

"ECXEMEX"
CLEARS UP OBSTINATE SKIN
TROUBLES.
Obtainable Only from
Richard E. Brotchie
Medicinal Research Laboratories,
45 BRUNSWICK STREET,
EASTERN HILL, N.S.
Phone: J 1873.

THE NEW TIMES

NO X
October 8
—Advt.

A NON-PARTY, NON-SECTARIAN, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND
THE INDIVIDUALS THAT KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol. 4. No. 39.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d.

WAR--AND THE BANKERS

Where Stands Australia?

Japanese Vice-Consul General Points Way To Peace

WHAT JUDGE DETHRIDGE IGNORES

Lunatics-At-Large At Royal Show, Melbourne

DEFENCE AND PUBLICITY

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

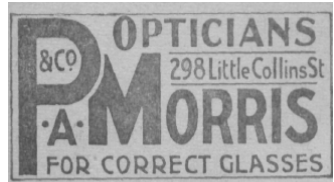
Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

GENERAL

ELECTRO-PLATING—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work Only. W. R. SPEAK - MAN, 69 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St. Cold Glues, Dextrine.

"LEUKOL." By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhoea. 80,000 packages sold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, 183 Waterdale Rd., N.21.



MELBOURNE ABBOTSFORD.

HOLLINS, A. R., 406 Victoria St. Motor Repairs of all kinds. J 2047.

ALBERT PARK.

GROCERIES. C. Paten (cor. Page & Boyd Sts.). Wood, Coal & Coke. Orders called for and delivered.

ASCOT VALE.

A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (Next Tram Sheds.) Motor Garage. Just Price Discount—Repairs and Supplies.

AUBURN.

BLACK CAT LIBRARY and Ladies Hairdrrs. 639 Burw'd Rd. Haw. 1779

BLACKBURN.

"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS Station Garage, Whitehorse Road. W X 1490.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies and Gents Wright, 122 South Parade.

MOTOR REPAIRS, Straton's. Better Service. Lower Cost. WX 2748.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, etc. G. B. COLLIER, 8 Wokeley Cres.

BOX HILL.

ALL Electrical and Radio Needs. G. G. Foster, W'horse Rd. WX2681.

BOOT REPAIRS. Work Guaranteed W. Tolley, 975 W'horse Road.

BOX HILL FURNISHING CO. 247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms.

CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR. Men's and Boys' Wear. 286 Station St.

CHEMIST. F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions. 270 Station Street.

COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes, R. Damock, 1124 Whitehorse Road.

CYCLE SHOP and Oxywelding. "Alwin" Station St., South of Rly.

DRAPERY, For Smart Styles and a Fair Deal, TAIT'S Corner Stores DRESSMAKER. Mrs. Evans, Station St., opp. Baptist Church.

ELECTRICAL & RADIO. Holiday. Opp Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX 6677.

FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX2073

GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14, Main St. WX 1233.

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

ICE & FUEL. J. Underwood. 440 & 770 Station Street. WX 2547.

IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX1290.

MARS LAUNDRY CO. WX 2662 Pick up & Deliver. Quality G'teed.

RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS WX1946 City Prices. Day and Night Service

TAILOR, J. G. Penson, 227 Station Street. Suits Hand Made from 95/-P.

A. MOODY, 1014 W'horse Rd. Fruit, Vegetables Delivered Daily.

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.

"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES" Miss Townsend, 42 Sydney Road.

G. W. TOWNSEND. Your Hairdresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Road. Look for the Neon Sign.

CAMBERWELL

SPORTS DEPOT & Leather Goods. E. Goslin, 777 Burke Rd. Haw. 4900

(Continued on page 3)

Paying for the Bankers' Blunders

As a general proposition, we may take it that no major political event takes place in the world without the approval of High Finance. In most cases, it is not merely approval, but direct instigation by the bankers that is responsible for happenings which purport to be the acts of Governments, Presidents or Dictators.

It is, for instance, a more than reasonable assumption to state that Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the German Reich either with the consent or the connivance of the powerful financial group that directs European politics. Look at the facts. In 1933, the National Socialists in Germany were definitely on the wane. Social conditions were especially favourable to the spread of communistic doctrines, and it was generally feared that, at the next elections, the Communists would be greatly strengthened in the Reichstag. If that had occurred, the U.S.S.R., always ready to spread propaganda in countries where there is any likelihood of success, would have redoubled its German activities, with probable result of the establishment of a Red regime in Germany.

Fascist Countries Different

Although there is a striking similarity between conditions and methods in the U.S.S.R. and the Fascist countries, there is this difference, that a country controlled by a dictator is more amenable to control by an outside influence than a country established upon the lines of Russia. So long as the absolute head of the country is content to receive and carry out instructions, the control is more direct and simple. It is like having control of the main switch of the electric lighting of a building, instead of having control of the switches in each room or a majority of the rooms.

Germany, in 1933, was apparently in danger of falling into a political system of group control rather than one-man control, and it seemed as if nothing could prevent that from happening. With a bewildering suddenness, Hindenburg summoned Hitler, the leader of the faction whose popularity and numbers were in the descendant, and offered him, on a platter, full control of the destinies of the nation as Chancellor. There followed a brutal and ruthless exercise of the absolute power which had fallen into his hands like manna from the skies. All opposition was quickly disorganised and stamped out, and the waverers hastened to embrace the cult of Nazism as an alternative to being beaten to a pulp with rubber truncheons.

The Hand of Finance

It is impossible to explain Hitler's meteoric rise to power except on the basis that it was deliberately contrived in order to prevent Germany from becoming a Communist State. Such a coup could not have been successfully carried out if the international bankers had been opposed to it, and it is legitimate to assume that they were not only not opposed to it, but were actively in favour.

There is a tendency to attribute to High Finance a cunning and a far-sightedness that are not warranted by the facts. The bankers possess great power, and are accustomed to wielding it without hesitation when it is a matter of protecting their interests. Whether they invariably intervene at the best moment, and whether their intervention, whatever form it may take, is always in such a form as to safeguard their interests in the best possible manner, is doubtful. What is most probable is that, when some danger arises, they take immediate and obvious steps to avert it, being satisfied to meet future dangers as and when they may arise.

The Problem of Hitler

If, as may reasonably be suspected, these rough and ready methods were

applied in the German crisis of 1933, the bankers are now faced with a new danger, and a new problem, arising out of their action or connivance in giving control to Hitler.

There is always one difficulty in dealing with maniacs. They do not have the same reactions as normal people. That is where Neville Chamberlain was at a great disadvantage in the negotiations with Hitler. The British Prime Minister is a simple man, not overburdened with brilliance. An argument which would be, to him, clear and convincing, might easily impress Hitler as being worthless.

The same applies to other people dealing with the Fuehrer. Whereas before, it was perfectly safe to give him a free hand to quell the Red opposition in Germany, it is a very different proposition to attempt to dictate to him now when his power is practically absolute, and he is the ideal of a large percentage of the population. What we are suggesting is simply this: that the story of Frankenstein is being repeated in Europe to-day: that the bankers who allowed Hitler to become the great power in Germany are now unable to control his actions as easily as they were when he was in the course of consolidating his position. If this is a correct diagnosis of the present position, then there is certainly trouble ahead for all of us, the bankers included.

The Attitude of France and Britain

The attitude of France and Britain over Hitler's demands concerning Czechoslovakia is an astounding one. France has everything to lose if Sudetenland goes to Germany, for that will mean the removal of all opposition to Germany in the south, leaving Hitler free to concentrate on France and Russia when the inevitable hostilities with those countries commence. So long as France had an ally in Czechoslovakia she could count upon dividing Hitler's forces on three fronts, instead of two, and it is hard to conceive of France assenting to any plan which would remove this advantage. The same applies, though more remotely, to Britain, who now realises that the Rhine is *her* frontier as well.

The strategic importance of maintaining Czechoslovakian boundaries, as they now exist, has been realised ever since that country was established after the War; and the growing strength of Germany, especially since the Austrian coup, has done nothing to diminish that importance.

What Sir Joseph Cook Said

A few days ago, Sir Joseph Cook, who was a member of the committee appointed by the Peace Conference to define the boundaries of the new State of Czechoslovakia, announced the reasons why the territory known as Sudetenland was included. The first reason was that nearly all the main railway heads were located there. The second, and more important reason, was that the new country had to be given a boundary which it could defend. The mountains in Sudetenland offered the only effective defensive barrier for the State as a whole. It was a protection given by nature, and without it Czechoslovakia could be eaten up very quickly by a large invading force.

This information, coming from a member of the committee, is, so to speak, straight out of the horse's mouth, and makes the present attitude of France and Britain, in consenting to the cession of Sudetenland to Germany, explicable only on one basis. That is, that the bankers do not want a war at the present juncture, and, being unable to control the empire-building dreams of Hitler, have bought pressure to bear on both France and Britain to take a course calculated to avoid the immediate

outbreak of hostilities. That the betrayal of the Czechs will not only *not* bring permanent peace to Europe, but will make war in the future an absolute certainty, if orthodox finance is persevered with, with uncertainty only as to the outcome, must be painfully obvious to all who give the matter any thought. This drastic step is like applying a tourniquet after being bitten by a black snake. As a temporary step, it is of value, but some further treatment is obligatory if death is to be avoided.

Bankers and War

After the revelations concerning money and credit creation and control which the accountancy of the last war brought to light, and the still unsolved problems arising from international indebtedness which rocketed skywards during the war, it is clear that the bankers view with alarm a new European war at the present time. Another war as costly in money figures as the last, would make the money swindle so obvious that they would be deposed from their monopoly of credit issue and recall, without any further hesitation or argument. They are well aware of this, and for this reason, if not for the sake of their own skins, now that aerial warfare, with the bombing of civilians, will be the main factor, they will do all that is possible to avert war. Everything, that is, that is not inconsistent with their profits from armaments, which is one of the most profitable sidelines, and avenues of money issue when trade stagnates.

We Pay Either Way

If we follow the general principle that what the bankers oppose we should support, we should be in favour of a firm stand against Hitler. If he is bluffing, as is probable, a firm attitude on the part of France and Britain would call that bluff and no war would result. If on the other hand Hitler feels that he must go ahead in order to maintain his prestige, there would be war. This would, we believe mean the death knell of the present financial institutions, which will not survive another world war.

The catch is, that we may not survive, either, which would be a pity, since the present turmoil is not of our making. That the bankers should reap the harvest of their own misdeeds is right and proper. We are all in favour of that; but it looks as if we are the principal shareholders in a "Heads I win, tails you lose" proposition. If we support a belligerent attitude now, we may be buying a fight which, *win or lose, can bring us nothing but disadvantage*. If we approve the perfidious action contemplated by Britain and France with regard to Czechoslovakia, we are countenancing a course of conduct which will bring misery to millions of innocent people, dishonour to ourselves, and ultimately, the very thing which we hope to avoid—war. By postponement, the fruits of our dishonour will merely become richer, riper and fuller-flavoured. That is to say, that the war, when it does eventually come, will be more horrible, more widespread, and more protracted, and probably usher in a period of spiritual and cultural darkness, making even the Dark Ages seem by comparison a period of prosperity and enlightenment.

Third Alternative

There is, however, a third alternative—for Australians, at least. That is to keep out of European strife AND remodel our money system in accordance with the simple dictates of common sense, common decency, and the physical facts of abundance.

At the best, that course would have a powerful and rapid influence toward world peace—by reason of the example set, and (far more potent) our ability to accept payment in the shape of manufacture without penalising our local manufacturers and industrial workers, for the large quantities of primary production and other raw materials required by a country such as Germany. (The present artificial barriers to Germany acquiring raw materials adequately but peace-

How You Can Help the "New Times" to Increase Its Fighting Strength

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR EVERY READER

With the advent of the recent financial appeal, the "New Times" was given a further lease of life. However, it is essential that immediate steps be taken to increase our REVENUE sufficiently to fully liquidate our costs. We have already taken steps in this direction by starting to build up our advertising revenue and sales. The possibility of getting increased advertising partly depends upon an enlarged circulation. This is where EVERY reader can help without cost to him- or herself.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We are frequently asked: "What can I do?" Well, you can introduce the "New Times" to your friends, to people interested in reform and, whenever the opportunity presents itself, to strangers.

Ask them to try it for a few weeks. Don't rely on them having the initiative to order it from a newsagent. Get them to sign the "Order on Newsagent" form printed below. They do not commit themselves to take it for a fixed period—and they do not have to pay you any money. Pass on the form to their nearest newsagent, who will supply at 3d. per week. Further copies of the form may be had, free and post free, from the "New Times." Parcels of specimen copies of the "New Times" are also available (free and post free).

The "New Times" is fighting YOUR fight. Will you help it to do so more effectively?

ORDER ON NEWSAGENT.

To.....
(Newsagent)

Address.....
PLEASE SUPPLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ONE COPY OF "THE NEW TIMES."

Signed.....

Address.....

fully constitute an underlying cause of and an "excuse" for Hitler's policy of territorial expansion.) Thus would untold lives be saved and our "honour" restored. At the worst, Europe might revert to the Dark Ages, in spite of our having done the BEST thing in our power to save the situation. But we would have preserved and enhanced twentieth century European culture in this corner of the globe—and would be alive to enjoy it! This third alternative will not be ours unless Australian citizens

strive actively for it, as well as desire it. Its attainment involves a fight on two fronts against the undemocratic servants of High Finance in our Federal Parliament, who will certainly not choose the third alternative of their own volition. The battle-cry on one front: "AUSTRALIA MUST KEEP OUT OF WAR!" And on the other: "ENOUGH BUYING-POWER FOR AUSTRALIANS TO BUY ALL THEY CAN PRODUCE AT FAIR PRICES!"

MADNESS OF PARTY POLITICS

Government Baiting as a Profession

By SIDNEY R. CAMPION.

Condensed from "Parade," London.

The recent decision to pay to the Leader of his Majesty's Opposition the salary of £2000 a year must seem fantastic to people living under dictatorships. But throughout British Parliamentary history there has always been some kind of Opposition. At one stage the King provided the necessary check, and at other stages the barons landowners and industrialists.

The Official Opposition in the House of Commons to-day is the Labor Party, with 160 representatives. The other two opposition units are the Liberal Party, with 20, and the small Independent Labor Party, with just four. The Government's own representation, however, numbers about 420, which means that the Government can always rely upon a majority from one to more than 200.

"Oppose Everything"

The Opposition's main function is to oppose everything brought forward by the Government of the day, and to work unceasingly to obtain power to direct the affairs of State. Two principal methods are open to help in achieving this purpose: (1) by campaigning in the country on its own behalf and attacking the Government; (2) by concentrated and sustained attack in the House of Commons.

A maximum of five years available to the Opposition in which to convert the nation to its point of view, and to render the Government unsafe and afraid of its own existence. The struggle comprises votes of censure and motions for the rejection of Bills, motions for the adjournment of the House and debates thereon, and questions and supplementaries.

The Whips

The Government can only counter Opposition tactics by eternal vigilance. Like the Opposition, it relies on its Whips to produce a full showing of Members whenever an Opposition motion looks dangerous. The Whips are the Party managers.

The Government Chief Whip (at present Captain David Margesson) is really the Patronage Secretary of the Treasury. On major questions affecting Parliamentary business he confers with the Opposition Chief Whip, and between them they come to an agreement concerning the amount of work to be done. Otherwise Parliament would be in an almost constant muddle.

The term Whip is borrowed from the hunting-field. During a debate in the House of Com-

TO "NEW TIMES" SHAREHOLDERS.

Some shareholders whose share payments are overdue have responded to Mr. Maltby's appeal in our issue of September 16, but a majority have not, as yet.

Are YOU one of that majority?

£1 million would not be of any practical benefit if received over a million years! It is the rate of flow that counts.

mons in 1769 the Government were in a certain amount of danger. To save their skins the Ministers tried to get as many of their supporters present as possible. Edmund Burke remarked that Ministers had their friends to the North of England and to Paris, *whipping* in the absent M.P.'s. The phrase has been in use ever since.

Planning Parliament

Practically the whole Parliament's life is planned by the Whips. Time-tables and schedules are fixed, lists of speakers arranged, adjournments for the holidays agreed upon, and every detail of the routine which makes it possible for the 800-year-old Parliamentary machine to run smoothly. On the Government side of the House the Whips are paid officials, with official titles. Chief Whip Margesson is a Secretary of the Treasury. Others are Junior

MR. BUSINESS MAN

an advertisement in this paper will bring you in direct contact with buyers who are appreciative of VALUE . . .

'PHONE M 5384 AND APPROACH THEM.

Lords of the Treasury, and one of them often holds a post in the Royal Household. They have two sets of rooms—one in Downing Street, the other in the Palace of Westminster.

Opposition Whips are paid out of Party Funds.

"Catching the Speaker's Eye"

Before an Opposition Member can badger a Minister it is necessary for him to "catch the Speaker's eye." But the "Speaker's eye" is nowadays "caught" long before the debate has begun. When a full-dress, debate is being staged the Whips give the Speaker a list of M.P.'s who wish to make a contribution.

When a Member sits down after having made his speech a score of others usually jump up hoping to catch Mr. Speaker's eye. The Speaker then looks around the House, consults his list, and announces "Sir Edward Black." The others resume their seats and wait until "Sir Edward" has finished, after which they again give a semblance of truth to the fiction of "catching the Speaker's eye" by standing up again.

"Pairing"

A most important part of a Whip's duties is the maintenance of Party discipline, other-wise a government would be completely at the mercy of a well-trained Opposition, and would incur public opprobrium by a neglect of Parliamentary business. Hence, whenever an M.P. wants to leave the House, he can only go, as a rule, with the permission of the Whip, and by "pairing." Thus, a Government supporter, wishing to absent himself from a Division, arranges for an Opposition member to be away at the same time. By this system the relative strength of each side is maintained.

The Opposition frequently attempts to have a Vote of Censure passed on the Government. The Whips then send urgent messages to all their Members, underlined three times, to emphasise its importance, drawing the Member's attention to the debate, the probable time of the Division, and urging him to be in his place. A censure motion is effective in bringing a record attendance to Westminster. There is never the full 615 members present at one time. Some are abroad, some are ill, and some seats are vacant owing to death or retirement. But a gathering of

more than 500 M.P.'s is sometimes seen.

Questions

Question time is one of the most important periods in the life of Parliament. It lasts for only one hour on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, but in those hours history is made much more rapidly and decisively than at any other time in the Parliamentary day. Members make the fullest use of question time. Labor's Colonel Harry Day asks the maximum of three every day of the year, and has broken all question records. Any member has a right to address a question to any Minister of the Crown about public affairs for which he is responsible, but notice of any question must, except in special cases, appear on the Order Paper of the House at least one day before the answer is to be given. This is to enable the Minister to prepare his reply.

Furthermore, all questions handed in to the Clerk at the Table have to pass a scrutiny test, and for various reasons questions can be refused, for instance, because they do not involve the Government, or because they might be offensive to a friendly Power.

Every question costs £2 to answer. Approximately 100 are answered daily, either verbally or in writing. A large body of men and women is kept busy throughout the year collecting material for question replies. Cablegrams to the farthestmost parts of the earth, and long-distance telephone calls are some of the aids to rapid and precise answers.

But when "supplementaries" are asked, and the Minister has no expert to consult, he must be extremely careful about what he says lest he commit the Government to something which they are not prepared to accept. Opposition M.P.'s use these to embarrass the Government.

"Superb Tactics"

It is generally agreed that the Conservative Opposition was much more effective than the present Labor Opposition. Perhaps this was because the former have more Parliamentary experience, but their tactics in harassing the Government were superb. Snap divisions were a favourite device, with large numbers of M.P.'s in hiding ready to rush into the Lobbies at the right moment.

"Thin and weak from starvation, Sydney Reeve, 52, collapsed on a city pavement today, and a taxi-driver took him to the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

"Reeve told the hospital authorities that he had had nothing to eat for five days. Doctors agreed that his emaciated condition was due to malnutrition.

"With no friends, and nowhere to sleep, Reeve had been wandering about the city penniless.

—Melbourne Herald, September 23.

OPEN LETTER TO SIR STANLEY ARGYLE

Sir S. Argyle,
Victorian U.A.P. Leader,
State Parliament House,
Melbourne.

Dear Sir Stanley, —

This week, in addressing both the Women's National League and the United Australia Party you expressed your resentment of the operations of the party-political machine. The alliance between the Labor Party and the Country Party is so objectionable to you that you performed a public service by drawing the veil aside, permitting your audiences to peep at the party game, as played in Parliament.

As a first-class party hack you were able to show how the will of the people is frustrated by the party racket, and it is now to be hoped that with the weight of advancing years bearing heavily on your shoulders, you will atone for your past misdemeanours by continuing to condemn the party system.

It would be a courageous member who would expose the secret financial forces behind his party. Everyone knows they exist, and that the parties do the bidding of those forces, in preference to their public duty. How does it come about that your party of conservatives is advocating the sale of beef, from the socialistic farm at Werribee, in competition with private enterprise? And why is the Country Party so eager to alter the structure of the Melbourne City Council, which is not concerned with country interests? Or why are the Labor members so anxious to introduce night trotting? Such little thoughts, Sir Stanley, engage the public mind, creating in every thinking man a yearning for courageous representatives, who will serve the people instead of the party machine. We believe it is not too late, even for you, to come out into the open with a denunciation of this so-called system of self-government, which requires the services of marionettes and not men. —Yours faithfully,

THE NEW TIMES

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

CITY.

Health Service & Store. Free dietetic advice. 800 Lt Collins St. C 6001.

A TAILORED SUIT at Moderate Price. Drew Suits. DOYLE. C. 6192 Wentworth House, 203 Collins St. ATTENTION! Naytura Hostel Vegetarian Guest House. Accom. State & Inter Guests. Haw 74 BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired T Pettit. 235a Queen St "CIRCULEX" clears up all Chilblains. Phone Richard E. Brothie, J 1873.

CAKES. PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly." The Block, Elizabeth St. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP. 166 Lt. Collins St. GINGER JAR CAFE. 238 Flinders Lane (4 doors from Swanston St.). Best 3-course meal in city.

JAS. JENNINGS. 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, 73 years est, Testing Free.

MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bld., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers. OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House 4th Floor. 57 Swanston St. F 5566.

OPTICIAN, J. H. Buckham, J P, Nat. Bk Ch., 271 Collins St. C. 831 P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS. 298 Lt. Collins Street, and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.

PRINTING. E. E. GUNN. Off 600 Lt. Bourke St Cent, 6021 QUICK SERVICE TOBACCO KIOSK. Equitable Place. Buy your Smokes here!

TAILOR, High Class; H. Stackpole. Lang Arc., off 333 Lons. St

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, CAPITOL HSE. 6 yrs Hardy Bros., in charge Repair Dept

DARLING.

ESTATE AGENT, J. White, 1 Illowa St UY 6521

EL STERN WICK.

BRIDGE & SON. Men's & Boys Wear. Opp. Station. Phone L 5383 RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES. Mackintosh's, 72 Glenh'tly Rd. L 4588.

FAIRFIELD.

BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY.

BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor Station Ramp, While U Wait S'vice MASSEY'S GARAGE, W'town Rd. The Home of Motor Reconditioning

GLENFERRIE

OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Rd. Haw. 5845. SUITS to order from 70/- H. 5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Rd.

HAMPTON.

BEAUTY SALON, Norma Bell, 33 Hampton St., next P.O. XW2160 BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs. CHEMIST, Rod Burgess. 156a Hampton St. XW 2424. HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St. HOME MADE CAKES. BEAN'S, 140 Hampton St. XW1787 TAILOR. R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-.

IVANHOE.

BOOT REPAIRS. J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd

P.A.MORRIS&Co.

PTY. LTD. EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS. "YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE. Phone: Central 8400. And at 80 MARSHALL ST., IVANHOE. Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

UPHOLSTERER. Blinds & Bedding. Duke's 111 H.berg Rd. Ivan. 626

BUTCHER, S. Daw. High Street. Opp. Union St. Satisfaction S'vice.

(Continued on page 7.)

The New Times

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne, C.1
Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 4. No. 39.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

The Wisdom of the East

The Vice-Consul General for Japan, Mr. Kijiro Miyake, speaking at a dinner at the Hotel Australia, is reported to have said: "When all nations are able to buy and sell in peace on fair terms, war will cease and pass like a nightmare from the memory of man."

We welcome so sane and sensible a remark from a person holding a responsible position. We have again and again stressed this point, that all wars have their root in economic injustice and stupidity. If the money systems of the world made it possible for nations to produce to the optimum amount, and to exchange their surplus goods for the surplus goods of others, we might reap some of the advantages which applied science has made possible, and we could enjoy social intercourse and amity with other peoples, irrespective of the state of their trade balances with us. It is not much to expect, for that was originally the purpose for which money was invented.

Until we, as a nation, realise the absolute truth of Mr. Miyake's statement, and proceed to establish in Australia the monetary machinery which will make it possible as far as we are concerned, our problems, political and social, will remain, and will continue to be as at present, hopeless of solution.

Do not be misled about the matter. The present turmoil in Europe is intimately bound up with matters of trade and commerce. If Germany and German goods had not been boycotted after the war, there would have been no Hitler to sway Europe with his insane dreams. If ever we find ourselves in conflict with Japan, it will be due solely to the trade barriers which in our blindness we erect against a friendly people from whom we can gain much, both culturally and materially. It is idle to maintain that our standpoint is dictated by the rules of the money game as now played all over the world. The rules are out of date, unworkable, and the prime cause of misunderstanding, enmity and war. They must be changed before it is too late.

Defence and Publicity

The prize for stupidity this week goes to the Minister for Defence,

THE PRINTED WORD

in Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books

EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED

By THE ADVOCATE PRESS
143-151 a'BECKETT ST.,
MELBOURNE

Mr. Thorby. On Friday last, there was a scene in the House of Representatives arising out of the appointment of Mr. Tart, a son-in-law of Sir Earle Page, to the position of Publicity Officer to the Defence Department.

Mr. Ward thought it curious that Mr. Tart should have been chosen out of seventy applicants, and alleged that there had been favouritism over the selection. Defending the appointment, Mr. Thorby said, amongst other things, that the appointee had an agricultural degree, and that this would become a most important qualification in the event of an emergency, as it would be necessary to have experts who would have an intimate knowledge of food storage, the possibilities of various strategic parts of the country from the point of view of primary production, and other questions associated with the land.

We know nothing about Mr. Tart's suitability for the position, and are quite willing to believe that he was selected on his merits, and in spite of his relationship to the Minister of Commerce, as Mr. Thorby asserted. This does not, of course, imply that we think there is never any favouritism or patronage in political appointments in Australia. We are not quite as dumb as all that.

What fills us with a wistful desire to get behind Mr. Thorby with a boot or other offensive weapon is the specious argument dealing with the agricultural degree which the successful applicant holds. There is something almost obscene about a Minister drooling forth arguments like those, and expecting us to accept them, and presumably to be glad that we have got such a great brain as his on our payroll, particularly in charge of what may shortly be our most important portfolio, Defence.

We do not mind Mr. Thorby holding kindergarten notions like those, or shouting with idiot delight at his own flights of undeveloped fancy. We would, however, prefer to be spared their public presentation by the Minister in his official capacity. Up to the present the Australian people have a reputation abroad for being reasonably sensible, but we shudder to think what will happen if copies of Hansard containing such statements by Ministers are circulated overseas. Look what happened to Abyssinia for being a backward nation!

Mr. Tart was appointed "Publicity Officer" to the Defence Department. The *Argus* described him as a "Press Relations Officer." Why the Defence Department should need an officer of this kind is a mystery to us. We understand that a brewery or an ice cream factory might need such a person on its staff, and even, perhaps, some Government Departments, such as the Agriculture Department, which is concerned to some extent with the education of the public. The Department of Defence should be concerned with devising means for defence, and putting them into operation, not talking about them or boosting the Department in the manner of a high-pressure Yankee salesman.

Supposing, however, we assume that the Defence Department really needs a publicity officer. His job must surely be publicity or the care of press relations. If the "emergency" which Mr. Thorby envisages should arise, the experts with a knowledge of food storage, and of strategic possibilities of

GEMS OF LUNACY FROM THE ROYAL MELBOURNE SHOW

A Few Comments on "The Outstanding Exhibit"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The Show has been with us again, and city people have witnessed a graphic and realistic example of the twentieth century's amazing contribution to progress in the agricultural and pastoral world. It has been an impressive display of what Australia as a nation can produce. Unfortunately, this reality is not taken into any consideration whatever by our fraudulent, privately-controlled money system—with the inevitable result that widespread stagnation of trade and industry continues to paralyse the very foundations of our society. As usual, our parliamentary mis-representatives attended the Show, and their utterances covered a wide range of subjects. After carefully reading the speeches of these politicians, from whom we now automatically expect undiluted nonsense every time they open their mouths—and also the statements of other men who should know much better—one is forced to the conclusion that these men undoubtedly contri-

parts of the country from the point of view of primary production would surely not be sought within the ranks of the Department itself. They would, or should be, found either in our universities, our big commercial houses, or in some such body as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The possession of an agricultural degree by the publicity officer of the Defence Department is not without its value, certainly; but to assume from that that the nation would turn to him for expert guidance on a matter of vital importance in an "emergency," is about as bone-headed an assumption as it is possible to make. During the last war, many important legal questions arose in which the Defence Department and its officers were vitally concerned. Does Mr. Thorby imagine that these questions were referred, for expert advice, to any member of the Defence Department staff who happened to possess a law degree?

When Mr. Lane (U.A.P., N.S.W.), said: "Well, what has an agricultural degree got to do with defence?" during the scene in the House, he was not being as ignorant as Mr. Thorby alleged. The fact of the matter is that the possession of any degree at all—law, medicine, science, arts, engineering, or even music—could have been made relevant to national defence by utilising the line of argument followed by the Minister. And the arguments would have been just as stupid and ill-founded since the point at issue was the particular advantage to a publicity officer of an agricultural degree as against any other sort of degree, and whether the determining factor in his selection should not have been ability to handle publicity rather than his knowledge, even though considerable, of an indirectly related subject.

What special qualifications Mr. Thorby has for the important office of Minister for Defence, we do not know. After his revelation of Friday last, they may be expected to be anything at all, from bee-keeping to wool-gathering, or the ability to whistle "It's a Long Way to Tipperary" without going off the note.

buted the outstanding exhibit of the Show. That exhibit was an appalling ignorance of real problems which confront the whole community at the present time.

Does Mr. Dunstan Represent the Country People?

Mr. Dunstan opened the Show, and said a lot which meant nothing of any real importance. Some of his remarks, as reported in the *Argus*, make one wonder by what stretch of imagination Mr. Dunstan claims to represent country interests. Talking on the present wheat crisis, he stated that during the last depression, thousands of wheat farmers went insolvent owing to the collapse of the overseas market. He went on to point out that in spite of this, the wheat farmers at least had the satisfaction of knowing that Australia was satisfying her overseas obligations! This must surely border close to treason. If it means anything at all it means that thousands of wheat farmers and their families were reduced to a state of semi-starvation in order that oversea Shylocks could extract their pound of flesh on a debt which consists, mainly, of nothing more substantial than figures in books. One can only wonder if Mr. Dunstan is subtly trying to justify the same procedure again. He is supposed to represent country people, and his only contribution towards the present wheat position has been to support an impotent home consumption scheme, which will avail little. Nothing but ruin faces a big section of the people whom Mr. Dunstan is supposed to represent—and he does nothing. Further, he will never do anything until those who pay him start to take a little more active interest in his activities and nonsensical utterances. Reports from his hometown indicate that this will take place in the very near future. Nothing but ruin faces hundreds of tomato growers, stock raisers and orchardists in this area, owing to a shortage of water in the Coliban storage system. A decent scheme to cover all possible emergencies has never been built because "there have been no funds." Mr. Dunstan also makes this plea. It is to be hoped that someone can send him Paragraph 504 of The Banking Commission Report. He would then understand that money is practically costless to create, and should be made to fit physical realities. He has had his ignorance on the matter of money removed by this paper at various times but he still takes no heed, and, along with the other alleged leaders of the country people, continues to water the seeds of growing revolt amongst a section of the community who are getting fed up with those who are betraying them instead of leading them.

Mr. Menzies and Markets

As was to be expected, the great apostle of democracy also graced the Show with his presence. As is customary these days, Mr. Menzies delivered another of his famous after-dinner orations. Judging from reports, most of it was wind—due no doubt, to the half-digested ideas which Mr. Menzies develops at these functions. Speaking at the Sow luncheon, he commented at length

upon the subject of markets. After stating that Australia was right behind Mr. Chamberlain—although carefully omitting any reference to the fact that the Australian people have not yet been consulted about this arrangement—-he went on to say that the process of an expanding British market could not continue indefinitely, as "there was a limit even to the elasticity of British stomachs." For undiluted nonsense, this must take some beating. Has Mr. Menzies never heard of Sir John Orr's report on the living standards of the British people—especially that section, comprising 4½ million of the population, who strive to keep body and soul together on the magnificent sum of 4/- per week? The British people as a whole could consume a great deal more produce, from the physical standpoint. Unfortunately, the majority are still so mesmerised by the money swindle, that they accept their present state as inevitable. And the majority of Australians are just as servile to their financial masters; but there are many signs of an awakening—especially by the electors of Koo-yong, who show very encouraging signs of telling Mr. Menzies just what they think of him. It is too much to expect that the idea of the Electoral Campaign is likely to fit in with Mr. Menzies' interpretation of democracy. Before leaving Mr. Menzies and his futile discussion on markets, it might also be asked, has Mr. Menzies ever thought how much more the Australian people could consume if they had sufficient of that costless thing called money in their pockets? If this took place he would find that a very good additional market is waiting right here in Australia.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. White Speak on Freedom

Ex-Senator Guthrie also dropped some pearls of wisdom at the luncheon. After deploring the recent increase in the land tax, he went on to say, "in times of crisis like the present, however, Australian people were prepared to accept anything, provided that the money obtained was spent in defence of the freedom they enjoyed." The Australian people stood Mr. Guthrie for some considerable time, so perhaps he is right in his contention that the Australian people will stand anything. As for liberty, it is the one thing that is conspicuous by its absence. With internal unrest developing rapidly at the present time, and the threat of war looming very near, those who are not too blind to read must be amazed at the measures being taken to meet any possible rising of the civilian population. In a period of national crisis the Government could rapidly and effectively gag all organisations and individuals likely to criticise the Government. Those who may be dubious about this should carefully read the Crimes Act. Also, note very carefully the new Act, which ostensibly deals with obscene literature, but could be very effectively used by the Government for the subjection of any literature which they deemed dangerous.

Minister for Customs White also spoke on the matter of freedom in connection with our press and broadcasting. He said: "A danger in totalitarian States was that the press and broadcasting were rigidly controlled, and a Government in these circumstances might be sufficiently misguided to lead a nation to war." In view of the fact that control of all the main avenues of propaganda in Australia is in the hands of vested interests, the position is very little better here than in

WHERE DOES AUSTRALIA STAND?

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE

Mr. Lyons has spoken. If it is war, he says, Australia will be there. We did not know we would till Mr. Lyons broke the news to us, but what of that? "We will follow England," he says, and cables the good news to the "home" land. Many of our young men will have seen that land for the first time if they are enrolled for overseas fighting, and have foolishly imagined, heretofore, that Australia, the land of their birth, was their home. Now they know better. No matter what sort of Government rules in that far land across the seas, no matter what their foreign policy, what the personnel of their Cabinet, we have agreed, it seems (via Mr. Lyons), that that policy is ours—even if we don't know what it is.

Self-Governing?

We are a self-governing dominion—we call ourselves a democracy—but never mind about all that. When it comes to giving our all to a "row" we have not been consulted about, we shall not be called upon for a decision. Mr. Lyons will save us the trouble. We will be handed on a salver to the British Government as an offering to the brute gods of Force and Mammon. AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE!

But will she? Will even Mr. Lyons be there? Was he there last time? Now, Mr. Lyons has enjoyed the happiness of a home—

(Continued from page 4)

Germany or Italy. Judge Foster found this to be only too true when he was not allowed to give his talk on liberty on the air some short time back. Mr. White knows that there is very little liberty of either the press or the radio in this country. And there is also the matter of the book censorship—which functions in order that the Government can tell you what you may or may not read. The tact has got to be faced, that unless we take heed in time, more curtailment of our liberties appears inevitable—with the result that the Australian nation could be forced into anything desired by those who misrule us.

Let Us Face the Facts

The foregoing is a brief comment on some of the remarks made by our politicians at the Show. Note that the trend of all the addresses was towards the period of crisis which the Australian nation must inevitably face in the immediate future. But unless we are prepared to face the facts, and act accordingly, we are going to be betrayed. If Australia is kept out of war temporarily, we still have to face the fact that the present collapse of prices must continue. The price of wheat may be up a little owing to the war scare, but with the Argentine about to put a record yield on the market, and our own harvest to take place in a few months, the outlook is very gloomy. Never before has there been the need for acceptance of the responsibility of placing the truth of things before the people. Those of us who know these things must take our place in the fight for truth and freedom, which must reach its climax in the very near future. The Show produced on a small scale an example of the abundance which could be made available to the people. They will get access to it when they demand it—not before. By such action they could demonstrate to the rest of the world that the vast majority of the world discontent arises from the fact that people all over the world are not getting full access to the abundance which modern man can produce. Surely to do this is worth a supreme effort!

he has had eleven children, but it apparently means little to him that my son shall have neither wife nor child, but shall offer up his splendid young life, with all its cherished hopes and unfulfilled dreams, on the bloody mess of a foreign battlefield, for that is what is meant when it is said that "Australia will be there."

We see under impressive headlines in the daily press that "Cabinet will remain at Canberra during the week-end." As if it matters two hoots to anyone but themselves whether they hang round those marble halls, or go away and play golf. One cannot see it affecting the European situation. And it doesn't interest us. If they stay, they will probably discuss our youth, and wonder how many of them are physically fit enough to be butchered. But Youth knows a thing or two these days. In the book, "Will I Fight?" (by Oxford Students), one says "After we had fought the war to end war, the statesmen sat round a table and made a peace to end peace." And again, "Then the French occupied the Ruhr, and so made Germany safe for the Nazis." The dragon's teeth have been sown, and armed men have sprung up in their place. It was all so inevitable. How could we expect the League of Nations to succeed, after having framed the Versailles Treaty, and demanded impossible reparations? Why be so fatuous as to fix the war-guilt on Germany? Even Lloyd George said that "Europe was like a pack of cards that a breath would blow over." Germany spoke first—that was all.

Even if the "war-guilt" had been hers, was it the right gesture towards peace to rub it in? Could it do any possible good? An infant school could have done better.

Man-Made Mess

Mrs. Nora Hopgood says truly when she insists that this tragic failure was largely owing to the whole business being left to men alone. In his daily life a man seeks the wise and temperate advice of his partner. Why should he ignore her and thrust her aside

in those tremendous issues that affect her and her children so vitally? It should surely have been an experiment worth trying, at any rate, for it is certain in the light of this awful position to-day that nothing could possibly have been worse than what the foremost statesmen of that day did unaided. A lot of use it is flying about in aeroplanes trying to patch it up now. They have sowed the wind, and are reaping the whirlwind—but it is not those who blundered who will be called upon to suffer, but those who were entirely innocent of any part in it. Thus, has it ever been, and will continue to be, while we allow our noble statesmen to bow the knee to the Baal of Sound Finance, and while they fail to realise that permanent peace can never be founded on force, but only on justice. Unfortunately, it is too late for justice. While we had the power, what an opportunity was ours! Instead of wresting their possessions from the conquered, had we consented to yield some of our ill-gotten gains how different a world might we be living in now! Would it have been so hard to say, "It is now clear that all this abominable business started from all of us being greedy and ambitious, so let us meet together in a spirit of brotherhood, and see what sacrifices we are all prepared to make for the common good?"

A Germany with free access to raw materials, a market for her goods, a chance to win back her self-respect—what chance would a paranoic like Adolf Hitler have in such a country as that? The article on the European situation in the last issue of the *New Times* put the case better than any paper I have seen. It was described exactly.

But there it is, and that is how it must be faced. Young Australia is going about to-day saying that it is ashamed of being British, because Britain has ceased to be a moral force in Europe. And quite a number of them are thinking that it is not our "row" anyway. We are a Pacific nation, and we should not forget it. Heaven help us if we are to be forever dragged at the heels of European diplomacy. Canada is not a Pacific nation, but she does not seem at all keen on mixing up in the mess. And why should she?

Was Canada responsible for the

occupation of the Ruhr? Well, perhaps we were all responsible insofar as none of our Governments protested against the treaty or the occupation. Acquiescence meant condonement.

What of Women?

But once more let me stress the fact that it is men alone who make wars, men alone who decide the conditions of peace, but it is women who are called upon to fill their places when they are away fighting, and to give them up when they return. It is women who are called to give the sons of their anguish to the sacrifice, but it is emphatically not women who are called into council when great issues are to be decided. And when one speaks of women, do not let your thoughts wander to Mrs. Next Door or the charwoman's aunt, any more than you should to the plumber's assistant or the grocer's traveller. There are women in plenty whose training, education, and intellectual ability make them perfectly competent to deal with such questions. But at the best, a very small minority of them is allowed to participate, and only then when the sheer logic of their participation cannot be overlooked. Such an instance occurred when Mrs. Corbett Ashby, a woman with an international reputation, was admitted to the Disarmament Committee. After eighteen months she resigned, and told a large meeting in the Albert Hall that it was because that she had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the Government did not mean business. In other words, the British had no more intention of disarming than any other nation. What was the reaction of the international Disarmament Conference to M. Litvinoff's motion "that the nations should immediately disarm?"

A British peer ruled his motion out of order as irrelevant!

Naive people like Mrs. Corbett Ashby and M. Litvinoff really thought that a Disarmament Conference meant something. Both these people represented those who sincerely desired a constructive peace based on disarmament—but the others? We women do not claim any superlative qualities, but do claim a little common sense and humanity, and it was the absence of these qualities in all post-war arrangements that has created the present frightful situation.

HAVE YOU SENT THIS LETTER TO YOUR FEDERAL MEMBER?

Dear Sir, —

Having at long last learned the details of the National Health and Pension Insurance Act, I have arrived at the definite conclusion that this Act will mean a drastic lowering of the already low standard of living of the majority of the people of Australia, by the very fact of reducing their weekly income.

I am therefore taking this opportunity of telling you, as my representative in Parliament that I resent having this imposed upon me without the electors first being consulted by referendum; and I am determined that if you, as my representative fail to do your utmost to have this undemocratic measure repealed, I will do all in my power to cause you to be replaced the next elections by a representative who will truly represent the wishes of his electors

Yours faithfully,

(Name)

(Address).....

....., 1938.

* * *

Below is a list of Federal electorates in Victoria and the corresponding M.H.Rs.

- Parliament House, Canberra is sufficient address. BALACLAVA . White, T. W. BALLARAT . Pollard, R. T. BATMANBrennan, F. BENDIGO . . . Rankin, G. BOURKE . . . Blackburn, M. CORANGAMITE . Street, G. CORIO Casey, R. G. DEAKIN . . Hutchinson, W. FAWKNER . . . Holt, H. FLINDERS . . . Fairbairn, J. GIPPSLANDPaterson, T. HENTY . . . Gullett, Sir. H. INDI . . . McEwen, J. KOOYONG Menzies, R. G. MARIBYRNONG Drakeford, A. MELBOURNE Maloney, Dr. W. MELB. PORTS Holloway, E. WANNON . . . Scholfield, T. WIMMERA . . . Wilson, A. YARRA . . . Scullin, J.H.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

If you wish to assist the "New Times" in its fight for justice, security, and freedom for all our people; if you desire to help it in exposing those who are the enemies of the people, you can best do so by providing the financial ammunition which will enable the paper to build up the greatest possible circulation in the shortest possible time.

Shareholders incur no other liability than payment in full for the shares applied for and allotted to them.

All shares are ordinary shares of £1 each.

You may apply for any number of shares from one upwards.

MINIMUM terms of purchase are 10 per cent. (2/- per share) with application, 10 per cent, on allotment, and balance at 10 per cent, per month.

To The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Sts., MELBOURNE, C.1.

Sir, —

I hereby make application for.....ordinary shares of £1 each in New Times Limited and I agree to be bound by its Articles and Memorandum of Association.

I enclose herewith £.....being Payment in full on account of these shares. part payment

Name in full.....

Address.....

Date.....

Signature.....

"ALL ASSUMPTION"

A Judge Who Refuses to Believe What He Sees

A Letter to the Editor, from BRUCE H. BROWN.

Sir—Last week we gave some consideration to the declaration of Chief Judge Dethridge that "It has been proved that there is plenty," and that the claim that we live in a land of actual and potential abundance "is all assumption." Evidence was given showing that with fewer workers on the land our production in 1934 was greater than in 1930, and that because our people have not been supplied with sufficient buying power, we have goods destroyed and production restricted. The evidence referred to was described as "documentary" proof because it may be verified by reference to the bulletins issued officially by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Visible Proof

This week we want to have a look at what might be described as the "visible" proof in the shape of the remarkable developments during the past 100 years or so. These developments led to the adoption of a significant resolution by the 13th Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in London, as follows:—

"This Congress, recognising the immense changes in the social and economic conditions of the world brought about by the application of scientific discovery to agriculture, industry, and means of transport and communication, deplores lack of corresponding advance in the monetary system both national and international. It calls upon all the Governments of the empire to concentrate upon finding a monetary system, which would enable the people of the world to enjoy THE VAST ABUNDANCE which technical improvements have made available. Further, the Congress representing the producers of REAL wealth, wishes to place on record that it is strongly opposed to all measures purporting to bring about prosperity by THE CREATION OF SCARCITY through artificial means." Note particularly the words printed in capital letters. Despite abundance, the powers that be are creating scarcity, and the powers that be are the controllers of our money supplies. How remarkably similar these conclusions were to the historical utterances of his Majesty George V. and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as quoted last week!

Boards to Stifle Production

Notwithstanding the developments referred to, we are faced with an increasing number of Boards, brought into existence for the express purpose of stifling production and punishing citizens who seek to charge prices for the necessities of life within the limited and decreasing incomes of the great mass of the people. Who has not heard of the Onion Marketing and the Egg Marketing Board? These Boards are springing up not only in Australia, but throughout the English-speaking world. Only last week I read that in Kenya a thousand African natives commenced to lie down in the road in protest against the cutting down of their stocks of cattle. In England they have Boards to cut down the stocks of potatoes, the catches of fish, the supply of milk and the production of many other things. This reference to Kenya was followed by the appropriate comment: "The natives of England also take these stock reducing schemes lying down." So do the natives of Australia. And, to some extent their attitude excuses remarks of the kind made by Chief Judge Dethridge, for, if we destroy and then prevent goods from coming into existence, the plenty vanishes by methods of the criminal abortionists.

The "Disaster" in U.S.A.

The United States of America is no different. The *New York Times*

has summed up the position in that country as follows: "America this year is being blessed—beg pardon, cursed—with plenty. There are bumper crops all along the line. All of them will exceed the average crop of the ten years from 1927 to 1936. Prices will be low enough because of this plenty, so that more people can buy more of everything to eat. What disaster! But the miraculous Farm Act, passed last winter, may yet save us from this situation. If it is too late to bring shortages of everything this year, the law will certainly do so next year." If there is not plenty, why the law to restrict it? And if there IS plenty why deny it?

W. M. Hughes Knows

One of our very own leaders, William Morris Hughes, has made the admission that "Improvements in the means of production result in one man to-day producing as much as 1000 men produced a century ago. An ever-increasing quantity of goods is being produced by an ever-diminishing number of men." Mr. Monk might with advantage call Mr. Hughes to give evidence to this effect before the Court. It is true that he did not offer detailed proof at the time, but a body of men known as Technocrats HAVE given the proof. They show that if the manual work of the world were divided among the men of the world, there is sufficient to occupy only the able-bodied of from 25 to 45 years of age working sixteen hours per week. But then, of course, the idea of a 40-hour week is a fetish and a religion! Sure enough, that's just what it is—a fetish and a religion to those with the understanding of the stone

What Can Be Proved

Mr. Monk and other responsible officials professing to care for the interests of the rank and file should get in touch with the Technocrats and put the results of their researches before the Court as evidence. These Technocrats are members of an organisation founded in 1920, comprising scientists, technologists, physicists, and bio-chemists. They will prove that whereas the total adult working population of the United States has a capacity equal to 3,600,000 horse-power, four modern turbines have a greater energy capacity than all the workers put together. This shows that the importance of man as a power unit has gone. The highest number of workers employed in the United States was reached in 1918. Since then production has consistently mounted upward, while employment has fallen downward. The Technocrats can prove that the faster we make hats, pants, cigarettes, electric light globes, or motor cars, the fewer men we need to do it and the less mechanical power per hat, pants, cigarette, etc. More important still, they will also prove that the merchants who trade in DEBT—namely, the bankers—are now the rulers and regulators of commerce, and are the men who prevent the community from enjoying the benefit of these wonderful achievements.

Australia the Same

Even in our own comparatively undeveloped country we have evidence of the same trend in development. In the small State of Tasmania they have established one of the best hydro-electric systems in the world by making use of portion of their remarkable water resources, but in doing so they have gone further and further into financial DEBT. The same sort of thing has happened in other States. In Victoria for example, we have the wonderful works at Yallourn where, by merely moving a switch, a man at a switchboard releases power equal to the work of a million men. Here, again, we have built this wonderful system of light and power only to sink

further into financial DEBT. Whatever we do puts us into the clutches of the DEBT MERCHANTS.

Consult the League of Nations

If the learned Chief Judge is not satisfied with this, he might be brought face to face with the official records of the League of Nations, which show that while the population of the world has been increasing by 10 per cent., food production alone has increased by more than 16 per cent. Notwithstanding this, suicides and starvation have increased through economic stress because of the dishonest and increasingly discredited money system which controls distribution.

What Even the Blind Know

Or, perhaps the judge would be more impressed by the facts which have been assembled by C. Marshall Hattersley M.A., LL.B. in his splendid book, "This Age of Plenty." By using our eyes in conjunction with the records of the past, we find, as he found, that since the beginning of the 19th century we have advanced from the horse to the bicycle, the steam engine, the motor car, and the aeroplane; from the goose quill to the fountain-pen and the typewriter; from the scythe to the harvester and binder; from the hand loom to the factory; from the tallow dip to the electric light; from flint, steel, and tinder to matches; from the signal beacon to the telephone and wireless; from the sailing vessel to the ocean leviathans; and from the leather fire bucket to the modern fire engine. In addition to these, the same period has produced lithography, the camera, X-rays, the dynamo, anaesthetics, the cinema, television, and hosts of other things. Water-power has been harnessed in an extraordinary way in almost every country, and in Canada alone water-power is already being used equal to the energy of nine hundred million men.

Sheer Lack of Mental Effort

After calling attention to these things, Hattersley quotes Dr. Esme Wingfield-Stratford as follows:—

"The power of man to appropriate to his use the kindly fruits of the earth has gone on increasing and multiplying, and if man has failed thereby to increase his capacity for leading a noble and beautiful life, that must be the fault of his own blunderings. By sheer lack of any mental effort to take control over his destiny, he has made a shameful waste of his resources, or even allowed them to be turned to his own destruction. By a dreadful paradox, every increase of power leads to an increase of misery and brings him nearer the abyss."

What Hattersley Says

Hattersley himself then goes on to say this: "Looking around, what do we see? An amazing poverty existing in the midst of a well-nigh incalculable possibility of plenty; the majority of persons spending the best portion of their lives, week in, week out, in humdrum if not actually brutalising conditions—many engaged on work that could be usefully dispensed with; thousands more 'out-of-work' and consequently, subject to all the poverty and indignity that to-day follow in the wake of unemployment, even though it be involuntary. . . . The reason why so many industrial concerns are to-day closed or working short time is not the lack of human skill or energy to work them, nor yet a scarcity of mechanical resources or of raw materials. Still less is it due to a lack of desire for goods. No: what is needed is more orders. An order for goods implies two things: it implies a desire for the goods, and a promise to pay for them. There is no question about the desire for day: what is missing is the talisman that turns a desire into an order. That talisman is money.

Position of Stalemate

"...To-day, therefore, we find ourselves in a position of stalemate.

On the one hand, we find would-be purchasers waiting for the wheels of industry to start revolving, and for the flow of wages, salaries, and dividends to recommence so that they may buy the goods they need. On the other hand, we see manufacturers with idle plant, equally with work-less men, clamouring to be allowed to produce things but compelled to wait until the consumers have, through the process of industry, acquired sufficient money to place the orders.

Idle Debate Useless

"It may be as well if we pause here to realise that Poverty and Unemployment are a monstrous contradiction, and that the former at least is an anachronism in this age of scientific production. It is not necessary to indulge in idle debate as to whether the workers are better or worse off than they were in the past. In some respects they are better off, in others they are not so well off. This much is certain, that their lot has not improved at all in proportion to the increase of productive power. Inventions and discoveries have already brought us to the stage when we could quite easily produce all that we can reasonably want. Yet, it would be frankly absurd to say that there are not at the present day large numbers of people who draw nothing from the productive system beyond a meagre subsistence minimum. The problem of the machine age is not so much that of producing the goods men need, as that of enabling the persons who need goods to obtain them. The problem is, in short, a money problem. . . . Money is simply a social mechanism designed to facilitate orderly production and distribution. The money system is to all intents and purposes merely a system of tickets entitling the holders to goods and services. Above all, money as such is not a commodity: it has no intrinsic value apart from the function it performs, and to regard money as a commodity is proof of a radical misunderstanding of that function."

Chambers of Commerce Waking Up

All of this is confirmed by the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, which has officially issued a statement containing the following: "On the one hand we have the vast army of persons capable of producing, but rendered impotent to do so, and existing in bitterly impoverished conditions through their inability to obtain employ-

ment. On the other hand, we have almost limitless resources for supplying the full wants of every human being in the civilised world made available by machinery. The position of an unemployed person is, indeed, strikingly paradoxical. Either he is without work because we are producing sufficient without his services being required, in which case he is poor because there is an abundance of services and goods available, or he is in want because the available wealth is not sufficient to provide for the satisfaction of his needs, in which case it is difficult to explain why his services are not being utilised to produce more. Thus, from whatever angle it is viewed, we have the situation of widespread industrial trade stagnation, with producers capable of production, and millions in want of the very things that can be produced in abundance. On the *prima facie* evidence, the fault in the economic system lies in the machinery responsible for the transfer of goods from productive industry to individuals of the community. This link between production and distribution is MONEY."

And the Court Knows, Too

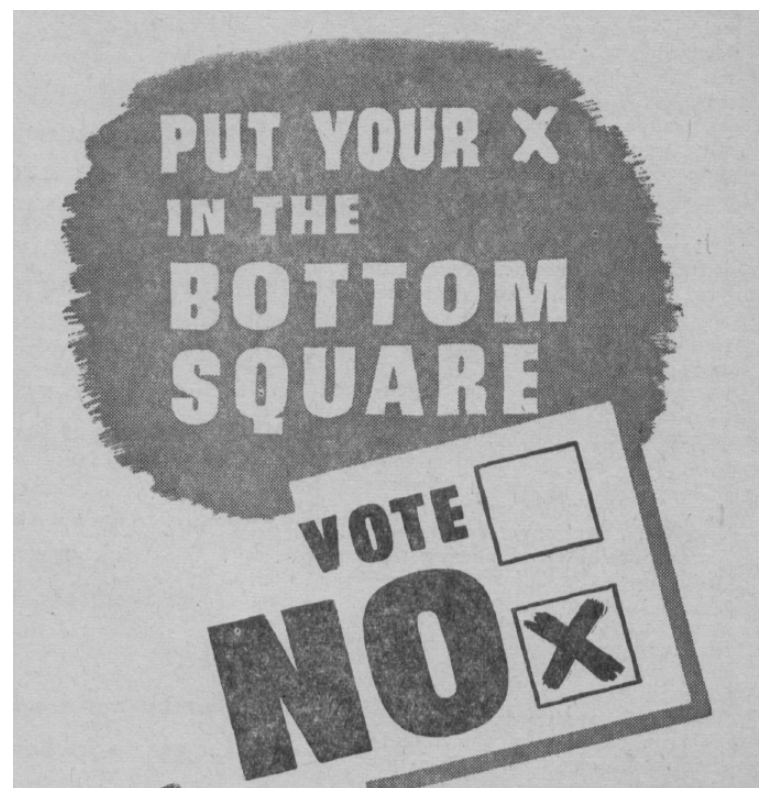
These are facts; they are not matters of opinion. All except the blind can see that they are facts, and yet Chief Judge Dethridge actually helps to maintain the conditions of poverty in the midst of this plenty. He also knows that the harder we work and the more we produce, the further we go into DEBT to the debt merchants—the bankers. This is confirmed by reference to the judgment of his Court, which was delivered on January 22, 1931. That judgment contained the following:

"There was almost unanimity in the opinions of witnesses that in some form banking policy should be changed."

In view of this, combined with the experience of the workers at the hands of the Court since then, it is clear, as pointed out last week, that a frontal attack of Dethridge or "Dethridgeism" will get us nowhere. What we have to do is to awaken the people at large to the fact that the power to rectify these criminal conditions rests in their own hands, and that consequently they should immediately get in touch with and help any organisation established for the purpose of uniting the people to this end.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.



AGAINST Prohibition

Authorised by J. J. LISTON and BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. STEWART, Assistant Director The Block, Collins Street, Melbourne. C. 1.

BANKERS' BLUFF ABOUT DEFENCE

By ALOYSIUS O'KENNEDY.

The circular of the Bank of New South Wales (Vol. VIII., No. 2, September 5, 1938), makes interesting reading. Some disconnected and brief comments on this excursion made by a financial institution into the whole question of defence, may help us to see where we are being led by the nose.

The Introduction contains the following statements amongst others:—

(1) "This country may be called upon to assist not only in the defence of the Empire, but also to defend its own shores."

One naturally remarks that to speak of our assisting in the defence of the Empire implies one of two things. Either the Empire is going to rush in to the aid of "poor little Czechoslovakia" and prevent the wicked Hitler from eating up that deserving little country; or the Empire is going to be attacked by some nation or nations. Now, if it's the first of these eventualities that is to be feared, why on earth should we Australians also butt-in? What the devil have we got to do with Czechoslovakia while injustice is rampant right here in Australia? If there is any likelihood of the second alternative—viz., an attack upon the Empire, then that likelihood is much the same as that of our finding a real live mare's nest in Collins-street. For who is going to attack the Empire, if the Empire minds its own business?

(2) "This country must be prepared to play its part in the protection of British interests."

One naturally asks: Why? Why, for example, should we feed up our unemployed and send them off to be blown to bits in China, just because some private investors have sunk their money in Chinese railways which the Japanese are destroying? Or why should we rush to the defence of "British interests" in Spanish waters, just because certain gentlemen want to make money by fishing in those muddy places? What are "British interests"? Surely not the interests of those Britishers who will be expected to go off and fight to protect them.

(3) "For purposes of defence the Pacific may involve Australia more, as it is from this area, if any, that Australia has to fear invasion."

The insertion of the words "if any" is just bluff; for, the writer clearly means "in particular." Now, isn't it absurd to talk of Japan wanting to invade Australia? Why didn't she do it in the Great War instead of convoying our ships and protecting our trade? And if at present she has any ill-will against us, are we not to blame for this by our refusing to trade freely with her? Could we not make Japan our best friend by allowing her to

obtain more Australian money (through selling us more of her goods) with which she could buy more of our wool, etc.?

(4) "At all events the cost of defence will necessarily be large, and will involve certain sacrifices, for other countries have made great sacrifices in their living standards."

Here we are again! The old-time call for "equal sacrifices all round"—which means merely that while the rich man will have less for his cigars and his high-powered car, the poor man will have less for his bread and meat and clothes and fuel. What nonsense to speak of "the equality of sacrifice" when we "dock" the same amount from the Toorak investor and the dole-fed families of Carlton. Will (e.g.) the shareholders in the banks feel any great loss when we are called upon to foot the bill for defence? They will make the greater profits; for the banks will have done splendid business.

(5) "It is our principles of liberty and justice and democracy and our standards of life that we are striving to defend, and the threat to them is great."

Please examine this gem! Consider first the "justice" of men for whom there is no work, being dole fed on a starvation diet, while the farmers go bankrupt because their bumper crops rot in the paddocks and there's not enough money to buy them. Consider, secondly, the "liberty and democracy" of us Australians when Mr. Lyons took it upon himself, without consulting us, to run headlong into the danger of being engaged in a war with Italy. (You remember how he sent the "Australia" into the danger zone of the Mediterranean during the Abyssinian sanctions farce, so that we should be automatically at war if one shot had been fired by the exasperated Italians.) And consider the "liberty and democracy" of us Australians who cannot settle how much money we may circulate for the consuming of our own goods! Private individuals boss us, and tell us that we must go hungry while food rots, because they decide we must not control our own money supply. And "our standards of life"? Our slum dwellers, our dole-fed men and women and expectant mothers, our army of unemployed, our children who increasingly suffer from rickets and consumption and who never drink milk or eat fruit, our proletarian young mothers with their new babies two pounds under normal weight, our majority of male wage-earners with a wage of under £2 a week—have these people "standards of life" which they must proudly fight to maintain? Have they standards any better than their fellow-workers (e.g.) in Italy?

The bank is talking cruel and callous nonsense.

(6) "The loss to Australia consequent on the Ottawa agreement would equal the cost of building several battleships, and there are many who believe that Ottawa has bred more disappointment and dissatisfaction than genuine Empire welfare."

This is about the only genuinely true thing in the bank's circular. But what a pity it wasn't game to make the statement a bit sooner. And in spite of this verdict of the bank, our politicians, true to their spirit of democracy and proud to maintain the Australian standards of living, would make another Ottawa agreement to-morrow, if Empire statesmen thought it a good thing for the Empire.

The rest of the circular deals

with the raising of the money to pay for this defence racket. It need not detain us. It is the usual camouflage of money being "advanced" by those who haven't got it; it contains the usual graphs to show the wonderful prosperity through which we have passed just prior to the present oncoming "depression"; it gives the usual figures of unemployed, without reference to the thousands who are not counted as unemployed because they are no longer on the books of the trades unions which furnish the figures.

The circular fails to remark that £15 millions can be "found" for allegedly necessary defence, while 15 million pence is not "found" for the really necessary feeding and clothing of our own needy citizens.

COME, MY LAD, AND BE A SOLDIER!

By THE WALRUS.

What is described by the Rockhampton Morning Bulletin as an enterprising British War Office experiment has for its object "to take in as probationer recruits, men offering themselves for the army who are not up to standard of weight or chest." Already England has two such depots, one at Canterbury and the other at Scarborough.

Thai Bulldog Tenacity

When Sir John Orr issued his depressing bulletin concerning the under-nourishment of the British race, statesmen were filled with momentary dismay. Naturally, their first thought was, "Golly, there goes our army!" But was it gone? No fear! What about the bulldog tenacity that makes our island breed put up with anything rather than find out what is the matter? After being unsuccessful in its attempts to induce people to hunt the vitamin in unattractive substances, the ministry has come to light on the military question in a manner we should all be proud of. Regardless of expense, recruits for the army are to be fattened up for the medical examination.

It appears from the report, that although the scheme has so far proved a great success, quite naturally some of the would-be recruits have to be turned away after a trial, to work off their temporary fat as best they may. But you know how it is with some of these people. It really wouldn't pay to help them to die. They've been dying in gutters and gas ovens for so long now, that it is doubtful if they can ever be made to appreciate the glories of death or maiming by modern scientific methods.

Britain Takes a Stand

Great Britain has her traducers, but she knows when to take a stand. Not for ever is she going to knock inches off the height of her guardsmen, or look with favour on the practice of bulging the soldier's tunic with bits of spare uniform. Moreover, by refusing further to reduce the physical standard she aims at utility, as doubtless her uniforms are all ordered in advance, for goodness knows how many years. And who is going to alter all those measurements? No one who remembers how easily a ministerial crisis can be produced by the re-designing of a cap or button would be so thoughtless as to suggest such a thing.

Anyhow, what is all the noise about? There are parts of the world where a bride has to measure up to certain standards of plumpness, or be dumped. So there's nothing in the nature of a precedent about it. It is really all part of that insouciant "magnificence which is not war" so commended by the patriotic poets. There is also a traditional

decency about the wheeze, reminiscent of the old lady who always wore clean underclothes in case she was knocked over by a bus.

New Divisions

I am sure that when this statesmanlike notion becomes properly appreciated by the civilised world, we may expect the re-division of society with appropriate nomenclature. Physical condition being the first consideration, I suggest that the electoral roll carry a brief description, such as "fat," "store," "gummy" or "cracker." This would not only assist the high command to make an economical selection, but would be useful when some measure of euthanasia were decided upon. For, since we are going into the business on sound meat-packing lines, no plan would be really complete which did not provide for the elimination of the "star boarder." I certainly think that here is a great opportunity for our eugenists to commence a section at the Royal Agricultural Show. Who knows but what in time we may get back to the good old gladiatorial days?

Mathematics of Gas Masks

You may imagine there is a hope that someone will wake up to the fact that the more people that could be fattened, the bigger the army could be. But it is only a hope. Some economist would be sure to have a word or two to say to the contrary, for although mathematics is an exact science, it is not a popular one with economists. He would make it his business to discover some unsuspected ratio between some totally unrelated things, such, for example, as gas masks and human beings: pointing out that inasmuch as there are more human beings than gas masks, the obvious thing to do would be to reduce the number of human beings!

But why should I put things like that into his head? He has demonstrated that he needs no prompting from me. Besides, he may be deeper than we give him credit for being. He may entertain the idea that if people were permitted to fatten themselves in their own right, there might be a difficulty in recruiting an army. Let us hope that he will arrive at the reflection that there certainly would be a difficulty in finding something to fight about.

* * *
The lion has the habit of giving its cubs something to chew over. If it isn't the sacredness of budget-balancing and interest repayments, it is a redistribution of poverty by insurance. And now it is showing us how to turn malnutrition to patriotic account. Rule Britannia! Australia will be there!

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 3.)
C. KENNEDY, Grocer. Haw. 229
Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd
DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library
A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3783
E. WHITE, 109 High St.
Confectionery and Smokes.
FLORIST, "Mayfair," Haw. 1452
Cotham Rd., near Glenferrie Rd.
GIBSON'S, High St., opp. Rialto
Hosiery, Underwear and Aprons.
GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old
Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto

KEW.

IMPERIAL DAIRY. R. H. Kent
9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.
LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 5606
"Burnie Salon," 81 Cotham Rd.
M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw
3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.
MOTOR GARAGE. Kew
Junction Service Station, Cr. High
& Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.
RADIO EXPERT. J. G. Littlewood
267 High St. Also Elec. Appliances

KEW EAST.

WATCH, CLOCK &
JEWELLERY REPAIRS. I. Pink,
16 Oswin St
WICKER & Pram Repairs. L. Pavitt,
2 Hale St. Pick up and deliver

MORELAND.

BOOT REPAIRS. J. T. Nolan
Holmes St., 4 drs. Moreland Rd

NORTHCOTE.

GRAY & JOHNSON Pty.
Ltd Leading Land and Estate
Agents 742 High Street,
Thornbury.

PARKDALE.

RADIO REPAIRS AND SALES.
C. Barnett, 19 Herbert St. XW2031

SANDRINGHAM.

A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe
Repairs Tennis Racquets Restrung
from 7/6

BIGGS & LOMAS, Tailors. First
class Workmanship. Suit Club.
CONFECTIONERY and
SMOKES Gibson's, Bay Rd., opp.
Theatre.

GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE.
Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924
HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist
A. E. Giddings, 18 Station St.

HOME MADE CAKES.
F. TAYLOR, 91 Bay Rd.
XW2048

LIBRARY, 5000 BOOKS.
COUTIE'S NEWSAGENCY.

ST. KILDA.

HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN,
Sweets. Smokes. 227 Barkly
Street

SPRINGVALE

DAIRY, M. Bowler.
Buckingham Ave.
R. MACKAY & SONS. General
Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

DON B. FISKEN, Baker. 122
Douglas Parade.
DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28
Station Rd. 'Phone, W'town 124.
HAIRDRESSER and
Tobacconist. C. Tomkins, 165
Nelson Pl., 76 Fer-guson St.

WINDSOR.

E. COOKE, 49 Chapel St. W. 8044.
High Class Butcher (Cash).

TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of "THE NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. (phone M 5384).

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd.,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Please forward me "The New Times" for.....
months, beginning with issue dated....., 193...
cheque

I enclose postal note for the sum of.....
money order

Name

Full Postal Address.....

Date.....

The subscription rate to "THE NEW TIMES" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months, post free.

ARTHUR W. JONES

OPTICIAN.

Green's Building (4th Floor),

62 SWANSTON STREET,
MELBOURNE.

(9 doors from St. Paul's)

Same Address since 1908.

Consultation Daily.

'Phone: Cent. 6693.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

NATIONAL INSURANCE REPEAL.—The rising tide of protest against the National Insurance Scheme continues to assume large proportions. The demand for repeal forms is coming from all sections of the community, and if the barrage can be kept up for the next few weeks, many of the members will be forced to declare themselves one way or the other. This campaign is providing a wonderful opportunity to educate the public on the power of public opinion, and it behoves every supporter to get behind this campaign. Demand forms similar to the one published in last week's issue of the *New Times* may be obtained from the U.E.A. rooms.

HOW TO TELL YOUR MEMBER.—The following method of telling a member what you think of him has wonderful possibilities. An elector who has Sir Henry Gullett for his representative recently cut an account of a starving returned soldier from the daily press, and forwarded it, with no other comment but the question: "What the hell do you think of this?" Sir Henry has not yet replied.

SUNSHINE.—Arrangements are being made for a meeting at this centre in the very near future. Mr. F. Paice will speak on the National Insurance repeal while Eric Butler will deal with the Electoral Campaign.

HAWTHORN.—Group meetings at this centre take place every Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Allsop, 26 Grove Road. All supporters are asked to attend.

KEW.—Group meeting take place regularly at the home of Mrs. Webbe, 5 Eglinton Street. All supporters welcome.

BENDIGO.—Good progress is being made at this important centre.

YOUTH SECTION.—The big meeting of the Youth Section will take place at Caulfield on October 6. A record attendance is expected, and the young people are starting to make themselves a very much respected force in the suburbs where they have been working.

SOCIAL EVENING.—A very enjoyable social evening was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, of Box Hill, last Saturday evening. It also proved a very profitable evening for the U.E.A. Other supporters may be also able to raise funds for the movement in this manner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WOMEN'S MONTHLY LUNCHEON.—On Wednesday, September 21, the most successful monthly luncheon to date was held. Mr. Bruce Brown addressed a gathering of over 60, his subject being "As Certain as the Sunrise." In a very interesting, informative way, he pointed out the inevitability of the advent of Social Credit, despite the fact that its partial use to date has been to satisfy the

objectives of a few individuals, rather than to provide the wants of a majority of individuals in the countries concerned—viz., Japan and Germany.

The truth, of course, is available to anyone who can see it, and will use it, even if for selfish objectives. This will continue until the majority of people in any one country demand, unitedly, the distribution of all the goods and services which they unitedly produce, or the equivalent in imports.

The Women's Division it to be congratulated on the increasing success of its educative and social efforts at the Campaign Rooms.

WOMEN'S DIVISION.—Wednesday, October 5, at 3 p.m., Mr. Cumow will address members and friends on "The Immutable Law." Afternoon tea and collection.

RALLY.—Saturday, October 15, at 8 p.m. Messrs. Williams and Brock will read an amusing dialogue relevant to our work, and other items will be of a social nature, concluding with basket supper, and collection.

WEST AUSTRALIA

M. V. KOOLINDA GROUP.—Mr. Dave Byers, secretary of the M. V. Koolinda Group, has once again forwarded a lengthy and encouraging report of the activities of his group. As usual, the activities of this group have been numerous and far-reaching, and include the distribution of propaganda, the addressing of meetings, and the raising of funds for the campaign, in a number of towns, such as Geraldton, Camarvon, Beadon, Point Sampson, Broome and Derby.

As a result of their efforts, as well as adding to the membership of the Campaign in all these districts, they have forwarded to the different funds requiring financial assistance, such as the Broadcast Fund, etc. To the members of this group, and to those people in the various districts who assist them in their good work, the executive and members of H.Q. extend their thanks, and say: "Well done!"

BROADCASTING.—In these times of international tension and dark forebodings, when the economic and social structure of the world begins to audibly crack, more and more people are frantically trying to find a way out of this man-made morass of misery and evil. Therefore, it is now, when the minds of the people are becoming ever more ready to receive the truth, that we must redouble our efforts to keep the Campaign before them. That broadcasting is one of the most valuable ways to do this has been amply proved, to date, by the response already obtained from the present short series of broadcasts from stations 6AM and 6PM.

Letters have now been received

from all parts of the State expressing both appreciation and interest in these talks, and many new members and workers have been added to the ranks as a result of them. The value of this source of propaganda will, therefore, be realised by all those who have the welfare of the movement at heart, as well as the fact that they also *cost money*; therefore, we appeal to all those who wish to see these broadcasts continued indefinitely into the future to assist to defray the cost of them on every possible occasion.

NATIONAL INSURANCE REPEAL.—Do you agree with the National Health Insurance Bill recently passed into law by the Lyons Government? If not, why not give your support to the movement which has been formed for the purpose of developing sufficient public opinion to force the Federal Government to repeal the Bill? For information regarding the

movement, or demand forms on your local M.P., write to the secretary, Mr. James Kelly, Room 31, 2nd floor, Bon Marche Building, Barrack-street, Perth.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—To those country people who have written seeking information re the campaign, H.Q. extends a welcome, and asks them to continue to keep in touch for information regarding all latest developments.

CAMPAIGN CONVENTION.—Keep in mind Saturday, October 8th. This is the date for the ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN CONVENTION, to be held in the rooms of the ADVANCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Room 33, 2nd Floor, Bon Marche Building, at 11 a.m. If you will be there, write and inform the Director of Campaign, and so assist him in making arrangements for the necessary accommodation. Write for further information and delegate's form to fill in.

SCIENCE MARCHES ON!

Carrel and Cancer

Condensed from "Time," New York.

After forty years work in science, concerned to a great extent with the culture of tissue and organs, Rockefeller Institute's most distinguished member, Dr. Alexis Carrel, has made it possible to study tissue and organs outside of their organisms, but alive. As a result of this work, coupled with the invaluable contribution made to his research by the invention of a perfusion pump by Charles A. Lindbergh, the solution of mankind's cancer problem is presaged.

On January 17, 1912, Dr. Carrel placed a fleck of tissue from the heart of an unhatched chick in a glass flask with some nutritious pink fluid. In 48 hours the fleck had doubled in size and sprouted fluffy grey filaments which made it look like a tiny, quarter-inch dandelion gone to seed. Two days later the growth was four times its original size two days later eight times. Dr. Carrel began to trim it. Today, 26 years later, cuttings from successive outgrowths of that first piece of embryonic heart grow in Dr. Carrel's black laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in Manhattan.

The lack of an aseptic pump which would perfuse whole organs, keep them alive outside the parent body, served to restrict Dr. Carrel to the study of tissue alone. Tissue did not require circulating blood, but could be cultivated merely in a fluid bath. In an immense series of experiments covering the next 18 years, he observed the physiology and morphology of all types of body cells. This work he sums up in these words:

"The study of the influence of different media on tissues living *in vitro* has led to the discovery of substances that stimulate cell proliferation, of other substances that maintain the life of the tissues without increasing their volume, and of still others that retard growth. . . . The observation of the effects of these various media on the different cell types is leading to new hypotheses, concerning the mechanisms of fundamental processes, such as growth, regeneration and senility."

Because he has demonstrated "that viruses of malignant tumors are either present almost everywhere in normal tissue or generated spontaneously by normal tissues under the influence of certain chemicals," the solution of mankind's scourge, cancer, may be predicted to be on the verge of being solved.

In 1929 Dr. Carrel was seriously retarded in his work for lack of a germ-proof pump. Heinz Rosenberger, of Berlin, at the request of Carrel, built a self-contained pump with a piston oscillated from outside by electro-magnets, but the device "failed completely." Colonel Lindbergh was fascinated by the

problem and offered his knowledge of mechanics in an effort to find the answer. His first attempt was a rocking glass spiral which swished blood to the top of the apparatus and down through whatever organ lay connected thereto. This did not work.

Pertinacious, he tried other methods, and four years later perfected *The Pump*. Looking like a twist of vitrified bowel oozing out of a clear glass bottle, the Lindbergh perfusion pump consists of three chambers one above the other. The organ to be studied lies on the slanting glass floor of the topmost. Nutritious fluid from the lowest or reservoir-chamber is driven up a glass connected with the organ's artery, to and through the organ by pulsating gas pressure. After passing through the organ, the fluid runs down into the central or pressure equalisation chamber, back to the reservoir chamber. There are no moving parts. The whole apparatus is actuated by compressed air from a tank, controlled by a rotary valve which creates the pulsating pressure. Non-absorbent cotton in bulbs through which the gases pass, keeps the germs from getting into the apparatus, the organ, or the fluid.

This describes the "heart" action of the pump.

To imitate lungs, there is an inlet for air or other gas into the blood. To remove the waste products of this disembodied living, Dr. Carrel needs a glass "kidney." Colonel Lindbergh, 3000 miles away from the Rockefeller Institute, is cogitating that problem.

In this perfusion pump Dr. Carrel has kept thyroid glands, ovaries,

hearts, kidneys and pancreas of guinea pigs and cats alive for as long as 30 days. He has caused pancreas to produce insulin; thyroids, thyroid hormone.

By changing the constituents of the perfusing fluids, Dr. Carrel caused these organs to develop abnormalities. All this means "that the body can be dissected into living parts. . . . Anatomy has been rendered capable of describing the body as it really is. . . . It becomes possible to study wound healing. The process of inflammation can be analysed in its elements. . . ."

The method of tissue culture and that of the culture of whole organs have provided the means of studying the food requirements of each cell type, and of each tissue while active and at rest. Thus will be discovered the nature of the specific chemicals demanded by a given organ for its growth and normal function. Instead of injecting hormones into a patient, the glands would be supplied with appropriate nutrient substances and induced to develop, or to regenerate, and again to secrete hormones. To bring about the regeneration within the pancreas would be a far more efficient method of treating diabetes than to inject insulin daily into the body of the patient.

"From this moment (we are)," says Dr. Carrel, "opening to experimental investigation a forbidden field: the living human body. Organs removed from the human body, in the course of an operation or soon after death, could be revived in the Lindbergh pump, and made to function again when perfused with an artificial fluid. When larger apparatus are built, entire human organs, such as pancreas, suprarenal, thyroid, and other glands would manufacture "in vitro" the substances supplied today to patients by horses or rabbits. "The construction of larger pumps may lead to other applications of the method. For instance, diseased organs could be removed from the body and placed in the Lindbergh pump as patients are placed in a hospital. Then they could be treated far more energetically than within the organism, and, if cured, replanted in the patient. A thyroid extirpated in the course of an operation, a kidney removed for tuberculosis, or a leg amputated for osteosarcoma, would perhaps heal under the influence of an artificial medium when living "in vitro." The re-plantation would offer no difficulty, as surgical techniques for the suture of blood vessels and the transplantation of organs and limbs were developed long ago."

In effect, Dr. Carrel, with the Lindbergh pump, is looking for the foundation of abundant, replaceable age.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen, 143-151 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne, for New Times Limited, Elizabeth House, Melb

TAXATION

(A SIGN OF SERVITUDE)

and

NATIONAL INSURANCE

(A MESMERISM BY SYMBOLS)

No student of economics or monetary reform, no person opposed to our ever-increasing load of taxation, no one who wishes to understand what national insurance really implies, should fail to secure a copy of this frank and complete exposure by a master of the subjects, Mr. Bruce H. Brown.

You will find "Taxation And National Insurance" direct, simple and convincing.

Price, 1/-; posted, 1/1.

Available from—

NEW TIMES LTD.

ELIZABETH HOUSE (Box 1226, G.P.O.)
MELBOURNE, C. I.

Frank Devlin

The ONLY Tailor

To Make a MASTER HAND-TAILORED Suit to Measure

New Smart Greys; FROM
All-wool Fancy Blues, and new "Birds-Eye" Worsteds. **4/10/-**

"Just £2/2/- Below Shop Prices."

(2nd Floor) Elizabeth House,
340 LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.
Open Friday Night, 'Phone 35177.

