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NEWSAGENTS

# THE NEW TIMES

MORE SLAVERY IN  
GIPPSLAND  
  
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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND THE INDIVIDUALS THAT  
KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol. 4. No. 3.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

# Fallacy Of Peace By Power

New Bank Governor -  
Whose Servant Is He?

Rabbits, Politicians and  
Other Public Pests

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(Continued on page 3)

# Lack of Funds

In our issue of January 7th we dealt at considerable length with the somewhat undignified squabble, which is proceeding between the oculist and the optometrist, and were able to trace this squabble to its true origin in the economic scramble for existence. This scramble is caused by chronic shortage in money supply, and by the necessity to find work or starve.

The primary interest of the consumer in the matter of his ability to procure proper service to his powers of vision was, we pointed out, becoming a secondary matter to so-called economic requirements. One profession can't let another get a standing, as it might lose its means of living.

When we turn to the present Australia-wide outbreak of poliomyelitis, we find not only that the best work of our doctors, nurses, masseurs and scientists is hamstrung by lack of finance, but also in some quarters an attitude on the part of medicine somewhat akin to the attitude of the oculist to the optometrist.

## The Kenny Method

We refer to the forthright condemnation of the Kenny method of nerve and muscle re-education by certain Brisbane doctors, and to the counter charges by Sister Kenny, that her methods and their results were not fairly and impartially investigated, that the investigators went into the matter knowing beforehand what conclusions they wished to reach, and that their report consists merely of a nationalisation of those conclusions.

We are not equipped technically to give any judgment on the merits of either side of the argument. There is, however, only one proper attitude for medicine to take in the matter.

On the question of preventing the actual disease of poliomyelitis itself, as on the questions of preventing influenza and the common cold, medicine so far has to admit that it knows little of much practical use. It is doing what it can to increase its meagre knowledge. It is no discredit to man that his achievements are incomplete in many spheres of human knowledge, so long as that fact is clearly recognised, and there is an open-minded willingness to examine suggestions coming from any source whatsoever which might prove helpful.

We believe that the general attitude of our doctors on the subject of poliomyelitis is one of appropriate humility, and that in many countries (including our own) this disease is the subject of continuous, unspectacular, but nevertheless heroic and devoted research. This research is also considerably hampered by lack of funds.

In the matter of muscle and nerve re-education for paralysed victims of the disease, medicine has made considerable progress in recent years. The progress made has, of course, not reached a stage of finality, and no doctor properly conversant with the subject will shut his mind to suggested improvements from any quarter. There is the further factor that human beings are not standardised automatons. They are individuals with differences in physical and mental make-up.

## Medicine's Proper Attitude

It is known that the views of most members of the Victorian Consultative Council differ from the views of Sister Kenny, not only on methods of muscle and nerve reeducation, but also in the matter of the philosophy underlying the rebuilding and reshaping of a paralysed patient. The views of both sides to the argument are genuine. Successes are claimed for both the

orthodox and the Kenny methods. Each side has had to admit failure in some cases. It is certain that each side wishes to get on with assisting the victims, and to avoid the glare of publicity and self-advertisement.

We do not wish to take part in the argument in any shape or form, beyond pointing out that the interests of the paralysed children are paramount. There must be co-operation and an honest consideration of the Kenny method to see if it is good in whole or in part.

The Victorian medical and Governmental authorities are to be commended for their present attitude in examining the method and giving it a trial. If the method adds a lot to orthodox knowledge, so much the better. If it adds but a little, it will have served some purpose.

If proper trial demonstrates that it is harmful and not efficacious, then it must be condemned.

But it must not be condemned merely because it does not come from what are regarded as the correct quarters. Some medical practitioners, in common with a great number of people, are simply incapable of considering any innovation dispassionately unless it has the blessing of orthodoxy, and is first disseminated through routine channels. It is a question whether operations for appendicitis would have become so popular if there had been no operation on King Edward VII by prominent and fashionable surgeons. This attitude is partly due to the economic pressure to allow no possible competition a footing.

A doctor should be conservative. But he should not shut his mind to an advance in medical knowledge merely because Sir Somebody, of Harley Street, has not been responsible for the advance, and duly publicised it through the proper journals.

## The Unforgivable Sin

It is not the slightest bit of use condemning the medical profession as a whole because it can only sit by and twiddle its thumbs while the poliomyelitis virus does its work and then proceed, with more or less success, to patch up the damage if it has not been too severe.

Man can be properly condemned only where human knowledge is sufficient to deal with a problem, and he refuses to avail himself of that knowledge, or where he shuts his mind to any advance in knowledge not having the blessing of orthodoxy.

In the present epidemic it is not our doctors who stand to be condemned on this score.

It is our Governments and their financial overlords, the bankers, who stand in need of condemnation.

Medical knowledge may be incomplete on the disease of poliomyelitis, but if one thing is certain, medicine should be allowed to do what it can unhampered by any lack of funds.

Dame Jean McNamara has had publicly to draw attention to the fact that proper care to paralysed children cannot be provided or continued unless funds are made available.

In her own sphere, Dr. McNamara has done an enormous amount of work, and has achieved success in many cases of muscle and nerve re-education which would have been considered spectacular if she had ever sought any limelight for what she has done.

She should not have to worry about the vulgarities attendant on lack of money.

## Knowledge Not Availed of

In the sphere of money, existing human knowledge is sufficient adequately to meet all human needs. It has been sufficient, at any rate since the

publication of *Economic Democracy* in 1919.

This is a case where available human knowledge is not availed of. Our so-called sovereign Governments has abdicated from their sovereignty in money matters. They have handed over complete control to a private banking monopoly, which issues money on wrong principles, and recalls it for cancellation at a rate that is fantastically fast, which leaves us all short of money, and is steadily putting the whole community deeper into the mire of debt and despondency.

It is not a question of whether sufficient respirators and splints can be made, equipment provided, masseurs trained and employed, and so on. That is a question on the physical plane, which the community is capable of solving quite as triumphantly as it solved the problems of the Great War, if only money be made available. During the war the canons of "sound" finance were silenced and money flowed freely.

What is physically possible must be made financially possible.

Our doctors have enough to think of without having to worry about the present short supply of the costless ticket called money. The short supply is such that adequate funds cannot be raised from taxation or voluntary contribution. The parents of paralysed children are themselves unable to pay for proper after-care.

## BASIC PROPOSITIONS

The bankers are at the bottom of every mischief.

Every mischief originates in attempts to get money.

These attempts cause mischief because the demand for money is greater than the supply.

The supply of money originates with the bankers, who control it exclusively.

The bankers use their power of control to keep money in short supply.

They use this power by methods, which conceal the fact that they are using it.

By reason of this concealment the people attribute the shortage of money to each other. They divide up into classes, each of which believes that its

Proper research work is also impossible through lack of funds.

Solution of the problem will be possible when the people demand of their Governments that they shall take back from the bankers control of the people's money, and that that control will henceforth be exercised in accordance with the common-sense principle that if a community is physically capable of providing goods or services of any desired nature, financial access to those goods and services will be assured to the community.

Victorians are on their mettle all right, but on a far wider issue than proper after-care for victims of the present epidemic.

They are on their mettle to stop this colossal frustration of their hopes and capabilities, which flows from money shortage, and is evident in all fields of human activity and endeavour. If they will tackle the wider issue, the problems apparent on the narrower front will be solved, at any rate, to the extent of giving free play to the application of present medical knowledge, and affording proper opportunity for future research.

Until the money problem is solved the medical profession will continue to be hamstrung.

And it will continue to shut its mind to progressive suggestions coming from outside, as the conditions of economic survival demand that the profession should countenance no rival.

deficiency of money is caused by the amassing of a surplus by the others.

Hence the people are deceived into the impression that the total supply of money is equal to the total demand, and that the cause of their troubles is that the supply is unfairly divided. If the supply, they think, were equitably distributed, everybody would have enough.

Thus the people unconsciously acquit the bankers of responsibility for the mischiefs that afflict them.

Their mutual suspicions and antagonisms form, as it were, a barbed-wire entanglement protecting the bankers' money-monopoly from moral reproach and political interference.

—The *New Age*.

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## New Bank Governor

It was Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England since 1920, who stated that the relationship of the bank with the Treasury was that of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The Treasury takes its orders from the City. It has to, as Governments live on overdrafts, and if the bankers close down on them the whole fabric of Government can be destroyed, as Lloyd George was reminded shortly after the war. That is, of course, if the Government does not know what to do about it.

It is not surprising then to find in the Treasury many good bankers' men. It is difficult to see how an official would otherwise be allowed to progress at all.

Sir Harry Sheehan, formerly head of the Federal Treasury, has been elevated to the Governorship of the Commonwealth Bank, and his salary has been elevated to £4000 a year. Formerly he has been a director of the bank.

The new position does not carry as much weight as the governorship of the Bank of England. The chairman of the board here in Australia is more of the equivalent of Monty than is the Governor. Sir Robert Gibson and Sir Claude Reading have put over the public acts of the money monopoly in this country. The Governor stays behind the scenes.

Sir Harry's past services to the money monopoly include some part in the negotiation of the financial agreements between the Commonwealth and the States. Under these agreements the bankers got the whole of Australia as security for loans to any one State, and both the Commonwealth and the States surrendered what little financial autonomy they previously had. They can now only escape their bondage by mutual agreement, and the bankers throw the apple of discord into their every discussion.

Sir Harry has also acted as secretary to the Loan Council, at the proceedings of which the bankers dole out debt-money to so-called sovereign Governments.

He assisted in the loan conversions, a form of repudiation engineered by the bankers to keep their debt structure from tottering to the ground at the depth of the depression.

The *Herald* says that Sir Harry has "one of the soundest financial brains in Australia."

He is, in fact, classed A1 at

Threadneedle Street. That three Governments have trusted him implicitly—namely, (the Bruce-Page Government, the Scullin Government and the Honest Joe Government—is no recommendation. They have had to trust him or go without funds. He has assured continuity of bankers' policy at the Treasury. And the results of that continuity of policy are nothing to boast of. Australia is hundreds of millions of pounds further in hock to the banking system. Australian citizens are enslaved, and often not even well fed—though their efforts have made plenty and freedom possible.

For his services Sir Harry draws £4000 per year and has received a knighthood. He is over fifty years of age—too old for us to look for any change of views in future years.

So far as he is concerned, we shall tread the path of sound financial hell for many years to come.

It cannot be said that the bankers are ungrateful to those who serve them well. Jack Latham is Chief Justice, Bob Menzies is Attorney General, Joe Lyons has been able to keep his large family in more than comfort for years, and Stan Bruce has been able to do the heavy overseas. Ted Theodore has a gold mine to play with. These people have their various rewards for services rendered, not to the people of this country, but to a very small section of the people of this country.

What is needed is that the people of this country should really wake up to the money swindle, and to an appreciation of the instruments who have furthered the interests of that swindle. Perhaps certain gentlemen would then receive their true reward of ignominy, contempt and loathing.

For most of them know.

Their conduct does not appear any brighter, from the ethical point of view, when it is understood that they have drawn their salaries as servants and representatives of the people, and that they have calmly done all they can to assist the enemies and subjugators of the people.

## Australia's Best Immigrants

Our politicians and economists have never quite made up their minds about man. They regard him sometimes as a sort of a machine to find work for, and at other times as something, which requires feeding. According to either view he seems to be superfluous.

He is never regarded as the heir to the ages, entitled, as of right, to all the dividends of plenty and leisure that his forbears, by their efforts and accumulated knowledge, have made possible.

According to the orthodox mind, no country has the right number of inhabitants. Britain has too many to provide work or food for, according to one's view as a Sisyphist or a Procrustean. Australia has too few to act as cannon fodder.

The population simply cannot be fitted into the rules of sound finance, and, therefore, it must be ruthlessly pruned or expanded.

But the rules of sound finance must not be tampered with. Surplus products must not be supplied to "surplus" men. Man is told, in effect, though not in words, that either there is plenty and that, therefore, he must starve, or that there is scarcity,

## RABBITS, POLITICIANS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PESTS

From the "West Australian Wheatgrower."

The Federal Government has done some almost incredible things, but, having got away with it, it is progressing from the almost incredible to the absolutely incredible—that is, absolutely incredible to intelligent people. It evidently proposes to put the interests of rabbits and wire netting manufacturers before the interests of the farmers and of Australia.

A message from Canberra, dated December 21, published in the *West Australian*, after stating that the release of the anti-rabbit virus would almost certainly exterminate the rabbit in Australia, continued:

"The difficulty which has now been encountered is that a strong commercial, vested interest in the rabbit is resisting the broadcasting of the disease. The fear of damaging the industry dependent on the rabbit is believed to have been the basis of the refusal of the Tasmanian Government to permit the testing of the disease on one of the islands in the Bass Strait. It is now believed in Ministerial quarters that, though the extermination of the rabbit would immensely benefit the grazing industry, it would confer no important net economic benefit to the Commonwealth, as the information so far available indicates that the value of the rabbit in hides and carcasses approximately balances the damage which it is estimated to cause. Moreover, the collapse of the trapping industry would probably add appreciably to unemployment.

"According to information received in Canberra, the damage caused by rabbits is estimated at between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 a year. As against this, the export value of the industry alone last year was almost £2,000,000, made up of £1,750,000 for skins exported, and £244,000 for carcasses exported. These figures do not take into account the value

and, therefore, he must not work to overcome that scarcity.

To judge from the treatment meted out to many Australians, one would conclude that they are definitely unwanted. Australia, as at present run, can afford them neither homes, income nor security.

Yet we are now solemnly assured that what Australia needs is more population, and that immigration is to be recommended.

The thing is scandalous. If Britain would put her financial house in order she would find that her population could support itself handsomely, and that people could even start having babies again. And Australia, if it would clean up its financial backyard, would find that it could adequately support its present population, and then some.

Neither at present can support its population, for reasons, which are not related to physical facts, but to finance. The present competition is merely one to dispose of surplus men. But no solution lies that way. Kill half the population off and sound finance will leave a large proportion of the survivors as surplus and unwanted. Increase the population and the surplus grows with it.

Why not be done with fitting man into the crudities of the financial system, and realise that systems were made for man and not vice-versa?

And what reason can be advanced for the lack of Australia's best immigrants—babies—other than insecurity on the financial plane?

of carcasses consumed locally or of skins used in Australia. The value of these is uncertain, but they provide the basis of the Australian felt hat industry, the output of which last year was valued at £1,057,000.

"It is understood that the Federal Ministry believes that the successful introduction of the virus would be accompanied by important internal economic repercussions, and that, in consequence, it will avoid direct responsibility for broadcasting."

This attitude, incredible as it is on the face of it, actually is in the tradition of Federal policy over the last six years. Controlled as it is by banking and big business interests, the Lyons-Page Government considers its sole function is to protect those interests, at the expense of the farmers and of the Commonwealth. The Government showed this when it rejected the Wheat Commission's recommendation for the writing down of secured debts—because this recommendation was repugnant to the private banks. It showed this when it rejected the Wheat Commission's recommendation for a compulsory pool—rejected because

"Labor at present ruled in the third successive Parliament in West Australia . . . because of its great backing in the electorates Labor had been able to exert a great influence on legislation generally, even when it was not in power."

—Mr. D. L. McNamara, Federal Secretary, A.L.P., in Melbourne "Age," Jan. 5, 1938.

\* \* \*

Is that why the standard of living today compares so unfavourably with what it was more than 30 years ago? Is it really possible for any parliament or government to "rule" when it has to go to an outside body for finance, and can do only so much as that outside body permits?

Was the Labour Party ever in "power" anywhere? If so, when and where? Presumably it was only in "office" in 1931 when it murdered us with the Premiers' Plan. If it was only in "office" WHO was in "power"?

it was repugnant to the wheat merchants. And the tale goes on indefinitely. The Lyons - Page Government rejected the Tariff Board's recommendation for a reduction in agricultural machinery duties—at the expense of the farmer; imposed the anti-Japanese tariff—at the expense of the farmer. And so on. Now it is at it again. The anti-rabbit virus, which, if liberated, will save the farmers and pastoralists of Australia some £30,000,000 a year, is being held back because certain parasitic industries, like the manufacture of wire netting (sold to farmers at double the world price), rabbit poisons and traps, will depart with the rabbit. The welfare of Australia is to be sacrificed for the welfare of these industries.

In order to put over this swindle the Government is adopting tactics similar to those adopted to ditch the Commonwealth Compulsory Pool. Then messages from Canberra were published throughout the Australian press, stating that it was not advisable, or possible, to establish a pool. There was talk of doubts and difficulties—in other words, the public mind was prepared for the shelving of the proposal. Similar propaganda, evidently, is to be used to prepare the public for the withholding of the anti-rabbit virus. "Messages from Canberra" will educate the public regarding the alleged difficulties and drawbacks opposing the introduction of the virus—difficulties and drawbacks, which, in fact, hardly exist.

If farmers think that no Government would withhold savings to farmers of £30,000,000 a year in order to protect vested interests to the tune of £3,000,000 a

year, let them remember that the same Government has caused the farmers enormous annual losses by prohibiting the importation of cheap overseas netting into Australia—cheap netting until now was the only way in which farmers could deal effectively with the rabbit problem; and let them remember the anti-Japanese tariff, which cost Australian woolgrowers £8,000,000, raised living costs throughout Australia, and benefited only the importers of British cotton and rayon goods. The Federal Government has shown conclusively that it is prepared to sacrifice the interests of Australia as a whole in the interests of the banking, manufacturing and distributing interests, which finance and control the Federal Government.

The tragedy is not so much that Australia has an undemocratic Government, but that this undemocratic Government has had its actions endorsed by the majority of the electors of Australia. Anyone would think that a Government, which has committed such major crimes against the community, would be voted out, but the electors seem to enjoy being exploited by vested interests, acting through the Government. At any rate, the electors have endorsed the Government's policy, and given it another three years in which to develop that policy. And that the Government is determined to continue this policy is shown by its intention to withhold savings to the farmer of £30,000,000 a year, in order to safeguard parasitic industries worth £3,000,000 a year. This fact, although seemingly incredible, is yet more credible than the obvious fact that the electors, by voting back this Government, admit that they enjoy being exploited. What comic relief there is in the situation is supplied by John Henry Prowse, M.H.R., for Forrest—John Henry evidently takes his name from the comic character, John Henry, of gramophone fame. For John Henry Prowse, who helps to keep this Government in power, has the hide to write to the *West*, commending that paper on its protest against this injustice, which, seemingly, the Government intends to commit against farmers, while, at the same time, he supports the Government which perpetrates this injustice. Reminiscent of Mr. Gregory's glorious sham fighting against the tariff while supporting the Government, which imposed the tariff. The majority of electors in W.A. either enjoys political hypocrisy, or are too dumb to recognise it when it is publicly exhibited.

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MY COMPLIMENTARY TICKET

By ALFRED T. FLEMING, in "Social Credit."

All agog with suppressed excitement, I approached the turnstiles of the Exhibition. But I did not join the queue of ordinary mortals waiting to pay their entrance money. Oh! No! With a superior sort of air I went over to the special turnstile—for I was the proud possessor of a complimentary ticket. Unfortunately, at the crucial moment, I could not find it, so I ruefully joined the ordinary queue.

Inside the big hall, I wandered round the stands, but I grew weary of seeing so many, all planned to a monotonous uniformity, although each seemed to be striving to express the individuality of its designer.

At last, just on the point of leaving, I suddenly discovered a veritable oasis in this desert of commercialism.

There, right in front of me, was a stand where I would be assured of a hearty welcome. A stand run by a Government department! Here was something worthy of support! Something run by officials for the common good! So I removed my hat and walked on to the hallowed ground.

On arousing the official from his state of stupor, I was at once impressed by the resourcefulness of this wonderful man. Far from exhibiting any visible surprise at anyone calling at the stand, he had the presence of mind to act as if such an event was one of everyday occurrence.

I asked him what was the object of his department and, as he unfolded his tale, a great light began to dawn upon me. I felt proud to think that our country could produce such men who so unselfishly devoted their lives to such noble work.

It appeared that his department existed for the purpose of ensuring that we sent out of the country as much merchandise as possible. I agreed that this was a very laudable object, and said I assumed we did so because everyone here had more than enough of the things we sent away. The official said he had never thought about it, but was inclined to think my assumption was incorrect.

I then suggested that the reason for sending so much merchandise abroad was to get back as many useful things as we could in return. A pained look spread over the face of the official, who said this would be a very bad thing.

While it was unavoidable that we must accept many things from abroad, the idea was to allow in as little as possible in return for as much as possible sent away.

This not being very clear to me, the official explained that the more goods we got back in exchange, the less work we would have to do. I thought this a jolly good idea, but the official soon showed me my error. You see, suppose we made a very good swop and got a big lot of goods in exchange for a small lot, we would be letting all these goods in without doing a proper amount of work for them.

As the official emphasised to me, employment must not fail. Work must be provided. I then pointed out that this was an Efficiency Exhibition. All the other exhibitors were displaying appliances whose function was to eliminate the necessity for human toil. The official, on reflection, felt that amply justified his presence at the Exhibition. After all, theirs the only stand which made the slightest endeavour to cancel out the effects of these labour-saving appliances.

His department would do their

best. They would explore every avenue to find British work for the British worker.

Inspired by such a noble thought, I congratulated the official on the success of these work-making schemes. I recalled the fact that, in spite of the vast numbers of labour-saving inventions of the last few decades, almost as many

THIS AGE OF PLENTY

Good potatoes are now being given away in the Daylesford district.

Mr. J. McMahon, of Glenlyon, is advertising locally that anyone may have thirty tons of sound potatoes for carting them off his farm. He has fed many tons to his stock, but cannot use them all, and to bag and sell them would show him a loss.

Many other growers are in the same plight.

"Herald," January 14.

Our farmers are able to produce plenty of potatoes and other life-giving food. Similarly our manufacturers are able to produce an abundance of other necessities. But they cannot produce money at the same time, and as that is always kept in short supply by those who create it out of nothing, we have the cruel paradox of poverty amid plenty.

The producer wants to sell and the consumer wants to buy, but an artificial shortage of symbols (money) stands like a chasm in between.

And, like a lot of boobs, we tolerate this insult to our intelligence! Wake Up, Australians!

people were at work as before the inventions. It was a truly remarkable result, in the attainment of which I felt his department had played an active part.

At this point, the official seemed to doubt my sincerity, for he put forward another argument. It was necessary to send away more goods than we allowed in, so that we could build up a store of claims on other countries to send us goods some time in the future.

I suggested that we might as well have the goods now, while we needed them. I added that we lived in an age when we could at any time produce goods in plenty to exchange for goods from abroad—so why not take now the goods we wanted?

Here the official intervened. Had he not already told me that we dare not accept the goods—as little as possible must be allowed in, otherwise there would not be enough work to do? I asked him what, then, would happen when we enforced all these stored-up claims. Would there not be such an influx of goods that, we would hardly have to do any work for many years?

The official reassured me. There was no danger of such, a catastrophe. The idea was to go on just building up more claims. We obviously could not attempt to receive the goods for, at all costs; employment must be maintained at home.

At this stage, I withdrew my handkerchief to mop my puzzled brow. Out fell the complimentary ticket! I had put it in a special pocket, so that I would always know where to find it!

As I retreated from that stand, I tried to fathom the workings of the system under which we exist. My thoughts turned to that official and his department—but these thoughts were not so complimentary as the ticket.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1914?

(From "They Call It Peace," by Irene Rathbone. \*)

"But to glance back at 1914. What happened behind the scenes? In the first week of August a private trading company, called the Bank of England, was found totally unable to meet its liabilities. Not above five per cent in gold of the amount it owed could it produce. It was rescued from insolvency and from the unquestionable breakdown of its whole system by the Government, who, stepping in, declared a moratorium, and printed Treasury notes to some hundreds of millions as legal tender. Cunliffe, the then Governor of the Bank of England, himself confessed (resentfully) that without this State action every bank in the country would have had to keep its doors closed. One would have thought that such an episode would have sufficiently opened the Government's eyes to the fraudulent in-

adequacy of a banking system based on gold to make it determine to supersede that system—to take no second chance. But not a bit of it. In spite of the Treasury notes being backed by something far sounder than gold—namely, by the real credit of the nation (its whole assets, resources and power)—in spite of the notes owing nothing of their origin to Cunliffe and Co., the Government benignly agreed to Cunliffe's demand that the notes should be issued only through the bank. After which concession the bank began to treat the notes as though it owned them; raising fresh credits on them (impossible of achievement on its own dwindling reserves of gold), and, finally, as a supreme stroke, lending those credits to the nation.

"For a time all went well. Forced

HURRY AND DIGNITY

By "WALRUS," in the "New World."

A young man burst on to the platform of a railway station just as a suburban train was pulling out. He succeeded in boarding the train, and dropped, perspiring and breathless, in a vacant seat. "Glad to catch this. Saved twenty minutes," he gasped. An Oriental, seated opposite, asked, in a serene and contemplative way, "And what do you propose to do with them?"

What does one reply to a question like that? "Going to play pills, or lean against the post office, maybe?" Naturally, not. One doesn't reply anything. The sociable atmosphere is dissipated; a foreign element has intruded. It is as though we had said, "Nice day," and the other fellow had replied, "Well, what about it?"

I remember the successive invasions of the bush, first by the motorcar for pleasure only, then by lorry and tractor for business only, but cannot for the life of me bring myself to assert that either our pleasure or our business has been enhanced by the timesaving revolution. It seems pretty plain by now that speed in mechanical device means nothing at all, save to give new significance to the phrase, "the quick and the dead." The reason cannot be that these mechanical devices are in themselves desirable, but simply that they have been quite unaccompanied by any corresponding intellectual advance on the part of the users, or because, to quote Alexis Carroll, "Man no longer studies man."

The state of commercial malignancy we call civilisation has carried us far from the tub of Diogenes. Tubs are not "dernier cri," in the matter of residence today. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that, given opportunity, our dwelling places tend so much to run to mere size that they sometimes have the effect of causing the inhabitants to resemble an infestation. Possibly the films are to blame for this. I am not going to take upon myself to assert who is in the right of it, but merely to observe that the desirable quality of dignity is involved. Is the dignity of man enhanced by such a choice as that of Diogenes? (Certainly, his comings and goings must have lacked impressiveness.) Or is it desirable to see men so overawed that they remove their hats on entering a bank? I leave it to you.

This question of dignity is always cropping up in some form or another. The command of sufficient money to purchase dignified surroundings seems usually to carry with it the comfortable illusion that personal dignity is of necessity so acquired. We don't really believe in all those solecisms attributed to the "nouveaux-riches," any more than we believe that Burlington Bertie was anything but a pathetically ridiculous ass. We do, in fact behave as though we entertain the same notion of this subject as

Barry Pain's Mrs. Murphy, who proclaimed with pride that her niece was brought up so lady-like that she couldn't make a rice pudding. As far as I am concerned, those thoroughly, and avoidably, helpless people have no appeal. Dignity is the last thing I should accuse them of. They might haply sing, with Kipling's "Old Men": "Because we know we have breath in our mouth,

And think we have thought in our head,

We shall assume that we are alive, Whereas we are really dead." Talking of dignity reminds me that the collective attitude of people is not above reproach. Very much otherwise, in fact. Observe the truculent fishwife attitude of one nation to another. International exchanges have today an arms-akimbo, back alley atmosphere, in which the gangster has to serve for hero. When Mr. Wells prophesied the rise of the gangster, he could hardly have visualised anything so complete as the gangster governments in Europe. And isn't it curious to observe how readily "those noble elements, which are the bulwark of tradition," etc., etc., adopt the same force-of-arms tactics for the overthrow of constitutional government which they have ever asserted were the sole attributes of the Communist.

But perhaps even more curious is our detached way of looking on the sufferings of others. Truly, we resemble the penguins, who, filled with good nature and vacant curiosity, squawk and waddle a bit closer when the hunter's bullet takes one of their number.

by the needs of a people at war to supply almost unlimited credit, the bank, for once, served industry. Industry put over the stuff triumphantly. So did agriculture. And that with only skeleton staffs of workers . . .

"With peace, the entire state of things was reversed. Men ceased to be killed in battle, and began slowly to be killed at home. The nightmare of blood lifted; the dimmer nightmare of economic strain came down.

"For now the bank lent no longer. It started a policy of deflation. Deflate currency, deflate industry, deflate agriculture, deflate employment, deflate appetites, deflate hopes was, in essence, the report of the Currency Committee, presided over by Cunliffe. A report which was docilely accepted by the Government, acted on towards the end of 1920, and the ruinous results of which were intensified by the re-establishment of the gold standard in 1925.

"Throughout the years 1920 to 1926—here earlier, there later—'soundness' was imposed all round, both in the conquered countries, who had emerged from the war physically poor, but had begun building themselves up again, and on the conquering countries, which had emerged from the war physically rich, and could have maintained themselves so.

"And not one Government had the wits to withstand the pressure against it of that greatest force in Europe, orthodox banking. Not one Government but accepted it as natural that its central bank, having issued money against the real credit of the nation to finance war needs, should cease to do the same thing to finance peace needs. Statesmen seemed unable to grasp that this post-war period was ushering in an entirely new era, economically; that nature's powers had been harnessed to machinery for furnishing the whole of the necessities of life; that life might have been transformed. Obstinate they went on striving to fit to modern conditions economic theories inherited from the pre-war—even from the pre-industrial—era. Theories, which already, in the nineteenth century, were being badly stretched, but which, during the war, had been rent in holes. Facts—reality -- stared through. Yet statesmen would not see.

"And the high priests of banking orthodoxy smiled. For they, who did see, had one thing to shield them—and that was the death-like universal ignorance and indifference of the world's statesmen and people on the subject of money."

\*Obtainable at Social Credit Press, 166 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Price, 8/6.

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## A GREAT DISCOVERY

### Even Economists Must Eventually Bow to Facts

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir-In the Melbourne *Argus* of January 12 we were informed that Sir George Paish has written a new book on "The Political and Economic Problems that Constitute a World Danger," and that he made the public admission that "every nation in the world is pursuing a policy which, if continued, will amount to political and economic suicide."

Some of us were well aware of this already, and I found myself wondering why the *Argus* should be quoting the warnings of Sir George Paish as something new and important when a far greater man than he had warned us of the selfsame thing as early as 1919, and repeated the warning several times since. Other great men have also issued grave warnings on the subject, but, because they were saying things diametrically opposed to the infantile beliefs of the "recognised" economists, and actually exposing the fraud of the "laws" expounded by these quacks, their warnings were ignored. These men went further and explained the nature of the suicidal policy and the identity of the people who determined that policy.

#### "Situation So Dangerous"

Gradually, however, the more honest of the "recognised" economists are realising that they have a duty to the community, and Sir George Paish has provided remarkable confirmation of what the *New Times* has been saying from the very inception of the paper. According to the *Argus*, he said this: "Nor are the signs of great danger merely political. The economic indications to those that understand are equally disturbing. Why is it that even the British Government has needed to foster a great building boom to create employment and to give buying power to the British people? The answer to all these questions is that the economic situation is so dangerous and the outlook so uncertain that the measures taken by Britain, the United States, Germany and other countries were imperative in order to prevent a complete breakdown of trade and of credit in every country of the world, which, if it occurred, would cause such privation that political upheavals would become inevitable." In plain terms, these building and armaments programmes have not been designed to defend us from an invader at all, but to give employment and "buying power" to the people and thus to prevent revolution. No wonder there is growing alarm among the "recognised" quacks as to what might happen when the armament programme is completed. The people's debts will be greater than ever and we will again have millions without employment and thus without incomes. What will they do then? It is a great prospect.

#### Democracy Has Been Warned

No one would imagine from the *Argus* comment last week that the greatest intellect in the world today had pointedly called attention to the very same thing several years ago. He did so in a book entitled, "Warning Democracy," and previous to that had written several books exposing the fundamental flaw in our monetary system and showing the inevitability of the disastrous results if the flaw were not rectified. These disastrous results have been experienced just as he said they would be.

The author of "Warning Democracy," who

is none other than Major C. H. Douglas, had already given us another book, under the name of "Social Credit," in which he said that the "prosperity" then being enjoyed (1924) could not be of long duration, and that so long as the conditions imposed by the existing financial system remained unchanged the prosperity referred to would be followed by a crisis of the first magnitude. Did we have a crisis of the first magnitude or did we not? Apparently the intelligence section of the *Argus* staff did not know of this.

#### Civilisation Threatened

Again in 1933 Douglas expressed himself in these striking terms: "The pressure of the world crisis, and the fear that it may develop into forms threatening the extinction of civilisation, have brought home to large numbers of people in every country the instant necessity of finding an explanation of the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, with its accompaniment of social and political stress and strain, as well as the urgency of a remedy. In every country of the world, and more particularly in the British Dominions overseas, the financial system has been brought to the bar of public opinion as the chief factor in world unrest, and there is little doubt that the jury has confirmed the verdict somewhat rhetorically expressed by Mr. William Jennings Bryan in his famous election speech: "The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes. It can only be overthrown by the awakened conscience of the nation." But the *Argus* did not call attention to that. It has been more concerned to discredit, just as William Jennings Bryan said, the only man at the Premiers' Conferences of 1931 who had the knowledge and the courage to declare that the banking system was responsible for the plight of the country.

#### Symptoms Mistaken for the Disease

Another man of outstanding ability, C. Marshall Hattersley, M.A., LL.B., has written a book called "This Age of Plenty—Its Problems and Their Solution." The first edition appeared in 1929 with what I regard as a striking foreword. Part of it read as follows: "To anyone who dispassionately surveys the trend of events, it becomes more and more evident that modern industrial civilisation is threatened with disruption. . . . In spite, however, of this striving of nation with nation and of class with class, there has probably never been a time in the history of mankind when the various members of the great human family realised more clearly and more universally their essential interdependence and brotherhood. . . . At first sight it seems somewhat inexplicable that, with the will-to-peace so universal and so organised, the efforts of our rulers to re-establish an ordered civilisation on lines which they have been taught to regard as economically sound are meeting with so little success. But, indeed, it would be beyond the power of abler men than they to accomplish this, for it is in those parts of our political economy where we are most orthodox that we are most disturbed. In the majority of cases our rulers are seeking to eradicate external symptoms, mistaking them for the disease. Industrial strife, poverty and

war are manifest evils, but underlying them is a radical defect in the existing economic system which no amount of goodwill and orthodox adjustment can alter, seeing that the forces of disruption are inherent in the system itself."

#### Patching Up Won't Do

It is, therefore, not surprising that of late years a number of thinkers, realising that no patching up of the present system along orthodox lines will add greatly to its vitality or give to it new peace and harmony, have sought the solution of our economic difficulties in other directions. These, in contradistinction to writers of older and more orthodox schools of economic thought, may be conveniently termed the New Economists. Although often holding widely different views, they are united in finding in the present monetary system the basic cause of our unhappy condition."

#### The Basic Cause

That is worth reading again. *They are united in finding in the present monetary system the basic cause of our unhappy condition.* Here, again, the *Argus* did not call attention to that, but instead has sought to describe these thinkers as monetary cranks, notwithstanding the obvious fact that the major crisis in any country is always a financial crisis. Fools won't learn. Even Mr. S. M. Bruce, who himself has been a splendid servant of the financial oligarchy, but a poor representative of a harassed community, was obliged two years ago to admit that unless steps are taken to give the masses access to the benefits of science and machinery it will be impossible to prevent civil disturbances of a violent character. But, like all the others of the same type, he said nothing about his own responsibility for preventing that access.

#### Knighted Persons are Suspect

On top of all this we now have the belated admissions of Sir George Paish. As a general rule knighted persons say or do very little of real benefit to the great bulk of the people, and an examination of the "Honours" lists will reveal that most of the names included in them are of persons whose views and actions are approved by the controllers and beneficiaries of the existing financial swindle. Sir George Paish was no exception. He has actually been one of the men through whom the community has been imposed upon.

From 1881 to 1916 he was connected in an editorial capacity with the *Statist*, a London publication whose character made it one of the agencies for the consolidation of the private control of the world through finance. From this he blossomed out as Governor of the London School of Economics, where several of our University professors and journalists were "trained." Sir Keith Murdoch is a fair sample of the latter, and the stuff that appears in his papers, allegedly written by "experts," is typical of the hocus pocus taught there.

Sir George was also advisor in finance and economics to the British Government from 1914 to 1916, and was a member of the financial mission to the American Government in 1914. He became one of the early financial representatives of Britain in the United States during the war, and at this time our old friend, Sir Otto Niemeyer, was one of the leading officials in the British Treasury. It will thus be seen that he was taking an active part in imposing and operating the very financial policy, which has led the world to the edge of the precipice of ruin. He is now a very old man, and perhaps has a touch of conscience, for he has called upon the leading nations to make an effort "to bring about reasonable political and economic equilibrium and sanity in international affairs," and em-

phasised the part Britain and the United States might play in promoting "a new era of peace and well-being." In other words, he admits the insanity of what he has been teaching.

#### Deathbed Repentance

It is, of course, better to have these deathbed repentances than no repentance at all, and as the only thing standing between the people and the "new era of peace and well-being" is an unsound and fraudulent money system, it is clear that the remedy is to be found in the establishment of better financial arrangements. The present position is that owing to a lack of purchasing power in every nation, brought about by the very practices Sir George Paish and his satellites have hitherto supported and defended, each nation is engaged in such a struggle to capture the trade of the other that naval and military warfare seems almost inevitable. There is only one cure for this state of affairs, and that is so to re-arrange the financial system that each country will have sufficient money to purchase the goods for sale within its own borders—i.e., to have purchasing power equal to the community's power to produce the goods and services desired by its citizens. Philip McDevitt has put it this way: "When you have achieved equality between the power to make and the ability to buy, international trade will become what it was intended to be, and there will be no necessity for attempting to capture other countries' markets and customers, which, as has been shown, is the

primary cause of discords and jealousies leading to war."

#### Fools Won't Learn

Evidently this is what Sir George Paish had in mind when he finished his book on this note: "The British Empire and America could furnish the entire world with great markets for its products in exchange for the products which other nations could supply. And who could doubt that, were the British Empire and America to act in this manner, all other nations would follow their lead." This is in line with the ideas of Douglas, but he insists that the money business must be put right first, and events from day to day are proving more and more that he is right. Many of us are realising with disgust that the supposed experts of today are just as stupid as the supposed experts of other days, who laughed at Christopher Columbus because he said the world was round, at Thomas Edison because he said that sound could be recorded, at the Wright Brothers because they said it was possible to fly, at Louis Pasteur because he said there was a cure for anthrax and hydrophobia, at Ludwig Schleich because he said we could have local anesthetics, and at practically every other true benefactor of mankind. The way out of our difficulties has been discovered and made known to us, but the majority of the alleged experts are still trying to laugh at the discoverer instead of giving the people the wonderful benefits of the discovery. Fools won't learn. —Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

## A GOVERNMENT IN TEARS

### A Fantasy

By H.A.H.

I confess that I had dined heavily on the previous night, which, no doubt, may have been the cause of the following record of events, which coursed through the subconscious mind of the writer in the early hours of the morning, which followed.

I fancied I heard a great booming voice proclaiming throughout the land the words that follow: "Go, every one of you males, to the number of ten thousand; you that are unemployed and others of you that are in want of the necessities of life, of which in this country there is abundance.

"Repair to the place to which I will lead you. And there let every man take one sack filled with that which is grown to eat and repair every one to a place called Canberra, where sit the mighty men of your tribe, the men who talk much and do but little.

"And take, every one of you, a female companion, either wife, daughter or sister, or such other female companion that he hath. And let every woman so going bear in the right or left hand a knife, as she is accustomed."

Here the dreamer must have been disturbed, perchance by the gentle snores of his sleeping partner, for he did not observe the means whereby this multitude arrived at their destination. Whether they were given free rides by Mr. Clapp and other Railway Commissioners, or whether they were transported up the Princes' Highway in the *Larrakia* he does not know. Neither does he know how he himself arrived in the visitors' gallery of Federal Parliament House. But there he found himself, and the scene, which met his gaze, was astounding.

The whole Government and members of the Opposition were in tears. There was Lyons, with great teardrops starting from his eyes. Menzies, with his handkerchief sodden, like a newly washed sheet, and Casey and Page and the rest in a state of like emotion. There was a great babel of voices, and the words that floated up to the watcher in the gallery were more astounding still.

Shame on the Hon. Joe! "To hell with the bankers!" he bawled. "They have let us in for this." "Give the people money, so they can buy what they need," shouted Menzies. "No more pawning the assets of this country to the loan mongers," yelled Casey. "We've had enough of that." "Finance the consumer, and abolish poverty amid plenty," piped Page and Hughes in chorus. And more to the same effect. Naturally I was at a loss to understand this transformation (or as our moral teachers would say, "change of heart"), so I moved to enquire, and was directed, in explanation, to look outside the building.

What a sight I perceived! Here was a mighty multitude, and the menfolk were emptying their sacks upon the ground, while the females were plying their knives for all they were worth, and with unerring aim (common, it is said, to the sex) they were throwing into doors and windows something that was round.

I moved a little closer towards a pile of empty sacks and glanced at the inscription thereon, which read: "Onions, 10,000 bags. To be dumped." And I was enlightened. There was then let loose a mighty roar: "Will you destroy what the people want?"

\* \* \*

There followed a jangling, jarring rattle about two feet from my ear. With groans and a mental curse I looked at the clock and shut off the infernal alarm. 5 a.m.—Reluctantly I slid out of bed and thrust my lower limbs into a pair of bluey pants, resplendent with an assortment of neatly-sewn patches of various hues, that would put to shame that many-coloured coat of Joseph. So to the daily grind at this time of the year of planting the crop of potatoes, while half of last season's crop lies baking in the sun because people had not enough money to buy them all.

What fools we are! Some day we will wake up and demand what we want — the full reward of our labours and cultural inheritance.



ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

"The disclosure in the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations that the military expenditure of nations had risen from £1,450,000,000 in 1932 to £2,400,000,000 in 1937, comes at a fitting moment, when the reverberation of Japanese bombs falling on British and American gunboats drowns that of the withdrawal of Italy from one attempt, at any rate, to place a world police force at the command of international finance.

"There would be little satisfaction in the contemplation of the last agonies of a dying system if we could not now clearly discern the vigorous movements of a new order which is destined to replace the old.

"As it is, the very nature of those agonies, which include the breakdown of international trade, of international borrowing and lending, and of international regimentation - - mis-called 'collective security'—on the one hand, and the continuous imposition of ever more repressive and inquisitorial regimes on the populations of every country, accompanied by the intensification of mass misinformation, on the other, affords grounds for optimism to all those who are consciously building up from the individual instead of down from the State.

"Such optimism is geared to an accelerating process of disintegration, and to a simultaneous awakening of individuals everywhere. Time is the essence of the contract.

"The enemy spends money like water to hide the truth, but the truth is out."

—New Era, January 14.

Grave words and brave optimism.

A close study of world affairs gives little peace of mind; on the contrary, the mind is laden with apprehension. Anything may happen. The only consolation is in the knowledge that the crisis has arrived and the verdict will soon be known; and as the fight is virtually between Right and Wrong—Good and Evil—then, if there is anything in ethical law, right will win. Still, it is poor consolation when we do not know what horrors there may be hidden in the darkness before the crisis is over. And the pity of it is, that there would be no need for apprehension if only those who profess to be sincere would do their utmost during the next few months.

The community is thinking and searching for truth. It is

common comment that what appears in the press is unreliable; and yet it is the press that moulds public opinion. The people cannot escape from its influence. The only counter to its poison is the knowledge that reformers possess. If we fail to pass that knowledge on, we fail, indeed, to the greatest magnitude. Irretrievable decisions will be made this year. It is our duty to so help the people that they will order decisions to be made in conformity with their well being.

The Australian people, during this year, will probably be led along a trail of false prosperity. Feverish activity will blind them to the destination to which the rail is leading. Australia, more than any other portion of the Empire, will blossom forth into huge industries manufacturing war materials—for Australia will be the base for High Finance's argument with Japan. This must be, if the Financial Monopoly intends to continue fighting to regain its vanishing power. But there is doubt as to its actions, as public enlightenment has advanced to such an extent that it may render the Financial Monopoly powerless.

As the quotation at the head of this introduction points out: The Crisis is Here. The strongest factor in the fight to carry through the crisis to a satisfactory recovery is the power of the individual. This is a personal concern. No stereotyped organisation can do the job required. No organisation can reach one's friends; only oneself can approach them successfully for assistance and co-operation. It is the individual's fight, and the individual's efforts will result in the combining of the people—which is the type of organisation that will be effective.

What to Do: Place the indisputable facts, as we know them, and not as the press and propaganda organs of Finance misstate them, before your friends. Tell them that Parliament exists to make the Will of the people prevail - - that is, to bring into effect what your friends want, and what you want. Ask them to join with you in signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, which gives instructions to Parliament, through Members of Parliament, to bring about a specific result.

Forms can be obtained, free

of charge, from the U.E.A. rooms, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. The recommendation set out in "What to do" is of first importance; however, assistance is required in the general work of spreading enlightenment, and of mobilising Public Opinion and providing it with means of expression. It has been disappointing that no person blessed with much money has come to the assistance of the Movement, and relieved it of the necessity of appealing to those who can so ill afford the contributions they are sending in. It seems that the acquisition of money dispels the greater treasure of human kindness. And the irony of the case is that, in self-preservation, we have to continue sacrificing to attain a position that also safeguards debasing riches. However, that little digression is merely the lifting of a safety valve, but the fact remains that money is urgently needed. On this page is announced a competition. It is hoped that this proves to be a successful method of reaching out and collecting from others than those who have so loyally continued contributing to the funds of the Movement.

Will supporters please apply to Head Office for competition forms, and endeavour to persuade whoever they can to enter the competition? This one is an experiment. If it is supported to the extent anticipated the prize for the next one will be substantially increased. A thousand entries would provide a margin of £20 for prizes. Please do what you can to make this competition successful. Remember, this is the crucial year—and time no longer "marches on"—it flies.

Eric Butler is working at high pressure. He has been pushing his bicycle over many miles of hilly Gippsland lately. Mirboo, Trafalgar and Thorpdale represent the area he has been contacting. Eric is very pleased with the spirit of the Gippslanders, and is satisfied that they are consolidating their district. He says that splendid work is going on down there. Eric is going north to Benalla on Friday to give some attention to his farm, for a month. "But, depend on it, I'll be stirring up the Campaign while I am there," is his remark.

Council Meeting. -- Central Council of the U.E.A. will meet at Headquarters next Tuesday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m.

WATER JOEYS OF 1938

"Drastic water economies have been made this week at North Eltham, where nearly 70 families are facing a water shortage so acute that they have been forced to cart water from the Maroondah Channel, half a mile away, and in some cases are even relying on ground soakages.

"For some families a bath has become an impossible luxury, and one man has claimed that he has reduced his washing allowance to a cup of water a day. In other homes the arrival of a water wagon with a few gallons of clean water is greeted with a cheer.

"North Eltham has no reticulated water supply, and residents there are compelled to rely on tanks. Many of the houses are of the weekend cottage type, and are occupied by families on sustenance, for whom no adequate provision has been made for tanks large enough to hold water sufficient to last over a dry spell.

"To relieve the shortage, the Heidelberg Council has lent residents a motor truck and water cart, and yesterday they carted from the Maroondah Channel, which supplies Preston Reservoir, enough water to last four days. The Council, however, has informed the residents that the truck is now required for council work.

'Residents are very alarmed at the prospect of being left without water,' said Mr. H. R. Jones, who has been assisting with the water carting. 'Once the truck is taken away, there will be no means of carrying water from the channel, and, unless rain falls, we will be entirely without water.

"Several families have sunk holes to collect soakage, but the

water cannot be pure, and parents are afraid of sickness among their children. It is probable that a protest will be made to the Heidelberg Council.'

"An officer of the council said it was the responsibility of landlords to provide tanks to catch adequate supplies of water. The council had lent the truck, as an act of grace to the residents, but it could not continue to do this indefinitely."

—Herald, Jan. 17.

Our much-vaunted prosperity manifests itself in some curious forms, doesn't it? The above report would no doubt prove a powerful attraction to intending emigrants in England.

That such utter callousness should be displayed in the treatment of our own Australian brothers and sisters, financially disinherited, is a striking commentary on this barbarous age.

Why shouldn't the residents of North Eltham have an adequate water supply? There is no shortage of water in the Maroondah channel, and there are plenty of pipes. But that is not the point. The point is that there does exist an acute shortage of money, which is criminally kept in short supply by the Money Monopolists, who create it out of nothing. And until such time as the people of Eltham, together with the people in other towns and cities, unite in demanding a change in our money arrangements, we will continue to suffer misery and perpetuate the paradox of poverty amid plenty.

Australians in Eltham and Heidelberg, what are you going to do about it? It's up to you to make a move.

WAR FOR THE SAKE OF JOBS

By ALLAN R BROWN, Public Relations Counsel—New Economics Group of New York, in "Money" (New York).

Mass poverty means mass murder. If one man should kill another for the sake of his job we should disapprove. Yet this is what nations are doing all the time and hardly a word is said. Perhaps it is because nations are forced into this murderous course. Under the present system there are only two alternatives, unemployment or war. And as peoples' very lives depend upon employment, the demand for jobs must be carried even to the extent of war.

The insistence on jobs instead of goods is what causes war. Japan defines her problem as the providing of half a million new jobs a year. That is the cause of the present Japanese-Chinese horror. Japan is not going into China because she wants China's wealth but because the penetration of China will make more jobs at home in Japan. She can force China to take more Japanese' goods, and the very carrying on of the war means more employment for Japanese.

It is a very peculiar thing. In the old days wars were waged because one nation wanted the wealth of another, foodstuffs or other booty. But today a nation does not go to war to take the wealth of another but to make that other take the wealth of the attacking nation, that is, to force the other to accept the exports of the first nation. It is a mistake to say that this is merely an example of capitalist greed. Manifestly, if the capitalist could sell his goods at home he would not take the trouble to find a foreign market.

But it is not merely that wars are aimed to find more markets abroad and more work at home. The very act of war creates employment for many people. War times are boom times because everybody is busy. But it is the boom of doom. All this activity does not create useful things. Only articles of destruction are being made.

The only way to cure all this

is to realise the difference between jobs and goods, and demand the goods. There is no virtue in work for work's sake. Jobs are of value only if they produce goods. If we have a system whereby the people of this country can get all the goods that are made there will be no goods to force on other countries, and there will be no reason to have war simply for the sake of giving people jobs.

President Wilson said of the Great War:

"The reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her; and the reason why some of the nations went into war against Germany was that they thought that Germany would get the commercial advantage of them. The seed of the jealousy, the seed of the deeply-rooted hatred, was hot, successful, commercial and industrial rivalry."

We call it the Great War, but unless we mend our ways it will be a minor war. The Great War is in the future. Most of the world is now busy trying to stave off that Great War, but it is a hopeless, task. The world is just trying to hold down the cover instead of stopping the boiling underneath.

What we must do is demand the goods, demand the distribution at home of the goods we are trying to force on other nations, of the goods which are not produced at all because production is being curtailed. The goods are ready for the people if only the people can get them. Demand the goods. If these goods are put in the hands of the people there will be no cause for war. We can raise all the food and make all the goods we want, and if we are allowed to use our wealth we won't have to try to force it on other people. Demand the Goods.

COMPETITION

£5 ----- PRIZE ----- £5

6d. Entrance Fee. Entrance Fee 6d.

Entries Close Entries Close  
Saturday, February 26, 1938. Saturday, February 26, 1938.

CONDITIONS :

Below are five Place names in Victoria, with certain letters missing. Fill in the missing letters. The solution of the words is in a sealed envelope in the keeping of the Editor of the *New Times*, who will be judge, and his decision will be final.

The competitor obtaining the most correct solutions in accordance with those in the sealed envelope will be the winner. If two or more obtain equal results, the prize will be equally divided. Postal notes, or stamps, to the value of 6d to accompany each single entry. Entries to reach the Hon. Secretary, U.E.A., McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, not later than Monday morning, February 28.

Results will be published in the *New Times* on Friday, March 4.

PLACE NAMES IN VICTORIA  
(Use Block Letters.)

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- ....ARR.... M
- ....U....TON
- ....AR....O ....
- ....OO .... ONG

Name.....  
Address.....

"WHAT I THINK OF THE CHURCHES TODAY"

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