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THE

## NEW TIMES

**"CATARRHES"**

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C. Stomachic.

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Every Friday, 3d

## WHAT'S THE WAR FOR?

## MOVES BEHIND THE SCENES

In an article published in an English journal Major C. H. Douglas, well-known unorthodox economist and sociologist, gives his views on the present war, its background and real objectives. His views provide food for very serious thought, and confirm fears expressed in these columns. As these views are quite unlikely to find expression in the daily sup-press, we reproduce the article in question hereunder:

"For years Fascist propaganda has offered Fascism as a safeguard against Communism, and Communism has exposed Fascism as its arch foe and antithesis. In fact, the world has never seen two supposedly hostile economic and social systems more alike in essentials, both of practice and ideology, than National Socialism and Communism . . .

"Whoever tries to arrive at a fair and well-balanced opinion of the Hitler system must keep in mind especially this: There is no legal limit to government or party interference in the routine life of business any more than there is a Habeas Corpus Act for the protection of civil liberties. This kind of totalitarianism, every day and everywhere, goes far beyond the written regulations."

—Foreign Affairs, July 1937.

## WAR GUILT

There is a Russian proverb to the effect that even God Himself cannot contend with a fool. It is in this sense, I think, that Mr. Chamberlain must have been speaking when he said one man, Hitler, and one man alone was responsible for this war.

In any other sense, the statement is so nearly equivalent to the nonsense about "hang the Kaiser," which was to be the main objective of the last war to make the world safe for democracy, that a little elaboration of it seems essential. Possibly, as he is, no doubt, very busy, Mr. Chamberlain will permit me to assist him with this matter.

The responsibility for the present war rests, of course, primarily with the same influences, which caused and prepared the last war, and those influences are most effective through finance.

They are, however, wholly concerned to centralise and capture world Power and have been actively engaged in opposing monetary reform and increasing the power of bureaucracy, for probably hundreds of years—in England, certainly since the triumph of Cromwell.

The real objectives of the last war were the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the League of Nations, and the financial subjugation of Great Britain.

## NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

The League of Nations as contemplated postulates "the undermining of the sovereignty of our respective nations." (Speech by Professor Arnold Toynbee, Secretary of the Royal Institute of Inter-

national Affairs, at Copenhagen in 1931.) The underlying meaning of this is so important that a little space is necessary to deal with it.

In the first place, the ostensible reason for the League of Nations is the abolition of force as a means of settling disputes. But it is essential to notice that the advocates of the abolition of the use of force by nations assume that the exercise of force by institutions upon individuals is natural, lawful, and ought to be extended.

That is to say, there is no suggestion that the sovereignty of a

(Continued on page 2.)

## An Open Letter to the Anglican Bishop of Adelaide

Tusmore, Sth. Aus.  
19th December 1939.

My Lord Bishop, —

In your letter to the Adelaide "Advertiser," of December 8, you wrote as follows: "I have great sympathy for the unemployed," and "I would use any influence I possessed to help the deserving to obtain work."

In regard to the first statement, may I invite attention to portion of the second chapter of James, reading as follows: "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit? Even so, faith, if it hath not works, is dead." Presumably, when you refer to the "unemployed," you mean the unfortunates who are not engaged in industry, and because of that receive no pay, not to the fortunate who, although they do no work, still receive pay in the form of dividends. The only difference between these two groups of unemployed is that one receives money while the other does not. The unemployed dividend-receivers hardly need your sympathy. Unemployment as you apparently mean it, is therefore a question of money, not of work.

As to the second statement, it seems strange to me that a leader of one of the Christian Churches should use the word "deserving" in this connection. Such an attitude is never adopted by God in

"How We Get the Real Facts." Thus ran the heading of a front-page paragraph in the Melbourne Communist *Guardian* of Wednesday, December 13. Further down the column the following gem appeared: "It is well known that there is no censorship over foreign correspondents in Moscow and other parts of the Soviet Union. They are allowed to write as they please."

Well, well! I seem to remember such well-known writers as Eugene Lyons (a Communist, until he saw the Russian "experiment" at close quarters); W. H. Chamberlin, of the *Christian Science Monitor*; Douglas Reed, and others giving examples which do not altogether agree with the above statement. Still, I suppose our local "revolutionaries" know more than those who have lived in Russia for years.

Australia is about to become great. No, we are not going to demand a better alternative to the present "sane" financial system. The Melbourne *Argus* announces that it is seeking a national figure to typify Australia. It says: "We consider that it is time Australians, with their new-found nationhood, were represented to the world by some figure typical of them." I am very pleased to hear about our "new-found nationhood." So are lots of others. Perhaps the *Argus* cartoonist, Mr. Armstrong, will draw it for us, so that we may have a look at it. Now, the *Argus* is inviting ideas from its readers for this national-figure idea. The best idea will be drawn to life by Armstrong. Well, this should be easy. My suggestion of a national figure is a harassed-looking taxpayer staggering under a load of debt and taxation. (Note: Readers are asked to watch the *Argus* for Armstrong's interpretation of my suggestion.)

\* \* \*

Talking of taxpayers reminds me of taxes, which, of course, reminds me that everybody appears to be short of money with which to pay the taxes. This shortage of money, which money "cranks" have talked about for many years, is now being actually realised in many places, as witnessed by the following report appearing in the Melbourne *Herald* of Monday, December 18: "Sea Lake. — Several district truck-owners today refused to cart wheat until farmers can arrange payment for large quantities of wheat already carted over the past three weeks . . . The carters claim that they have their own financial obligations to meet, and the position to them appears obscure."

The report goes on to say that the business people are also very apprehensive. Here is an example of three sections of the community suffering from the one complaint: a shortage of money. Paragraph 504 of the Banking Commission Report states that the Commonwealth Bank has the power to make money available "free of any charge."

\* \* \*

It is just simply wonderful what the Christmas spirit does to people. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne suggests that Melbourne people could make no finer gesture to men of the 2nd A.I.F. than to invite to their homes those whose return to their own homes would be impossible during their Christmas leave. This is a very worthy suggestion. The principle is in keeping with the festive season. These men are going (Continued on page 4.)

Yours respectfully,  
BRUCE H. BROWN.

## USE OF PRODUCER GAS

By PROFESSOR AUBREY F. BURSTALL,  
University of Melbourne.  
Condensed from the "Hawthorn Standard."

**Many persons of widely differing means and situations have written to ask me the question, "Why should I fit a producer gas unit to my car?" In the following article they will find the answer, given at greater length than I have been able to manage for individual queries with the limited time for correspondence that I have at my disposal.**

First of all, let me suggest that there are some cases where fitting a producer gas unit is not worth the additional trouble in operation nor the extra capital expenditure. For example, most suburban dwellers would do well to lay up their cars in the event of a petrol shortage and use the trams and trains for daily travelling. Again, the gas producer unit would not be a wise investment for doctors, firemen, or others, who "require to be able to start off in their cars at a moment's notice, day or night. However, if you live in the country you are in a different case, and you should consider seriously the installation of charcoal gas producers now, both for road vehicles and tractors. Also, if in town or country your business involves you in the operation of a fleet of trucks or light vans, you can fit them with producer gas units to your own advantage and that of your country.

### FUEL SUPPLIES AT HAND

Charcoal gas producers use only home-produced fuel, and most of the inhabited regions of Australia are near to a supply of suitable timber from which the fuel can be made.

All the equipment required and the materials used in manufacture are produced in Australia. It is to our advantage to keep as many vehicles as we can on the roads and prevent, as far as possible, unemployment for those at present engaged in repairs, replacement and maintenance of vehicles.

Those who install producer gas units now and accustom themselves to using them before petrol becomes seriously short will not suffer a dislocation of their business when it becomes necessary to ration petrol or increase its price considerably; also, the steady demand for charcoal will encourage a constant supply and distribution channels will be explored and extended.

The charcoal gas producer is the best alternative to petrol for the country user because of the large radius of action of the vehicle and because the cost is the lowest known for any type of road transport. With charcoal at £3 per ton (its present price), the equivalent cost of a gallon of petrol is about 5d, and, although the difference between this and the price of petrol will be offset to some extent by the maintenance and capital cost of the gas plant, you will be able to make your investment pay if you go on using the producer gas plant for long enough.

### SOME DISADVANTAGES

How long that period will be will depend mainly upon the price of

petrol and the price you pay for your producer plant. For example, if petrol were to be 3/- a gallon, and £50 is paid to install a producer, and your truck runs 20 miles to the gallon, then you must operate your outfit for 8000 miles before you begin to make any saving. After that, every mile will save you 1½d. (Many farmers will experiment in making their own charcoal, no doubt, with further savings.)

Remember, before you have saved any money you will have had to put yourself to a good deal of inconvenience. If your daily journey is 20 miles, you will have had to light the fire 400 times, and each time you will have had to wait between five and ten minutes from the time you strike a match until you drive off on producer gas.

Also, you will have had to clean the filters and the inside of the cooling tubes about once every 500 miles. If you neglect to do this as often as stipulated by the manufacturer, you will inevitably get excessive wear in your engine. You will also have to observe the safety precautions required by the design of your purchase; for instance, the producer must not be left burning in an enclosed garage or the poisonous, though odourless, gas, called carbon monoxide, one of the chief constituents of producer gas, may overwhelm any person who enters, with great risk of death.

Most producer gas plants are started by running the engine on petrol for a short time, and, later, switching over to producer gas. This shortens the time required for starting, and, where it is the procedure adopted, you are carrying a highly inflammable and explosive liquid in your tank not very far away from a red-hot fire.

Need I point out that the filling up with petrol under these circumstances must be done with much more circumspection than is usually the case? To fill up with petrol when the producer is alight is, at least, as dangerous as when the engine is running.

### INCREASING USE

In spite of these risks, producer gas vehicles are in regular use in growing numbers, not only in Australia, but in most countries in Europe. Thousands have been in use for years past in France, Italy, Germany and Japan. Only the shortage of charcoal has retarded their use in England.

Australia is singularly well blessed in having so widely spread suitable timber for charcoal burning. It has been suggested that the Government, in asking motorists to take up this innovation, is experimenting at their expense; but this contention cannot be upheld when it is realised that for many years it has been used abroad.

Practice always precedes experience, and you must not expect your producer gas to be as perfect and foolproof a piece of equipment as the rest of your car. Millions of pounds have been expended in bringing the latter to its present state of perfection.

The traction gas producer is today nearer perfection than the first motorcars were, and infinitely more reliable in careful hands.

## WHAT'S THE WAR FOR?

(Continued from page 1.)

Government over its citizens should be decreased. If one nation has a grievance against another nation, that is a matter to be settled by negotiation, as between equals. But if a tax, or any other decree national or local is imposed upon an individual, it is imposed and paid (if it is paid) under the threat of overwhelming force.

The "undermining of national sovereignty" of which Professor Toynbee is so proud, means simply that omnipotent institutions (which are operated by officials) are removed further from the control of individuals as such, until, for him, their decrees, however harsh and oppressive, leave no possibility of appeal. Soviet Russia appears to be a working model of the general objective in view.

In Russia, the Central Committee of the Communist Party which rules Russia consists (or recently consisted) of 59 members, 56 of whom are Jews and the remaining three (of whom Stalin is one) are married to Jewesses. The alternative to the acceptance of its decree is "liquidation."

### HITLER AND FINANCE

Bearing these considerations in mind, we can now get back to Germany, Hitler, and the responsibility for war.

The outstanding event of the post-war period in Germany was the ruin of the mark by fantastic inflation. As a result of this, the middle class deprived of its savings and its small business, was wiped out, and came under the undisputed control of Jews, whose international connections gave them access to dollars or pounds.

For twelve years the Jews battered on the German population, employing, where it suited them, the dispossessed owners on starvation terms. It is out of this period

trolled Germany could impose his own terms on German Banks—i.e., it was "control" which was important. Dr. Schacht was dismissed, and Gold Standard banking received a severe shock.

### CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

From the moment of Schacht's dismissal, war became the primary objective of the international financier. In the words of Clausewitz: "War is the pursuit of Policy by other means." The Gold Standard and the Credit-Loan and Debt system had to be restored, in order that "control" might be restored to the international financier.

Hitler had served his purpose in turning Germany into a modified copy of Russian Communism, more correctly described as the Police State. He could now be punished for his attacks on the Jews and his monetary heterodoxy.

The military forces of Great Britain and France could be made to do the dirty work, and, in so doing, prepare the way by such measures as the Emergency Powers Act for their further conversion to the Police State envisaged by the designers of the League.

Even if a paranoiac of the Hitler type could not be trusted to plunge a continent into war at the first check to his inflated egotism, it is obvious that his hand could be forced, as I have no doubt it was forced.

Any man who allows himself to be put in ostensible control of powers greater than himself is the servant of the powers that put him there, not their master. Kaiser Wilhelm II was forced into war, just as Hitler was forced into war.

### REAL OBJECTIVES

It is, therefore, I think, quite possible to state the real, as distinct from the proximate, objectives of the present war.

They are:

(1) The establishment of the International Police State on the Russian model, beginning with Great Britain. "Can we finally rid Europe of barriers of caste and creed and prejudice? Our new civilisation must be built through a world at war. But our new civilisation will be built just the same."—(Mr. Anthony Eden, Broadcast to America September 11, 1939.)

This contemplates the complete abolition of civil rights.

(2) The restoration of the Gold Standard and the Debt System.

(3) The elimination of Great Britain in the cultural sense, and the substitution of Jewish-American ideals.

(4) The establishment of the Zionist State in Palestine as a geographical centre of World Control, with New York as the centre of World Financial Control.

## STREET SELLING

Last Friday night, in the space of an hour, Norman Rolls and Eric Butler sold quite a few copies of this paper in Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. As usual, many new contacts were made, but what is needed in future is a number of other people to give a hand, in order to make a big impression. Surely there are many who could do this, and thus allow that dynamic pair to carry on with other work.

The next twelve months are going to be vital. If it is at all possible for you to help in that way, make a resolution now that you will help to stem the tide of reaction in the coming year. Action only, and not wishful thinking, can do the job.

**The "New Times" extends  
Christmas Greetings and Best  
Wishes for the New Year to  
all its Readers.**

that the hatred of the Jew in Germany has grown.

It is said that, from the German point of view, there could be no remedy for this situation, except force. At the same time, the "American" financial interests, ably assisted by the Bank of England, decided that a "strong (highly centralised) Germany" was in their interest. It should be observed that the failure of the League of Nations was already evident.

Hitler, no doubt marked as a successful demagogue, was put into touch with Thyssen and other powerful industrialists, financed by or through them, and by a sequence which has been described at length in such books as "I Knew Hitler" (K. H. Ludecks), came to a position of concentrated administrative power.

I am doubtful to what extent it was, in the first place, contemplated that this power should grow.

It may be recalled that, on the resignation of Hindenburg in favour of Hitler, Dr. Schacht, the American-trained President of the Reichsbank, said: "For three months we shall have to do what Hitler tells us. After that he will have to do what we tell him." It did not work out quite that way.

Amongst those at the apex of the pyramid of administrative power which was the inevitable result of a policy directed purely towards war, there was an appreciation of the fact that whoever con-

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## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND ITS FIGHT FOR WORLD DOMINATION

### The Move to Dominate the East

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

(5)

**At the time of writing there is very little more to be said in connection with the general position in Europe. Broadly speaking, International Finance is moving to plan, and the future of Western civilisation depends upon just how fast, and in what circles, the facts, which we have already dealt with, can be made to permeate. The next twelve months will certainly be decisive.**

However, there is one aspect of International Finance's activities, which we have not yet touched upon. I refer to the position in the East. China, like Russia, offers wonderful scope for development and industrialisation, and it was more than significant that, as soon as the present conflict broke out, Russia intensified activities in that country. It can be taken as certain that International Finance, with the aid of Russia, is determined to also "bolshévise" China. This viewpoint has been held in many well-informed circles for some time.

Therefore, it was not surprising to see the following report in the Melbourne *Herald* of Tuesday, November 21: "The Soviet envoy, at a recent interview with the President of the Chinese Executive Council, made six demands, including: Guarantees of Communist administration in frontier regions; allocation of areas for Communist army garrisons; suppression of anti-Communist speeches and greater freedom for Communist propaganda."

Also, in the same issue of the *Herald*, the following appeared: "Probably Chiang Kai-Shek's most important ally in his long struggle is the indirect aid given him by American resistance to Japan." It is remarkable the manner in which Russian and American "interests" always coincide.

The following report, also appearing in the same edition of the "Herald," is worth noting: "It is understood that Mr. T. V. Soong, financial adviser to General Chiang, will remain in Chungking in future to control monetary affairs."

Mr. Soong has played a very important part in the financial domination of China, and has been very closely associated with the Wall St. group. In passing, it is also of interest to note that one of his daughters is married to Chiang Kai-Shek.

#### JAPAN AND CHINA

The relationship of the International Group to the situation in the East is not very well known. The following brief description of the activities of the financiers in these two countries will prove of interest. This description is based on the biography of Jacob Schiff, whom we are already familiar with in this story of International Finance. This biography was written by Dr. Cyrus Adler, in collaboration with Mortimer Schiff, and published in 1929.

Taking Japan first, we find that he was "attracted by the new spirit of Japan." Why? Because it was essentially docile, uncritical and malleable. Mr. Schiff said: "The impression I have formed of the people is that they are possessed of great intelligence, industry, and modesty. The Government appears to be perfectly organised, to be proceeding conscientiously in all departments, and not to be greatly influenced by public opinion." (My emphasis.)

Under the heading of "Schiff," the following appears in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*: "Kuhn, Loeb and Co. subscribed for and floated the large war loans in 1904 and 1905, in recognition of which the Mikado conferred on Schiff the Second Order of the Treasure of Japan."

The answer to the question of why Mr. Schiff should engage in the rather risky business of lending to a distant Government was supplied by His Excellency, Korekivo Takahashi, at that time vice-president of the Bank of Japan, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Government to London and New York, and later president of the Yokohama Specie Bank. He said: "Mr. Schiff's move to throw in his lot with Japan was taken before her first decisive victory (at the battle of the Yatu). Schiff had a grudge against Russia because of his race (as we have already seen). He was justly indignant at the unfair treatment of the Jewish population (in Russia) . . . and for this it was deemed fit to admonish the ruling class of Russia by an object lesson. Mr. Schiff saw in the war a welcome opportunity to give effect to his cherished idea, and he decided to exercise whatever influence he had for playing the might of American resources on the side of Japan. Schiff continued to be unfailing in meeting the needs of the Japanese Government in respect of the sinews of war."

Schiff and Ernest Cassel (we have also dealt with the latter earlier), floated the first two Imperial Japanese Government War Loans of 10 and 12 million pounds respectively, but a new feature arose during the flotation of the third loan. To quote Takahashi, ". . . the opening of a channel for receiving subscriptions in Germany . . . the means of distributing our bonds in Germany was arranged through the connection of Mr. Schiff with Messrs. M. M. Warburg, of Hamburg [note: the head of this firm was Max Warburg, brother of Felix and Paul, who were both directors of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.], who acted as agents of the issuing banks."

At the time of the fourth loan, the Japanese statesmen found the British participants rather hesitant, but Schiff "definitely assented to the view of the Japanese Government. He thought it desirable that the German interests should be included . . . the German group consisted of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, with whom eleven leading banks were connected, and Messrs. M. M. Warburg, of Hamburg. The Russian Government must have been influenced by the announcement."

The result of the war firmly established the New York Group in Japan, where they were in complete control until about 1930. Since then there is some reason to believe that they

have been forcefully removed. I will deal with this later, after reviewing the situation in China.

#### CHINA RATHER DIFFICULT

As early as 1892, Jacob Schiff was in communication with Americans in China concerning the possibilities of loans to the Chinese Government. At the time of the Sino-Japanese war one of the leading American diplomats, John W. Forster, approached Kuhn, Loeb and Co. for a Chinese Government loan of £1,000,000, while the following year Schiff had succeeded in interesting Sir Ernest Cassel in Chinese railway financing. However, the financiers found China a very different proposition to Japan. In 1900 the Boxer Rebellion broke out, and was the first of anti-foreign demonstrations. Schiff wrote to Max Warburg, who, as we have seen, was financial adviser to the German Government during the Great War, and said: "I am sorry that China is giving you so much trouble. Goodness knows, there is enough space and there are enough people in the Chinese Empire to require different kinds of financing for years to come."

In February, 1901, Schiff also wrote to the American General Wilson in China: "To obtain the large loan China will have to raise in order to enable her to pay the indemnity which is to be demanded from her by the Powers, an entirely new system of taxation will have to be created . . . and the revenue from this must be made sufficient for the Government's internal needs . . . as well as for its enlarged indebtedness."

"To create such a revenue will take time, and its management will probably have to be placed under the control of a mixed commission of representatives of the Powers. In such an arrangement our Government can and should take a leading part."

In 1913 the first international consortium was set up, an event which led directly to the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty and the entrance of China into the World War, at the invitation of U.S.A.

After the war the old "spheres of influence" were abolished by international agreement. The agreement constituting the new consortium was signed on October 15, 1920.

The result of this agreement meant that in actual fact China has become a preserve for American High Finance. For many years after the war Kuhn, Loeb and Co. used Japan to "modernise" China. The introduction of Communism via Moscow took place, while the establishment of a Central Bank was also accomplished.

Around about 1930 came the first sign of a Japanese break with Kuhn, Loeb and Co. Japanese students were sent overseas to study economics when the World Depression broke, and sufficient evidence can be amassed to prove that Japanese financial policy was drastically altered. The success of this policy was shown by the fact that Japan rapidly started to capture the world's markets, until Finance took a hand and raised almost insuperable tariff barriers. Australia was not without blame, also fitting in with the orders of the International Financiers. Japan was virtually forced into China, in order to obtain raw materials and markets, which meant a

clash with the International Group. In 1936 the last semblance of Japanese contact with American Finance was broken when the "International Clique" were "bumped off" in Japan. At least, this viewpoint is held by many reliable students of the subject.

Since then it has been obvious that a big move has been taking place in China by the International Financiers, who appear to be keen on pushing Japan out. Communism is making big progress, while recent reports indicate that millions of dollars are being spent to obtain complete control of the entire country. In other words, we are likely to see the complete Sovietisation of China, and the exploitation of one of the richest countries yet to be entirely industrialised. The parallel action of Communism and High Finance is more than significant.

However, it can be regarded as certain that the Chinese are not likely to succumb without a struggle to either the Internationalists, or the Japanese. They are imbued with a hatred of "internationalism," and we here in Australia would do well to take the same attitude.

(To be concluded. Copyright reserved.)

#### ANGRY SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following report appeared in the Melbourne *Herald* of December 6:

"LONDON, Tuesday. — A violent outburst by Mr. W. Dobbie (Lab.) caused an angry scene in the House of Commons today.

"Mr. Dobbie declared that many soldiers' wives had never received the first military payment, due last August.

"He added, heatedly: 'It's a disgrace to the whole Government.' (Cries of, 'Order.') Receiving no reply, Mr. Dobbie shouted: 'I want an answer. There are women with eight and nine children in my constituency to whom the Government has paid nothing. I want justice.'

'I have seen women pawning their belongings to get food for their children, whose fathers enlisted last August. I don't give a damn for cries of "Order." I am speaking for hungry women and children.'

"The Speaker demanded an apology.

"Mr. Dobbie: 'In the name of hungry people, I say I will not apologise to this, or anybody else.'

"The Speaker: 'If you can't behave yourself you must leave the House.'

"Mr. Dobbie: 'On behalf of these people, I leave. Their cause is greater than the prestige of the House.'"

\* \* \*

[Editor's Note: It would appear that there is also a "shortage of money" in Britain, as in Australia!]

#### STOP PRESS!

As we go to press we learn with consternation of the appointment of Professor Copland to the State Savings Bank Board, from which Mr. A. E. Hocking was recently removed by Premier Dunstan, with the aid of Labour Leader Cain.

Professor Copland's history is well known to our readers, who will not need to search far for the reason for his appointment. When it is recalled that Mr. Hocking has been the leader of the moves within the Victorian Country Party to part from the bankers U.A.P. in both the Federal and State spheres, and that he was the original sponsor of the Banking Commission, whose report is embarrassing our financial rulers, monetary reformers will cease to wonder at his ruthless removal.

We will comment further in our next issue.

## The New Times

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

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### PEACE ON EARTH TO MEN OF GOOD WILL!

Yes, the whole thing reeks of hypocrisy. Millions of people professing sentiments, which have no relationship to reality; sentiments, which have been sordidly prostituted to the demands of International Finance and all that it stands for. At the very moment that these sentiments of peace and good will are being uttered, millions of people are engaged in a life-and-death conflict. Pick up any issue of the daily press and what do you find? Mr. Winston Churchill sneering because the commander of the Graf Spee placed human life above the abstraction of "the honour of fighting to the death"; Russia's Red Army engaged in the invigorating task of "liberating" the Finns; Britain, France and Germany locked in a death struggle at the behest of the financial vultures; while the war in China—having already cost millions of lives—drags on and on.

Here in Australia, Christmas will prove nothing but a hollow mockery for the tens of thousands of Australian families who have been forced well below the breadline by the present money-system. In fact, it will throw into bolder relief than ever the outline of the terrible cancer of needless poverty, which has taken toll of the Australian people in times of "peace" and in times of war.

Unnecessary human suffering has become so prevalent that many people have become accustomed to its widespread incidence. Slow starvation and financial worry arouse very little interest among the general public, except in those circles where well-meaning but futile groups of people try to provide a sop by way of charity. What a pity it is that these good people do not see that, in the modern world of abundance, charity is an insult and an outrage. People want justice, not charity. Every child born into this world has a rightful heritage—a heritage deriving from the accumulated efforts made by scientists and inventors during the past centuries. All that stands between the individual and his heritage is a fraudulent money-system.

No one seriously denies the fact that this is a world of plenty. But how many people are obtaining any more than partial access to the abundance? Take a walk around the streets of (say) Melbourne and see the wide range of Christmas goods and gifts offered by all the shops. No shortage there. And then notice the large number of people who fill in their time "window-shopping"; the youngsters who urge their mothers to buy this or buy that, only to be met with the old, old story from rather worn-looking mothers: "But we are so short of money."

It is not a very heartening picture. But one must remember that the truth is not always nice. However, it is reality, and if ever there was a time for the people to face reality it is at Christmas time. Would not the Prince of Peace urge that we at least be honest instead of degenerating into a race of hypocrites!

Over the past few years the "New Times" has consistently and vigorously fought for all that Christmas should stand for. We will never see that reality which Christ spoke of 2000 years ago unless we press on with the truly Christian campaign to liberate mankind from the toils of the present financial system.

Remove money-shortage and you remove poverty. Remove poverty and you remove war. The removal of these two social diseases will allow the individual to develop the tender flower of human kindness. Under a decent environment there are few heights to which mankind cannot aspire. Those who believe in the Christian tenets have a very great responsibility.

Let us therefore find time during the coming festive season to dwell, for a few quiet minutes, on the urgent task ahead. Let us face the New Year with a high resolve—a resolve that peace and good will can and will be the lot of all mankind before many more Christmases have passed.

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### PEACE CONFERENCE CAMPAIGN

#### WOMEN TAKE ACTION IN ENGLAND

Although the campaign—for a democratic and fully-representative World Peace Conference—continues to grow rapidly in this and in other countries, and in spite of most encouraging accounts which have reached us through periodicals and from independent sources from overseas, little mention of the public activities towards peace by negotiation appears in our daily press. In its issue of December 18, however, the Melbourne "Argus" conceded the following:

"WOMEN'S GATHERING SEEKS PEACE. London, Sunday.—About 1000 women crowded into a Westminster hall yesterday, and demanded a 'just, negotiated peace.' The meeting was organised by the Women's Peace Campaign, which is linked with the Peace Pledge Union. The women had planned a march to Buckingham Palace, but it was banned. They decided to send a deputation and message to the Queen. Women of every age and class attended, and Dame Sybil Thorndike, in an address, said: 'If only England could

be the first nation in history to admit it had ever been wrong.' She suggested: 'Let us apologise for the things we have done in the past. Let's say to Hitler: 'We ourselves have done these fearful things you are doing now. Let us find a way out together.'"

\* \* \*

The offices of the Peace Conference Campaign (Australia) will be closed until early in the New Year. Address: Hon. Sec., Peace Conference Campaign, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, Little Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria.

### TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWS

(Continued from page 1.)

ing to fight to make "the world safe for democracy." By the way, there is a familiar ring about that last sentence. Oh, yes; I seem to have a faint recollection of another A.I.F. fighting for the same thing. Some of those who fought have been without a decent home ever since the last war ended. I saw one making a magnificent living in Melbourne the other day by trying to sell matches and bootlaces. Now, this is not a hint to Cr. Coles. I know quite well that he and his friends are also going to invite *these* men to their homes for Christmas; or, at least, they will advocate that the well to do in Melbourne should. Readers are asked to watch for big headlines in the daily press in connection with this move.

\* \* \*

This, of course, reminds me of the problem confronting the dwellers of Dudley Flats in West Melbourne. A report about it appeared in the *Argus* of Monday, December 18. As the reader may have missed it, I think that it is only fair to point out that, owing to the prominence given to killing of people thousands of miles away in Europe, there was very little space left to deal with such trivial matters as mere Australians being starved to death in the Australian economic war. Mr. Dunstan said, according to the report that a cleaning up of the area was most desirable, and, if it were only a question of the removal of "shanty town," the Government would give its co-operation, conditional on provision being made for the people who now had their homes in the area.

I am sure that Cr. Coles will again rise to the occasion by advocating that Melbourne citizens also take these people in; or will they have to join the A.I.F. first?

\* \* \*

The days of planning are here. Cabinet is now going to decide whether men in the A.I.F. are to have wet canteens or not. A report from Sydney last Monday states: "It would not be a surprise in Ministerial circles if the full Federal Cabinet decided today to face the question of wet and dry canteens. Cabinet Ministers still differ on the question, but some of those who favour

wet canteens are known to be confident of winning."

Of course, those who favour such old-fashioned ideas as the right of the individual would say that the militiamen themselves should be allowed to decide the issue. But, now that we are fighting "Hitlerism," such nonsense as the individual making his choice in personal matters without consulting a Cabinet Minister cannot be tolerated.

"Hopes to Do Away With Cadging." This was the headline to the following very interesting news item appearing in the Melbourne *Herald* last Monday: "Some consistent source of revenue for patriotic funds should be arranged, said Mr. Wilfred King at a meeting of the Australian Comforts Executive. This would be better than continually cadging from the public."

Well done, Mr. King! If you and others of the same viewpoint would join in the Commonwealth-wide demand that all finance for national purposes be created by the Commonwealth Bank, without imposing further debt and taxation on the rest of the community, that would be the highest possible patriotism. But I have a sad feeling that you will, like Brer Rabbit, "lay low and say nuffin'."

\* \* \*

There are some very cheeky people about. In the *Argus* of Monday, December 18, a gentleman signing himself "Be Honest" says that he does not believe that members of the Master Retailers' Association are short-handed because employees have gone into military camps. He even says that he tried to get a job, but was unable to do so. In conclusion, he has the audacity to suggest that retailers are taking advantage of the present situation to decrease overhead expenses.

Strangely enough, I agree with him. With the tremendous increase in taxation, as a result of our Social Debt policy, business men will either have to reduce expenses or go bankrupt. Still, they can always join the army and enjoy the "magnificent" rates of pay, which the Government is offering. "Be Honest" should do likewise.

## DEMOCRACY AND A PEACE CONFERENCE

By N. F. ROLLS.

**The Prime Minister of Australia has said that "preparations for a just, humane, and lasting peace, which would not bring bitterness to the people of any nation, is the greatest function which has to be performed during the war." The majority of Australians, I believe, will heartily endorse this statement, but, without a positive move on the part of the Prime Minister and his colleagues which Australians could conscientiously support, such a statement might just as well have remained unuttered. Faith without works—is dead.**

The strength of the Government of a Democracy is measured by the power given to it by the people themselves, and, whatever sentiments are expressed by a Government spokesman, failure on the part of the people to express an opinion or desire means forfeiture of democratic right and privilege, and the sacrifice of democracy. In Australia many thousands of electors have already taken action, based upon their individual responsibility as real democrats, by writing to their own Parliamentary representative urging that he work for the calling of a peace conference.

During the past few weeks thousands of handwritten letters and printed letter-forms, signed by individual electors, have been flooding into Canberra, and evidence is continually coming to hand to prove that in Great Britain also there is a growing body of public opinion working towards the same immediate objective. The following front-page article from the English weekly, *Reality*, of September 22, indicates action identical to that being taken in this country:

### WHAT AN ENGLISH PAPER SAYS

"WHAT TO DO. Parliament in this country exists to carry out the will of the people. There is no justification of any Government in this country except that it carry out the will of the electorate, the voters."

"But Members of Parliament cannot be expected to know what the will of the people is, unless individuals make it known to them. There are many electors who are at this very minute anxious for peace; all such should immediately make their will known to their representative in Parliament. And further, each should keep on making it known: a single letter is not enough; from now on all who want peace should not rest, nor let their paid representative rest, until peace is here.

"If you are acquainted with other electors who want peace, write together and ask for an appointment with your Parliamentary representative, and tell him clearly what you want in a personal interview. You will, no doubt, find him anxious to explain many things to you, but firmly and clearly you must tell him that you have not visited him to hear his opinions or to hear technical details of any matter whatever; you have come to tell him what POLICY you require him to represent in the proper place, that is, in Parliament.

"The present war, and the threat of the loss of millions of lives, has appeared because the people have hitherto failed to control their Members of Parliament. This can be remedied at any time, for even in wartime a Member of Parliament is still the representative of his constituents. Many people are under the propaganda-inspired illusion that he is a representative of his 'Party,' but that is not what he is paid for. It is true that hitherto Members of Parliament have obeyed the 'Party' whips, and have so entangled us in a war, but that is only because the people have

left the deciding of POLICY, which is their own prerogative, to the careerists of various 'Party' headquarters, who get their instructions from those who subscribe the 'Party' funds.

"All 'Party' officials have united in supporting the will for war, but it has never been referred to the people, nor will such a question be referred to the people, for the people themselves have the power and the legal right to initiate either a war policy or a peace policy, and failure to do so gives consent to anything that may be thrust upon them.

"Only the action of individual electors now, acting as electors and directing their action on the individual Members of Parliament, can serve to stop the war if that is what is wanted.

"If you want peace," the article concludes, "write to your Member of Parliament now and tell him so, and KEEP ON WRITING; if he takes no notice, prepare to replace him by a nominee who will. Remember, in a democracy, not only have you the power of the vote, but you have the right to select the candidate who is to have the job of representing your will. Keep this in mind; it is vitally important to know; it may save your life."

### AUSTRALIAN PERIODICALS TOO

In an article published in *The Peacemaker* of December 1, under the heading, "NOW! A PEACE CONFERENCE," appears the following: "Our first demand is that an armistice should be declared and a conference of all the nations concerned in the present dispute be called immediately. —We in Australia can have it called, though pacifists in Germany would be shot for mentioning it.

"We have a freedom which we must use with responsibility. But we are responsible to the people of Germany and to the world's generations yet unborn, as well as to those in our own community. The Government of Australia will do what the majority of the people of Australia want. The will for peace is everywhere - - from the Prime Minister to the most remote citizen. Our task is TO CHANGE THE WILL FOR PEACE INTO WORK FOR PEACE." Those who have already written to their member have taken the first step in the big task, which has only just been commenced.

It is encouraging to read the following, in an article, headed, "AUSTRALIA MUST PREPARE FOR PEACE," published in *The Catholic Worker* of December 2: "... It is essential that the preparations for the

ultimate peace be undertaken at once. Everyone is aware that the great wars of history have not only been unmitigated disasters in the direct sufferings which they have imposed upon soldiers and their dependents, but have invariably been followed by economic depressions which have plunged whole nations and hundreds of millions of people into the abyss of misery. History will be repeated if Governments and peoples concentrate all their energies on the immediate task of winning the war and resolutely refuse to think of the sort of society, which will come into existence after the war. A war is not worth winning if the immediate result of the 'victorious' war is depression and starvation for the citizens of the nation which is supposed to have won it."

### OTHER OPINIONS

Lord Ponsonby expressed an opinion recently, which has since been supported by a great number of people in Britain and in this country. It was that "this is not going to be a war to end war, any more than was the previous war. If we got rid of Hitler, would we talk peace terms with Ribbentrop? If we do not want either of them, are we sure that there would not be a Communist Government in Germany? The great enthusiasm, which there is supposed to be for the war, is non-existent. The Government must take into account the price of the continuance of the war. We say we have no quarrel with the German people, but by our blockade we are preparing for

itself in positive action on the part of the people who pay for his so-called "representation."

On the front page of *Reality* of September 29 appears another splendid article dealing with the cause of war, and the use of pressure (non-party) politics to force a peaceful settlement. Under the heading, "TO END THE WAR QUICKLY AND HONOURABLY," the article is described as a "Message to everyone who wants to end the war satisfactorily before millions of lives are lost and irreparable damage is done." It continues: "There is a way to avoid war which has not yet been tried, but which remains open. If taken, it would not only prevent the war spreading, but would quickly bring it to an end. This way is waiting to be taken AS SOON AS ENOUGH PEOPLE DECIDE IT TO BE THEIR WILL."

### A SENATOR SPEAKS

A study of Federal *Hansard* shows that the growing demand for a peaceful settlement is finding its way into Parliament. In the Senate on November 23 the following lines were quoted by Senator Collings: "Some day peace will return. Even today no service to humanity can be more valuable than honest thought given to the building of an ordered world. Somewhere must be saved a meeting place of minds. Some means must be kept for the leaders of collective sanity and their many, but scattered, supporters. The results of hard thinking and close, eager discussion must be published, in order that the nation may come to know of them. Good sense must continue its struggle, even amidst the smoke and flames of disaster. There is no other hope."

Senator Collings, during the course of his long speech, also said: "We on this side declare that in no circumstances must the door be closed to mediation for peace. We must be at all times willing to examine impartially every proposal made, so that, if possible, and before the war breaks upon the world in all its cruel virulence, peace may be secured even at this eleventh hour." He then quoted a number of statements by prominent British statesmen, amongst which was the following, made by Lord Ponsonby: "We have more than enough to engage our attention at home. We want to build; we want to change things in our own way. Surely we have learned that war, whatever the cause, whatever the excuse, however nobly represented, must set the hands of the clock back and will be encouraged and engineered by those who fear the approach of the inevitable changes in our social system."

### WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE SAID

He might have gone on to point out who are the people who encourage and engineer wars to provide a "safety valve" for the present system, and perpetuate its evils, by their control of financial policy.

He might also have pointed out that one of the greatest lies ever foisted upon the British people has been the attempt to make them believe that their National Debt consists only of money invested from their savings. That this is a lie can be easily ascertained by reference to the debt created during the Great War, in respect to England. From 1914 to 1918 the National Debt increased from approximately £650,000,000 to nearly

(Continued on page 8.)

## NO "NEW TIMES" NEXT WEEK

Owing to the holidays, there will be no issue of the "New Times" next Friday, December 29.

Publication will be resumed on the following Friday, January 5.

the starvation of German children. We have to look forward to three years of appalling casualties. Do not let us suppose that there is any possibility of a settlement, which could be worth a million lives of our young men—the greatest treasure we had. We could not defend civilisation by the methods of barbarism, by starving children, and by massacring men on both sides."

There are few, surely, who would not agree with this opinion, but, whilst some WISH for peace, others WORK for it. In the age-old politician style, Mr. Buchanan, the Socialist M.P. in England, remarks: "In 1914 I found nothing like the hostility to the war that is found today. I often wish I could get a secret referendum of the country for or against the war. The result would shock those who are shouting loud about the war." Why he would have a SECRET referendum, whilst he is so confident of the result, he doesn't mention; it seems perfectly obvious, however, that he is just a little afraid of his own convictions causing repercussions against the party which gives him support; and so, apparently, instead of representing his constituents directly and individually, he allows the sinking of his beliefs and the subordination of his honest convictions in a mere wish. Fortunately, however, the WILL for a peaceful settlement continues to manifest

## WHAT SHALL WE DO IN THE GREAT WAR?

By "THE WALRUS."

My newspaper of December 5 gives a column of publicity to the views of the London "Economist" on the war, but has somehow failed to comment on what I consider the most provocative tit-bits. To begin with, the London "Economist" says:

"We shall defeat Germany only by making greater efforts than she does."

Well, now. Just think of that! Clearly we aren't the race we used to be. Goodness knows what Francis Drake would think of us. Of course, fighting men don't play bowls any more, but I shudder to think of the old captain's disgust at the prospect of the General Staff summarily quitting its game of "two-up" or "crown and anchor" at the first herald of the enemy, almost as if the Provost Marshal himself was on their tail.

They'll be telling us next that one Englishman isn't as good as half a dozen foreigners. I can't think what the "Economist" is thinking of. As a matter of fact, I always find it hard to discover what any economist is thinking of, but I do think they might have the decency to leave tradition alone. This is a serious matter for millions of English-speaking people. Those millions, having almost disposed of their weekly dole by the purchase of a pie and a lottery ticket, have been wont to comfort themselves with the contemplation of Britain's magnificence. Of them it may be said that their life's blood is the sentiment of that fine old song,

"Sons of the Sea, all British born,  
Sailing every Ocean, laughing  
Foes to scorn."  
As for foreigners,  
"They may build their Ships of war,  
And think They know the Game,  
But they can't build the Boys  
of the Bulldog breed,  
Who've made old Hingerland's Name."

### ENGLAND'S NAME

Well, a nice name England will soon have with the London "Economist" running around loose, trying to make us believe we've got to take the war more seriously. We are taking it seriously, anyhow. Mr. Menzies has told us so. He keeps on telling us so. He, at any rate, expects no trouble about filling the ranks of the A.I.F. by voluntary effort. He keeps on telling us that too. But I don't think even Mr. Menzies means that we're to take the enemy too seriously. He knows perfectly well, and so do you and I, that the only really serious thing about the war at the moment is the rate of pay. More pay, more volunteers. The enemy doesn't come into the argument to any extent, and while Englishmen are Englishmen, maybe he never will.

### WHAT IS FINANCE?

The author of the article in the "Economist" seems determined to be provocative, for later on he says, "Finance is, after all, nothing but a shroud for economic truth."

Well! I ask you! Now, if I'd said that, or you'd said that, we should have been asked what institution we came from. That's the beauty of being an economist. Nobody ever queries his mental condition. Quite the contrary in fact. If an economist tells us that the income of the world varies in inverse geometric ratio to the volume of vitamins, we bow our heads in humble assent. We feel that it is our

heads that should be read, and not his. And so do I.

All the same, I didn't expect the London "Economist" to announce that Finance is the shroud of anything, let alone the shroud of Economics. I can't tell you how it hurts me to have to agree with the London "Economist." I'm bound to say that if I'd been writing an up-to-date allegory on the lines of "Who Killed Cock Robin," I should certainly have been attracted by the line,

"Who'll be his Shroud?"

"I," said Finance, "and not  
Gratis Grants.  
I'll be his Shroud."

### SWORN FOES

But I'd no idea that Finance and Economics were antagonistic in the eyes of the Big Shots. I always thought they were interchangeable terms in the parlance of the Loan Councils of the world. But, of course, if we attach to "economics" its original meaning of "housekeeping," the antagonism becomes apparent. Housekeeping and finance are sworn foes. And even if we admit a wider application of the word to include the futile mess we call "trade," perhaps we haven't the right to assume that even such an august publication as the London "Economist" had missed the curious antics of those mismatched partners, Production and Finance.

### REAL THINGS OR FIGURES-IN-BOOKS

But about this effort we are exhorted to. You can, of course, form some idea of its nature from the fact that both of the quotations I have made are from the same article. The factor that you and I are likely to miss in the war effort business is the financial one. You and I are liable to think always in terms of things, and that, of course, is one reason why we fail to understand economists, because to them,

things are only by-products of the science of numbers. We are apt to miss the point that you can't succeed in a war by merely possessing everything you require for victory. All the time there are figures marching across the pages of ledgers, serried ranks of ciphers, and it is at the behest of the owners of these ciphers that empires are contending, and complaining about the tardiness of prosperity in getting itself born in time to gather the harvests of the future as tribute to the record of ciphers.

Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the other day announced that in Great Britain the war effort is already equivalent to one half of the national income, so that if we can take the experience of the last war as a guide, Great Britain will soon be making a war effort equivalent to the whole of the national income.

### THE CHANCELLOR'S LITTLE JOKE

Now you and I, with our elementary process of thought, might easily imagine such a consummation to be the end of the effort, did we not know our financier. We may not know much about finance, but we do know that in matters financial all we have to do is to reverse the obvious conclusion. So it is without surprise that we learn that the Britons are remaining calm. We feel sure that, were the war to cost twice or thrice the national income, they would still remain calm, because they know it's only the Chancellor's little joke. They know he doesn't mean to interfere with their incomes except for the look of the thing. They still remember how, in the last war, someone or other dug up a matter of £8,000,000,000 in about four years, so they don't really expect anything but an unusual well-being while the war lasts.

You have only to consider the London "Economist" to get the drift of this national income talk: "The public must be convinced that the war is not being fought half-heartedly." And again, "the public will be dissatisfied with any cost of the war short of the maximum."

Well, if that's the only way we can be made to realise there's a war on, there's nothing to complain about if they come after our incomes. If we can't realise the meaning of the prevailing organised discomfort we deserve to have our pay stopped like any defaulter in the army who behaves as though there isn't a war. Discipline is our paramount necessity. Especially for the disciplinarian.

## COMPULSORY TRAINING OPPOSED AT PORT MELBOURNE

The following resolution was adopted at an Open Forum meeting on compulsory training, held in the Port Melbourne Town Hall on Friday evening, December 15:

"This open meeting of citizens of Port Melbourne opposes the re-introduction of compulsory training, as a threat to industrial, political and religious freedom.

"We urge all progressive organisations to press for:—

"(i) The amendment of the conscience clause of the Defence Act to include those who object

to any kind of military service, combatant or non-combatant.

"(ii) The insertion in the Defence Act of a section making it impossible for strikers to be called up as conscripts and forced to work under military law.

"(iii) The establishment of Hardships Tribunals on the lines of those constituted by the British Military Training Act."

## WHO ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The following statement, which appeared in the influential American weekly, *The American Hebrew*, of June 3, 1938, will no doubt prove of interest to all those who imagine, that the present war is merely a military conflict to "save democracy":

"A combination of England, France and Russia will, sooner or later, bar the triumphant march of the success-crazed Fuhrer. Either by accident or by design a Jew has come to a position of foremost importance in each of these nations. In the hands of non-Aryans lie the very lives of millions. These three great sons of Israel will combine to send the frenzied Nazi dictator to Hell.

"When the smoke of battle clears and the trumpets no longer blare and the bullets have ceased to blast, then the trio of non-Aryans will intone a requiem that sounds suspiciously like the "Marseillaise," "God Save the King," and the "Internationale" blending in a grand finale into a militant, proud, aggressive arrangement of "Eli! Eli!"

If leading Jews, through powerful Jewish newspapers, are going to make statements such as this, they are paving the way for an outburst of anti-Semitism—which we in no way condone—in Britain and other countries which, until the present time, have followed a murderous financial policy dictated by powerful Jewish financial houses, such as Kuhn, Loeb and Co. A limit has been reached in many circles. For example, the following statement by a prominent New York Jew, made twenty-four hours after the publication of the Palestine White Paper, is little short of outrageous:

"We can, and will, create in this country an anti-British movement among the Jews of America which will be more powerful and more dangerous to Great Britain than ever Sinn Fein was at the height of its political career."

It is certainly going to be a great war, and it is nice to really know who we are fighting for. Fortunately, there is a growing desire in many quarters to start fighting the *real* enemies.

## IF DEMOCRACY IS TO PREVAIL

It cannot be too strongly stressed that, if democracy is to prevail, the proper way to run our national affairs is this: The electors should make decisions on general lines of policy, and their representatives in Parliament should be responsible for administering that policy. This does not mean that the M.P.'s must be expert technicians, for M.P.'s, by virtue of the sovereign powers delegated to them, have the authority to call in all the experts available. These experts may not, and probably will not, agree entirely among themselves, but at the worst a process of trial and error will bring about the desired results far more certainly and far more rapidly than any alternative that can be proposed.

This is the manner in which any well-conducted business organisation is run. Our electors are the shareholders; our M.P.'s are the board of directors; and the experts are the technical staffs employed by the board.

## SIMPLE FAITH AND NORDIC BLOOD

By "YAFFLE."

I pen these lines with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other. It is difficult writing with the teeth, but the watchword of Democracy is "Be Prepared."

Yet, even while I stand thus armed to combat Fascism, I hesitate. It was while reading a Nazi pamphlet—"People and Race," by Dr. Friedrich Berger—that doubt arose in my mind like an undigested doughnut.

The writer's theme is Germany's need for complete unity of belief. The faith he wants them to adopt is "The Divine Mission of the Race." And, before you rush off to exterminate this creed, let me give you a brief scenario of the Nazi religion. You may find it's just the religion you're looking for.

The Race (I read) is the manifestation of the Divine in the material world. Racial Unity should be the chief aim of every individual. All Germans should be "moulded into a single unit of will."

To achieve this unity of belief they must have "Uniform Organisation of Emotion." Germany must be saved from the "errors of Individualism," due to Liberalism and Christianity, which is a "foreign religion."

"We must get rid," he says, "of the misleading estimate of man taught by Christ, by which all men and races are equal."

(Interval for refreshments.)

\* \* \*

Now, there is something very attractive in the idea of Uniform Organisation of Emotion. Law and order would be easily maintained if the whole nation felt as one, with the correct emotion always on tap from the main.

Further, it would greatly assist the management of industry. Listen:

"Cannot we say to the simplest worker that, in spite of the hardships, his work has an eternal significance because he and his tiny individual existence may become part of the immortality of his race. What strength and courage should inspire him!"

It would certainly help the solution of economic problems if you could reward the worker with racial immortality instead of wage-increases.

\* \* \*

I foresee interesting theological developments in the religion of the United Race. First, all good Nazis will believe in the doctrine of the Holy Sixtymillionity, holding that Germany is One and Indivisible and also Sixty Million.

Then Schism will arise. A Modernist movement will put forward the doctrines of Teuto-Monism, holding that in Germany all things are One. And this will lead them finally to the logical conclusion that there is nothing in Germany but Germany.

Individual distinctions will thus disappear in the perfect Racial Unity. Everything will run smoothly. There will be no dissensions, for if you are all One, it won't matter who drinks your beer or wears your Sunday trousers.

If a policeman asks a man his name and address, he will reply, "I am Luther, Beethoven, Bismarck, and the whole bally shoot, and I live in the divine Nordic Manifestation." And the policeman will say, "Then you and I are one, old onion, and have no cause for disagreement. Good afternoon."

It is a jolly, get-together sort of religion, designed to make things pleasant all round. Nevertheless, in spite of this, you may still desire to go and fight it. If

**"THE PEACEMAKER"**  
An Australian Pacifist  
Monthly  
Write for FREE Copy to:  
Aust. Peace Pledge Union,  
418 Lit. Collins St.,  
Melbourne.

so, we meet with another obstacle: You may have some difficulty in finding it.

For the Nazi philosopher goes on to complain of the variety of opinions which the German people hold about God and the race, and admits they have a long way to go before the idea of racial valuation "will conquer the mind of the present-day German."

In other words, the Germans are not yet Nazis, and don't seem in a hurry to be Nazis. He seems to fear they are still in the stage of desiring less racial immortality and more butter.

I am, therefore, moved by a strong suspicion that if my eye could pierce to the depths of Fritz's soul I should find it to be the soul of the same sort of harmless ass as you, George. Have a cigarette.

Now, if I fight Nazism I want to make sure that I shall hit it. It would be unfortunate if I confused the issue by hitting, in error, someone who, with a little encouragement from me, may in a few years be spraying his local Nazi blight with weed-killer.

But modern warfare does not permit one to distinguish between the various members of the opposing forces. On approaching the German army it would be impracticable to pause and ask it to indicate, by a show of hands, which of them desires racial immortality and uniformity of will, and which of them would rather have a cup of tea.

It is a difficult problem. I stand sword in hand, wondering—

"Daddy! Have you done with the sword of Righteousness? I want to open a tin of sardines!"

## A SPECIAL APPEAL TO COUNTRY READERS IN VICTORIA

We have been asked to inform all our country supporters in Victoria that Norman Rolls and Eric Butler plan to conduct a country tour, starting early in the New Year. They expect to leave Melbourne during the last week in January, and are prepared to work in any centre where arrangements can be made for a meeting. Transport has been generously offered, and all that is now needed is a little co-operation from supporters. The question of financial reform is a burning issue in the country centres in relation to the wheat, wool and fruit industries. Now is the time to strike an effective blow. Handbills, etc., can be supplied from Melbourne as soon as you write in to them (c/o this office), suggesting a meeting. Do it now.

## APPRECIATION

The *New Times* has received a letter from Mr. Frank Devlin, tailor, of 340 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, expressing his appreciation of the "generous patronage" of *New Times* readers, and wishing our "valuable journal continued success throughout 1940.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## NEW ZEALAND LABOUR SURRENDERS TO HIGH FINANCE?

Sir, —Following on your article in the *New Times* of November 10, and in answer to your query, "Does it mean business?" I would like to draw your attention to a most remarkable address given recently by the Honourable Mr. Semple. This address was given at the Otahuhu Workshops on the subject of the war and other matters, and in view of the opinions that Mr. Semple has often stated since the last war, and up till the last few years, I think that this latest outburst of his gives adequate support to the theory that the public has a very short memory, and our politicians certainly know it. He assured us on that occasion that "There are a lot of money cranks running around telling us that we have only to turn the handle to turn out more money. Get it out of your heads that money can be issued willy-nilly. Unless you have that economic background you will crash in six months. I can tell you that we are not going to crash this nation just because some cranks have some crazy ideas on currency." Such a statement is typical of the underhand methods used by our political "pirates" who, when presented with a detailed report recently on "these crazy ideas on currency," at their expressed request, suddenly decided that they were no longer interested. Also typical is the manner in which Mr. Semple winds up this peroration, calmly proceeding to paraphrase what has so long been stated by this money "cranks" as the basis of their unorthodox ideas—viz., the necessity for an economic backing to our monetary system. Surely this takes a conceit as great as that of Mr. Menzies himself.

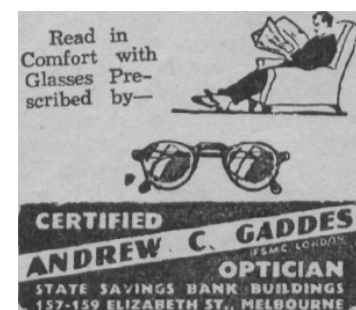
He then goes on to remind us "No man in this Dominion hates war more than I do." We are fully in accord with you on that point, Mr. Semple, especially when we call to mind the strong stand you took against the 1914 debacle. But, wait a minute we haven't finished yet. Just listen to the next pearl dropped by this servant of the people: "We are, however, in the position of having to fight for our existence by standing unitedly with the Empire in its defence of freedom or the surrender to foreign dictators. We are not going to surrender to Hitler or any bushranging." Perhaps, you detect a familiar note in that statement. Wasn't that the argument used by Mr. Semple's antagonists—aren't those the things that Mr. Semple told us in 1918 we were precisely not going to do at all? Why, then, the sudden change, Mr. Semple, when once again we are faced with the danger of seeing our civilisation laid waste, and our cities razed to the ground? Has the enemy of the days of the last blood bath been vanquished? On the contrary, we know that the international financier is more powerful than ever, his tentacles more embracing and more deadly than ever they were. It is significant, too, that an individual who fought so tenaciously against the real enemy during the last war, the "Financial gangster," should execute such a complete *volte face*, and staunchly support his one-time bitter opponents on reaching public office. Gone now are the days when Mr. Semple was a carefree member of the Opposition. Now that he is a Cabinet Minister, apparently he has realised, along with every other Government that has taken office

in this country, that the real masters can be very harsh task-masters to those of its servants who do not do precisely what they are told. The real masters are not governed by elections, or public opinion; they remain unchanged, exerting their influence and working their will on whatever party takes office after the usual wild free scramble every five years, called electing a peoples' government. The difference being that they know that no matter what name the new government may go under, or how much rope they are allowed in their early days, they must come to heel like all others when the master calls. Perhaps we have got on to the tiger's back, but, unfortunately, the tiger has got tired of playing with us and intends to go his way, and woe betide us if we try to stop him.

"This is a critical period in our history. We are fighting for the privileges and freedom that our forefathers fought and suffered for. Any man who will not stand and defend that is a guttersnipe and a coward," thus a Member of Parliament, a servant of the people, addresses his electors. It has been my privilege, doubtful, perhaps, to hear many politicians, but never yet have I heard one addressing those long-suffering individuals that make up this "Democracy" of ours, in language reeking of the gutter and bar-counter, liberally sprinkled with such terms as "cowardly, dishonest ours," with the "souls of vipers," and "cowardly mongrels." The spirit of Mr. Semple—1914, wherever it is interned—must surely be writhing with impotent rage at that. I think that even that great contortionist, Houdini, would hand his crown over to such an able exponent of the art as Mr. Semple. Mr. Eric Butler wrote some time ago in your paper that the time had come to "fight back." Well, I, for one, intend to fight back here and now, and to continue fighting back, as long as I am able. Mr. Semple and his brother M.P.'s have "decided to put on the knuckle-dusters, and are not going to sit silently and inactively and allow any cowardly assassins to undermine their work by taking advantage of the situation created by the war." Neither are we, Mr. Minister. When it comes to donning the gloves that is a game at which two can play, and I'm afraid that it will take more than knuckle-dusters to prevent the true state of affairs being put before the people. But let us not be divided or broken up by side issues continually thrust forward to cloud over the real drama that is being played out behind the stone facades of those magnificent structures now engaged in searching for the "larrst shilling" to which we will, no doubt, fight again. The real goal, we know, is the abolition of this iniquitous and rapacious financial system we are forced to exist under. Then let us press forward the attack once again with renewed vigour. This time, surely, we must win.—Yours, etc.,

A. FAWCETT.

Auckland, N.Z.



## DEMAND AGAINST COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

### Increased Debt and Taxation to Pay Army Opposed

We have a report to hand from the Anti-Compulsory Military Training Association, which states that excellent results have been achieved over the past week since the campaign was first launched. One enthusiast forwarded a postal note for £1 and a request for 300 demand-forms. We understand that many forms have already been forwarded to Mr. Menzies. Young men are particularly enthusiastic about this campaign. Melbourne readers are asked to note that forms may be obtained from either Mr. T. C. Day, 18 Bangalore St., Flemington, or Mr. W. F. Allen, 15 Cavendish Rd., Burwood, at the price of 1/- for 50, post free. By calling in person, supplies may be obtained from the *New Times* office. For the benefit of readers, we reprint the demand-letter below.

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

Dear Sir,

I desire to inform you as my Parliamentary representative that I am opposed to the introduction of compulsory military training.

Democracy presupposes that the individual shall make his personal choice in these matters, and if there are sufficient men in this country who think that they have something worth fighting for, there should be no difficulty about enlistment. If we are going to try to defend the country by military methods, we want it defended by free men, and not by conscripts.

Furthermore I object to the community being further penalised by more debt and taxation to pay those in the army. It is useless winning a war, if it is to be at the cost of being drowned in debt. I therefore demand that all enlistment shall be voluntary, and that defence expenditure shall be financed through the Commonwealth Bank without further debt or taxation, as referred to in Par. 504 of the Royal Commission on Banking.

Should you fail to carry out these instructions I will be forced to vote and work for a truly representative member at the next election.

Yours faithfully,

Signed.....  
Address.....  
Federal Electorate.....

## RESPONSIBILITY

To get results, responsibility must be personal and individual. The instant responsibility is divided it ceases to be effective.

Someone once said that if you have five men available for ditch digging, you can get more work done in less time by appointing one man foreman and letting four dig than you can by asking all five to dig without a leader. In one case you can hold one man responsible for results, and you can get results; in the other case all five will be equally responsible—and also equally irresponsible.

"Buck passing" is the by-product of divided responsibility.

The most efficient business organisations are those where duties are exactly known, and where responsibility is definitely fixed.

We need groups for deliberation and individuals for action.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

From Electoral Campaign Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

### DEFENCE WITHOUT DEBT OR TAXATION CAMPAIGN

The "Tenth Legion" had a fine, though windy, day for their operations at Unley (Friday, December 8). Mr. Harvey was in charge and he had the tables erected in a good position on the Unley Road by 11 a.m. From then on until well after 5 p.m. the ladies took affairs into their own hands. They arrived by relays, and everything went like clockwork. Many people signed without difficulty, and those who did not took a demand form home with them to study it. During a slack period Mrs. Hergstrom went off on an expedition of her own, and returned with bundles of completed demands; Mrs. Manuel proved to be a great success at the tables, as all who knew her anticipated, and Miss Darwin heroically mastered a severe attack of "stage fright" and carried out her task with credit. As for the other ladies who had served previously at the tables—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Benton, Miss Gray and Miss Tomkinson—they were their usual efficient selves, no higher praise could be given them. Towards evening the chairman and Mr. Allen arrived and assisted the ladies until 9 o'clock, when Mr. Burgess came with his car and drove them back to headquarters. The results obtained surpassed those of the previous visit to Unley, and reflect great credit on Mr. Harvey, who obtained the necessary permission from the Unley Corporation, and kept an eye upon proceedings during the course of the day.

Honourable mention must also be made of the results obtained in other quarters by Mr. Edwards, of Port Victor; Mr. Spies of Hazelwood Park; Mr. Cronin, of Coonalpyn; Mr. Emes, of Adelaide; and Mr. Thomas, of Kapunda.

### FARMERS' MEETING AT LAMAROO

More than one hundred farmers assembled at this meeting on 25th ultimo, to demand a payable price for wheat. Mr. Macgillivray, M.P., who was among the visiting speakers, states that it was most enthusiastically and fully seized

of the necessity of pressure politics for getting what it wanted. The following resolution was moved, "Failing a guaranteed minimum price of 3/10 at main shipping ports for this season's wheat crop, this meeting declares it will use all its power to defeat at the forthcoming Federal elections all candidates who have refused to lend their support, by voice and vote in Parliament, to secure the guaranteed minimum price for all wheatgrowers in Australia." A speaker suggested that they should consider the feelings of Mr. Cameron (the M.P.) in their resolution, but a farmer rose and said that Mr. Cameron had done very well for himself out of politics, but that, on account of them, he (the farmer) was facing ruin. He considered that the meeting should consider *his* feelings before those of Mr. Cameron. The resolution was passed without amendment.

### CENTRAL BANK CREDIT

The following report appeared in the *Advertiser* of December 7: "The appointment of a select committee to report on the findings of the Royal Commission on Banking, with particular reference to the much disputed Paragraph 504, will be sought by Mr. Price (U.A.P., S.A.). He gave notice today of his intention to move for the appointment of the Committee." A similar request was recently made in the House by Mr. Cameron. (Parliamentary Debates No. 23, p. 1446.)

The United Democrats beg to inform both these gentlemen that they will not be allowed to shelter themselves behind the report of any such committee, as it would almost certainly be composed of bankers' yes-men and jacket economists. They will be held personally responsible that the powers of the Commonwealth Bank mentioned in the paragraph are put into operation without undue delay.

### CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

The chairman wishes to extend to all members and helpers of the movement in South Australia his thanks for their support, and his best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

## YARRA BANK ACTIVITY

At the Yarra Bank last Sunday afternoon it was noticed that a former member of the Communist Party was making a big impression on his listeners. This speaker—Mr. Kale by name—gave a brilliant exposition of the part played by Jewish International Finance in Russian affairs. Being a former member of the Communist Party, he was able to give some very enlightening information on the tactics used against those who refuse to accept its "liberating" message. Possibly this was why he was physically attacked the week before.

Finding himself in sympathy with most of the remarks made by Mr. Kale, Eric Butler took the platform to briefly address the large audience. His trenchant criticism of the insidious and paralysing effect of internationalism, together with a stirring appeal for what he termed a "healthy Australianism," was enthusiastically received.

**Slowly, but surely, thinking people are beginning to realise that a contribution that Australians can make to the fight to save what little civilisation we still possess**

is to make national sovereignty a reality in Australia by wresting control of the money supply from the private financiers once and for all.

Many Left-Wing groups are unconsciously being used by the Money Power, so it is pleasing to know that some former stalwarts of the Left-Wing are beginning to realise this, and, more important, are very active in spreading the message.

Eric Butler's work on this aspect of the present situation is bearing fruit in many circles, and although we understand that he has been declared No. 1 on the Black List in certain quarters, it is interesting to note that his many public challenges to debate the question of International Finance have so far been ignored. Still, there is always hope.

**C. FORD  
The Caterer**

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**204 High St., Prahran**

Telephone: Win 6066

## DEMOCRACY AND A PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 5.)

£8,000,000,000—that is, it multiplied twelve times. During the same period, the total deposits in all the banks in the country increased from £900,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, which means that during the four years a total of approximately £1,000,000,000 of money CAME FROM SOMEWHERE. The total income of the British people during the year 1914 was about £2,000,000,000, so that, if they had SAVED FOUR TIMES ALL THEY EARNED during that single year, in four years the total would just about equal the total increase in debt, PLUS the increase in deposits. To say that the war debt consisted of the SAVINGS of the people, therefore, is obviously a lie and an absurdity.

The more one studies the FACTS exposed since the last "war to end wars," the more one realises that, under the existing financial rules, which benefit the few and blast the many, every attempt to solve the problem will prove futile; that every mound levelled in an "honourable" war produces a mountain of debt and difficulty to be shared by those who remain to stagger through the following period of a wholly dishonourable "peace."

### PRESENT SYSTEM'S SAFETY-VALVE

I agree entirely with the opinion expressed in a special information-sheet distributed in Australia just prior to the commencement of the present conflict, which stated: "A really large crash is likely to disillusion the world about the 'soundness' of orthodox finance. The only circumstances which could cover up such a crash would be—war." Those whose memories permit a recollection of the problems—all with a financial basis,—which faced the people of this country prior to the start of this war, will have noticed the ease with which many of them have already been overcome—AT A PRICE. The coming of war, with its immense consumption power, the provision of millions of money for the production of capital goods and the purchase of consumable goods, opened once again the "safety-valve" of the present usurious system.

The fight for financial reform must go on, for wars are the logical outcome of a faulty and internationally-controlled financial system; but if the safety-valve, of that system can be prevented from functioning—even temporarily—there is the greater possibility of the inevitable collapse of that system coming very soon, and an opportunity of taking the first positive steps towards the establishment of world peace.

The most encouraging sign in this and many other countries is that the right of the individual to express an opinion and personal demand upon the direct representative of the individual is fast dawning upon the people. The least one could urge is that every sincere man and woman get busy demanding that a fully-representative world conference be held, before we allow ourselves to be so deceived as to become divorced from the Christian principles which prompted those countless people of other nations who have backed their own representatives in their proposals for peaceful negotiations. This time the common people must speak—and SPEAK QUICKLY.