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NEWSAGENTS

# THE NEW TIMES

CHARITY COVERS  
A HEAP  
By Yaffle  
(See Page 3)

A WEEKLY NON-PARTY, NON-SECTARIAN NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND  
THE INDIVIDUALS THAT KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol.4. No. 4.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938.

Every Friday, 3d

## BEWARE OF SIR JOSIAH STAMP

### The Abuse Of Broadcasting

### Bankers' Rule In France

### Are We Ants or Men?





## THE NEW TIMES

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938.

## War on the Air

The ether has now been harassed for the purpose of wordy warfare amongst the nations. Russian stations try to put Communism over to good German Nazis, and vice versa. Mussolini has been endeavouring to seduce from allegiance to Britain all manner of people in the Near East. Britain is now hitting back with broadcasts in Arabic to convince devout Mohammedans that allegiance to Thread-needle Street and to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co is the equivalent in this world of allegiance to Allah in the next. The commercial press regards this as the introduction of an element of warfare into the broadcasting world, and as a new departure.

It is not a new departure. Broadcasting has been a weapon of warfare ever since the early 1920's.

In the case of stations conducted by Governments, it has been a weapon in the war so relentlessly waged by finance against the liberties of mankind. The studio has largely taken the place of the pulpit. "Public Opinion" has been cunningly shaped by the broadcast of the views of Joe Lyons and the Supreme Being on inflation (the latter's views being interpreted from the pulpit of Wesley Church by Casey, Menzies and Co.). Overseas news is dished up and interpreted by the Watchman, who solemnly assures us of the soundness of the theories and tenets of orthodox bankers, and refers to past experiments in reform, which have failed. He never mentions that the bankers were able to torpedo most of these experiments, and that their failure was not a purely automatic failure.

In the case of commercial stations, which rely on advertising for revenue, there has been nothing but warfare since the inception of broadcasting. We are solemnly assured one moment that A's beer is the best procurable. After a dissertation on the beauties of somebody's foundation garments, the same announcer will, with the utmost assurance, tell us that B's beer is immeasurably superior to all other beers.

Commercial life is warfare, and that war has been carried into the ether. The battle is for the inadequate supply of pen-

nies in consumers' pockets, and the penalty of defeat is bankruptcy and ruin.

The late Eimar O'Duffy predicted that a sort of wireless wave would be invented to din advertisements into our ears while we sleep. Aldous Huxley gives us precisely the same picture in "Brave New World."

The unsuspecting victims of the barrages put over the ether are fast becoming a mentally conditioned herd, unable to think for themselves, and feeling impelled to reach for a Capstan merely because the clock strikes and the announcer states that it is time for a Capstan.

In England, the money monopoly has regarded broadcasting as of such importance that Montagu Collett Norman's own brother has been put in charge of the B.B.C.

Broadcasting has long since departed from any pretence that its main function is to provide people with entertainment, amusement and information. It has become sheer propaganda and an orgy of lying advertisement.

## Trouble in France

France is ruled, like Australia, by a hundred or so families, who control the Bank of France and large industrial undertakings.

These monopolists draw a straight line with chalk, and any mesmerised puppy dog who keeps his nose on the line can remain Premier till he gets his nose off the line.

This, in short, is the history of the sudden changes on the French political front.

Citizens are not allowed to give thought to France's productive capacity or to the potential greatness of her achievement in industry or art. They have become mesmerised into paying regard solely to some abstraction known as the stability of the franc.

The bankers have the French by the ears, but the French are individualists, and might eventually kick. It will be the aim of the bankers to lead them off the proper trail, and along the futile path of nationalisation. No cure can be achieved by dressing up the officers of the Bank of France in postmen's uniforms. It is a change of policy, which is needed. The franc must be made to fit the capacity of French producers and the needs of French consumers.

## "FLOOD SMOTHER AND BURY"

Ralph E. Flanders, former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, says: "If an engineer dictator over industry could be appointed, and given complete control over raw materials, machinery and trained labour, he could flood, smother and bury the people under an avalanche of goods and service such as no Utopian dreamer ever imagined."

\* \* \* \* \*  
Perfectly true—but the people would have to be "flooded, smothered and buried under the avalanche" of money also. Otherwise they would not benefit. And why the dictator? Consumers could do enough dictating if they had sufficient effective demand.

## "WHAT'S THE NEWS?"

By ELECTORA

"The things which fill the papers these days are of minor importance. The scurrings to and fro of the Edens and the Hitlers are the inevitable result of the present economic system. These men are merely the public relations officers of International Finance, which makes their scurrings necessary." Thus a famous New Economist in a recent speech. The implications of this indisputably true statement might well make every man and woman among us pause and "think furiously." Look at our own newspapers. Summed up, the principal items presented in pictures and print deal almost exclusively with crime, accidents, sensation in its myriad forms, gossip and "society" drivel. The news of the world, as presented, is obviously unreliable—"It is stated"; "Rumour has it"; "A spokesman declares", etc., etc.—these and such like are the invariable preludes to the cabled news stories. As regards the local information, apart from motor smashes, bodies in bags, etc., we learn that the Attorney-General has attended a dinner (apparently a stock item), the Federal Treasurer has been up in an aeroplane; the Prime Minister has made another "Prosperity" speech; the Governor has been to a cricket match. Occasionally, however, something of real importance is divulged in articles, which purport to be of a literary or magazine nature. A typical sample, an account of the activities of a local charity, appeared recently in one of our dailies. The writer quoted an incident where a man collapsed during a free meal session, and his case was immediately diagnosed by another free-mealer who is a doctor. The sick man's trouble, it appears, was aggravated by his "under-nourished condition." After describing how boys had been taught to mend shoes and do bits of rough carpentering, also how a preparation had been discovered which made cheap steak tender, the writer waxed eloquent over the case of a boy who had been successful in landing a job as a street sweeper. Now the real importance of such articles is that they expose a state of affairs, which is nothing short of criminal in a country, which is literally spilling over with real wealth; but is that aspect of the case ever referred to in the columns of the Press? Oh, dear, no; that would never do. And should anyone lift his pen in righteous wrath against the utterly inhuman monetary system which perpetuates the ghastly spectacle of poverty amidst abundance, he is simply dismissed as a "crank", and there the matter ends.

## The Puppets of High Finance

As regards the scurrings to and fro of the Edens and the Hitlers at the dictation of International Finance, we have their counterpart here in the jauntings of the Lyonses and the Menzies and all the other political free-trippers, who are supposed to be the elected representatives of the people but who are really in their jobs because of paltry majorities gained under the effete Party Government system. These servants of the people, like their European prototypes, do their running about at the bidding of High Finance; and, in this connection, a new development has taken place in the last year of two—viz., free trips to Australia for the High Priests of the money monopoly. Some of these gentlemen come here ostensibly

to inspect the Australian branches of their businesses, others for the benefit of their health, and still others to attend Centenary and other celebrations. Under the latter category we are having at present a regular flood of overseas bankers, economists, politicians, and representatives of Big Business. Each one is smothered by the attentions of our own fawning politicians, so-called captains of industry, and municipal Bumbles. Every time one of these distinguished visitors puts down his glass, opens his mouth and lets go a string of driveling platitudes about Empire and Defence and "Prosperity", or makes some flattering remarks about our parks and gardens, his utterances are headlined in print; and he, with the sycophants who entertain him, and the well-laden table at which they sit, are pictured forth for our benefit by a Press which has apparently lost all sense of its dignity, its honour, and its obligations to the people. Decent Australians bear no ill will towards these overseas visitors. Individually, they are most probably quite reasonable men, and if the *people* were allowed to meet them and exchange views, some lasting good would undoubtedly result.

## "Inspecting the Security"

The real trouble is that these men are simply here to "inspect the security"; for that is what Australia has become—merely a valuable piece of collateral security, mortgaged for all time to overseas financial interests, and the Australian Press is quite

content to view the position with equanimity. According to the Press, the only thing that matters is that our country should stand well in the eyes of the loan mongers of the City of London. Apart from that, Australia has no mission to carry out, no destiny to achieve. She is not a nation; she is a mere Colonial appendage to be exploited to the limit.

Well, what are we doing about it? The Press is the mouth-piece of money; the radio stations are throttled by censorship; one political party is simply a puppet in the hands of the financial monopoly, another is continually engaged in civil war within its own ranks, and a third is so futile that its existence doesn't matter a row of turnips. Fellow Australians, I put it to you—Are you quite content to allow this state of things to continue? Quite content to go on accepting the crumbs that fall from the table of High Finance? Quite content that hundreds of thousands of your brother and sister Australians should do without decent food and clothes and homes in a country overflowing with real wealth of every kind?

## The Course of Action

It may be that you are *not* content with this state of affairs, but that you feel it is hopeless to try and alter the inhuman economic system, which binds us hand and foot. If that is how you are feeling, then take fresh heart and rouse yourselves. There is a way out, and that way is the *Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty*. Get into it, support it, work for it. The Will of the People must prevail, but it must first be *expressed*. The United Electors of Australia (Non-Party, Non-Sectarian, Non-Sectional) is a Movement to assist the Electors of Australia to make their Wishes articulate. It has issued an Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, which, when signed, instructs the elector's Member to convey to Parliament his, or her, Demand for a specific *result*—in this case, the *abolition of poverty*.

This is your task: First sign the Demand form, then accept the responsibility of soliciting your friends—of informing them of the Campaign, and securing their co-operation. Do this, and you perform a sacred duty to yourself, your friends—and humanity. Demand forms can be obtained, free of charge, from U.E.A. Rooms, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne. Tel., MU 2834.

*If you think the NEW TIMES is worth supporting, your best way of doing so is to make it known to your friends.*

## THE MENACE OF PLENTY!

GROWERS WARNED.  
A Significant Statement

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Shepparton Cannery on Wednesday, the managing director (Cr. A. W. Fairley) cautioned growers against the planting of additional areas in view of the uncertainty of the effect of the proposed trade agreement between Great Britain and America.

Only for that, he said, growers could face the future with the utmost confidence.

Preferences given under the Ottawa Agreement were vitally important to the canned fruit industry, and had resulted in increased plantings.

Those areas were now coming into bearing and the Australian pack would exceed 3,000,000 cases within the next few years.

—The "Countryman."

## A SAMPLE OF OUR "ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE PROSPERITY"

"Unable to cope with the inhabitants of 'Dudley Flats,' West Melbourne, who swarm over Council carts bringing loads of rubbish to a nearby dump, the City Council has sought police protection for its drivers.

"Scrambling aboard the trucks as they enter the dump, the flats inhabitants disintegrate the load immediately it enters the area, and, according to the Council, quarrel among themselves for priority of 'going through' the contents.

"Recently, the Council sent special traffic officers with the drivers, but, because of the number of inhabitants in the area, they were unsuccessful in checking the nuisance."

—"Herald," Jan. 25, 1938.

This is one of the highlights of the "normal" we have been getting back to. AND STILL WE TOLERATE IT!

## THE PRINTED WORD

in Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets, Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals, Newspapers, Magazines, or Books  
EXCELLENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY PRODUCED  
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The Advocate Press  
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MELBOURNE.

## THE LATE WILL DYSON

During the past three or four years the cause of monetary and social reform has lost three outstanding men. Orage, of the *New Age*, and, later, of the *New English Weekly*, was the first to go. Later, Eimar O'Duffy died, and now he is followed by Will Dyson.

The works of these men have lived after them, and will continue to direct men's minds along the path of true reform.

We take this occasion to reproduce a review of Will Dyson's book, *Artist Among the Bankers*,\* which was published some time ago in the *New Times*.

"The work is dedicated to no less a person than J. P. Morgan, the American and international financier. Both the terms of the dedication and the contents of the book should give that gentleman food for thought. In fact, the whole aim of the author is to penetrate the enormous self-complacency of our financiers and leaders, and to induce people—before it is too late—to use their brains for the purpose for which brains are commonly supposed to have been bestowed upon them. Our leaders now merely go through the motions of thinking.

"Will Dyson has been well known for years as an artist and cartoonist. He is an Australian by birth and has achieved such prominence in artistic and intellectual circles overseas that his writings cannot be dismissed as the vapourings of a longhaired crank. Moreover, his position en-



"I say, you know, my plate is too small for my chop." "No trouble, sir; our motto is 'Service'—Waiter, give the gentleman a smaller chop!"

—Cartoon by Will Dyson, from "Artist Among the Bankers."

—innocent of all comprehension of the true implication of their actions."

"In the present crisis the Olympian silence of the banker is a little less than enough. In this matter he must go into the box. It is no proud position he is in, that of being suspected of being the world's prime dunce—its grossest failure in a field where failure is measured in terms of illimitable misery for men."

"In all other spheres man has been successful. It is the banker alone who produces crises, like rabbits out of a hat. It is only because of a faulty financial technique that the cry of 'Want in the midst of plenty' daily becomes more insistent and vulgar. The instrument of the banker's power is debt, and that debt is by design unrepayable."

"Business operates under two mutually contradictory laws. The first is that all business operations shall have in finance *more* returned to them than they distribute in finance.' The second is that 'business, in association with its G.H.Q., Banking shall be the sole and only distributor of finance.'

"The enslavement of industry and mankind under these circumstances is inevitable, for man cannot obtain the 'more', which he is called on to pay.

\*Obtainable from Social Credit Press.

arising. But it continues to champion the dead ideas of the past. It is willing to traffic in sensationalism and vice, but looks askance at the discussion of really vital problems.

"Ostracism is reserved for those, like C. H. Douglas, who implacably pursue a truth that is not capable of easy and glib expression.

"Literature drugs itself with a false and shallow humour. Nevertheless, the world at present is far too big a joke to be laughed off, and literature must array itself with man in his fight against the law of business that 'life is merely a financial phenomenon.'

"After this broadside, Dyson turns his attention to his pet aversion—namely, Business Man or the Financial Monopolist. Listen to just a few of the things he has to say about this preposterously arrogant upstart growth of the last few centuries.

"The power of Business Man is the aggregation of the stolen power of all men,' writes Dyson. 'It has one ambition—to be the most powerful thing on earth. It is that. It has become that through the successful operation of the Bankers' central affirmation that Money shall be free of all control—that it shall be above the King, above the State, above the Parliament—and, above all, above God. "There is ground for suspicion that there are in the high places of Finance a number of men who are unconsciously fighting to keep themselves morally guiltless by keeping themselves intellectually innocent

The bankers will no more initiate reform than would a lion with a lamb between its paws subscribe to the beauties of vegetarianism. Mankind in general and science in particular must insist on reform.

"After all, bankers are only human and their system is humanly devised. 'Human brothers of ours—the fortunate functionaries of our Financial System, the Creators and Lenders of Credit—who make all our money. Men who may be called Joe or Oswald—quite human men; asses, like you and me. Men who were probably known to their younger contemporaries as "Pie-face" or "Stinker."' And, what is more, a financial system is not necessarily evil. The system only needs to incorporate the common-sense principles of Social Credit to make money one of the most marvellous of instruments of human co-operation.

"The author then turns his attention to the tragedy of those whose labour has been rendered unnecessary in industry by the progress of science. The present treatment of the unemployed is nothing short of penalisation of a compulsory condition. Apart from the more obvious effects of this state of affairs, there is interference with the subtler activities of the Race.

"We have,' Dyson says, 'no name for the unnecessary need, the defeatism, the futility mood that is operating in the creative centres in the hopeless young and the bewildered old.'

"And again—'For man there is no condition so desperate psychologically as that of imposed lack of occupation.' Dyson's protest is not that man is shut out of productive work in the economic sense, but that he is shut out of self-willed occupation—none of which in this world of money can be indulged in without money.' This constitutes a grave danger to mankind.

"The author points out that man must have an outlet for his energies, and if this is forbidden to him he will revert to savagery. How true this is may be judged by the recent happenings in Germany and America, and the current unrest in Austria, Spain, Japan and elsewhere.

"Dyson is emphatic that the unemployed must be dragged into pulling their weight as consumers. They must be very carefully given the necessary money, and care must be taken to see that they spend it. His reply to those who will raise the cry, 'But who will want to do the work?' is pertinent and amusing. The majority of men *want to work*, if not from motives of social high-mindedness, from a horror of boredom.

"Dyson prophesies that 'the non-compulsion, plus the scarcity of jobs, will touch the mainspring of human vanity. The possessors of jobs will probably exude superiority in its most offensive forms.' Readers will remember the picture painted by Douglas of an aristocracy of producers serving a democracy of consumers.

"In any case, says Dyson, who are we to say that the march of progress shall be held up till mankind has lost its vices? That Dyson's principles are sound may be gathered from his affirmations: Firstly, that any financial theory which does not offer all of us plenty of effective money is mere hocus-pocus; secondly, that there is only one freedom, and that is the freedom to live one's own life; and, thirdly, that complete solvency is only one thing—namely, complete purchase of the consumable products of industry.

"He is emphatic that 'the policy of the world must more and more reflect two facts—the "fact" of the scientist, and the "fact" of the artist.' The fact of the scientist is that he has made leisure; and the fact of the artist is that makes activity of that leisure.'

"It will have been gathered that Dyson concerns himself mainly with the philosophical aspects of the present crisis. He does, however, make certain constructive proposals for reform at the end of his book.

## "RAMIE"

By STUART CHASE

[Mr. Stuart Chase, author of *Men and Machines* and other works, is, perhaps, the most competent and popular writer on the subject of mechanisation of industry. In this article, taken from an American magazine, he instances the possible and disastrous consequences of the commercialisation of the fibrous nettle, called ramie, unless the monetary system is adjusted to the new process of production.]

The engineers of the technocracy group submit for our inspection *ramie*. Ramie is a fibrous nettle, painful to the cross-country hiker; more painful to the money system. It can be grown with a 22-inch fibre, 1500 pounds to the acre (against cotton's 150 pounds), two or three crops a year possible in the South, harvested like wheat by completely mechanised methods. From the stacks a full automatic factory process—no human hand assisting—can prepare it for spinning. Spun, it makes a cloth seven times as strong as wool, several hundred times as strong as cotton. It has lustre like silk or linen, and takes dyes beautifully. It is stronger wet than dry. It can be made into light, fine paper, too strong to be torn by the human hand. In mass production the cost of both textile and paper is far below any competing commodity. Here, in the real world, is a discovery capable of immeasurably raising the standard of living. Science lays it on our doorstep; science is ready to develop it. Splendid—and terrible.

It will ruin cotton growing.  
It will ruin wool growing.  
It will ruin flax growing.  
It will ruin pulpwood producing.  
It will ruin cotton manufacturing.  
It will ruin wool manufacturing.  
It will ruin the silk industry.  
It will ruin the rayon industry.  
It will ruin the linen industry.  
It will ruin the paper industry.  
It will cost one million jobs.  
It will break thousands of banks.  
It will capsize land values over vast areas.

It will undermine insurance companies, savings banks, trusts, estates, foundations, endowments.

It will destroy the basis of taxation in untold communities.

It will render worthless billions in bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes.

It will disrupt the transportation system.

It will obliterate perhaps five billions of purchasing power.

You see? The money system is simply not capable of absorbing such a shock. Bankers and moneymen will fight ramie as they fought rayon for twenty years, but ultimately it will break through. Physics is stronger than metaphysics in the long run. It will break through incompletely and badly-organised. Its promoters will grow very rich, while the industries listed above grow poorer, if, indeed, not completely bankrupt. This will surely happen, unless the money system is remodelled in the meantime. There are ways and means for lowering a major new invention into an economic structure, without profound disruption and shock. Such are engineering ways, however, not financial, and demand an overhead control of the whole technological process.

Ramie is only one of many beautiful and terrible inventions, ready to rowel the vitals of the established financial order. The

But in this matter he refers his readers to the source of Social Credit theory, the writings of Major Douglas.

"It remains to be said that Dyson has not abandoned his vocation as an artist. His book contains an etching and, eighteen of his drawings—all of them excellent. His work is most valuable for propaganda purposes, and even though it may be a little more costly than the average manual on contract bridge, readers should not delay in adding it to their libraries."

fabricated steel house is another; the automatic packing plant is another; the new motor car on a totally changed design good for 350,000 miles of operation without major overhauling, is another.

Look at what the internal combustion engine has already done to the railroads. Soon we shall have to organise an Anti-Government Ownership League to protect the Republic against a terrific campaign of railroad security holders for Government ownership—at par. Twenty billions of par, for a property technologically obsolescent. Uncle Sam holding the bag. The bag already groans with the retrieving operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Uncle Sam has a big bag, but not big enough to hold all the destructive repercussions of new inventions on old vested interests.

Industry is honeycombed with vested interests in terms of money. Landlords have dug in here, bankers there, royalty receivers somewhere else. Their securities become so much waste paper. A new crop of vested interests dig in. Another invention blows their trench to smithereens. The technical arts tend to grow in geometric progression. Purchasing power moves little faster than population in the best of times; far below it in bad times. Today inventions, improvements, and labour-saving devices are breaking like bombshells all over the industrial front.

Have you had enough for the first seminar? I can prepare a second just as terrifying, and a third. Yet the interesting thing is that there is nothing dangerous about it all from the standpoint of the real world. The "new era" gave us a glimpse of the possibilities of material progress; Russia shows us how walls can rise without a paper foundation. The great corporation is ripe for a new and more intelligent kind of control. The war debts cannot be paid in tangible terms, and should be cancelled (or vastly scaled down) and forgotten. The machine and the engineers are ready to give us sound houses, fine, durable clothing; all the food we can eat, comforts beyond computing—if we will let them really go to work for us. From the money standpoint terror; from the physical standpoint joy.

But terror, gentlemen, prevails, until your pathology is cured. One final illustration. An American mother does not throw the children out on the streets to look for scraps of food when there is plenty of food in the icebox. She lives in a real world. If, however, the whole nation is considered as one vast family, we throw thirty million men, women and children out on the streets, with mountains of wheat, cotton, coal, boots in the storage. We live in a money world.

Let us make the happy supposition that, though the financial system cracks wide open, it finds a country cured of the pathology of money. What then? A huge organisation job lies before us, but Americans are the planet's most spirited organisers. We move to the establishment of an economic system with money in abeyance; a system with a less refractory and brittle medium of exchange. We may base it, as technocracy has suggested, on energy. We may base it on physical production. We certainly will not base it on gold or silver. Under competent engineering direction we shall use our available resources and plant to throw off a high standard of living for the last family in the country on, say, a 24-hour workweek. In the real world this is readily possible. The human craving for power and prestige will be satisfied not in cash accumulation but in industrial management, central planning, invention, pure science, art, literature, medicine, statesmanship, architecture, engineering, education.

## A GENERAL WARNING

### Beware of the Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—

On Tuesday of last week there arrived in Fremantle from London a man who in the immediate future will be feted and fawned upon, and whose ideas and expressions are already being forced before us in the press and over the air. The bogus "representatives" of the Australian people will beam when he tells them that the City of London is pleased with us, that our credit stands high, and that we may depend on Britain so long as we do as we are told in the way of bleeding our people for the international financier.

#### Sir Josiah Stamp

The man referred to is Sir Josiah Stamp, and he has been brought here as one of the outstanding notabilities for the 150th anniversary celebrations in Sydney. We have not yet been told at whose instigation he was invited, but it may be less difficult to guess as we go on. From the point of view of the people's welfare, however, it can be said that he is a dangerous man, for he is a high priest of the debt system, and wishes all of us to be placed further and further under the control of the Bank of England, which, though privately-owned, exercises a power greater than the British Government. In fact, it already dictates to the British Government.

#### Another Sir Otto?

First of all then, who is he? He is a director of the Bank of England, and, therefore, a co-worker with Sir Otto Niemeyer, the fellow who had the temerity to come here in 1930, at the instigation of Montagu Norman, and tell us we were living beyond our means, even though we were producing more wealth in the real sense than before. He was assistant secretary of the Inland Revenue Board at the British Treasury from 1916 to 1919, and the Governor of the Bank of England has admitted that the difference between the Treasury and the Bank is the same as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee! He was a member of the Royal Commission on Income Tax in 1919 and knows that taxation is one of the principal means by which the people are kept in servitude. It is robbery. After that he became director and secretary of Nobel Industries Ltd. (Dealing in explosives and the like). In 1923-24 he sat on the Finance Arbitration Committee for Northern Ireland, and also on the Committee on German Currency and Finance. He was a member of the Court of Inquiry into the British Coal Industry in 1925 well knowing that the condition of the industry had been brought about largely by the policy of the very bank of which he is a director. In the same year he became chairman of the L.M.S. Railway. After having been connected with the moves which led to the adoption of the Dawes Plan for the payment of reparations by Germany (involving a figure which, subsequently, was admitted to be impossible) he was again appointed to the Reparations Commission of 1929, which substituted the Young Plan. He is at present a member of the British Economic Advisory Council, and the frequency with which his name has been included in the "Honours List" shows conclusively that he is regarded as A1 by the financial oligarchy, which has the world in chains.

#### Agent of "The City"

This does not exhaust the list but it is sufficient to show that he can definitely be looked upon as the agent

of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England and financial dictator of the British Empire, and as a man who has taken a leading part in enforcing the conditions, which have led to the tension between nations. He is what is called a Lieutenant of the City of London, and is closely connected with the London School of Economics, both of which stamp him as the Stamp of "the City."

#### Controller of the Methodists?

There is one other very significant thing. He is Vice-President of the controlling body of the Methodist Church in England, and has warned Methodist clergymen that Social Credit is a dangerous delusion, and that they "should have no lot or part in it until the main body of reputable economic thinkers have

#### WORK

**Work is the deadliest of the perversions. The natural instinct of natural man is to avoid work, and nothing shows more clearly the degeneracy of the modern world than the fact that work has become a social jewel, something to be sought with fervour, even a rarity, a prize for those who most closely resemble the ant. . . . Work's a perversion; everything except pure and voluntary creation. No one who has worked for twenty years—and when I say worked I mean laboured for hire—can either see clearly, hear with certainty, think straight, or feel ecstasy.**  
—From "Juan in China," by Eric Linklater.

declared it to be feasible." He himself is, of course, one of the "reputable economic thinkers," most of whom are associated with universities and institutions endowed by the banks and which, hitherto have invariably put the interests of the banks before the interests of the nation. Sir Josiah evidently realises that once the people get the truth about Social Credit they will have no hesitation in adopting it, and this will automatically mean his exposure as the servant of the Great Adversary, whereas he likes to maintain the impression that he is the servant of God. He admitted that the subject had given him some worry, and went on to say that when the main body of reputable economic thinkers has demonstrated beyond doubt that the idea is feasible *then* "the time may be ripe for its adoption with religious fervour." Until then, of course, the people must go on suffering needless physical misery and mental apprehension, entirely because of the prejudice, incompetence, ignorance, self-interest or vanity of the professional economists.

#### Like the Fools of Other Days

Such an attitude unfailingly brings to mind the experience of Louis Pasteur, the wonderful master of bacteria, who was described by the main body of reputable medical thinkers as a dangerous illusionist and a charlatan. They said, "Listen to him a mere chemist. What could he know about medicine?" We know now that this mere chemist knew a great deal more than the so-called "reputable medical thinkers." We also know that Ludwig Schleich knew a great

deal more than the 800 scientists who, as late as 1898, poo-pooed his discovery of local anesthetics. These things cannot be repeated too often, and, although they were a disgrace to the people concerned, the discoverers did get the opportunity to prove their claims, and we are now enjoying the beneficial results. The professional thinkers would have denied them to us.

#### Prostitute Press and Politicians

In the case of Social Credit, however, every possible obstacle is being placed in the way of a demonstration. A prostitute press has been used to misrepresent it throughout the world, and prostitute politicians have been used to thwart all efforts to give its great benefits to the people. Sir Josiah Stamp is not without guilt in this, for he knows that the Bank of England, of which he is a director, has been instrumental in securing the "disallowance" of the legislation of Alberta, which would have given the demonstration he professes to desire, and as one of the alleged body of "reputable economic thinkers" he continually refuses to face the facts of the situation and actually misrepresents them.

#### Why Prices Rise and Fall

Please permit me to call attention to a few developments, which are relevant to this. Those who have read the report of the Monetary and Banking Commission will be aware that in paragraph 93 the admission is made that prices overseas rise and fall as the result of alterations in the bank rate. If they have been readers of this paper they will also know that the alterations of the bank rate are dictated by the Bank of England (of which the apparently, humble Sir Josiah is a director) and the Federal Reserve Board in New York. Sir Josiah Stamp knows, perhaps better than most other men in the world today, that the depression of 1929 was ushered in deliberately by the Federal Reserve Board through manipulation of the bank rate, and he also knows that similar forces are at work again in the United States at this very moment.

#### The Fraud of 1925

Perhaps Sir Josiah has lately been so busy writing his book on "Motive and Method in a Christian Order," and keeping the Methodist clergymen of England in their place, that he has forgotten some of the things he has said and done in earlier years. Without going into details, the Bank of England, of which he is a director, succeeded in 1925 in forcing the Empire back to the fraudulent gold standard, and this action was the culmination of five years of acute suffering, imposed on the people of Britain at the instigation of the Bank in order to reduce the quantity of money in circulation to the desired relation with the privately-owned gold supplies. Proof of this is available in abundance for anyone wishing to have it.

#### Incredibly Sinister

To me the whole thing was incredibly sinister. On January 10, 1925, the London *Spectator* published the following from Mr. J. F. Darling, director of the Midland Bank, and a man well known to Sir Josiah: "Obviously it was of the first importance to the United States to induce England to resume the gold standard as early as possible. . . . An American-controlled gold standard must inevitably result in the United States becoming the world's supreme financial power, with England their tributary and satellite, and New York the world's financial centre." In conjunction with this, it is interesting to observe that when Montagu Norman was

appointed Governor of the Bank of England he was a member of the American banking firm of Brown, Shipley and Co., and was comparatively unknown in British financial circles. His appointment followed closely upon a conference of international bankers at Brussels, at which it was decided to bring about the restoration of the fraudulent gold standard, despite a grave warning from Professor Cassel regarding the serious consequences to the people. Sir Josiah Stamp can hardly be unaware of this, and of the subsequent declaration that "Mr. Norman was Wall Street's choice of a deflation-agent to inaugurate and supervise Britain's compulsory return to the gold standard."

#### His Own Admission

Following this, the London *Times* of March 3, 1925, published a letter from the same Sir Josiah containing this: "The interdependence of the money policies of the United States and Great Britain, or the dependence of the latter upon the former, has just been dramatically demonstrated. We are informed that the bank rate must certainly be raised from 4 to 5 per cent, next Thursday. There is nothing in the present position of British industry, which would in itself call for an increase in the rate. . . . The incident seems to show clearly who it is that cracks the whip and who obeys the signal." England, of course, fell into line, and by raising the bank rate caused a restriction of credit and a fall in prices, and, according to the *Wall Street Journal* of March 11, 1927, "the Federal Reserve Board has not ignored the desires of the Governor of the Bank of England in shaping bank rate policy."

#### "Welfare of the World in Their Hands"

Even if his letter to the London *Times* were not the clearest admission that he understood the swindle, he left no room for doubt when he was

#### DEBT AND WAR

**"I have said that everything is paid for in the generation of the living or never. That means in a physical sense. It is the natural law, but, in conflict with it, banking has created an arbitrary law by which we contract 'paper debt' and agree to pay a premium that never has been and never can be earned, but is simply extorted. That kind of a debt can be and has been heaped increasingly upon the people of each succeeding generation. It was heaped upon us more heavily than upon any previous generation. Unless we revoke it, we will pass it on to the next generation as a still greater burden to it, unless the people then shall possess the good sense to equitably revoke it."**  
—From "Why is Your Country at War?" (p. 31), by Charles A. Lindbergh, sen.

interviewed by a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, and expressed himself as follows: "Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands, and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action. Mind you, I am not criticising them, but it is precarious to have such concentrated power vested in such a body." Notwithstanding this, he has continued to take a leading part in maintaining the swindle, and in 1930 the

Macmillan Commission declared, in paragraph 113 of its report, that "the actual situation which was disclosed in the years following the return to gold marks that step as the beginning of a new series of difficulties and industry." Sir Josiah favoured return to that standard; he knows that we were obliged to abandon it in 1931 because of the sheer inability of the nation to work under it, and yet he is still hankering for a return to it again.

#### Invested Capital More Important Than Humanity

Unexpected confirmation of this was provided on Friday last when the press informed us that in an article he had contributed to a Nazi journal he declared that the protection of invested capital is the most vital consideration. This means that he stands absolutely for the continuance of the control of the world by the financial oligarchy of which he is a member, and that his object is to continue the condition in which perpetual fighting for foreign markets is inescapable. This was followed by an explanation the next evening that, while he believed the greatest service any country could render the world is to have a satisfactory economic life of its own, he is filled with misgiving because Germany is endeavouring to do this by methods which would make her less dependent on international trade, and, therefore, less dependent on international finance, of which he is one of the controllers. In other words, Germany, in the interest of her people, has decided to throw off the shackles he had helped to place upon her, and this disturbed him. He does not seek peace and the distribution of the plenty, but a farming out arrangement, in which the farming out would continue to be done by international finance, as at present.

#### Hypocritical Surprise

In view of his previous behaviour that was quite understandable, but what are we to think of this, from the Melbourne *Herald* of January 1, 1938: "Sir Josiah said that the most serious aspect of the outlook for British industry was the rapidity of the rise in costs. . . . He thought a recovery from the present business recession in America could be attained with reasonable quickness, because America moved fast. The present trouble there was considerably due to psychological causes and politics." Evidently the rise in costs is a surprise to him! Now read again the quotation from his letter to the London *Times* and his interview with the *New York Evening Post*, as given above. The latter was reprinted by the National City Bank of New York in its circular for February, 1936. These admissions, taken in conjunction with the admission of the Australian Banking Commission that "the Bank of England, by lowering the bank rate, causes an expansion of credit and a rise in prices," show clearly that if costs are rising in England it is because of the policy of the very institution of which he is a director, and if there is a business recession in America it is because someone well known to him has cracked the whip, and others, also well known to him, have obeyed the signal! It is neither a matter of psychology nor of politics, but entirely of finance, and he knows it.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I propose to continue from this point next week, with the object of showing further what a dangerous man Sir Josiah Stamp really is, so far as any amelioration of the living condition of the people is concerned. He is out to rob them instead.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN



## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

## VICTORIA

Do you know what is being said about *you*? It is common talk everywhere! When explained to people, the simple idea of instructing our paid servants (members of Parliament) to convey our orders to Parliament that it Abolish Poverty, is accepted readily enough, but invariably *you* are brought into the discussion as being a person so hopelessly brainless and imbecile that you are incapable of sufficiently understanding the idea to put it into practice. It may be a shock to know that your fellow-citizens have such a poor opinion of you. You, who patronisingly look on *them* as helpless creatures; and who wonder at their tame submission to iniquitous impositions placed on them by a "system" which is controlled by, and administered at the behest of, a private monopoly—a coterie of financiers.

There is every justification for your fellow-citizens sizing you up as they do. And until you act and prove yourself otherwise, they will continue to do so. But when you *do* act, they will, also; because you are they, and they are you.

In a crowded railway carriage, a passenger was eulogizing Mark Twain. A fellow-passenger remarked that only an uneducated nitwit could see anything humorous in Mark Twain. This brought the retort: "Considering that the world regards him as an outstanding, humourist, does it ever occur to you that there is something the matter with *you*." Well then, considering the seriousness of the present-day situation, it would be well not to be over-concerned with what is the matter with the other fellow, but to analyse oneself and see what is missing there: "Do I believe in the simple principles of the Campaign? Is there any reason, outside of my distrust of the good sense of my fellow-citizens, why it cannot attain its objective? Is it possible that I may be mistaken, and that there are others in the world who have sense, besides my-self? I have heard of *common sense*, and possibly that means that the majority of people have sense enough to know what they want, and to go after it, if they are shown a simple way of getting it. Have I shown any outstanding sense? Have I signed the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form? Have I approached my friends on the matter? Am I sincerely doing my 'bit,' or does the slightest inconvenience or call on my

pocket baulk me?" Dangerous questions to ask oneself! The answers might expose an uncomfortable resemblance to the other fellow—that terrible fellow who has no sense, and is not doing a tap to save himself.

"Elzevir," in "Australia—What Now?", says there is no Australian public opinion. (The *Argus* may not have been so ready to give that inspiring article publicity if it thought the public knew the writer's name, Prof. Walter Murdoch.) Have you an opinion? Do you think Poverty should be Abolished? Do you think Parliament should be the instrument to do it? Do you think that members of Parliament should obey the instructions of their electors? Then, don't merely *think*. Express your opinions by signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form. Never mind the other fellow. To labour the rather cryptic analogy: "You are the other fellow, and the other fellow is you." Do this and soon there will be an Australian public opinion that will force, not only Australia, but the world, into sanity, and bring in an era of peace and plenty. Elector's Demand and Undertaking forms can be obtained free of charge from U.E.A., McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

**Home Meetings.**—The Christmas holidays seem to have sent the home meetings all "agley." There have been very few applications for speakers this year—and a month has passed. This is rather awful, considering their importance. Can anyone suggest a more effective and attractive way of spreading the good news of the Campaign? Head Office is glad to receive suggestions. Reports of several home meetings having been held have reached Head Office, indirectly. Headquarters would like to receive authentic notices of meetings, so as to report them in these columns. A mob of sheep will remain closely banded together until a few venturesome spirits step out, then the mob will follow. This is a deplorable psychological fact existent in the human. Example is necessary before action becomes general.

**Bridge Evenings.**—The Bridge Evening held in the Rooms on January 19 was not as successful as the previous ones. Here, again, the holiday period is responsible. However, the schools are about to open, and that will bring things back to normal again, and activities will behave accordingly—only more so, if you understand. The news awaited is to hear of Bridge Evenings being conducted in the suburbs and the country.

**Competitions.**—Head Office is confident that the Competitions will solve the lack of funds problem. The temptation of winning a prize for so little outlay appeals to the many who do not suffer with the reformers' complaint of sacrifice.

It is desired to start a monthly Leaflet Campaign, and, as there will be no charge for the leaflets, funds must be in hand, or at least in sight, before the expenditure is undertaken. About a thousand Competition forms have been distributed to various centres. Others will be forwarded on application. So let us do our best to get as many entrants as possible. By the way, the current Competition is not as simple as it appears. For instance, the first place, name can be Kerang, or it can be Terang.

**Josie Robinson.**—The secretary had a short conversation with Miss Robinson on Tuesday evening. She rang to give a brief verbal report of the Youth Movement Conference now in session in the capital city of New South Wales. She said that the Conference was "wonderfully inspiring." Delegates were present from South Australia, Tasmania,

Queensland, Victoria, and, of course, New South Wales. The clearness of vision, the fund of knowledge, the character and personality of some of the delegates give the lie to the complaints of youth's impotency and apathy. Youth fully comprehends the danger of the day. It realises its responsibilities. It feels itself indispensable in righting a chaotic world. Its plastic mind, unencumbered with the usages of years, is essential for evolving new ways and means to take the place of the old, which have brought naught but turmoil and fear. Youth recognises that only youth can shape the future, which belongs to youth and not to those past middle age, who blindly cling to the traditions of past youth. Youth will not fail. The Australian Youth Movement calls to Australia's youth to direct the destiny of their future, and, if necessary, take the reins from those who *have* failed . . . But time did not allow for details. They will follow by letter, and will appear in the next issue of the *New Times*. "What I have told you is not the outpourings of emotional enthusiasm. Every word has been coldly and carefully considered", were her parting words. There was another message referring to Werribee and Altona, which was not comprehensively heard. Perhaps it was to inform her supporters in those centres of her absence, and that she would visit them immediately on her return.

Eric Butler in Northeast.—Eric reports that his work in the Northeast last year is now starting to yield excellent results. The U.E.A. is coming very much to the front in Benalla, and at long last this hitherto conservative centre is giving way. A report, which is given great prominence in the *Benalla Standard* gives a graphic account of an address by Rev. Wilkinson, M.A., on the subject of Poverty Amidst Plenty. Eric says that it is the big news in Benalla at the moment—and will pave the way for further successes. Prominent men are now taking a very lively interest in the movement. Eric has also received an invitation to address a public meeting at Myrtleford shortly, and, as it is his hometown, a record crowd should attend. In the meantime, he is busy with his passion fruit orchard—but hopes to be well into action within a few weeks.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Owing to arrangements with the management of 5CL, who specially desire the Adelaide Town Hall for a particular concert on the evening of February 17 the public meeting will be held one week later, that is, on Thursday, February 24, at 7.45 p.m.

This gathering is one to which every Minister in the metropolitan area is to be invited to listen to five very able speakers. It is not a meeting where if is intended to pass pious resolutions, but one out of which it is expected will issue a scheme for concerted action in an endeavour to awaken the people, who appear to be thoroughly doped. It is no use attempting to get reform until the people are aroused. We so often accuse the "powers that be" of imposing "their will" upon the masses, and this is, of course true, but is it not also true that the imposition of this "will" is largely because the people do not comprehend any-

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

thing different to "work or the dole", which is the economic level of the minds of the great majority today. It is not usually put that way, for we hear so very little said against these things, except by reform movements such as ours. Born in poverty, brought up on poverty, many have "poverty saturated" minds. Such minds cannot picture this great Commonwealth freed from such poverty, so that when we talk of abolishing this thing they think we are crazy.

## DOLE FIGURES MOUNT IN ENGLAND

## The Old Slavery and the New

During the month of September, 1937 (latest figures) the number of registered unemployed jumped by 108,954. These figures represent living men and women whose "wages" are now cut off. They have gone on the "dole."

Their access to the markets is now restricted to the miserable pittance paid weekly at the Labour Exchanges, 1,499,203 of England's men and women are now "on the dole."

Years ago high financial magnates wrote letters to each other saying:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the American Civil War power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favour of, for slavery is but the owning of labour and carries with it the care of the labourers, while the European plan, led by England, is that money-lenders shall control labour by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money."

This they have accomplished, and those who go on and off the dole are at the mercy of a wage slavery system more cruel, more vicious in its torture than the system of chattel slavery.

But they have got to be aroused somehow, for we must have *action* to prevent disaster. Seeing that we cannot arouse them by demanding our "ideal", we must come down from our lofty perch and use a "demand" more in keeping with reality, in terms of the things the people *do* understand.

Later, Headquarters will announce the names of the speakers and their subjects, and suggests meantime that you keep the evening of February 24th free.

The Speakers' Class is plodding along through the course and thoroughly enjoying it, but the pity of it is that people who *do* pretend to wish to give of their best to the movement do not come along and *prepare* themselves. The class was reopened on Wednesday evening last, and only fifty per cent, of those who have started the course were present. This is very disheartening to those conducting the class.

**Class on Finance.**—Again you are reminded of Mr. Amos's class dealing with "Finance"—its ills and the remedies. Mr. Amos, is the author of several pamphlets—"The Story of the Commonwealth Bank", "The Commonwealth Oil Refineries", etc., is an authority on his subject, so this is a unique opportunity for members to fit themselves to be of greater service to their cause. The above class will commence its third term, dealing with Social Credit, on Monday, February 7th, at 17 Waymouth-street, Adelaide, at 8.30 p.m. The term will include:—

1. Six lessons, of one or more evenings each.
2. Two Money Games:—
  - (a) "The Pit."
  - (b) "The Islanders."
3. Two lectures:—
  - (a) "The First Australian Balance Sheet and National Credit Account."
  - (b) "The Opening of Australia's Accounts Under Social Credit."
4. A Written Essay.

From students who have attended the courses dealing with national and international money no fee is required. Fee for newcomers, 5/-. The class meets every Monday evening.

A personal message from H.Q. to each member says:—

"A Reform Movement such as ours' must have speakers who *must* know what they are talking about. We are giving you the chance to become a *real* asset to the cause by your taking both classes. Are you going to avail yourself of the *opportunity* or are you just going to leave it to the *other* fellow? Remember, we must first *arouse* ourselves before we can arouse the world."

## 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.)

....ER.....G  
....ARR....M  
....U....TON  
....AR O

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

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