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THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 30 MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1941.

Now, when our land
to ruin's brink is
verging,

In God's name,
let us speak while
there is time!

Now, when the
padlocks for our

lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

Arch-Traitors Exposed

Years of Sabotage In Britain

Striking confirmation of what the "New Times" has been saying about the Enemy Within the Empire is provided by the following article, recently published in "Men First," New York:

In the best diary of World War II yet published, William L. Shirer, who accompanied the German armies plunging across Belgium into France, etched this unforgettable picture in his May 19, 1940, entry:

"Returning from Brussels to Aachen, we ran across a batch of British prisoners . . . They were herded together in the brick-paved yard of a disused factory. We stopped and went over and talked to them. They were a sad sight. Prisoners always are, especially right after a battle . . . But what impressed me most then was their physique. They were hollow-chested and skinny and round-shouldered. About a third of them had bad eyes, and wore glasses. Typical, I concluded, of the youth that England neglected so criminally in the 22 post-war years, when Germany, despite its defeat and the inflation and six million unemployed, was raising ITS youth in the open air and the sun . . .

"About half were from offices in Liverpool; the rest from London offices. Their military training had begun nine months before, they said, when the war started. But it had not, you could see, made up for the bad diet, the lack of fresh air and sun and physical training of the post-war years. Thirty yards away German infantry were marching up the road towards the front. I could not help comparing them with these British lads. The Germans bronzed, clean-cut physically, healthy-looking as lions, chests developed and all. It was part of the unequal fight.

"The English youngsters, I knew, had fought as bravely as men can. But bravery is not all — is not enough in this machine-age war. You have to have a body that will stand terrific wear and tear."

Were these sorry soldiers the result of a protracted natural famine in the British Isles? Of course not. They were physically impaired because of a long artificial famine in those islands; and who was responsible for the infliction of the artificial famine? THE BANKERS' FINANCIAL POLICY IS TO BLAME FOR UNDER-NOURISHMENT AMIDST PLENTY. Poverty is good for you, says Montagu Norman.

Shirer goes on:

"And then, especially in this war, you have to have all the machines of warfare. I asked the English about that . . .

" 'We didn't have a chance,' one said. 'We were simply overwhelmed. Especially by those dive-bombers and tanks.'

" 'What about your own bombers and tanks?' I asked.

" 'Didn't see any.' This answer was chorused."

And who was responsible for the weakness of British armament? THE BANKING SYSTEM IS TO BLAME.

Oh, yes, it is! You must ponder the significance of the scandal of Montagu Norman, Governor of the so-called Bank of England, sabotaging Richard Thomas & Co., England's 100,000,000 dollar steel combine. Sir William Firth, Chairman of Richard Thomas & Co., visited America to learn the most advanced methods of steel rolling. He built in South Wales an up-to-date steel mill, two and a half miles long and nearly a mile wide. Steel sheets were here produced by 25,000 workers at 40 per cent. below existing costs.

Mighty useful to England's rearmament effort, you would say wouldn't you? However, Sir William Firth's line of credit was impaired, and in 1938 he was forced to apply to the banks for loans. As Napoleon observed when ob-

(Continued on page 8.)

BUREAUCRATIC BLUNDERS

WHEAT STABILISATION MUDDLE

Commissar McPherson is busy fitting the straitjacket of scarcity-economics on the wheat industry. In Federal Parliament the other day, a progress report was given of this weird experiment. We quote from "Hansard":

Mr. Scully (Gwydir): During the last week I have been inundated with telegrams from constituents protesting against the administration of the Wheat Stabilisation Committee, which, under the signature of the chairman, Sir Clive McPherson, has issued extraordinarily stupid instructions regarding the limitation of wheat areas. For instance, a man whom I know quite well, who has a 300-acre farm at Narrabri, this year sowed 240 acres in wheat in response to the definite instruction of the committee to put in a normal crop. Several days ago he received a notice that he would be allowed to harvest only ten acres of that crop for grain. The position is ridiculous, because if the decision were carried out the man would be ruined. In another case the stabilisation committee has refused to grant registration to a farm because it is not suitable for wheat-growing, in spite of the fact that it is conducted by one of the best wheat-farmers I know, and was only recently classified by the District Instructor of the Department

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

SUNDRY NOTES ON THE NEWS

By ERIC D. BUTLER

Although Mr. Menzies told us upon his arrival back from England that he was disgusted with the political game, he appears to be prepared to do almost anything at the moment in order to retain the Prime Ministership. He dealt with the "rebels" in his own party in a very clever manner. However, it is quite obvious that the "rebels" are giving Mr. Menzies some concern.

Mr. McCall was the only "rebel" to attend the U.A.P. meeting called by Mr. Menzies. Although Mr. Menzies accused Mr. McCall of treachery, and suggested his removal from the meeting, he got very little support. Mr. W. Hutchinson (U.A.P., Vic.) still maintains that Mr. Menzies should retire gracefully.

Mr. Menzies is beginning an Australia-wide tour almost immediately. Whether this tour has any political significance or not remains to be seen. Mr. McCall states that Mr. Menzies is working for an election. However, many members of the U.A.P. are very worried about the possible result of an election. The Melbourne "Sun's" political correspondent writes in the "Sun" of July 29: "A strongly-expressed opinion in the party (U.A.P.) is that

the Government must at all costs avoid an early election, because of belief that it would be overwhelmed if it went to the polls now." This is called democratic government! Personally, I think that an election at the present time would mean the certain defeat of the present Government. However, I am not particularly enthusiastic about the prospects of a Labor Government being in control—in spite of the talk about the proposed use of "national credit." Electors should take advantage of the present situation to bring pressure to bear upon their individual members of Parliament. Many members will be pleased to receive the support of their electors at a time like this.

* * *

Sir Charles Marr (U.A.P., N.S.W.) refused to attend the party meeting called by Mr. Menzies, because he believes that attending party meetings these days "is a waste of time." He is reported by the Melbourne "Herald" of July 28 as follows: "The operations of the big monopolies are having a bad effect upon the war effort. I have offered to give Mr. Menzies the names of ten smaller firms whose resources are being wasted, but I have not received even an acknowledgment of my offer from him, said Sir Charles. He said he wanted 100 per cent. war effort and did not care who was making it so long as it was made. In future, his criticism would not be made in the party room, where it could be conveniently ignored, but in Parliament."

At last, the facts are coming out. The great "maximum effort" is not so great after all.

* * *

Items of news about the war lag in Britain have been appearing in the Australian papers for some time past. In his usual domineering manner, Mr. Churchill has been apparently skilfully sidestepping the issue. The last report of further criticism appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" last Tuesday, July 29: "The tempo of production is too slow and the organisation of war industries is not thorough enough, says the 'Times' in a leading article. Equally astonishing is the fact that an admirably designed gun carriage, which is being produced, could, in the manufacturer's opinion, be produced more quickly and equally efficiently by a small modification which would not reduce the carriage's strength and efficiency, although the drawings would be a little less elegant. An authority able to test the manufacturer's claim and

(Continued on page 8.)

PERTINENT POINTS FOR THE P.M.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MENZIES

Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, the copies of the letters published hereunder failed to "connect" with the Editor during the latter part of his recent trip around Victoria with Mr. Eric Butler, but eventually came back to our office after last week's issue went to press. Nevertheless, it was felt that our readers would still find the correspondence extremely interesting:

17 Ferguson Square,
Toorak Gardens,
Tusmore, S.A.
22nd June 1941.

The Editor of "The New Times":
Sir, —Your readers may be interested in the enclosed correspondence I have had with the Prime Minister. Everyone who listened thoughtfully to his much-advertised address will have noticed that he proposed to control practically everything except financial credit, which simply means that the Federal Parliament is not, and is not intended to be, a sovereign body exercising its constitutional powers in the interests of the People. —Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN.

* * *

17 Ferguson Square, Toorak Gardens, Tusmore, S.A.

5th June 1941.

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, P.C., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Canberra.

Dear Mr. Menzies, —I was an attentive listener to the broadcast of your Sydney address, and have since studied the newspaper reports of your subsequent utterances regarding the war effort. My family is in entire agreement with the sentiments you have expressed, but up to now we regretfully feel that your actions have not been on all fours with your words.

The depression was the product of financial considerations, and during that terrible period you placed financial considerations above the welfare of the people. The closing of the British shipyards (of which we are now so sorely in need) was dictated by financial considerations, and you accepted this as quite a proper state of affairs. The Commonwealth Shipping Line and the Commonwealth Woollen Mills were disposed of for financial considerations, but no word of disapproval appears to have come from you. Financial considerations dictated the emasculation of the Commonwealth Bank, and yet it is one of your purposes to see

that that Bank remains emasculated. Financial considerations are at the bottom of practically all industrial disputes, but you still pay more public attention to the fact of the dispute than to the cause of it. The whole of our war effort so far has been organised on the basis of financial considerations instead of on the basis of men and materials, but you still persist that orthodox, dishonest, and discredited methods of finance shall be adhered to. Financial considerations have put our allegedly sovereign Government into the absurd position of having to waste precious time and energy on organised cadging for symbols before it can make use of our war-winning resources. Financial considerations are responsible for slums, disease, destitution, premature death, war, ill-equipment of soldiers, bankruptcy of producers, and almost every evil condition of society, and yet, despite repeated public references to belief in God (Who understands all these things) men in high places still refuse to face realities, and actually fight for the continuance of conditions which produce the very things they speak against.

This letter is not sent with any idea of embarrassing you. It is sent because I feel that while you are representing me with your public words you are not representing me with your public actions, and, as a responsible Australian citizen, it is my duty to tell you so.

The truth is that there cannot possibly be a maximum war effort while the Government permits private monopoly of the public credit. That is a fact, not an opinion; and, so long as you are satisfied to accept the advice of incompetent financial advisers, so long will our men be sent into spheres of danger without adequate support. Talk cannot alter that, but intelligent action on the basis of reality will. To continue to limit our war effort within the figures usually described as "The National Income," when the national income is intentionally limited to suit the interests of private financial institutions, is treason, because it means that the

interests of such institutions are placed above the interests of our soldiers and the Australian people behind them.

I should be glad of advice as to whether there is any official objection to the publication and distribution of this letter.

With best personal wishes, yours sincerely, BRUCE H. BROWN.

Prime Minister's Department,
Melbourne, S.C.I.
12th June 1941

B. H. Brown, Esq., 17 Ferguson Square, Toorak Gardens, Tusmore, S.A.

Dear Mr. Brown, —The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your letter of 5th June. I can assure you he was interested to read the various points you make, seven of which I might mention are stated as facts, but no reason is given to show that they are.

Mr. Menzies appreciates the spirit in which you write this letter, but I am sure you will appreciate that the question of publishing it is one to be decided entirely by yourself.

Yours sincerely,
C. T. LOOKER,
Private Secretary.

* * *
17 Ferguson Square,
Toorak Gardens,
Tusmore, S.A.

17th June 1941.

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, P.C., K.C., M.P., Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Canberra.

Dear Mr. Menzies, —I have re-

ceived the letter from your Private Secretary in acknowledgment of mine dated 5/6/41, and note the comment that I have not given reasons to show that the points I made are facts. Most of them are self-evident facts, but nevertheless I am quite prepared, if called upon, to establish them as such, either orally or in writing; and, in view of their great importance to the safety and general welfare of the community, I can only hope that if you do entertain doubts regarding their accuracy, you will require either their complete substantiation or their unqualified withdrawal.

Permit me to call to mind the additional fact that, as Attorney General in the Victorian Government, you yourself made the public declaration that administrative independence is impossible without financial independence. That truth applies also to the Federal Government, of which you are the present head, and you will already be aware that the activities of our National Government are limited by the terms of what is called the "Budget," that the terms of the Budget are dictated by prevailing financial conditions, that the prevailing financial conditions are controlled by monetary policy, and that monetary policy is neither formulated nor controlled by the supposedly sovereign Government.

With best personal wishes, yours sincerely,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

BANKERS GIVE THANKS

A banquet, attended by two hundred leading British and American financiers, was held underneath the Spltz Hotel last night to celebrate the destruction of wealth caused by the war.

The Chairman, Sir Otto Normagu, said it was a matter for mutual congratulation that the wholesale destruction of food, machinery, buildings, raw material and every kind of wealth was now proceeding at a greater rate than they had been able to achieve, and in a manner for which no one would ever think of blaming the financiers. (Applause.)

They would all agree that the object of a sound banking system was to bring about a scarcity of this world's goods by carefully restricting the means of purchasing them.

Their motive in this was not, as some critics averred, personal profit or the acquisition of power, but the encouragement of the virtue of abstemiousness and the safeguarding of the people from the sins of luxury and surfeit. (Hear, hear, and a voice, "Amen!")

In an age when technical science had made abundance possible for all mankind, it was no easy task to persuade people to do without the wealth that lay so ready to their hands.

It had been uphill work, yet they had achieved amazing success. All over the world they had seen men engaged in destroying what they had produced and the food they needed, and living in poverty while surrounded by the means of affluence. (Applause.)

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Let them recall some characteristic achievements in their campaign to create scarcity in a world of abundance.

In one year, Argentine burned 500,000 cattle; Australia reduced her wheat crop by 37,000,000 bushels, and Canada by 2,000,000 acres; the Lancashire Cotton Corporation decided to dismantle 30 per cent. of their mills; America ploughed in every third row of cotton (cheers) and Portugal threw away 10,000,000 gallons of wine (a voice, "Not so good!" and laughter).

In 1933, the Liverpool Fruit Association dumped 1,500,000 oranges into the sea (cries of "Are they still there?" and "Divers, forward!" and laughter.)

No less remarkable than actual destruction was their success in restricting production. When they remembered that at one time farmers were being subsidised for not growing food, stock-breeders paid for not breeding stock, and railways actually paid 2/1 per pig for not carrying pigs, they would realise how determined were the politicians and economists to let no obstacle stand between them and scarcity. (Cheers.)

HOW IT WAS DONE.

How was it (continued Sir Otto) that they, a mere handful of humble financiers, has succeeded in implanting this ideal of poverty in the mind of civilised man at the very historic moment when they might have expected the world to be submerged by a deluge of wealth?

Propaganda was surely too prosaic a term to describe a force of suggestion, which induced the enlightened democracies of the western world to starve in the midst of plenty. In all history there had never been a more triumphant example of the Power of Hypnotic Suggestion.

Realising, with Voltaire, that "Superstitions are the kings of nations," they had set themselves the task of convincing the world that a permanent shortage of money was a law of nature.

And they had succeeded. Wise and simple, learned and illiterate, ruler and subject alike, all had succumbed to this fantastic illusion. The babes had swallowed it as readily as the wise and prudent. With all modesty, they should say that as a publicity campaign it had been the World's Outstanding Wow. (Prolonged cheers.)

(Continued on page 3)

TO OUR READERS

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel.: MU2834.

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THE COMING BUDGET DEBATE

A Talk Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, at 8.15 p.m., on Sunday, July 27, by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

When the Federal Parliament meets again next month there is sure to be much excitement in the House, as Mr. Menzies cannot get a majority unless he gets some assistance from Mr. Curtin.

The last time private members of the U.A.P. voted against Mr. Menzies, Mr. Curtin rushed to his rescue, so saving the Government. It may be that the same thing will happen again, as it is a "good old English custom" that any private member of Parliament who defies the party boss should be very severely handled, and both party bosses eagerly unite to discipline any member of either party who has the temerity to think that he can say what he thinks in the House of Parliament.

The silencing of private members of Parliament and forcing them to vote against their conscience and their better judgment has been the curse of party politics.

So-called loyalty to the party has been the smoke screen behind which Yes-men have scurried to safety. Loyalty to party has in the past meant, with monotonous regularity, disloyalty to the electors.

Why should an independent member of Parliament be called disloyal, treacherous, and all sorts of foul names because he is man enough to sacrifice his political career in order to say what he believes to be the truth?

Yet every time a private member refuses to be whipped into obedience he is marked for political oblivion; and in the disciplining of private members one party boss is always certain of the eager co-operation of the other party boss.

A GAME.

Politics is a game, which has very strict rules; it's a sort of family game, and any outsider who thinks he can enter Parliament and pass a private member's Bill soon suffers a violent disillusionment.

All members of a Government in the end meet with public disapproval. It is essential that Governments and members of the Cabinet be changed. But the old game still goes on; new faces are seen, new catch-cries are introduced, but the old policy still goes on, conducted by the same old gang who represent the permanent financial interests.

Those who guard the permanent financial interests are probably the only people who understand the science and technique of Government; their technique is probably thousands of years old, dating back perhaps beyond the days of Babylon. Against this technique the ordinary private member of Parliament is about as effective as a boy scout against a German panzer division.

Nevertheless, there are signs both in England and Australia that the people are really getting fed up with party politics, and the time is coming when the politician who belongs to a party will be recognised as what he really is: merely a rubber stamp for masterful men.

The next time you see a member of Parliament vilified in the Press for upsetting his party or refusing to be bullied into increasing the taxation on the people, raise your hat to him, because you are witnessing that rare and wonderful thing: a man courageous enough to fight alone with the knowledge that he is committing political suicide.

We do not know how many members of the U.A.P. are courageous enough to put up a fight for the protection of the Australian taxpayer.

INTERESTING POSITION

This time it is very doubtful if Mr. Curtin will be able to dash in to help Mr. Menzies to crush the rebels; it looks as if Mr. Cur-

tin is going to be in as big a jam as Mr. Menzies. The position is interesting.

The Government, in spite of the heavy taxes already levied, has to find another £200,000,000 for the coming year's war effort. If the Government confiscated the entire income of every Australian who had more than £4 a week it could not collect £150,000,000 a year; and the Government wants £200,000,000 more than last year.

The reason for this is that most of the people of Australia have incomes too small to tax; yet in the aggregate their total incomes represent more than half of the National Income.

Accordingly, if Mr. Menzies wants much more taxes he will have to tax those whose incomes are under £4 a week, and I don't think even Mr. Curtin will be able to help Mr. Menzies this time. That is expecting too much. After all, Mr. Curtin is supposed to be looking after the interest of the "workers"—at least, that is what he says.

In order to sugarcoat a very bitter pill Mr. Menzies is going to introduce what is called the Keynes Plan of Compulsory Loans. That is, over and above your present taxation, further taxes will be taken from you, but they will not be called taxes; they will be called compulsory loans on which interest will be paid, the money to be returned to you after the war.

The money collected will be used for the war. After the war, of course, having been used, it will no longer exist. You will be taxed to pay interest to yourself, and if you can stand it you also will be taxed to pay back the compulsory loan.

This is what some people call High Finance. What I call it is probably the same as what you call it. It is a clever scheme and so it should be; it is the scheme of Mr. Maynard Keynes, the famous economist, who is known to be a very clever man - - at least, that's what I am told.

But here again we come up against the same snag as in taxes. Most of the compulsory loans will have to come from those on the lower incomes, and there is likely to be serious trouble about that.

Also, owing to the lack of shipping, unless the Australian people spend much more money on better food the Australian primary industry will have to be heavily subsidised by the Government to keep it from bankruptcy.

PARADOX.

The Government is running an intensive propaganda campaign to persuade Australian people to eat more Australian lamb, butter, honey and fruit, so as to prevent these precious foods from being wasted. The idea being that if those people on £3 or £4 a week, from whom Mr. Menzies wants a loan, could be persuaded to give up their nasty habits of living on bread and jam with an occasional sausage, and take to placing plenty of oranges, butter, honey and lamb on the table every day, and washing it down with some burgundy, then

they would be performing a patriotic act of great service to their country.

I would suggest to Mr. Menzies a quiet chat with a labouring man's wife as to the desirability of feeding her man and children on a more expensive diet, and at the same time handing over 10/- a week as a compulsory loan. Such a chat would, I think, produce more useful advice than a lengthy correspondence with Mr. Maynard Keynes, professional economist.

Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden are demanding more sacrifices, but eating more milk and honey, more fruit and wine, is not considered as making sacrifices by working men and women. That's their picture of paradise. Mr. Menzies cannot have it both ways. If Mr. Menzies wants more sacrifices, then he can only get them by feeding the milk and honey and the fruit to the pigs.

You also have to face this position. The Christian Church, too, has to face the position; and until the philosophy of the world is altered to face these facts we can see nothing in the future but blood, tears and sweat.

You cannot build a new civilisation on a falsehood, and we are trying to do that. We are not facing facts, the facts of science and modern production. All our thoughts and ideas are built on poverty. Socialism is built on poverty; it is the result of poverty.

The granaries of the world are overflowing; never in the history of the world has there been such a surplus of wheat as there is today. But owing to a rotten financial system, we are forced to live in poverty in the midst of plenty.

THE TWO ECONOMICS

To understand the economics of Poverty and the economics of Plenty, let me give you a homely illustration:

Suppose ten of us were adrift in

mid-ocean with only a one-gallon keg of fresh water between us; would not our duty be to ration the water equally and strictly between each person? There is no other way of doing justice to all; and if any person wanted to take more the only thing to do would be to knock him on the head. That is the economics of poverty; it calls for sacrifice and necessarily so.

But what would you say if we were adrift in a boat on a fresh water lake, and the man in charge of the boat wanted to ration us in the same strict manner as before—wouldn't you say he was insane? But would you say he was insane if he kept you strictly rationed and allowed a few chosen people to help themselves to as much water as they wanted? Don't you think that there is something about this continual demand for sacrifice which wants investigation?

The Socialists try to tell us that the continual need for sacrifices is all part of an automatic system that works like clockwork. This is where they make their second great blunder.

Our present financial system of sacrifices and taxation and the destruction of plenty is not only not automatic, but it is only kept in existence by a gigantic and skilfully organised system of controls. Control of the Press, control of the political parties, control of banking, and control of education.

This control has only been made possible by keeping the people in profound ignorance of the true state of affairs. Those in control today are organising a great new world order under the name of Federal Union which, like the discredited League of Nations, is merely a means of keeping control in the hands of the same old gang, and keeping that control as far away as possible from the Australian People.

Bankers Give Thanks—Continued

SAVED BY WAR.

Yet, despite their triumphs, they had realised in recent years that this happy state of things could not last.

As some statesman or other had once observed — doubtless in a moment of depression — you cannot fool all the people all the time.

The potentialities of modern wealth-production were becoming too obvious to permit the illusion of scarcity. The mountains of accumulated wealth were rising so rapidly that destruction could not keep pace with it.

Even the passive and quiescent earth, for all their efforts to re-

duce it to a desert, continued to pour forth more abundance than the collective human stomach could have dealt with.

Given time, they knew they could have reduced the world to a sandy waste, dotted with a few carefully controlled oases. But would human credulity last long enough?

Then the war came (cheers). Their problem was solved. At last they could see a light at the end of the tunnel. (Laughter.)

For the war would convert the artificial scarcity into a real one. There would be no need to distract men's minds from their wealth, for the wealth would not be there. At last the illusion, which they had laboured so long to maintain, would be a fact.

CONFIDENT OF FUTURE

Loud and prolonged applause succeeded the chairman's remarks, and other speeches followed in the same congratulatory strain.

Only one dubious note was struck. One speaker feared that when the nations found they were really lacking the necessities of life, they would be in such a hurry to make up their losses that they would invent new and effective means of distribution.

"And that," he said shortly, "would be the end of us."

The chairman thought such pessimism was unjustified. After their experience of the past 20 years, he said, surely they knew it would take more than a war to knock sense into their politicians and economists.

"If they didn't know how to distribute too much," he said, "why should they know how to distribute too little?"

Laughter and cheers greeted this sally, and the proceedings closed with the singing of the Doxology, all standing.

—"Yaffle," in "Reynolds News" (London).

MONOPOLIES and the WAR EFFORT

The startling revelations about Australia's war effort which appeared in the "New Times" of July 11 under the heading, "The Bottlenecking of Australia's War Effort," are now available in pamphlet form, under the title, "Monopolies and the War Effort."

Inquiries are coming in from all over Australia, and readers are requested to place their orders now. These sensational facts should be brought to the notice of every Australian. Order your copies NOW.

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No. 30

COMRADELY COMEDY

The most remarkable development in the sphere of international propaganda today is the little items of news now creeping through the once violently anti-Soviet press and radio, telling us that Russia is a great country really, and that the system of government they "enjoy" in Russia is, after all, almost (if not quite) as democratic as ours. "Leading" economists and "noted" politicians are now pointing out that actually we have very close bonds with Russia, and great efforts are being made to dispel the conception of Russian affairs which most of the press has been ramming down our throats for the last twenty-odd years. Soviet Russia, it seems, has changed overnight from the "Red Menace of Europe" to the "Saviour and Champion of Democracy and Freedom."

Even Mr. Churchill, who was one of the bitterest and most consistent enemies of Russian Communism, and but a few months ago regarded Russia as a menace to the democratic countries, is now drawing us glowing word-pictures of Soviet village maidens dancing on Soviet village greens and Soviet peasants cheerfully tilling Soviet soil. From his previous attitude, one would have expected rather that he would have welcomed the Nazi invasion of Russia as heralding the overthrow of at least one of his enemies.

The latest gem, however, comes from Sir George Paish, "noted British economist," who declares that, in fact, Russia isn't a "Red Menace," and isn't even a Communist State. It is a Co-operative State, he says, and Russia as we imagined it to be is actually quite different now.

Strange, isn't it—or is it—this surge of pro-Russian propaganda, coming from sources that once would have demanded that we fight to the "last shilling" to defend ourselves from the menace of Communism?

THE SECRET OF NAZI FINANCE

Last week we reprinted Part 1 of Dal Hitchcock's article, "The German Financial Revolution," from "Harper's Magazine." Although we cannot agree with much that is said hereunder about savings, we continue the article without condensation so that our readers may more easily follow the author's explanation of the Nazi system:

While the Nazis were perfecting their methods of safeguarding the currency and banking system against the effects of a growing Government debt, an important comprehension gradually dawned on them. They saw that the financial properties (Government securities and bank deposits) which they were creating by going into debt would circulate and finally come to reside with owners who were accumulating savings that made it necessary for the Government to go into debt. This is difficult to see off-hand, and while it is being made clear the inference must not be drawn that saving is bad. Contrariwise, saving is good, and the Nazis saw its real significance in this new phase of capitalism. Confusion over this vital point is one of the prime sources of today's financial weakness in Great Britain, the United States, and the other capitalistic national economies.

If the German programme could have been paid for through taxes, then savings accumulated by individuals or corporations would have shown up in some form of financial wealth other than Government securities; for no such securities would have been created and made available. Furthermore, if no investments from any source were available, then profits or other income saved would for the most part be accumulated in the form of bank balances, no extensive hoarding of currency being allowed; and such savings, being financial income unspent for consumption or investments, would represent funds

siphoned into idle pools out of the commercial stream needed to sustain going rates of business activity. When this happens funds essential to sustain operations are taken away from business or out of its markets, and the result is depression or limitation on rates of commercial activity until some form of investment becomes available to draw such savings back into the stream of commerce. On the other hand, as long as attractive vehicles for the investment of savings are plentifully available, savings can take the investment form, funds will flow steadily in commerce, and literally anything that is produced in the national economy can be bought and paid for.

Hence, when commercial investment opportunities are scarce or not sufficiently attractive to absorb all liquid funds that are being saved, the Government, if rates of activity are to be sustained, must sell its securities to the savers and then re-spend the funds so obtained, thus returning them to the stream of commerce. In this sense the savers force the Government to go into debt.

Once the Nazis had perceived this secret of the capitalistic system no time was lost in achieving and sustaining full-blast rates of economic activity. The earning of profits was not forbidden, rather it was encouraged within limits; but care was exercised to see that all savings of individuals or corporations were invested in

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE ART OF BEING IMPRESSED

By FOOTLE

I have always been thankful that my political career was nipped in the bud of its conception—conception by Aunt Ella, of course. I was somewhat chastened at the time, as it appeared that the nipping was due to unexpected discernment on the part of the electors, for what votes I did get, came from people who had never seen me or heard of me.

But now I know that I could never rise to political heights. When I see how easily these leaders of ours are impressed I am painfully conscious of my political deficiency. I feel I am becoming as hard to impress as Nicodemus Dodge, the chappie who was so far from being scared when he found a skeleton planted in his bed, that he tootled off straightway and sold it to a medical student, and bought a mouth organ with the proceeds.

So Mr. Menzies gazes out over the war effort and finds it impressive. Mr. Fadden contemplates the placidity of that great milking cow, the population of Australia Fair (the original fair cow), and is impressed.

In fact, everything is impressive; our pioneers, our women of the west, our country shows, race meetings, dog fights, two-up schools—all are impressive when you get the political slant. Everything save the Opposition and the Germans. I have heard that some politicians are so easily impressed that they have to be exceedingly careful when buying a new hat to see that it doesn't pinch, and it is probably this circumstance, which has given rise to the notion that politicians get swelled head. Politicians are often unfairly criticised for being out of touch with human affairs, but how could you expect such highly sensitive organisms willingly to be exposed to ruthless contacts?

Mind you, I wouldn't go so far as to say I myself am never impressed. That would be misleading. In fact, quite recently I was impressed even more than I was surprised when a recruiting march of 800 of the various arms produced two recruits. But if I found this impressive, the politicians didn't, or if they did, they didn't say so. So it would appear that I find one set of things impressive and politicians another. For instance, I find their gall impressive, but they don't. Their innocence of mathematics impresses me without disturbing them. I find their passion for sacrifice impressive; they seem so desperately keen that we, at any rate, shall acquit ourselves patriotically. But the most impressive thing they ever do, as it seems to me, is the presentation of such a magnificently solid front when it is a question of what is possible and what is not in the sphere of human activity.

POSSIBILITIES

We may not have reached the stage at which it would be true to say that what man can conceive man can accomplish. But it is at least true to say that between conception and accomplishment, the physical means are waiting. Trite? Certainly it is a bit of a fag that anyone should have to state anything so obvious and elementary. But it must be remembered that we are dealing with politicians, and these, practically the world over, have refused to admit that the above is really the case. They don't believe in physical possibility because they didn't invent it. A physical possibility is a natural sanction, or if you prefer, it is God's permission to go right ahead, and it seems therefore a natural step to assume that since we have God's permission as a reward for our search after truth, and since finance is a matter for the devices of man, what is physically possible must of necessity be financially possible as surely as the greater includes the less.

"But," say the politicians, "this is not so." With every means at their command, politicians, ban-

kers and paid economists insist that indeed it cannot be so, because it would be so beastly upsetting. Nature has made a frightful bloomer. That's all there is to be said about it, because that's the only possible explanation unless you want to say the politicians, bankers and economists are wrong. It must be we who have it wrong. Exactly back to front, in fact. Only what is financially possible may be physically possible. Our financiers and politicians join in saying so. Indeed, it is their first and great commandment. Upon it hang all the law and profits.

DENIAL OF NATURE

This grandiose denial of Nature on their part I consider to be the most impressive thing, not merely in politics, but in the whole realm of human thought. Other great thoughts tend to lose their greatness for us by becoming absorbed in our rational existence. But here is a marvellous conception incapable of absorption by any rational process. Always it will stick up like a rock in the middle of a chaotic stream, convinced that it not only controls the stream, but that it is the real life of the stream, and that chaos, although greatly to be deplored, is, after all, inherent in streams.

I think I know now how it happens that there are people who believe the earth is flat: that it occupies the centre of a basin-like subsidiary universe, invented for the sole purpose of creating artificial hardships, gangsterdom and mass murder. I feel that if ever in future I meet a man who insists that the moon is made of green cheese I shall be very gentle with him—unless he turns out to be a politician.

One cannot contemplate the Cabinet Ministers of the world without wondering at their startling uniformity in this matter of financial versus physical possibility. I have never succeeded in getting a satisfying answer from any Minister concerning this vital matter, so I am left to my own devices to account for it. My own guess is that there must be some sort of secret society where politicians are tested and raised according to their impressionability towards non-essentials and to their imperviousness to science.

STRANGE PHENOMENON

I may be wrong about this, but they present a phenomenon that has to be accounted for if we are to accept their humanity. I tell myself these men had mothers: as urchins they sat in rows and toiled at those sums in which financial enterprise is rewarded at so much per cent, drew misleading maps, wrote frightful essays and dropped carbide into the ink-wells just as you and I did.

Where, I ask myself, did we part company? How did it happen that many of us were left to be goaded and torn by reason, while these few floated off eventually to a world of moonshine and peculiar impressions? Reason tells me there must be a reason, just as

(Continued on page 8.)

A SPECIAL ARTICLE FOR ALL ELECTORAL CAMPAIGNERS

The following splendid article appeared in the English "Social Crediter" of April 12, 1941, under the title, "The Place of the 'Social Engineer.'" This article was written by Mr. John M. Macara, of Sydney. It is heartening to feel that we have men such as Mr. Macara in Australia, who clearly see the basic problem confronting civilisation today. We recommend his article as being worthy of careful study by all Electoral Campaigners:

The world is full of chaos. Wherever we turn we are met with that which fills us with loathing. Yet all these horrors are made by us — or rather they are made by forces which flow from us.

Therefore we are responsible because we are the source from which flow all our difficulties. No rectification can be undertaken until we trace a trouble to its source. If the engine of our motorcar fails to give service, the first thing we do is to endeavour to locate the source of trouble. We look to the ignition, at the fuel supply, etc. Until we have located the source of the trouble we can take no step to remedy it.

To blame Hitler only, is simply to admit that our thinking is superficial. Hitlerism is only the result of forces thrown up from us. All social conditions and institutions; all social disorders, are built up by forces which originate in us.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS.

Dynamics is the study of force in action. The study, which concerns itself with electric force, is known as electro-dynamics; the study of the forces, which operate in society, we may readily call social dynamics.

Man has applied himself to the understanding of the force of electricity and has thereby in large measure changed the whole of his physical environment. As the result of this study we now travel by fast electric trains instead of by the old stage coach. Man's control of power has been multiplied many thousand fold.

As a result of orderly study man has become able to direct forces to his benefit, which previously destroyed him. Man's first acquaintance with electric power was in the form of destructive lightning; that force he has now harnessed to his service in industry.

The history of electro-dynamics must become the history of social dynamics. The first step in all systematic study is careful observation of simple phenomena. The study of electro-dynamics arose from man's observation that a piece of amber when excited by friction had the peculiar property of attracting to it light objects. The fall of an apple to the ground started a train of thought in the mind of Newton, which ultimately enabled him to account for the mysterious movements of planets. Observation must go hand in hand with careful recording. Phenomena must be approached by the open mind uncoloured by preconceptions.

A dangerous bye-path, which we must studiously avoid in any science, and particularly in the science of social dynamics, is the tendency to confuse our preconceptions with our observations. There is no room in the mind of the would-be student of social dynamics for a moral preconception, which is denoted by the words "should" or "ought" in relation to, human action.

Social dynamics has nothing to do with morality; it is a study of the forces, which do actually operate in mankind, and has no relation with a moral conception of what "ought" to operate. The student of social dynamics must proceed

with careful observation and recording to amass data which may have no apparent relation one to the other. It is only after a considerable mass of such data has been assembled that the pieces are found to fit themselves together, as do the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle.

Observation and recording come first; relation becomes established afterwards.

The point of origin of social force is the individual; its nature is "desire"; its characteristic behaviour is that it tends to satisfy desire.

Desire ceases to operate when it has been satisfied. No social force flows from a satisfied people. To obtain from the South Sea Islanders—whose every need is so fully satisfied by a bountiful nature—a flow of social force, which can be directed, is a problem, which has always been beyond the skill and cunning of the exploiter, who would divert to his own profit the social force of such a community.

Desire may be defined as recognition by the individual of a lack within himself. The individual in some way feels that he is not satisfied; he feels a vacancy within himself, and as he recognises within himself the tension, which arises from this vacuum, he begins to define for himself with greater and greater clearness the nature of the object of his desire.

In other words he must know what he wants with some degree of clearness before he can move towards satisfaction. No one can go into a shop and say, "please give me" and expect to be served; he must know what he wants before he can receive and obtain satisfaction.

It is a well-known psychological fact that if any one holds consistently and persistently to a well-defined desire he will ultimately be moved into circumstances and actions which will bring about the achievement of the object of his desires.

Like seeds, desires do not fulfill themselves in the twinkling of an eye. In order that a seed may be developed it must be planted, watered and tendered. So it is with desire. There are those who flit from desire to desire, as a butterfly moves hither and thither. Such a one does not give to his desire the necessary continuity of attention to bring it to fruition. It is the function of the will to give continuity of direction to desire so as to bring about fulfillment.

Desire is related to our conception of reality. Our conception of reality is directly related to the point of view of our philosophy. THE POINT OF VIEW IS ALL-IMPORTANT. An airman, from his elevated point of view, will look down upon the great pyramid and perceive it as a square. When approaching the same monument from the level of the desert he will see it as a triangle.

PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICS

Every philosophy gives rise to a policy. If in a crowded street one perceives a great bus bearing down upon him, that is his conception of reality; that is his philosophy. Inevitably he forms a policy, a plan of action related

to his philosophy. His policy is quickly determined — he runs to the kerb.

Mankind is divided into two classes according to their point of view as to the point of origin of authority. There are those who conceive of authority as proceeding from a point external from themselves. They look to Jehovah, to the "Elders," to the "Dictator" as the source of authority, which must be satisfied. We may describe the philosophy of these as Judaic. On the other hand there are those who conceive authority as arising within themselves; who feel that so long as they have satisfied their own interior sense of rightness, they may be indifferent to any sanction which may be brought to bear on them from an external source. Such a philosophy was expressed by Jesus of Nazareth when he said, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within." We may describe the philosophy of such as the "Christian" philosophy. Each of these philosophies inevitably gives rise to a policy. These policies are in deadly conflict, one with the other. The world has become too small to contain both of them; and the titanic struggle, which fills the world stage today, is nothing less than a struggle to the death between them.

The Judaic policy results in the centralisation of power at an apex further and further removed from the base. As it develops tyranny becomes more and more ruthless. It has been said that power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely. The characteristic of the Judaic policy is imposition and prohibition, "Thou shalt not"; its symbol is the policeman; its method is centralisation and planning; its agency, "Boards"; its flower, "dictatorship"; its fruit, chaos and destruction; its foundation, a lie. Jesus delivered the most shattering blow to the Judaic philosophy in His supreme teaching, "The Kingdom of Heaven is within." The characteristic of the Christian philosophy is the attitude "live and let live"; its method, organic growth and decentralisation of power; its agency, individual initiative; its fruit, harmony and peace; its order, "not of the policeman" but the order, which fills the forest.

It has been said that the end of man is unknown, but we believe that he proceeds most easily towards his objective in a condition in which the individual is free to choose or reject one thing at a time. It is the aim of the student of social dynamics so to use the social force, which flows from each individual to build a social structure in which the individual may advance in peace and harmony towards man's unknown end.

SOCIAL ENGINEERS.

Society is an organism. Different parts have different functions. No one will think of giving attention to his eye when he wants to listen; in the same manner the social engineer must be careful to see that he discerns the function, which may reasonably be expected to be associated with the appropriate part of society.

It is a common notion that in order to change the unsatisfactory direction in which we are heading it is necessary to "educate" the masses. That is not so. In a steamship we do not have to give attention to the engines to change the course of the vessel. The "mass" corresponds to the engine in a steamship; it is in "mass" that power originates. The comparison must be abandoned because it does not go far enough—the engines of a ship could not consciously decide where they wanted to go. But in a community of people, when a sufficient volume of desire has been generated in the mass it only

needs the intelligent action of a few social engineers to give direction to that force so that the general desire may be satisfied.

It will thus be seen that the hapless task of "educating" the masses is quite unnecessary. It is for the masses to decide what they want, and then all that is required is that there shall be a number of experts, social engineers, with capacity to realise the nature of the appropriate action, and the appropriate time for that action. When a great boulder is resting on a small base at the top of a mountain it only needs the touch of a hand to send it into one valley or the other. We are not the first social engineers in the field. Those before us, however, have interested themselves in the control of social forces in order to achieve their own ends. Such ends have invariably been the centralisation on themselves of the control of power, which flows from us. The devices they have used are ingenious and varied.

The natural result of action is to bring about a condition of satisfaction or dissatisfaction thus giving rise to a desire to pursue lines of action, which lead to satisfaction.

The old social engineers have set up an arbitrary system of rewards and punishments, which mostly operate through a money policy. Those who pleased the exploiters were rewarded by affluence; those who displeased them found themselves in a condition of penury. To intervene with a system of rewards and punishments is to supersede nature, but so long have we been inured to this system of rewards and punishments that we have almost ceased to be conscious of the limitations thus imposed upon us. We have almost come to look upon them as natural.

Another powerful device of exploitation is what has been called "Education," a thing that would be more, accurately described as "human conditioning." The young child is taken from his natural protection, his mother or his nurse, and placed in a kindergarten while his being is so plastic that it will be easily moulded. There he is taught the first great heresy of obedience to external authority.

His integrity is so violently assaulted that a moral injury is inflicted upon him from which he recovers, if at all, with the greatest difficulty. This process, begun in the kindergarten, is continued through his primary and secondary education and further continued in the field of industry. It is to bring to an end this assault upon the integrity of the individual that very early efforts must be made, for the true function of "education" is to convey information about the world in which we live and to inculcate self control, with neither submission to nor domination of others. Propaganda is another great weapon, which the exploiter has used with great effect. The control of propaganda and the centralisation of power go hand in hand; they are mutually essential one to the other.

Another weapon in his armoury is the substitution of abstractionism to fill the place of reality. When the exploiter would destroy us he never baits his trap with mean things, which appeal to the self-interest of the individual. Rather he employs bait which appeals to the desire for self-immolation; he baits his trap with "sacrifice."

The aim of the new social engineer is not exploitation and centralisation of power. It is to build a social order in which the individual is free to choose or reject one thing at a time, because he believes that in such a condition the individual will advance most rapidly and easily towards his unknown end.

AMERICAN WAR AIMS

"Idea that this whole defence move is a flash in the pan needs to be discarded by businessmen. Large-scale production is underwritten for two, and possibly three, years ahead, regardless of the war's turning." ("United States News," March 28, 1941.)

In order to make hay while the sun shines the businessman must know how long the sun will shine. The more money he is expected to lay out in adapting or extending his plant the more vital it is for him to know how long he has to get it back. The shorter the time the higher he must put his prices. For he must pile up reserves in sufficient quantity to survive the slump.

Hence the importance to him of the above clause: "regardless of the war's turning." He hasn't got to worry about whether Britain swims or sinks—at least not within two years.

LONG WAR

Further, the longer the war goes on the less it will matter to America how the war "turns." What matters to her is this: That if there is to be a victory for Britain or Germany it must not take place too soon, and must not be too decisive. A stalemate would suit her best, especially after a prolonged conflict in which the belligerents smashed up each other's machinery of production. She may enter the war herself; but if so it may well be with the object of engineering a stalemate of this description. In any case she is in a position to quicken or retard her instalments of supplies to Britain at any time, according to whether she wants Britain to win, lose or draw; and at whatever rate she aids Britain she will be aiding herself a lot faster. She will be building up her power to enforce the peace-settlement. She runs no risk. Even if she fights she will be involved only in limited-liability warfare.

GOLD STANDARD

America's basic policy is to secure the restoration of the orthodox ("gold standard") principles of accounting costs, together with all the derivative rules governing the financing of production and the pricing of products for sale at home and abroad. That would, of course, involve, among other things, the renunciation by all Governments of the use of subsidies (unless covered by taxation the "balanced Budget") in aid of exports.

Now, as pointed out recently, the crucial question is this: Has Marriner Eccles, the American "Montagu Norman," any reason to hope that the German Government may go back on gold in the above sense? There is evidence that Britain has been invited to give such an undertaking; and there are indications in Ministerial statements that she has done so. Naturally, then, if Britain wins, and puts Germany back inside the Versailles boundaries, Germany will have to go on "gold." (Unless, of course, Britain changes her mind about going back herself—a decision which it is the object of social credit advocates to bring about, regardless of any commitments to America, which, if entered into, they would denounce as ultra vires on the part of the War Cabinet). If there is a stalemate, as just described, both belligerents would have to go back on gold (unless America changed her mind—which it is the business of the American social credit advocates to see to). But if Germany wins, and gains control of an economic area comparable in resources to the British Empire or the United States, she might elect to go back on gold. She could offer to do so on the condition that America "recognised" her conquests.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

And there is little doubt that Marriner Eccles would jump for a deal on that basis. He (meaning American Power Finance) is not concerned to resist a change in the balance of economic power as between Germany and Britain but to ensure that whoever holds it shall exert it conformably with the axioms of "sound finance." This was true in the last war. America stood aside and let her allies divide up all the territory that had belonged to Germany (and a good deal that hadn't, notably the near-eastern oilfields.)

So there is no reason why she would not acquiesce in the reversal of the process by a victorious Germany. American capitalists would fall into line provided that German territorial expansion did not exceed certain limits. They wouldn't care to see Germany the overlord of Europe and the pre-war British Empire put together. But that contingency is being dealt with. America has virtually annexed Canada and Newfoundland, and with these bloodless conquests secured she can contemplate with equanimity any redistribution of other British possessions among the Axis Powers. Her enlarged resources are already sufficient to ensure that her exporters will hold their own in post-war competition within the rules of orthodox finance. Similarly with her military resources. In addition to building up her naval power she has secured an undertaking from Britain that the British Navy will never be surrendered to Germany; which means that it would either retire to distant bases (American or otherwise) or would risk destruction in straightforward fights with the Axis navies—an alternative which suits America because she can count on Britain's sinking as many German ships as she herself loses, America's naval supremacy would be ensured in either of these alternatives.

On Germany's side, it is quite possible that she would accept gold-standard rules, but (except under compulsion) not unless she enjoyed parity with America and Britain in terms of economic resources and naval strength. Without the first she would be handicapped in trade competition, and without the second, if she beat her rivals in trade, they could resort to war and deprive her of her gains.

Gold standard rules jeopardise under compulsion) not unless peace, as every social credit student knows; in any case they do not guarantee peace, and there is no financier or statesman who believes that they do.

-Arthur Brenton. in "Reality" (England).

WHO'S WINNING?

Overheard in a tram:
First Passenger: "You know, amidst all this confusion and chaos which is growing—and the daily press is only adding to the confusion—there is only one way to determine who is winning this war. That is, by asking 'Who is benefiting?'"

Second Passenger: "Yes, that is so. We have been fighting Germany for nearly two years. We have suffered some terrible reverses. But we haven't lost an inch of British territory to Germany. Now America is said to be our friend. And yet we have already lost our oldest self governing Dominion—Newfoundland—to America."

A.R.P. WORK RESTRICTED

MEN AND MATERIALS WAITING, BUT-

"About £1,000,000 was required for A.R.P. work in New South Wales, said the Minister for N.E.S. (Mr. Heffron) today. Most urgent financial need at the moment was money for materials to strengthen hospitals, schools and other similar institutions where large numbers of people were congregated, the Minister added. Money was also needed for the fire-fighting and first-aid services and to build shelters."—Sydney "Daily Mirror," July 23.

Like other items continually appearing in the daily press, this report should clearly illustrate—even to the meanest intelligence—that whilst there is evidence to indicate that the major problems confronting Germany are PHYSICAL, ours are primarily FINANCIAL.

In Australia we are told we cannot have these public services because there is a "shortage" of what should be a public utility—namely, MONEY. Which means that, with scores of thousands of Australians STILL UNEMPLOYED, it will be impossible for us as a nation to face up to any real, physical problems, such as measuring and harnessing our idle resources, until we have called the bluff of the people who mismanage our money-supply—the private bankers.

We aren't short of "inches" to measure "feet," nor of "ounces" to measure "pounds," are we? Then why be short of money? Isn't it too damned silly for sane men and women to put up with any longer? These are the questions, which actionists are putting to those who merely talk about victory for Democracy.

NOW is the time for a MASS demand upon our municipal and shire councillors, our Parliamentarians, the members of the Com-

monwealth Bank Board, and all other responsible public appointees. If Australia's urgent need isn't worth a tidal wave of electors' demand-letters, costing a few two penny stamps per head, for the results we DO want, then it is certain that we shall deserve the staggering results which we DONT want. We might bear in mind Australian Democracy's past minor successes and remember that we shall not succeed in any major venture until ALL OF US ACT—TOGETHER.

—"Scissors."

Eric Butler Addresses Three Further Meetings

Eric Butler has addressed three successful meetings since returning from Sydney. He addressed a meeting at the Teachers' Training College, Melbourne University, on Wednesday, July 23. On Monday and Tuesday nights of this week he attended house meetings at Balwyn and Albert Park respectively.

N.S.W. Electoral Campaign

Mr. A. A. Chesby, Director of the Electoral Campaign, N.S.W., has commenced a tour of the north coast of N.S.W., and will also visit Queensland during his trip. His itinerary for the next two weeks is as follows:—

August 1st-4th: Coff's Harbour.

August 4th-7th: Grafton.

August 8th-11th: Lismore.

August 11th-14th: Murwillumbah.

On Thursday next, August 7, at the Campaign Centre, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Mr. A. Ferguson will speak on "The Greater Sydney Bill."

NOW OUT! "The Enemy Within the Empire"

After some unavoidable delay, Mr. Eric Butler's sensational series of articles on the Bank of England is now available in book form. Orders already received are being fulfilled. Those who have not yet placed their orders are urged to do so immediately. A record sale of this book has been clearly indicated by the increasing number of inquiries from all over Australia. Order NOW! Price, 7d posted. Orders of one dozen or more copies will be supplied at 4/- per dozen, post-free.

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

THE SECRET OF NAZI FINANCE

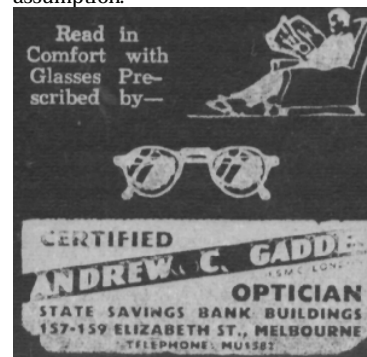
(Continued from page 4.)

Government bonds or business enterprise. Funds that were invested in Governments were promptly returned to commerce by Government expenditures. Thus the "Government supplied capitalism with the return flow of funds to commerce, which in times of depression in the past the system has failed to supply.

During the nineteenth century, when capitalist national economies were growing more rapidly than they have during the past twenty-five years, a Government that ran itself into debt was properly regarded as being headed for trouble. The debt was a true indication that the people were unwilling currently to pay the essential costs of Government, or that the Government was extravagantly spending beyond its power to tax. In those days Government debt merely represented deferred taxes. Under such circumstances it served no constructive purpose except to tide nations over periods of heavy expense, such as wars, national calamities, extension of domain, etc. Government securities were not needed for the absorption of savings and as a medium for the transfer of savings

back into the stream of commerce. The growth of business provided ample opportunity for investment, which automatically sustained the flow of funds.

Nineteenth-century capitalism, except during periods of temporary dislocation, provided ample opportunity for the investment of savings. For more than a century this condition of ample investment opportunity prevailed, and gave rise to the assumption that capitalism automatically provides for the return flow, or investment, of all savings. The Nazis, and gradually the rest of the world, are coming to see the error of this assumption.



CHURCHILL, RUSSIA AND CENTRALISATION

OUTSPOKEN ARTICLE BY SYDNEY "BULLETIN"

The following article appeared in the Sydney "Bulletin," of July 23. It is one of the best summaries of the present international situation to yet appear in the orthodox press of this country:

In a speech, which was idiotically censored until members revolted, Mr. Beasley struck hard at the towering figure of Mr. Churchill. Beginning with an assertion of "the responsibility of this Parliament and Government to maintain Australia's status as a self-governing Dominion, in spite of any decisions that may be made by the British Government," he entered upon a review of the "serious" deficiencies revealed in the Greece and Crete campaigns, giving chapter and verse for his statements.

In respect of Greece Mr. Beasley quoted General Mackay ("the whole campaign was most unsatisfactory") and "a rank-and-file soldier" ("I have never seen so many aeroplanes in my life, but never one of our own; and when you consider that we had been in the desert for 15 months, and that they put us into the mountains, where our boots and socks were always wet and our feet frozen, they asked a little too much of us"); and in respect of Crete he repeated the statements of Mr. Fraser in Cairo and Brigadier-General Inglis in London, adding an extract from a letter written by a Greek campaigner on the twelfth day after a forced landing in Crete.

The writer, a lieutenant, since dead, said: "The Army feeds us, but that's about all, as we have got no tents, blankets or anything other than what we brought off the Costa Rica"—which had been sunk by the enemy. The Maori-land Prime Minister, addressing soldiers from his Dominion, said: "You were literally blown out of Crete by an air attack which flesh and blood could not withstand; we must and shall see that next time you go into battle you will have adequate air support and ground equipment"; and Brigadier-General Inglis, speaking as "one of the high officers from the battlefield summoned to London by the War Cabinet," said: "Try to defend a mile front with one three-inch mortar and then guess why certain of these high officers are not so popular as they might be in some quarters."

"We were beaten in Crete because of inadequate equipment... It was a question of saving some of the best soldiers in the world or fighting till all were killed; so evacuation began."

"I should like to know," Mr. Beasley proceeded, "why the British authorities did not use the eight months that were available to them in order to make provision for the adequate defence of Crete . . . The whole situation is most serious from the Australian point of view. Our men were told that they would be 'fully and properly equipped,' yet when they were thrown into the battle in Greece they lacked almost all essential equipment."

"On whose shoulders should the blame for this failure be placed? Some people seem to think that the British Prime Minister should be above criticism. Apparently he is the be-all and end-all in Great Britain, but I cannot refrain from declaring that he must be held at least partly responsible for the matters I have raised."

Passing to a related subject he declared, "Our whole diplomatic strategy in relation to the Balkans has been a failure, for we have

lost all along the diplomatic line."

NO EFFECT ON BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

If the substance of this outspoken speech was cabled to London, it had no restraining effect upon the British Government. Four days after it was delivered, Mr. Eden, the author — under Mr. Churchill, who decides everything—of the "diplomatic strategy" that has been "a failure," held forth on the subject of where "we" stood and what "we" were going to do:

"We are all out to beat Hitler. We will not stop till we have done the job, and we welcome all those who will give us a hand to finish it. We shall intensify our efforts until Hitler and all that he stands for are utterly destroyed. Hitler will offer smooth assurances and specious promises. We repel any offer. We must mobilise all the resources of mind and body of ourselves, and of our Allies assembled on British soil. We must begin to fashion a truly new order for Europe, for ourselves, and for all who freely join."

The gentleman did not once mention the Dominions. They too are "all out to beat Hitler"; but just as they are entitled to assurances that their troops will not be sent into battle again under conditions such as entailed so much useless sacrifice and suffering in Greece and Crete and the enveloping seas, so they are entitled to be consulted before any declaration of policy to "which they are expected to adhere is made. In this case, as in so many others, they were not.

CHURCHILL'S ALLIANCE

In the broadcast speech in which he committed the Empire to support Stalin and oppose his enemies ("any man or State who fights against Nazism will have our aid; any man or State who marches with Hitler is our foe"), Mr. Churchill said that this "decision" had to be made "without delay," but he felt "sure that the great Dominions, in due course, will concur in it"; and the great Dominions did. No other course was open to them, even if they objected to the procedure and would not have expressed their concurrence in immoderate language had time for consideration been given. It is admitted that, as was stated in newspaper accounts of the hasty proceedings, they were "kept fully informed of the negotiations for the pact with Russia," and that "the step had their full approval"; even so, some of them must have been astonished at reading Mr. Churchill's description of the pact as an "alliance"—"the Russian people are our allies." The minds of Mr. Hughes and Marshal Smuts must have turned back to the time when Mr. Churchill was "the most formidable and irrepressible protagonist of an anti-Bolshevik war" (Lloyd George), was with difficulty restrained from visiting Russia "when Denikin's chances seemed favourable" (Lord Riddell), and was grievously disappointed when the British Government cut the losses (reckoned at £100,000,000) incurred in backing the Whites against the Reds.

NO WARRANT FOR ALLIANCE.

There was no warrant for any entangling alliance with Russia. That country was placed in the position of having to fight Hitler or surrender to him; and, impelled by instincts, which go back to the first human tribe, it would have fought without any undertaking from London. Its Red Government was under a special obligation to put forth all its strength on land, on sea, in the air and in the domain of propaganda—its propaganda machine is part of its war effort and has been going at full blast—by way of justifying its repeated claim and those of its agents and sympathisers throughout the world that the forces at its disposal were the greatest ever organised and could take care of any enemy or combination of enemies, not only in the West but in the East.

A diplomatic assurance that Britain would give all possible assistance, short of weakening its own position in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean zone, would have been sufficient in the first place. The status of an associated Power such as the U.S.A. was in 1917-18 might then have been assumed when or if circumstances justified it. But there should first have been a methodical examination of commitments to other countries, which are extensive and complicated; a careful study of the course of events and the development of Russian policy and propaganda from August 23, 1939, to June 22, 1941 and an intelligent survey of possible reactions in Europe. Asia (especially Japan), the U.S.A., Latin America and Empire countries, where the only elements against the war — and they have been extremely mischievous and detestably arrogant—have been Reds inspired from Moscow. Clearly none of these necessary precautions was taken.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS

Britain is under a solemn obligation to restore Poland, not only the part grabbed by Germany, but the part grabbed by Russia. From that the Russians have been violently expelled, and Mr. Eden is reported to be bringing his wonderful diplomacy to bear on them so that they may accept the accomplished fact and come to terms with the exiled Polish Government, the presumption being that all hands will drive the Germans out of the whole country. It is no doubt held that the new war cancels the German-Soviet treaty of September 28, 1939, "partitioning Poland and establishing relations of friendship," but it will be necessary also to make a meal of words uttered by Molotov 11 days before: "The Polish State and its Government have virtually ceased to exist."

Finland is another confusing case. Just before the close of the Russo-Finnish war it was announced in the House of Commons that "the Allied Governments" had "informed the Finnish Government that they are prepared to proceed to the aid of Finland with all the forces at their disposal." Previously the Allied Governments (Mr. Churchill was a member of one) had secured Russia's expulsion from the League for its unprovoked invasion of a League partner. The Russian intention to commit this outrage had been communicated by Molotov in a speech (October 31, 1939), which contained another statement of the Russian attitude:

"It is evident that Britain and France are for continuing the war on the grounds of their undertakings to Poland. There can be no question of restoring the old Poland, so there is no justification for the war. It is not only senseless but criminal to wage a war for the destruction of Hitlerism, covered as a fight

for democracy. The imperialist character of the war is obvious to anyone who wants to face realities."

Now, of course, Molotov's Government has engaged itself in the instrument which Mr. Menzies calls a "pact" and "an agreement" and Mr. Churchill "an alliance" to wage that very "war for the destruction of Hitlerism" which Molotov pronounced "not only senseless but criminal"; and Finland, to which the Government in which Mr. Churchill was First Lord offered a military alliance on March 11, 1940, has become "a State that marches with Hitler" and is thus "our foe." It is all frightfully embarrassing, especially as Europeans, unlike Mr. Churchill, have long memories; and American reactions to the "alliance" are not particularly favourable even in the U.S.A., though the prevailing sentiment there may be that what Britain chooses to do is its own affair.

WAR TOO BIG FOR ONE MAN.

Japanese reactions are bad. The awkward position in which Japan finds itself is an effect of the amazing diplomatic performances of Mr. Matsuoka, who has paid for them with his position; but the formation of another Government under Prince Konoye's leadership and the excited condition of the national mind, which may lead to anything, cannot be dissociated from the hurried ceremony to which Sir Stafford Cripps was a party at Moscow. Neither can the sinister outbreak of "demands," threats and strikes in New South Wales, all proceeding from a Red mob which has evidently been strengthened in its determination to regard Red law, as laid down from day to day, as the supreme law of Australia.

This war is far too big to be run by one man, even if he were a man without a history of political instability and reckless military adventures. It is disturbing, as well as disappointing, to see the representatives of Dominions with a total white population equal to the male population of the United Kingdom relegated to insignificance and accepting the ignominious position. Remote from the blackouts and the bombings, and free from the British politician's obsession with the map of Europe, they should be in a position to contribute fresh and useful ideas on the subject, which engages all their thoughts, and on the determining of the peace. Mr. Beasley is right: "Australia's status as a self-governing Dominion" must be maintained, "in spite of any decisions that may be made by the British Government," which means Mr. Churchill.

Communists v. British

The Icelandic Communist newspaper, "Thjodviljinn," never ceased to express its opposition to the British occupation of Iceland. It has now been suppressed and its editors deported for incitement to sabotage.

— "Reality," England, May 16.

YOUNG LADY seeks senior position in office of well-established Melbourne firm. Has excellent personality, college education, proved ability to handle confidential matters with tact and discretion, as well as experience of routine work. No shorthand. Several years present position. — "A-Z," c/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

ARCH-TRAITORS EXPOSED

(Continued from page 1.)

jecting to borrowing from financiers: "The hand that gives is above the hand that takes." Sir William Firth was given financial assistance by a banking consortium, which set up a control committee, Montagu Norman, Chairman.

In 1939 Sir William Firth wired to W. H. Davey, American steel company President, that "when the banks wound us up in '38, they did so on the excuse of a report made by accountants put in by the banks that we needed £7,000,000 to complete the mill. It was, of course, ridiculous, but we could do nothing, and control passed to the bankers . . . They have tried to persuade me to resign. I flatly refused, in order to force them to accept responsibility for my dismissal."

On April 19, 1940, Sir William Firth was dismissed from office by the control committee, whose Chairman, remember, was Montagu Norman. There was "an irreconcilable difference . . . over manner in which accounts should be presented." Norman demanded that "large appropriation out of current earnings should be used . . . to write down plant . . . not immediately remunerative." (Quotations from London newspapers.)

Doesn't that make some things pretty damned plain? The normal aim of the industrialist is maximum production with minimum expenditure of energy (maximum efficiency). Sir William Firth, as an efficient producer, was providing the British people with MORE STEEL FOR ARMAMENTS AT LOWER COST. The aim of finance is opposed to the true aim of industry. Oftentimes the ill health of industry is profitable to finance. Hence, Montagu Norman, in the midst of war dismisses Sir William Firth, and advocates for his company a method of reducing consumer purchasing power and restricting output.

I hope those British boys Shirer interviewed in Belgium, who had faced the terrible superior weight of German steel, will get their day of reckoning with Montagu Norman, rationaliser of steel in Britain. Why weren't those boys properly protected? THE BANKING SYSTEM IS TO BLAME.

It is highly important that the American people, now pledged by the Lease-Lend Act to aid Britain, now partners of the British people understand what manner of man this Montagu Norman is. He is the man whose waxen image at Madame Tussaud's was last year

painted with green ink (by Hargrave's Green Shirts?) and placarded: "This is the traitor who financed Germany's rearmament." The placard proclaimed the sober truth.

Early in 1934, Norman held a meeting of a select group of British bankers. Lord Stamp, whom a Nazi bomb, with superb poetic justice, recently killed, was there. It was agreed, on Norman's urging, that Nazi Germany would be a great "stabilising force," and steps should be taken to finance it. Private conferences between Norman and Schacht in a Black Forest rendezvous and elsewhere ensued all through 1934 and 1935. These were secret negotiations for the financial support of Hitlerism. The so-called Bank of England announced a scheme for the "stabilisation of the Nazi regime." Germany was enabled to rearm thoroughly. Then Norman because the great appeaser. Above we noted his slow-down tactics against Richard Thomas and industrial expansion. Is not "traitor" the correct name for this enormously powerful banker?

Watch this man sharply, America, this Mr. Poverty-is-good-for-you Norman, who has contemptuously declared that the relationship of the so-called Bank of England and the British Treasury is the relationship of Tweedledee and Tweedledum. Let us encourage the British people who are protesting against Norman's proximity to Churchill's ear, by stating emphatically that we would have much more confidence in England's cause if Norman should join Sir Oswald Mosely in gaol.

Norman personifies the international banking system. This system stands for "finance as usual" in an age of technological advance, world depression, and world war. It will not adjust to such facts as the conquest of abundance, technological unemployment and unprecedented rearmament. "Finance as usual" is its motto, even though finance as usual wrecks the nation.

The banking system is guilty as hell of bringing on World War II. It is guilty as hell of the conditions that favoured the rise of Hitlerism. It is guilty as hell of the collapse of France and the unpreparedness of England.

"Finance as usual" means money first men and supplies second. To end Hitlerism at home and abroad we must put men and supplies first

Down with the Money Power!

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

(Continued from Page 1.)

to reach a decision appears far away." This is one of the results of centralisation, arising out of the present financial system. Mr. Churchill does not appear to be showing any indications of attacking the financial system.

The following news item from the Melbourne "Argus" of July 29 is very significant and interesting:

"JEWS CONDEMNED BY ARRESTED M.P.

-LONDON, Monday, A.A.P.—Jewry's 'responsibility' for the war was outlined by counsel for Capt Ramsay, arrested M.P., when hearing for his action for libel brought against 'New York Times' was resumed. Counsel said Jews could cause war by propaganda and economic warfare. Jewish bankers supplied finance for the Russian revolution. The Comintern consisted of 59 persons, of whom 56 were Jews, and the other three had Jewish wives. Ramsay, his counsel said, believed the Comintern's objective was international revolution.

He would even say its great object was to smash Germany in the hope of securing the Bolshevisation of Europe. After a passage between counsel and the judge, the judge asked counsel to ascertain from Ramsay whether he (the judge) had expressed his views fairly. Counsel, after consultation, said Ramsay had replied that he was not in the least pro-German or pro-Hitler, but was more afraid of the Bolshevisation of Europe. Counsel referred to an allegation that Ramsay had said: 'If I am a traitor, in the name of God prosecute me. I shall meet my trial. But don't treat me as I have been treated.'

Apologists of the present financial system are so confused that they often contradict each other. While some urge us to make greater sacrifices in order to win the war, others urge us to drink more wine, eat more oranges, apples, lamb chops, etc. Sir Earle Page has burst into the headlines with a suggestion that living standards be raised! Who are we to follow?

United Democrats' Report

From Headquarters, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide.

Bridge and Checkers Evening.

In response to requests by some enthusiasts that the monthly bridge and checkers evening should be held every fortnight, the next evening will be on Saturday, August 2. If this evening is as great a success as the others have been, and seems to warrant more frequent meetings, they will afterwards be held every fortnight.

Special Afternoon Meeting. — On Friday, August 1, at 3 pm Mr. MacGillivray, M.L.A., will speak at the clubrooms on "Parliamentary Topics." Afternoon tea, charge 1/-.

Lunch-Hour Speaker. — On Friday, August 1, Mr. D. S. Fraser will speak on "Post-War Australia."

PRODUCTS OF A FEDERAL UNION

"MILLION ALCOHOLICS PROBLEM FOR AMERICA."

"NEW YORK, Thursday. — At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism; the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists (Dr. Thomas Meyers) said today.

"This group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Meyers added.

"Alcoholism costs America 50,000,000,000 dollars (£1,562,500,000) a year.

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.

— Sydney "Daily Telegraph," June 27.

The Art of Being Impressed

(Continued from page 4.)

there must be a reason why the rest of us consent to be ruled by them.

That we do so consent is a ruthless commentary both upon us and upon them, a commentary not ori-

ginal certainly, for it has been forestalled by the historian chap-pie who said: "A country gets the government it deserves." Consider the impressionability of our Government and quarrel with the historian if you can.

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