their local organisations, who would impose irresponsible anonymous government. Our system of local democratic government is attacked by people anxious to impose vested interests and bureaucratic control." That goes for Australia, also.

Army Training: Major-General Bennett, one of the few experienced soldiers now in Australia, is reported in the daily press as saying that present army methods trained the initiative out of men; he also urged a free hand for Australian commanders to slash red tape, and cites the fact that British leaders had to consult the War Office before making decisions. Under such circumstances, our continued defeats are easily understood; it looks as though Major-General Bennett is the man to take charge of the Treasury, which is the headquarters of the red-tape brigade.

Equal Pay: This question is occupying the limelight to stir up friction and foster the over-worked class-struggle propaganda to further divide the people—and the sexes. The whole question resolves into an attempt, by the bankers to compel the people to adapt themselves to fit the money system—instead of the reverse. Whatever the amounts decided upon, they will simply be passed on as costs. The major question is how to get additional income to the people which will not become an added cost. That is the result that our so-called experts must produce—or get out

* * * * *

A.I.F. Status: The Government, as a result of public pressure, has at last agreed to place the militia on an equal pay footing with the A.I.F., but there is more to it than that; justice will not be done until all the fighting forces receive not less than the basic wage, plus 25 per cent, war risk, added to which both they and their dependents must be freed from all taxation—that is the next trench to be taken.

* * * * *

Calling Overdrafts: The following extract from a letter by an accountant on behalf of a client to a debtor, which is probably one of thousands, shows clearly how the bankers are sabotaging public morale: "Owing to the fact that our bankers are insisting on severe reduction in overdraft, we are compelled to ask for a settlement without further delay." That shows clearly that the banks have not been prevented from sliding us into a depression at their will. If the accountant concerned, or the debtor, quietly informed the banker that they intended to place the matter directly before the Federal Treasurer, it would at least be found to have a salutary effect—and would modify the bankers' attitude.

* * * * *

Crazy Capers: Under the manpower regulations covering "absenteeism," employers are to police employees, and employers are to keep a diary of their attendance and movements, which will be policed by manpower officers. Presumably other officers will police them.—a nice interlocking sort of Gestapo. It is not stated who will police the politicians who framed this regulation, but none would be more suitable than asylum inmates, who would welcome contact with future associates.

* * * * *

Press Lies: A glaring example of misleading information is to be found in the dailies of March 19, dealing with the alleged destruction of 23 enemy craft. John Citizen eagerly accepted the headline, but when he read the detail and failed to find any positive evidence of any sinkings, his morale flopped a notch. Official reports failed to comment on the matter beyond say-

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FAITH IN OUR CAUSE

A TALK BROADCAST FROM 7HO, HOBART, AT 8.15 P.M. ON SUNDAY, MARCH 29, BY MRS. BARBARA GUTHRIE.

In discussing the fighting men of Japan, various authorities have told us that the Japs fight like fanatics, scorning death and taking ridiculous and amazing risks. One authority states:

"In their fight against the democracies, the Japanese are driven by the fanatical propaganda of their leaders, by their divinity complex, their belief that it is an honour to be killed in battle for their emperor—"The Son of Heaven"; their conviction that to die fighting means instant admittance to the Japanese Heaven. In other words, that fanaticism, hatred of their enemies, & belief that Japan has a divine mission to rule the world, spurs them on."

The ignorant Japanese soldier has faith in what he has been told by his leaders. There may not be the slightest foundation of truth in what he believes; what he believes in may be a tissue of lies and weird stories, but the main fact of importance is that he believes in it and has faith in it, and that faith brings him strength and courage and power to endure incredible hardship. These are facts, and facts of importance.

What have we got to oppose this eagerness and enthusiasm and fanatical worship of a cause? Let us be candid with ourselves. Although the main mass of people are making many sacrifices, working hard and fighting hard, it is all being done in a cold-blooded way. Few of us are looking forward to a paradise after the war; many of us are not very keen to witness this post-war world—the Brave New World of to-morrow; large numbers have very little, if anything, to be thankful for.

To try and overcome this lack of eagerness, appeals have been made to our fear: fear of the ferocity of the invader. This appeal to fear, although it may have met with a considerable amount of success among the old ladies, certainly has not affected the outlook of the civilian population.

Truth to tell, we have made a howling mess of our propaganda. Our propagandists are out of touch with the main body of people; they are out of touch with reality and out of touch with the real interests of the people. The people of London showed that even the un-

trained and unprepared city dweller has a toughness of character and resourcefulness which are almost incredible; so incredible that millions of watchers throughout the world stood still in awe and wonder, stood still and then came out of their panic and saw hope for the first time since the National Socialist armies of Germany overran Europe. This was the turning point of the war.

This great victory was followed up by the men of Malta and Tobruk, who showed that high explosives cannot destroy everything.

Germany has been preparing for war for at least nine years; the Japanese and the Russians for about 25 years; we have been preparing for two and a half years. Yet after this colossal preparation on the part of our enemies and after two and a half years of war neither England nor Australia has been invaded.

Britain is the only great country in Europe which has been able to resist the German invader, and even although her great cities have been bombed and her ships torpedoed, she has been able to supply Russia with planes and tanks when some of her friends and critics could not supply themselves, let alone their allies, with the essentials of war.

This is something to be proud of. For two and a half years the little island in the North Sea has been the sheet anchor of the entire world; the kingpin of the resistance against aggression. She has been through hell; she has been let down all round; but she has not squealed. She has done her job quietly and bravely.

No one in England is satisfied with their war effort; why should they be when there is so much yet to be done and so little time to do it? And the job in front of us is going to stretch us all to our utmost capacity.

The National Socialist Party of Germany has spent millions of pounds on propaganda; Dr. Goebbels is one of the chief men of the Party because those behind the Party have recognised from the first that even in a

Slave State force and compulsion is not sufficient to produce the long, sustained effort necessary to prepare for, and to fight, a war. They realised that it was necessary that people should not only have faith in the cause which demands so much sacrifice, but that they must be fanatical in that cause.

I don't believe the British people can be fanatical about anything, but they can show at times a very useful and practical desire to hold on to those things they have faith in. Above all, they get extremely annoyed with any person who tries to impose religious and political ideas upon them, and they strongly object to being "messed about." Although the British peoples are not very religious in the usually accepted meaning of the word, they have always been willing to fight anybody who tries to impose their special brand of religion upon them.

The dictators of the world to-day are "religious," fanatically "religious," and they will tolerate no other "religion" but theirs. These dictators have decided to eliminate from the face of the earth all those who refuse to accept the "true religion"—that is, the worship of the dictator and his backers.

Into this conflict the British peoples have entered and they are in deadly earnest in this fight. They have been unfortunate in so far as no statesman has been able to state clearly the nature of this fight from the British point of view. Several statesmen have made attempts to embody in words the objectives and ambitions of the people; most of these have met with little enthusiasm and have been gradually pushed into the background as irrelevant to the spirit of the people.

The British people have a political religion, and if it can be embodied in words it means "To live and to let live." The idea of imposing their way of life on other people is repugnant to them.

There are quite a number of so-called planners scattered throughout the British Dominions, and we have more than our fair share of "wowsers," but they are in the minority; they are not representative of the people.

These so-called planners would like to have us all billeted in rows of cement flats, with commissars to inspect them every day to see that everything was being done according to regulations, etc. Needless to say, the British people are not fighting for that kind of thing, and if they thought they were they would probably lay down their arms to-morrow.

They are not fighting for cement flats run by commissars; the young men are not fighting for steady jobs because they don't know what that really means; they are not fighting for a new World State where British people would be in a helpless minority—they are just as likely to fight against it as for it. They are fighting because they have been forced to fight; because they cannot stand the idea of bullies in uniform dominating this small world and imposing their will on others.

These bullies might or might not be trying to impose a more perfect system of government upon us; better houses, better roads, better schools; we are going to fight them just the same. Not necessarily because we believe our system is better, or that we are satisfied with our system—or lack of system—but because we have decided to run our own affairs in our own way.

We know that there are many things wrong with this country, many injustices, many stupidities, many selfish men in high places; but we still believe that we can put these right without interference from foreign Governments.

We do not believe that our way of life can be imposed by a huge mass of government

officials sitting in cushy jobs; the British people are learning that lesson very efficiently. We do not believe that a huge army of secret police will give us the kind of thing we are looking for; we do not believe that "wowsers," political extremists and so-called socialist planners are the kind of people capable of planning our lives, or even our back gardens.

These people have shown no evidence that their facts are up to date; we even suspect that their ideas probably are about a hundred years out of date. Many changes have taken place in this world since the last war—some for the better, most for the worse. And the worst changes have been taken in the blessed name of progress.

Some people want a dictator in this country—a "good" dictator. The definition of a "good" dictator is sometimes rather amusing—only amusing, of course, when you don't live in the same country.

An Australian recently wrote that when a politician in this country gets into the seats of power he wants to ban everything. It would be really amusing to see him trying. No, that is not our way. Let them try that way in other countries; we shall watch and learn at their expense—they have learnt plenty, I hope, at our expense.

What we do believe in is to give every boy and girl a chance of a healthy mind in a healthy body; to educate them in the best schools where we can pass on to them the knowledge of the past, and where they can come into contact with the best men and women we can find; and to give them a chance to equip themselves so that they can use to the utmost their native talents to give the greatest satisfaction to themselves and to their friends.

That is what we believe in; that is what we are fighting for. We haven't been able to realise our ambitions in the past because of artificial financial restrictions imposed upon us by a few men. But we are beginning to learn who these few men are and how they maintain their power; we are beginning to force them out into the open—and that is our first victory.

We are not fighting for what we have had, for that is dead and gone; we are fighting for what we hope to get; we are fighting so that we might have the privilege of carrying on a job that has been held up for a quarter of a century—the job of building a place where boys and girls can grow up without being looked upon as potential wage-slaves, potential cannon-fodder of potential taxpayers, but merely as boys and girls.

That's what I, as an Australian woman, want; that is, why I speak to you to-night. And those of you who believe as I do are asked to help me pay for these broadcasts. It is my job to help find the money to pay for these broadcasts, which have been given regularly during the last five years, and I ask some of you who listen in to help me pay for this session. We are in debt at present and we need your help. I hope you will assist by contributing 6d, or 1/- each week.

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AN OBJECT LESSON

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard; Consider her ways and be wise."

At long last I have risen out of my sleep and harkened unto the Wisdom of Solomon. To be quite frank, I have been squatting on a log the whole morning, watching a crowded thoroughfare in the grass, in which countless of the most diligent of all God's creatures scurry backwards and forwards in their life's purpose of going and bringing. An endless stream of hunters goes forth to unknown destinations. Some are on the homeward journey, triumphantly bearing their captures—grubs, beetle's wings, moths, grasshoppers' legs and like delicate morsels. Occasionally one is to be seen bumping and blundering along with a burden many times his own weight. Seeing how one little Trojan had got his caterpillar jammed under a stick, I yielded to the temptation—despite my sluggishness—to lend a hand. But I am sorry to say my magnanimous intentions were thoroughly misunderstood, and I received a sharp reminder to keep my fingers out of another's business—especially when that other was an ant.

All through the summer, from sunrise to sunset, this work of the ants goes on—had been going on many, many suns even before old Solomon observed it where he squatted somewhere in the shade of a pomegranate tree, yearning for the fairest among women!

But now it is time to pause and ponder a little on the advice of the old prophet:

"... Consider her ways and be wise, Which, having no guide, overseer or ruler, Provideth her meat in the summer, And gathereth her food, in the harvest."

Now, I am not suggesting that the above advice should detract in the least from the reputation for wisdom that Solomon had. I merely wish to point out that from a very modern point of view there are certain things that need to be reconciled. In the first place, we must consider that ants are ants and men are men. Secondly, men DO have "guides, overseers and rulers," which we are told ants have not. Thirdly, men are creatures of progressive change (as you have probably noticed in the tactics and machinery of war!), while ants are natively static. Both these creatures, it may be true, started off somewhere near scratch for the hunt. Yet in the interval men have so far surpassed the ant in the art of acquiring his sustenance that he is able to sit at his desk, smoking a cigar with his back propped against the wall (I almost added street!). Or, if you think that, picture a little on the extreme side, then let it be: Amusing yourself for eight hours a day with pick and shovel, or a trowel, or even making machine-guns without as much as having to go a yard to forage for a venison steak or a handful of water-cress from the jungle. And then, man has, in addition, such privileges of civilisation as dumping and destroying all the "surplus" production he has brought forth in his excess of energy. Then, if he wishes, he can go on the dole. So it may be as well for an ant's contentment that its faculty of logic has not equalled that of men, the only animals that think.

Be that as it may, however, one eternal moral of the ants remains. I think you would call it the "team spirit." No individual ant or group of ants as far as I could gather—and those little Trojans have told me a great deal about themselves this morning—has evolved any nonsense about a gold standard in order to regulate and restrict the economic lives of the rest of the community. Nor did I see any dispirited fellows dodging from hole to hole making for a job of work. Nor did I notice any arrogant dictator strutting about commanding the rest at his will. What a nippy time he would have got!

Rather a curious paradox don't you think? - here, within the same order of

creation, the thinking animal called man, who has been given domain over all other living things upon the earth, including ants, finds himself incapable of solving economic problems that even oysters have solved with obvious ease! Of course, being one of the thinking animals, you are provoked into instant argument. Yes, I hear you: "Ah, but don't you forget that man, as you have already explained, is a creature of progress, leaving the ants at the post (if you prefer Darwin to the Author of Genesis). It must follow, therefore, all things being equal, that before man can reach his goal, he must necessarily pass through many technical anomalies. So there!"

I do not deny that this is true, any more than I deny it is not true. I would only point out in passing that the sooner men have progressed as far as the "team spirit" of the ants, the nearer they will have approached to their own goal.

Of course, it may be that ants, in their own way, consider themselves a thoroughly accomplished and highly cultured people. They could, for all I know, possess their artistic and literary masterpieces in some peculiar way or other. They might even have their

musicians and comedians, prima donnas and operatic tenors. Indeed, it is possible they could have their Bacchanalian revels and bedroom scenes, their religious exhortations and intelligence tests, respectability leagues and two-up schools, literary censorship and election promises, and—well, at least there is no evidence of any of these acquisitions of civilisation.

But what are our entomologists for? They have given us certain scientific facts: ants communicate to one another with their antennae; there are three sexes. The males and females, as seems natural enough, do the love-making; but it is all over after one solitary love-scene, when his nibs is obliged to die the death of a dutiful progenitor, while the lady as dutifully lives on to lay the eggs. All the work is left entirely to the neuters, those same energetic little fellows I have been watching this morning. There seems to be an idea there. We humans have our "neuters" — labour-saving machines.

Yes, ants are ants and ever shall be. Because ants are ants, they do not possess any mechanical genius. At least, I did not observe any motor lorries bringing in their commodities, nor any road-making machinery, nor smoking chimney stacks; nor munition factories, nor coffee-destroying

machines, nor any of the other brain-children that crown the glorious achievements of man.

But suppose the ants did arrive at a "machine age," such as men now command but do not enjoy. It can only be presumed that they would not remain so unresourceful, so arrogantly stupid as to continue their daily struggling with burdens nine times their own weight, while along the wayside were all the labour-saving devices that would reduce individual labour down to necessary proportions, and increase leisure up to proportionate necessity. Otherwise, what poor fools those ants would be. Even without any natural aptitude for strumming a harp, or growing prize asters; no desire for verse, we would still think them among the most stupid of God's creatures.

How, then, are the ants, who have not these natural aptitudes and desires for leisure to judge men who have?—men who have given themselves an age of mechanical efficiency and yet still lament an unemployment problem; men who sow their grain and burn the harvest; who have to go to war with each other in order to be prosperous? It may be just as well for our lordly sense of superiority that the ants have no appreciative sense of humour.

Well, I seem to have spoken a good deal more derogatory to men than otherwise. You may even suspect me of being a disgruntled ant. But I must confess I am a man—I say so unblushingly, as the confession is made where no ants are present! It is, however, with ant-like wisdom, I affirm that all those modern Solomons who persist that we must go to the ants in order to learn the moral of work for work's own sake, quite regardless of its true industrial value, should be taken from their temples—or vaults—of gold, and put back into that evolutionary stage we sometimes read about, where men, 'tis said, once swung from one tree to another by their tails in search of coco-nuts. I am sure the ants would inflict something much more punitive than that.

—E. R. Railton.

"THE RIGHT TO WORK"

There is a refreshing note of realism, rarely encountered in the provincial press, in the following editorial, appearing under this heading in a recent issue of the "Central Telegraph," Biloela, Central Queensland:

How many people in Australia, I wonder, would include "the right to work" in the list of things they desire as an outcome of this war.

Suppose some benevolent person offered you £500 per annum, or a job with a salary of £500 per annum, which would you take?

Far too much stress is laid on this idea of work as a panacea for all ills, and if our planners of a post-war world are merely intent on providing some sort of a job for us all, then their results will probably surprise them. We have to work, I admit it. But there is work and work. Consider the heart-breaking work of the average agriculturalist. He and his wife and his family work from daylight to dark, seven days a week, not for a living, but for a pittance, in many cases far below the basic wage. Consider the number of young people in dead-end jobs; the number of square pegs in round holes; the deadly effect of working eight hours a day at a job machine-minding. We do not want a continuance of this. What is our primary object in working? Surely it is to obtain the means of purchasing food, clothes, shelter and leisure. We sigh with relief at the end of a day's work, or at the end of the week's work, because we can then do things which we wish to do. It may be gardening or carpentering or studying something not connected with our work—or perhaps we relax in sport, pictures, debating. It is at this time that we feel life is worth living. Of course, I am speaking of the majority of jobs and workers. Some fortunate people have found the job they like and they are happy in it. These are the sort of jobs we expect an increasing number, eventually everyone, to have.

What is to be realised, in our new order, is the fact that modern science has given us such a control over material resources, that the deadly eight hours per day is unnecessary. It is a fact that, assuming the working period of all is from 21 to 45, and utilising all our resources, the hours of work could be reduced considerably and still all our present wants could be fully supplied. We could provide free education in the highest art of living, to all our young people - and we could provide leisure for those who have earned it, at 45.

Very often, as an exhortation to us to

work, the great work of our forerunners is held up to us as an example, and the attitude to work and life of those forebears can be realised when we consider some of the copybook maxims drilled into us as children—"Satan finds mischief for idle hands"; "The early bird gets the worm"; "Go to the ant"; and the masterpiece and curse of Adam, "By the sweat of thy brow."

As living humans, we are thankful for many things we have inherited from earlier generations. It is our job to use these good things for our advantage, to help us to live a fuller life. We, in our turn, hope to pass on to future generations these things we have inherited and our own added contribution. But we should use these things to the full. We are expected to use our lives as sensible people, not to hurry ourselves to premature graves by always thinking and working for a future we will never see. If we do our jobs properly, get the most we can out of life and see that the world we are making and will hand on in due course is a world moulded and fashioned by us, on sound foundations, is a good world and a delight to us to live in, future generations will have

nothing to blame us for, and if they do not like our ideas it will be up to them to alter them accordingly. We cannot know what our great grand children will desire. If we educate our children on what we think are right and sound lines, the future will be in safe keeping, and, meanwhile, it is up to us to live, to-day. In spite of hellish things loose in the world, we are still making our world, and it is our job to fashion it to our heart's desire—future generations cannot do this for us.

So, let's get these gangsters and beasts cleaned up and get on to this real living more abundantly.

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No. 13.

POST-WAR AUSTRALIA IS PROBLEM FOR US

The above heading, with the addition of two little "dots," is the same as one which caught our eye in last Monday's Melbourne "Herald." With the "dots," it reads thus: "POST-WAR AUSTRALIA IS PROBLEM FOR U.S." What a difference two little "dots" can make!

Sir Keith Murdoch's henchmen used a second heading, heavily underlined with the thick black line one associates with bereavements—as if mourning prematurely for Australia's sovereignty: "WALL STREET JOURNAL'S WARNING."

Braced to meet a nasty shock, we plunged into the first (double-column) paragraph. The shock—though anticipated from the headings, and not the first of its kind experienced in recent times—was nasty enough. We learned that: "A two-column article . . . urging" that "AMERICA" should immediately "prepare a plan of post-war AUSTRALIAN economy is FEATURED in the 'WALL STREET JOURNAL'." (Our emphasis.)

The fact that the article was featured in the "Wall Street Journal" made us strongly suspect that the invitation to America to prepare a plan was just a polite smoke-screen to hide the purposes of "Wall Street" bankers—who are actually the enemies of America. We felt quite certain about that when we read on, and saw the "Herald's" confession that the author of the article in the "Wall Street Journal" was **Felix Morley, a director of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington!** (Of course, the fact that the "Herald" gave such prominence to the matter did nothing to allay our fears.)

Our belief that "Wall Street" bankers are enemies, not only of America, but of the British Empire, was strengthened when we read in the same report that this same Felix Morley "predicts that the British position in the Far East will be permanently weakened as a result of the rising tide of Asiatic nationalism. Australia would possibly experience great changes involving profound modifications of her tie with Britain and equally striking development of contacts with the United States."

According to this American bankster, Australia is threatened by a "shattering economic crisis" immediately after the war. His "reasons" for this assumption, according to the Herald, are that "the rapid development of Australian industry under the stimulus of the war will mean that Australia will buy less from America, while the United States' success in expanding imports from Canada and Latin America will make it more difficult for her to absorb any large, proportion of Australia's agricultural surplus."

These so-called "reasons" for expecting a "shattering economic crisis" are actually indications that there will be NO EXCUSE WHATEVER for such a crisis. Mr. Morley is simply saying that post-war Australia will have an unprecedented abundance, of industrial production and a super-abundance of agricultural production. If these abundances do not flow smoothly and freely to Australian consumers, there will, be only one reason—lack of Australian money in the pockets of Australian consumers. Which should be no business of "Wall Street" bankers.

Felix the Banker (no feline relations—except, perhaps, jungle tigers) says that "Australian production, both agricultural and industrial, is already strongly competitive with American." The old, old story of the struggle for export markets, caused by artificial lack of "effective demand" in the home markets! Enlightened Australians are determined that there shall be no artificial lack of "effective demand" (buying-power) in their home market after the war; so Felix and his friends need only attend to the American home market—then there will be, no need for Australian and American production to be "strongly competitive" in either country or elsewhere.

We also read that "the Japanese plan is to furnish the Commonwealth with oil and rubber, while opening to Australian exports huge markets which Tokyo aims at controlling. As this plan has some economic logic, it is imperative, adds Mr. Morley, that America should interest herself in Australia's long-range problems." We can see no "economic logic" in Mr. Morley's alternative to the Japanese plan, "Oil and Rubber," eh! They make you think of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, don't they? We fondly imagined that when the Pacific war is won these territories will revert to Holland and Britain respectively—NOT AMERICA. But, perhaps we misunderstood Mr. Morley perhaps he is so divorced from reality that he is suggesting that America who needs practically nothing from Australia, should drain her oil-wells unnecessarily and speed-up her synthetic-rubber factories unnecessarily to supply post-war Australia with oil and rubber which the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya - who would need a few things from Australia - could readily supply. Very kind of him, no doubt, to seek to shift that burden from the backs of

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION IN CANADA

The following leaflet has been issued by the Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation of Canada:—

The Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation of Canada was formed at a national convention of monetary reformers representative of various schools of thought and political views for the purpose of gaining united action by the people of Canada, irrespective of sectional interests or party politics, for the establishment of responsible democratic government.

1. Democracy is the government and the management of a people's affairs to give them the results they want. This means that under democracy the people are the supreme authority. The State and all its institutions exist to obey their will.

2. Canada is a constitutional democracy. Yet during the past twenty-five years and more, the results which the people have obtained from the management of their affairs have been poverty, destitution, insecurity, unjust prices, inadequate incomes, increasing taxation, crushing debt and unemployment. These have been imposed upon the people by means of a privately-controlled monetary system.

3. The results desired by the people of Canada were the opposite to those which they obtained. They wanted security in business and in the home, equitable prices and adequate incomes, freedom from crushing debt and from oppressive taxation. Yet their democratic rights were rendered inoperative by a privately-controlled monetary system. Democracy was eclipsed by financial domination.

4. To-day Canada is fighting side by side with Great Britain and the Empire for the preservation of our democratic liberties and a new order of social justice. Only democracy in its full meaning can give us that new order, and that can be created only by the people themselves.

5. "If that NEW ORDER is not already on its way before the war is over, we may look for it in vain." NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION.

6. The first task is to replace the financial domination of our national life. Finance must become the servant of the people instead of being their master. "Until the control of the issue of Currency and credit is restored to the government and recognised as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of parliament and democracy is idle and futile." And the time for action is NOW.

7. The dominating national consideration is to put forth a maximum war effort, unhampered by finance, special privilege, or anything else. Thus we shall ensure victory over the enemy, and in the process we shall lay strong foundations for post-war reconstruction. That, too, is the responsibility of the people. And the time for action is NOW.

8. To fulfil that responsibility the people must decide clearly the re-

sults they want, and then insist on their wishes being carried out in accordance with their constitutional democratic rights. For this, united action, free from partisan wrangling, is necessary, and that is the purpose for which D.M.R.O. exists.

WE URGE YOU TO JOIN TO-DAY, AND DO YOUR PART IN THIS GREAT NATIONAL CRUSADE FOR CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY,

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To foster and encourage the universally-recognised principles of Christianity in human relationships

2. To establish in accordance with the highest traditions of the British way of life, responsible and effective democratic government in Canada as the basis of post-war reconstruction, so that the people will gain the results they desire from the management of their own affairs.

3. To oppose and expose any attempts to weaken the democratic sovereignty and the democratic institutions of the people by means of increased centralisation of power.

4. To liberate the country from the yoke of the present financial system and its enslavement of a constitutionally free people.

5. To restore to Parliament effective control over the issue of all Currency and Credit.

6. To obtain the economic security which the vast resources of Canada can provide for her citizens.

7. To abolish unnecessary poverty and privation.

8. To secure freedom from oppressive debt and taxation.

9. To ensure that after the war the men of our victorious fighting forces and all wage-earners, primary producers, and others who are valiantly assisting in the present struggle, shall find a Canada worthy of the sacrifices they are making in defence of freedom, social justice and the preservation of our democratic rights.

10. To provide the people with an effective organisation for obtaining information on matters essential to their welfare and for taking united action to assert their democratic will.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership is open to all Canadian citizens.

There are two kinds of membership:—

(a) Group membership, for which the annual subscription is 50 cents for each member of the group. A group must consist of ten or more members.

(b) Individual membership, for which the annual subscription is either 5 dollars or 10 dollars according to the services required.

Groups receive a copy of the weekly publication of the organisation for each ten members and a monthly supply of information leaflets sufficient for its membership. Individual members paying 5 dollars a year receive, the weekly publication of the organisation and the

(Continued on page 5.)

Indonesians and Malaysians—although the American workers who would have to shoulder it might not think so—but is that his real motive? (Incidentally, it is whispered rather loudly in this country that we have oil-deposits of our own which would be developed if it wasn't for the influence of American oil monopolies and the financial restrictions imposed by Mr. Morley's local counterparts. And Australians could soon make synthetic rubber just as well as Americans.)

Australians are quite capable of dealing with Australian post-war problems—they couldn't make a worse mess of them than "Wall Street" bankers made of America—and they fiercely resent any attempt to interfere with their independence and their affiliation with the other nations of the British Commonwealth; whether such attempts are made by Japanese militarists or "Wall Street" bankers. In short, loyal Australians say: "Post-War Australia Is a Problem For US—not U.S."

GEMS FROM THE "BULLETIN"

If the Sydney "Bulletin" would only drop its agitation for conscription and urge a sane financial policy, it would be one of the few really worthwhile weekly newspapers in this country. It still preserves an Australian and British outlook in face of the increasing surge of internationalism. The following gems from its issue of March 25 are worthy of being reprinted:

"Give us young men. We must have young, fighting generals. There are too many Blimps in the army. We need leaders in their forties or even younger." You could have read it any time in recent weeks in some Australian papers. The Americans sent them MacArthur. He is 62.

* * * *

The Casey affair suggests that "Curtin ought to keep copies of Churchill's speeches and refresh his mind with them occasionally. Churchill said this in the Commons on January 27:

"The Australian Government has specifically asked that an accredited representative have the right to be heard in the War Cabinet in the formulation and direction of policy. We, of course, agreed to that." It was taken for granted that he meant Page. But he had already "had a whole evening in a train with Casey in America and learned from him that he was very anxious for a change." And he had other "changes" in contemplation.

A "Sunday Telegraph" (Sydney) note on the Casey business:

"Canberra insiders . . . expect . . . Opposition back-bench Anglophiles will have the hardest of jobs to produce any argument for Casey's action." So that's what the "Telegraph" sort of journalism has come to Members who don't hold their oath of allegiance cheap are sneered at as "Anglophiles"!

* * * *

With characteristic modesty, Sydney "D.T." claims that it suggested the MacArthur appointment to Canberra. Another theory is that, instead of Canberra getting the tip from the "D.T.," the "D.T."—notorious for its yells that fighting men are too old at 60—got it from Canberra.

* * * *

One of those "roving reporters" from Sydney has turned up in Russia, and he modestly recounts a personal experience:

DEMOCRACY IN CANADA

monthly information leaflets.

By paying 10 dollars a year they receive two copies of the weekly publication and sufficient leaflets to distribute to others.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

1. To become an Individual Member, not attached to any group, fill in an official application form and forward it to the National Secretary-Treasurer, together with your membership fee. The information service will commence in the month following receipt of the membership fee and will run for the period covered by it.

2. To form a Group.

(a) Interest ten or more persons in your district.

(b) Complete application forms for all group members and send these, together with membership fees, to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

(c) You will then receive membership cards and instructions regarding group activities. The information services will commence in the month following the receipt of membership fees.

3. If you consider that any public meetings should be held in your district, ascertain the extent of local interest, the hall accommodation available (including seating capacity and rent, if any), and what assistance would be forthcoming for organising a meeting. Then write to the National Secretary-Treasurer, at the address given below (or to the Director for your Province), giving him this information.

SWING INTO ACTION -JOIN THE FORCES OF MONETARY REFORM NOW.

"When told I was an Australian, the Red Army man said, 'They are coming from all parts of the world to fight the Fascists.'"

To fight the Fascists. Splendid!

The same "roving reporter":

"Many Russians ask you, 'When is Britain going to create a second front?' It makes one wonder what will be the mood of these people if, say, by June or July Britain has not created a Second Front in Europe." Probably the same as ours if Russia, say, by June or July, has not created a Second Front in Asia.

* * * *

People who try to make sense of newspaper and radio accounts of the fighting in Russia are wondering what proportion is faithful reporting and what propaganda for a second front in Europe—not Siberia. The agitation for a second front in Europe (not Siberia) has broken out violently again in British newspapers, and to F. Ehrenfried Baume, "as M. Litvinov declares" (between Ehrenfried and Litvinov there is the sympathy of the circumcision), it has "become an urgent necessity."

"Clear-minded people in Britain now realise that Litvinov's statement was in the nature of an ultimatum, and that Russia is no longer asking for a

second front, but telling Britain, and in no uncertain terms, she must have an army in Europe before the end of this summer."

Ehrenfried turns from this entrancing subject to sneer at Wavell, whom he accuses of having "committed, the strategic error of dispersing forces." One thing is certain: If Churchill is mad enough to send an army to Europe, which would, among other things, put the whole shipping position to a desperate hazard, Ehrenfried won't be there.

A Planner's Nature

"You invite George Bernard Shaw down to your place, commented one of his hostesses, because you think he will entertain your guests with his brilliant conversation; and before you know where you are he has chosen a school for your son, made your will for you, regulated your diet, and assumed all the privileges of your family solicitor, your house-keeper, your clergyman, your doctor, your dressmaker, your hairdresser. When he has finished with everybody else, he incites your children to rebellion. And when he can find nothing more to do he goes away and forgets all about you."—Frank Harris, "Bernard Shaw, An Unauthorised Biography" (Simon and Schuster).

When planners get into power, they NEVER go away and forget all about you, because they have the law on their side and can go on indefinitely: inventing (and applying) new forms of torture. Their impudent interference has no limits—unless the worm turns.

QLD. FLOOD VICTIMS

REHABILITATION OB LOANS?

To the Editor.

Sir,—As a result of some discussion on assistance likely to be received from the State by victims of the recent floods I have heard opinions expressed that loans would meet the case, yet I cannot understand, and it is never explained, how a farmer can be rehabilitated by placing him further in debt; yet with some it is held almost as law that in no circumstances should assistance be given by the State except as a debt. Yet we did not insult Tokyo earthquake victims with loans—we gave; there was no talk of loans to London's bomb victims—we gave; again, to the besieged Greeks we gave. Why, for our brothers—our Queensland farmers—can there only be debt? I am tempted to repeat "Charity begins at home"—but here is no case for charity; the effects of this devastating flood are a national calamity to be shouldered as a national burden. Loan "assistance" would place heavy losers in the position of mere serfs with little or no remaining equity in their holdings.

Provided the material for replacements is available, the source of the necessary money need trouble no one—no less than five State Parliaments have indicated this source by resolutions supporting the use of national credit issued through the Commonwealth Bank.

In conclusion, there can be no rehabilitation through loans—only rehabilitation OR loans! — Yours etc., CHAS. WILLCOX, Biloela, Qld.

❖ 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-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.

PRICE - 6D.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. CHIFLEY

As we have remarked before, one hears a lot about what politicians are saying to the people, but nothing about what the people (electors) are saying to politicians, although the views of the electors are of SUPREME importance in a democracy. Once again, the "New Times" devotes some space to redressing the balance a little:

The writer of the letter published hereunder had written on two previous occasions to Mr. Chifley, emphasising the need for changes from orthodox finance. Having received unsatisfactory replies, he wrote again:—

24 Campbell-street,
Moreland, N.13, Victoria.
March 14, 1942.

Hon. J. B. Chifley,
Treasurer,
Canberra.

Dear Mr. Chifley,—I received your letter of 9th inst, also enclosed copy of regulations dealing with the private banks. I thank you for same. I had already seen those regulations in the press, but I am very disappointed at your evasive reply. In my last letter to you I asked two direct questions: "What amount of national credit you were using and was it being issued debt and interest free." I also pointed out that under your control policy the banks were still issuing credit (the nation's credit) as their own, and charging interest for same. This is the vital question, yet you have not answered any of them, but think I am not aware of the controls the Government has imposed on the banking system. Item 4 in the regulations states the "Commonwealth Bank" means the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, established by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1911. Does it mean that? What about the alteration to the Bank Act in 1924, crippling the Bank and imposing a Bank Board, composed chiefly of private bank representatives? Industry was supposed to be represented, but those selected seemed to be suitable appointees for the banks or were brought under the spell of the bankers. Nos. 7 and 8, in my opinion, have no meaning, because the Commonwealth Bank Board is dominated by private bank interests. No. 9 refers to the private trading banks lodging surplus investible funds. What funds have they? They can only be book entries, because the banks held, in round figures £14 m. notes on Feb. 9, and the public held £67 m. out of a total, of £82 m. Those surplus funds will be transferred by cheque to the Commonwealth Bank. We must have a surplus of labour to carry on all this unnecessary bookkeeping! No. 15: The Auditor-General shall investigate, etc. No. 16: The Treasurer may, etc. This is all the usual form and no doubt drawn up by bankers. It is all so harmless, so far as the trading banks are concerned. I do not see a clause with a definite statement in it, that, after a certain date the trading banks shall not be allowed to issue credit except in the name of the Commonwealth Bank, they to act as agents for said Bank, and be paid a reasonable commission on business transacted. There would then be no need for a sovereign Government borrowing from either private institutions or individuals, but would use its sovereign powers through the Commonwealth Bank to write up all the credit required to finance both war and peace activities. If the Curtin Government is sincere in its efforts to win the war then the first thing to do is to insert the clause I have suggested, withdrawing the power of the trading banks to issue credit except in the name of the Commonwealth Bank. The second is to dismiss the Bank Board and get another Denison Miller as Governor of the Bank, but

take all precautions to see that he does not die suddenly. This would ensure a full war effort, which is impossible under the present banking system. There is a fine illustration in the Melbourne "Sun" of 3/3/42: "Bank Deposits Show Record Figure; Advances Declining." Does that mean a full war effort? Advances should be rising rapidly, but that would mean further increase in deposits, which are a liability to the banking system and must have reached danger point, hence "Advances Declining." It does not seem to matter whether we lose the war or not, the banks must restrict their advances. This would not happen if the Commonwealth Bank was the responsible authority for all the credit issued. Sir Denison Miller was asked if he, through the Commonwealth Bank, had financed Australia during the war for £350 m. He replied: "Such was the case; and I could have financed the country for a further like sum had the war continued." Asked if that amount was available for productive purposes in times of peace, he answered in the affirmative. (See Australia's Government Bank, p. 275, by L. C. Jauncey.) He also financed wheat pools, jam pools, and made credits available to buy the Commonwealth ships which saved the

primary producers and the country millions of pounds. This can be done to-day. Why not take courage and do it? You are appealing for a paltry £35 m., and state it has been oversubscribed. Another direct question: What amount did the public subscribe, and what amount the trading banks? You will state you cannot make this information public. No, in the interests of the banks you cannot. I am not asking what any individual subscribed, or what any certain bank subscribed; that would be out of place. When the Government ceases to borrow then I will feel there is sincerity. I would like to quote what the "All Electorate Australian Labour Party Conference" at Murrumbidgee said. Expressing "dismay and alarm" at "the attitude of the Curtin Government in financing the war," the Conference adopted a resolution demanding that "credit to finance the war be issued by the Commonwealth Bank free of interest as a national, essential, urgent requirement." This was sent to Mr. Langtry, M.H.R., with the request that "he take it up immediately in Caucus in a determined and effective manner." The Secretary also wrote Mr. Langtry: "The last ounce of Australia's resistance should be the minimum effort in this grim struggle for survival, and, as you know this is impossible with the present orthodox and dangerous method of finance." Mr. Langtry carried out this instruction, because I heard the Canberra news over the air and, in reporting the proceedings in the House, the announcer said Mr. Langtry said the Commonwealth Bank should finance the war. I look on him as an honest man carrying out the will of a sovereign people. The Secretary is correct in saying it is dangerous. How can we expect a financial system that caused the war to win the war for us.

You know what Montagu Norman said when the Bank of England gave Germany a credit of £50 m. early in 1939: "We must give Germany a credit of £50 m.; it may never be paid back, but that will be a less loss than the fall of Nazism (National Socialism)." If the man in the street had said that, he would not have been imprisoned—he would have been shot for high treason. That statement was made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Baker (Maranoa). (See "Handsard," No. 15, p. 2/9, 30/11/40.) I wrote the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, and suggested he should inform the British Government. A few days later I received the curt reply from the Secretary to the Prime Minister's Department: "Your letter received and contents noted." No wonder we are losing on all fronts with traitors at the heart of the Empire—and I think you will find most of them are International financiers. The people of the British Empire are both capable and sound. In all sincerity I urge you to appeal strongly to your colleagues to put our Commonwealth Bank back on its original footing, withdraw the privilege from the trading banks of creating credit (I cannot call it a right; they never had the right) then we shall have a true war effort unhindered by treacherous finance, the war will be won, leaving no debt behind, and that grand old man, King O'Malley, will see the works of many years of labour come to fruition.—Yours sincerely,

DAVID McINNES, Senr.
P.S.—Am forwarding "New Times" under separate cover. See marked passages.—D.McI.

[Mr. McInnes is still waiting for a reply.—Ed. "N.T."]

NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

ing that the naval engagement of 10 days ago were included. The whole set-up appeared to be a press stunt to sell badly-needed paper. So we see the freedom of the press is simply license to fool the people.

War Aims: Russia is causing some brain-fag by requiring an immediate and forthright declaration on post-war frontiers, while British statesmen believe that such matters should wait until the final peace. Curiously enough, Russia has failed to make a declaration in this matter—which is probably merely an oversight.

General MacArthur: The New York "Times" is quoted by "the Herald" of March 21 as saying: "The appointment of General MacArthur may be considered by historians as a turning point in the re-orientation of the British Empire." The Tokyo report, as quoted in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 21, is as follows: "The appointment marks the annexation of Australia and New Zealand to the American Empire by Emperor Roosevelt." These reports have doubtless given rise to the term "Bailiff MacArthur," which is so frequently heard. Whilst making due allowance for facetiousness, it might be said that at least he is a welcome bailiff-under present circumstances.

The Casey Mess: The press reports indicate some shifty business on the part of the men behind the scenes who press the buttons and that their manoeuvres; have accidentally reached the surface. The real purpose of the moves is, of course, not clear yet, but it does seem that Menzies was selected to do a spot of work for the planners, and perhaps to clear the deck and make the blue-ribbon

seat of Kooyong available to the coming Messiah—Sir Keith Murdoch.

Goats and Sheep: The Russian propagandists are causing trouble by "promising to distinguish between the German people and their leaders after the defeat of Hitler." British ordainers, for some reason best known to themselves, do not approve this.

Radio Priest: Fr. Coughlin, the U.S. "radio-priest," who is reported to have a following of twelve million listeners, is described in the Melbourne "Sun" of March 23 as a Fascist, priest and is reported thus: "He praises Hitler's generosity to the French, who are permitted to rule their own country, thereby retaining their self-respect."

Fr. Coughlin also declares "that Germany, in the present war, is an innocent victim of Jewish aggression planned in 1933." He does not make it clear whether or not he means the master-Jews or the common masses. After all, there are Jews and Jews, as there are Gentiles and Gentiles.

Realities: The London "News Chronicle," in an appeal for realistic views, referring to British propaganda to the French, "to stop working for the dirty Boche," says that instead of, "giving the French advice on how to starve, and pretty talks on the joys of freedom, they should be given some positive hope." Abstractions, such as freedom, duty, sacrifice and such terms, are all too frequent in the vapourings of our public men; they would do well to remember that the greatest urge behind endeavour and accomplishments is the urge of self. It cannot be denied that when each individual "does well," collectively they all "do well" — and it can be done.

SOVIET SEEKS GOLD

To The Editor:

Sir,—There is one aspect of the recent Russo-Japanese fishing pact which may have escaped your readers' notice. The significance of Russia agreeing to help feed the Japanese Army has not been lost upon many people in this country. But the Russian Government's demand (not reported by all papers in this country) for gold payment from the Japanese, indicates that the so-called "advanced socialists" are as much mesmerised by the great Gold Myth as the so-called "capitalists." Both Washington and Moscow are still dominated by orthodox, finance. Other similarities could be mentioned. These are becoming more obvious as the war proceeds.

—Yours etc., Eric D. Butler, Melbourne.

BOOKS TO READ

"Money": What it is and how the Money System Works. By S. F. Allen, Price, 1/- each.

Banks and Facts": How to Finance the War for an All-in War Effort." By Bruce H. Brown. Price, 6d each.

"Victory Without Debt": Showing that Victory can be Won Without Creating a Huge Burden of Debt to be Paid Off After the War. By Barclay-Smith. Price, 1/- each.

"Answer to Tax Slavery"; Explains the Taxation Racket, and shows WHY we Really Pay Taxes. By Barclay-Smith, Price, 1/- each.

"New World Order": What Shape Will It Take? How Can It Be Achieved? By S.F. Allen. Price, 6d.

"Story of the Commonwealth Bank" The Story of the People's Bank and How It Could and Should Be Used. By D.J. Amos. Price, 1/- each.

MONEY QUESTION STRESSED AGAIN IN N.W.R.M. BROADCAST

The New World Reconstruction Movement's broadcasts - every Sunday night from 3AK at 10.15—must be giving the Money Power a bit of a headache! Last Sunday's broadcast was notable in this respect, but limitations of space preclude quoting more than the following—a speech in the House of Lords in 1940, by Lord Sempill:

My Lords,—We have searched every avenue and left no stone unturned except down the financial avenue, which is the one where the machinery for the distribution of money is, and therefore obviously the one in which the remedy can be found. This avenue has for so long been shrouded in mystery, the mere mention of it has for so long been taboo, the invigorating breezes of public criticisms, so essential a part of English life, have for so long been excluded, that, unlike our other institutions, which have been obliged to adapt themselves to changing circumstances our financial mechanism has become dangerously obsolete.

I suggest that your Lordships should read, if you have not already done so, a book entitled, "Economic Tribulation," by the late Mr. Vincent Vickers, at one time a director of the Bank of England. It was published about a year ago. He recognised that the ever-growing capacity of power production to turn out enough goods for the needs of all was an irresistible force, and he made an earnest and urgent appeal to our financial authorities to modernise their system before it was too late. When not diverted to war production, power production is capable of turning out the necessities, and indeed the luxuries, of life in a volume never before in human history conceived of as possible. After the last war we and the rest of the world had more skilled labour, more capital equipment, more raw material, than we had at the beginning of the war. We were capable of producing more real wealth, and we were, therefore, richer. That, my Lords, was thinking in terms of reality. If our bookkeeping system—and, after all, my Lords, our money system is only bookkeeping—which should reflect reality, assured us, that we were poorer—as it did—then there was something wrong with our bookkeeping, not with the facts. We preferred to believe that bookkeeping rather than our senses. The superabundance which was actually produced we termed "general over-production," instead of recognising it for what it was, general under-consumption—the failure of the financial system to distribute enough licences-to-consume, or, as we know it, money, to enough people. Instead of increasing effective demand, we concentrated upon limiting and destroying supply.

We tried for twenty-one years to dam back the ever-growing flood of plenty. Man's inventive genius is beating us in that struggle. Even during war, perhaps especially during war, the advance in science, in technology, in the development of labour-saving devices, goes forward. It is an irresistible force. The financial system was made for man, not man for the financial system. It was invented by man to facilitate the production and distribution of real wealth, and instead, it is now standing between him and the enjoyment of that ever-growing volume of material wealth which modern science has made possible. History has shown convincingly how disastrous are the consequences when institutions blindly refuse to adapt themselves to changing conditions and get in the way of irresistible forces. The British Empire, comprising one-third of the population of the world, has a terrible responsibility in this matter. It alone is in the position to establish within its own boundaries a new financial technique both nationally and internationally, and by practical demonstration to lead the world into new paths of peace and prosperity. We won the

last war but lost the peace, and your Lordships' House is, I am convinced, in a unique position to give an important lead—as is expected of it and consonant with its great traditions—in assisting to bring about these essential economic reforms, and so to avoid history repeating its lessons.

We must make sure that plans to this end are settled and made known with the minimum of delay. Nothing could be more inspiring to all those who are fighting aggression than to know that the economic system, so out of place with our scientific and technical world, has been remodelled. I realise that, to reform our financial system will require courage, but it is not necessary to remind your Lordships that the greatness of the Empire was not won by our forefathers remaining content with the achievements of their ancestors. The

EXCESSIVE "GOVERNMENT-BY-REGULATION" DEPLORED IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1.)

members are being treated in relation to the distribution of regulations, a matter to which the honourable member for Batman referred. I remember that when the supporters of the present Government were sitting in Opposition they demanded frequent meetings of the Parliament. We metaphorically tore the walls down because the Government of the day was governing by regulation. We are still being governed by regulation, and at an accelerated pace, but with this difference, that last year honourable members were being supplied with copies of regulations before information concerning them appeared in the press. The procedure at present seems to be to cause garbled statements of the effect of regulations to be published in the press, and to oblige honourable members to come back to Canberra in order to obtain copies of the regulations. We have to come back here in order to know what has been going on, for months, under regulations.

Mr. Curtin.—Not months!

Mr. Rosevear.—Yes, months. I challenge truthful contradiction of my statement that, unless other honourable members have been treated differently from myself—and I do not think they have been treated differently—they have not had any regulations sent on to them since the Parliament adjourned in the middle of last December. Copies of newly issued regulations were formerly forwarded to the postal addresses of honourable members, but since last December, each honourable member's correspondence box in this House has been stuffed with sufficient regulations to fill a sugar bag. We speak of these publications as regulations, but really they are the laws under which people are being governed to-day. I have had responsible members of organisations, and also private Citizens, inquire from me concerning the effect of certain regulations, but I had not seen the regulations for my copies had not been sent on to me. I hope that the Prime Minister will see that whoever has been responsible for stopping the forwarding of the regulations to honourable members shall be dealt with appropriately and that, in the future, all copies of regulations addressed to honourable members shall be forwarded promptly to their private address and not to be allowed to accumulate in lockers in

Empire has in the past led the world, when circumstances demanded it, along new paths, and that always means willingness to accept sacrifices and the perils of the unknown. As Whitehead said:

"A race preserves its vigour so long as it harbours a real contrast between what has been and what may be; and so long as it is nerved by this vigour to adventure beyond the sanities of the past. Without such a spirit of adventure civilisation is in full decay."

I bid you ponder my words, my Lords.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER

Copies of the People's Charter for Responsible Government, published in recent issues of the "New Times," are now available at 1/6 per hundred from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

Call or write for a hundred TODAY. Urge each of your acquaintances to sign and forward one. This is important!

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

THESE NOTES: For a number of years now the editor of this paper has allowed us space each week for "Notes." As far as I can remember, the continuity has very rarely been broken. Therefore, we regret the recent break, which was mostly due to pressure on time and energy.

But in all the activity of the present, how much is activity along our lines? It is hard to say; and because it is difficult to find head-line news of rapid progress in our struggle for democracy, it is difficult to write "Notes," which, in this sense at least, refer chiefly to "doings" of our workers.

We have, every day, evidence of steady work being done by many of our old friends; but there are so many avenues of necessary occupation (added to the daily round), that any concerted action is hard to achieve.

We are not apologising for ourselves or for you. It is up to us all to keep going; and when we feel like stopping, to start all over again. In spite of—or because of—the fact that everyone is so busy, now is the best opportunity we have ever had.

Why? Because we are decentralised. Five years ago the still many unemployed gathered round our headquarters and other quarters, and they and we talked about social reform. Now and then we would make a little spurt here, a little spurt there; and we would inevitably go back to "the rooms" to talk some more. But the catch in all that was that we were (nearly) always talking to each other—and each one of us had heard it all many, many times before.

Now, we are all working, in factory, in workshop, in one of the armed forces. We have been obliged to spread ourselves out, to make new friends, to work in fresh fields and pastures new. Some of us are not good talkers—some of us would sooner put our reasoning on paper—but this is not true of many. They just can't help talking, wherever they are. And now they mostly say that people do not scoff, do not argue, as they once did. (I have been told by a friend in the Murray fruit areas, that so much work has been done there that it is almost impossible to buy an argument.)

So, although news of the "Movement" may sometimes be hard to come by, it is surely because the "Movement" is moving—as it talks—and moving out into an ever larger circle, thereby leavening the whole lump, Isn't that what we have been waiting for?

LEAFLETS: We still have a considerable number of those "Enemy Within the Empire" leaflets. We have a steady enquiry for them but would like to see them go out a little faster so as to make room for others. We are quoting them at 1/6 a hundred, but we are generous with our measure.

"The Enemy Within the Empire" (6d. booklet) is now obtainable again. Order early. Other booklets are: "Federal Union Exposed" (1/-); "Money Power Versus Democracy" (9d.); "Victory Without Debt" (1/-); "Answer To Tax Slavery" (1/-).

—M. E. W. Lee, Hon. Sec.

Board and Residence

Lady, Social Creditor, would like a congenial lady companion, share above modern home and nice garden near tram and train, Caulfield district; moderate terms to suitable person. Mrs. B. Box 1226, G.P.O. Melbourne.

US. PLANS TO DOMINATE THE POST-WAR WORLD

We take the following interesting analysis from "To-day and Tomorrow," (Canada):

The threat to national sovereignty contained in the subtle campaign being waged by international money-mongers to establish a world State struck close to its objective on Wednesday, January 21, when a "high official" of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who refused to allow use of his name, forecast the institution of a "common currency."

Thus the first stage of a new phase in the war for individual and national sovereignty was ushered in. For several years now, "To-day and Tomorrow" and other periodicals concerned with practical democracy have forecast that this move would be attempted. "Union Now," "Federal Union" and such other organisations devoted to the virtual enslavement of humanity have always - advocated as integral parts of their "plans" a common currency, based on gold and governed by a "central authority"; a police force to impose sanction, also controlled by a "central authority," and the downing of all "trade barriers" so that trade for the sake of trade might be carried on.

The new move was carefully camouflaged in a programme of arms production, according to the Washington authority. Drawn up by "the United States," the whole programme is expected to be endorsed by the American conference of Foreign Ministers now sitting at Rio de Janeiro.

A summary of major provisions includes:

1. Removal of all trade barriers, import duties, etc.

2. International money, based on gold.

3. Emergency labour programme permitting "free movement" of labour throughout the international money lands.

4. Communal shipping facilities.

5. Socialism of all Latin-American air services "for ten years."

6. U.S. guarantee of "basic essential exports" to preserve the internal economy of the nations; communal "pooling" of all international mineral, agricultural resources. U.S. "capital" supplied, for development.

7. U.S. to be arbiter, statistician and collector of financial, economic and commercial "information."

8. U.S. "financing" of certain major projects.

9. U.S. "financing" and creation of "free ports," the signatory giving a "99-year lease."

WHY GERMANY KEPT ON WINNING

In a recent article, Stuart Chase, the American economist, told "Why Germany Keeps on Winning."

He gave two main reasons—first, because they are capitalising the revolutionary urge throughout Europe; second "(more important) Germany has won her battles because she is the first highly industrialised nation to release technology from the shackles of finance. In all other industrial countries—as Thorstein Veblen was never weary of pointing out—the bankers and absentee owners have sabotaged the free flow of production."

Chase continues: "The democratic

Farmers Frustrated

To the Editor.

Sir,—Since farmers are being assured per radio, etc., that they can best help our country at the present critical time by producing more and yet more, one would take for granted that nothing would be allowed to hinder them doing so. I recently applied for, and was refused, an advance to enable me to plant cow and pig feed (remember, we are threatened with a serious pig-meat shortage); the application and subsequent request for reconsideration being made to this State's equivalent of the Rural Bank, the Bureau of Rural Development. No reasons for refusal were given, and as security was ample, I can only assume National Security Regulations limiting advances are being followed. Our wonderful financial system again falls down on the job, but, of course, "figures in books" are much more important than allowing farmers

to "get on with the job"! I may add that a neighbour, similarly treated considers he will be unable to carry on! Best wishes for future of our paper. — CHAS. WILLCOX, Biloela. Qld.

Bankers' Faked Loans Racket

(Continued from page 1.)

LOAN RACKET AND WAR-EFFORT.

Well-informed people—knowing that the Federal Government can, as Mr. Curtin said, provide all finance necessary for war purposes without pawning the country to bondholders—know that the war effort would not suffer one jot if the public did not lend one penny piece: it is the Government's function to provide the finance, and the people's function to provide or manufacture the guns, planes, tanks, etc., which the Government is powerless to produce. While the private banks create the nation's money supply to the tune of millions, for the purpose of obtaining power and interest payments for themselves and favoured clients who dummy for them, and while the Government permits the people to be robbed in this manner—it is time the people had something to say. These interest payments represent claims on production in the form of goods and services, and partly explain why business men, farmers and workers are unable to buy all their own production. Of course, while they quarrel among themselves about this, the real enemy is never suspected.

PARTY-MEN ON BANKERS' PAY-ROLL.

A few key men in each political Party are virtually or actually on the pay-roll of the bankers—to control the Parties and see that the game goes on. However, slowly but surely the truth is leaking out, and the too-trusting people are becoming painfully aware of the bankers' plans to subjugate them to the level of dispossessed serfs. The news is spreading fast, despite the efforts of the press and radio to belittle those who fearlessly denounce the evil—the elimination of which would open the way to a decent life for all, and the opportunity to plan our own lives in accordance with natural laws.

—O.B.H.

WHY IS VICTORY DELAYED?

Dr. Robertson Orr, of Vancouver, brilliant Canadian orator and intimate friend of Premier William Aberhart, the social credit Premier of Alberta, will address a mass public meeting in the Central Hall, 203 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, next Thursday evening, April 9, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. Orr will speak on "Why Is Victory Delayed? Is The Money System To Blame?" and will bring a message to Australia from Premier Abarhart.

Dr. Orr is one of the ablest and most interesting platform speakers ever to visit Australia, and each Sunday

afternoon is speaking to capacity audiences in Scotts Church, Sydney. He will be heard with great interest and profit by the public of Melbourne. Dr. John Dale will preside as chairman. Come and bring your friends. No charge will be made for admission, but a collection will be taken to defray expenses.

Two other lectures, but on Bible prophecy in the light of present-day happenings, will be delivered by Dr. Orr in the same hall on Tuesday, April 7, at 7.45 p.m., and Wednesday afternoon, April 8, at 2.30.

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HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., op. Gilpin's.

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C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.

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