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Every Friday, 3

The Menace of World Federation

FACTS, WHICH EVERYONE SHOULD KNOW

Since the declaration of war early in September 1939, the tremendous blast of propaganda advocating a centralised World Government has obviously been inspired by International Finance.

Mr. Clarence Streit's book, "Union Now," is being "boosted" everywhere, and, in view of the alarming aims advocated in this book, the time has arrived when thinking people must examine the facts about Federation.

As we have been constantly pointing out recently, the campaign to abolish State Parliaments in Australia appears to be part of the general idea.

We republish the following article from an English contemporary, and recommend it to every person concerned with the fate of democracy and the rights of the individual:

IN ALL KNOWN CASES OF FEDERATION (AMERICA, RUSSIA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AFRICA) THE INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL SYSTEM HAS LED TO A MARKED INCREASE IN THE CENTRALISATION OF POWER AND AN EQUALLY MARKED DECREASE OF INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM. THE WAY TO ENSURE INCREASING PERSONAL FREEDOM IS NOT, AS MR. STREIT SUGGESTS, TO UNIVERSALISE FEDERATION (i.e., to create a world government "backed by overwhelming power"), BUT, ON THE CONTRARY, TO DECENTRALISE POWER (i.e., give power back to the individual).

In one of H. G. Wells's early tales, a vivid description is given of the emotions of a traveller in Time on discovering that 2000 years or so hence one half of humanity was being reared by the other half expressly for food.

The position of the individual American today reminds one faintly of this situation, in spite of the elaboration of his "culture" and the potentially immense economic wealth with which his country is provided. Everywhere immense centralisation of power has led to the exploitation of the individual by the institution, so that one is almost tempted to think that the individual is kept merely for the purpose of being a good investment for the few people in control of the trusts. In which case, "Federation" would merely be the means of keeping him in order during the process.

"The object of union," says Mr. Clarence Streit, in his book advocating Federal Union on a far wider scale, "being to advance the freedom and individuality of the individual, it can include no thought of standardising or regimenting him, nor admit the kind centralising that increases governmental power over him. These are the evils of nationalism, and Union would end them."

AMERICAN CENTRALISATION

After a glance at the United States, one wonders whether Mr.

Streit is consciously or unconsciously talking through his hat.

He praises the dearly formulated constitutions of the early American States to which he refers us. Of the historical fight between the individual States and the Central Government, which lasted for the better part of a century, he has little to say. Some of the main points, however, will bear recapitulation.

"By the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the thirteen American Colonies of Great Britain expressed their action as that of "these united colonies," but the terms of the declaration implied that each became an independent State . . . The articles of Confederation, adopted in 1781, constituted a legal symbol of union, but the Central Government, under these articles, had no coercive power over the States, and no power whatever capable of exercising directly upon the citizens of the States. The National Constitution framed in 1787, and put into

(Continued on page 4.)

THREAT OF CONSCRIPTION

Allegations by Mr. Beasley, M.H.R.

In the course of recent meetings at various centres in New South Wales, Mr. J. Beasley, M.H.R., has made some startling accusations against the present Government. He told his audiences that only the vigilance of himself and a few colleagues had caused a clause, empowering the Government to send members of the Air Force overseas, to be deleted from a Bill.

He has caused widespread consternation by showing the simple manner in which a Commonwealth Government could pass a Bill introducing conscription for overseas. In the course of a recent address Mr. Beasley referred to the case mentioned above. He said:

"This Measure was introduced in the dying hours of the session. It was described as a small, non-contentious measure. When we examined it, however, we found that if any of the conscripts now being called up joined the Air

Force they could be sent to the European theatre of war.

"The Government deliberately chose the last few hours of the session to bring in this Bill, because that is a time when members of Parliament, preparing to return to their electorates, are less attentive to their duties in Parliament itself.

"Because of this, any measures introduced at this time are of comparatively little importance. It was an attempt by the Government to obtain, by virtual subterfuge, tremendous power which Ministers knew Parliament wouldn't give to them."

Mr. Chuter, in the British House of Commons on November 2, 1939, said that he was very disappointed to hear that the first of the evacuation camps to be built and occupied was occupied by the Bank of England. "That," he added, "is a clear indication of who rules the country. Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank) clearly comes before the children who might be evacuated to these camps."

The 17½ tons of Soviet gold, which passed through Berlin last year, was deposited in Dutch Banks. It is destined, according to information reaching official circles in London, to finance Russian purchases in the United States.

When war broke out Russia had orders placed in England for large numbers of machine tools. The war was responsible for the inability of the British contractors to execute all these orders promptly. No doubt Russia will now obtain these tools from America.

During the last war Paul Warburg, a director of Kuhn Loeb and Co. and founder of the Federal Reserve Bank, was financial adviser to President Wilson. His brother, Max Warburg, played a similar role to the German Emperor. Paul Warburg was one of the chief representatives sent by America to the Versailles Peace Conference, while Max Warburg was one of Germany's leading representatives. In 1932 Frederick Warburg, nephew of Paul, became a director of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. James Paul Warburg, Paul's son, is director of the Bank of Manhattan and closely connected with the New Deal, and, according to the Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge, Max Warburg is "one of the few Jews holding a banking office since the advent of the Hitler regime."

"According to the detailed list of the original Bolshevik Government, compiled by the late Victor Marsden, London *Morning Post* correspondent in Russia at the time, of 545 principal officials ruling the country 454 were Jews."

—A. N. Field, in "All These Things."

Leon Trotsky, in a recent article in the *Daily Express*, points out that the pact between Germany and Russia appears to be of a military nature with division of duties: Hitler doing the fighting, Stalin acting as business manager.

The future is going to be interesting.

It is reported by the *Daily Express* that 500,000 Jews from the German-Polish district, including Lwow, have crossed the frontier into Soviet Poland; 350,000 of them have now been given Soviet citizenship.

"The Great War brought thousands upon thousands of educated men (who took up duties as temporary officials) up against the staggering secret they never had suspected . . . the complete control exercised over things absolutely necessary to the nation's survival by half a dozen Jews."

—Hilaire Belloc, in "The Jews."

PROTEST MEETING TO BE HELD AT FRANKSTON

On February 13, at 8 p.m., a public meeting of protest against the Government borrowing for Defence or other national purposes will be held at the Mechanics' Hall, Frankston. The local councillors have been asked to be present, while the Shire President has consented to take the chair. Dr. John Dale, Mr. J. S. Lazarus and Mr. Parker will be the speakers.

MR. MACGILLIVRAY, M.L.A., DELIGHTS MELBOURNE AUDIENCE

"The Electors Get the Representation They Deserve"

A large and attentive audience attended the Centenary Hall last Sunday night to hear Mr. Macgillivray, M.L.A., of South Australia. Mr. Macgillivray has aroused Australia-wide interest as a result of his famous resolution passed in the South Australian Parliament just prior to the outbreak of war. Those who had read his speeches keenly anticipated hearing him in person. They were not disappointed. In a very fine address, which embodied a sound philosophical outlook, he emphasised the urgency of the people smashing the monopoly of credit before the present policy of drift carried us too far. His sense of humour, together with a very human touch, which far too many speakers lack, was very much appreciated by those present. Possibly his most pertinent observation on the present political situation was made when he said that there was no denying the fact that the electors get the representatives they deserve. "There will be no reform until the electors demand it," he said.

The chair was taken by Dr. John Dale, Melbourne City Health Officer who said, in opening the meeting that he was pleased to preside at such a gathering. He briefly mentioned the manner in which the private banks presented the people with the bill after the last war. "This must not happen again," he said. Referring to Mr. Macgillivray, Dr. Dale said that he had earned the thanks of all monetary reformers.

The first speaker for the evening was Eric Butler, who said that he did not intend to say very much, as there were two other speakers. He briefly dealt with the position to be faced and the urgent necessity for individual action. "Personal responsibility is the only thing which can carry us through this crisis," he said.

Mr. Macgillivray was given a particularly rousing welcome when he rose to speak, while many sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He stressed the point that most of the praise which he had obtained as a result of his successful motion in the South Australian Parliament was really due to his constituents, who, by their intelligent support, had allowed him to move in the matter. He said that there were other Members who would also move when the electors started to demand what they wanted. It was all a question of education among the electors, he said.

Referring to the manner in which the State Parliaments could be used to bring pressure to bear upon the proper authorities for financial reform, he also took the opportunity of pointing out the dangers embodied in the proposed move to abolish State Parliaments. Dealing with the menace of centralisation, he said that if the State Parliaments were abolished they would be replaced by a group of bureaucrats at Canberra. In dealing with the argument that State Parliaments are

costly, he clearly indicated that, compared with total taxation, the cost was quite negligible. He also clearly showed how it was possible to get better representation in the State Parliaments than the Federal Parliament. He suggested that the State Parliaments be used more in future.

Dealing with the recent meeting of the Loan Council, he mentioned that as Mr. Dwyer-Gray had received no support in his demand for the use of the national credit, he would take the South Australian Premier to task when the House reassembled. Bringing loud applause from the audience, Mr. Macgillivray said he would ask the Premier why he had ignored the resolution, which the South Australian Parliament had passed.

Mr. John Hogan, of New South Wales, after surveying the progress of the campaign for financial reform, said that the time had arrived when the efforts of the past years must be capitalised.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried, and were forwarded to the authorities concerned and the press:

"We are emphatically opposed to the unnecessary imposition of War Loans on the Australian people, and congratulate the Tasmanian Treasurer, Mr. Dwyer-Gray, for his courageous effort at the Loan Council to obtain the use of Australia's national credit in order that our resources might be mobilised without debt or inflation.

"We believe that the opportunity has arrived for permanently removing from our national financial policy the private control which has restricted our economic activity in time of peace and contributed to international friction and war.

"We call upon the Victorian Government and Parliament to endorse the Resolution which has been carried by the three smallest States on the use of the national credit."

M.H.R. DECLARES HIMSELF "THE SERVANT OF HIS ELECTORS"

Launceston Public Meeting Instructs Willing M.P.

A feature of a public meeting in the Launceston Public Library Hall on Wednesday, January 10, was the spontaneous public declaration of Mr. H. C. Barnard, M.H.R., that he recognised he was the servant of the electors of Bass, and that it was his duty to carry out their instructions.

Mr. Barnard further stated that he was entirely in accord with the resolutions, which were unanimously carried by the meeting, and would have great pleasure in conveying them to the Prime Minister and working for their principles in the House.

The resolutions were:

"That this public meeting instructs our Federal Parliamentary Representatives, Messrs. H. C. Barnard and L. Spurr (Wilmot), to convey to the Prime Minister that we are in entire accord with the resolution recently carried by the Parliaments of South Australia, Tasmania, and West Australia, requesting the use of Australia's national credit in the interests of defence, primary industries, and the general welfare of the people of the Commonwealth."

"We are convinced that a much greater utilisation of the country's resources for the requirements of both peace and war is thus possible without any danger of price inflation if the Federal Government carries out its responsibility to the community."

"We emphatically oppose the proposal to again raise war loans, and call upon the Federal Government to exercise its powers

under Clause 51 of the Federal Constitution and in accordance with Clause 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking, so that the nation may organise its resources without the disastrous and unnecessary imposition of war debts and taxation."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. Robinson, Master Warden of the Launceston Marine Board and Chairman of the Electoral Campaign of Northern Tasmania, and other prominent citizens present included Mr. W. Cheek, M.L.C., and the President of the Chamber of Manufacturers.

Preceding the principal speaker (Mr. Hogan), Miss Josephine Robinson, who is well known to many readers of the *New Times*, addressed the meeting on the principles of the Electoral Campaign, and urged the electors to use their own initiative, irrespective of party affiliation, to secure through their servants in Parliament what THEY wanted, and to refuse to accept meekly what politicians decided was good enough for them.

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THE CASE FOR DEMOCRACY

Pressure Politics Versus Party Politics

By ERIC D BUTLER

(Continued from last issue.)

Last week we saw how the social contradiction of poverty amid plenty was the basic cause of society's rapid disintegration. We also briefly touched upon the problem of distribution, which, under our modern system of economy, is dependent upon the amount of effective purchasing power in the hands of the public.

The subject of purchasing power (i.e., money) cannot be discussed unless the source from which it comes is also thoroughly understood. That source is the private banks.

Not very long ago, the majority of the people thought that banks only lent their depositors' money. The whole question of money seemed to be shrouded in such mystery that one would have thought that it was some peculiar substance over which man had no control. Thank goodness we have moved forward a little since then, and that an ever-increasing number of people are beginning to understand that the bulk of our money supply today consists of no more than figures in ledgers operated upon by cheques. It is only a matter of bookkeeping. Let the following authorities indicate the true position:

The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 14th Edition, under the heading of Banking and Credit, says: "Banks created credit. It is a mistake to suppose that bank credit is created to any important extent by the payment of money into the banks. A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community."

Mr. J. M. Keynes, the noted economist, says: "There can be no doubt that all deposits are created by the banks."

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to the British Treasury, put the matter as briefly and clearly as possible when, in his book, *Trade Depression and the Way Out*, he wrote: "When a bank lends it creates money out of nothing."

Professor Soddy has written upon the matter as follows:

"The cheque system, itself beneficial, has enabled the banks continuously to create and destroy money at will. It is this power of the private mint, which imperils the future of scientific civilisation; which makes politics a sorry farce, and reduces Parliament to a sham. It is a manifest injustice to those who have to earn their money that private firms, by a stroke of the pen should be empowered by the cheque system to create it. But it is far worse that the money of the country, by a mere refusal of a banker to continue a credit to a debtor, should be suddenly and secretly destroyed again."

Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, summed up the position in the following terms:

"I am afraid that the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can create and destroy money."

"The amount of money in ex-

istence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is effected. Every bank loan and every bank purchase of securities creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan and every bank sale destroys one."

On another occasion, McKenna said: "The Bank of England, and no other power in heaven above or earth beneath, is the ultimate arbiter of what our money supply shall be."

WHAT IS MONEY?

The simple facts about money cannot be stated too often. There has been no greater delusion, which has kept man a mental and physical slave, than the idea that money is wealth. Money only represents a claim to wealth.

Possibly the best definition of money is that given by Professor Walker: "Money is any medium, no matter what it is made of, or why people want it, which no one will refuse in exchange for his goods. Its value is not in the material of which it is made, but in its exchangeability and acceptability in return for goods and services rendered. The common forms of currency, metallic coins and paper money, are really exchange tokens."

The total supply of notes and coins in Australia at the present time is roughly, about £55 millions. But cheque-money, or credit, which we have referred to, is used for more than 90 per cent, of our business transactions. As pointed out this money comes into existence by the simple process of writing figures in bank ledgers. And the fate of every man, woman and child depends, at the present time, on whether the private groups, who have a monopoly of, this process, decide to write many or few figures. This is the only sort of money our Governments borrow, and upon which we, as taxpayers, are robbed of over a million pounds a week to meet the interest bill. Now that we are engaged in war this will mean a rapid increase in both debt and taxation.

The immediate and urgent task confronting Australian democracy is to demand, through the parliamentary representatives, that the nation, and the nation alone, shall be the initial owner of all money.

DEBT AND TAXATION

The result of orthodox policy has the whole world staggering under an increasing load of debt and taxation. Around the history of debt a large and interesting story could be written—that is, if, in spite of everything, you still possess a sense of humour.

Robert R. Doane, in a short history of debt, says: "The world debt increased 47 per cent, during the 17th century, 466 per cent, during the 18th century, 12,000 per cent, at the end of the 19th century." Where is it going to end? Well, it's not going to end while the present system continues.

A striking example of the debt business is given by the Rev. F.

H. Drinkwater, who has pointed out that from 1920 to 1933 Britain paid £8,300,000,000 for interest and debt repayments, and yet at the end of 1933 the debt was three hundred millions bigger than it was when they started to "pay it off." He went on to say: "It is all a huge swindle. There is nothing wrong with this poor old country except that it had foolishly let go its power over its own money, and is now completely in the hands of the moneylenders."

And what of Australia? Let the official figures tell the tragic story. In 1900 Australia's national debt was £197,035,000, which by March 31, 1939, had risen to £1,291,967,574. Taxation has progressively increased in order to try and meet the ever-increasing interest bill. It has now reached the staggering sum of approximately £18 per head per annum. This figure excludes all municipal taxation, water rates, etc.

The 1936 Official Year Book showed that the Net Revenue of the State Railways throughout Australia for 1935, after paying running expenses, was £11,680,320, available to meet Interest, £12,746,007—and this does not include exchange. For the five years to that date the total losses amounted to over £20,000,000, mainly due to interest charges.

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads Annual Report for 1936 discloses that figures in respect of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, where, out of a total of £467,160 expenditure for 1935-36, 79.45 per cent was expended on Interest and Exchange.

The Royal Commission on Banking Clause 32 shows that out of total taxation, States and Commonwealth, of £99 million for 1936, £51 million was paid out in interest.

And now we are being told that we must be prepared to make bigger and heavier sacrifices in the way of more taxation. All because we allow "party" Governments to pawn us still further in the private money creators. While that policy is continued, and we see the deplorable spectacle of sovereign Governments speaking to the Loan Council every six months, more debt and taxation will follow.

No matter what you do, or where you go the subtle grasp of taxation cannot be escaped. If you

go to "the pictures" you pay an amusement tax; if you drive a car, you pay a petrol tax; and so it goes on. It will generally be found that the greater the necessity, the bigger tax it carries in proportion. The imposition of the Flour Tax was one of the blackest crimes in Australian political history—taxing the very "staff of life" upon which our people try to live. The resulting malnutrition figures, as if they were not high enough now, will be a permanent reminder of the manner in which we have betrayed our children. We acquiesce in a policy, which pawns their heritage. This generation is being taxed to pay for the last war. What of the next generation as a result of this war? Will nothing ever shame us from our apathy?

METHODS OR RESULTS?

Apart from the technical party platforms put forward at various intervals, which, as indicated last week, divide the people hopelessly, there are also an ever-increasing number of various other proposals being put forward, either with a view to getting one of the existing parties to take them up, or alternatively to form still more parties. The latter will divide the people still further, while the former will leave the people in the same position. And this position has arisen because the people have been misled into believing that they must become economic experts, and make their choice between a host of alternatives, which are all alleged methods of getting the ONE result which everyone wants, broadly speaking: economic security at the highest level physically possible, plus individual liberty. Even supposing that it was the job of the elector to choose between offering methods, which it is not, what a task would confront him! The absurdity of electors deciding the technique of improving the economic machine will be very quickly appreciated when it is realised that at the present time there are at least 24 major schemes before the public. This was declared to be the case by a meeting held by the British Science Guild in association with the Engineers' Study Group on Economics in London on May 16, 1935. In the following resolution, adopted at an earlier meeting, the Group defined their starting point: "We, as

(Continued on page 6.)

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WHERE THE STRUGGLE LIES

The real struggle in the world right now is one of conflicting ideologies—or in more practical language—whether the State or the Individual be supreme, and the consequences inevitably involved. Or more clearly still, which is to be the touchstone for all legislation and for all social activity—the State or the Individual?

At the outset, it might be well to say that nations are collections of human beings; that human beings can exist quite comfortably without nations, but nations or States cannot exist without human beings. So much is true. Yet, interesting enough, it is also true that human beings tend to form nations. Why? Because men have found that by associating in a unified effort they can accomplish more, and consequently each receive more per unit expenditure of energy... Thus, the logical tendency has been to come together. But whenever this association failed to bring about the required results they individually retained the right either to dissociate themselves from the project or to have some say in the formation of a new policy.

This freedom of association for any given objective belongs to the ideology of the Individual as Supreme and would be a true functioning democracy. But let us not be gulled into thinking there are any democratic nations at present. There are not. The democracies (so-called) are ruled by institutions, which preclude the overwhelming majority of those who will be affected from the right of Individual Initiative in determining the policy. This is not democracy, but is as dictatorial as the Totalitarian States because this form of centralised institutional control is such that no one person takes the responsibility, nor can be made to take the responsibility for any policy devised or action taken. Can you imagine policyholders dictating the policy of an insurance company?

But, the Democracies could function—and will—when the individual uses his initiative by demanding that those in power be made to take full responsibility for implementing his chosen policy.

However, let us look a little closer at these two opposing ideologies.

1. The State stands for:—Totalitarianism and a centralised dictation of policy. Deductive reasoning. Which reasons from the general to the particular. Is Idealistic? Which states fixed objectives to which all must conform. Love of Power and control. Planned economy. Which states what shall be done by all.

2. The Individual stands for:—The right of individual choice, personal initiative and responsibility. Inductive reasoning. Which reasons from present facts to the principle behind them. Is Realistic. Which deals with the known. Is scientific. Love of Freedom and individual initiative. Organic growth. Which is natural development and activity according to individual needs.

Before the coming of the machine, when practically all effort was directed toward supplying the needs, both of goods and services, to the community, the first group was probably the more right. But, now, since the development of the power age, man-power in production is no longer the prime requisite, and the emphasis is on consumption and personal choice. This attitude belongs to the second group. People thinking according to the first group may reasonably be said to display signs of immaturity, in that they are perpetuating a philosophy, which no longer has reality.

Yet, even recognising this, intelligent people still say, "But Democracy and the second group thinking can never work because everybody wants something different." Is this really so? Surely concerning the broad needs of life everyone is in agreement. Don't we all want economic security, more goods and services, food, clothing, better housing education, greater recreational facilities and more leisure? In other words, don't we want more of all that can be produced and more freedom in which to use it? Is there any disagreement about this?

Yet, this does not mean equalisation of poverty, the taking from those who have to give to those who have not. There is more than enough for everybody of all the requisites for life and living, in the Western civilisation, at least. It means everybody may have according to his or her desire and personal taste.

It is well to remember that Totalitarianism, that is, the centralisation of power, applies to other than political fields—that it has more than one form. If we believe in the individual's right to freedom both of choice and initiative, we must fight the octopus ideology of that abstraction—the State—and those who are perpetrating it, by exposing them. The clear light of truth has a demoralising effect on those who would retain power, yet evade responsibility.

THE MENACE OF WORLD FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

effect in 1789, was intended to remedy this situation by creating a Central Government, with large powers, not merely upon the States, but directly upon all citizens of the country."—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The Federal Government showed from the outset a remarkable talent for organisation, which talent resulted first of all in the setting up of departments for war, foreign relations and finance, and proved eminently capable of tackling the exigencies of the times.

The first test came in 1812, when the Americans challenged the right of the British to impress sailors. The war, which cost 100,000,000 dollars and fifty thousand American lives, at least proved the efficiency of the Federal War Department. Against heavy odds the Americans held their own; no one came out victorious, but no territory was lost; shortly after the Peace Treaty the Bank of America was re-chartered.

The Federal machinery again justified itself in the war with Mexico; at the Peace Treaty (1848) California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico fell to the Union.

The final test, of course, came with the Civil War, when the Southern States maintained their right to secede from the Union. The war, which cost almost a million lives, and resulted in an enormous increase of the public debt, disposed finally of the right of member States to act independently.

Having weathered this storm, the Federal Government thought it expedient to keep a standing army of 50,000 men. Both the American Army and Navy saw active service in the Spanish-American War of 1899 (as a result of which Cuba and the Philippines became American Protectorates), and in the first Great War (during which these protectorates federalised, and the Danish West Indies were incorporated).

Both Navy and Army have, moreover, been employed with effect in times of peace. The American men-of-war have more than once been sent on "trips of warning" to small South American Republics in arrears with their payments to Wall Street bankers ("Dollar Diplomacy"), and the army has repeatedly proved useful in suppressing labour troubles on the home front. (*Daily Telegraph*, August 17th, 1939: "TANKS SENT TO PIT STRIKE.")

The price paid for the long and arduous transformation of the thirteen "united colonies" of Great Britain into 48 United States of America was the sovereignty of the individual States:

"So far as they influence the organisation of the Government of the Nation they have tended to become merely units for national purposes. The State has, to a large extent, lost its political individuality . . . the Civil War settled finally and conclusively that the States are merely units . . . in the formation of a single national organisation.

"States are forbidden, without the consent of Congress, 'to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded... they are forbidden to enter into treaties, alliances, and confederations.' These types of limitations upon the States indicate a definite purpose to deprive the State of any independence . . . and this purpose is supported by the lan-

guage making the 'Constitution and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States,' the supreme law of the land."—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.

TAXATION

Taxation is the most effective modern method of keeping the individual in subjection. Jacob H. Schiff, for twenty years the head of the well-known firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, has called it "a weapon of destruction."

Before the War of Independence the public debt of the United States was nil: in 1838 and 1839 it had increased fourfold, and during the Great War of 1914-1918 it increased sevenfold—only a slightly smaller increase than in England, which had taken part in four years of war instead of one.

In the eighteenth century it was almost impossible to extract taxes from good Americans, but this was remedied by a series of wars. Before the war of 1812 Treasury receipts and expenditure was generally less than ten million dollars; between 1812 and the Civil War to the World War, in hundreds of millions, and after the war, in thousands of millions.

President Wilson was inaugurated as President in March 1913; on October 3rd he introduced the income tax, and on December 23rd the Federal Reserve Board.

Taxation now amounts to 22.7 dollars per head of the population, compared to 25.8 dollars per head in the United Kingdom; but the National Industrial Conference Board of New York estimates that on an average the Government takes 22.4 per cent, of an American's income, as compared to 21.7 per cent, of a man's income in Britain. (IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TAXES, in 1938, TOOK EQUIVALENT OF 109.7 DOLLARS per head, being 26.2 per cent, of the average income.)

So that the individual suffers slightly *more*, restriction of freedom by means of taxes in the United States than in England.

Taken in conjunction with the vast economic riches of America, the growing number of unemployed (now at about 10 million) provides a measure of the restriction of liberty imposed through the monetary mechanism, while their regimentation in Civilian Conservation Corps shows the extent to which a (fostered) devotion to the theory that he who does not "work" shall not eat, invites "discipline."

TRUSTS

Along with the steady increase of centralisation of power in the United States, there has been a parallel development in the "business" world; business and financial firms combining into larger groups, concentrating the power into few hands. Of this the *Encyclopedia Britannica* says:

"In the organisation and conditions of business there could be traced some startling contradictions between the word liberty and the fact. Nominally, all kinds of businesses not prohibited by law were open to all comers.

" . . . In reality, by 1908, a considerable number of both employers and employees were engaged in a combat outside the laws, constant and conscienceless. . . . Political organisations were on nearly the same basis as business companies. They also grew bigger (Continued on page 7.)

QUO VADIS?

By "THE WALRUS."

My head felt a bit light and fluffy, but I remember noticing that it was a beautiful morning—a beautiful Sunday morning, judging by the absence of traffic. But I couldn't be sure: which was annoying, for I can't think of anything more stupidly irritating than to roll up for the daily spot of toil only to find that it's Sunday.

But it seemed it wasn't Sunday after all, for the shops appeared to be open. I say, "Appeared," for although the doors were open and people were coming and going, there was no window display, so that it was difficult to tell one shop from another.

I suggested as much to a passer-by. He looked at me in a strange, expressionless way and said dully:

"Don't be silly! If a shop is one it can't be another, can it?"

"I don't see any placards," I remarked, "and I want a newspaper."

"You won't see any placards and you have to have a newspaper unless you register."

"Unless I register . . . as what?"

"Displaced."

"Oh, I get you. Unemployed!"

"Don't be a fool," he would have hissed sibilantly but for the absence of sibilants. "There's a policeman not far away. D'you want to get us both into trouble? You know perfectly well that the official designation is 'temporarily displaced by science.'"

"But about this newspaper business," I expostulated. "I'm darned if I'm going to buy a newspaper if anyone says I've got to."

"Whatever you like," assented the gloomy one. "It's a free country—a free world I mean, of course," he amended in quick embarrassment. "You'll have to register, that's all. Have you ever registered?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Never been examined for the international means test?" "No!"

"Nor examined for knowledge of vitamins in inedible substances?"

"No!"

"Not even passed your exams in financial orthodoxy?"

"No!"

"Nor yet been submitted to the third degree when you made out your income tax return for Geneva?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, don't start anything over a measly newspaper. You'll finish in Siberia."

"Where?"—I gasped.

"Siberia."

"But that's in Russia, isn't it?"

"Shut up, you ass! There isn't any Russia now. Only the world. But it's a great advantage," he went on, as though repeating a lesson. "We hadn't a decent penal colony until the IF BUT."

"The what?"

"The International Federation for the Betterment of Universal Trade."

At this point two stretcher-bearers went by carrying SOMETHING covered by a tent-fly.

"What's that?" I gasped.

My companion glanced casually.

"Oh, a displaced . . . you know," he nodded significantly.

"Quite so," I was glad to be able to reply. "One of the temporarily displaced by science."

"That's right. We get any amount of them."

"But what happens?" I demanded.

"Well, you see, it's quite easy to understand. These blokes register, but owing to some mix-up in the permanent record office at Geneva, they can't be traced; or, possibly, the silly chumps have got their own numbers wrong. So

there you are. Officially they don't exist, and no one can do anything. Here comes another."

"I say!" I ventured nervously. "People do die rather easily around here, don't they?"

"Oh, I don't know. After all, you can't have world democracy and everything else at the same time. Now I come to look at you, you're not looking very well yourself. D'you feel all right?"

"Oh, I think so. . . . Head's a bit fluffy, that's all."

"Got your medical chart on you?"

"Medical chart? Why, no. What's that?"

"You may be suffering from a notifiable disease, you know, and if you haven't your chart, how will you know? If you want to keep clear of Siberia, you'd better see the M.O."

"You mean the doctor?"

"There aren't any. They're all M.O.'s."

"I see, is there one handy?"

"Third door on the left."

I entered the door indicated and filled in a form, which was thrust at me. Then I filled in another and another. In fact, several others, the sum total of which sought my personal history, financial status, and genealogical tree back as far as the Renaissance. I was then examined by the M.O.

At the end of the examination, he announced tersely:

"Can't deal with it. It's measles."

"Measles? Can't deal with it!" I echoed weakly. "Why not?"

"I'm not supposed to answer you, but it's an open topic at the moment. I can't deal with it because there's a serious disagreement as to the treatment. I shall have to wait till I hear from Geneva. Fee, please!"

"How much?"

"You ought to know. Two dollars..."

I produced a very soiled ten-shilling note.

"What's this?" hissed the M.O. "Looks like some of that cursed national money they have in the museum." He eyed me severely. "I believe you're a national. I shall have to report this."

"Don't do that!" I begged. "I've only got tropical underwear. Besides, it isn't my fault, really. I must have been asleep or something. Such a lot seems to have happened that I didn't know about. I wonder if you'd mind answering a question or two. I understand we have now a world federation or something. Who's our local member?"

"There is no local member."

"Well, where is the seat of government, then?"

"Geneva."

"Well, I suppose we send representatives to Geneva."

"Quite wrong. Geneva sends its representatives to us."

"But suppose we don't approve of them. Can we hoist 'em?"

"Certainly not. There's the army to reckon with, not to mention the police."

"But that ought to help. We enlist those, too, don't we?"

"Don't be absurd. They're in-

ternationals. They come from goodness knows where, and our recruits are sent to goodness knows where."

"But I thought we fought for democracy."

"You must be very dull. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Chamberlain, and M. Daladier, besides the leaders of what used to pass for thought, told you quite openly we were fighting for world federation. Well. We won, and here it is."

"And what has become of the trade unions?"

"There aren't any. The international committee settles everything."

"And now, if I want a rise in my screw—"

"You ask Geneva."

"If I lose my job—"

"You tell Geneva."

"And if I'm sick or starving, I wait on Geneva?"

"That is so."

"Well, I'm fed up, and I don't care who knows it. This isn't what I fought for. I've been done once again. . . . I won't shut up. . . . Keep your hands off me. I'm going to Geneva. . . . Geneva, I say!"

* * *

"Feel better now?"

I sat up in bed and nursed my head. "I don't know yet," I sighed.

"Tell me," I begged. "Are the Finns still killing thousands of Russians?"

"Yes."

"And vessels are going down at sea?"

"Yes, yes."

"And thousands of people are dying, everywhere from earthquakes and floods and bombs and things?"

"Yes, I tell you!"

"Phew! Thank goodness for that."

A VERY INTERESTING QUESTION

The following question was recently asked in the House of Lords. Britain, by the Earl of Tankerville: "To ask His Majesty's Government whether they are aware of, and have taken fully into consideration, the highly dangerous effect upon public opinion and morale, in neutral countries as well as in this country, likely to be produced by the announcement broadcast on the 11th October, concerning the exchange of certain goods between England and the U.S.S.R. simultaneously with announcements to the effect that Finland and other Scandinavian countries are imminently threatened by Russian aggression, and when goods, such as rubber and tin, supplied by England, might be of assistance to Russia in any such aggression, or might pass from Russia to Germany: and, further, to ask His Majesty's Government whether British requirements of timber could not equally and preferably be supplied by the Dominion of Canada or by Scandinavia."

TRUTH AND TOMATOES

A novel and effective method of advertising this paper is consistently used by Mr. W. W. Drake, a leading tomato-grower of Launceston, Tasmania.

Mr. Drake, who is one of the keenest of Tasmanian enthusiasts in our common cause, includes in the packing of every case a complete issue of the *New Times*, thus en-miring first-class publicity over a wide field.

BIG COUNTRY TOUR TO START

Readers Should Co-operate

Next Tuesday, January 30, Eric Butler and Norman Rolls will leave Melbourne for an extended tour of Victoria. It is confidently expected that, if all supporters will only appreciate the urgency of the general situation, they will spare no effort to make this tour historic.

Eric Butler and Norman Rolls may be relied on to show how big results can be achieved. Financial, physical and moral support is wanted. Offers of hospitality will be very gratefully appreciated.

For the benefit of country readers we publish the following programme:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30: YEA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31: ARRIVE IN BENDIGO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1: DAYLESFORD.

Back to Bendigo until Sunday, February 4. During the week from Monday, February 5, to Friday, 9, meetings will be held at Tatura, Shepparton, Tongala and Kyabram.

MATHOURA: FEBRUARY 10.

ECHUCA: FEBRUARY 11.

Deniliquin has not yet been finalised as we go to press.

COHUNA: FEBRUARY 12.

Rochester and Lockington to be arranged.

SWAN HILL: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16. Open Air Meeting.

KERANG: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17. Open Air Meeting.

RED CLIFFS: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

MILDURA: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

OUYEN: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

After Ouyen, meetings are to be arranged on the Murrayville line as far west as the South Australian border. The Wimmera and Western Districts will then be toured before returning to Melbourne. Those supporters who feel that they can co-operate are urged to write to Eric Butler, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately.

Those who have not replied to correspondence are urged to do so NOW.

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The Case For Democracy

(Continued from page 3.)

a representative group of engineers and scientific workers, are dissatisfied with the fact that the community is not enjoying a standard of living and endowed leisure commensurate with the potential advance for which science and technology are responsible, and are meeting to discuss why the paradox arises, and how it can be resolved.

And did this group discover how the paradox can be remedied? An extract from the report of the first year's work, as reprinted from *The Engineer*, of May 24, 1935, is very interesting on this point. After an exhaustive survey of the 24 schemes, it concluded as follows: "Ordinary common sense tells us that the situation is ridiculous, and if we only cling fast to the fact that the economic system was made for, and by, man, and not man for the system, no amount of learned reasoning will shake that conviction. It is, indeed, ridiculous, and something has got to be done about it. What is that something? *And yet the Engineers' Study Group does not profess to know. The only people who do profess to know are to be found among the convinced supporters of particular sets of proposals. We have recorded 24 of these. They cannot all be right.*"

Surely this is sufficient to indicate to the average man that it is not his job to decide between all these schemes. And, as this summing up so truthfully points out, the only people who profess to know are the supporters of the particular schemes—and they dissipate most of their energies in fighting amongst themselves as to which is the best technique to be used. We see again the old principle of divide and rule. How farcical! What would the people of Victoria have said if, when the State Electricity Commission started at Yallourn, they had forced the people to make a choice as to the best turbo-alternators, etc., offering. The people would have rightly regarded the procedure as ridiculous. And the same applies to every other phase of our lives. We hold experts responsible for getting desired results, and if they fail to get results we have them removed. We do not set ourselves up as wireless experts, sewerage experts, or bridge-building experts. And yet we are expected to be economic experts. The Electoral Campaign overcomes this vital weakness by insisting that it is the job of the electors to cease arguing about *methods*, which we are hopelessly divided upon, and to unite in demanding those *results* which we all know are both feasible and desirable. This campaign reverses the present procedure, wherein we have various groups coming before the people and telling them that this or that is good for them. This democratic campaign offers a mechanism through which people can start demanding from Parliament that WHICH THEY THINK WILL BE GOOD FOR THEMSELVES. Whether it is good or bad for them is their own concern, it is *not* for anybody else to dictate what they desire. It is for them to express their own desires.

THE FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT AND ITS MEMBERS

We have seen the futility of the electors concerning themselves with the technical administration of our economic system. When the investigation along these lines is taken a little further and applied to our present political system, we begin to see how Par-

liament has been perverted from its original purpose. As to why Parliament exists, there appears to be the utmost confusion of thought at the present time. The same applies to members of Parliament; and, contrary to the true conception of democracy, Parliament has been so perverted from its proper function that we find it imposing its will upon the electors instead of the electors imposing their will upon it. In a truly democratic society Parliament is *not* an institution to impose its will upon the people. It is an institution for them to impose their will upon it. It is in the people, the democracy that sovereign power should reside. Reference to Parliament calls to mind how Walter Murdoch, in one of his delightful essays, compares Parliament with a gadget, and suggests that we immediately start to make use of it. To quote the late F. F. Gould, whose work for democracy in England must serve as an inspiration to all democrats, "*The correct perspective is to regard Parliament as a typewriter tapped by the almighty vote.*"

The original idea of Parliament was a meeting place for the populace, and possibly the nearest approach to this was the old Greek idea of a free, deliberative assembly. However, it is obviously ridiculous for several million Australians to meet at Canberra. We therefore send along individuals to represent our wishes and our desires—at least, that is the theory of government by the people; although, as we have seen, it is not an actuality at the present time. Following the above line of reasoning, it will be readily seen that the sole reason for a Member of Parliament is purely functional. If his own opinions are contrary to those of a majority of his electors he must be prepared to advocate the views of his electors or resign. He is the *paid* servant of the people, and must realise that his job is to re-present the wishes of those who pay him, and press vigorously for their fulfilment. However, if he is expected to represent the demands of his electors, as distinct from the demands of his party, it is quite clear that *his elector's* must inform him clearly *what results they want*, and also show that they are prepared to support him, irrespective of parties, as long as he presses for those results. In other words, the people should, as pointed out earlier, frame their policy and send members of Parliament to Parliament to re-present that policy and see that the administrative machinery is put into operation, in order that that

policy is pursued. A national policy of adequate finance, without further debt or taxation, is the main issue confronting Australian electors today.

WHERE REAL POWER RESIDES

The important task confronting those who seek to help the electors as *individuals* to establish true political and economic democracy is to show the "man in the street" that he is a real, "live" unit in the government of the country. At present he has lost his political self-respect by virtue of the fact that he has been purposely led to believe that he can do nothing.

The task of Electoral Campaigners is to help restore that political self-respect by showing him how to initiate *demands* upon his representatives. The successful campaigns against National Insurance and the Bank Bill, apart from other smaller issues, gave tens of thousands of Australian electors a taste of real power. Other demands will help them to gain more confidence. They will try *democracy* and, by so doing, save civilisation.

"HITLER CAN'T FUEL ALL THE PEOPLE"

"Berlin. —An exceptionally cold snap, coupled with an acute fuel shortage, is causing widespread suffering in Germany. Landlords must conserve coal, which has been temporarily held up because of frozen canals."

—Melbourne Argus, Jan. 13.

Our decoding expert says that this is how it should read (of course, he might be a spy):

"FINANCE CAN'T FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE."

"An exceptionally bad depression, coupled with an acute money shortage, is causing widespread suffering everywhere. Bankers must conserve credit, which has been temporarily held up because of frozen assets."

STARTING A BANK

The eminent banker was explaining just how he started in business: "I had nothing to do, so I rented an empty store and put up a sign, "BANK." As soon as I opened for business, a man dropped in and made a deposit of two hundred dollars. The next day another man dropped in and deposited three hundred dollars. And so, sir, the third day my confidence in the enterprise reached such a point that I put in fifty dollars of my own money."

NOW OUT!

"The Real Objectives of the Second World War"

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

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Readers will be pleased to know that Eric Butler's series of articles on International Finance and its fight for world domination have been reprinted in booklet form. Several aspects have been slightly expanded, while the famous Briey Basin Scandal is also included and dealt with fully. Considerable interest has been aroused all over Australia by these articles, and this material in booklet form will simply and adequately explain to the man in the street the financial background of the present conflict. Every reader should have at least one copy. Also urge your friends to obtain one. Help the fight for democracy.

Send now for your copy to the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

THE MENACE OF WORLD FEDERATION

(Continued from page 4.)

and more powerful, and gathered into fewer groups. Nominally, parties are simply associations of voters for the common ends. Actually, they are armies acting under commanding leaders, who, in many cases, hold no offices. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, of July 2nd, 1890, declared combinations affecting commerce between the several States or with foreign nations, illegal, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both . . . the trusts, although embarrassed, soon showed their ability to find other devices to maintain their unified control . . .

"The steel industry . . . was united by Pierpont Morgan into the United States Steel Corporation, with stocks and bonds aggregating 1400 million dollars.

"In the field of railway transportation, Harriman used the bonds of the Union Pacific to acquire the Southern Pacific, with the Central Pacific, and, by 1906, he was dictator of one-third of the total mileage of U.S.A.

"Following a similar tendency, the great Wall Street banking houses were dominated by the large financial groups in the interest of speculative undertakings, the directors of banks loaning to themselves, as directors of industrial combinations, the funds which flowed into New York from all the banks of the interior (sic). By a similar process the great insurance and trust companies of New York became lenders to the same operations. Thus a community of control over the fundamental economic interests of the nation was lodged in a few hands."

GOLD

Mr. Streit suggests that his proposals for the future arrangement of Europe would ensure sufficient stability to "bring back the gold standard," which he evidently counts as the only respectable basis of finance. He does not, of course, speculate about the power over individuals that this gives to the owners of the gold, although he mentions the fact that the United States holds over 50 per cent, of the world's gold stock. The grasp of world power gained by U.S. financiers during the European War is in danger of being lost unless some way can be found of inculcating generally the old faith in the talismanic power of some convenient set of financial rules—such as the "gold standard." There is, in fact, sound basis for the suggestion that one of the purposes of the present

war is to force Britain and France back on to the gold standard, and more firmly into the grasp of the powerful financiers of Wall Street, William Street and Pine Street, New York.

GRAFT

As was to be expected, the development of centralised power by two groups of persons, the Federal Government and the business men led to a degree of "coalescence" by way of the corruption of Government officials. As early as 1875 there were enormous frauds in the collection of the internal revenue by the whisky ring, with the connivance of Federal officials. With the growth of wealth and enterprise, accusations and investigations reached even the President's Cabinet. In 1922 there was a scandal over the transfer and leasing by the Secretary for the Interior of some oil-bearing land, involving cash payments of 100,000 dollars from the oil magnates concerned. The publication of the facts, as established by a committee of the Senate, led to the resignation of the Secretary of the Navy, and the institution of criminal proceedings against the Secretary of the Interior and the oil magnates.

In brief, the working in America of at least three of the five points on which Federal Union is advocated federalisation of finance, citizenship, defence force, customs and communications—is a strong warning against any such proceeding.

The Union Citizenship, while giving great power to the Congress or Senate, by the size of its constituencies, makes it impossible for the electors to have the contact necessary to enforce the realisation of responsibility. (The suggestion for European constituencies of half a million or a million people is illustrative.) Union Money has led to the concentration of the tremendous power of finance into the hands of a few people, and to the taxation of the American people to an extent greater than in Britain. Union defence forces have led to the application of the army in internal class warfare. As for communications, it is nobody's business but the inhabitants of a country to decide whether they want traffic through their own country—and to arrange communications accordingly.

In fact, all the five points mentioned by Mr. Streit are purely secondary: give individuals economic freedom and they will themselves

create an organisation suitable to the objectives they wish to achieve.

U.S.S.R.

In conclusion, a word on the second large existing Union. (The connecting link between the two Federations is the Jewish banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, which was instrumental in financing the Bolshevik Revolution.) Born, like the first, amidst the troubles of a world at war, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics might complete this brief survey of the workings of the Federal System:

"The Constitution of the of the new State, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, was accepted by the Central Executive Committee, 1923. Each Republic had its own Council of Commissioners, but the Union reserved for itself the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, War, and Marine, Trade, Transport, and Posts and Telegraphs.

"Paradoxically, the most important unifying force of the new State (Communism), which contained so many races, creeds, and languages, was not mentioned in the Constitution. The Communist Party with its rigid discipline and centralised authority, was destined to control each of the constituent States and to cement them more firmly together. . . ."

(And, in the sphere of finance:)

"As the new economic policy developed, industry was divided into 'trusts,' as they were called. With the trusts, which were organs of production, were associated organs of sale and purchase handling, both foreign and internal trade. United action and Government control were secured by the expansion of the Supreme Economic Council to include representatives of the trust sections, so as to form a kind of industrial General Staff."—*British Encyclopedia*.

Judging from recent events, the authors of Unions are determined to realise the ideal expressed by Trotsky in "The Bolshevik and World Peace":

"The task of the proletariat is to create a far more powerful fatherland, with far greater power of resistance—the Republican United States of Europe, as the foundation of the United States of the world."

AMERICA SUPPLIES RUSSIA AND JAPAN WITH OIL

"LOS ANGELES, Thursday.—More than 77,000 barrels of oil and aviation petrol a day had been shipped to Japan for months, Mr. William R. Pemberton, California oil producers' umpire, told a Congressional committee yesterday.

"Shipments to Japan in December amounted to more than 110,000 barrels a day, he added.

"EXPORTS OF AVIATION PETROL TO RUSSIA HAD INCREASED SINCE THE INVASION OF FINLAND.

"Oil producers, Mr. Pemberton said, felt it was good business to deal with Russia and Japan."

—Melb. "Sun," Jan. 19.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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THE 1940 OFFENSIVE

U.E.A. Sane Defence Campaign

Armchair Supporters Called Up

The Campaign Director of the U.E.A. (Melbourne) addresses himself to readers thus:

WE ARE READY—During the past twelve months the U.E.A. has been engaged, through various campaigns, in preparing the way for the big offensive against the financial dictators. New sections of the community have thus become familiar with that undefeatable weapon, "Pressure Politics," and this valuable work must be capitalised by you—the ammunition (letter form) is designed, the front line is manned, and now we make the call for you (not the other fellow)—especially if you, in the past, have been merely an armchair supporter (even if you did give us an occasion cheer, that is not sufficient.). We want you to obtain some letterforms; in order that none shall be wasted, please advise immediately your requirements. If you cannot supply funds, let us know how many forms you can handle and we will see what can be done about it. Letterforms will be financed in the usual way, at 1d per signature, posted, plus donations, which, however large, will not be refused. The

letter form to be used is printed below, wherein the important subject matter will be found, trimmed with topical matter to capture the interest of plain John Citizen. Possible public reaction has been carefully considered, and we feel sure it will meet with your support, as well as the general public's—trial will prove this and we will be guided by its acceptability. You can best help by getting them circulated—and Headquarters wants you to do it now. This is, undoubtedly, the real war against political and financial dictatorship—our army is a voluntary one, and the reward is social justice and a better way of life. According to reports, similar campaigns have met with encouraging results in other States. Local strategy has been to prepare the way, now the forces are allied in all States, against the same enemy, on the same issue, and the direction is ADVANCE—we must win. Success will depend entirely on you—are you going to accept personal responsibility. We await your answer to the call with supreme confidence, and herewith present the letterform:

ELECTOR'S LETTER TO MEMBER

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

Dear Sir,—As a loyal citizen, opposed to dictatorships, political financial, I desire that you, my Federal Member, shall object strongly at the practice of the Federal Government borrowing from international financiers or their local agents—the private trading banks.

In my opinion, these financial monopolists are primarily responsible for the war, and are the only ones likely to benefit from it.

I direct your attention to Paragraph 504 of the Royal Commission on Banking Report, which states that *the Commonwealth Bank can make money available to Governments or other bodies at cost.*

This authority is indisputable, and I, therefore, desire that you immediately advocate in Parliament that this power be used to *protect Australia from the financiers' debt system, with its unnecessary taxation, consequent unemployment, and deflation.*

It is apparent that, while we have an army of unemployed—with vital national works curtailed; charitable appeals for soldiers, hospitals, and comforts' fund—we are not making our maximum effort for national security. *I am also of the opinion, which is supported by history, that voluntary, well-paid, national service gives greater efficiency, as well as being truly democratic.*

As finance is the vital matter, and as the above-suggested method of debt-free finance, which has been approved by majority decisions of three State Parliaments will overcome the problem, I desire you to consider it as the paramount matter for re-presentation in Parliament.

I may add that I will take a serious view of failure on your part to do so when next you seek my support.

Yours in earnest,

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

"DEFENCE WITHOUT DEBT OR TAXATION" CAMPAIGN

Honourable mention must be made of the results obtained by Mr. Williams, of Seacliff; Mr. Tregilgas, of Yurgo; Mr. Creasey, of Stoneyfell; Mr. Snelling, of Semaphore; Mr. Cronin, of Coonalpyn; and Mr. Thessinger, of Kilkenny. Many bundles of signed demand forms collected by anonymous campaigners continue to arrive at Headquarters.

"THE STORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK"

The eighth edition of this popular story by Mr. D. J. Amos, continued up to the end of 1939 and including an account of the note issue, is now in the printer's

hands. Owing to the fact that it is twice the size of former editions, its price will have to be correspondingly increased; but it will be found worth the price. The cornering of Australia's gold supply, the coming of Niemeyer, the contest between Theodore and Sir Robert Gibson, the battle to "unpeg" the exchange, the Lang episode, the smashing of the N.S.W. Government Savings Bank, the Premiers' Plan, the fight and fall of the Scullin Administration, Casey's attack upon the Bank and the rally of the people in its defence—they are all there—a strange mixture of cowardice and courage, intelligence and indifference, altruism and avarice.

IS THAT SO?

"Wanted—a new, positive Jewish leadership for the new world in process."—*The Progressive Outlook*, January 1940.

This is just what we are frightened of.

In the same journal we also notice the following statement attributed to Rabbi Schenk: "The treatment of refugee doctors is a most flagrant violation of decency and humanity, as well as of fundamental Australian law. These homeless, Stateless individuals, plundered of all their possessions, except their skills and appreciations of liberty, are being libeled and labelled as enemy aliens."

We would also like to add that there have been hundreds of thousands of *Australian* refugees in this country for years. It is all a question of a shortage of money, which Rabbi Schenk and his friends do not seem to mention. However, he partly contradicts his remarks, quoted above, for he is further reported as saying: "These people have brought £3,000,000 in money into this country."

There is something very peculiar about this Jewish refugee business. Our sympathies have been played on to a great extent, but the manner in which the Jewish control is growing in Melbourne is alarming many people. They say that if the majority of Jews coming into Australia are refugees, then they are thinking of becoming refugees, too. Our investigations lead us to state quite definitely that our sympathies would be better directed towards first helping our own refugees. The rank and file of the Jews might be well advised to lend a hand—but perhaps they are frightened of offending leading Jewish financial houses, which are at present engaged in working for "a new, positive Jewish leadership for the new world in process."

WHY NOT IN PEACE TIME ALSO?

The following interesting report appeared in the Melbourne press on Friday, January 19:

"Canberra, Friday.—Wartime activities have caused a rise in employment among trade unionists, according to statistics released today.

"In the December quarter of 1939 unemployment among trade unionists was 9.5 per cent, compared with 10.4 per cent, in the September quarter.

"There was an increase of 1.8 per cent, in factory employment in Australia in November, the last month for which statistics are available, compared with November, 1938."

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

Until January 31

Mr. Frank Devlin, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, is making a special New Year offer to readers of the *New Times*. On orders placed by January 31, a discount of 10 per cent is offered. As his prices for hand-tailored suits of first-class workmanship, made from pure wool worsteds in new shades and designs, range from as low as £5/5/-, a reduction of 10 per cent, gives the purchaser extraordinary value—especially as the price of suitings has already risen. Mr. Devlin is to be found on the 2nd floor of Elizabeth House, 340 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. His premises are open until 9 p.m. on Fridays.

—(Advt.)

BENDIGO LEAGUE FOR MONETARY REFORM

A further meeting of the Bendigo League for Monetary Reform will be held at the residence of Mr. T. Crombie, 111 Anderson-street, at 8 p.m. next Sunday, January 28. Those Bendigo readers of the *New Times* who will be unable to attend and give active support, and who may desire to make a donation towards Eric Butler's expenses are asked to leave same at Hampton's Newsagency, Mitchell-street, addressed to Mr. J. J. Jordan. Donations will be duly acknowledged.

THE WATCHMAN ALSO!

The inspired campaign for World Government is proceeding. Those who are familiar with the real objects behind the present war were alarmed to hear the Watchman, in his talk on Tuesday, January 23, also advocate World Federation. Readers are urged to write in to the Broadcasting Commission *immediately* and protest about this insidious propaganda being put over the air.

URGENT!

MR. J. WHITEACRE is requested to communicate with The New Times Office IMMEDIATELY, regarding Country Tour, commencing Tuesday, January 30, at 12 noon.

MONEY

By STANLEY F. ALLEN,
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HAVE YOU READ
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WHY ARE YOU TAXED?

Written by S. F. Allen, Box 1178, G.P.O., Sydney 1/1 posted.

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