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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).

# Who Planned The Anglo-Soviet Treaty?

## WHAT PART DID MONTAGU NORMAN PLAY?

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

As the war wears on, increasing pressure is being applied in all countries to centralise government—i.e., take it farther away from the control of the people. It is significant that this pressure does not come from the people. The possibility of an international government, an international financial system, and an international military force to enforce "international law," is now being admitted by those who have been consciously working to that end.

The flood of "literature" and other propaganda which started to appear in British countries just after this war started, emanated directly and indirectly from sources connected with Jewish International Finance. Mr. James Warburg, a son of Mr. Paul Warburg (the Jewish financier who played such a powerful part in destroying Britain's victory in the last war) has openly advocated the absorption of certain countries, including the British Empire, into an international State. He has written a book about it. This scheme for an international Government was first widely known as "Federal Union."

But there was such opposition to, and exposure of this scheme, by loyal British citizens, that other approaches have had to be tried.

### Montagu Norman and the Atlantic Charter

The first open move towards a centralised World-Government was the signing of the Atlantic Charter last year. Amidst all the "blah" which the press and radio issued to the world, very few noticed what was really proposed. The public were not told that Britain's secret financial dictator, Mr. Montagu Norman, Govern-

nor of the Bank of "England," was present at the negotiation and signing of this Charter. Norman has been the dominating force behind practically every British Government since the last war. Even the "great leader," Churchill, has had to bow to his treacherous financial policy. In spite of Churchill's fulminations against Nazi Germany, he has never once publicly admitted the fact that Montagu Norman, the man who played such a big part in helping Nazi Germany before the war (see "The Enemy Within the Empire"), was at his elbow when he signed the Atlantic Charter.

Now comes the Anglo-Russian Treaty. Once again we see a big press and radio "build-up." Where was Mr. Norman this time? This new treaty states:—

"Britain and Russia agree to collaborate together and with the other United Nations in the peace settlement and during the period of reconstruction, on the BASIS OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER." (My emphasis.)

### Purpose of the Pact

I think that we can, in this article, entirely disregard the aspects of the new alliance which have been given the headlines. We have been all doing what we can to beat Nazi Germany. The British and the Russians have both fought well. It is important to note that the real concern of those who framed the treaty was the kind of world we are to have after the war. If signing pieces of paper will help the British, Americans and Russians to fight better, then let us sign them by all means. But surely the PRACTICAL assistance we have been giving Soviet Russia should convince Stalin and Co. that Britain's leaders would not stand by and see Russian forces go short of equipment, or other necessities.

No, even the first press reports reveal that the main concern of those who planned the treaty was post-war economic and political organisation.

Raymond Clapper, influential newspaper columnist in America, commenting on America's pact with Soviet Russia, writes (vide Melbourne "Herald," June 13):—



MR. MONTAGU NORMAN.

"His (Roosevelt's) statesmanship proved equal to the task of turning a situation, so full of ominous possibilities, into a means OF LAYING A PRACTICAL GROUNDWORK FOR REAL UNITY OF NATIONS, WITH THE MEMBERS COMMITTED BY ACT, AND NOT MERELY BY WORD, TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER." (My emphasis.)

### Vital Omissions

Let me repeat the fact that Montagu Norman was present at the secret ocean meeting at which the Atlantic Charter was signed. And not a mention was made in this Charter about the financial causes of war. Neither is there any reference to this fundamental matter in the Pacts now signed between Britain and Soviet Russia, and America and Soviet Russia. Which, while not surprising, is significant.

The Secretary of the American Navy, Colonel Knox, says (vide Melbourne "Herald," June 12) that, after the war, we should "rebuild, with all wisdom possible, the fabric of international law, AND COMPEL ITS OBSERVANCE BY FORCE IF NECESSARY." (My emphasis.) But Colonel Knox doesn't tell us WHO is going to determine the "interna-

(Continued on page 3.)

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

In Federal Parliament, on May 19, Mr. Caiwell asked "how many times extracts from articles by Sir Keith Murdoch had been quoted by enemy radio stations?" and "will the Prime Minister inform the House whether the title, 'Australia's greatest defeatist' should not be conferred on Sir Keith Murdoch, whose writings brand him as one stricken with fear at the possible loss of his private possessions?"

### DUKE OF WINDSOR:

Continuing his good work of pleading the cause of the oppressed, which aroused the displeasure of the financial rulers when he occupied the throne of England, the Duke of Windsor



is now seeking an improvement in the wages of natives of the Bahamas. According to the Melbourne "Sun" of June 10, wherein the report appears, the natives recently revolted as a protest against the present wage of 4/- per day.

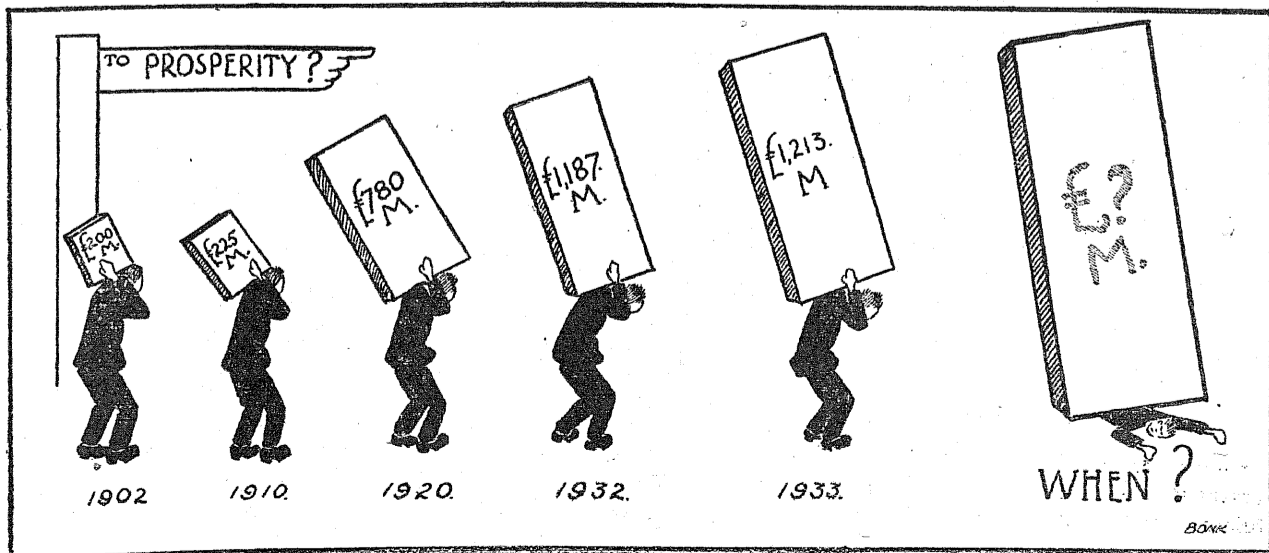
**EGG RACKET:** The Grocers' Association is reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of May 29, as objecting strongly to Egg Board agents withholding supplies from some retailers, thus exerting pressure on them to purchase other goods. An example of what happens when competition is eliminated and Bureaucratic Boards create monopolistic agencies. There's no limit to the evils of this socialistic planning, which is a breeding-ground for rackets.

**FRENZIED FINANCE:** Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Blackburn opposed Government borrowing and made the following statement: "A great deal of the money raised was newly-

created for the purpose by the banks—creation which had an inflationary effect just as much as if no interest were being paid." Here is another Federal representative seeing a little light, and, perhaps, the real reason why "the workers" are not better off. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Labor party-bosses shun him. He's too fond of "spilling the beans" and enlightening the workers.

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## National Debt Grows £35,000,000 This Month



# An Open Letter to the Electors of Australia

## DANGERS TO DEMOCRACY

By W. G. Higgs, formerly a Member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives; Commonwealth Treasurer, 1915-16

To the Electors of Australia,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Webster defines Democracy: "Government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people, and exercised either directly or indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority periodically renewed, as in a constitutional representative government or republic." The Lord Chief Justice of England's definition is: "Democracy is really the name of a form of government the essence of which is that every citizen in the State shares the responsibility for the government of the State."—"The New Despotism," page 16, by Lord Hewart.

Lord Hewart's definition should be helpful to Australians in determining to what extent the government of Australia is really democratic. The first Commonwealth Parliament did its best to establish a Democracy when it passed an Electoral Law providing for Adult Suffrage and later compulsory voting; the intention being that every citizen should share the responsibility for the government of the nation. That intention has been frustrated by the evolution of the party political system from groups of citizens formed to advocate proposed legislation to powerful political party organisations which control the selection and election of members of Parliament.

How can the majority of the electors be said to share the responsibility for the government of the State when political party managers inside and outside Parliament can procure the passage of a parliamentary bill notwithstanding that the majority of the members of a Legislature may be opposed to it. Take an extreme case: A Ministerial Party of 40 and an Opposition numbering 35 out of a total membership of 75. The Ministerial Party in secret meeting decides by 21 to 19 to introduce a measure to which the 35 members of the Opposition are unanimously opposed. The 19 Ministerialists must vote with the 21, and the measure is thus carried by a vote of 21 as against 54 opposed to it. Similarly, 21 members in secret meeting can prevent legislative action, though prompt action may be vitally necessary.

The electors of the Commonwealth would not tolerate for a single moment (excepting in war time) secret meetings of any Legislative body—Federal or State, yet what should be open parliamentary debates are now transferred from Parliament meeting in the open to secret gatherings of members in party meeting assembled. Electors may know absolutely nothing of what their representatives may say during these Star Chamber debates.

One way of effectively dealing with the evil would be the passage of a law declaring illegal all secret meetings (except in war time) of members of Parliament called to discuss and vote upon proposed laws or kindred subjects. Penalty: Imprisonment and loss of seat in Parliament. Cabinet Ministers could, of course, hold as many private meetings as they deemed necessary.

Complementary to such a measure, a law should be passed abolishing pre-selection ballots. The system of pre-selection of candidates by party organisations has outgrown its usefulness. Now that every adult man

and woman has a vote, and is by law compelled to vote or pay a fine (in the absence of valid excuse), and must indicate his or her preferences by marking 1, 2, 3, or 4, etc., after the candidates' names, pre-selection ballots are entirely unnecessary, and should be by law prohibited.

Members of Parliament would then be free to express their opinions in Parliament—where they ought to express them. They would be untrammelled by mere Party considerations. They would be unafraid of losing the pre-selection ballot because there would be no pre-selection ballot. Any man or woman who could get half-a-dozen electors to nominate him or her and lodge the necessary deposit, could be a candidate and have his or her fate decided by electors also untrammelled by mere Party considerations.

Existing political party methods exclude from Parliament many men of individuality, and elect in their places men who are quite willing to be mere party hacks, who will do as they are told by the Party leader. The present system of pre-selecting parliamentary candidates sometimes results in the election of incapable men, who, if they attain ministerial rank, and are required to introduce and explain a proposed Bill for an Act, prove so inefficient that the Secretary of the Department has to prepare their speeches for them, and these speeches are read by the Ministers in the Parliament.

The extra work devolving upon Secretaries of the Departments in preparing Ministers' speeches may account to some extent for the huge number of regulations that are nowadays attached to so many Acts of Parliament—regulations made under a clause in an Act as follows:

"The Governor-General (or Governor) may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out and giving effect to this Act."

The "Governor-General" (or "Governor") means the Ministry, and the Ministry, in the final analysis, often means an incompetent or careless and indifferent Minister who is governed by the Secretary of the Department. What has been said about the Federal sphere also refers to what is happening within the States of the Commonwealth.

The government of the country is to an extent entrusted to the Secretaries of the Departments—not only in Australia, but in the United Kingdom. Lord Hewart's book entitled "The New Despotism" (modestly described as a little essay) has been published for the purpose of warning the public of the United Kingdom of the danger to Democracy involved in "the pretensions and encroachments of Bureaucracy." Lord Hewart states:

"A little inquiry will serve to show that there is now and for some years past has been a persistent influence at work which, whatever the motives or intention that support it may be thought to be, undoubtedly has the effect of placing a large and increasing field of departmental authority

beyond the reach of ordinary law."—"The New Despotism," page 11.)

He suggests that "a mass of evidence establishes the fact that there is in existence a persistent and well-contrived system intended to produce, and in practice producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government departments above the Sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts," and that there is a deep-seated official conviction that this, when all is said and done, is the best and most scientific way of ruling the country. Lord Hewart relates a conversation which he stated is well known in England, between a distinguished Treasury official and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Matters had not gone smoothly in the House of Commons, and the Treasury official actually asked the Chancellor: "After all, Sir, what is the good of the House of Commons?" and "how perfectly useless is the House of Lords? Why should the work of the expert be always at the mercy of the ignorant amateur? Why should people be allowed to govern themselves when it is manifestly so much better for them to be governed by those who know how to govern. Seriously, he asked, could not this country be governed by the Civil Service?" "Undoubtedly it could," replied the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Undoubtedly it could, and I am quite sure that you and your colleagues could govern the country remarkably well; but let me tell you this, my

young friend: At the end of six months, there wouldn't be enough lamp posts to go round."

As stated in a Melbourne "Age" leader of the 24th of May, 1937: "Democracy must be constantly studying and perfecting its governing machinery," which is another way of saying: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

We live in Australia under a Democracy only in name. Really we are being mainly governed by a multiple dictatorship, the names of the members of which are not known to the public. That is why, as the "Age" has remarked: "Parliaments are going into ever longer recesses, and Ministers are persisting in more stubborn silences."

The abolition of pre-selection ballots for candidates and the prohibition of secret meetings of members of Parliament called to discuss and vote upon proposed legislation before going into the legislative chamber will enable the Democracy to meet the demand for improved legislative methods designed to assist in making the people industrious, happy and contented.

Failing the foregoing immediately necessary fundamental parliamentary reforms, our country will assuredly drift into Fascism or into Communism.

—Yours truly,

W. G. HIGGS.

98 Wellington-street, Kew, E.A. Victoria.

## DINNER AND PRESENTATION TO ERIC BUTLER

As briefly announced last week, the movement will hold a dinner and social evening on Monday, July 6, at which the guests-of-honour will be Mr. Eric Butler and the young lady who will become his bride on the previous Saturday. This function promises to be an outstanding event.

The question of a suitable presentation has been discussed.

This matter presents some difficulties, as there is no doubt that many of Mr. Butler's thousands of friends and admirers all over Australia and New Zealand would like to present some token of esteem on the occasion of his marriage. The committee handling the organisation of the dinner and presentation have decided that a cash presentation will meet the situation. It will also be appropriate, because Mr. Butler has never tired of telling the Australian people that money-tickets are the sole claim to security. Let those who appreciate what he has done, and is doing, for Australia, therefore present him with a few of those claims to security. This is not an appeal. Mr. Butler would not like that. It is only a suggestion for supporters who would like to show Mr. Butler how much they appreciate his efforts. But it is felt that no cash presentation could be big enough. Mr. Butler's work cannot be assessed in terms of money. All those supporters who feel that they would like to contribute something, however small or large, to this cash presentation, are asked to send their contributions to Mr. Hal Allsop, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, or leave them as the "New Times" office—as soon as possible.

As announced last week, tickets for the function (which will commence at 7 p.m. on the premises of Griffiths' Tea Rooms, 316 Little Collins Street, Melbourne) are available, at 3/- each, by writing to (or calling at) the "New Times" office. So that catering arrangements can be

successfully made, under war-time conditions, it is absolutely essential that those who will be attending should purchase their tickets without delay.

### S.C.M. OF S.A.

The next monthly meeting of the Social Credit Movement of South Australia will be held in the Rechaubite Hall, Grote Street, Adelaide, on Thursday, June 25, at 8 p.m. sharp. After general business an address will be given by Mr. P. G. Ives, whose subject will be "The Christian Ethics of Social Credit." All interested are cordially invited to attend. Members are requested to bring their friends, especially ministers of religion.

### The Indian Problem

Gandhi is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of June 12 as saying: "The moment the demand for an independent India is met, India instead of being sullen becomes an ally."

Why risk losing India?

### THE JOYS OF INCOME TAX—ADVICE TO BEGINNERS

"Take comfort in the thought that even if you had the money, you would find difficulty in spending it for many of the things you want."—Dorothy Thompson in "The Edmonton Bulletin," January 19, advising Americans on "How to Pay their Income Tax."

# Party-Politics Condemned By Aberhart of Alberta

## Another Important Speech

The text of a statement by Mr. William Aberhart, Prime Minister of Alberta and National President of the Democratic Reform Monetary Organisation:

There appears to be some misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding the nature of The Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation of Canada. Contrary to these views, the D.M.R.O. is not "just another political party."

Let me make it plain beyond any possibility of being misunderstood. We monetary reformers look upon the old game of party politics as a vicious and alarming negation of democracy in its true essence.

A party political system which has consistently produced conditions grossly unsatisfactory to the people generally is manifestly undemocratic and certainly most undesirable. I should go a step further and add that since it has resulted in generating strife and distrust among our citizens, and has deprived them of economic security, by selfish intrigue, invidious skulduggery and the unscrupulous methods which have brought politics generally into disrepute, the party system has actually become a national menace which must be expurgated if we hope to maintain our democratic liberties.

### Party Politics

It is true that every party was originally founded to achieve an ideal, but as the party grew and its influence became rooted in the minds of its followers, the original objective was pushed into the background and the preservation of the party itself, together with the advancement of opportunists who were able to use the party for their own ends, became the dominating considerations. Thus they became easy prey for the large interests who could provide the party with funds. Party politics was thereby degraded to the level of two or more warring groups manoeuvring to gain office, and the people were considered merely pawns to be used in gaining that end through propaganda, profit-mongering, promises of patronage, pandering, panic-raising, and any other pernicious practices which were considered effective. That is not democracy—but it is the form in which democracy has been rendered impotent. It is this horrible example of impoverishment, this spectacle of the magnificence of Democracy, shorn of its vitality, like Samson grinding in the prison house, that inspires and encourages sincere people on every hand to hope and work for its deliverance.

I know that there will be some persons who will resent that indictment of party politics, but it is the truth, nevertheless, and we must learn to-day to face facts as they are, not as we might hope them to be.

### Real Democracy

In its highest and truest form, democracy is government in accordance with the will of the people as a whole. This means that all the people should be enabled unitedly to state clearly and definitely the results they want from the management of their affairs.

These results on which the overwhelming majority of electors are united would constitute the greatest common measure of agreement as an expression of "the will of the people," and should take precedence in the administration of national affairs, over objectives which have less general support.

In order to secure democratic gov-

ernment along these lines two things are necessary. In the first place the people must be able to decide for themselves unitedly as to which results they want. In the second place, the people must be in a position to insist on obedience to their decisions. Both these essentials can only be attained effectually when the people have been fully organised and properly informed. Unless they are enlightened and organised to assert their constitutional democratic rights, they will of necessity continue to be helpless. It is impossible to stress this seemingly obvious fact too strongly.

### "Divide and Rule"

Party politics cannot provide this essential machinery of democracy, for party politics create a permanent division in the ranks of the people. Hence the greatest common measure of agreement can never be expressed. Party politics simply give the people an opportunity periodically to choose between representatives of one party or another. When elected these candidates represent their party and must submit to party control. The common interests of the people are

## WHO PLANNED THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY?

(Continued from page 1.)

tional laws"—obviously the peoples of the world are going to have little say in the matter—and, more important, WHO is going to compel their observance by force?

But some of us have a very shrewd idea; particularly when we know that Mr. James Warburg is sponsoring such ideas.

### Local Autonomy Needed

The people of all countries can determine their own destinies if they have control of their own Governments. This can only be done by decentralising government, not centralising it. The Germans, who on the whole are highly susceptible to central dictatorship, should be decentralised into their original states in order that they can't be used to start any future wars for the benefit of international financial groups. In the meantime they must pay for their folly, even to the extent of being bombed from their homes if that will win the war for us.

Once the people of all countries, particularly British countries, have small decentralised political units, they will more easily determine and control their own policies, financial and otherwise. Lord Selborne (I don't know if this Lord is one of those "terrible idle rich," thus being so economically secure that he can say what he thinks, irrespective of political parties and banks), who is a member of the British House of Lords, was recently reported in the daily press as having offered some pertinent observations on decentralised Government in British countries: "An effective democratic solution of the problem would be the disbandment of the United Kingdom Parliament and establishment of separate Parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland." (Melbourne "Herald," June 6.)



WILLIAM ABERHART.

usually relegated to a very secondary position.

Parties, in turn, are controlled by those interests who provide the party funds. So we get the undemocratic result of the people's elected representatives submitting to the control of vested interests. And as these interests finance all parties, they are able to control any party which is elected.

That is why in the past the people have always got the results they did not want, namely unnecessary poverty, widespread insecurity, growing unemployment, inequitable wages and prices, crushing debt and grinding taxation, irrespective of what particular party was in office.

The method which has always been employed by the few to control and

manipulate the many is to "divide and rule." Party politics, therefore, is an ideal method of performing the function. It is the machinery par excellence in the hands of the Oligarchs.

Had the Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation formed another political party, it would have merely created a further division in the ranks of the people and thus the very forces of financial domination which it seeks to overcome would have been more firmly entrenched.

### Democratic Objective

Therefore we decided not to enter the political field as a party. Our policy is simple and straightforward. We exist to enable the people of Canada to unite in a clear demand for the results they want in common, and to organise themselves both for securing the information they want and for gaining obedience to their wishes.

If any government in office will carry out the wishes of the people as expressed through their organisation, it will receive that organisation's support. But if the government in office refuses to obey the will of the people, then the people will have the necessary organisation to put their own candidates in the field and to elect them.

In short, the Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation exists to make democracy a vital and functioning reality in both the political and economic spheres of national life—and to get rid of the curse of financial domination which has been and remains a constant menace to democratic government.

For purposes of ensuring the most effective form of organisation, every province, when organised, will be an autonomous unit. The D.M.R.O. will serve merely as a co-ordinating body for purposes of national action on national issues.

The increasing pressure of war needs on our overtaxed and antiquated economic and financial systems, and the growing realisation of the need for preparing in advance to meet the looming problems of post-war reconstruction, are mainly responsible for the manner in which support for democratic monetary reform is beginning to sweep the country. It is the voice of the people seeking expression—and the D.M.R.O. exists to enable it to function effectively.

press"—we would naturally expect that from an organ so closely associated with the Bank of England and Montagu Norman—has recently supported a resolution passed at a meeting of the Communist Party in Britain. The resolution demanded the introduction of collectivised farming and nationalised coalmining into Britain!

\* \* \*

It is too early to obtain any real information about the latest international moves by the Governments of Britain, Russia and America. But a careful reading and study of what has already appeared indicates a further drive towards world centralisation—i.e., world tyranny. That is just what we are fighting against in this war. Every successful move towards centralisation is a victory for the real enemy, the enemy who financed Hitler's rise to power. Those who don't think so will soon learn when Curtin has finally obtained all political power in this country. I wonder if they will learn too late.

### Mr. Eden and the London "Times"

Mr. Eden is regarded by close students of International Finance as a very dangerous man. He has been connected with the Rothschilds in Britain, and was openly hailed as a "great leader" by the communists when, before the war, he advocated that delightfully vague thing, "collective security." He never mentioned individual security or the artificial scarcity of money which prevents most of us from experiencing such a desirable thing. He has also told us that "we" (presumably himself, Rothschild and Co.) are going to build a new world as a result of the war. He didn't explain why we couldn't have a new world without a war.

I distrust any move which bears Mr. Eden's imprint.

And now (local Communists please explain), the London "Times," which has always given Mr. Eden a "good

# The New Times

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## MASS MADNESS IN MONTREAL!

"City aldermen recently headed a crowd of labourers assembled in Montreal, to take part in the burial of a toy steam shovel. The ceremony was symbolical of the future policy of the administration, to dispense with mechanical labour as far as necessary to keep labourers employed in public relief works."

Thus a press-cutting sent in by one of our readers. It contains no reference to the arrival on the scene of warders from the nearest lunatic asylum, so we cannot say who neglected their job—the newspaper reporter or the warders.

When you have stopped laughing—or cursing, if the incredible folly of some of your species (misnamed "homo sapiens") affects you in that way—just pause to consider the serious implications of this staggering news-item. For, unfortunately, that particular form of mass madness is not confined to Montreal. The same crazy repudiation of the fruit of science and invention has been witnessed in all "civilised" countries.

For example: Here in Australia, a few years ago, it was proposed to introduce new types of automatic coal-cutting-and-conveying machinery into the coal mines. The first move to do so—in B.H.P.'s Lambton "B" mine, if we remember rightly—caused pandemonium amongst the coal-miners. They bitterly opposed the idea, which, if fully implemented with the latest types of such machines, would have released up to 99 per cent. of them—19,800 out of 20,000 approximately—from their dirty, dangerous and strenuous toil in the sunless bowels of the earth!

The remedy for this mass madness lies in curing its basic delusion—i.e., that work and income are inseparable, as far as the great majority of us are concerned. Those of us who are not afflicted by the disease must try to make it clear to those poor, twisted minds that there is nothing wrong with living by the labour of mechanical slaves, tended by a few well paid "slave supervisors," and that it is ludicrous to accept financial mumbo-jumbo, emanating from the white witch-doctors who are called "bankers" and "economists," as a taboo.

Until the delusion is cured, material progress for the benefit of individual men will remain a mocking mirage, while most men and many women will endure the worst kind of slavery—wage slavery. If "the State" becomes their employer, in place of private capitalists, they will be flung "from the frying-pan into the fire."

## ODD ITEMS

Moscow, February 18, 1937.—"The bureaucracy all live very well, and many of them have their country houses, or dachas."

Moscow, March 12, 1937.—"While there is no question that in its present phase, its [U.S.S.R.'s] efficiency cannot compare with Capitalist States, and possibly never will, nevertheless, in the absence of competition with capitalist States, such inefficiencies need not and will not appear. [Our emphasis.]

"At the present rate at which differentiation and increases in compensation are growing, it will be but a short time before there will be very marked class distinction based on property."

—Joseph E. Davies, U.S. Ambassador to Russia, 1936-1938.

"There is an old Icelandic proverb which I often wish we had put up as a streamer across the end of this building as a perpetual warning to us. That proverb is: 'Long do men live who are slain with words.'—Mr. Denman, British M.P., in the debate on the War Situation.

The following letter appeared in the "Dundee Courier and Advertiser" replying to one suggesting that we send to Russia for generals, military strategists and civil administrators because "as a matter of fact our Commanders and staffs have never been conspicuously successful in any past

war," and that Russia should take over and manage those branches of civil administration which affect the war:—

"Sir,—I have read Lieut.-Col. Nunn's letter in the 'Courier' of February 18. Russia is a country of some 170 million people, and a country which has been preparing for war for 20 years with, allegedly, a highly superior manufacturing and social service. It has admittedly a brave and fatalistic soldiery amounting to twice that of Germany; it is fighting on its own soil, and with the shortest possible lines of communication.

"So far from its performance being spectacularly good, it is, although very helpful to us, far poorer than that put up by any other of the combatants, except perhaps France, and is not to be compared with that of Greece. It is obliged to call in a country of 45 millions (which, in spite of Lieut.-Col. Nunn's views on incompetence, has, single-handed for over a year, opposed the whole continent of Europe) to provide it with munitions.

"The cause of this country's difficulties, and, indeed, of the war, is perfectly plain to any one who will look at the facts—it is due to the suppression of the knowledge that Germany was rearming, and the persistent refusal of the Socialist party to allow the rearming of this country in time to present Germany with a threat of overwhelming force.—I am, etc., Edith M. Douglas."

## WAS MR. MAKIN SERIOUS?

(A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H. BROWN.)

Sir,—This is not an attack on Norman Makin. It should not be necessary to say so, but there is a tendency these days to describe every challenge to existing conditions and fallacious ideas as an "attack" on someone. Even the State Premiers have been charged with attacking the Federal Government because they have invoked constitutional procedure to test the constitutionality of the Uniform Taxation scheme.

It seems to me that they are "defending," not attacking. They think the power to tax gives them the "power" to govern, but any government which depends on taxation for its revenue is not a sovereign government at all. Even the much-lauded R. G. Menzies once said that no government could have administrative independence without financial independence. On that occasion he spoke the truth, but all his subsequent actions have been directed towards PREVENTING governments from having financial independence.

But even the right to tax does not give financial independence, for the simple reason that the "field" of taxation and the "product" of that field are both determined by financial conditions imposed by private interests. Governments may "collect" a portion of what is made "available." It is in this way that the controllers of financial policy dictate what governments may do. The Uniform Taxation scheme will make no difference whatever to this FACT and will not change the identity of the controllers. Not until the Federal Parliament assumes control of financial POLICY can the Commonwealth Government possibly have administrative independence, and no juggling with taxing "powers" will remove this fact.

### Astonishing Statement

All that, however, is by the way. I started by saying that this is not an attack on Mr. Makin. It is merely some comment on what he is reported to have said as Minister for the Navy, and in offering the comment I want to ask was he really serious when he said it? On Monday of last week he made a public appeal for subscriptions to the current loan. Next day his photograph and a report of his address appeared in the Melbourne "Argus." According to this report he expressed himself as follows:—

"You cannot hold the Government responsible for shortages of things we must have if you withhold essential financial support. You will have only yourselves to blame."

To those of us who understand the working of the financial system this is an astonishing statement to come from an official representative of His Majesty the King. If it means anything at all, it means that the King, through his Government, can get finance ONLY from the people, and that unless the people produce more of it than their sons must go into battle inadequately equipped. In other words, no matter how plentiful our resources, we can use them only to the extent made possible by money surrendered by or taken from the people. If Mr. Makin said what the "Argus" reported him as saying, and actually believes what his words imply, then it is unfortunate for all of us that a man so poorly informed regarding the nature, origin, and purpose of money is a Minister of the Crown and in such a position that he is responsible for decisions vitally affecting the life and death of thousands of our best citizens. I prefer to believe that he was misreported.

### Fowls and Funds

If the Commonwealth Government were in need of wheat, would it go to the fowls for it? You would reply at once, "Don't be silly. Fowls don't produce wheat—they merely pick up what has been thrown to them." And

you would be right. It WOULD be silly to go to the fowls if we wanted more wheat. We would do the sensible thing and go to the PRODUCERS of wheat for it.

Well, if it is silly to go to the fowls for wheat, then it must be equally silly to go to the people for money. They do not produce it, and any who attempt such a thing are sent to gaol as counterfeiters. So we see that the people are in the same position in regard to money as the fowls are in regard to wheat. They merely gather what is thrown to them! And, believe it or not, the so-called "sovereign" Government of the Commonwealth of Australia is in a precisely similar position. Its income from revenues, taxes, and loans is limited to what it can pick up from the total amount made "available" by the controllers of the money supply. This naturally leads to the question: Who ARE the producers of money? Most of us used to think money is produced by "The Crown," and that money produced by anyone else is counterfeit. If "The Crown" produces money, as surely it ought to do, then "The Crown" should never be short of money; but as "The Crown" IS short of money, and chronically short at that, then it stands to reason that persons not identified with "The Crown" must be controlling the supply. It is, therefore, our duty to identify these persons and have them exposed, and also to ask how it comes about that a supposedly "sovereign" Government permits such a thing to continue. Our Governments are condoning a traitorous usurpation of the King's prerogative, and a senior Minister has the hardihood to tell us that we have only ourselves to blame for the evil effects of such traitorous usurpation. In one sense, of course, we are to blame, but not in the sense intended by Mr. Makin.

### Govt. and Bank Board Are Responsible

In the face of this, what are we to think of anyone who would say that if money is not obtained from the people, then the people will have only themselves to blame for Governmental neglect to do what should be done for our sons in the fighting forces? I assert, and assert it with all the strength of which I am capable, that if "essential financial support" is being withheld from the Government, then it is the members of the Government and the members of the Commonwealth Bank Board who are jointly responsible, not the people. I go further and say that if the members of the Bank Board ARE withholding from the Government ANY finance which is required for national purposes, then they should not only be dismissed from their positions, but should also be publicly tried on a charge of treason. If the Government fails to do this, then the Government becomes responsible for any "shortage of the things we must have," and its members should be dealt with in the same way. Neither the Laws of God nor the Ordinances of the Realm require any of us to accept without protest anything we know to be wrong, but they do require us to apply ourselves to the service of Truth and Justice.

### "Bankrupt" Germany

How is it that bankrupt Germany has been able to do what she has done since 1931? I offer no personal comment at all, but call attention to the following extract from an editorial of the London "Times":

(Continued on page 5.)

# THE BIG IDEA

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor" (Eng.)

(Continued from last issue.)

Mr. Henry Ford ("Cars, Tractors, and Retractions") is credited with the opinion that history is bunk. Mr. Ford's opinions, like his cars, appear to be arranged for replacement on advantageous terms, but in this case he would appear to have noticed something which, seen in its proper relation to other knowledge, is worth examination.

The first modifying factor is that the reference was to written history.

Writing differs from memory in being two-dimensional instead of four-dimensional. It is only possible to write about one thing at a time. Genuine history, that is to say, the flow of events, is just as unwritable as a spring morning. You can pick out certain facts about it, which you think are important, but there are infinitely more contemporaneous happenings than you can possibly mention. In other words, written history is five per cent. fact, and ninety-five per cent. historian, even at its best. What value it possesses, and that may be considerable, depends primarily on the historian, and secondarily, on the equipment of the reader—on his ability to see the related facts in their true perspective.

But there is a type of history which is four-dimensional. Everyone has a certain amount of it, and where it relates to something of the nature of a profession, this memory-history, over the period of a lifetime, has a practical value out of all proportion to anything available in print. It forms the basis of effective ability. We call it experience.

There is, however, a memory-history of still greater importance, and that is hereditary. Many of the country villages of England and Scotland were full of it. The first essential to its growth is stability.

## Curious Contradiction

One cannot fail to notice the curious contradiction involved in the passionate study of race-horse pedigree which was so popular in the distant days of uneasy peace, and the carefully fostered contempt for "family" in the human race, which is contemporaneous with Socialism. The subject is complex, and is obscured by the confusion introduced by the rapid growth of a pseudo-aristocracy which possesses no discernible characteristics other than rapacity. I merely wish to refer to it in connection with this most important fact of family-traditional-history, which may take the form of "feeling for the land," water-divining, boat-building, or anything else which has been carried on in the

## Was Mr. Makin Serious?

"So far, Germany seems to have had no serious difficulty in financing the war. Nothing is ever heard of the necessity of increasing taxation, compulsory saving, or the issue of enormous war loans. Quite the contrary. Recently one important tax was abolished. . . . These changes may well call for drastic readjustments in our established conventions. . . . A hidebound persistence in doctrines and methods which were sound fifty years ago may easily prove as costly in the financial and economic field as in the field of actual war. It might not lose the war, but it would almost certainly lose the peace. . . ."

It seems to me that Mr. Makin would be better employed in looking into this financial business than in shouting at the people, and also in checking the bona fides and the competence of the Government's financial advisers.—Yours, etc.,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

189 Hotham-street,  
East Melbourne, C.2.  
June 14, 1942.

same place by the same families over a considerable period. For the purpose of a "feeling for policy," which is really a subconscious memory of trial and error, the same consideration is equally true if we are to accept the theory of a continuous policy. I do not believe there is any substitute for it, although it requires checks and balances.

## Purposeful Endeavour

Now, I do not think it is possible that anyone who will take the trouble to consider the evidence, can ignore the purposeful endeavour which has been made over at least



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS.

three hundred years to break up and destroy this hereditary memory of policy. I should not exclude the Crusades from consideration in this respect, but it is sufficient to begin with the decimation of the country families by duelling in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries.

As this began to wane by the recognition of its trend, a wave of the most absurd gambling set in, in which estates which had been in the same family for centuries, changed hands overnight, often accompanied by the suicide of the loser. Both this mania and duelling had the same common feature; they were insidiously stimulated by psychological methods—they were not merely "fashionable," but were for the country squire, and only for the country squire, an almost inescapable accompaniment to the intercourse with his fellows by which alone his instincts could affect the course of events. "A poor-spirited fellow" was not likely to be listened to with much attention.

It is notable that exactly the same sequence of events occurred somewhat later in America. It is commonly forgotten that the United States, between the War of Secession and the American Civil War, was in essence a country of squires, of the George Washington type. Among these, more particularly in the Southern States, duelling and gambling appeared like an epidemic. By the time the Civil War broke out, the class was sensibly weakened. The war practically eliminated it.

The French Revolution, to the records of which Mr. Ford's kind of history is specially applicable, was primarily a massacre of the French hereditary aristocracy. So was the Russian Revolution of 1917.

Anyone who will take the trouble

to go through the casualty lists of the 1914-1942 war, can verify the disproportionate percentage of "hereditary" families appearing in them. This does not apply to one side only. The hereditary memory is being eliminated everywhere.

## Realities of Revolution

I can imagine many readers, at this point, feeling the inclination to comment in accordance with the orthodox conception of a downtrodden peasantry rising spontaneously to rid themselves of a vicious tyranny. Like so many of these "all black and pure white" pictures, this idea is more remarkable for simplicity than accuracy. Quite apart from the important truth so well put by Sir William Gilbert, that "Hearts just as pure and fair, may beat in Belgrave Square, as in the lowlier air, of Seven Dials," and that, if it were not so, we ought at all costs to treasure our slums as the only school of virtue, there are three significant facts which apply to both the French and the Russian Revolution.

The first is that they were not spontaneous. The second is that neither of them was a peasant revolution—that is to say, while both of them attacked and massacred the landowners, it was not the tenants of these landowners who were active—it was town mobs and mutinied soldiers. And the third and most significant of all, is that both of these revolutions cut short a period of high prosperity.

(1) "There is a greater amount of artificiality in revolution than is believed. This is not solely to be imputed to the Jews. It is not certain that they form its most numerous elements, but thanks to their racial qualities, they are the strategists and directors of the movement, from which they almost alone derive advantage.—Leon de Poncins: "The Secret Powers Behind Revolution," p. 239.

(2) Amongst much other evidence to the same effect, numerous passages in Disraeli's writings, such as the well-known reference in "Coningsby" to the occult powers directing affairs, and that, already quoted, in the biography of Lord George Bentinck, which states categorically that the French Revolution was not a popular uprising, may be cited.

(3) The condition of France just prior to the Revolution was one of almost unequalled prosperity, recalling that of England in the later days of the nineteenth century. Chancellor Pasquier, in his "Memoires," writes:

"I firmly believe that at no time since the beginning of the Monarchy, had France been so happy as at this period (1783)."

Rivarol, in a typically Calvinistic comment on the same period, remarks, "La maladie du bonheur les gagne"—they are attacked by the disease of good Fortune.

(To be continued.)

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Captain Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the British Treasury, described the functions of Public Relations Officers in government departments as "the promotion of a proper understanding between their departments and the general public." According to the table of salaries of these gentlemen, the general public finds its relations with the Treasury, the Food Ministry and the Ministry of War Transport more puzzling than those with any other departments to the extent of £200 p.a. in the salaries of their respective publicity chiefs. Of course it needs some skill to sugar the income tax pill.

—"Social Creditor," March 7.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From United Democrats, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

Luncheon Addresses. These have not been mentioned in these notes for some time, not because there have not been any, but because the Secretary's lunch-hour does not coincide with the time of the address. Therefore, he is unable to make a brief report. Also, it is extremely difficult to arrange for speakers a fortnight ahead, which period at least is necessary for any announcement of coming speakers in these notes. Mrs. Polkinghorne has been doing this very essential work for some time, but she finds it usually impossible to advise us as to the person of our visitor in time for publication. When it is possible the announcement will be made. From reports received, however, it would appear that some very good and well-attended meetings have taken place in recent weeks. So bear that in mind, and pay us a visit any Friday. Luncheon served between 12 and 2 p.m.

From Canada we have received a request for literature, "Banks and Facts" and "The Answer to Tax Slavery" being two of the books wanted. We have been able to complete the parcel except for two leaflets: Professor Murdoch's "Give the People Money" and Mr. S. F. Allen's "Charter for Labour on Finance." If any readers should have a spare copy of either of these leaflets, and would like to send them in, so that we can pass them on to our Canadian friend, we should be very much obliged.

E.C. Technique. Mr. D. J. Amos, president of the S.C.M. of South Australia, tells us that he has been approached on the question of how we influenced the National Insurance issue. The enquirer is in a position to set on foot a very big move in this State on behalf of a large section of the people who know what they want. If this move takes place there will be no need for us to advise you further—you will hear of it!

"The Victory Road" booklet has sold extremely well. When Mr. Barclay-Smith wrote and told us he was sending us a very large parcel, I was rather afraid the quantity might embarrass us. Now there is just a possibility that we may embarrass him by ordering more in the near future. That will depend on you, for, although getting on towards a thousand have gone over our counter, there must be quite a few yet who have not had one. Personally, I have posted most of mine to those people who are not members of our Old Brigade. It is a booklet you can send to anyone of an unbiassed, enquiring mind. (3d. per copy; 2/9 per dozen; or 50 for 10/-.)

Our Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, July 25, at 3 p.m.

Next Executive Meeting, Thursday, June 25.

—M. R. W. Lee, Hon. Sec.

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## THIS FREEDOM!

Thank God there are a few journalists in Australia who are not prepared to see Australians "pushed around" by the new crop of cops and commissars, without using their talents as defensive weapons. It seems that Lennie Lower is one such journalist—judging by his article under the above heading in "Smith's Weekly," June 6, from which the following is condensed:

I have just come out of gaol. I was pinched for leaving a light showing somewhere during a blackout, and thrust into a most noisome cell.

I was also fined an impossible sum, which has absorbed all my beer and picture-show money for the next forty years.

Let that be a lesson to you.

It's cheaper to break your neck in the dark than to show a light in a blackout.

The number of things a bloke can't do is increasing day by day.

It would be a good idea if there was exhibited in some public place a handcuffed, chained, and muzzled citizen as an example of what the law-abiding man should be. In those circumstances it would be hard to do anything wrong.

Although, now I come to think of it, a man could be pinched for loitering in that case.

It must be that I have been keeping bad company.

For instance, I used to be quite friendly with a man who had four pounds of tea and six ounces of tobacco hidden in his house.

In a drunken moment he divulged his secret and since then I have avoided him.

With my record, I could not afford to be arraigned on a charge of consorting with a tea-hoarder.

One can't be too careful.

I was chatting carelessly with a fellow in a bar with no suspicions of what a blackguard he was when the barmaid beckoned me aside.

"Do you know that man you're

talking to?" she whispered.

"No. Just met him at the barber's. Seems a decent cove."

"Keep away from him. Do you know he was caught without his headlights screened? Not even dimmed!"

"Good gracious. Why didn't you tell me before?"

So, of course, I ducked out the side door.

He looked so ordinary and innocuous, too.

I'm only telling you this for your own good.

Whatever you do is wrong, so don't do it.

Remember it is your public duty to be a complete dope and be pushed around by anybody who feels that way.

In this way you assist the war effort and our fight for freedom and the liberation of all those oppressed nations who are short of potatoes on account of all the potatoes being used to make power alcohol to fuel tanks to squash the opposition and frustrate their vile attempts to commandeer all our potatoes.

And if you can't make sense of that, you're not au fait with the trend of modern civilisation which, at the moment, is flat out for a New Order. And a better world.

I'm in favour of this New Order.

Almost any kind of order would be okay by me.

A bit of peace and quietness about the place wouldn't be a bad idea, either, but I suppose one can't have everything.

## THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

### Attacks on the Constitution

(To the Editor)

Sir,—On Saturday, June 6, the following statement was published in the "Mercury," Hobart:—

#### "TEST OF TAX PLAN."

"Adelaide, Friday.—The Premier (Mr. Playford) announced to-day that the State Government is 'to ask the High Court to give a decision upon the validity of the Commonwealth legislation providing for uniform income taxation.' 'In my opinion,' he said, 'the proposals are entirely contrary to the spirit and form of the Constitution. Highly competent authorities in this State have advised that the law is not constitutional and that it must be submitted to the High Court for a decision.'"

When the Labour Caucus forced its Yes-men to vote for the "unification" of taxes it destroyed the essential framework of the Australian Commonwealth and flagrantly violated the entire spirit of the Constitution. It did so by a clever, if somewhat questionable, piece of legislation, hoping, of course, that its actions would be upheld by the High Court of Australia.

It is obvious therefore that the High Court Judges shortly are going to be called upon to make decisions of vast consequences to the people of this country, and accordingly, it is more than ever essential that the judiciary should be placed beyond any pressure from the Government.

In order to prevent the Government from interfering with the judiciary, judges are appointed for life and cannot be removed except

for serious misconduct. It has also been British practice to frown upon any attempt on the part of the Government to make temporary offers of high salaries and high positions to judges.

Although the High Court consists usually of only five judges and a chief justice, we find that Justice Latham, recently resigned from the High Court, has lately come back from a big Government job in Japan; Justice Evatt, also recently resigned, also holds an important job with the Government and has been appointed a Privy Councillor; and a special Bill has been passed to allow Justice Dixon to hold an important job in America, at the same time retaining his position in the High Court. The Bill, which is now law, reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Judiciary Act 1903-1940, if His Majesty shall see fit to appoint the Honorable Owen Dixon to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Commonwealth of Australia in the United States of America, he may accept that appointment and hold the same as well as the office of a justice of the High Court of Australia, and his service as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Commonwealth of Australia shall for all purposes count as service in the office of a justice."

I hold it is a very dangerous practice and contrary to the best principles of British justice to encourage judges to hope for an exalted social

I still think that all these new laws, bans, prohibitions, vetoes, warnings, injunctions and instructions are going to do a lot to boost our morale.

We will get so fed up that we won't care a hoot about anything and, in that case, no matter what happens everything will still be hotsy-totsy.

This is really a pep talk and I am sure, or, at least I hope, that you will have a better outlook on life from now on.

This is an all-in war. I've been in, but if we're all in, we're going to need a few more goals.

And if you take my advice you'll bring your own blankets.

Clean ones.

One of the few restful places in Sydney is the Income Tax Department. You can go in there at about half-past ten in the morning and complain bitterly to perfect strangers about everything in sight.

The stranger agrees with you and moans about everybody connected with the Government, from the Prime Minister down to the poor ruddy postman who delivered his assessment.

You feel that you have known each other for years.

Somebody else chips in and says, "Yes! And then they expect a man to buy War Bonds. Wouldn't it?"

The hours roll on and on and taxpayers who came in in a vicious and resentful mood pass through various degrees of exasperation until they slide into a merciful mental deadness.

This is the stage when they should be led up to the shelling-out window and relieved of their cash painlessly while they are still dazed.

The Income Tax Department is one of those places where you go in like a lion, more or less, and come out like a shorn lamb.

There ought to be someone at the door to give a man a kick in the pants as he goes out. Might as well do the thing properly.

I know I'm going to be in some more bother now the ration coupons are issued.

I am afraid that the whole affair is going to be very difficult at the start, but I suppose a man will get used to it by the time he is just about starving to death on account of losing his coupons down a drain.

We're lucky, in a way. Just think of all the heathens and wild savages who have never heard of ration coupons. Look what they're missing. The poor, uncivilised mugs.

### MIRACLE MAN?

The American magazine, "Look," describes Mr. Curtin as a miracle man, "who has virtually suspended the capitalistic system in Australia without upsetting the social structure." What queer ideas these writers get! Here, on the spot, it seems that Curtin has completely upset the social system without interfering with the capitalistic system—which, incidentally, simply means bankers' control. The electors of Fremantle, who only barely re-elected Curtin by a mere 200 votes, evidently had doubts about his miraculous powers.

position of high financial rewards from the Government, and I hope your readers will write to their representatives about it and bring this situation prominently in front of the public, especially at this time when war regulations are riding roughshod over all our hard-won civil rights; also when important test cases against the Federal Government are likely to appear in the High Court of Australia.—Yours faithfully, Jas. Guthrie, Hobart.

## THE PURPOSE OF THE LOAN

Mr. Dedman: "The purpose of the loan is to take away spending power from the community so that the community, by its spending, will not be able to draw away, for the satisfaction of its wants, manpower which should be used for the prosecution of this war."

Mr. Marwick: "Surely it is not suggested that that is the only reason for the loan?"

Mr. Dedman: "It is the only reason."

—"Hansard," No. 2, current series, page 143.

## Believe It Or Not

For having sold eggs to a person other than the Egg Board, a primary producer was recently fined £15. The eggs were his own legal property, and in good order and condition as required by the Pure Foods Act; there was no evidence of profiteering or circumstances prejudicial to the public wellbeing—yet the man was convicted and fined.

The queerest aspect is that it happened, not in Gestapo-controlled Germany, but right here in "democratic" Australia!

## BANKS AND BONDS

The Melbourne "Herald's" finance writer is concerned about the fact that some bond-holders, apparently in need of the cash, are unable to find buyers—even at minimum prices. He probably has in mind the position which occurred after the last war, when the banks restricted the money supply, thus forcing the bondholders to sell, often at little more than half price. In this way a large amount of bonds found its way back to the money manipulators. It is to be hoped that the people will not be robbed again in that shameful manner.

## COMPULSORY UNIONISM

This idea is being pushed with great haste. It needs to be considered in the light of other recent developments: for example, trade unions which were always short of funds for strike-pay are reported to have invested large amounts in the war loans, for at least five years. Under these circumstances it could be that the Banks have ensnared the Unions in their debt-system by advancing them the credits for investment; in which case they would prefer that the Unions were empowered by law to compel people to contribute to union funds—in order to ensure interest payments for the banks. It could well be a deep-laid plot against the workers.

## WOMAN DOCTOR ON BIRTH-RATE

After scientists and professors had discussed this question from national viewpoints at the British Social Hygiene Council, a woman doctor spoke these realistic words: "We women want children as much as ever, but above all we want security first. Give us good, clean homes and an unflurried life in a fair world in which we can live in peace and industry, and you shall have your babies." This woman at least recognises the population lag as an effect, not a cause; she also realises that the question is of an individual and personal nature—not an abstract national issue.

# U.E.A. Calls for Actionists

Hereunder we publish the second of a series of weekly messages from the Central Executive of the United Electors of Australia (Non-Party):

We repeat our request for every worthwhile "contact." List them, send them in as soon as possible. Let us have your suggestions; please be as brief as you can. If you live in the Melbourne metropolitan or suburban areas and could give a couple of hours' assistance at Headquarters on THURSDAY or possibly MONDAY nights, please notify the secretary. We require the services of two or three typists, especially on Thursday nights between, say, 6.30 and 9; on launching the campaign we shall need a number of actionists to fold circulars, address envelopes, etc. Ring MU 2834 and say what you can do, and when.

The response to our initial remarks in last week's issue has been gratifying; the following are extracts from the first letter received by the honorary secretary, and written the morning after publication: "Re your announcement in the 'New Times,' June 12. To me this is the best news I have read in this very excellent paper for some time. I have been very anxious to become a member of your Group, but was under the impression that activities had been suspended during the war. I would like to offer my assistance, to help in any way possible. Please let me know just what I can do. If you require an honorary organiser in this area, I think I could fill the bill. I have my own typewriter and will get a new ribbon (if the tax-collector leaves me any cash), so could do any typing that you require. I am particularly hostile to Party Politics and the Money System. . . . Wishing the United Electors of Australia even more success in the future than they have enjoyed in the past."

That's the spirit! We've talked long enough; we want action NOW. We will have it WHEN YOU SAY SO. If the response during the next FOURTEEN DAYS is indicative of the will to co-operate, as we confidently anticipate, the campaign will be launched immediately and EVERY MAN AND WOMAN IN THIS MOVEMENT WILL BE EXPECTED TO PLAY HIS OR HER PART IN BRINGING IT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. For strategic reasons the precise nature of the demands upon our elected Representatives will not be disclosed (except through confidential media at the request of bona fide supporters), until final decisions are made. We ask you to bear with us until the necessary preliminaries are carried out.

Arrangements for financing the campaign will be such that as many participants as possible will bear the cost; this should amount to no more than a few pence per head. We have been asked by enthusiasts to open a "Shilling Fund" immediately, and the ball is already rolling. The initials of subscribers will be published in next and subsequent issues. Come on, you democrats! Fight! A "bob" buys a "bullet." We'll put over the first barrage as we did in the "N.I.P." and the "Bank Bill" battles. One shilling each from a mere thousand of you will start us on the victory road. In one week we'll be under way; in two weeks, we should have

circulated "contacts" in every corner of the Commonwealth; in a month every worthwhile organisation should have been advised, so long as the ammunition comes in. (We may be forgiven for hinting that later than one month MAY BE TOO LATE!) The time to DO SOMETHING IS RIGHT NOW!

All enquiries: The Hon. Secretary, United Electors of Australia, McEwan House (Floor 5), 533 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I. (MU 2834.)

## DON'T MISS THIS!

To those whose orders (accompanied by remittance) reach us on or before the last day of this month, the booklet "Money Power versus Democracy" is available at 4/- per dozen (post free). This is LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

If not the most sensational of Eric Butler's booklets, it is certainly the most fundamentally important, and is vitally interesting from cover to cover.

Owing to Government regulations, booklets of this type are likely to become almost unobtainable. So take advantage of this offer IMMEDIATELY and thereby make sure of your supplies.

# NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

**DEPRESSION FEARS:** Discussing post-war probabilities, a Melbourne "Herald" article of June 3, says that "after the war, wages and jobs may not always be so good." This thought-pattern appears quite frequently and indicates clearly that "those who 'fix' things" still have the stunted outlook that permitted human beings to want and starve while goods rotted and factories idled—simply because the bankers said we mustn't have enough money—symbols. Yet, when war came, millions rained from the ink-pots. These dangerous men need attending to—now.

**HOW TO BEAT FASCISM:** In one of his recent articles, Professor Walter Murdoch said: "There are some people who believe that to beat fascism the democracies, for the time being, must become fascist. I wish to record my conviction that this is the precise opposite of the truth. To beat fascism the democracies must become democratic." What a pity his nephew, Sir Keith Murdoch, did not acquire a little of the professor's scholastic wisdom, common sense and democratic outlook.

**PEOPLE'S COURT:** For once, words of wisdom and democratic implication come from Mr. Forgan Smith. Commenting on the "uniform tax" plan, he says: "There is a higher court than the High Court of Australia, and that is the People of Australia, whose consent to the tax has

not been sought." Those remarks also apply to conscription (call-up), marketing boards and many other schemes—to which, strangely enough, Mr. Forgan Smith has NOT objected.

**WHEAT TANGLE:** Senator Fraser is reported in the "Argus" of May 29, as saying: "Arrangements were being made to enable Japan to pay Australia £260,000 for pre-war wheat sales." He said that "every effort was being made to get the money, and progress was being made." This deadlock was apparently being used as an excuse for delaying payment to growers. Obviously it is not a valid reason, because growers are paid in Australian money—not Japanese yen.

—O. B. H.

## STALIN'S AIMS

In advocating a European front, Mr. J. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow, says he does "not believe Russia would desert the Allies if they did not open a second front, and that Stalin would only make a separate peace in a last desperate effort to live and fight another day. Stalin's objective is to make his system work, for which he needs peace. He did not seek to impose Communism on the Germans." This chap has made quite a good job of marshalling doubts about the Russian leader.

# ❖ A Sensational Booklet ❖

SECOND EDITION NOW AVAILABLE

## The Enemy Within the Empire

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

By ERIC D. BUTLER.



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

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## IN BRITAIN'S PARLIAMENT

Mr. Ellis Smith asked the Minister of Aircraft Production whether he can state the size of M.A.P. Form 2077, Plant and Equipment Form No. 1; how many copies are sent to firms; and whether he is aware that in some cases the answer will occupy one line of type?

The Minister of Aircraft Production (Colonel Llewellyn): The form measures 16 inches by 13. The number of copies sent to firms varies; the most is six. It is true that the space is sometimes not fully used, but this is exceptional. The form is, however, shortly due for reprinting, and I propose to review both its size and the need for the number of copies at present used.

### Bureaucratic Machine

Sir Cyril Entwistle (Bolton): . . . I suggest that the greatest service a junior Minister could do to-day—this applies to every one of them in every Department—would be to devote practically the whole of his time for a week, two weeks or a month to examining his departmental machine from top to bottom in all its essentials, with the one object of simplifying the routine and getting rid of the red tape, and above all of finding out whether, in the various posts, and particularly the subordinate posts, which in wartime are frightfully important . . . the people are or are not badly chosen and inefficient. If they are, there is the explanation of a good deal of dissatisfaction at the inefficiency of working of our bureaucratic machine. The public all unite upon one demand that the inefficient in the machine should be ruthlessly sacked. . . .

I respectfully suggest to the Government that the junior Ministers could take up that task of seeing whether it is possible to get rid of some of the peace-time methods and red tape procedure of our Departments and produce more efficiency. Of course, the Minister himself is responsible for this task, and one has been told often that, however powerful a Minister may be, the machine will beat him in the end, as he cannot get over the normal working of the bureaucratic machine. On the other hand, it is the general view of the public and Members of this House that in wartime a Minister ought, at any rate, to be able to shake up that machine so as to be able to get rid of the complaints of red tape which are so prevalent.

### Beaten by Red Tape

Lieut.-Colonel Rayner (Totnes): . . . The local papers are full of stories of these highly democratic committees where the free flow of

opinion leads to an absolute paralysis of action, of stories of refusal to take responsibility, of passing the buck, of too much delay at the top and of too little decentralisation at the bottom. We could all give first-hand instances. I have a lot in my pocket, all tending to slow up our war effort in a war in which speed is the first essential. Our Government and their Departments throw off circulars and instructions and pamphlets as if all that paper stimulated action and increased speed. The House will have heard of the manufacturer who turned up the other day at an office not far from this Chamber to inquire about a case in which he was interested. The departmental clerk did what he could for him, and came back after a couple of hours and said he was beaten. He advised the manufacturer to go home, and remarked, "Of course you know, things take so much longer since the war." This is purely destructive criticism. I have no idea how these problems can be solved. I quite understand that in the middle of a war like this you cannot upset the whole national organisation. But solved they must be, speed we must have, and we look to the Prime Minister's new team to find the solution.

You will note that the initials of that new team make up the word "Cabel." If I knew the Foreign Secretary well enough to call him by his Christian name, it would make up the word "Cabal." . . .

### Incredible Mistakes

Mr. Culverwell (Bristol West): . . . During the fall of France we heard M. Reynaud talk about incredible mistakes. We seem to have made incredible mistakes; at any rate, we have made mistakes which an amateur strategist like myself has anticipated would lead to disaster.

I ask myself one or two questions. Is it that political and sentimental considerations override military opinion? I do not know. That would be the kindest excuse one could make for our failures. If that be so, if military strategy and the conduct of the war are made subservient to sentimental considerations and popular clamour, I am astonished that the Government did not launch an expedition on the coast of France or the Netherlands in deference to the outcry and clamour made by some sections of the public and the Press. If that be so, and military strategy is subservient to political and sentimental considerations, I beg the Government not to bow to it any longer. The other alternative is that

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our expert advisers do to employ common sense and imagination. . . .

I should like to know whether it is the Government or their expert advisers who are to blame for the failures we have suffered. It is no good changing Ministers if it is their expert advisers who are at fault. Are the expert advisers who advised us on abortive expeditions to Norway, to Finland, to Greece, and who advised us on the Libyan campaign, and so on, still there? I do not know whether they are all there, but some certainly are. I should like to know to what extent the War Cabinet overrides military opinion and expert advice. I should like to know why we defied aerial supremacy in Norway and in Greece, when the danger was perfectly obvious. . . .

—House of Commons Official Report ("Hansard") for February 24.

## OFFICERS OF THE D.M.R.O.

The principles and objectives of the Democratic Monetary Reform Organisation of Canada have already been published. The officers of that organisation, elected at the Winnipeg Convention, are as follows:—

President: Honourable William Aberhart.

Vice-President: Mr. Paul Prince.

Secretary-Treasurer: Hon. Solon E. Low.

Regional Deputies:

For Alberta and British Columbia: Mr. Ernest G. Hansell, M.P.

For Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Ontario: Rev. H. W. Ferrer.

For Western and Eastern Ontario: Mr. H. H. Hallatt.

For Quebec: Mr. Walter Kuhl, M.P. (Temporarily until Quebec region is organised.)

For the Maritimes: Mr. J. H. Blackmore, M.P. (Temporarily until the Maritimes are organised.)

Directors: British Columbia: Major A. H. Jukes, D.S.O., O.B.E. Alberta: Mr. F. D. Shaw, M.P. Saskatchewan: Mr. F. E. Werry. Manitoba: Mr. F. Siemans. Ontario: Mr. J. S. MacFarlane. Quebec: Not elected as yet. Prince Edward Island: Mr. E. Burke Murphy, M.C. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick: Not yet elected.

Women's Liaison Officer, suggested at an Executive meeting held in the early morning of Thursday, October 30, 1941, at Winnipeg: Mrs. R. H. Berry.

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