

**ON OTHER PAGES**

Unification of Taxation. (Page 2.)  
Russian Finance. (Page 3.)  
Democratic Victory or Slave State? (Page 6.)  
Lend-Lease Repayment. (Page 7.)

EVERY FRIDAY

**THE**

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# 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).

## Imprisonment - Without-Trial In Australia

**PROTEST** By Mr. Blackburn, M.H.R.

### "AUSTRALIA FIRST" AND RATLIFF-THOMAS CITED IN PARLIAMENT

We congratulate Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., on the stand he made in Parliament, on March 25, against the introduction into Australia of that notorious Gestapo method—imprisonment without trial; which is one of the things we are now fighting a war to keep out of Australia.

The "New Times" is opposed to "Fascists" and "Communists" alike; especially, of course, if they are actively subversive. But we emphatically agree with Mr. Blackburn that the utmost freedom-of-speech consistent with national security should be allowed such persons, and that they should be given a prompt and proper trial if there is actual evidence of real subversion or treason.

Not only is a grave injustice done if these basic rights, inherent in the best traditions of British justice, are denied to persons alleged to be "Fascists" or, "Communists," but also a very dangerous precedent is established. No man feels safe whose loyalty to his country impels him to publicly criticise the Government's mistakes. Fear, distrust and suspicion spread like a bushfire. Morale sags.

Australian democrats, if they are worth their salt, will NIP SUCH TENDENCIES IN THE BUD," by, writing to members of the Federal Government and to their respective representatives in the Federal Parliament, and by any other constitutional means at their disposal. In the present instance, electors (especially those in his electorate) would do well to write to Mr. Blackburn, too, assuring him of their support.

According to "Hansard," Mr. Blackburn said:

Prior to the recent recess I was in correspondence with the Attorney-General (Dr. Evatt) in relation to an organisation known as the Australia-First movement which, so far as I have been able to discover, operates only in New South Wales. This body was prevented from holding its regular meetings.

As I understand the common law of England and Australia, it does not protect public meetings at all if the police believe that as a result of the holding of meetings there may be a breach of the peace. In such circumstances the police are entitled to prevent the holding of meetings, and any persons who persist in holding such meetings may be charged with interfering with the police in the execution of their duty. Persons who desire to hold public meetings in these days are not accorded the protection they deserve. The Attorney-General took the attitude that he could not interfere with the police in the exercise of their common law powers and duties. That position had to be accepted for the time being.

I have been informed that after the House rose last month fifteen members of the Australia-First Movement, all Australian born, were interned at-Liverpool, in New South Wales. I do not believe that the persons were in anyway in sympathy with the Japanese. The Attorney-General made some suggestion to that effect. Any such suggestion should be investigated.

I have consistently taken the position, in this House and elsewhere, that persons,

particularly those who are Australian born, should not be imprisoned without trial or on the mere suspicion that they have committed offences. I have also taken the position very strongly that the agent of a foreign enemy, or a spy, in Australia is not likely to be a person engaged in addressing public meetings and openly opposing Government policy. Spies are not likely to be found among persons openly constituting minority groups. It is far more likely that such persons will

(Continued on page 2.)

## THE TAXATION OF SOLDIERS DEPLORED IN PARLIAMENT

Speaking in the Senate recently, Senator Richard Darcey raised the question of the unfairness of taking taxes from the meagre pay of members of the fighting forces—especially when the taxes are based on the larger incomes that many have had to sacrifice by leaving their civilian jobs. "Hansard" (No. 2, pp. 119-120), reports him as follows:

Senator Darcey (Tasmania): After listening to the debate which took place in this chamber to-day, one would never have thought Australia was at war. I have a real grievance which I would like to bring to the notice of honourable Senators. It relates to taxation payments by our soldiers, many of whom have been overseas for two years. The following memorandum was prepared by the Taxpayers' Association of New South Wales:

### "RE TAXATION OF THE MILITARY FORCES.

"1. Income tax assessments which are now issuing for the financial year 1941-42 are based upon the income derived by taxpayers during the year ended 30th June, 1941. The principle of assessing a person's tax liability for one financial year on the basis of what that person earned during the preceding year is firmly established in the Australian tax system and causes little concern where there is relative stability in the income from year to year. Where there is a serious drop in the income as between one year and the next difficulties inevitably arise and such difficulties are aggravated where as has occurred during the last few years, there are sudden and severe increases in the rates of tax.

"2. At the present time thousands of men are being called up for military service or are

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

**PLAIN SPEAKING.**—Replying to U.S. comments on the Indian situation, Indian leader Nehru is reported as follows: "I want to make it clear that we have not issued appeals to anyone; we have not asked President Roosevelt's intervention, because we realise the burden is ours and we must shoulder it." Nehru, at least, is not impressed or mesmerised by the terrific barrage of U.S. propaganda to the effect that they are the world's saviours.

**NEMESIS:** The following ghoulish circumstance, reported in the "Herald" of April 10, is surely the result of allowing Mammon in the form of international power-lusting bankers, to govern the world:—"As a result of the thaw, the spectacle of thousands of rotting corpses, often several layers deep, revolts even the hardiest." The nationality of the victims was not stated, but the greater proportion were boys from 16 to 17 years of age.

**CHARMERS:** Ex-Senator Elliott hits the news by blowing the trumpet for Lord Beaverbrook's ability to charm Stalin, and to overcome his 25-year-old prejudice against Britain. He failed to mention that the same person made it easier for the enemy in Libya by sending the British 21b.-gun tanks against their 61b.-gun

tanks. These "charmners" can be dangerous fellows.

**ARMY FOOD:** The fighting forces are to receive 1½d. per day to permit them to supplement their standard rations, and obtain a greater variety of food. Here is a direct admission of inadequate army catering and an indication of the money-complex. Further, the sum is so paltry that it represents an insult to the troops. The inadequate menu is made obvious by the granting of the allowance. The position calls for immediate correction.

**SOVIET FINANCE:** Stalin is reported in the "Herald" of April 14 as having launched a new Soviet war loan of £50 millions, redeemable in 20 years, rate of interest not stated. From this it will be apparent that the Russian Government clings to a major principle of orthodox finance. If it is a sovereign government it need not borrow money. It will come as a shock to many to learn that the Russians are enmeshed in debt, interest and taxation. Some facts are slowly emerging concerning the Russian economy which should bring about a saner outlook, and demonstrate that descriptive terms such as communism, socialism or capitalism all include "bankerism."

**DISEASE INCREASE:** The Wiliamstown Council has called for a report from the health officer on the high bacteriological milk content, and the increased number of cases of bowel trouble arising from the milk muddle. The position has been caused by the manpower authority calling up milk carters without intelligent regard to the health and well-being of the civil population—who are responsible for maintaining the soldiers in the front line. It should be obvious, even to a child, that men engaged in the food industry are more important at their jobs than in the army, and that men who fail to understand that food is the first essential for war should be dismissed instantly.

**NATIONAL BONDS:** The latest financiers' stunt is a campaign to raise £40 millions by issuing Bonds of £10 at 3 per cent. Which means that our fighting forces will have to pay their share of £1,200,000 in taxation per year to the bondholders who invested while they fought. When these heroes learn that the Government deliberately refused to obtain this finance from the Commonwealth Bank, free of interest or debt, as it could have done, they may "see red." The Government will have to accept the responsibility.

(Continued on page 6)

volunteering. A large number are leaving profitable civilian occupations. In some cases private incomes will continue and in other cases will cease. Most will have income tax liabilities to meet in respect of the last financial year. Assessments of this year's liability will issue during the next few months. In the cast of salary-earners complications will arise from the fact that tax instalments will have been levied up to the termination of the civilian occupation and will continue or not depending upon the rate of army pay. In practically every case the enlisted person will have to face heavy tax liabilities out of seriously depleted means. Several cases have been reported in the press recently of persons facing acute difficulties because of enlistment with the forces.

"3. It is readily admitted that the Taxation Department has shown considerable leniency in dealing with cases of hardship. The department will either hold arrears of tax in abeyance or with the concurrence of the Relief Board will grant statutory relief under the "hardship" provisions.

"4. It is submitted with respect that the lenient administration of the department is not sufficient for the following reasons:

"(i.) the granting of relief should be under a statutory formula and not

(Continued on page 8.)

## THE MENACE OF THESE LABOR LEADERS

### UNIFICATION OF TAXATION IS FURTHER BLOW TO DEMOCRACY

By Eric D. Butler.

**This article won't be long. I don't think that one need use many words to convince those who are open to conviction that the Australian Labor Party has provided what is probably the most dangerous Government to ever sit at Canberra.**

The leaders of that Party, while professing to believe in democracy, and while mouthing vague vote-catching fulminations against the Money Monopoly, one of the great arch-enemies of democracy, have done nearly everything which furthers the aims of those manipulating the international banking swindle.

Those who have taken the trouble to study political and economic history know that the party system of government is used by the financiers to keep the people in bondage. (Should any reader not be convinced of this fact, I would refer him to my book, "The Money Power Versus Democracy," in which I have dealt with the matter.)

At least one knew where he stood with the "anti-Labor" Governments; Menzies never professed to fight the Money Power. Curtin promised the Australian people that he would get to grips with that menace to our freedom. But acts speak louder than words. Curtin continues to push the Australian nation towards the abyss of complete financial servitude by raising further and further loans. Men who know the facts and continue to betray the nation can only be termed canting hypocrites of the worst type. In fact, as I recently walked, down a Melbourne street, and saw groups of enthusiastic, but misguided, patriots trying to raise a few shillings, through raffles, to try to help the dependents of those men who have given their lives for their country, I thought that these Labor leaders should be called something stronger than hypocrites. I call those people trying to help by raffles patriots; they are trying to help in probably the only way they know. But Curtin knows better. And the Labor "bosses" take care that any individual member of the Party who continues to try to fight the Money Power is severely reprimanded. Quite a few individuals of the Labor Party attacked Menzies when he was Prime

Minister because of his servitude to the financial dictators. I have not noticed these individuals attacking Mr. Curtin. And I don't believe that they ever will until such time as their electors instruct them in no uncertain terms that they want some real representation at Canberra. Democracy can only function when the electors decide to take action. The Party system is the enemy of democracy.

The greatest menace of all is the Australian Labor Party's mania for centralisation. That is why I, so far as my opinion was worth anything, never advocated that social crediters should be so misguided as to place their destiny in the hands of a group of men who have indicated time and time again that they are primarily seeking power. The effect of power on Mr. Curtin has been similar to the effect of strong wine on a teetotaler. He wants to centralise all power under the control of himself and his henchmen.

There are also many advocates of World Federation in the ranks of the Australian Labor Party. Dr. Evatt, before he became a member of Parliament, spoke scathingly of Federal Union. He also spoke about the Money Power. But he, like Mr. Curtin, has a great faculty for forgetting. He is now in America where he is, no doubt, in contact with the financial groups who are the real Government of that country. They decide just what help who is going to get. They decided that Russia should be advanced loans totalling billions of dollars, interest-free, while the British countries have never been given such treatment. Will Dr. Evatt mention this? He will not. And I would venture the opinion that the same gentleman will agree to world-centralisation of government at the conclusion of this war if he is still in office.

Personally, I regard any individual with a legal background with suspicion. It is not without significance that the leaders of Socialist movements are, in the main, comprised of those who have never done anything really practical in their lives. I sometimes shudder when I think of what some of these half-baked theorists are likely to do to civilisation unless they are removed to a place where they can do no further harm.

The International Bankers always seem to use a Socialist Government when they want some "dirty work" done. Time and time again in the past it has been shown in these columns that real political democracy functions best in small political units. That's why the financiers don't like small political units. They attempt to take power away from them by a strong central government. The attack on the Province of Alberta in Canada is a most outstanding example.

Now we see a similar procedure in Australia. The banksters have been very concerned about the State Governments for some time past. The State Governments have shown that they are not very keen to accept financial dictatorship by the Loan Council. Revolt has been growing. All kinds of arguments have been advanced for the abolition of the State Parliaments. I believe that, through the work of all those connected with this journal, we did a big job of work in showing many people the menace of a centralised Government at Canberra.

But now we have a more insidious attack. It is proposed that there be one taxing authority in Australia—the Central Government at Canberra. As finance, or the lack of it, dominates all policies, any Government which relinquishes its power to obtain money as it thinks fit has surrendered its autonomy. I do not desire any reader to think that I am in favour of the present taxation robbery. Far from it. But the issue is not whether we are going to

abolish the taxation-for-the-bankers racket or not, but whether we are going to surrender all our power to a Central Government which is very hard to control, or whether we are going to retain autonomous State Governments.

Once again Curtin & Co. are enthusiastically advocating the bankers' policy. Once again Curtin is demonstrating his hypocrisy by advancing dishonest arguments. The main argument advanced is that of the "necessity" for one taxing authority for the sake of economy. Accepting, for the sake of argument—through 60% or more of taxation could be completely abolished to-morrow with beneficial effect on the war effort—that we must have greater and greater taxation, the simplest and most efficient way to collect this is for the Government to have one tax, and one tax only. If Mr. Curtin were sincere in his stated intention of economy in collecting taxation, he would do this. This would save the time of tens of thousands of people engaged in collecting indirect taxes, and the waste of reams and reams of paper used. But the Labor Government doesn't propose to do this. Why? Because one direct tax would expose the whole taxation set-up to even the most complacent citizen. There would be a nation-wide protest. We are therefore to retain the hordes of bureaucrats to work the top-heavy indirect-taxation system in order that the bankers' system will be further strengthened. This centralisation of taxation must be fought. All centralisation must be fought as if it were the devil himself.

Australian democracy will not, be saved unless the Australian electors make up their minds before very long to kick Curtin & Co. so hard in the political backside that they won't ever take their seats at Canberra again—that is, unless they are prepared to change their ways. But those drunk with power, like all other drunkards, find it very hard to reform.

### Imprisonment-Without-Trial in Australia

(Continued from page 1.)

conform to the opinion of the majority. Otherwise be of much use as spies or foreign agents.

The subjects proposed to be discussed at meetings of the Australia-First movement were circulated to members of Parliament. I believe that they were subjects which could reasonably be discussed in these days. On some subjects the members of the movement were strongly critical of Government policy, but that is not a sufficient ground for stamping them as persons who should be prohibited from addressing public meetings.

**Mr. Morgan:** Was not one of the men a Rhodes Scholar?

**Mr. Blackburn:** I do not think that Mr. P. R. Stephensen was among the persons interned. I strongly disagree with certain views held by Mr. Stephensen, but he is a man of great ability, energy and courage, for whom I have considerable admiration. Although he has expressed unpopular opinions, I do not believe that he is the kind of man who would be an enemy agent. I do not believe that there are in Australia any vocal sympathisers with Japan. It may be that there were some vocal sympathisers with Germany. I can understand that some people may believe that the German idea of government has something commendable in it. I do not believe, however that there are any people in Australia, especially Australian-born people, who would sympathise with Japan or act as agents of that country. I therefore urge the Government to bring these fifteen persons to trial at the earliest possible date, or to give them some kind of a court inquiry,

or to liberate them.

**Mr. Falstein:** They have a right to apply for a hearing.

**Mr. Blackburn:** We know how much that means. Some time ago efforts were made to secure an inquiry into the conduct of Thomas and Bailiff. It may be that Mr. Stephensen and his friends supported the policy of prosecuting the Communists, but that does not necessarily imply that they themselves be prosecuted now. People should be allowed to express their opinions freely in this country. I believe that the free expression of opinion is a valuable safety valve. We should not prevent minorities from expressing their views. Generally speaking, members of minority groups are not traitors or spies. Such persons would not be able to do effective service in that direction. I hope that the Acting Attorney-General. (Mr. Beasley) will give immediate consideration to my request that these fifteen men be either brought to trial on a definite charge or liberated.

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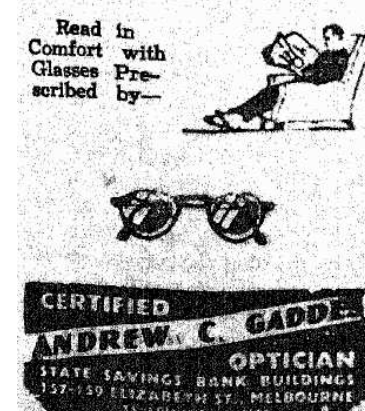
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## MOBILISATION OF SERVICES AND PROPERTY

### M.H.R. CRITICISES REGULATION

**Speaking in Parliament on March 25, Mr. Blackburn described the power given to the Executive as "despotism" and "fascism, naked and unashamed." Here is his brief, but pertinent, speech, as reported in "Hansard":**

Mr. Blackburn (Bourke): I do not think that any criticism which could be expressed by any honourable member would be sufficient condemnation of these regulations, which are an extreme exercise of the power delegated to the Executive by Parliament in the National Security Acts of 1939 and 1940. When, in 1940, we passed an amendment of the National Security Act which contained phrases which appear in these regulations, no one ever conceived that directions were to be given to individuals in the way in which these regulations authorise directions to be given. Everybody could see that what was delegated to the Executive was power to make laws, which in their essence are rules for the guidance and conduct of people generally, not power enabling the Executive to make fish of one and flesh of another—to command one man to do a thing and leave another man free to do as he likes without any criterion of liability or non-liability except the will of the Executive. Under these regulations every person in this country holds his property and economic liberty, and, I suppose, civil liberty also, at the disposal of the government of the day, and not only it, but also every person to whom the government of the day chooses to delegate power. A man may be ordered to give up properties, or surrender economic liberty, and if the Government has the power to do things like that, the Government may compel him to give up his civil liberty. A man whose expressions may be offensive to the Government may be forced to perform duties objectionable to him. He may be ordered to perform services in a part of the Commonwealth other than where he customarily resides. All these things are open to the Executive under this power. The Government has the power to control everybody. Yet the only people whose actions have been controlled are the workers. But for that fact, the Opposition would have moved for the disallowance of these regulations. The Opposition is reconciled to the regulations by the fact of their use against the workers of this country, and not against any one else.

Mr. Archie Cameron: Why does the honourable member himself not move for the disallowance of the regulations.

Mr. Blackburn: Because I cannot get a seconder. If the honourable member will second my motion I shall give notice of motion for the disallowance of the regulations.

Mr. Archie Cameron: If the honourable member wants to take a vote, I shall second his motion.

Mr. Blackburn: Then, I shall put a motion for their disallowance on the notice-paper for to-morrow. The Prime Minister knows that my objection to these regulations is not only that they are to be used against the workers, but that they can be so used as to deprive any people of liberty and security, of everything that they possess. At the last sittings of Parliament we had a demonstration of the power of the capitalist force in this country to shape regulations as they like. The Government proposed regulations which would prevent people from dispossessing themselves of assets in such a way as to disable them from receiving a return above 4 per cent. The regulations were attacked by the Opposition and as the result of an agreement

between the Government and the Opposition they were amended so that they cannot be brought into operation until both Houses of Parliament concur in fixing the commencing date. That means that these regulations will never be brought into operation without the consent of both Houses of the Parliament. If the regulations really meant what they say, the Opposition would not have worried about them at all. The fact is that they are much more sweeping and far-reaching than they seem to be. Under them a person's property and civil and economic liberties may be taken away. If the regulations were taken seriously, the interests represented by the Opposition would not worry about them, because the Government would defy any attempt to alter them by saying, in effect, "You are disposing of your assets contrary to the spirit of our desires. Therefore,

we will compel you to hand them over to us." With the regulations as they stand, it would be unnecessary for the Government to make any other regulations whatsoever. But every body knows that these provisions will not be exercised against the property-owners of the country. The workers are the only people likely to be affected by them. If the regulations be exercised against some of the working people of the country they will ultimately come to be regarded as embodying general principles which may be exercised against any people who strike. If they be applied in respect of one strike they will come to be applied against all strikes. Apart from that aspect, the regulations seem to me to be the quintessence of the evil spirit embodied in the legislation under which they were made and to the passage of which some of us were strongly opposed. We objected to the legislation because its object was to give to the Government power to legislate—a power which belongs to Parliament. However, the power has been given to the Executive, or to those to whom it may delegate its authority—and I do not make any distinction between the act of the Executive and the act of those to whom the power is delegated—to do certain things to certain people, whilst certain other people who

should be equally involved remain free. The Government may say to one person: "We shall take your property," although it may allow other people to remain in the free enjoyment of their property. To my mind, that is despotism. It is fascism naked and unashamed. The adoption of such measures is a disgrace to the country which adopts them. Any country that adopts such a system concurs in the worst acts of fascism and puts itself on a level with the countries that we are fighting. I concede that in a region in which we were actually fighting the Government would without any regulation have this power, and perhaps the same would be true in a region in which immediate invasion was anticipated. That would be apart from any regulation or statute. But this regulation has no limitations as to territory, or conditions, or anything else. My objection to these regulations is that they may be put into operation in any part of Australia against one man chosen at the arbitrary will of the Government, although other people may be left, entirely untouched by them. In other words, one man may be penalised and another may go free. An arbitrary rule of that description is not worthy of us. Moreover, it is antagonistic to the ideals for which we are fighting. **Although in the United States of America there has been a refusal to adopt a law to abolish the right to strike, in Australia a labour Government has issued regulations which give to the Executive, or to those to whom it may delegate the power, the right to take away the civil and economic liberties of any person, and the power is being exercised only against the working man. For that reason, I strongly object to them.**

[Our emphasis.—Ed.]

## RUSSIA AND ORTHODOX FINANCE

### To the Editor:-

Sir,—In your issue of April 2, Eric D. Butler suggests that "the so-called 'advanced socialists' are as much mesmerised by the great 'Gold Myth' as the so-called capitalists." He adds: "Both Washington and Moscow are still dominated by orthodox finance."

Will Mr. Butler be good enough to produce some evidence to support these most extraordinary conclusions? In doing so he might show what is wrong with these suggestions:—

1.—That Russia desires gold, not for internal finance, but because it will buy goods from other countries.

2.—That the Russian system of finance is planned to develop the fullest possible production, to ensure full employment of labour and materials, and full distribution of the products of industry.

—Yours etc., A. W. R. Vroland, Gardiner, Vic.

### Mr. Butler replies as follows:—

Mr. Vroland asks me to produce some evidence that "both Washington and Moscow are still dominated by orthodox finance." I would refer him to the press of April 14, which reports the launching of a new Soviet war loan of £50,000,000. Debt and taxation are increasing—figures are hard to obtain, as no official Russian Year Books have been available, to my knowledge, in this country since 1933. Any country which has to fight a war, or carry on any other project, by raising loans is dominated by orthodox finance. The more loans, the more debt. And the more debt, the more taxation. And the great admirers of Russia are telling us how much sacrifice the Russians are making in paying increasing taxation. (All "left-wing" supporters believe in taxation.) Even the most rabid supporter of Communism never asserts that money is issued debt-and-interest-free in Russia. And while on the domination of Governments by orthodox finance, there is one interesting point:—International Finance is an almost exclusive Jewish monopoly. I would suggest that Mr. Vroland carefully investigate the real names of the economic advisers surrounding the Russian and American governments.

Let me answer his two suggestions briefly:—

1.—If Russia is so desperately short of war equipment, why didn't she bargain with Japan for something more useful than gold? Japan would have undoubtedly tried to meet such a demand because, while it is obvious (notwithstanding the vapourings of the "left-wing" writers who told us that Japanese military resources were "bogged down" in China) that Japan has an abundance of war equipment, her food situation as relatively weak. Hence her urgent desire to obtain fish from Russian waters.

The suggestion that Russia wants the gold to buy materials outside Russia will be seen to be fallacious when it is recalled that America has made billions of dollars, interest-free, available to Russia. Britain has never been accorded such liberal financial terms. Which further indicates the sympathy of thought in financial matters between Moscow and Washington.

The fact of the matter is that, as far as my research takes me, the Russian rouble has always been issued against a certain amount of "gold backing." Russia's own gold production figures indicate that she is the second greatest gold-producing country in the world. Fancy a country which talks about being pro-

gressive having millions of pounds' worth of machinery used by hundreds of thousands of men digging a useless yellow metal out of the ground!

2.—I would point out that Germany is doing exactly what Mr. Vroland suggests Russia is doing. The result is the Slave State. In passing, I might mention that the early Egyptians were "fully employed" by the building of the pyramids. But they were slaves to those who did the planning.

Who is to plan the financial system? For real freedom it is essential that the people do this as a result of a dividend system progressively replacing a work system. And I see no evidence of this being done in Russia.

In conclusion, I suggest to Mr. Vroland that he read carefully the article "How The Russian Financial System Works," in the "New Times" of January 9, 1942.

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"FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1942.

No. 16.

## "BIG RISE IN US. WAR FEES"

"WASHINGTON, Thursday.—Figures showing increased annual emoluments up to 375 per cent, for executives of firms taking war contracts were submitted to the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day. The Committee's counsel (Mr. Edmund Toland) said that the figures showed that the fees of William Knudsen, former president of General Motors, rose from 193,713 dollars in 1938 to 299,881 in 1939. Mr. Charles Wilson (vice-president of General Motors), from 74,157 to 135,000 dollars; Mr. Eugene Grace (Bethlehem Steel), from 557,396 dollars to 776,258; Mr. J. H. McCoy (vice-president of Dupont Denemours Co.), from 45,000 dollars to 213,813; Mr. R. H. Morse (president of Fairbanks Morse), from 60,260 dollars to 120,700; Mr. Donald Douglas (president of Douglas Aircraft), from 43,433 dollars to 75,080."—Melbourne "Herald," April 17.

For those who are accustomed to the "Herald's" subtleties, no comment should be necessary. Had the expressions "emoluments" and "fees" not been substituted for commonly-understood terms (such as salaries), a greater number of the hurrying public would have pricked up their ears. For the benefit of the "innocents" blinded by the "science" of the, daily sup-press, however, it might be illuminating to recall how "big shots" of the U.S.A. cashed-in when the European "shootin' match" started.

A study of the production and export figures during the period referred to showed that American big (bigger) business was making a rod for the backs of the ordinary people by indiscriminate short-sighted exportation to our common enemies, via other countries or direct. As a result of this "export or die" policy, pursued until the eleventh hour, both the British and American peoples have been subjected to unreasonable sacrifices and are paying the price in sweat, blood and tears.

It has been shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that powerful financial institutions were behind these moves; but, whilst industry has since been forced by new regulations (up to a point) to stand and deliver, the policy of the financial institutions remains unchanged.

And, just by the way, the "Herald" has taken some two years to divulge a few of the facts, whilst the "New Times" was exposing the racket to its readers whilst the story was "news" even in America."

## IN BRITAIN TO-DAY

If there is one cause which can be stated with certainty to have made the rise to power in Germany of Hitler, or someone like him, inevitable, it is the conscious policy of fantastic and real inflation which delivered most of the real and personal property over to the Jews, who paid for it in billions of "wallpaper" marks, which were required by the ordinary individual for day to day living, and which they bought with a few dollars at an exchange rate of 4,200,000 million marks to the dollar (November 20, 1923). The procedure was exactly similar to that pursued in Russia, and proceeded from the same quarters.

One item in this little game of beggary-neighbour was overlooked. A very considerable portion of the mortgages in Germany were held by Jews and Jewish institutions, and they were paid off in wallpaper.

Now observe: The Bank of England (Governor, Montagu Norman, late of Brown, Shipley, affiliated to Messrs. Harriman, U.S.A., who got most of the valuable concessions when Pine Street, N.Y., financed the Bolsheviks), has confiscated all holdings in foreign, and particularly dollar, currency, with the exception of those of its pets. So you won't be in the wallpaper game, Clarence.

And its camouflaged mortgage and loan departments, such as the Lands Improvement Company, have power to refuse to accept the repayment of the principal of their mortgages. You have been warned.

If you will go into almost any post office you will see a coloured poster advertising the Post Office Savings Bank, the Controller of which, Mr. Leon

Simon, is a member of the Zionist Committee. The poster depicts a winged lion with two outstretched paws and a spiral tail. It is, in fact, a very slightly disguised edition of the Caduceus, or Staff of Hermes, a symbol of international freemasonry, which may also be seen undisguised, on the bronze doors of the Bank of "England." The dollar sign is a camouflage of the same symbol. The poster exhorts you to "Save for Supremacy." No, Clarence not your supremacy.

Paper is vital to the production of munitions and there is said to be a serious shortage. This is no doubt why an ever-increasing torrent of useless forms pours from every Government Department, and why no Government Department disposes of business in which it concerns itself without writing six times as many letters as would be necessary to a private undertaking doing the same work.

"Organisation," or "Planning," which nowadays mainly consists of paying people with their own money to work to their own disadvantage, has that blessed word Mesopotamia beaten at the tape. If you say you have been expecting war with the Japs and the Japs bomb Manila, torpedo the ships in Pearl Harbour, and capture Wake Island, you don't shoot back at them if you live in the best circles. You hurriedly go as far away as possible, and organise. It then transpires that somebody else will do the shooting for you—perhaps. Strange as it may seem the so-called Battle of Britain was not

(Continued on page 6.)

## WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?

A Dialogue Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, April 19, by the Electoral Campaign Speakers.

B.—To-night I hope you are not going to complain about the price of beer and the price of tobacco. I think you ought to switch off this beer business for a while; people might think you liked it.

J.—Like what—the beer, or just talking about it?

B. (laughing)—I suppose both. Anyhow, I don't think the breweries will like you criticising their beer.

J.—Whether I like it or don't is something that concerns nobody but myself. If I want beer I shall have it, and I am not particularly interested in what other people think about it.

B.—So I gathered.

J.—I spoke about beer because it was made in Tasmania, and has been for a long time. What I actually said in my broadcast was: "What is the value of a highly organised modern brewery if it turns out beer vastly inferior to, and much more expensive than, that produced by the small, old-fashioned breweries of 20 or 30 years ago? What is the value to you and me of highly organised political parties if all they do is to prevent us getting what we want? What is the use of a highly organised money system if its principal results are to keep you and me, our City Council, our State Government, and Commonwealth Government in debt on an ever-increasing scale?" Do you see the point?

B.—Yes, I see now what you are driving at. It's this way: We organise a wonderful, up-to-date factory with all the latest gadgets and stream-line fittings, trained accountants, trained engineers and chemists and then we turn out—what do we turn out?

J.—Bad beer at twice the price.

B.—There you go again, back on the beer. Can't you keep off it?

J.—I'll try, but it's very hard. What I am trying to point out is that it is possible to build up huge organisations which do not work for our benefit. The sheer vastness of some of these organisations blinds stupid people to their purpose. A brewery is merely a "money-making" concern run by a few financial wizards or Smart Alecs. The fact that beer is turned out in the process of "making money" is merely a coincidence; none of the management are really interested in anything but the money; easy money and a continuous flow of it.

B.—And in order to maintain a continuous flow of money the big brewery buys up all the small breweries so that there is no competition.

J.—Then they sack the old brewers and put in a chemist.

B.—And so a generation grows up that has never tasted real beer.

J.—And with not sufficient imagination, to realise that anything else exists but the brightly-coloured, synthetic rubbish they have been accustomed to.

B.—So this is progress!

J.—Yes. Progress with a capital P. The bigger our organisations have become the more inefficient they have become, the more and more unsatisfactory are the results we get from them.

B.—And the dearer we have to pay for these unsatisfactory results.

J.—Yes, the dearer we have to pay for these unsatisfactory results; that is the point, our vast, modern streamlined, organisations are not delivering the goods they are not meant to deliver the goods they are merely financial organisation to supply a few people with an income and their satellites with a job.

B.—You mean to tell me that if a

small brewery started up in Hobart and sold good beer that people would not patronise it?

J.—Oh, yes, they would patronise it if they could get the beer, and if the new brewery were permitted to last long enough to supply the beer. The chances of starting a new brewery are about as good as the chances of starting a new bank.

B.—That is, no chance at all. But why is that? There must be a few independent men in Australia?

J.—I have no doubt there are a few independent men in Australia. I haven't met any myself. A man can remain independent as long as he is not in a business and not dependent on the banks for financing him from week to week. I believe the number of such men are very, very few.

B.—How about a millionaire like Henry Ford. He can do as he likes; he doesn't need to worry about banks. I believe he runs his own bank.

J.—Henry Ford has been independent for years; the banks have tried to buy him out for a long time, but couldn't. The railway jammed him and he bought his own railway; the steel merchants jammed him and he bought his own iron-mines; the glass company jammed him and he built his own glass-works. Then the big financial boys and the Union bosses put their heads together and jammed him, and I believe he had to toe the line.

B.—How do you mean, "toe the line"?

J.—Ford forced the price of cars down and down in America; he was selling an eight cylinder sedan car for just over £100; he was paying practically no shareholders, and no bank overdraft. But now Ford has to do as he is told, and he will have to stop all this nonsense of producing better and better cars at lower and lower prices.

B.—He will now produce worse and worse cars at higher and higher prices?

J.—Yes, I think Mr. Ford is finished as an independent gentleman.

B.—Well, he has had some fun while it lasted.

J.—Yes, but independent men die, and some independent men, like Abraham Lincoln, die very suddenly; but the great financial institutions don't die; and they pay no death duties; they have the permanency that, is refused to every family and to every government.

B.—You say that higher and higher prices for goods that are becoming yearly more inferior are due entirely to a financial policy imposed by financial institutions.

J.—Yes, I definitely make that statement.

B.—Well, I would say that while men make things for a profit, in stead of for the use of the people, you will continue to pay more and more for shoddier and shoddier goods.

J.—Why?

B.—Well—because, to take one of your own examples, if a company can make a razor blade to last a year or two years instead of a week why should they make it and do themselves out of a job—and profit? And why should a company make silk stockings that do not run into ladders? They wouldn't sell one-tenth of the present number. Silk stockings are made for profit, and therefore they will continue to run into ladders, even though ladderless stockings can be made. Don't you think that satisfies you?

J.—No, it doesn't. You suggest that if a man invents a razor blade

**What 's Wrong With the World?—Continued**

to last a year instead of a week he will do himself out of a job, and therefore I presume you mean that he will lose his income.

B.—Yes, that's right,

J.—Well, I know men who invent things, and as soon as they have perfected one thing they are off on another; they are always at it; they never stop. These men are never out of a job; they get no money for their work, but, they have plenty of work, or pleasure, whichever way you look at it. You can't do men like that out of a job. Now, what have you got to say to that?

B.—Well, I think that you are quite right, and also I think that I am quite right, and I think that your statement and mine contradict each other. And now where are we?

J.—I think we have arrived at one of the most important problems of the day—a question that has been thought out only by comparatively few people. The position is this: You have men in this world who want to build motor cars; better and better motor cars at lower and lower prices; they want to do it because they like doing it. It is an adventure to them; a problem to be tackled and fought and won; it is life to them. There are men who want to build ships because they like to build ships; there are men who like to grow three blades of grass where once one blade grew. But did you ever think what would happen if these men had their way?

B.—Yes, I have often thought of it. There would be no scarcity of good food or clothes; no one would go hungry and ill-clad; we would have decent houses: for each family, all-electric homes. In other words, we would have shorter hours of labour and more holidays, time to travel and ships to travel in—and so on.

J.—In other words, we would become independent.

B.—Yes. If there were plenty for everybody one would cease to fear the future, one would not worry about one's old age, or about the rent, or about all those things which occupy so much of our time and energy. We would have more time to give to more important things.

J.—Exactly. But do you realise that in a country where there was a free and abundant flow of goods between the producer and the people, and where people could get the necessities of life easily and naturally, people would own their own houses; they and their Governments would be free of debt, and the great financial institutions would be merely societies of ledger clerks balancing our transactions.

B.—Of course; isn't that just as it should be?

J.—Certainly, but can you imagine the great financial monarchs of London, and New York, and Melbourne, sitting by and allowing themselves to be reduced to ledger clerks. Can you imagine men accustomed to almost unlimited power allowing that power to disappear merely because we want it to disappear. Can you imagine men at whose word Emperors, Kings, Prime Ministers, and industrial leaders listen with bated breath, can you imagine these men saying: "I will throw away all this power in order to make you happy"? You and I believe in real progress, but those men don't. You believe in happy, healthy, independent Australians; but these men hate them worse than poison because it means death to their great industry of debt. These men live on debt; they get their power from debt; by keeping you and your family and your Government in debt, you become their slaves.

B.—You mean that we are forced to work hard all our lives to try to get out of debt.

J.—And our financial masters can

arrange things so that you can never get out of debt.

B.—Can they do this, even though there is an abundance of goods of all kinds?

J.—You know that it is so.

B.—As a nation we are rich and poor at the same time.

J.—Plenty of goods all around you and no money to buy them.

B.—And so we fight like cut-throats to get money to keep out of debt.

J.—Cut-throat competition is neither reasonable nor natural; it is deliberately produced by the financial fraternity. If cut-throat competition were reasonable and natural our goods would become cheaper and cheaper and more plentiful, and we would be better off, and would not require to enter this cut-throat competition. That's true, isn't it?

B.—Yes, I can see that now. I could never understand this so-called "competition" which gave us such shoddy rubbish. I can see now there is something strange behind, something unnatural about it.

J.—We are in debt because the controllers of finance want us to be in debt. A debt-stricken nation is a nation of slaves. A shortage of money makes money valuable; we must go for money to the only people who can create money out of nothing—the banking fraternity. We must go to them on our bended knee; we and our Councils, and our State Governments, and our Federal Government. We must go to the Gods

of Finance and pay their price. The price of eternal slavery. We must work hard for our food, although the food is rotting in stacks on the ground. We must deprive our children of their holidays because we cannot afford to pay for them; we must condemn our ship-builders to idleness because we have no money to pay for the ships. We must buy shoddy goods because we cannot afford to buy the real thing—not because we cannot make the real thing, can't supply the real thing, but because we cannot pay the financial cost.

B.—You believe the financial institutions control industry.

J.—I do.

B.—And you believe that if industry were allowed to work freely without financial interference that we would go back to real competition and that would give us a greater choice of high quality goods at low prices.

J.—Of course I do. Why shouldn't it?

B.—Because the big firms will always crowd out the small firms.

J.—Why?

B.—Because they can produce more cheaply.

J.—They cannot. The only things they produce cheaply are shoddy goods. Most of the produce of the world is produced by the smaller firms, and practically all the high quality goods are produced by the smaller firms. The great monopolies which destroy competition raise prices and flood the world with rub-

bish could be broken up to-morrow if the people controlled their own financial system. Our monopolies are financial monopolies; break the financial monopoly and you take trade and industry away from a highly-speculative financial basis to a basis of competition in quality, and quality has counted for thousands of years, and will count again when we rid ourselves of these false financial values which are destroying the Anglo-Saxon race.

B.—There has certainly been something devilish at work destroying all our real values, destroying our standards of decency and fair play and honest workmanship.

J.—Not something—somebody. Systems don't run by themselves; men run the systems, they run them to suit themselves. Our job is to find the men who are doing it, and to expose them to view so that they can be seen and be dealt with.

**HOW IT BEGAN**

"I have been ten years in Russia, and have been in Petrograd through the whole of the Revolution . . . had ample opportunity of studying Bolshevik methods. It originated in German propaganda, and was, and is, being carried out by international Jews. The Germans initiated disturbances in order to reduce Russia to chaos. They printed masses of paper money to finance their schemes. . ."

—Letter from Rev. B. S. Lombard, M.A., to Lord Curzon, March 23, 1919.

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**THE CONSPIRATORS.**

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

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

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

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## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY OR THE SLAVE STATE?

The substance of the address given at the Winnipeg Monetary Reform Convention of October, 1941, by the Technical Adviser to the Alberta Government, Mr. L. D. Byrne.

I am sure that every one of us is very conscious of the fact that we are meeting in the shadow of an acute crisis in human history. Yet, however critical we may consider the present situation—and it is desperately critical—there is every indication that it is likely to prove child's play compared with what lies ahead. The sober truth is that a situation of terrific, and, to many terrifying proportions is developing.

That may sound like the statement of an alarmist, for are we not being told that everything is forging ahead satisfactorily and that we can look forward to the future with calm confidence if we will but put our shoulder to the wheel to lick Hitler? There can be no doubt about the need for putting forth a supreme effort in the present conflict—but anybody who tells us that we can view the future with calm confidence under existing circumstances is either a lunatic or a dangerous fool. Already we have paid a terrible price in human suffering for the criminal policy of "It's all right, old chap, we have the situation well in hand."

If we mean business—and it would be useless continuing with this Convention unless we do—then we have to face the stark realities of the situation. Otherwise we cannot gage either the nature or the size of the task before us.

### SINCE 1914-1918.

You will recall that at the conclusion of the 1914-18 war "to make the world safe for democracy," the people of all the victorious countries were told "that they could look forward to an era of unprecedented prosperity and progress. At that time Great Britain had powerful fighting forces, the country was relatively prosperous, agriculture was flourishing; industry, which had expanded under the demands of war-time needs, was booming; ship-building yards were well equipped to make good the losses of war; there was practically no unemployment; and wage rates were at a high level. Suddenly, in 1922-23, the collapse came. Unemployment rose rapidly, wages fell, factories shut down, agriculture began to decline, British ships were sold as scrap metal to foreign countries and the whole nation found itself in the grip of depression.

That was the story of most countries except the U.S.A., which continued to enjoy relative prosperity for some years later. Step by step, with increasing intensity, the western world succumbed to the plague of increasing poverty and unemployment, while side by side there existed idle factories and idle resources which could have been exploited to provide the wants of the growing millions of destitute people. Instead, production continued to be restricted, goods were sabotaged on a wholesale scale, because markets had collapsed, and the entire situation went from bad to worse, as debts mounted to fantastic levels and increasing taxation added to the insecurity of everybody. For a long time those in control of our national affairs backed by economists and financiers, told us that there was really nothing to worry about; we had been struck by an economic blizzard due to various causes, including sun spots and the wickedness of people generally. All we had to do was to wait until the blizzard had blown itself out and we would find prosperity waiting around the corner.

What were the central facts of the situation? On the one hand we had the vast majority of people in want, while on the other we had industrial and material

resources capable of producing abundance, unemployed workers able and anxious to man the factories, and producers able and anxious to turn out the goods which the people wanted, but unable to market even their restricted production. All that stood between the people and the products which filled the stores was the lack of money to buy the goods they needed. The existence of poverty under such conditions should have made it plain to a person with any intelligence that a vast unsatisfied market existed for producers, but both production and consumption were being stifled by lack of consumer buying power. There was no problem of production, no problem of transportation—but only a problem of purchasing power. Likewise it should have been plain that the existence of similar conditions over a wide area indicated that this money problem was inherent in the operation of the monetary system.

The significant fact to bear in mind is that in spite of the evidence of conditions, and in spite of the increasing and widespread demand for monetary reform—the monetary system was preserved intact. In fact the greatest pains were taken by

means of propaganda to make it plain that whatever was to blame for the ghastly deterioration it was not the monetary system.

Yet could those responsible for national affairs in all the countries concerned really have been ignorant of the fact that in every case the collapse of the national economy was due to deliberate monetary restriction and manipulation?

### THE EFFECTS OF "POVERTY IN PLENTY."

Next let us consider some of the effects of this universal condition of "poverty amidst plenty." Within a space of less than twenty years Great Britain's economy lay in ruins. Her mercantile marine was reduced to less than the pre-war tonnage, her ship-building yards, cotton industry and other vital productive plant were sabotaged under the supervision of the Bank of England; her agriculture was ruined, her righting services cut down to a minimum and over a third of the population was existing below the poverty line, ill-nourished and ill-housed. That is one side of the picture. Concurrently small commercial and industrial concerns were forced out of business or swallowed up by huge combines; systematically, control over industry passed from those engaged in production to banks and insurance companies; the quality products for which England was renowned gave place to cheap and shoddy goods; jerry built houses run up by the ten thousand fouled the

landscape on every hand; and a new bureaucracy was set up in the public life of the country. Step by step all effective power—economic and political—became centralised in fewer and fewer hands.

I have told you about Great Britain for two reasons. The first will be evident to you in a few minutes; the second reason is that I have a first-hand knowledge of it. However, what is true of Great Britain is true to a greater or less degree of the entire British Empire and other countries.

Now things do not "just happen" in human affairs. Events are the result of actions by individual men and women. And when, we find that, in the face of all reason and in spite of all the suffering inflicted on millions of persons, the same conditions were being imposed upon the people of Canada, the U.S.A., Britain, France, Australia—and in fact all the countries of the Western World—there is no room for doubt that a uniform policy was being pursued everywhere. We have to be clear on the nature of that policy and who, as its authors, were imposing it on all these countries.

That policy can be stated very simply. It was to divest the individual of economic security, render him subservient to domination by financial instruments such as debt, taxation, prices over which he had no control and a perpetual uncertainty regarding the future. At the same time to centralise and consolidate financial control—and through it control over every aspect of the economy.

In short, the policy was to progressively enslave entire populations to centralised financial domination. And the only persons who could impose such a policy were those who controlled the monetary systems of the countries concerned. That control, at the conclusion of the last war, was centralised on an international scale in the hands of a group of international banking houses. The men comprising this international money power were almost exclusively non-British, being such names as Kuhn, Warburg, Schiff, Schuster and Rothschild.

To what end was the policy of this international money power directed? Obviously to the complete

(Continued on page 7.)

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

**POST-WAR PROBLEMS:** Lord Halifax takes up the cry that "Britain and America must work together to solve present and post war problems." It is pleasing to note that he specifies: "the people" as distinct from the leaders. Just the same, it is obvious that each country must manage its own affairs and clean up the disgraceful conditions existing. There is not one country worthy of emulation or worthy of assuming the role of leader. It seems that the common people must be their own leaders. Judging by the present and past state of affairs, which is the result of leadership, the less seen and heard of leaders the better.

**TOUGH TROOPS:** The new cry of the press is summed up in the phrase "tough troops," who, according to the "Sun" of April 11, "must be imbued with a determination to stalk the enemy and kill him ruthlessly." It would be much more encouraging if the planners assured us that we had an abundance of planes, tanks and machine guns. Under modern war conditions, men are useless without these implements, and more important even than these are food and transport, because without these, men cannot live, and cannot reach the battlefield.

**PARTY TRUCES:** Arising from certain remarks by Mr. Churchill, the London "News Chronicle" (Liberal Party) says that the quarrel between Mr. Churchill and the Labour Party must be speedily patched up - otherwise Labour men may hold themselves free to vote for independents at the by-elections. The quarrel is reported to have broken the party truce. Note how all Parties unite against the danger of independents, because they constitute a threat to the power of the Parties—which are merely the machinery of the hidden financiers; when the people get tired of one machine, the other is given a run."

**MILK MUDDLE:** The Secretary of the Milk Distributors' Association is

reported as saying that, "if the exemption of milk carters is not extended, the Government, in effect, is saying that the people of Melbourne can do without milk deliveries." It is also pointed out that the present position is so bad that even munition workers in some areas are unable to obtain their vital milk supplies regularly. It seems to be of no consequence to the Government whether the munition workers, or the civil population, who keep the soldiers in the field, have the means to life, without which they cannot carry on.

**CRIME PROBLEM:** Miss Lillian Barker (Assistant Commissioner of London Prisons) says "there are more women in gaol than ever," and attributes this to "home troubles aggravated by war conditions"; she then proceeds to say, "they just want to live their own lives and go their own ways." This objection seems odd, to say the least of it, since most, Britishers believe that is what they are fighting for; but perhaps that is not so. At all events there's no official statement on this point." Another aspect is that these women may prefer gaol to contending with the mass regimentation of alien origin. This disease, or mania, for hamstringing individual initiative must always be suspect, since it destroys that quality so essential for victory.

**U.S: STRIFE:** Under the heading "U.S. Dairymen Expect Civil War," the "Sun" of April 14 outlines the activities of "Burly John Lewis" to build up a rival organisation to the "C.I.O." and the "A. F. of L." Then comes word of other gangs to counter the new one and, it is also said, "to safeguard members against financial loss that might be sustained from burning of barns, poisoning of cows and similar vandalism." The whole set-up aims at centralised control of dairy produce, or federal Union on a miniature scale. If we substitute international bankers for these internal power-lusters, it will convey the correct idea behind Federal Union,

eral Union, which is being prepared for an unsuspecting people.

**MORE FORMS:** War insurance forms which ratepayers must fill in will be sent out soon by the War-Damage Commission. The local Councils are to be used to carry out the latest racket for the benefit of the insurance companies. In this connection as the damage payments are not to be paid until after the war, surely the premiums need not be paid until after the war. In a case, it is surely the function of the Treasury to provide the finance for such purposes, and thus eliminate the useless organisation being built up for this activity.

**PROPAGANDA:** Current propaganda by the daily press and some public men is intentionally or otherwise, shaking people's confidence in Britain. Firstly such criticism does not discriminate between British people and their leaders many of whom are not even British; secondly, they fail to appreciate that Britain is making it possible for the gallant Russian soldiers to continue the fight forced upon them; and lastly, Britain has been, and is holding the fort against all-comers, while U.S. endeavours to make amends for her belated entry into the fray—to protect her own vast interests. So, not-withstanding all faults-bravo, Britain.

-O.B.H.



**Democratic Victory or Slave State?—Continued**

subjection of all people to an international financial dictatorship. Their goal is a World Slave State.

**ATTACK AGAINST DEMOCRACY.**

However, no group of persons can gain complete domination of the world without disposing of certain obstacles. For instance so long as nations retain sovereign power, backed by armed forces to enforce "the will of the people," the position of any usurped international power—whether financial or otherwise—is precarious. Its domination can be challenged effectively and its power destroyed.

The greatest obstacle confronting the international money power in gaining its goal of world dictatorship has been and is the British Empire in particular and all democratic countries in general. Therefore we would expect to find that a deliberate and concerted effort has been made to undermine the strength of the British Empire, to discredit democracy and nationalism, and to render sovereignty ineffectual, with the objective of ultimately destroying them. And that is just what has been going on.

Democracy has been represented for years as a social system under which the people had the right to vote for one party of political careerists in preference to another, but always with the same result—that they uniformly got conditions imposed upon them which they did not want.

Under a functioning democracy the people do obtain the results they want from the management of their affairs. But under the pseudo-democracy which has been palmed off on us the people have always got the very opposite of the results they wanted. Instead of the maximum economic security and freedom, they have been victimised with the maximum insecurity and rapidly diminishing freedom. In other words, instead of democracy we have been subjected to dictatorship masquerading as democracy. And this is the technique which has been used to discredit democratic government. The whole thing is so childishly simple, it seems inconceivable that those entrusted with the leadership of the British peoples did not know what was going on.

At this point we have to turn our attention to the appearance of another menace on the pre-war scene. The thing called totalitarianism—which was, in point of fact, nothing more than open dictatorship based on force, instead of the hidden dictatorship of finance based on deceit, which was misnamed "democracy."

The first totalitarian regime was that of the Bolshevik regime of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which was ushered in under the direct supervision of the international money power, with the assistance of Imperial Germany.

Next came the Fascist revolution of Italy led by the one-time editor of a Socialist periodical.

It was some time later that an ex-corporal of the German army made his debut with his new cult of National Socialism—the new version of the old theme of "Deutschland Uber Alles." Followed the Nazi revolution—and the unleashing of forces which have spread tyranny and desolation on every hand.

The first fact to be noted is that, under conditions as they exist, Lenin and Trotsky, Mussolini and Hitler, together with their respective gangs, could never have gained power without the backing of powerful interests—and certainly in the case of Lenin and Trotsky, and of Hitler we have evidence that such assistance was provided by the

international money power, both directly and through channels which they controlled.

The next point to note is that in each instance these dictatorships—Bolshevik, Fascist and Nazi—lost little time in building powerful war machines. They found no difficulty in obtaining all the necessary international credits for this purpose. The financial obstacles were swept aside for them—and this could have been done only with the active assistance of the international money power.

Concurrently in Great Britain, France, the U.S.A. and other democratic countries complacent Parliaments and harassed Governments could not get money to feed and clothe their people decently, let alone to meet the growing threat of the totalitarian war machines with adequate defence measures. And that policy could have been imposed only by the hidden international money power.

In other words, this alien financial power deliberately armed the totalitarian nations, and kept the democracies unarmed and helpless, wallowing in an artificially created depression.

Thus the stage was set for the destruction of the British Empire, which became the focus of the attack—both financial and military—and for the extermination of discredited democracy.

**ENEMY IN THE REAR.**

With the outbreak of war in which the British nations were to be forced to fight for their existence with their backs to the wall, a well organised campaign was launched to win support for a scheme which would divest every nation of all effective sovereign power by centralising control over finance, citizenship rights and the armed forces in an international authority. Thus at one stroke international finance would gain its objective—namely, the destruction of the British Empire and of democracy, and the establishment of a dictatorship in which all effective power, including the armed forces, would be centralised in a finance-dominated international authority.

Such was the nature of the scheme for world federation which was put forward under a cloak of plausible publicity, as a desirable peace aim for Great Britain and the Empire supported by the U.S.A. And there is plenty of evidence pointing to the fact that the forces controlled by the International Money Power are still determined to make that the pattern of the world after the war. They call it THE NEW ORDER.

By a strange coincidence the Nazis have just such a scheme for the subjugation of Europe to Nazi domination—only, unlike the Union Now proposals of Streit, Warburg and Co., it is not to be based on the gold standard but on a steel standard.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the choice which is being presented to us—tyranny under an alien financial dictatorship, or submission to a swashbuckling gang of military tyrants.

There is one thing that these men have left out of their reckoning, that is the character of the British people—English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand—the men and women who have built the Empire in history. Is there anyone here—is there a British man or woman anywhere—with red blood in their veins, that is going to submit either to the megalomania of Hitler or to a gang of power drunk alien figure manipulators? I venture to say that no freedom-loving man or woman who knows what is going on will

**REPAYMENT FOR LEND-LEASE**

The following article is reprinted from the "United States News," the semi-official newspaper published at Washington, U.S.A.:

Tangible benefits are expected from this country's huge lend-lease appropriations as a result of negotiations now under way.

Master agreements are being discussed with all governments on the lend-lease list, and basic terms governing transfers to Britain already have been sent to London for study.

This information was given by President Roosevelt to Senator Vandenburg, of Michigan in a letter read to the Senate.

Details of these agreements will not be disclosed until negotiations are completed, but the Administration has shed some light on general terms.

Representative Woodrum, of Virginia, has told the House that definite, specific contracts are not being drawn, but that broad arrangements are being made to provide some form of repayment.

Terms of repayment are up to the President. The Lend-Lease Act authorises him to make any terms he deems satisfactory and to arrange for repayment "in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit."

Indications are that indirect benefits will loom large, although the President has assured Senator Vandenburg that agreements "provide that the country involved shall pay some portion of the cost of defence articles transferred." The portion to be repaid depends in large measure upon the country's ability to pay.

The agreement proposed for Great Britain is known to be flexible, containing no hard and fast formula, but this does not mean that lend-lease officials are giving away American-made war materials with no strings attached.

A member of the British House of Commons, in fact, recently described U.S. defence officials as "hard bargainers."

In any event close count of every penny advanced is kept by this country and by Great Britain. A huge bookkeeping organisation is developing to keep track of every gun, plane, shell and pound of food transferred.

One definite requirement is that the British bear as much of the direct financial burden as possible.

Most British holdings in this country have been sold to pay for 3,000,000,000 dollars in war orders, and the bulk of the remainder—600,000,000—has been pledged as security for a 425,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan.

Another definite consideration involves future air and naval bases that this country might want for defence.

The last exchange brought the United States eight Atlantic bases for fifty over-age destroyers.

If more bases are required, the Administration is expected to place a higher value on them and write off a portion of lend-lease funds.

ever submit to the machinations of these would-be slave drivers of humanity.

**ACTION ALONE.**

But action alone will avert the disaster towards which we are being hurried. The issue is clear—we can either do nothing, only to find that when, exhausted, we emerge victorious against the threat of Nazi aggression, we are in the toils of a tyranny worse than anything the world has known; or we, on the home front, can open hostilities against that subtle enemy in the rear—the alien international money power—who seeks, under cover of war conditions, to encompass our destruction.

We have met here for the purpose of discussing this situation—and, I hope, dedicating ourselves to the task of ensuring that when our fighting forces return it will be to a free Canada from which the shackles of financial serfdom have been struck for all time—a Canada worthy of her great destiny.

However, it is of little avail to undertake this campaign unless we are clear in our minds just what action is required of us and the most effective means for carrying it out. I will do no more than indicate the broad lines along which I believe we should proceed.

Now human relationships under community life are mainly a question of organisation, and I cannot emphasise too strongly that organisation is not a haphazard affair based upon the opinions of this or that person. Organisation is a science about which, we have learnt a great deal from human experience. There are certain basic principles which cannot be ignored, whether in the organisation of a factory or in the organisation of a nation.

(To be continued.)

(Continued on page 8.)

**New World Reconstruction Movement**

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**MONSTER**

**Citizens' Meeting**

at the

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on

**Monday, April 27, at 7.45 p.m.**

**The Speakers:**

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Senator Darcey</b>              | <b>Mrs. I. H. Moss, O.B.E., J.P.</b> |
| <b>L. H. Hollins, Esq., M.L.A.</b> | <b>Rev. J. T. Lawton</b>             |
| <b>Bruce H. Brown, Esq.</b>        | <b>Councillor Longfield</b>          |
| <b>Dr. McMaster-Kerr (Canada)</b>  | <b>Charles K. Cutting, Esq.</b>      |

**COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS!**

## THE TAXATION OF SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 5.)

dependent on the discretion of the departmental administration; some relief should be accorded as a "right" and not as a "concession" for which the soldier must apply with a certain amount of humiliation.

"(ii.) many members of the forces are unaware of their rights of access to the Relief Board and as a result meagre savings are drained or members of a soldier's family make greater sacrifices so that "default" will not occur.

"(iii.) without professional assistance or the opportunity of visiting the Taxation Department personally, a soldier on active service has great difficulty in furnishing the information of his financial position which is requisite in a relief application. Since relief applications are, in most cases, dealt with on the written statements of the applicant, the faulty presentation of facts may jeopardise the decision of the board, from which there is no appeal.

"5. The association suggests the following alternative remedies:

"(i.) the granting of relief according to a statutory formula where there is a serious drop in income because of enlistment. This course is followed in England and has the advantage that relief is automatic and is not dependent on the "discretion" of the departmental administration.

"(ii.) that the Government should grant as a gratuity on enlistment the amount due for tax on last year's income. It is suggested that it is as reasonable to pay compensation for the loss of an office of employment as to pay compensation for the impingement of property of a more tangible nature.

"(iii.) that all taxes owed by men enlisting in the military forces under commissioned rank be wiped out.

"6. To meet the problems suggested in paragraphs (ii.) and (iii.) of 4. above, it is suggested that a special officer or officers be appointed to the military forces to act impartially between the taxation authorities and members of the forces. Such a person could deal with individual cases on the spot, could elucidate the intricacies of the taxation laws to members of the forces, could examine applications for relief and submit recommendations to the Relief Board, could supervise the collection of tax instalments from current military pay, etc. The functions of such a person should not, in the opinion of the association, be

either that of tax collector nor advocate for the soldier taxpayer; his function should be to hold the scales equitably between the requirements of the taxing authorities and the legitimate difficulties of individual cases.

"7. In regard to the taxation of military pay itself, the Association suggests that—

"(i.) the existing provisions of the Commonwealth Act should be simplified and the States persuaded to bring their Acts into uniformity;

"(ii.) the Government should consider the exemption of all military pay received by members of the forces below commissioned rank.

## REPAYMENT FOR LEND-LEASE

(Continued from page 7.)

A rupture with Japan, for example, might make a British-owned base in the Pacific extremely valuable to the U.S. Navy.

A third possible repayment could be in the form of valuable military information and secret defence devices.

It is generally presumed that this country and England are sharing each other's military and naval secrets and it is not unlikely that the President would attach important value to this exchange.

Post-war tariffs and trade agreements are other items of value that are being explored. The British Empire, for example, controls much of the world's supply of rubber and nickel and U.S. negotiators are trying to get British assurances that these commodities will be sold to Americans at reasonable prices.

Equitable shares in world markets for British, American and other producers, along the lines of the Roosevelt-Churchill "Atlantic charter," are benefits expected from lend-lease aid, although their cash value would be hard to determine.

Lend-lease policies, in fact, constitute one device to avoid headaches of the last war arising from cash loans.

The Treasury still has Britain down for 5,650,000,000 dollars in unpaid war loans and the Administration has no intention of repeating this experience.

Instead, the Government now is

"N.B.—It will be understood that the references to 'military' used herein is intended to cover all branches of the defence forces, viz.: Army, Naval and Air Force."

Only yesterday, it was brought to my notice that persons who enlisted at Canberra and who occupy houses owned by the Government are granted a reduction of 20 per cent, or 25 per cent, of their rent. I know a man with a wife and six children who enlisted as a private, and, by hard work and interest in his job, reached the rank of sergeant. Recently, the authorities issued a notice that, in consequence of his promotion, the amount of rent reduction granted to him would be discontinued. That seems to me to be a grave injustice. I do not think that the men who go overseas to fight should be called

upon to pay one penny in taxation. Many of them" have given up good positions, as I and other honourable Senators well know. They are suffering, or may have to suffer, the horrors of war in the front line and they should not be called upon to pay taxes as were the soldiers in the last war. On that occasion, the men who served subsequently had to pay. Widows and orphan children also were called upon to pay taxes. That situation should receive the immediate attention of members of the Parliament with a view to the prevention of a similar happening during or after this war.

## In Britain To-day

(Continued from page 4.)

won by "organisation," and neither was the "Graf Spee" sunk that way. These battles were won by men who used their personal courage and initiative, and hit their enemy as soon as they saw him, and went on hitting him, until he'd had enough.

Ninety-five per cent, of the "organisation" in Great Britain, at the present time, is directed to strangling action of any kind whatsoever. The only reason that we have not lost the war already, and the only reason that we shall win it, is that ninety-eight per cent, of the population disregards so far as possible the "organisation" on every important occasion, and uses its own native commonsense. The clearing-out of the hundreds of thousands of petty bureaucrats, the lice bred by centralised "organisation," whose only function is to get in each other's, and every one else's way, and to spew forms requiring masses of information of which no use is made, is the first step to shortening the war. If it is not taken, that is clear proof that a state of war is desired for the purpose of setting up a bureaucratic New Order which will have lost us the war, whatever happens.

\* \* \*

The members of the Birmingham Youth Forum who debated the subject, "That the Freedom of the Press is a Sham," and carried the motion by 66 votes to 20, were then ticked off for this conclusion by a newspaperman present, who said that "the pages of the British Press demonstrated daily the maintenance of freedom."

The free "Birmingham Mail" gave the report of the proceedings twelve lines and the newspaperman's words twenty-three.

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