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THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1940.

Every Friday 3d

Dwindles in New Zealand

Democracy

REGIMENTATION RIFE

By a Special Correspondent in New Zealand

The New Zealand experiment is now several years old, and, as the war continues, moves on with increased vigour towards its ultimate goal. Where has this experiment in social economics led in these last few years? Has N.Z. Labour solved the problem of financial and economic disruption, or are New Zealanders only now entering the darkness that precedes the dawn of a new and better social order? One thing at least is clear: Labour has not failed in its efforts, so far, to socialise New Zealand, but it has failed to produce the result that the people want more than anything else—Economic Democracy.

Confronted with a country which had just emerged a little from a state of appalling poverty and hardship, Mr. Savage's Government at once set about the task of remedying this disaster, and putting into effect the first portion of the plan—the reviving of industry and farming, and the creation of a measure of prosperity. It cannot be denied that this result, within limits, has been achieved, and the stigma of acute poverty in a land of abundance has, temporarily at least, been removed. Although the standard of living so far attained still leaves much to be desired, the majority of the people are reasonably well fed, clad, and housed. This much has certainly been done, as promised; but what of the other side of the picture? What of those matters of even greater importance—the attainment of true democracy, of increasing liberty and freedom of association, the expanding growth of the status of the individual and his rights, as opposed to the imposition of a State ideology? These things are now further away than ever.

By implementing a policy of "appeasement" through somewhat higher wage rates and a slightly shorter working week, much opposition to centralisation and socialisation has been successfully placated, and the destruction of the internal defences of Democracy against International Finance thereby pushed a step further ahead.

THE PRICE OF "PROSPERITY."

Under the guise of assisting the "workingman" in his struggle for better conditions, and increasing national prosperity, legislation has been passed which places in the Government's hands the necessary powers for complete control of every phase of social and economic activities. The loopholes of escape from this new form of dictatorship have been systematically blocked up, and every care taken to see that when the blow falls, it will fall on helpless and unsuspecting victims, unable to strike back in their own defence. The advent of a European war has only served to hasten the process of "whipping into line" the refractory elements in the country, and has thrown into clearer relief the apparent intentions of the Labour Party leaders. As the struggle overseas intensifies, the similarity of outlook of "unorthodox" Labour and its avowed enemies, the "financial gangsters and racketeers" of the City of London and Wall Street, is more strikingly revealed.

ACTIONS LOUDER THAN WORDS

During its "Opposition" days, and immediately after, we can find ample evidence of the apparent intention of the Labour Party to wage a "relentless war against the power of the private trading

banks in this country—that group so aptly called the "Kelly gang"—a war which was designed to free the people forever from the shackles of the debt-system and its colossal interest burdens. The entire economy of the country was to be converted from one in which

(Continued on page 5.)

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PREMIER OF VICTORIA

Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.,
Premier of Victoria,
Premier's Office,
Melbourne,

Dear Sir, —

We note from press reports that you have been "conferring" with Professor Copland as to when he proposes to get on with the job of being a State Savings Bank Commissioner — the position to which your Government appointed him in January last. It appears that you appointed him on the understanding that he was to relinquish his position as Commonwealth Prices' Commissioner at Canberra. Now it seems that the dear Professor wants to cling to both, and that for some extraordinary reason you have agreed that he shall.

You know, Mr. Premier, it was only last December, according to "Hansard" (p. 2454), that you yourself said: "It would be wrong to encourage the appointment of men as State Savings Bank Commissioners who might regard the appointment as a side-line. It is a very important position, to which a certain amount of time should be devoted, and in which a good deal of interest should be taken."

How does a man residing in Canberra devote time to the Sav-

THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR

Notes on the News

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Once again we have been given a sample of the ballyhoo and hypocrisy, which we now automatically expect from certain quarters in America. No sooner did the German invasion of Denmark and Norway take place than the chief mouthpiece of the international financial gangsters, President Roosevelt, "spilled a bibful." He told us what a terrible thing this latest piece of barbarity amounted to; how America was shocked and revolted. Yes, no doubt. That, presumably, is why America—or rather, the gang running the country—has been so busy increasing exports to Germany, via the neutrals; and, talking about brutal invasions, what about the invasion of Britain by the financiers, who, under the cover of war, are destroying the last vestiges of British democracy and culture? Then there was the Finnish tragedy. Was it not the same President Roosevelt who vigorously opposed the granting of credits to the Finns for the purpose of buying arms to try and defend themselves? A lot of people are beginning to get the idea that the real enemies of civilisation reside in New York;

and they are not far wrong, either.

One of the least discouraging features of the position in Britain is the fact that Neville Chamberlain is still at the helm. In spite of his financial orthodoxy, he displays some sort of a British outlook, as opposed to an internationalist outlook. In spite of Mr. Duff-Cooper, who has told the Americans that "Federal Union" is the only thing now Mr. Chamberlain has refused to espouse it. He also refuses to display that particular "dynamic quality" which Messrs. Churchill and Co. are said to possess. If the application of that "dynamic quality" means anything at all, it means the exhaustion of German and English manpower as a prelude to the over-running of Western Europe by Bolshevism. Of course, Mr. Churchill was never very particular about extravagant loss of life, as witness the Gallipoli affair during the last war. Contrast his attitude with Mr. Chamberlain's, who, two weeks ago, in the most significant statement yet made on the war, said: "This conflict must be won with the minimum loss of our spiritual and material civilisation. This can be done by a complete blockade of the materials the enemy requires to attack."

This statement had the effect of producing an anti-British campaign in a section of the American press. The financiers, no doubt, see the possibility of the present British Government preventing, by force if necessary, the export of American goods to Germany through Russia. Several days after Mr. Chamberlain made his statement in connection with a complete economic blockade, the press reported that an American ship, with 4,500,000 dollars' worth of copper on board, presumed to be destined for Germany, via Russia, put back to port because of a British gunboat.

In the meantime it is becoming evident that a division of opinion exists in the British Cabinet. It is no longer seriously denied that the issue has started to resolve itself into a fight against the alien financial control of the nation—both internal and external. Considerable public interest has been aroused in Britain by some correspondence with Sir John Anderson on the matter. Perhaps there is still hope.

* * *
"Nowadays, if any States make a protest against us it is only pro forma at our discretion and by our direction, for their anti-Semitism is indispensable to

ings Bank affairs in Melbourne, and why the special privilege for Professor Copland? It is said that he has offered to forego the £500 p.a., but, Mr. Premier, were you never told to beware of the Greeks? For our part, when we recall the miseries and hardships brought upon the working people and the primary producers by the Bankers' Premiers' Plan, which Professor Copland sponsored, we cannot but feel that the people of Victoria would be getting out of it cheaply if he kept the £500 and stayed well away from the Bank.

Apparently we are not alone in this, for the recent conference of the Victorian Country Party—your own party—overwhelmingly approved the following resolution:

"This conference views with alarm the appointment of Professor Copland to the State Savings Bank, as that gentleman's often-published views are hostile to primary producers and diametrically opposed to this party's progressive policy of monetary reform."

Just why are you so partial to the Professor, Mr. Premier? We have an idea that Mr. Cain does not like it—or does he? You know, you and he are just the ones to

(Continued on page 4.)

(Continued on page 7.)

I SEEK A CAREER

By "THE WALRUS."

Some time ago I was able to inflict upon you, through the generous medium of this column, the sad story of my financial career. And it occurred to me afterwards that it was rather thoughtless of me to leave those who may still entertain a friendly disposition towards me in suspense as to my ultimate fate. Not only that, but also I have to produce a thousand words somehow, and just lately none of the politicians seems to have been sillier than usual. Not that I'm complaining: they've stood by me pretty well one way and another, but the war seems to have cramped their style a little.

But never mind about them. What I was going to say was that when my career as a financier ended, I was faced with the problem of getting a living: and let me tell you this at first hand, that a day soon came when I sighed for those halcyon years when I thrived upon a flourishing overdraft. The real trouble in this life as I see it consists in having to live exactly on the zero mark. Micawber wasn't really quite right with his neat little formula—"Income, 20/-; Expenditure, 19/6: Result, Happiness. Income, 20/-; Expenditure, 20/6: Result, Misery." He had overlooked that other numerous class consisting mainly of primary producers, of whom he might have said: "Income, 20/-; Expenditure, 40/-: A Continued, if Complaining Existing."

Naturally, the first thing I did was to put my case to an acquaintance.

"What can you do?" he asked.

"Oh, nothing much," I admitted. "I'd say I was just about an average citizen, except that I've just left the land, I've no faith in business, and never have the other fellow's luck with horses."

"I see. That's unfortunate. You have to be a specialist nowadays. Have you a trade?"

"Lord, no! Nothing like that. I was quite expensively educated."

"Hum! Yes, of course. That's a drawback, certainly. In fact, I'm blown if I know what there could be for you—except the pick and shovel, or the lumper's hook.... But there again," he added gloomily, "that's the same as the skilled trades nowadays."

UNIONS

"How d' you mean?"

"You'd have to get into the union."

"How does one do that?"

"One doesn't. There aren't any vacancies."

I brightened up at that. I was beginning to be afraid there might be. "Doubtless there are other trades," I suggested.

"Oh, they're all the same," he assured me.

"D'you mean to tell me," I demanded, "that my employment is entirely dependent upon the willingness of a union to accept new members?"

"Of course!"

"Then what do outsiders do who want a tradesman's job?"

"Pick and shovel, mostly."

"And how d'you get the right to those beastly implements?"

"Register at the bureau, declare yourself destitute, and pray that the hearts of the Loan Council may be softened towards your distress."

"Fancy that! I should feel inclined to take the destitution of a pick-and-shovel applicant for granted. In fact, I think there should be a union to protect him from the pick and shovel...."

He raised his eyebrows. "You can't really want a job if you can say things like that."

"Of course I don't," I confessed.

"No?", sarcastically. "Well, what do you want to do?"

"Now you're talking. I like books, horses, music, astronomy, dogs, travel, philosophy, metaphysics.... Oh, crowds of thrilling things."

"But, dammit, you can't get a living out of any of those things," he expostulated.

"No," I sighed. "Isn't it a curse? And here's our democratic unions demanding hours and shillings per day.... for what?"

"I think unions are a curse, too," he announced.

"But I don't," I replied.

"No?"

"Emphatically not!"

"Now, look here, my dear ass.

Here are a string of organisations, ostensibly designed to obtain better conditions for working men, and almost their first care is to exclude working men. D'you approve of that?"

"Naturally!"

He seemed about to tear up his hat. "I suppose you have one of your usual reasons," he growled. "Would you mind telling me why you approve of something which is kicking you in the pants at this moment?"

"Because you can see who are unemployed, and who are not."

"That must be great fun for the unemployed, especially when they know they are being kept out by their fellow man."

"Well, you see, members of unions don't create the amount of paid work, and are therefore not responsible for the shortage. That responsibility belongs to society as a whole and not to a section."

"And I shouldn't be surprised," he snorted, "if you approved of strikes."

"Of course' you wouldn't," I soothed him. "But I don't."

"You don't? But that's what I thought unions were mainly for. And, pray, why don't you?"

"For the same reason that I don't approve of unions throwing open their books. The improvement asked for by strikers is something due to society as a whole, and not merely to a portion at the expense of another portion."

NOT UNDERSTOOD

He looked at me distastefully, as if I were something very lowly he had just discovered among the dahlias.

"I understand you gave up a lucrative appointment because you didn't like it."

"That is so." I mean to say; not liking a thing is a pretty good reason for giving it up, after all.

"That you pioneered three places and gave them up. Were they going concerns when you left them?"

"I'll say! The last one particularly. It went so fast I hardly knew anything about it until it was gone."

"Then you actually succeeded in getting a cash overdraft or mortgage, and could find so little to do with it that you handed it back to the bank next day."

"That's right."

He laughed hollowly and without mirth. "Books, metaphysics, music," he sneered. "You might do something with horses and dogs in certain circumstances. But all that other guff.... Bah!"

I was a bit peeved. "If it's not a rude question, what do you do?"

SUBMITTED TO SYDNEY "BULLETIN" BUT NOT PUBLISHED

Dear Sir,—The suggestion in your issue of 13th March, by a correspondent calling himself "Kingsman," that the National Security Act should be invoked to "prorogue" our State Parliaments—in other words, destroy the means of self-determination of the people, is only worthy of some person whose consciousness does not reach to the elements of the case, but can understand only the superficialities which receive prominence in the Money Monopoly Press.

Any person who advocates the abolition of State Parliaments and State rights is either a knave or a fool. Centralisation is being fostered everywhere, in every country in the world, and with the same objective—international centralisation and world domination. And who benefits?

The Monopoly Press is supporting the move, without asking any questions; therefore it is obvious that they are convinced that it is not contrary to their interests. And possibly your correspondent is unaware of the blast of propaganda which is being put over per the same medium, publicising an infamous plot with a respectable name—Federal Union. Has not your correspondent heard, through the Credit Monopoly Press or the "party" organ, or through the people's broadcasting stations, per Mr. Mann, of "Union Now"? The author of that publication is Mr. Clarence Kirschman Streit, a correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr. Adolph Ock's paper. Mr. Streit is a protégé—as was Woodrow Wilson, founder of the League of Nations—of Jacob Henry Schiff, partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., probably the largest banking concern in the world, and whose headquarters are in Wall Street, New York. This firm, in the year 1932, lent Hitler's Government 900,000,000 dollars, and later, through their branch office, the Bank of "England," a further half a billion dollars; the first being the largest external loan in history. Each of these loans was followed by an expansion or a resumption of territory.

This is the source from which the World Union scheme origi-

He looked enthusiastic for the first time.

"Listen! I started in hides and pelts when I was a kid of seventeen. I made good at it. I went into superphosphate and bone manure. I made good at that, and now I'm in fish and chips in a big way. What d'you think of that?"

"I think the smell is improving.... But I didn't mean how you got your living. What I meant was, what did you do with it when you HAD got it?"

His mouth opened and closed silently. He looked like a fish experimenting with a new pair of gills. At last he spoke with difficulty. "There is a place, now I come to think of it, where you will be welcome," he announced huskily. "It's Goodna."

I haven't been there yet, of course, although the place where I live is highly conducive to the experiment. Indeed, a friend of mine penetratingly observed quite recently that it was perhaps after all not such a bad proposition to go to a place where the inmates are getting saner every day, compared with staying in, a place where the inhabitants are getting barmier.

I'm afraid your suspense will have to continue.

nated, with its counterpart in Australia and Canada attacking individual sovereignty.

Your paper speaks of the need for reform. Perhaps, like Professor Arnold Toynbee, you unknowingly do with your hands what you deny with your lips. No reform can be carried out in the face of centralised power, and this is exactly why the centralisers and their apologists are in such a hurry to abolish our State Parliaments before the people control them.

As a race, Australians may be rather indifferent, but they are also reasonably intelligent in spite of the poisonous education system and the perverted press. To think that this same source of mischief will now persuade the people to sacrifice their freedom on the altar of cupidity is an insult to any citizen's intelligence.

But perhaps your correspondent believes in coincidence. Perhaps he considers it coincidence that the Sabotage State Parliaments' campaign began with the return of Spender from the city of St. Paul and Wall Street; coincidence that at the same time we are blasted at from every quarter by "Federal Union," "A New World Order," "Planning," etc.; coincidence that "Tubby" Stevens should become inspired and write a book on "Planning"; coincidence that the Centralisers' propaganda machine should support both moves without (admitted by them) any knowledge of why we should sabotage our form of self-government or relinquish our national sovereignty to some foreign plutocracy. Coincidence that Mr. Casey should, at this time, be sent to U.S.A. to convey his orders direct from his masters in Wall Street, the centre of world financial control in the scheme, to Canberra, where they HOPE to centralise power, and make its instruments betray the people whom they are supposed to serve and become responsible only to the Centralisers for the pursuit of THEIR Policy, which is a policy of World Subjugation and Enslavement.

Coincidence that ALL this should happen when the people's eyes are focussed on Europe, or Asia, or anywhere else for that matter, and while our man-power is being conscripted, and sent to Palestine or somewhere, or anywhere away from Australia.

No, Mr. "Kingsman" — not Australia's Man — is either a knave or a fool. In either case the quality of his dope brands him as a destroyer of liberty and a traitor to the cause of the people. —Yours, etc.,

(Sgd.) V. C. GILLAN.

Bondi, Sydney.

DON'T SPEND A PENNY—
without consulting the
"New Times" Shopping
Guide.



NATIONAL CREDIT (SPENDER'S EDITION)

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

(A Broadcast Talk from 7HO, Hobart, on April 14.)

As the financial burdens of the war increase, many people are beginning to take a keen interest in the methods used by the Federal Government to raise money for war purposes, and several people have asked me to discuss a recent article written by Mr. Spender, the Federal Treasurer, on National Credit.

This article has been circulated throughout Australia, and has received wide publicity. Mr. Spender opens his article thus:

"There are a number of questions about money and banking which worry the plain man, and particularly so at a time like the present, when heavy war expenditure has to be financed. He hears people asking why the 'national credit' cannot be used instead of bothering us with taxation, or loans, which carry a heavy interest bill in their train.

"He knows that there is power in the Commonwealth Bank to 'create credit' and hears that it is being used now to some extent. If that is so, why can't the whole job be done with Commonwealth Bank credit instead of only a little of it?"

"And if this credit costs nothing to create, why are we asked to pay interest for it? And again, if this credit can be created now for war-time purposes, why can't it be used in peace-time for ordinary purposes, and particularly for the cure of unemployment?"

The first question Mr. Spender asks is (again I quote): "Why can't there be *unlimited* credit issued by the Commonwealth Bank?" Mr. Spender, according to his own introductory statement, is supposed to be answering questions, which are worrying the plain man. I suppose that means you and me; yet, strangely enough, I haven't yet met any man who ever spoke about, or was remotely interested in, the "*unlimited*" expansion of credit; no one but a fool would suggest the *unlimited* expansion of credit.

Mr. Spender is no fool, yet he gives quite a lot of space to discussing it, with" the suggestion that those people who are interested in improving our financial system have suggested *unlimited* expansion of credit.

I don't know what *you* understand by the word "unlimited" or why a man in the position of responsibility of Mr. Spender should use the word unlimited when speaking of the expansion of credit. But, by using the word, Mr. Spender has transformed his article from a serious study of finance into a cheap burlesque of a ridiculous supposition, which no one has suggested but himself.

However, before criticising this article further, I shall state briefly how the money system works at present, and how I think it should work.

THE PRESENT MONEY SYSTEM

1. Over 90 per cent of the business transactions in this country is carried out by means of cheques issued by private banks. That means that most of the money in circulation in this country is not issued by the Government, but by private companies.

2. This money, which is called "credit," costs the banks nothing at all to issue.

3. But when they issue bank

credit—that is, counterfeit money—to the Government or to municipalities, or to private individuals, they demand that it should be paid back in real money—that is, money that has been earned by actual work.

4. Because of a shortage of money, artificially maintained by the banks, the people are collectively unable to pay back the principal, and are forced to pay the banks interest on their loans year after year, and to continue to borrow more money to pay this interest.

5. In this way the Government has to pay half its taxes to meet this interest bill, and in Tasmania it amounts to the whole of the State Income Tax and Wage Tax.

6. Because of this heavy interest, bill, the whole of our prices are hopelessly inflated, and our purchasing power reduced, and there is no money left to run the additional services required by the people, and, of course, when war arrives, the position becomes ridiculous and dangerous.

7. The Commonwealth Bank can issue the moneys required by the States and the Municipal Councils free of interest, but it is not permitted to do so by the Federal Government—that is, by Mr. Menzies and Mr. Spender.

I have stated seven important facts, which no one can deny.

Now what does Mr. Spender say about these facts of the money and credit system? Mr. Spender says nothing. He prefers, for reasons best known to himself, to talk about the *unlimited* expansion of credit.

IRRELEVANT ARGUMENT

Mr. Spender goes on to say, (I quote): "Suppose the supply of money was doubled so that every one has twice as much as before. What would happen? Everyone would want to buy more goods, each according to his needs. But there would be no more boots or meat or bicycles or houses to buy. Five people would be bidding against one another, and the price would go up, so long as people had unused money. In the end, all the double supply of money would be used up in buying precisely the same things as the old supply bought, and the community would be no better off. Prices on the whole would be about doubled."

Now, this argument has been in circulation for many years, and is quite correct provided that the factories and farms of the country are working full-out, and are incapable of any expansion, and

if there are no reserve stocks in the country and the shops have no means of replenishing their shelves, and if there are no reserves of labour to call upon, and if men are quite incapable of inventing new means of speeding up production.

In other words, this argument of Mr. Spender's applies to no civilised community on the face of the earth, either in wartime or peacetime.

A sudden and large expansion of credit issued without due warning to the community would cause some prices to rise, simply because it caught the organisers of industry unawares.

This would be the case especially after a financial depression like we had in Australia, during which, in Tasmania, no apprentices were trained in the building trades, and, therefore, the building industry was severely crippled, and unable to function properly.

In England, the financial houses were instrumental in shutting down and dismantling permanently forty per cent, of the ship-building yards, and 10 million cotton spindles in Manchester, not to speak of the destruction of magnificent ships like the *Mauretania*.

The financial policy of the private banks caused the crippling and destruction of our industry and our manpower, and the bankruptcy of our farmers and the mortgaging of our assets. A nation, which has been lying sick from such a foul disease, cannot spring into action immediately—but it can be brought to health by steadily and increasingly reversing the process, which destroyed its health—and that is all we suggest.

The Commonwealth Bank, by issuing credits to subsidise the price of food, so that milk, butter, bread and sugar are brought down to a price within the pockets of the people, would stimulate the production of these things and bring down the cost of everything else. The Government could give the producers a year's warning to increase production, if that were thought necessary.

MR. MENZIES DIFFERS

Strangely enough, the Prime Minister contradicts the Treasurer on this point, because the Prime Minister said, when discussing bounties given to food producers, that if the bounties made food production profitable, that production would get out of hand, there would be so much of it; and that he, the Prime Minister, would

never take that step unless some limit was set on production.

Now you can accept the Prime Minister's statement, or the Treasurer's statement. The one says that you would have a veritable torrent of production, and the other says you wouldn't have enough, and you would have to compete with your neighbour in shops that had not enough goods for sale.

The Treasurer, Mr. Spender, after making the statements, which I have quoted, realises that they are taken from an out-of-date textbook, and so introduces something more modern, and says (I quote):

"There are special circumstances when an increase of money may start new production, and so increase the supply of goods and services which the community can use."

But he goes on to suggest that it is not easy to direct the money into the proper channels so as to stimulate the proper industries. I have shown you how the production of food, and, what is more important, the *consumption* of food can be stimulated; the Prime Minister admitted that it could be done, and every nation in the world has shown how the armament industry can be stimulated.

I suggest any other industry can be stimulated in the same way.

But why talk about stimulating production; the producers are quite competent to look after that without Mr. Spender's assistance. What we want is a stimulation of *consumption*, and we, the consumers, are quite capable of doing that if given a dog's chance.

But, strangely enough, in spite of all the ridiculous theories about money, shopkeepers won't part with their goods unless they receive money. The barter system is practically dead. We live under a money system; a system, which is controlled by a few men. A system of loans, debts and heavy taxation, by which our private property is gradually being confiscated, just as it has been in Communist Russia—High Finance is Communism.

(To be continued.)

C. FORD

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"MORE, NOT LESS, FOR ALL"

In last week's daily newspapers we read reports of Mr. Menzies' speech on a policy of "sacrifice," with inevitable economic casualties for the common people.

It appears that "rich" persons receiving a yearly income at the rate of £5 per week and other members of the "middle class" are to have their living standards pulled down. Workers in the "lower" class will have more than they can manage to acquire bare necessities at prices increased by the sales tax. Companies (such as the newsprint combine, whose directors saw what was coming and increased prices for the public to pay) will contribute 60 per cent, in wartime profits tax. The plan is very like the one being applied in England.

The case for increased taxation cannot be logically sustained. There is no scarcity of food, clothing, etc., in this country to justify a case for sacrifice. The enormous productive capacity of Australia is partly reflected in markets that are glutted, in spite of the wholesale destruction of fruit and other foods, together with the restricted production which results from the creation of various Government Boards.

We are **not** faced with the stern necessity of sacrificing our living standards to enable those who are serving the Government in the war effort to get their share of a limited supply of goods and services. A rapidly increasing number of Australians are beginning to see what is obvious. Any taxation policy to enforce reduced living standards will break the morale of the people, and it will "knock every one who is trying to achieve something." The average citizen is already forced to work for a large part of the year to pay direct and indirect taxation, nearly half of which goes to the banks and insurance companies. After that, he may work for himself and his family. It is no use telling him of the joy of working for "the common good" (?), without hope of personal gain. The worker who understands does not want the rich man's property to be seized by the State. He wants to acquire enough money to buy some property for his **own** use. "Soak the rich" is no good to the individual or the State.

The success of Mr. Menzies' plans is dependent upon public assent. This assent may be forthcoming if public opinion is derived from the press. There is plenty of press support about. The Communist "Guardian" and the "Catholic Worker," generally opposite in their views, are curiously allied in the belief that the poor are poor because the rich are rich. Neither seems to appreciate the significance of food destruction and restriction of production. The world's biggest racket is "Soak the rich." All the national and international gangsters are dropping everything to take a hand. But what of the common people? They will have to pay. Curtin may come and Menzies may go, but the taxation trick will go on unless the intended victims arouse themselves and resolve to inflict heavy casualties in the next Federal election on all candidates who will not give assurances that they will take steps to end the debt and taxation racket.

There is no reason for the lowering of our living standard. Enough production is easily possible to raise the economic status of everyone considerably. We must build up, not level down. The motto is, "More, not less, for all." Sufficient money in the pockets of the people will ensure it.

Sensible electors will take up their pens at once, write to their Parliamentary representatives and give them due warning. Such action will give "the people" victory. But victory will never come without action by a majority of individuals who have votes, uninfluenced by party labels.

An Open Letter to the Premier of Victoria

(Continued from page 1.)

show them how to get rid of a Savings Bank Commissioner when you feel like it!

While we are on the subject, what have you done about our letter of January 19? You will remember that we wrote suggesting that your other appointee to the Savings Bank, Mr. McKenzie, was ineligible to hold office and was linked up with a private bank.

If you have lost the letter we shall be glad to send you a copy.

You know, last time you "cleaned the slate" of Savings Bank Commissioners you said in Parliament that we should be grateful that someone found out they were ineligible.

We trust you will be consistent. Yours faithfully,

THE NEW TIMES

THE CONFLICT OF TWO PHILOSOPHIES

By MARCUS E. DODD, in the "Public Service Review," S.A.

The bottled babe of Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," and the Babe in a manger at Bethlehem are in striking contrast to each other. They represent two totally different philosophies. The first that man is born for the State, to be fed, clothed, and conditioned to serve the State; the other that "man does not live by bread alone."

The world today seems to be dividing into two opposing groups—those who believe in the totalitarian way of life, and those who believe in the democratic way. The totalitarian group denies the spiritual background of life, and looks upon it as of entirely material origin. They believe human beings are mere pawns in the game of national economic life. Both Nazis and Communists look at life from a purely materialistic angle—a matter of mechanics. To them a perfect society is a perfect machine designed and made by a little coterie of supermen, who call themselves the State. In this machine individuals are mere cogs. Any individuals who do not fit into the society devised are a hindrance to the running of the machine; then the State must step in, and, with the impersonality of a surgeon wielding his knife, excise, them from the body politic. They naively call it "liquidating."

But it has not been done with the cold impersonality of the surgeon. Rather has it been done with the deliberate cruelty of a gangster exercising his sadistic power and impulse. It is doubtful if any blacker pages of history have been written than those of the past few years, which have recorded the doctrines of materialism taking the shape of totalitarian States, with their claim to absolute control over the entire life of the individual.

Any system which uses man as a means to an end becomes a Juggernaut, crushing out of life all human freedom and spiritual value. The fundamental error of these systems is their denial of the truth that "man does not live by bread alone." His origin is more than biological, and his needs are more than material.

He cherishes ideals and visions, and time and again he has freely chosen his ideals and visions in preference to bread. Such men do not dream of a world of static perfection, but of an evolving, expanding world, in which human personality is attaining ever new heights of freedom and fulfilment.

His philosophy regarding the State and all other institutions is summed up in that great principle laid down many years ago, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." In the days when those words were spoken religion had made ritual requirements take precedence over human need, and, as a result, had become soulless and inhuman. In the same way, when the State becomes absolute, it is merciless and intolerant.

Whatever the end of man may be, it is something towards which most rapid progress can be made by the free expansion of individuality. Therefore we who believe in the democratic philosophy of life should realise that our economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities. For whilst it is true that man does not live by bread alone, it is equally true that if his temporal needs are not adequately satisfied, his thoughts will be mundane, and not to any extent spiritual.

TO THE NEW READER

At a time like the present, when there is no shortage of the real things needed to ensure comfort and liberty for everyone in the community, we yet find ourselves surrounded with poverty, fear and debt, while every day fresh inroads are made on our liberties through taxation and vexatious regulations.

In consequence of this, we find a fertile breeding ground for Fascism, Communism, and other varieties of change—some of which may possibly add to our material well being, but all of which exact the price of still further surrender of our reasonable liberties.

Parliament is rapidly falling into disrepute. Why? Because Parliament has lost most of its real powers to *add* to your liberties. Parliament can do little more than *take away* your liberties. Parliament is ineffective. For proof of this, read what Ministers are daily telling deputations which wait upon them. All sorts of desirable plans are put before Cabinets—plans for hospitals, schools, roads, etc. We have the men who are willing and anxious to do the work; we have the skill and experience; we have all the materials. Only one thing is lacking. That thing is finance. Finance is a matter of bookkeeping entries, of proper accounting for things done. In other words, finance is, or should be, a *reflection* of facts. Instead of this, we have allowed it to *control* practically all our activities.

Until this state of affairs is righted we shall never regain our prosperity or our liberties; and it can be righted through Parliamentary action in such a way as to extend our liberties and without any interference with private property. Parliament is elected by the people. THIS MEANS YOU; and it is your duty to yourself, to your dependants, and to your fellow-citizens to give serious thought to those removable impediments which are preventing Parliament from doing its duty and which are stopping the further progress of our country.

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DEMOCRACY DWINDLES IN NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 1.)

consumption was limited to the artificial restrictions imposed on it by an outmoded money system, to one in which consumption would be limited only by our capacity to produce; from a work-complex society, to a leisure-complex society. Even as late as 1938 we find the same old phrases being doled out to a public eager to be reassured that all was well in their Labour Utopia, to still their nascent misgivings.

But now, after that imposing sally against the "financial racketeers" and their henchmen, the retreat is being sounded along the entire Labour front, and the long, bitter retirement has begun—the retreat from Labour's Moscow has commenced. A few months of crisis have seen the apparently invincible Labour "attack" shattered, and its leaders now leading the rout streaming back towards the land of dark depressions and financial blizzards. The vision has faded and vanished into space, leaving a people blundering on in the encroaching darkness, knowing not where they are going or why; hopelessly bewildered and disillusioned. The dream has ended.

AN OLD NOTE ON A NEW ORGAN

The old battlecry, too, of "Onward and Upward," has been abandoned, and a new one has taken its place. It is the old cry that moved and swept into eternity thousands of the best and finest of the last generation of New Zealand's youth. It is the cry that led the common people into a nightmare of bloody slaughter and sacrifice, and left them struggling in the mire of economic chaos. It is that same old cry which will be used, and, indeed, is already being used, to beguile the youth of this generation into the welter of destruction and desolation now sweeping across the face of Europe.

Most unorthodox doctrines that helped Labour into office have now gone - by the board, and in their place are being substituted the time-honoured precepts of their opponents. The cloak has been cast aside.

Mr. Semple, who scornfully ridiculed the appeals made to the people in 1914, to "fight for Democracy and Liberty" and to "do their bit in the war to end war," as being propaganda inspired by "financial gangsters and racketeers" and "International Finance" who had manoeuvred us into the war, now employs those same phrases to urge New Zealand's youth to fight again. Now, of course, they have substituted "Hitlerism," "Nazism" and such titles in the place of the phrases used in the last war, but those responsible for the last war are also responsible for the present conflict, and merely dressing the Germans in brown S.A. uniforms and addressing them by a new name will not alter this fact in any way whatsoever. But for Mr. Semple to admit that would be embarrassing.

THEY CALL IT DEMOCRACY.

Every method is being used to stifle public opinion and to divorce the people from their right of public assembly and discussion on matters concerning their welfare, to regiment the people into a state of apathetic acceptance of whatever action the Government decides upon. In many cities already, the right of free discussion has been banned, whilst in Auckland an anti-war meeting *being held in a hall* was dispersed under instructions by the police, be-

cause a body of soldiers outside objected to the stand being made against the war by the speakers inside, and threatened to attack them in a body. This in a supposedly democratic country where Fascistic methods of dealing with anybody who does not agree with the Government, we are told, are neither employed nor permitted. A touch of irony is added to the situation by the frequent use of quotations, from Mr. Semple's fiery denunciations of the Government during the war years of 1914-18, at these meetings held by these "disloyal" and "disruptive" elements in the community.

WHERE'S THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

How is the enormous output of war materials to be financed? Certainly there will be no shortage, now, of those mysterious funds that the Reserve Bank was running out of a short time ago. The people have been promised that the new "returned-soldiers-to-be" will not have to come back and help to pay off the huge war-debt incurred as the price of "saving" their liberties and freedom, but Labour is still clinging closely to the old system of endless and increasing debt and taxation, and when that fails—more taxation.

Mr. Nash has very cleverly evaded the issue on the debt-free money question, and quite obviously has no intention of utilising the public credit to provide the necessary finance, debt-free and interest-free.

Mr. Savage frequently said that "we" will pay for the war as "we" go along; which, when one takes note of the very careful preparations being made under the War Savings Scheme for every wage-earner, no matter how small his income may be, to have "ample opportunity to loan his savings to the Government," gives this statement a literal interpretation which will be fully appreciated by those individuals who are even now just managing to make both ends meet. This is always assuming, of course, that the unfortunate taxpayer has anything left over after paying the increased taxes and the rise in prices caused by the taxes imposed on industry.

To suggest that New Zealanders could run a modern war on their spare pocket money, after providing for the barest necessities of life, is as ridiculous as suggesting that everybody should buy a Rolls Royce car in which to go to work. The average man is lucky if he finds himself with enough money left over at the end of the week to buy himself a few simple luxuries and a little entertainment without trying to indulge in the super-luxury of a really first-class war.

WHO CONTROLS THE RESERVE BANK?

Within the first few months of the war a new loan of £9,000,000 was granted by the Reserve Bank at 4½ per cent, for war purposes, and when that runs out the Government will, presumably, borrow a further 8 or 9 millions to carry on for a few more months. It is interesting to recall at this point that "the reserves held by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, against which the credit and currency of this country are issued, are limited by law to gold and/or *foreign bills of exchange*—on which there is no fixed limit. Thus, any real expansion of credit will only be by the permission of the international financiers concerned, who can thus apply a very effective check to any really unorthodox financial meas-

ures that the Government might contemplate—if it did contemplate any. Of note, too, is the fact that Government securities are no longer a basis for the issue of new money. The result of all these restrictions has been that every step taken by the Labour Government, so far, has been steeped in the very best traditions of orthodox and conservative banking practice.

WAR PROVIDES A PRETEXT.

Sacrifices are being demanded of the people on every side, both voluntarily and under compulsion. Every privilege, so hardly won, may yet be filched away from the people in the name of war. What freedom the individual relinquishes now he gives up for good, unless concerted action on the part of the electors is taken to check this blight before it overwhelms them completely.

Those who attempt to protest too loudly against any injustices being inflicted upon them are immediately denounced by Messrs. Semple and Co. as "wreckers," "mongrels and curs," and referred to as the "enemy within." It is becoming increasingly obvious that by masquerading its activities as efforts to ensure "equality of sacrifice" on all sides, the Government is steadily building up an increasing dependence on the State.

The latest industry to be brought under State control—Sir Henri Deterding would have called it "rationalisation"—as the hide industry. This was done, Mr. Nash explains, partly because of the war, which demands that there should be no wasted effort due to inefficiency in the productive machinery, and partly because he was merely carrying on with the process of socialisation started before the war. At the present rate of progress, Mr. Nash appears to be well on the road to making a new record for the "rationalisation" and socialisation of a nation's industrial activities.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

The Government imposed a strict censorship on all avenues for expressing public opinion immediately it was known that the Dominion was at war. Such a policy of silence, one would think, is surely a stratagem more likely to be employed by a Nationalist Government than one purporting to stand for the "working-man" and the rights of democracy.

The radio has long been banned to all but staunch supporters of the Labor Party; while the sup-press, true to its traditions, nailed its colours to the mast and featured long and glowing tales about the people's liberties and the joys and privileges of the democracy that we were to be allowed the pleasure of being sent away to die for. The similarity of outlook between the reactionary press, backing Mr. Adam Hamilton, and the Labor newspapers almost suggests a common point of control somewhere in the background. The papers on both sides of the fence have joined hands like long-lost brothers, and are throwing themselves whole-heartedly into the effort to create a war psychosis that will surpass the peak of the efforts in 1914-18. Of course, we would like to think that they have only sunk their differences before the menace of the "common enemy," but they have too often in the past joined together in advocating schemes that were not in the best interests of the people.

JOHN LEE OUSTED.

However reluctant one might have been in the past to con-

demn the behaviour of the Labour Party, the unjust and treacherous treatment of John A. Lee must sweep all that forbearance to one side. It cannot be too strongly stressed what a disastrous blow to the struggle for democratic government, and particularly to the movement for financial reform, was dealt by the Nash-Savage group by this sudden removal of Mr. Lee from office and his subsequent expulsion from the Labour Party. Although holding strong Socialist views, Mr. Lee has always been in the forefront of the strenuous efforts being made to resist the drift of Mr. Nash and his colleagues into a state of increasing submission to control from High Finance, and, at the same time, to push for the immediate inauguration of Labour's financial reform policy. Culminating in the famous "Lee Letter," which revealed the manner in which Mr. Nash had consistently evaded the question of taking the control of credit out of the hands of the private trading banks, the fight for monetary reform weeded out the bankers' yes-men from the few members who were there for the sole purpose of representing their electors' wishes in Parliament.

Finding that his efforts against Mr. Nash within the party were of little avail, and that Mr. Nash definitely intended to disregard entirely his election pledges on the monetary question, Mr. Lee had no alternative but to take his case to the people, as their paid representative, and ask for their assistance in the struggle before him. Mr. Nash, and not Mr. Lee, is the one who is guilty of any charge of "disloyalty" that might be made. Although Mr. Nash's attention had been drawn to the "Lee Letter" long before, the matter was ignored until the Dominion entered the war—a situation in which a man with Mr. Lee's opinions would possibly be extremely embarrassing to Mr. Nash, with the plans that he had in mind. Mr. Lee, therefore, was removed.

Moving outside the jurisdiction of party discipline, Mr. Nash first exerted his influence on the Governor-General, and Mr. Lee was summarily ejected from office without any reason being submitted for this action. This is not the first time that pressure from the Government has been applied to the Governor-General to obtain his sanction for legislation that was unpalatable in the extreme to the democratic taste. This illustrious gentleman has proved extremely useful to the Nash clique in its march to power.

Like many other patriotic politicians, Mr. Lee has frequently expressed his intention of throwing all his weight behind Britain in the present crisis, and has in no way suggested that he deplores the action of the Government in embarking on another war. This can only leave us to suppose that his removal *was* directly due to his vigorous campaign for the Government to take over the full control of the country's credit and currency. Such a move, of course, would effectively prevent the private trading banks from profiting by the war and putting New Zealand still deeper in pawn to them. Now, however, with the leader of the Party's agitators for credit control evicted from the inner councils of the Government, and even from the Party, Mr. Nash is well and truly on the box-seat, with his opponents safely out of the way—for the time being.

(Continued on page 6.)

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DEMOCRACY DWINDLES IN NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 5.)

NASH INTRODUCES P.E.P. TO N.Z.

The time was never riper for the pushing of a policy of "planned economy" and the creation of Government Departments controlled by leading finance-capitalists and party Ministers, to take charge of every field of industrial activity. Mr. Nash has long been a staunch advocate of a Planned Economy on similar lines to the P.E.P. scheme now being put into effect in England by international financiers—with disastrous results for the small manufacturer, etc. Although such a scheme of planned production is persistently being advocated as our only means of salvation from the "world disorganisation, famine, pestilence, and the submergence of our civilisation, visible on the horizon ("Freedom and Planning," Israel Moses Sieff), Mr. Montagu Norman, giving evidence before the Mac-Millan Committee, explained that this scheme would greatly assist the Bank of England, working through companies acting on its behalf, in taking over the control of "industries practically as a whole." Mr. Nash proposes that New Zealand should model her industrial system on the same lines, except that the control will be exercised by State Departments, instead of Statutory Corporations, such as they have in Great Britain. The result, however, will be the same: complete subordination by the majority—the "planned," to a minority—the "planners."

Control of the money system, one of Labour's objectives, was necessary only as a first step to introducing a system of Planned Economy, as the "mere issue of money will not solve any economic problem," said Mr. Nash before the Government Monetary Committee, 1934. Here is the answer to those who had hopes of Labour's introducing monetary reform as a step towards increased freedom and security for the individual.

"MAKING THE RICH PAY"

Another of the privileges New Zealanders may be allowed to enjoy in the near future, under Labour, is the conscription of wealth—"in the case of war," as it was promised. Although that step has not yet been taken, it has been promised as soon as the "necessity" arises. On the face of it, of course, it would appear to be a means of equalising the sacrifices that citizens are going to be forced to make later on, with the consoling feature that the "rich will be paying for the war." What delusions we entertain! Tear aside the veil of platitudes and empty phrases, and we find just another scheme for a further attack on the rights and privileges of the individual. Masquerading under that expansive and all-concealing cloak, used to disguise all sorts of unwelcome legislature—National Emergency—control will be instituted over all private sources of income, placing it at the command of the State, to be disposed of as it pleases. Every effort will be made, under this pretence, to introduce increasing dependence on the State, by the individual, for the means of sustenance. The process of socialisation will have taken a big stride forward, with Labour more completely in con-

trol of social and economic organisation than ever.

WHERE IT ALL LEADS.

New Zealand Labour has proved, in a manner that cannot be ignored, that Party Politics means the repudiation of democratic ideals; that it is the absolute negation of democratic government. Its ineffectual resistance to the attacks of International Finance on citizens' rights and liberties, its attitude of exaggerated importance to inconsequential matters, all show it as a system of government leading the people in a perpetual, vicious circle.

The attitude of many of the leaders of the Labour Party has altered greatly these last few years, during which they have been in office, but Mr. Nash has remained steadfast to his original stand. In the very heart of the Labour administrative machine, holding the key position as Minister of Finance, there can be no doubt that Mr. Nash, akin in his ideas to Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir Otto Neimeyer, has, more than any other man, contributed enormously to the diversion of Labour from its original unorthodox attitude to its present position. Nash and his Planned Economy is to New Zealand what Roosevelt and his New Deal is to America, and Israel Moses Sieff and his P.E.P. scheme to Britain. Just as in-

dustry in America and Britain is being brought to heel, so is every branch of industry in New Zealand being welded into a series of semi-independent, loosely-connected industrial units, with one central control over all. In this manner, the Government is able to effectively control industry without coming out too much in the open, while High Finance is free to carry out its local policy, under the protection afforded by the power vested in the various State Departments.

UNION NOW—BUT OF ELECTORS

Until the stranglehold of the Banks on the people's Government is *completely* broken, there can be no effective assaults made against the obsolete money system, which is keeping the people in bondage. Born in an age of scarcity, it can only operate successfully so long as there is poverty in the community, and, therefore, automatically resists any attempts to break down the barrier it has raised, cutting off the people from the vast wealth now made possible by the wonders of science. The present Government has followed, like its predecessors, the easier path of falling into line with the policy of International Finance, and only true democratic action on the part of the *electors* can place it in its proper position of reflecting the opinions and desires of the people. Party government has failed again. New Zealanders, this is YOUR Government. What are YOU going to do about it?

THE WAR ON THE HOME FRONT!

"I have two great enemies; the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two/ the one in my rear is my greatest foe."—Abraham Lincoln, to Congress.

There are two conflicts taking place today. A military conflict and a financial conflict. Under the cover of war, finance is ruthlessly attacking us on the home front. We are engaged in a desperate struggle against the rising tide of bureaucracy and financial dictatorship. We have a dangerous enemy within the gates. Let us, therefore, arm ourselves—with facts. In the "New Times," week-by-week, appear articles exposing the nature of the forces attacking society and defining the action to be taken to overcome them.

The "New Times" is our heavy artillery in the war on the home front. But, it urgently requires more ammunition. Will you supply a little? Without it we cannot win.

£100 WANTED—NOW.

No matter how large or how small your contribution, no matter in what part of Australia you may live, you can help. Those in the front line of the home front appeal to you not to let them down.

THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

us for the management of our lesser brethren." (Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, No. 9.) In other words, there is a great deal of difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism.

This may explain why Mr. Max Warburg; financial adviser to the German Government during the last war, while his brother, Paul, was financial adviser to the American Government, still retains a safe position in Germany as head of M. M. Warburg and Company. Although a few Jewish executives of the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft were "retired" a few years ago, it is most encouraging to know that Bleichroeder's and other famous Jewish Banking Houses are still operating. Dr. Schacht, the American-trained banker, is still a power in the land. Of course, there is nothing very surprising about this. Did not even Goebbels write in his diary in November 1932: "In a talk with Dr. Schacht I found that he absolutely supports our standpoint. He is one of the few who side quite steadily with the Leader." Which may explain quite a lot about the manner in which the "American" bankers are supplying Germany with more exports than the Allies.

You *do* understand what it is all about, don't you? No? I am sorry then. You see, we are fighting to remove "Hitlerism." What for? To build a system of "world-Hitlerism," if some people have their way. They call it "Federal Union."

The days of "pooling" have arrived. Not only are we pooling petrol, apples, pears, wheat, and various other commodities; the human race also is now about to be pooled. Mongrelisation would be much nearer the mark. It is a prelude to this World Federation, human brotherhood and equality we are hearing so much about. Not, of course, that anyone really wants to be "equal" with anyone else. In fact, the progress of the human race has been built on the idea that we are all individuals, with our different characteristics. Personally, I have no desire to be "equal" with anyone. I want sufficient economic security to allow me to develop my own initiative and individuality as I desire. Other people desire to do the same. But, as you know, in order that there shall be no more

wars, we must "renounce our independence" to some remote and impersonal International Government, which will be backed by "overwhelming force."

Commander Stephen King-Hall has now joined the ranks of the "planners." He says: "The responsibility for this task falls in the first place on Great Britain and France. We must create in the minds of our people fidelity, loyalty, respect, and real affection for a country which will be neither French nor English, but Franco-British."

Is this what we are fighting for? It's not what I am fighting for. It's just what I am fighting against.

Slowly but surely we, too, are being prepared to fit into the World State. The centralisers and planners are working overtime in Australia, as elsewhere. In the Melbourne *Sun* of a recent date a report of moves in connection with the proposal to abolish the State Parliaments gives a sample of the poisonous activity going on in this country. It is proposed by the Liberal Country Party that a gradual transference of powers from the States to the Commonwealth take place. This is the technique: Don't try and take all the people's liberties away at once. Do it slowly, so that they won't notice it. That's lovely, isn't it? And don't forget that Mr. McEwen Minister for External Affairs, and Mr. T. Paterson, M.H.R. are keen advocates of this move. Electors represented by both these gentlemen have an immediate job of work.

A few days after that report, readers of the Melbourne *Argus* were treated to a comprehensive article on the merits of planning by a Mr. A. E. Barton, F.C.A. (Aust). The following extract is another indication of the ideas being carefully fostered in "respectable" circles: "While the idea of appointing an additional board may be viewed with some alarm, one of this nature, with a suitable personnel, should prove of immense benefit. The occasion might also be seized to scrap most of the fourteen or fifteen advisory boards of various kinds, and substitute one or two efficient boards with authority to do something." This is centralisation with a vengeance.

Apparently the world-planners

feel that they are making reasonable progress towards their objective, and the first propaganda has appeared suggesting that closer co-operation take place between America and Australia. This was, of course, to be expected. We have already sent Mr. Casey to Washington as the first step. Considerable prominence is given in the Melbourne *Herald* of April 18 to an article by C. Hartley Grattan, the American writer, suggesting an Australian-American axis. He stresses the Japanese "menace," but completely overlooks the fact that any possible menace, as far as Japan is concerned, would only arise from an economic policy, which America dictates. It is a well-known fact that 50 per cent, of materials necessary for the prosecution of the war in China were supplied to Japan by America.

It is the old, old story of playing both ends against the middle. International Finance in America creates the menace, whether it be in Europe or anywhere else, and then suggests an alternative which means further domination by itself. A Federated Europe is suggested. Something of the sort appears to be the suggestion for the Pacific zone. The best answer to all these schemings is for every Australian to learn the power of individuals working in association. Then, and then alone, will the power of Finance be finally beaten. In the meantime, watch *your* daily paper closely and you will see THE PLAN taking shape; and, like most other modernised inflictions upon the human race, you will find that it emanates from America, where a Judaic culture thrives at the expense of individualism and other traits, which are dear to the British people.

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Frank Devlin, of Elizabeth House, Melbourne, announces a special purchase of the newest and best quality suiting for winter wear. The range includes the smart fancy grays and blues in all pure wool worsteds, also the popular indigo dye, fine blue twills and herringbone weave. These suiting are offered readers of the *New Times* at the low prices of £5/5/- and £6/6/- for a master hand-tailored suit to measure. This, of course, is only made possible by the elimination of ground-floor rents. The unique opportunity comes at a most appropriate time, in view of the approach of winter, and samples will gladly be sent on request. A cordial invitation is extended to clients to visit the workroom, where all work is made under personal supervision and tailored only by skilled craftsmen. All branches of made-to-measure tailoring are catered for, including DINNER and EVENING DRESS WEAR, also LADIES' TAILORED COSTUMES. Open till 9 on Friday nights, and the telephone number is M 5177. Note address: Frank Devlin, 2nd Floor, Elizabeth House, cnr. Lit. Collins and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne, C.L.; also at Caulfield, Footscray and Malvern.—[Advt.]

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By S. F. ALLEN, F.C.A. (Aust.).

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(Continued from page 6.)

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"MILLIONS HUNGER IN A LAND OF PLENTY"

Last year Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, Chief of the great and universally recognised Public Health service of the United States of America, addressed the U.S. Red Cross upon the health needs of the nation, and, *inter alia*, he said:

"Even less cheering is the evidence of malnutrition prevalent in a land of plenty. Your children and mine, the college-entrance records show, are, on the average, taller than their parents and physically better specimens; because, among other reasons, science has taught us how to feed them better. I hope that their mental equipment is proportionately better, but of that I have no present proof.

"But, step by step, as the income level goes down, among millions of children and youths whom this country needs for the arts of peace and for the defences of war, you will find, because of under-feeding and improper feeding, stunted growth; imperfections in development; sub-normal height, weight, and muscular tone; and a *proved* lack of mental alertness; and I speak only of the children, because malnutrition does irreparable damage to them. There are also millions of adults half-fed and almost wholly, physically, failures.

"Here, then—in scanty outline

—is a pressing present problem—arising from our failure to feed children abundantly and correctly when we have the food with which to do it. Surely the practical thing is to correct this failure . . .

"We need to solve the problem of getting the food that we have to those who must have more food—and more diversified food . . .

"It is particularly in the field of better nutrition that I believe a broadly-conceived, dynamically-executed policy might transform our whole national status.

"The job is three-fold, as I see it: it means re-education in the use of foods; it means the machinery for getting food into empty hands; and finally, it means a vast multiplication and improvement of all present effort to grow gardens where there are none, and to make sure that every child has the needed quart of clean milk a day.

"The stark and simple fact is that millions hunger in a land of plenty."

UNITED ELECTORS' REPORT

BIG METROPOLITAN MEETINGS TO BEGIN

Supporters' Co-operation Essential

Owing to the increase in taxation, rates, and cost of living, public interest in reform activities is definitely stimulated. This is a long-awaited situation, WHICH WE INTEND TO CAPITALISE WITH YOUR HELP. With this in view, a series of metropolitan Town Hall meetings is to be launched immediately—Camberwell Town Hall is listed to commence the series. WILL ALL CAMBERWELL SUPPORTERS CONTACT H.Q. IMMEDIATELY and advise the nature of their support? Supporters in other suburbs are urged to call those interested together to make preliminary arrangements. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE IT TO THE OTHER FELLOW. We would appreciate the names of well-known public men in all suburbs who are known to be interested. H.Q. will contact them personally if required. Will YOU give this matter your immediate attention and get in touch with the United Electors of Australia, 5th Floor, Room 9, McEwan House, Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne?

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

Contacts have been made at Essendon, and it is hoped that opposition to the Council's proposal to borrow money at high rates of unnecessary interest will follow. If you are prepared to assist, please contact the United Electors of Australia.

TUESDAY NIGHT LECTURES

Last Tuesday Mrs. Serpell gave a very interesting address

QUEENSLANDERS!

The "New Economics Broadcasting Committee" invites you to listen-in to:

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From 8 o'clock to 8.15.

on present conditions and the individual. The Rev. Palmer Phillips will be the next lecturer, and his subject will be, "The Churches' Attitude to Social Problems." All invited to attend.

WASTE-PAPER TO ASSIST FUNDS.

Many thanks to donors of newspaper, magazines, etc. Suburban supporters are asked to stack it up and send it in; or if large quantities are on hand, arrangements may be made for volunteers to call for same. Ring the U.E.A.—MU 2834.

THOSE PATRIOTS OF WALL STREET

According to the Washington correspondent of the English *Daily Telegraph*, the increase during the four months of war in 1939 over the same months in 1938, in American exports to the thirteen neutral countries which are capable as acting as middlemen for Germany is to the value of £17 million, while the increase in export to Britain and France was only £6,500,000.

Sales to Russia before the war average less than £1 million a month; since the war they have averaged more than £2 millions a month, the increase being chiefly in copper, wheat, petrol, rubber and tin.

We are still told that the American financiers want the Allies to win. What they really want is a long-drawn-out struggle, which will leave both Germany and Britain exhausted and securely under the debt control of the proposed International Government.

NUDE SHOWS IN LONDON

Of course, you have read all the tit-bits, which appeared in the press cable news under the above heading. Did you notice that Mr. Reginald Stamp, chairman of the County Council's entertainment committee, said that chorus girls come to see him, and tell how agents put pressure on them to strip on the stage as a condition of EMPLOYMENT, or employ them for straight chorus work and then threaten to SACK them if they do not strip. They are generally the WORST PAID of all.

Now what we want to know is: Do these girls change their clothes because their hearts are in need of a change? Or do they need MONEY?

Bendigo League for Monetary Reform

A cordial invitation is extended to all Bendigo readers of the *New Times* to attend the fortnightly meeting, to be held at the home of Mr. Tom Crombie, 101 Anderson Street. The meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon at 2.45.

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REPORT OF RETAIN STATE PARLIAMENTS LEAGUE

The progress of our Campaign for the Retention of State Parliaments can best be judged by the tactics of the Centralisers.

Federal Union cannot be proceeding too well, as "Union Now" seems to have given way to the particular poison of more seasoned liberty-destroyers like H. G. Wells.

In the first few weeks of action, our work has had an exceptional penetration—to such an extent that there is practically no one in Sydney who is not prepared to discuss that which a month ago was regarded, due to Centralisers' propaganda, as a foregone conclusion by uninformed people. We have reason to believe that the many is needing all his resources to keep on deck.

The propagation of truth is not without monetary and other expenses; but, it would appear, the propagation of lies is infinitely more costly and arduous.

Our local organisers are working overtime in all districts, and finding a ready response on this issue, which carries such tremendous consequences. The keynote is "unity in action."

Oversea events make us doubly determined to secure victory here for the people. The enemy, it would appear, has succeeded in embroiling the neutral Scandinavian countries in the European war, and in implanting Armaments Representative Paul Reynaud in France. Reynaud was Chief Order-taker for Germany's tremendous armaments programme, which was financed by the Bank of England and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

It is the responsibility of Australian citizens to ensure that their LEGISLATIVE bodies are not filched away from them in this time of crisis, or at any other time. Any substituted scheme of Local Government is useless and dangerous, as Local Government Bodies HAVE NO LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Copies of "An Open Letter to a Fellow Elector" and "Parliament, Your Representative and You"—setting out in simple language the function of State, Federal and Local Government representatives are available in roneo-ed form from this office, 296 Pitt-street, Sydney, at 2/- per hundred.

Have You Read It?

The Story of the Commonwealth Bank. By D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S. Price 1/-.

What I Think of the Churches Today. By W. Macmahon Ball, M.A. Price 1d. Capital and Income. By Joseph T. Hollow, M.B., Ch. B. Price 6d. Can Gift Money be Cancelled?

By T. J. Moore. Price 3d.
What Is Our Problem? By T. J. Moore. Price 1d.

The above prices do not include postage, which will be one penny on each booklet.

Obtainable from the "New Times," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.