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Vol.6. No. 7

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Nemesis Awaiting Federal Country

Party?

West Australian Farmers Hostile

STRAWS IN THE WIND

"The Leader of the Federal Country Party (Mr. Cameron), who returned by train from Perth on Saturday, January 27, said that he had encountered hostility to the Country Party, based on the contention that it had failed to dismiss the Menzies Government on issues connected with the sale of wool, advances for wheat and the constitution of wool and wheat boards."

"Mr. Cameron added that a great deal of opposition to the Menzies Government had been voiced at the meetings he had addressed in the country areas. There had been criticism of regulations made by the Government, and its actions in connection with the motor engine monopoly had made it most unpopular."

—"Adelaide Advertiser."

In last week's "West Australian Wheatgrower," Mr. T. H. Powell, of the Wheat and Wool Growers' Union of W.A., writes as follows:

"If any doubt existed in the mind of the Leader of the Federal Country Party (Mr. A. Cameron) and his supporters concerning the popularity of the Federal Country Party members, the meetings at Katanning and Lake Grace must have sadly disillusioned them.

"These meetings were called by the Primary Producers' Association, and one must suppose every effort would have been made to ensure a good attendance of loyal supporters of that political party organisation.

"Mr. Cameron had probably been made *au fait* with the motion previously carried by the wool section of the Primary Producers' Association at Katanning, and the fact that this motion was publicly brought before him is an indication that certain members of the primary Producers' Association are beginning to realise that their industry's future is of greater importance than their party political future, as our Wheat and Wool Growers' Union has long ago realised.

"Our Union stalwart, Eric Kealley, president of the Lake Grace Zone Council, moved a vote of 'no confidence' in the Federal Country Party, which was carried after an amendment lapsed for want of a seconder. This is as it should be, as it is just as well that it be fully recognised that the whole of the Federal Country Party has fallen down on the job. All the humbug and political explaining of the Federal Country Party members was useless, and even now it is quite apparent that these members fail to recognise the fact that the country people are in earnest in their opposition to the tactics adopted by the Federal Country Party members, which have been of a

nature to ensure their own party seats rather than secure justice to the wheat and wool growers of Australia, and thereby the country people generally.

"We must now realise there is no real contrition for past deeds of commission and omission, and on our shoulders rests the responsibility of bringing about the necessary change. This is not the farmers' problem only; it is the problem of the rural community, including the business man and the worker, for how can the farmer meet his liabilities when his products have been forcibly acquired below their cost of production, and for the same reason, (Continued on page 2.)

"WHAT ARE OUR WAR AIMS"

(EXTRACT FROM "PICTURE POST," 4/11/39.)

From an Aviation Expert:

"Our war aims should be—remove the cause of war. If, after a few or many years, we managed to crush Hitlerism, we would be just as far from peace as ever. Many blame Hitler for the present war. That is a shortsighted view. What caused Hitlerism? Rotten statesmanship, which is universal, and has permitted bankers for many years to create nearly all the currency, owing to the present method of using cheques. This is the cause of economic distress, which distress was responsible for Bolshevism. Hitler came forward to crush Bolshevism, like Mussolini and Franco did. If any of these three had not succeeded, there was every likelihood that Bolshevism would have spread all over Europe, including England. There can be no peace or security until nations exercise their prerogative over the creation and issue of ALL the currency in a proper manner.

"Under the present democratic

J. T. VINTON SMITH, ESQ.,
C/o Corio Capital Branch,
U.A.P.,
Geelong.

Dear Sir, —

So it is through the medium of you that residents of the Corio Federal electorate are to be given their chance to strike a blow at Hitler. We trust that they will welcome it. You know, voting for the right candidate is a very good way of doing one's duty in the war, especially if one does not intend to go to the war; and more especially if one intends to dodge all possible war sacrifices; and still more especially if one hopes to grow rich as the result of the opportunities which will arise out of the war. So that we have in this city, as in the electorate which you have adopted, a number of people who are delighted at the opportunity of performing their war service by recording their votes for you and for the policies enunciated by your guide, philosopher, and friend, Sir Keith Murdoch.

Of course, these opponents of yours will say many things in derogation of your self-sacrificing effort to serve the country per medium of the electors of Corio. They will say, for instance, that you do not reside in the electorate. Well, you reside in East Malvern,

which, with a certain political license, could be described as being a suburb of Sunshine, the northernmost part of your adopted constituency. Further, you should point out to those people that the residents of Geelong, particularly, are noted for the avidity with which they will give any new commercial proposition a fly. During your early commercial career, when you made your living in the management of a company, which sold enormous quantities of forest bonds, you must have had personal relationships with a good number of your future constituents. They, doubtless, will be pleased to remember the fruits of the contact. All those matters, of course, are matters purely for the people of Corio. What we are particularly concerned about is this "Win the War" tag, which has been fastened on to you like a can on a dog's tail. We have already dealt on this page with the mischief of this tag. But, in your case, we feel that it is so particularly inept that we must remind you of your star part in a very famous episode which occurred just about this time last year.

You will recall that your friend, Sir Keith Murdoch, was at the time busily promoting an agitation in favour of conscription. Of course, it was known by the old euphemism, "Universal Service." The idea at that time, as you will remember, was to sweep the late J. A. Lyons out of power because he proposed to honour his election pledge that he would not, under any circumstances, introduce conscription. You will remember that tremendously successful meeting at the Town Hall in February, last year. You will remember how proudly you walked from the scenes of enthusiasm that were there displayed. Doubtless, you felt yourself about to be borne up on the magic carpet of one of those magnificent upsurges of popular feeling, which invariably carry dictators to power.

But you will also remember that after that meeting, *Truth* exposed the essential rottenness of the thing, which you and your friends attempted to do. We are supposed to be fighting in this war for the very existence of democracy. At that meeting, which was advertised as a public meeting, certain of your associates arranged for the presence throughout the hall of a number of basher boys from Fitzroy. Their job was to deal, either noisily or violently, as the case might have required, with any members of the audience who should seek to express dissent from the views which you and

(Continued on page 4.)

THE CORIO BY-ELECTION

"Truth's" Open Letter to Vinton Smith

The following Open Letter to Mr. Vinton Smith, the U.A.P. candidate, appears in the Melbourne "Truth" and is worth passing on to our readers:

THE WORLD GOVERNMENT PLOT EXPOSED

Behind the Scenes With International Finance

(1)

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The plan for world domination proceeds. No longer are we in doubt concerning the objectives of the Second World War. Since I first wrote about this matter in a series of articles in these columns—since re-published in booklet form, under the title, "The Real Objectives of the Second World War"—the inspired propaganda for World Government has been alarmingly intensified. Centralisation is being rapidly advanced in every country of the world as an essential prelude, while various groups and associations have been brought into being for the express purpose of fostering the idea.

The question of real political democracy—i.e., decentralised and direct control over our representatives and institutions—is the fundamental problem confronting this and every other country today. One of Britain's greatest thinkers has recently written: "That no major reform can be carried out in the face of centralisation, which is exactly why the centralisers are now so busy."

The first move to centralise political control in Australia—as was predicted some time ago—is the intensive campaign to abolish State Parliaments. This move is one of the most insidious and dangerous moves ever directed against Australian democracy.

The financial control is to be also more directly maintained by International Finance, centred in New York; with the result that Mr. R. G. Casey, who belongs to the banking world, has been appointed as Australian "representative" in the U.S.A. As has already been intimated by the finance-controlled daily press, one of Mr. Casey's principal tasks is to tell the financial oligarchy in Wall Street what a wonderful field for investment exists in Australia. But more of that later.

Should some people have imagined that even these sinister steps did not provide sufficient cause to rouse ourselves from our customary apathy—particularly in connection with the idea that Australia was to fit in with the schemes of the World Planners—then, perhaps, the news that a "United States of Europe Association" has been recently formed in Sydney may interest them. Its address is 91 Phillip Street.

The time has arrived when Australians who still have sufficient initiative to do a little thinking for themselves, and who realise the supreme menace of International Finance to civilisation, will have to face the issue with courage and determination. To thoroughly understand what is happening it is essential that we make ourselves thoroughly conversant with certain events during and since the last war; that we understand the nature of the moves and objectives of certain groups during that period; and, more important, that we make publicly known the names of the individuals responsible for these moves, together with all their friends and associates. By keeping the fierce spotlight of thorough investigation on these individuals we will help to remove the cover of anonymity, which has cloaked their activities for far too long. It is a very significant feature of every attack on individual liberty and local or national sovereignty, that its origin has always been as anonymous as possible: it is presented in very misleading phrases and "idealistic" jargon, and is "fathered by an institution which cannot be made responsible for it."

If any kind of society is to function satisfactorily for the benefit of the individual members of that society, it is essential that certain individuals must not have power without responsibility. The dangers of such a position are obvious; anonymity of these indi-

viduals only increases the dangers, while making reform practically impossible.

In my newly published booklet I have, more or less, covered the general question of International Finance and its fight for world domination. At the request of many people, and feeling that it is vitally essential, I am, therefore, elaborating on certain aspects of the subject and presenting other new material.

A great many diligent students of the forces behind the last war now agree that the *real* objectives were the Russian Revolution, the formation of the League of Nations, and the financial subjugation of Great Britain. I will deal with the attainment, or partial attainment, of these objectives as I proceed.

The main objective of the present conflict appears to be a super-centralised World Government, controlled by International Finance in New York. The smashing up of British democratic institutions is essential to the successful carrying through of this plan.

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE PRESENT CONFLICT

Since publishing my booklet, in which I dealt with this matter, I have received the following report of a speech made by Stalin at 10 p.m. on August 19, 1939. It was published in the French paper, *La Croix*, and, after some delay, was released by Reuter's for the English press. Among other things, Stalin said:

"Peace or war? We are absolutely convinced that if we conclude a treaty with France and Great Britain, Germany will be obliged to give way to Poland and to seek a *modus vivendi* with the Western Powers; war will be avoided, and the further developments of this state of affairs will become dangerous for ourselves.

"If we accept the German proposal and make a non-aggression pact with them, Germany will certainly attack Poland, and the intervention of England and France in the war will be certain.

"We shall have plenty of opportunity to remain outside this conflict, and we shall be able to wait for a turn to our advantage. Our choice is clear; we must accept the German proposals and send the Anglo-French missions back to their countries with courteous refusals.

"It is evident that Poland will be annihilated before England and France can come to her aid. In that case, Germany cedes us part of Poland as far as Warsaw and also Galicia.

"Germany will allow us complete liberty of action in the Baltic. Let us examine the case of a Ger-

man defeat. England and France will be strong enough to occupy Berlin and to destroy Germany, and we are not in a position to render them effective aid.

"Our aim, then, must be that Germany shall carry on the war as long as possible, so that England and France may be exhausted, and so exhausted that they will not be in a state to beat Germany.

"From thence our position: all the while remaining neutral, we help Germany economically, supplying raw materials and foodstuffs; but it goes without saying that our help must not go beyond a certain point, lest it compromise our own economic situation and weaken the power of our own army. At the same time, we must, in general, conduct an active Communist propaganda, particularly in the Anglo-French bloc, and especially in France."

Since the war, the group behind the scenes have pushed on with their insidious plans, and, as mentioned, Australians must realise that they are also being rapidly encompassed in the toils of collectivism, bolshevisation, and centralisation. In the meantime, Jewish "refugees" continue to arrive in this country, buy property, and increase their hold. At the same time, a stream of Australian youth is leaving to be smashed to bloody pulp in the second war to "save democracy," which, like the first war, was fomented by Jewish International Finance, will be financed and controlled by the same group, and will mean their undisputed world domination, unless action based on an accurate knowledge of the facts is taken immediately. These facts are well worth thinking about.

(To be continued. Copyright reserved.)

Nemesis Awaiting Federal Country Party?

(Continued from page 1.)

how can his employee receive a decent wage if he himself does not get one?

"For many months now, the Union activities have been leading up to a recognition of the power the rural population has if it will only marshal its forces and use them in the one and only effective way, and that is through the ballot box.

"The Katanning meeting is the straw showing which way the wind is blowing. At the present time it is a gentle breeze. Very shortly it will increase in force and culminate in a cyclonic disturbance, overwhelming the Federal Country Party."

THE COMMONS SAT UP AT THE VOICE OF MR. STOKES

"It is my conviction that the Governor of the Bank of England and his satellites will, metaphorically speaking at least, have to be hung from the lamp-posts before we get the kind of economic situation we desire," stated Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P., in the debate on the Address on November 28.

He said that the power of the international moneylender must be ended and the vileness of international finance cease to have sway.

Criticising motives for the war, he said that he had a nasty view that we were fighting for the London Tin Corporation and the monopolists of the British Empire.

"A wise man has said that you cannot have the British Empire as a closed trading corporation and have peace."

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Confident that the time is opportune, and that the present general situation demands it, we are launching a big drive for another 1000 readers, which we hope to achieve before Easter. Every reader can play a part. If you are not already buying an extra copy to give or sell to a friend, start NOW. If every reader will make a determined effort to get one new subscriber before Easter, this objective will be achieved and exceeded.

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Although the financial position of the paper has been steadily improved by careful management, we still need some financial assistance, and a small amount is required every week to meet liabilities incurred when the paper was struggling for existence. Apart from this, the higher price of paper has increased our printing costs. Although other papers have been forced to reduce their size, we are determined to maintain our present standard. If we can get the circulation increase and financial support that is wanted, there will be no difficulty.

YOU MUST MAKE THE DECISION

TO ESTABLISH POLITICAL DEMOCRACY

"POLITICAL STRATEGY," BY "H.E."

The Director of Political Strategy in the English Campaign Discusses Recent Developments

"It is quite possible that the definition"—of the objective common to all humanity—"embodied in the majestic words of the American Constitution, 'the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' is still unexcelled.

"The primary requisite is to obtain, in the readjustment of the economic and political structure, such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself of the benefits of science and mechanism; that, by their aid, he is placed in such a position of advantage that, in common with his fellows, he can choose with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project which may be placed before him."—"Economic Democracy," 1919.)

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN TECHNIQUE

The science of Social Dynamics sets out the technique whereby individuals, acting together for a common end, may regain and retain the control of initiative. The policy of the Movement is centred in the use of these principles of association to attain the primary requisite, as stated above. This involves a campaign of action whose aim, put into substantial form, is to reach a position where members of Parliament are not only pledged to obey the will of the people, but are charged with that will—precipitated in a demand, the satisfaction of which must re-orientate finance and result in economic freedom.

During the last four years this campaign has taken certain forms or phases. In each of these we have gained in experience by the practical use of principles; in each we have gained knowledge of the factors of the problem; and this experience and increase in knowledge has resulted in substantial advances towards the main objective.

The positive effect of the work done during 1935-36 was the production of a democratic mechanism and proof of its potential efficiency; while its negative effect was to show that the electorate were not yet ready to assume the control of initiative towards an objective desired by the majority of themselves. The active will, which creates the sanction, was not there; the steam was lacking.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES.

The encouragement and practice of local objectives was essentially a search for this steam. The general effect was to inculcate democracy by acting as democrats, and to increase in individuals the sense of mastery over institutions by success in definite acts of mastery. The specific result of this form of action was the discovery of a widespread source of steam, which centred in a key objective; that is, in an objective which impinges upon the opposition—which contains a challenge to the retention of the control of initiative by finance. The ratepayers' demand is for lower rates and lower assessments, and no decrease of social services.

In Great Britain the practice of Local Objectives has fulfilled its main purpose in revealing this key

objective, and action was focussed in support of the ratepayers' demand, although knowledge of the technique of production of local successes, and consequent local encouragement may prove the solution of other situations still in the future.

CAMPAIGNERS CAN ADVISE PUBLIC.

In these successive phases of action, the individual Electoral Campaigner is gaining his true position as adviser to the public in respect of desired objectives. This advice may be classified:

(1) The application of principles—united pressure for clearly-defined result and directed on the individual responsible—insistence that he shall transmit this pressure to experts capable of producing the results—the developments of sanctions, the first of which is publicity, which expresses the urgency behind the demand. Experience shows that these ideas are readily absorbed by use in action for some desired objective, and this action is the point—not abstract explanation.

(2) Holding the demand steady, refusing to be misled by misrepresentation, false trails, false evidence, and false loyalties; refusing to be side-tracked away from either the demand or its point of application. In the anticipation and countering of opposition, whether conscious or automatic, it will be found that success lies in a constant return to the underlying realities of the particular situation.

(3) The presentation of the background, showing the public "what is possible." In the Rates Campaign, the aim is to present the facts regarding true relationship to the ratepayer. In local objectives there is rarely need to put much emphasis on "this is possible," because the public already knows it.

(4) Organisation which recognises that its subject is individual initiative, which is the basis in action of democracy; that its object is the alignment of this initiative in effective action; that its solvent to this effect is personal responsibility, and that its embodiment is a hierarchy of individuals—each acting with the impetus of initiative along a line of responsibility.

BUILDING A "RESULTS" MACHINE.

The quality of any proposed demand needs consideration; it may be a sound local objective; it may have characteristics, which will lend themselves to development into a key objective; and it may be useless for either.

The correct use of the three factors—policy, administration, and sanctions—constitutes a machine for the delivery of results. But, just as a mill for rolling steel sections must be fed with steel (not cast iron or clay), so the results

machine must be supplied with demand having certain characteristics; it must be united, emphatic, and precise. Granted this, the correct use of the machine will provide the results with the same degree of certainty as the mill turns out steel joists. It is useless to demand abstractions, such as "justice," or methods, such as "tariffs"; in that case, the machine may supply results—but not those required.

Whether the desire for any objective is general, and may be brought to be emphatic, is a question for preliminary experiment and judgment. Regarding precision, the test is more specific. Will those demanding be able to recognise and check results for themselves? The answer to that is vital. "The moment a majority begins to vote for something it does not understand, it is perpetuating a lie. It is saying: 'I want something I do not know the nature of, and this is its nature.'"

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The primary requisite at which we aim contains three factors:

THE CONTROL OF INITIATIVE.

ACCESS TO BENEFITS OF SCIENCE (Plenty).

Freedom to choose or refuse.

Of these, the control of initiative is the moving, active factor. In itself, it is not the subject of demand, but resides in action—in enforcing a demand, which contains the other two essentials. It will not be gained in any single victory, but is that which actuates a democracy of policy, as exercised by individuals in consecutive actions.

Of these, the control of initiative is the moving, active factor. In itself, it is not the subject of demand, but resides in action—in forcing a demand, which contains the other two essentials. It will not be gained in any single victory, but is that which actuates a democracy of policy, as exercised by individuals in consecutive actions.

These three factors indicate in general terms the necessary substance of any key objective. But a demand must be precise; it is vague, indeterminate. It is necessary to specify a definite and continuously maintained point of access, and an increasing modicum of freedom; and to state it as a result which can be identified as freedom; and to state it as a re-

sult which can be identified and checked by the electorate.

These remarks are intended for the aid of any who, finding a source of steamy endeavour to use it, whether as a local objective or as a power to gain a key objective (when this has been found). Perhaps enough has been said to form a basis for judgment, but this especial note is added. This objective appears to be aimed at economic balance, and (apart from other material considerations discussed) would, therefore, require a rider to ensure the "access in freedom" without which that balance cannot be maintained. Lacking such provision, it cannot constitute a key objective.

ASTONISHING SUCCESSES.

Astonishing successes have already been recorded, but we are still far from realising the full power of the results machine, used "as an implement in the strategy of democratic politics. The elements may be restated for convenient reference.

The purpose of "local objectives" is practice in democracy, a heightening of personal sovereignty, by success in mastery of institutions—and a search for steam. Their requisites are (a) that the demand be for something which most of those concerned want; and (b) that it is something, which they are likely to get on demand. Rapid success is the essence of this stage. Granted these, objectives may be encouraged for anything, which is reasonable, in accord with a correct apprehension of reality (e.g., we should encourage a demand for "work").

A KEY OBJECTIVE

A key objective is a demand, which in itself is a step in the removal of control of initiative from finance to the people, and must, therefore, contain the three factors, which are essentials of the primary requisites. Such a demand may grow out of "local" objectives; or may be the river into which these, as tributaries, run.

It is not easy to imagine an undertaking of more formidable proportions than that which we are attempting. If it were not for the understanding in experience of how human beings do, in fact, fall naturally into organisation, which is based on reality, and formed to fulfill a common need, it would

(Continued on page 7.)

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Political and Economic Planning

By Whom?

Contributed articles in the "Argus" Financial and Commercial Supplement of February 8 show a remarkable similarity of opinion. As the contributors are economists and men eminent in industry, the one undercurrent common to their observations can be taken as a reflection of the policy of our rulers. The policy, clearly, is P.E.P., or Political and Economic Planning. Students of international affairs who delve below the surface know the origin of P.E.P., and the real objective of the Planning.

The movement behind P.E.P. has been working assiduously and insidiously for many years. The first marked progress towards its objective came in Russia, where the plan has been put into complete operation. New Zealand, under Labor Government, and U.S.A., under President Roosevelt, were partially employing the machinery of P.E.P. before the outbreak of war. At the outbreak of war, the machinery of P.E.P. was almost instantly extended throughout the "democracies," showing with what thoroughness Planning has been inculcated and initiated.

It is true that almost identical machinery is functioning in Germany and in Italy (and a resemblance also in Japan), but the major difference in the case of Germany and Italy is that the machinery is not firmly under the control of the originators of the Plan, hence the objection, delicately expressed by war, to the usurpation of power intended to remain centred in one tabernacle, that of International Finance.

At the termination of the present war, Economic Planning will be well established, if present trends persist, and it is clear that it is intended to retain it thereafter.

It can be conceded that drastic alterations in our economic system are inevitable in a New Order, but electors must insist that alterations are really in the interests of the people and do not give additional power over the lives of the people to the financial oligarchy.

The directors of P.E.P. are well on the way to the objective—i.e., world dominion by financial and economic control directed by a central world government. "Political planning" resulted in controlling Governments by the power of finance and making the people impotent by instigating party politics (dividing the people into opposing sections). The machinery of Economic Planning is now partly established—that is, nearly all industry and production has been placed under bureaucratic direction—which means that the actual commodity is to be as ruthlessly controlled as money is and has been in the past.

Ousting the "party" system of government and allowing the nation to speak will permit the people to gain control of Parliament. When Parliament obeys the will of the people there will be little fear of Economic Planning. The Electoral Campaign, or Pressure Politics, enables the individual elector to instruct his or her Parliamentary representative as to what he is required to represent to Parliament.

Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.

The Corio By-Election

(Continued from page 1.)

your fellows of the Australian Defence Council, as you called it, decided should be so unanimously held by the meeting.

You will recall *Truth's* disclosure of this paper was "planted" among the basher boys. His story was published in *Truth*, under date February 4, 1939. It disclosed, among other things, that the basher boys were to be paid 10/- each, plus a supply of free beer. The story also disclosed that the boys got a very limited supply of free beer, and that most of them had to whistle for their 10/-.

Although it was pointed out at the time that you had nothing to do with the enlistment of this basher gang, it was clearly demonstrated that some of your associates did. We cannot recall ever having seen any published state-

ment from you repudiating their action. Certainly no protest was received by this paper, either from you or from your Australian Defence Council, against the revelations, which it had made.

So, in conclusion, dear Mr. Vinton Smith, we have to say but this: We are being invited by Sir Keith Murdoch, and your numerous sponsors, to vote for you and "win the war." We understood that we were in the war to fight for democracy. In view of your attitude toward the tactics adopted at the meeting to which we have referred, we can only arrive at the conclusion that if people vote for you they will "win the war" not for democracy, but for those things against which we are now supposed to be fighting.

Yours faithfully,
"TRUTH."

(Authorised by H. Alsop, McEwan House, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.)

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS!

By "THE WALRUS."

"BERLIN, January 28. —The name of the German Derby, which has been run at Hamburg yearly since 1869, is being changed, because 'the blood-stained history of the British Earls of Derby makes the name unsuitable for a Nazi horse race.'"

So the frightfulness continues. Well, it is possibly an apt tu quoque for the re-christening, during the last war, of the German sausage to Belgian or Belgium, which name this food substitute still carries. After all, apart from the bloodstains, to refer to a classic German race as a "Derby" is only slightly less provocative than to refer to a Nazi general as a Napoleon. Besides, "derby" is so laconic, whereas the German language is so rich in syllables. Das Deutschemitschnellungpferdrennen expresses the same idea, and, besides, the beauty of German is that you can open it up pretty well anywhere and slip in a paragraph or so without full stops, verbs, or even any spaces or other lingual inconveniences, and there you are, Welsh simply isn't in it at that game.

Competent circles assert that the classic German horse race will be named after the first horse race on the earth. This race is bound to be German, of course, and of such antiquity that all the contestants are expected to prove to have been of the short-necked variety and possessors of three toes instead of hooves.

Most people don't know it, of course, but practically the whole of creation is of German origin, the outstanding exception being, of course, the Jews. It is now practically established that the Garden of Eden was German, for the original notice on the forbidden tree is said to have been discovered:

"ACHTUNG! Fressen des obstdieses baum ist STRENGSTENS VERBOTEN!"

HITLER AND HORSES.

Those who don't know Hitler are apt to think that he is merely a Wiener Schnitzel devouring, Horst Wessel-singing liberty-hater, whereas he is really the liberator of all those unfortunate people who have been oppressed by their own free institutions for generations without realising it. They could never have slid into that oppression had they not strayed from their good old German beginnings.

I am informed that Hitler never travels, consequently I am not sure how he will react when he eventually becomes aware that, although he may re-name a horse-race or even a human race, certain points of similarity between a German horse—beg pardon! I mean Deutsches pferd—and the English horse will be hard to dispose of, just as points of similarity between German and Jew have already been noticed by other peoples. The plea of Shylock in this connection is a classic, and all Jews are not Shylocks.

It is hard to see what the poor Fuehrer will be able to do about it, unless a thoroughly uncontaminated German Brontosaurus or Dinosaurus comes to light in time to save the situation.

APART FROM HORSES.

The clouds aren't quite so heavy on the dog-racing horizon, as the dachshund appears to have been true to some obscure principle of generation, which we, being polite, must assume to be German. Apart from horses and dogs, however, the field appears to be limited.

There are camels, of course, and they are, doubtless, Germans, too, for their gutturals are most pronounced, as are their bad temper and lack of humour; but unless they were painted all over in different colours I for one wouldn't be able to tell one from another.

Of course, you can make a sporting event of frogs or beetles, but these creatures are somewhat vague and do not lend themselves to a display before a large concourse; and a large concourse is necessary to produce the necess-

ary Nazi effect, with "Heil" accompaniment. Besides, these creatures also have become contaminated by association with the inhabitants of the British Empire, which brings up the same old trouble again. At all costs, the protagonists must be identifiably German.

THOSE BLOODSTAINS.

Harking back to bloodstains, there is one thing about the Nazi's, which has always puzzled me a little, and that is their fondness for the axe. I have always looked upon the axe as a good old British institution, but it is always possible, of course, that the Germans found it first, and, anyway, I suppose it is enough for Britain to repudiate a thing to make its hidden excellencies apparent to the Anglophone. Maybe, too, the Nazis only execute those with stainless blood, seeing how sensitive they are to bloodstains.

But now that Hitler has revived the axe he has revived in my mind a question, which bothered my youth a good deal. "What did the headman practise on?" I have split stove wood for years, but the moment my stroke becomes important, say, for instance, when I am splitting "droppers," I become erratic. Raleigh's plea to "strike fair" was always a poignant one to me, and to this day it is the sort of thought I try to keep out of my head when I am assaulting a chicken for Sunday's dinner. So what DOES the headman practise on?

It is possible, of course, that the Germans practise on people who don't matter much, such as Poles and Czechs, and even their own unemployed, or it is possible that, with the abolition of the hated non-German trial by jury, there are plenty of criminals to keep the old muscles limber. Well, it's nice to think that even the condemned have something to be thankful for, and that is that they haven't got me for executioner.

SORRY FOR HITLER.

I feel sorry for Hitler sometimes - when I have had my favourite dinner, my pipe is drawing well, and there is actually a good programme on the wireless—and I think of Kipling's ruthless song of the "Old Men":

"We shall lie down in the eye of the sun, for want of a light on our way."

I see the Fuehrer fuehring in the opposite direction to the March of Time; fuehring relentlessly, inexorably towards the night of our beginnings; towards the land of the Completely Superseded.

So, knowing just where he is going, what can I do but wish him luck?

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THAT BOGEY CALLED INFLATION

THE "NEW" INFLATION "It also functions," he goes on
**Orthodox Finance Sounds New Note
on Financial Organ**

By A. FAWCETT, Auckland, N.Z.

With the fourth month of the second war to make the world safe for Democracy over, the big problem facing us at the moment seems to be the question of financing this bigger and better effort to liberate mankind by the process of blowing him up with high explosives. Strangely enough, this problem is not such a big one, as it would at first appear to be. A quick glance through the huge pile of printed matter at hand, all presuming to tell us the truth on the matter, and each violently contradicting the other, reveals a rather unusual article dealing with this peculiar aspect of finance, printed in the "N.Z. Financial Times." After reading it through, the reader will probably be convinced, I think, that either the writer is a fool, in which case, it would seem, we might as well let Hitler keep Poland, as we haven't got the money to fight him with; or else he's an absolute knave, in which case the unfortunate reader, along with his other friends, has been having the wool pulled over his eyes, and allowing himself to be frequently, thoroughly, and unmercifully kicked all these years for precisely no reason at all.

It is not so very long ago since that old parrot-cry, "Yes, we know; but where's the money to come from?" was an all-too-familiar phrase to those who had to approach the Government for loans for necessary public hospitals and such public buildings. Yet, unlike any of those occasions, when the would-be applicant for a Defence loan turns up with his demand for several millions, he is immediately requested to wait a few minutes while Cabinet discusses the matter to see just how far it can expand the country's credit to meet his requirements, and pass the necessary legislation to enable it to get right on with the job. For, strange as it seems, Governments that were yesterday bandying such phrases as "financial stringency" and "trade recessions," and even "financial blizzards" which made it imperative for them to "economise" at once, are now pondering as to the quickest and most effective way of spending millions daily on things that we would be far better off without. When confronted with such colossal sums being spent on aeroplanes and A.A. batteries, and the like, poor little New Zealand, object of so many bitter attacks because of her extravagance in wasting 40 million pounds in 10 years on such things as roads and houses, must feel rather bewildered and left out in the cold. From a deflationary policy, our financial system has swung the pendulum, overnight almost, the other way, to a policy of "inflation." An inflation, too, quite bereft of all the ills and evils that we were assured accompanied it, whenever monetary reformers and such "cranks" talked about increasing the people's purchasing power.

THE ADVANTAGES OF WAR

Now we are told: "There are definite advantages in controlled inflation in war conditions." No, not by a crank, but Professor B. E. Murphy, orthodox professional economist, in an article titled, "The War and Inflation," designed to assure the professional investor that this war will be run on financially sound lines, and will not be stunted in any way for lack of funds.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

Have you ordered that
EXTRA copy of the
"New Times" yet?

to say, "as a financial stimulant of important war industries, as a lubricant of the machinery of transfer." In other words, it facilitates the distribution of goods by increasing the amount of purchasing power available. He even assures us that "it (speaking of overdrafts) lightens the burden of internal debt," but, unfortunately, omits to point out just how it does so. No doubt, it would be too much to admit that it could be issued debt-free. Statements such as these, if made by any professed monetary reformer, would be regarded as something little short of rank heresy, and immediately subjected to scathing criticism and ridicule both by the press and "leading" economists. Professor Murphy speaks of "controlled inflation" and its "advantages in war conditions," which would lead one to suppose, in view of the horror with which any suggested policy of credit inflation would be greeted in peace-time, that the war exerts some strange kind of influence on this "controlled" inflation, automatically adjusting any faults that it might possess. He is also very careful to distinguish between controlled and uncontrolled inflation, a point always very conveniently overlooked when monetary cranks talk of increasing the credit of the country, and which creates the mistaken idea that credit expansion is the same thing as financial chaos. In fact, people frequently use the word inflation, when actually they mean the latter. His controlled inflation simply means that the money supply would be increased until it was equal to the cost of the goods being produced, and would no longer be restricted to the artificial limitations of our present monetary system. Naturally, uncontrolled inflation would be extremely harmful, but the professor draws our attention to this, and shows us that, so long as we don't exceed the limits imposed by the REAL wealth of the nation, everything will work really quite well for everybody, and things will be much better all round. Some individuals would call this monetising our assets, and even go so far as to point out that they have been advocating this, unsuccessfully, for years. But apparently, whilst this war is on anyway, it is quite safe to increase the nation's purchasing power, just so long as we have the men and the materials to produce the necessary munitions and other war supplies, for, after all, it would be extremely foolish to allow ourselves to be defeated whilst we had all the necessary iron and steel and high explosives and other paraphernalia of war at our hands, but didn't have sufficient figures in our banker's ledger to enable us to buy

them, or to make them into munitions.

WHY NOT IN PEACE- TIME?

He does not, however, go on to explain why this controlled inflation, which has such great advantages in wartime, does not also have such advantages in times of peace. Surely, if it is to our advantage to increase the money supply for the purposes of making easier our task of destruction and slaughter, it should be immeasurably more to our benefit to increase it so that we could all enjoy a much higher standard of living and increased leisure. On this point, unfortunately, the professor is discreetly quiet.

BLOOD MONEY PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS.

It would be very interesting, too, to know just who will reap the benefits of this "advantageous" policy of inflation that our professor speaks of; certainly not the people, if the results of the last war are anything to go by. The *Financial Review of Reviews*, in its latest number, reminds investors, I see, that insurance companies did very well in the last war, but banks were rather slow, with only small dividend increases, although their capital appreciation was quite noteworthy. No mention is made, of course, of the huge reserves laid aside as a result of their successful war investments, and the liberal bonuses made to shareholders out of those same reserves, after the war was a thing of the past. Iron and steel, too, we are told, are a safe bet for any spare thousands one might have lying idle. The best returns, however, should be in Government war loans. Investors in these in the last war are still raking in the shekels in yearly interest, which has now reached the colossal total of £600 millions on an original debt of £800 millions—rather a profitable venture for those patriotic individuals who so obligingly fossicked around and found the "larst shilling" for us, while the "boys" were "doing their bit" in

the trenches, amid the mud and carnage of modern warfare. Might we suggest that if we have to inflate, as Professor Murphy suggests, that it not be in the shape of a nice new debt, but rather an issue of debt-free credit, and then we will not find ourselves still paying the interest on these loans twenty and thirty years hence. Providing, of course, that the long-suffering electors and taxpayers are still putting up with this antiquated money system and have not exchanged it for something, which will operate more to their advantage.

A LESSON WELL LEARNT

In concluding his long and rather unorthodox harangue, Professor Murphy assures us that "... there is no necessity, at the conclusion of a war, for a policy of deliberate deflation. There will be some deflation, in any case, but deliberately to go back to a previous currency level would merely introduce a reverse set of injustices, while correcting few, if any, of the iniquities of inflation. This lesson, at all events, should have been learned by now from the painful experiences of the post-war period." Apparently the good professor cannot sing too highly of the benefits of controlled inflation, the "bogey" of so-called "Sound" finance. The lesson learnt by the events subsequent to the last world war is one, which will never be forgotten by those unfortunate enough to have lived through that period. Our politicians are very eager to reassure us that the depression was due to a state of mind, and not to the action of any particular group of individuals, but apparently economists are of a different opinion. Here a leading financial paper admits that this black period of the world's history was directly due to the action of the banks, and their inhuman action of deflation of currency and property for the purpose of further increasing their hold on the REAL wealth of the world.

Now that we have been told that banks do create credit and issue it

(Continued on page 7.)

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

MUNITION PROFITS

Sir, —It may be of interest to your readers to know of one instance of how they are only fed the "right" kind of propaganda mash in times of war.

A well-known Melbourne news-reel theatre advertised a "March of Time" film called "Munition Profits," to be shown on Friday, February 2. The next day I strolled in to see it, and, noticing that it was no longer listed on the placards, enquired whether it was still showing. An employee told me that after the directors had viewed the film at midday on Friday they had directed that it be taken off. It had apparently passed the Commonwealth censor.

While "March of Time" films are mainly emotional axe grinding, they nevertheless contain a strain of reality, so it would be interesting to know who the "patriotic" directors are.

It is significant that John Gunther, in "Inside Europe," says, "About sixty-five per cent, of the total arms exports of the world comes from Great Britain, the United States, France, Sweden and Czechoslovakia (1937). France, typified by Schneider, Creusot, supplied in 1932 no less than 27.9 per cent of the world's total output of arms. Schneider is believed to be linked to Krupp through a Dusseldorf firm, Rhein-metall," and Schneider is in the Comite des Forges, president of which is Francois de Wendel, a regent of the Banque de France, the institution which controls French politics by withholding credits from the treasury, and thus breaking any Prime Minister they don't like. Very interesting link-ups.

"BILL."

Box Hill, Victoria.

Who Is Your M.P.?

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

Parliament House, Canberra, is sufficient address.

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BATMAN . . . Brennan, F.
BENDIGO . . . Rankin, G. J.
BOURKE . . . Blackburn, M. M.
CORANGAMITE . . . Street, G.
CORIO
DEAKIN . . . Hutchinson, W. J.
FAWKNER . . . Holt, H. E.
FLINDERS . . . Fairbairn, J. V.
GIPPSLAND . . . Paterson, T.
HENTY . . . Gullett, Sir H.
INDI McEwen, J. S.
KOOYONG . . . Menzies, R. G.
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A LETTER FROM ALBERTA

Here is an extract from a letter from an Albertan farmer to one of our readers:

" . . . Today we find that, although we are still having to carry on under this old orthodox financial system, we are getting some of the results we desire and for which we live and associate here in Alberta.

"One of the first things the experts advised was the removal of all provincial sales taxes. Next was to provide additional purchasing power to the people, even though it was but a small amount. I find that I am now refunded all my taxes, licenses, and so on; so that this year I have really paid no taxes at all. My dividends in the month of November amounted to 86.39 dollars, or about £18. The month of October it, amounted to around 50 dollars. To be perfectly truthful about it, my taxes have been paid back for this year and for the next two years. So, even though I received no more dividends, I am freed from taxation for the next two years.

"All are not as successful as this, however. I was building this year and used no bankers' money at all. I drew all my money from the banks and DEPOSITED IT IN OUR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT of the Treasury, which has branches throughout the province now. I no longer need money orders to send money from my home to other points in the province. I merely write out a voucher and send it in an envelope. No registration, no money order fees—again, savings. Moreover, as

I pay all my workers by voucher; no stamps are needed, and so further savings. I know several businessmen who are saving fully 100 dollars a year on stamps alone. This all means added purchasing power.

"BUSINESS HAS IMPROVED WONDERFULLY HERE during the past few years. THERE IS SOME DIFFICULTY IN GETTING HELP at times, for there is little unemployment among the able.

"I have travelled over a great part of this continent during the past two years, and can honestly say that this is the most prosperous area on the North American continent . . .

"If I can leave you with a message, I would like to leave you with this:

"The struggle in the world today is for freedom. Today we cannot live without a permit to live. These permits are called money and credit. We shall be given no choice this time. We are going to get centralised control as sure as fate. We will be compelled to live for the State, which will be the financial group. If we are to obtain our freedom, then we must fight for it. The State exists for one purpose only, and that is to serve the people. . ."

(Signed) "P. ASHBY,

"South Edmonton,

"Alberta."

VINCENT C. VICKERS PASSES ON

It is with regret that we record the recent death of Mr. Vincent C. Vickers, president of the Economic Reform Club, London, England. Until the last he spent his life and resources to promote money reform.

Mr. Vickers, a former member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of England, found himself out of harmony with the policy of that world-noted monetary institution. He preferred to work against, rather than with, that policy.

The *London Times* said: "Though suffering from ill-health during many years of his life, Mr. Vickers remained an undefeated humorist and an ardent worker for the common good until the day he died. During the last fifteen years or more of his life his acute financial knowledge was turned towards what he believed to be an essential change in national and international monetary policy in regard to Christian ethics and the better-

ment of mankind; and he found his vocation in a vigorous endeavour to alleviate the material causes of war by economic reform, maintaining that, since reform was inevitable, it must be achieved within moderation and not—if left until too late—in disastrous extremes."

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That Bogey Called Inflation

(Continued from page 5.)

solely for their own advantage; that, through this power, they control Governments; and that the prosperity or poverty we alternately endure varies in direct proportion to the amount of money that is available, all at the pleasure of the private banker, we will, no doubt, be expected once again to go ahead investing what little money we may possess, if we are fortunate enough to possess any, in this new War to end Everything, feeling quite content to be presented at the finish with an even bigger and better war debt to pay bigger and better interest on, for ever and ever. Amen. At least one thing we can feel certain about, however: International Finance must be in a very shaky condition and in desperate straits if it is

forced voluntarily to reveal the means and methods by which it has assumed its position of world-wide authority—secrets hitherto guarded with the most jealous zeal and the best brains and propaganda that money could buy. The die has been cast, and with the innermost workings of this all-embracing cankerous growth shown up in all its cold-blooded cupidity, the struggle must end with the complete supremacy of either the People or High Finance. If democracy has frequently failed in the past through lack of cohesion, this time it must not fail, for the opportunity may never come again for it to prove its claim to be the only system under which individuals can freely co-operate for their mutual benefit.

WILL GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM SURVIVE?

By R. E. EDMONDSON, in "Money," New York.

Did the inauguration of the barter system by Germany, undermining the gold-standard countries of the world, mean that Germany was taking leadership in the overthrow of the monetary monopoly of the bankers? That they are worried is indicated by the following report, quoted from the N.Y. Times, September 15, 1939, taken from an interview with Bernard M. Baruch:

"If we keep our prices down there is no reason why we shouldn't get the customers of the belligerent nations that they have had to drop because of the war; AND IN THAT EVENT, GERMAN'S BARTER SYSTEM WILL BE DESTROYED."

In this connection it is noteworthy that Hitler's peace-term speech of October 6, 1939, declared that "a final currency regulation must be arrived at" to take care of international commerce.

The late Arthur Kitson, the world's greatest independent monetary authority, wrote the undersigned just prior to his death, saying that he had seen Hitler personally, and that the German Chancellor had grasped the fundamentals of his gold-less money system, and intended to put it into effect as soon as political affairs of Europe so permitted. "Money

is what the State says it is," said Del Mar, Monetary Expert.

It is extremely interesting, in view of this, to quote from a pamphlet of August 14, 1939, by Walter Crick, a well-informed business man of England, in collaboration with Professor Frederick Soddy, of Oxford University, who stated that the monetary mantle of Kitson had apparently fallen upon the shoulders of Mr. Crick. The latter said:

"The Reichsbank is gradually being taken over and turned into the Treasury of the country; and there is no doubt that Germany is going to issue its own currency—and so become a sovereign Power, paying interest or tribute to no outsiders. Currency is to be issued FOR THE CIRCULATION OF GOODS. That is perfectly clear from Hitler's speeches recently.

"By getting small interest taxation into the cost of its goods, Germany is able to undersell other parts of the world where interest-bearing currency is used. She can create her own money as a sovereign State, and is raising expenditure, apart from capital goods, by taxation, which is admittedly heavy—whereas we are running FURTHER INTO DEBT IN SPITE OF RUINOUS TAXATION HERE. (England)."

To Establish Political Democracy

(Continued from page 3.)

appear an impossible undertaking. But Electoral Campaigners are on the verge of the capacity and will to grasp and use this policy. Using it, we shall succeed; if we had anything approaching a full understanding of the power contained within these principles, we should know it—and know that this is only a beginning.

A BETTER PHILOSOPHY MEANS A BETTER POLICY.

Our philosophy will change the run of the universe at once. It will enable you to have a new conception. So, if you can do that, and, in my opinion, you can do it systematically, you will, in an incredibly short time, become the most formidable force the world holds, because you will have in that philosophy the better policy."

PRE-WAR PROPHECY

Agreement on Bombing?

In forecasting the course of a war in Poland, American observers last July considered that the Nazis would throw all their forces against Poland, and that British and French assistance could not reach the Poles in "less than a month," by which time the Poles would be crushed.

A typical forecast included the following:

"The only possible assistance France and Britain could give during this initial period would take the form of aerial attacks on German towns.

"There is a Nazi proposal, apparently dictated by humanitarian feelings, to refrain, in case of war, from bombing British and French towns, in return for the same undertaking towards the German civil population.

"This agreement, which will be hailed as a great victory for humanitarianism, would, in what concerns Poland, render quite useless the naval power of Britain and France, and, of course, their aerial forces, too.

"The land armies of Germany would have an unobstructed field of action.

"Once Poland were militarily at the mercy of Germany, the cry would go up that any attempt then to save Poland would be useless and would merely mean a further useless destruction of human lives."

THE INTERNAL WAR DANGER

In the long vista of the years to roll,
Let me not see my country's honour fade;
Oh, let me see our land retain its soul!
Her pride in freedom, and not freedom's shade.

—Keats.

Freedom has more often been converted to a "shade" by those who praised it as the most priceless possession of mankind than it has been slaughtered in full light of day. "Eternal Vigilance" is most likely to wink and nod when the professed friends of freedom, in the name of preserving the country's freedom, take the "necessary measures"—i.e., destroy the freedom of the individual—"to preserve the liberty of all the people." It is a sacred duty, most particularly in time of war, to note every step away from freedom with the grimest determination to resist. This is no time for friends of freedom to go to sleep.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

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MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.

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KEITH PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

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SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY TOUR

Young Campaigners Get Results

Reports to date:
 YEA: Shire Hall, Tuesday, January 30; attendance, approx. 100. Chairman, Cr. H. Sichelau. Ron. Jones spoke on international position in relation to finance, and Norman Rolls, on our own crisis and Australian position, etc. Thirty booklets, besides a few copies of *New Times*, were sold at the conclusion, 11.30 p.m.

BENDIGO: Wednesday, January 31. From 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. both addressed Y.M.C.A. meeting. Great, interest. Eight more books sold. From 8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. both addressed C.Y.M.S. meeting. Also keen. Half-column report of both meetings in *Bendigo Advertiser*, February 1.

Following upon an address by Norman Rolls to over 150 men at the Railway Workshops, Bendigo, on Thursday, February 1, the campaigners proceeded to Daylesford to speak to a large and representative meeting in the Town Hall that night organised by Mr. F. Tweddle, Mr. Loneygan, and other supporters. The Rev. R. Wilson occupied the chair.

A resolution, urging the Premier, Mr. Dunstan, and the State and Federal members, "to press vigorously for the use of the National Credit through the Commonwealth Bank, as set out in Section 51 of the Constitution, and provided for in Paragraphs 503 and 504 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Banking, so that primary industries and defence requirements may be financed without further debt and taxation, in the interests of the people of Australia," was carried unanimously, and subsequently forwarded to the Premier and both State and Federal members.

A quantity of literature and copies of the *New Times* were sold. The speakers expressed their appreciation of the co-operation of the people of Daylesford, and the hospitality extended to them by Mr. H. Sharpe, of the Royal Hotel, whose guests they were for the night.

Returning to Bendigo, after calls in Castlemaine, the campaigners spent Friday making local calls, and conducting megaphone-drives advertising meetings to be held. On Saturday afternoon local supporters were met at Roslind Gardens, and publicity drives were made later through Bendigo and Eaglehawk.

At 3.15 on Sunday afternoon the speakers addressed a very attentive open-air meeting on the steps of the Town Hall, Eaglehawk. Literature was distributed, and a similar resolution was again carried without dissent. This being Mr. Dunstan's own electorate, particular emphasis on forcing State action along the lines taken recently by West Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, met with enthusiastic reception from the large crowd.

On Sunday night at 8.15 Bendigo celebrated the opening of the Bendigo City Council's first open-air forum by attending a mass demonstration over 400 strong at the Conservatory Gardens, where

a high candle-power lamp had been especially erected.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Messrs. T. Crombie, president; J. J. Jordan, secretary; and members of the Bendigo Group, together with the excellent co-operation of the *Bendigo Advertiser*, this meeting was considered the greatest of its kind for years. After a splendid effort by his youthful colleague, Ron. Jones, Norman Rolls held the audience for an hour and a half, and answered all questions in a manner that left no doubts as to the urgency of the matter under discussion. Once again the resolution for the control of the national credit through the people's bank, by and for the people, was moved; a special request made from the platform that those desirous of opposing the resolution signify their opposition, brought no response, and it was thereupon carried with hearty acclamation. The meeting closed at approximately 11.15. During the meeting a free distribution of copies of the *New Times* was made to all those making a contribution to the collection.

It was significant that over the week-end all the local newsagents were sold out of the *New Times*, the campaigners having to supply further orders.

Monday's issue of the *Bendigo Advertiser* carried a long and satisfactory report, and a general revival of interest is assured.

At lunch-hour on Monday the Bendigo Potteries were visited, and Norman Rolls briefly addressed a small gathering of employees, back numbers of the *New Times* being distributed to all present.

When the foregoing portion of this report was despatched, the campaigners were on their way to the local stock saleyards, with a view to spreading the good work amongst the graziers and farmers.

Tuesday Night, February 6: Meeting in Memorial Hall, *Coornong*. Chairman, Cr. Clay. Addresses by Messrs. Rolls and Jones. Literature in good demand.

Wednesday Night, February 7: *Elmore* Memorial Hall. Chairman, Cr. J. Coughlin. Two other councillors in attendance. Small meeting, but very keen, indeed. (Addresses by both speakers.)

Thursday Night, February 8: *Rochester* Fire Station Hall. Chairman: Cr. J. P. McCurry. Better attendance. Thanks due to Mr. J. Chappell, who organised meeting and rendered valuable assistance. (Addresses by both speakers.)

Friday Night, February 9: *Deniliquin* Masonic Hall. Good attendance. Chairman, Ald. J. McFaull, who moved the resolution himself (similar to former resolutions), that Premier and State and Federal members be urged to bring pressure upon Federal Government to use National Credit through Commonwealth Bank without further debt or taxation, for defence and primary industries, in interests of people of Australia). Literature sales splendid. Great thanks due to Mr. E. H. Matthews and other supporters for organising, and to Mrs. Butcher for kind assistance, accommodation, etc. (Addresses by both speakers.) Proposed canvass of town for signatures to resolution.

Saturday Afternoon, February 10: Mathoura. Open air. Middle of main street: attendance throughout over 100. Chairman, Cr. W. P. Coppinger, mover of resolution (carried without dissent, as at previous meetings). Record literature sales. Forty-two copies of *New Times* sold also; Mr. W. J. Dyer, shire clerk, to be

complimented for organising, very active assistance, etc. *N.B.—Special appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. S. Crump* for accommodation and hospitality extended to campaigners. Splendid meeting and results.

Sunday, February 11: Calls at *Gumbower* and *Leitchville* (where a meeting will be held on Wednesday, 14th inst, if possible). Ron. Jones left for Melbourne.

Monday Night, February 12: *Cohuna* (to be reported later).

Tuesday, February 13: Back to *Echuca*. Town Hall.

Wednesday, February 14: *Leitchville* (if possible).

Thursday, February 15: *Barham*.
Friday, February 16: *Kerang*.
Saturday, February 17: *Swan Hill*.

Sunday, February 18:?
Monday, February 19: *Red Cliffs*.

Tuesday, February 20: *Mildura*.
Wednesday, February 21: *Ouyen*. (No definite word yet.)

Thursday, February 22: *Patchewollock*. Being arranged.

Friday, February 23: *Charlton*. Being organised by Mr. G. W. Farmer.

Minyip and other centres to be finalised.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN Victorian Report

Sane Defence Campaign

Citizens are urged to take up this campaign. "Forms" are available from the Secretary, U.E.A., Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne. All States are co-operating on this issue, which can be stated to be a most effective way to compel peace, because it attacks the debt system of financing the war. Let us combat this evil in a determined manner through the "Sane Defence Campaign." Act now by obtaining letter forms and circulating them. A copy of this appears below.

U.E.A. Tuesday Meetings

Many requests have been made to make these of an educative nature, as well as for routine purposes. This will be done in the near future. In the

meantime, will all interested in the idea come along, especially those who could manage a lecture on money and pressure politics, or suitable angles? We want to draw up a roster. Please help—come along next Tuesday.

S.O.S. For Office Assistance

We require assistance in classifying lists, typing, attending to callers, selling literature, etc. Will those familiar with office routine please come forward?

Municipal Activities.

Copies of the Blaxland Shire Council resolutions have been forwarded to all Victorian shire councils. Some acknowledgments of same are to hand, which indicate that interest has been aroused. The idea behind this is to obtain more pressure against the debt system. More will be heard of this later.

ELECTOR'S LETTER TO MEMBER

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

Dear Sir,—As a loyal citizen opposed to dictatorships, political or 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, 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 destitution.*

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.....

* * * * *

Forms obtainable from: Secretary, "Sane Defence Campaign," Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne.

Prices, 50 for 1/-, 100 for 1/6, or to any amount

HEAR John Hogan and Mr. Macgillivray

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