

ON OTHER
PAGES

WHAT
ARE
WE
FIGHTING
FOR?

(See Page 4.)

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 12. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAR. 28, 1941.

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

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

Now, when the
padlock for our
lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

American Labor Seeks Policy

"Present-Day Finance is Labor's Enemy"

Says PAUL ERNEST ANDERSON, Economic Adviser to the
United Mine Workers of America.

"For years, the spectre of unemployment has haunted American labor. From labor's standpoint, unemployment has come to mean much more than the loss of a job; it also means the lack of a continuing income. And this change in outlook marks a revolution in labor thinking and feeling which demands an entirely new course of action."

"The worker," he continues, "has shifted the approach towards unemployment from the job to the necessity for an income. This signifies that labor is now seeking how to distribute plenty. Even if labor leaders still are ensnared by the delusion of welfare through war-like activities, labor knows that not even a war-time boom will ever again create good times, because the mechanism of distribution can no longer function properly."

"For years, labor heard its own leaders, comforting economists and others deny that technology displaced men, when labor know otherwise. One of the results of this profound shock was that it brought to workingmen and women a growing awareness of the failure of employment, even under ordinary conditions, to provide a method of distributing adequate and unalienable incomes. Plainly, the mechanism of distribution could not function to distribute plenty.

"Labor knows full well that incomes cannot be generated, much less maintained, at the existing inadequate levels, without the necessity of vast capital expenditures; these must vary around two billions to each 10 billions of national income. But because capital instruments are becoming more efficient, as well as cheaper in cost, this requirement can be met only under the impetus of a war threat, or in actual war itself. Only through war or wartime conditions can capital expenditure function on an extravagant scale. Ordinarily, capital formation would tend to decrease rather than to increase, thus making capital expenditures fall. In short, normally, not enough money can be distributed to maintain consumption at a level appropriate with American standards of increase, under ordinary conditions,

"... labor believes that the shifting changes in the value of money are such as to make gains in wages under present conditions highly illusory. As a result labor realises that dependence upon a shifting money unit brought about by uncontrolled issues of bank credit robs labor of the plenty it knows we can create. Present-day finance is labour's arch enemy.

"Unfortunately, the leaders of Labor have not yet caught up with the realisation of the change

taking place in their followers, or with the breakdown in the mechanism of distribution. In fact, it is doubtful if they can ever catch up. Essentially men of reaction (not action), used to back-room logrolling and deals, enamoured of prestige bickering and machine politics, they have lost sight of the basic changes in both the world and labor. The tides have swept under and by them, leaving the leaders defending a 'status quo,' which no longer exists even in fantasy. Meanwhile the meaning of the great technological and managerial revolution, which has taken place in industry and agriculture and mining, is something unknown to labor leaders; to understand this revolution would require a new and difficult education.

"It is obvious that industry could have produced much more

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U.S. AID FOR CHINA?

"AMERICAN OIL SUPPLIES FOR JAPAN. New York, Mar. 21 (A.A.P.). —A special correspondent of the 'New York Post' declares that American oil companies are selling Japan more than 75 per cent, of the oil needed by Japan to continue the war in China, with the full approval of the State Department.

"The correspondent added that Japan had repeatedly told the world that if she could not get oil from America she would try to obtain it by force from the Dutch East Indies. Thus it was a question as to which was worse—a possible Japanese-American war or a continuance of oil shipments.

"Officials admit their anxiety to keep peace in the Pacific, for which they were conniving by a liberalisation of the 'embargo' with the full approval of the British Government.

"Japan, despite rigid restrictions in civilian consumption, consumes between 25,000,000 and 35,000,000 barrels of oil annually, and produces less than 10 per cent, of her minimum requirements. American exports of oil since the fall of France are going to only two major countries—England and Japan. The latter's imports totalled 23,400,000 barrels in 1940. The exports of aviation spirit have actually increased since the embargo in July."

—Melbourne "Age," March 22.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION AND CENTRALISATION

Opposed in Britain's Parliament

That those who are seeking to complete the "Sovietisation" of Britain are not having a "walk-over" is further indicated by the following extracts from the House of Commons Official Report ("Hansard") for January 22:

Mr. Lawson: I have had experience of both Army and industrial conditions. Those who want to compare compulsion in the Army and compulsion in industry simply know nothing about industry. From my experience in the Army I know that the principle there is "Obey." You have to obey. Individuality and individual thinking are to be discouraged among the ordinary rank and file when you are working with great masses, if you are to be successful. True, there are certain exceptional times and arrangements on the field of battle when the man who can readily use his individual judgment is entitled to very great credit, but, generally speaking, individual judgments are to be discouraged if you want to have good soldiers.

I well remember leaving the Forces and coming back to industry. I had to shake myself in order to resurrect the faculties which were necessary for individual thinking and for industrial work, and which had been altogether asleep. Those who stand for compulsion right through industry are not aware of the logic of their demands. The work of the soldier is to obey, but the workman has to think individually, and never the twain shall meet. In spite of mass production, the well-run workshop, mine or factory depends, as everybody knows who is acquainted with the subject, upon individuality, personal judgments and co-operation, and the good-will of the workmen is necessary to production. I warn

my hon. Friends to be careful that, in working to a given end, they do not kill the very thing that they want to keep alive and develop.

Flight-Lieutenant McCorquodale.

— . . . To turn to another point I am not altogether happy about the smaller business concerns in this country. Our economic strength and efficiency in the past have been built up not through great industrial combines, but through a multitude of small, efficient, flexible, happy and largely family businesses. I emphasise the word "happy" because it is my belief that in a great number of cases the workman or the manager who has been in the same business as his father before him is often more happy in the family connection than those in the great organisations where each is only one cog in many thousands, even though in the latter they may be better looked after in the material sense. Those concerns, moreover, are dispersed throughout the country. They exist not only in the big target centres, but also in the little towns and villages, and dispersal is forced upon us as the main solution of our bombing problems in regard not only to children and aeroplanes, but also factories. Many of these firms, with their organisations, premises, staff and facilities are going to the wall for lack of orders while vast new factories arise all over the countryside.

I maintain that an efficient small concern can change over their production completely much more easily than a big organisation. We shall need these small and medium sized concerns very badly after the war. The Minister of Supply has set up a number of area committees and area supply boards, and we heard the Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Supply talk eloquently about them some months ago. Are they doing their job adequately in obtaining production and in training these small concerns to change over from non-essential work to essential work and keeping the workers in the localities they know, out of the way of the bombing, and where they can get on with the job? I believe there is a great deal still to be accomplished in that direction.

Mr. Woodburn (Stirling and Clackmannan, Eastern): The beginnings of this Debate, one gathers, arose from a press campaign which demanded that in the interest of the country there should be a general scheme of compulsion. The question of compulsion has been examined from two points of view yesterday and today; first, on the ground of principle that, because the Army is compelled, industry should be compelled. I think the aspect from which this question

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NEW WORLDS FOR OLD

"Aladdin" Streit Rubs His Magic Lamp

By JOHN RUTLAND

To many who are weary of past wars, present wars, and the eternally recurring threat of bigger and better wars yet to come; to many who are tired of the old, old clichés—"Balance of Power," "Collective Security," and "Might is Right"—the vision of the brave new Federated world of Clarence Streit and H. G. Wells opens out like a rosy dawn.

But, that this apparent dawn heralds a new and better day in the world's history is strenuously doubted by others, who say that this is no dawn, but a sunset, and after the sunset will come the twilight of our brief and hard-won freedom.

I belong to this nay-saying group, who deride and oppose the efforts of the world-planners; to those who are determined that Australia shall be forever Australia the Nation and not a mere and unheard voice in the freedom drowning clamour of a world parliament.

Unlike the proverbial Irishman "agin the government" just for the fun of it, we are "agin" the proposed world government in deadly earnest, but more in sorrow than in anger. For this movement towards world-union, inspired though it undoubtedly is by anti-social and worldwide vested interests, gains popularity from the desire, the very powerful desire, of the common people throughout the world for permanent peace. This conception of a world organisation promoting brotherhood between nations to banish the war-gods to the limbo of the forgotten, is one to stir the thoughtful. It is with regret that the thoughtful, once stirred, must turn their backs on this fair prospect, resigned to the fact that "we must be free or die, who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake."

Resigned to that because we, the thoughtful, realise that here is a scheme in which we would barter with our liberty for a dubious, uncertain peace. Even so, if there were no other roads to peace than this, perhaps we would all—with our bitter hatred of war—accept the complete loss of individual and national liberty it would entail.

Now is the time to ask whether there is some other way than this flimsy camouflage for the blud-

geoning might of an international military-financial monopoly.

Now is the time to decide whether the satisfaction of the demands of the world's common people for prosperity, security and wider liberty would be more effective.

FOR THIS HAS NEVER BEEN TRIED.

You and I, and the man next door; you and I, and the man across the ocean, have come to this fork in the road of man's snail-pace social evolution. You and I, and all those other men and women, will have to make in this decade the most momentous decision since the Miocene ape somehow lost a tail; or, if you like, since Adam lost a rib; and, I believe that those will be the two alternatives.

All the power—the mightiest power in all recorded history—of financial capitalism will be unleashed to stampede you into World-Union. All that power will be remorselessly directed against the attempts to rebuild from the apres-guerre wreckage the New Order we are NOW being promised so generously on every hand. The New Order of peace and plenty, physically, immediately possible, but financially so distant. If the powers-that-are don't get Federal Union by 1945, there's a 50 percent, chance they will be licked before 1950. If they do get it, it is the Dark Ages and the robber barons all over again. That's what I think, anyway. Hesitantly, I submit nine rough but simple propositions, which appear to me to be unavoidable:

1. Under certain conditions, only advantage could accrue from an assembly of national representatives in an international parliament.
2. The first condition is that ALL representatives of EACH country should be under the complete control of the people who elected them.
3. The second condition is that there should be NO possibility of outside control (i.e., by financial, military, political or economic cliques) of the parliament or its individual components.
4. The third condition is that this parliament should have NO jurisdiction except over international matters, with absolutely NO powers affecting the internal affairs of any nation.
5. The fourth condition is that any nation should have the right to withdraw its representation, and remove itself from the jurisdiction of the parliament without special penalty.
6. The fifth condition is that representative power would have to be so arranged that no nation could lose (autonomy, liberty, etc.), by being represented, and no nation gain (power, etc.).
7. At the present rate of progress in the practical application of the science of human affairs, the first two conditions (Propositions 2 and 3) will NEVER be met; and it is hard to visualise, at the best possible rate of progress in the future their being met much before, say 2041 A.D.
8. Lamentable as this may be, I have yet to hear of even a MUNICIPAL Council (or Parliament) which could claim to fulfill the first two conditions in its own sphere; in fact, I have yet to hear of a modern governing body of any sort which could truthfully claim to RE-PRESENT (or be controlled by) the wishes of those whom it governs, or which can claim to be free from "outside" control of one kind or another. (N.B.—The vast difference—in magnitude alone—in the problem of Democratic administration, between a municipal or local government and a world government need hardly be stressed).
9. If our ultimate design is REAL democracy (and I base my argument on that), any form of World Government which did not fulfil ALL of these conditions, could not conceivably fail to resolve itself into the most hideously powerful despotism the world has ever seen, or ever will see. Inevitably, the Federal Union racket would be "hijacked" by international financial gangsters with consequences, which I, quite frankly, can only picture with horror. As one who has enjoyed his dreams of "Utopia," I do not enjoy attacking the Utopian dreams of anyone. But I dreamt of a "Utopia" for the individual, "common people"; not a "Utopia" for power crazed financiers, alongside whom Adolph Hitler, the Mighty, the Terrible, would look like a savage flea on a hungry wolf.

PROFIT—OR LOSS?

"The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales made a profit of £3420 last year. At the 46th annual meeting yesterday, the honorary treasurer (Mr. H. G. Jeffreson) said £2573 overdraft had been paid off, and there was a credit of £847. Last September the State Government granted £1000 to the Union because of its financial difficulties. Mr. Jeffreson said the 1940 special appeal raised more than £5000, and the women's committees handed in £6742. The Union's 16 kindergartens and holiday home cost £9000 a year."—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," March 18.

So the Kindergarten Union, working in the interests of the people, made a profit OUT OF THE PEOPLE of £3420! Of this amount no less than £2573 went OUT OF THE PEOPLE'S POCKETS into the coffers of the moneylenders. The £1000 with which the State Government came to the rescue ALSO CAME OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE in the form of taxation, and undoubtedly at the expense of some other public project. I wonder WHO made the overdraft available. HOW it was created, just WHAT it looked like, and WHERE it went to after its return to those who loaned it. In other words, who got the benefit of the PROFIT? The Union? The public? Or ---? I regret no prizes are offered for probable solutions,

—"SCISSORS."

GOING TO THE DOGS?

"Twenty-six of the 37 nurses at Lithgow Hospital have had almost no sleep for a fortnight," the Hospital's secretary (Mr. W. A. Carroll) said the other day. "The noise of building alterations during the day keeps them awake," he said. Mr. Carroll came to Sydney to see if he could get something done about the matter. "Unless the hospital management gets satisfaction from the Government in a few days, it will build temporary quarters for its sleepless nurses with a £1500 loan from the local Greyhound Racing Club," he said. "On January 10, the Minister for Health (Mr. FitzSimons) promised he would build temporary accommodation for the staff. —Since then the Government has done nothing."

The matter of financing public institutions is a Federal responsibility, the State Government having no constitutional authority to make available necessary new money. It is the duty of State Members of Parliament, however, to demand the implementation of the Federal Government's constitutional prerogative of money creation and control in the interests of the people. Mr. FitzSimons should know this; as Minister for Health he also knows that New South Wales public hospitals, as a result of, their deplorable financial positions, are unable to provide adequate accommodation, equipment and facilities for the needs of the people. His paramount responsibility to the people, therefore, is to insist and keep on insisting that the Federal authorities make available debt-free and interest-free finance for the purposes, which come under his portfolio. To have to depend upon a loan from a Dog Club for a public hospital is a national scandal.

—"SCISSORS."

Isaac the Banker

Mr. Isaac James Pitman, the 39-year-old grandson of the inventor of Pitman's shorthand, has been recommended for election as a director of the Bank of England. At present he is working at the Air Ministry in London.

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The Enemy Within The Empire

A Short History of The Bank of England

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Most orthodox history that is crammed into the heads of our children is one long list of anachronisms. There is no real background to our social development because the main underlying factors have been completely ignored.

The part played by the money system in the growth of society has been tremendous; yet how many of our historians mention it? We teach our children about the development of the British Commonwealth of Nations, although the real basis of this growth has been either neglected or distorted, while the development of that powerful, private and anti-social institution, the Bank of England, is very rarely mentioned. If we are really desirous of preserving and developing British culture, it is essential that we attempt to gain at least an elementary knowledge of the attack, which was launched against the British people at the time of Cromwell. It is significant that the introduction of what has been termed a "spurious Whig culture," marked the origin of the present banking racket in Britain. This cultural and financial attack has been going on ever since, although there is sound reason to believe that the enemy is at last being turned on both flanks. However, as yet, there is no sign of a rout in the enemy's ranks.

Even the London "Times," one of the chief mouthpieces of the financial oligarchy, offered the following criticism of "Whigism" in its issue of August 4, 1840:—

"There is certainly in 'Whigism' an inherent propensity to tyranny; and of all the methods which tyranny ever invented for sucking out the essential vitality of free institutions, without appearing materially to touch their forms, this centralising system is the most plausible and the most pernicious . . . If it shall be fully carried out, British liberty.... will rest no longer on the possession of constitutional power by the people, but upon the sufferance of a majority of those who for the time being may call themselves the people's representatives."

The man who wrote the above lines, 100 years ago, had a deep insight into the principles of social organisation.

Those who seek to re-write history find it a very formidable undertaking, because it has become a "vested interest" with the official historians. Any historian, who refused to portray Cromwell as a saviour of the British people, pointed out that his real name was Williams, and that he belonged to a small group of men who had been enriching themselves at the expense of the Monarchy and the people, while bringing a group of foreigners from Holland to batten on the British people, would not find his books recommended for use in our schools or universities. Our "Whig" historians tell us about the tyrannies of Charles I. and Charles II. and how they reigned without Parliament. The impression is given that Parliament in those days was similar to what we have today. Nothing is further from the truth. It was comprised of a group of wealthy men who were not very responsible to the British people. The real fight was between the Money Power and Monarchy, with the victory of the Money Power in 1688, when James II. was driven off the throne by his son-in-law, William III., who was brought to Britain at the behest of the financial interests. The Bank of England was formed six years later, 1694, and with it began the National Debt. The Bank was formed for the purpose of lending money to the Crown and was modelled on the Bank of Amsterdam, founded in 1609, the first bank in northern Europe. The part played by Jews in this formation of the modern banking system, together with the modern Stock Exchange, was considerable.

The Prelude in Britain

It is essential that we make ourselves conversant with the growth of the forces, which paved the way for the establishment of the Bank of England and the debt-system. Anyone who cares to study British history during the six and a half centuries from the Norman Conquest, until the financiers arrived at the invitation of Cromwell, will find that the Monarchy did exercise its sovereign right of issuing money. There was adequate money for the people's needs. Modern history books fail to tell us of the general standard of prosperity and culture which existed prior to the banking swindle. It has remained for such writers as William Cobbett and Thorold Rogers to give us a true picture of those times. Writers like Sir John Fortescue (about 1460) give detailed evidence of the general prosperity of the English people.

There is no need for me to deal with the Trade Guilds and the great architecture, of which the British people still have much evidence—although aerial bombing has wrought much destruction. With a population of three millions, there were ten thousand students at Oxford University.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Britain produced some of the finest minds the world has ever seen. Both Bacon and Shakespeare have had a tremendous influence on Western civilisation—particularly Bacon, to whom we chiefly owe the modern system of experimental science based on inductive reasoning.

In 1655, the Jewish influx under Cromwell started. Cromwell first called Councils to consider the matter, but all were against it. Cromwell dismissed his counsellors and allowed the Amsterdam Jews to enter Britain surreptitiously. The following extracts from "The Jewish Encyclopedia" are most instructive on this matter:—

"Toward the middle of the seventeenth century a considerable number of Marrano merchants settled in London, and founded there a secret foundation at the head of which was Antonio



A PEACETIME PARLEY—Mr. Montagu Norman and Dr. Schacht (of the Reichsbank) talk things over.

Fernandez Carjaval. They conducted a large business with the Levant, East and West Indies, Canary Islands and Brazil, and above all with the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal."

"Outwardly they seemed as Spaniards and Catholics, but they held prayer-meetings at Cree Church Lane.... meanwhile, public opinion in England had become prepared by the Puritanical movement for a sympathetic treatment of any proposal by the Judaizing sects among the extremists of the Parliamentary Party for the readmission of the Jews into England."

This is a most interesting admission, confirming what I have mentioned concerning the attack on British culture by the Puritans, or Whigs. It was in 1650 that Manasseh ben Israel, the man through whom the Jews had financed Cromwell, published his "Hope of Israel," in which he said that the Messiah could not appear until the Jews had settled in every country. He said that if England would only admit them the Messianic Age might be expected.

Further extracts from "The Jewish Encyclopedia" will prove of interest:

"Meanwhile the commercial policy which led to the Navigation Act in October, 1651, made Cromwell desirous of attracting the rich Jews from Amsterdam to London so that they might transfer their important interests from the Spanish Main from Holland to England.... the mission of St. John to Amsterdam, which had previously proposed as an alternative to the Navigation Act a coalition between the English and Dutch commercial interests had negotiated with Mimasseh ben Israel . . ."

M. ben Israel then left for London where he "printed his 'humble address' to Cromwell . . . as a consequence, a National conference was summoned at Whitehall. Both the divines and the merchants were opposed to the re-admission and Cromwell stopped the discussion in order to prevent an adverse decision."

"The question came to a practical issue through the declaration of war against Spain, which resulted in the arrest of Antonio Rodrigues Robles and forced the Marranos of London to avow their Judaism as a means of avoiding arrest as Spaniards, and the confiscation of their goods. As a final result, Cromwell appears to have given informal permission to the Jews on condition that they did not obtrude their worship on public notice. Under cover of this permission Carjaval and S. de Carceres purchased a piece of land for a Jewish cemetery . . . and Solomon Dormido, a nephew of M. ben Israel, was admitted to the Royal Exchange as duly licensed broker to the City of London without taking the usual oath involving faith in Christianity."

"This somewhat surreptitious method of solving the Jewish Question in England had the advantage of not raising anti-semitic feeling too strongly, and it likewise enabled Charles II. on his return to avoid taking any action on the petition of the merchants of London asking him to revoke Cromwell's concession."

Although several determined attempts were made to have the Jews removed, they maintained rather a precarious position until the arrival of William III in 1688. He was surrounded by Jewish bankers from Amsterdam. In an article in "The Jewish Encyclopedia" on Holland, we read that the reign of William III marked a "period of exceptional prosperity for the Jews.... the prince employed Jews in his negotiations with foreign kings.... and Isaac Lopez Suasso (who lent 2,000,000 gulden to William for his descent upon England)."

The following extract is from Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe":—

"The Prince of Orange brought from the Republic of Holland, where it had been already practised and thoroughly understood, the secret of governing popular assemblies and extracting heavy taxes from popular communities.... His whole efforts were directed to gain the majority of the constituencies by corruption, and of votes in Parliament by patronage. . . . It was then that the National Debt began; and government was taught the dangerous secret of providing for the necessities, and maintaining the influence, of present times by borrowing money and laying its payment on posterity."

THE FORMATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

The modern banking system did not exist in Britain until Cromwell's regime. In his history of England, Macaulay says that banking had not started at the time of the Restoration (1660). Merchants had their strongboxes and paid out honest coin on demand. A. E. Feaveryear, in "The Pound Sterling" (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1931) fixes the origin of English banking as 1662. Goldsmiths started to give receipts for money held. These were passed about, and thus the cheque and banknote were born. The goldsmiths began to find that they could make more loans than they had cash. Macaulay quotes a pamphlet, published in 1695, as saying: **"Indeed, no goldsmith had**

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The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

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WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

Many Australians may regard it as sufficient, at present, to say that the British peoples are fighting to retain their mere existence as "democratic" communities (or words to that effect), and that consideration of more detailed war aims may well be deferred until victory is well within our grasp.

Nevertheless, it IS necessary to make up our minds about some important details NOW — **if only because certain "Britons," not without power, have already made up THEIR minds and may confront us with a "fait accompli" 'not at all to our liking—and even nullifying our hard-won military victory—unless we counter their moves promptly.**

For example, it may seem incredible that a member of His Majesty's Government could, with impunity, be advocating virtual abdication by that Government in favour of an **external** authority. Yet, on December 21, an English contemporary quoted (with disfavour) the following report attributed to the London "Times":

"Mr. Morrison (Home Secretary) said, 'What I conceive us to be aiming at is a co-operative international system guaranteed by an international police Air Force.'

(Of course, there would be no **Royal** Air Force under such an arrangement. Which seems a trifle pathetic, when one thinks of its recent heroic exploits in **resisting** the attempted intrusion of external authority. Mr. Morrison and the R.A.F. seem to be at cross-purposes.)

The best elements among the British peoples have been striving for generations, often at no small sacrifice, toward DE-centralisation of power, toward SELF-government for each community, and, finally, full achievement (not for Englishmen alone) of the state-of-affairs implied by the allegation that "an Englishman's home is his castle." (None of which hinders the co-operation between nations with which Mr. Morrison sugarcoats his bitter "international-police-Air-Force" pill.) The admittedly incomplete attainment of these objectives is, so far, the most fundamentally valuable advance in human relationships to be actually effected. Yet we now have the spectacle of a British Home Secretary suggesting that we are to abandon that great endeavour and, indeed, **reverse** it!

Are we, then, fighting for "King and Country"—only to subsequently allow both of them to become impotent provincial appendages of a soul-less international dynasty? Are we fighting for the establishment of a "Federal Union" automatically dominated by the U.S.A.—and already singing "God Save Uncle Sam" in our hearts, while hypocritically singing "God Save The King" with our lips? Are we fighting to evade the "frying pan" of remote control by Hitler, only to stupidly blunder into the "fire" of remote-control by a gang of international financiers (mostly German-Jews) operating through an international government and an international bureaucracy?

Or are we, on the other hand, fighting for the freedom to CONTINUE the "British Experiment": striving to defeat "Hitlerism," whether local, German or international—firmly resolved that WE can and will run our OWN affairs, in friendly but FREE co-operation with other countries of a like mind.

Australians cannot decide this issue for other Britons, but they can, if they will, decide it for themselves. Not by merely making up their minds, **but by also informing their respective Members of Parliament, in unmistakable terms, of their wishes.**

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page 3.)

in his vaults guineas and crowns to the full value of his paper." In other words the goldsmiths were swindling their customers by lending, or pretending to lend, what they did not possess.

William was finding that his war against France was not very popular. Money was hard to obtain. It was at that stage that William Paterson, a Scottish economist and financier, hit upon the brilliant idea of forming a Bank, to be called the Bank of England, for the purpose of lending the King money. Whatever the present supporters of the banking swindle may say, the man who was primarily responsible for the Bank of England frankly admitted what he was doing. In a plan for forming the bank, which he drew up at that time, he said: **"The Bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing."** This Scot knew the real basis of banking, and, unlike his successors, did not bother to conceal it. The merchants of London were very keen on the idea, although the Government of the day was not very enthusiastic. In his "History of His Own Times" (1693), Bishop Burnet wrote: **"The fear of centralisation of the money power was indeed the grounds upon which the Tories and Commons fought so bitterly against the founding of the Bank of England, thinking that the bank would grow to be a monopoly. All the money in England would come into their hands, and they would in a few years become the masters of the stock and wealth of the nation."**

Needless to say, the majority of the Whigs favoured the establishment of the Bank. The first Governor was Sir John Doublon, a Dutchman. The formation of the Bank in 1694 was incredibly camouflaged in its authorisation by "The Tonnage Act." As far as I am aware, there had been no attempt to have the Charter of the Bank revoked until August 13, 1940, when Mr. Stokes, Labour Member for Ipswich, asked the Prime Minister whether there would be time made available to discuss a motion to that end standing in his name. Mr. Attlee replied, and said that no time for discussion was possible. Which indicates quite clearly that there is very little hope of financial reform from the British Labour Party. Mr. Stokes's resolution read as follows:

"That this House calls upon His Majesty's Government to revoke the Charter of the Bank of England, whereby the right to issue money was passed to private interest in the reign of William and Mary, and to repeal all Acts of Parliament passed in support thereof since its granting, so as to take back for the benefit of the people the power which rightly belongs to them....."

The ownership of the Bank of England has always been a matter of much speculation, although its close contact with International Jewish finance is well known. In 1696 the law laid it down that stock in the bank might be held by "any and every persons, natives and foreigners, bodies politick, and corporate who may so subscribe." Later legislation has required that the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors must be "natural-born or naturalised" British subjects.

In 1847 a British Parliamentary Committee took evidence about the Bank of England. One witness, a Mr. Samuel Gurney, was asked a question concerning the functioning of the Bank in the public interest. The question was as follows: "Is it not a principle laid down by the Act of 1844, that in all its dealings with the public the Banking Department of the Bank of England is to carry on its transactions with references to its own interest alone, and not with any view to the public advantage?" Mr. Gurney, known in his time as "the bankers' banker," replied: "That is one of the principles to be followed under that Act."

The following interesting report in connection with the Bank of England appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" on December 28, 1939, and was republished in that paper on January 6, 1940: —

"A special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers was held at their offices, Town Hall Buildings, King Street, on Thursday last, "to receive a report from the board. The question was as follows: "Is it not a principle laid down by the England upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country."

"(The report of the meeting, which ran to five and a half columns, contained the lengthy report of the directors on the Bank, the concluding paragraphs of which were):

"Although it scarcely comes within the scope of their present object, the board will add a reflection upon the subject of the undue privileges possessed by the Bank of England.

"That such a power over the property, and, as has been seen, the health, morals, and very lives of the community should be vested in the hands of 26 irresponsible individuals for the exclusive benefit of a body of bank proprietors, must be regarded as one of the most singular anomalies of the present day - - that the secret of these individuals, veiled as they are even from the eyes of their own constituents, should decide the fortunes of our capitalists, and the fate of our artisans—that upon the error or wisdom of their judgment should depend the happiness or misery of millions—and that against the most capricious exercise of this power there should be neither appeal nor remedy; that such a state of things should be allowed to exist, must be regarded as a approach to the intelligence of the age, and as totally irreconcilable with every principle of public justice.

"If instead of having been handed down to us from our ancestors, it had been proposed in the present day to create a joint stock bank, to be endowed with the powers and privileges enjoyed by the Bank of England, the common sense of the country would have revolted against the attempt to establish so dangerous a monopoly."

At the famous Macmillan Commission in 1929, the evidence of Sir Ernest Harvey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, dealt with this same point. He said, "The Bank of England is practically free to do whatever it likes . . ."

In the "Manchester Guardian" of May 23, 1940, the financial editor wrote: ". . . It still remains to be seen whether the Treasury, with all the enabling powers in the world, can make the views of the War Cabinet prevail over the views of the Bank of England."

As we trace its influence on the affairs of the British people, and practically every country throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations, we will see that this private monopoly is the greatest internal enemy the British people have in their midst. (To be continued.)

"FAR EASTERN" CONFLICT

A report in the "Austral-Asiatic Bulletin" of January 1 states: "The Kuomintang-Communist friction is of supreme importance. China, united, would check Japan's southward expansion, but if China were divided, with its two major political parties at war, Japan and the Axis would be able to take the offensive in the Pacific."

On November 28 last, a correspondent in the "Japan Times Weekly" pointed out that collaboration between Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei was the best hope for realisation of an early peace in China. "This is not merely our hope, but that of the leaders of the so-called Chekiang financiers, now supporting General Chiang's activities, who are looking forward to early termination of war with Japan through collaboration of the two Chinese regimes," he says. "The Chekiang financiers have been the strongest backers of the Chungking regime for many years, and their attitude carries great weight in the disposal of the China affair. They are now inclined to believe that the policy being carried on by the Chiang regime should now be given up for the sake of China's salvation."

The Chinese Communists have always reserved their greatest hatred for Wang Ching-wei and his followers, and unless there is a complete change of policy on the part of Stalin's apostles, which is most unlikely at this stage, the closer the Chekiang financiers reach to their goal of uniting the two opposing Chinese Governments, the wider will become the rift in Chiang Kai-shek's ranks. This will almost certainly necessitate his calling an immediate halt to hostilities,

whilst his chances of coming to some sort of agreement with Japan will have become correspondingly better.

Everything would appear to be in favour of the Chekiang group being able to overcome the existing hostility between Chiang Kai-shek and the Wang Ching-wei regime. If this can be achieved, there can be no doubt that a truce will be arranged between China and Japan. This would give Japan a temporary breathing space, and a much-needed opportunity to extricate herself from an extremely difficult situation. Whether she will be permitted to direct her attention towards opening up trade and commerce with the new Chinese Government, is another problem.

Already there is growing unrest at her close proximity to the Empire's "Dollar Arsenal," Malaya, with her rich tin and rubber resources, whilst "dollar diplomacy" in the Pacific seems to be taking up an absolutely uncompromising attitude towards Japan's possible future intentions. America, it seems, is determined in her decision to be the dominant factor in the Pacific, and is taking every step to see no barrier will be permitted to stand in her way. Already parts of her naval forces are establishing themselves at Hong Kong, with the possibility of further forces being centred on Singapore. Even

Australia has not escaped, and has a United States naval authority established at Darwin.

As the Ring of Steel continues to be forged across the Pacific Ocean, the possibility of Australia finding herself in the midst of a war between two first class powers, increases. The scene is rich in potential "incidents," and with either side determined and ruthless, Australians must be watchful unless they want to find themselves dragged into a struggle that was none of their making. However much we may be prepared to sacrifice in the defence of the British Commonwealth of Nations, one thing at least is certain, that not one single Briton's life should be sacrificed in the fulfilment of any plan by Wall St. financiers for world domination.

The next six months should be the most decisive period in the Pacific crisis, but whatever the outcome, it is essential that Australia retain her independence and is not coerced into becoming part of a vast international Federal Union of Nations controlled by the international bankers of New York.

-Hilton Ross.

United Electors' Report

Weekly Lectures. —Last Tuesday night, Mr. A. Chesby spoke on the subject of social dynamics and presented one of the soundest outlines of general electoral strategy we have heard this year. Owing to the small attendances at these meetings, it has been decided to hold instead, a heckle hour, which will give more, vigour to the discussions. While this is being arranged, the lectures will be continued, so come along next Tuesday and do your bit towards making them a success.

All enquiries to the hon. secretary, United Electors of Australia, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, Little Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

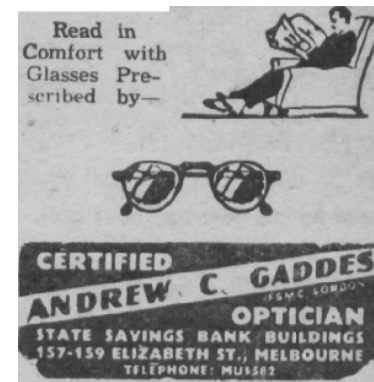
Typist Wanted. —Here's a chance now for all you typists who have been waiting for a chance to do something. Some very valuable notes have been made available to the U.E.A. to study, and a typist is needed who can type out a copy for office use, as these notes will only be available for a short time. The job will entail something in the vicinity of 100 pages of typing. If you've got any spare time at all then drop into the rooms sometime when you are in town, and take some of these notes away with you. Don't leave it to the other "fellow"; he, or she, may be leaving it to you. Call in now and see what you can do.

D.S.C. Assn. of N.S.W.

In response to enquiries, we inform those interested that the 2/- subscription to the Association's "Information Sheet"—advertised in these columns recently—includes the cost of postage for the period of 12 months. All enquiries to: W. H. Hand, Box 21, North Sydney.

Bendigo Group

Bendigo Group meets at residence of Mr. T. Crombie on Sunday, March 30, at 3 p.m. Business, important. Easter rally arrangements.



£250 WANTED IMMEDIATELY £250

Have YOU Helped Yet?

In our issue of February 21 we launched a determined campaign through these columns, in conjunction with an appeal-by-circular from Mr. Eric D. Butler, to raise £250 immediately; also to increase our circulation by an extra 1000 copies per week before Easter.

£194 Already Received

We extend our thanks to the following donors, and although receipts have been posted to them we publish herewith their initials, etc., as an indication of the nation-wide character of the response:

(Previously acknowledged—£181/16/5.

H.W., Parkdate, Vic., 5/-; W.G.C., Tamborine, Qld., 10/-; Perth, W.A. £1; R.W., Lockington, Vic., 2/6; P. Mel. Warracknabeal W.T.K., Horsham, Vic., 6/-; E.P.S., Aldgste, Vic., 10/-; J. O'D., Daylesford, Vic., 2/-; Vic., £1; Anonymous, 2/-; J. H., Hawthorn, Vic. 5/- G A Thornbury, J.G.J., Augathella, Qld., 2/6; M.Q., Barellan, N.S.W., Vic., 2/6; C.A.P., Green's Creek 10/-H.W., Yarrawille, Vic, 10/-; R.F., Pingelly, W.A., 2/6; W.J.S., Vic, 2/6; T.M.S., & A.M., Yallourn, Babakin, W.A., 10/-; G.E.B., Marracoonda, W.A., 2/6; Powelltown Group, Vic., 1; C.R., Preston, Vic., 2/-; F.T., Kilsyth, Vic., 10/-; H.S.P Nth Vic., 10/-; "Bill," Box Hill, £1; E.H., Wangaratta, Vic., 10/-; J. McK., Williamstown, Vic., 2/6; C.J.S., West Pennant Hills NSW 3/6; WL Daylesford, Vic., 2/-; Anonymous, 3/6; D.T., Gympie, Qld, £1; Mr. M., & A.G., Bencubbin, W.A, 4/-; W.K., Richmond, Vic, 10/-.— Total, £194/1/5.

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

Apart from financial assistance, EVERY reader is asked to make a determined effort to get at least one more reader. Unless doing so already, he can buy an extra copy every week and pass it on. We also desire to inform readers that we have a large quantity of back numbers, which readers should obtain and distribute as widely as possible. Some readers have already obtained supplies. Have YOU? It will cost you nothing. (Any number of copies will be posted to any part of Australia, post free.)

DO IT NOW!

This campaign must be a success. If you have not assisted yet, do it NOW. Send your donation, however large or small, to "THE NEW TIMES," Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne. A copy of 'The Money Power Versus Democracy' will be sent to every person forwarding a donation.

"THE SCENE WAS CHANGED"

By FOOTLE

I say, you know, war does bring out the bally frightfulness in a man. In the enemy, of course, I mean, naturally. There's more to being a Nazi than just shaving the old bean, eating stacks of sausage and stamping around with knees in splints. There's something the highbrow blokes call "fundamental."

Maybe Hitler's right when he declares something's got into their blood. Hard to say what it is. I've seen their bally country but couldn't find anything so frightfully rummy about Germany. It's quite a decent sort of hangout, really. In fact, you'd never think the trees and grass were German, just to look at them.

What I mean is, it's very hard to twig, on the face of things, why the population couldn't have stuck to the national sports of beer and sauerkraut, instead of getting so fidgety and exasperated over the existence of people who've gone in for a deficiency of Nordic blood. Oh, and by the way, that's one of the things I've got to look into. I mean, where the Spaghetis and the Izzatsos get their supply of Nordic hormones. There's been some underhand anthropological stuff somewhere, if you ask me.

Where was I? Oh, yes. This frightfulness and all that. Well, a chappie named Daniel Mahoney, who manages the foreign edition of the "Herald Tribune" in New York, says, if you can believe my newspaper: "The Germans have rooted up palms in Normandy to change the landscape in an endeavour to mislead British airmen. The Germans make French prisoners dig up century old trees, carry them several kilometres, and replant them. The Germans have duplicated landscapes, also with roads and houses."

Now I wouldn't go so far as to say that we Footles ever scooped a prize for syntax or achieved academic honourable mention, so to speak, but my sensitive soul swoons at the repetitive use of the word "German." At school, I've been handed six of the best for lesser crimes, and besides it isn't as if there weren't any other words to describe a German. I took a bit of persuading that the beastly paragraph hadn't got there by mistake out of some poor kid's exercise book, but since the editor chappie took it seriously, I feel it would be frightful cheek on my part to do otherwise myself.

It's a very ingenious wheeze, no doubt, to make Nature toe the line of the bigger and better lie, but what a frightful bally fag when you get down to it, to muck about with the scenery like that! Certainly it shows a wholesome respect for our jolly old airmen, for good as these blokes are, you could hardly expect them to swoop down over an avenue of palms to see whether the bally coconuts had dropped off through the transplantin'. Of course, you have to bow the knee and duck the old dome in reverence when managers of foreign editions give tongue, and besides it's quite a few years since I was in Normandy. But I'm bound to say the only palms I ever saw there were in a couple of flowerpots at the entrance to my hotel. They were heavily manured with Maryland cigarette butts and carted in every night by a profane concierge in a green baize apron.

The only explanation I can think of is that the climate must have changed. It isn't impossible. Everywhere you go, you'll always hear the gaffers telling the youngsters how the climate has changed. Something certainly must have come over Normandy.

Then consider this painful wheeze of digging up century old trees and standing 'em up a few miles away. Can you imagine anything more calculated to inspire the old sweat glands? What I mean is, dash it, it takes me upwards of half an hour to stagger about with Aunt Ella's pot plants on a wet day, so as to remind 'em there's still such a thing as Nature. Just imagine the language when it comes to humpin' adult oaks and poplars about! And

bear in mind, you've got to get 'em out of the ground first.

Trees are the most amazing things when it comes to removal. You can dig round 'em and under 'em: you can pull 'em and shove 'em, but they won't fall down while you're lookin' at 'em. Not at any price. There they are, without any visible means of support, as the law chappies say, makin' you feel even sillier than you look. On other occasions, of course, just to even things up, a giant which has been spared, probably because it was too big in the butt, if I know anything, will suddenly and without the slightest provocation fall through the roof and kill the canary. You never know where you are in the woodcraft business.

There's another thing I've noticed, too. If you're mug enough and successful enough to get a respectable tree over, it just subsides gracefully on its elbows and does the Ghandi stuff of non-resistance and non-co-operation. If, for any insane reason, you want to saw a chunk off and can find a bit to work at within reach of anybody but

Goliath himself, the trunk, which was immovable in any other operation, now wiggles and wobbles about, and if you're very persevering, you get your saw jammed so bally tight, you wish you'd at least had the brains not to use your own.

Of course, you must believe what you read: otherwise there's no sense in paying good money for a paper, but all the same, if I wanted to remove a century old tree from one given spot to another, a few miles away, I should simply blow the bally thing up and plant another in the desired spot. I feel sure that's the way to save time and disappointment.

I was never accounted frightfully brilliant at school, and I am always running up against some beastly conundrum that everybody else seems to be able to take as calmly as a perishin' chameleon licks up flies, so I'm not more than usually ashamed of myself over my obtuseness in getting the point of this landscape gardening in excelsis, as the poet johnnies would say.

What's bothering me is simply this: When you've shifted all your bally trees and houses and chicken runs and what not, is the rest of France still there or not? Reason tells me most of it is, and it can, therefore, be presumed that the airmen who can tell a palm from a poplar at several thousand feet will most likely observe the fact. I really can't see much in the wheeze unless there's enough manpower to shift all the bally scenery back again after the airman has gone.

In my opinion the whole thing's too beastly laborious to contemplate. I could think of a better line of camouflage than tryin' to make a parlour game out of perfectly good and well-rooted scenery. Considering that it has been proved possible

to grow palm trees in Normandy, after all these years, I would like to make a suggestion. I've noticed that lantana will grow where palm trees thrive, and I suggest that the Germans plant the whole of France with lantana and train it over the highways and byways. By this means it will be utterly impossible to tell one place from another from the air, and the time saved will be enormous. Why, the peasants who can transplant century-old trees could convert Normandy into a jungle in their smoko time. By the way, can anybody oblige with a photograph of a typical reader of the "Herald Tribune"?

Science Marches On

Advance in Cancer Treatment

With a transparent model of a human torso, an improved method of using X-rays in the treatment of deep-seated cancer was demonstrated at a recent convention of the American Medical Association by Dr. S. 3. Hawley, Radiologist at the Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, U.S.A.

It has long been known that X-rays are capable of destroying cancerous tissue and thus permit normal tissue to function again. However, medical authorities say, in the treatment of cancer hidden deep beneath the skin, one of the limitations is the amount of X-rays, which the skin can tolerate during treatment. They must pass through the skin before penetrating to the cancer, and since the skin is closer to the X-ray tube, it is always subjected to a larger dose than the cancer. In some cases, though it is known that a certain dosage will destroy the cancer, this amount cannot be given because the patient's skin will not stand the larger amount to which it would be subjected.

To get a larger dose into the deeply situated cancer without harming the skin, it has been common practice for more than fifteen years to aim two, three, four or more beams of X-rays at the cancer through separate areas of the skin. This allows a large dose to be given to the cancer while spreading the dose over a large area of the skin to minimise the dose to any one-skin area.

Dr. Hawley's method is said to be an improvement on this established custom. In order to spread the dose over the largest skin surface while always aiming; the beam at the cancer, he places the patient on a turntable and rotates him during the treatment. The patient is positioned on the turntable so that the cancer is centred on the middle of the turntable and the X-ray beam is aimed directly at the cancer. During the treatment the rotation of the patient causes the X-ray beam to spread over the large skin area, which moves continually in the beam. By means of this method, it is said to be likely that some of the limitations of a large dose to the cancer will be removed and hidden cancers be successfully treated as though they were on the surface.

Douglas Credit Movement, Melbourne

To Members and Friends of the Movement—

Mr. Barclay Smith, editor of the "New Era," will address members on

Wednesday, April 2, in the

Lecture Hall at Central House, 174 Collins Street East (between Swanston and Russell Sts.) at 8 p.m.

You are invited to rally in support of the executive's welcome to Mr. Barclay Smith. (Admission free.)

—Advt.

FOLL'S FOLLY

"CANBERRA, Monday. —The Minister for Information (Senator Foll) wants Australians to cheer more on important national occasions. 'I often feel that we in Australia are inclined to cheer too little,' he said today. 'I have often thought that, in the marches past our troops, and sometimes in the case of visiting troops, we could cheer much louder. 'Plenty of hard work and plenty of cheering is a good stimulating slogan for Australia.'"

—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," March 18.

Senator Foll (hooray) declined to say (yippee) whether or not he favoured (hoorah) the appointment of cheerleaders, as suggested by the (hip-hip-hip) Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Crick (hoora-a-a-ay!) What about a Society For Cheer Stimulation? Membership fee could take the form of three lusty cheers. The chairman could cheer the meeting, the meeting could return the compliment with a unanimous shout, and old and new members could unite in a blood-curdling yell. The effect would be spontaneous; other cheerless people would hear the din and come into the meeting place. To prevent anyone dodging the issue, we might even get our scientists to invent a cheer-gas, a sort of cross between tear-gas and laughing-gas.

Saluting, hat-raising, hand-shaking and kiss-blowing could be abolished in preference to an exchange of cheerios; a smart "hooray" from a private, and a deep bass "hoorsh" from a sergeant-major. People with ill-fitting false teeth could be permitted to run off a cheer record on a portable gramophone or carry a couple of kookaburras. A law might be passed to have the tongues removed from persons refusing to do their share of the cheering, and babies could be trained to gurgle instead of sucking soothers. There is no doubt that if practical suggestions such as these were

adopted as part of our national policy, a race of Australians would be produced with vocal organs and lung power such as the world has never known. With adequate transmitting equipment we could all pop up to Darwin or Singapore one weekend, and, led by this Folly genius, we could open up the works. Hitler's latest speech in the Reichstag would be drowned, as above the din of battle came the Canberra-cheer-cum-cres-cendo. Think of it! Churchill would dash to the short-wave radio and tell Germany that the Aussies were on the way; other Dominion forces would become jealous and join in the chorus; a thousand radio stations would pick up the roar and re-broadcast it, and whilst the German armies were stuffing their ears with cotton-wool, Senator Foll and I could surround Berlin! (The only precaution necessary would be to make sure the Germans didn't think we were cheering them—in a Democracy cheers should be of ourselves, by ourselves and for ourselves, and remember that every cheer counts. However, I shall strongly advocate three hearty ones in recognition of the brilliant recommendations of Senator Foll (Minister for Loud and Prolonged Cheering).

I regret I am unable to say more on this important subject at the moment; I am just off to a cheer rehearsal class.

—"SCISSORS."

AMERICAN LABOR SEEKS NEW POLICY

(Continued from page 1.)

in the period 1930-1939, inclusive, had there been an increased effective demand. At the beginning of the period there is an unutilised capacity of over 30 per cent. During this period, save for the depths of the depression in 1932, productivity per man-hour showed a steady increase, the overall average being around 20 per cent. Meanwhile, observe that man-hours of employment fell, and employment increased not at all, and 10 millions walked the streets and highways, orphans of the great industrial collapse. Now, if these data mean anything, they mean that productivity was such that with existing plant and facilities, output could have been increased, and more men could have been hired. During the 1920's output per man-hour increased about 65 per cent. Obviously, it could have sustained just as great, if not a greater, increase in the decade following. There was absolutely nothing the matter with the methods and means of production. There was simply insufficient effective demand.

"Nor must it be forgotten that during this same decade, about six million new workers appeared in the labor market seeking work, and were not able to obtain it. Therefore, from the standpoint of all workers, those receiving wages or those attached to industries without having jobs therein, whatever slight gains were made, either in hourly wage rates or in improved status or tenure, these gains went to relatively fewer workers, rather than to more. And considering the system of taxation now in vogue in America, direct as well as indirect, the meagre gains of even the employed were further cut down to help support those without work.

"In respect to the buying power of the wages of labor, while a slight or moderate gain was made in 1930-1939, still it was inconsequential. Changes in the cost of living are reflected in real wages. It is not a shifting real wage, either a net gain or loss, but a system of stable money which labour needs; that is to say, a monetary system geared to bring about a reduction in prices and at the same time to maintain the value of money in relation to increasing output at a level permitting decent standards. It ought to be clear, therefore, that labor must reject the usurpation by Banks of the powers of sovereignty in monetary issue and control. It must oppose the issue of fiat money by a code authority designated by the term bank. For, the power of issue is of the sovereign people, is social or communal. They must give up goods and services for money, and in so doing give money its utility, but when banks create money, they issue it and give nothing for it, and in return obtain claims on the productive resources and energies of the people. Sovereignty over money as to issue and amount must revert to the people of the whole nation—the consumers.

"The importance of monetary education and a monetary policy for labor is obvious. The type of monetary policy which labor must devise and support is one which is calculated to bring about the most rapid and speedy distribution of the plenty which is now being, and has been, with-

held from the consumers by the powers of finance. It is only through such a system that the gains of labour can be real and lasting, and beneficial.

"It has been apparent since the end of World War No. 1, that no matter what paid propagandists say, the ability of the world to produce goods and services has increased, rather than decreased. Science has entered into every field of human endeavour and triumphed over all obstacles. All in all, during the last two decades, there has been a large surplus, which was not utilised, a great capacity to produce, a potential output per man-hour, which has never been tapped, a growth in agricultural arts and sciences without parallel. Yet we find ourselves, knowing all these things, in an age of great want and scarcity. Not only is there unemployment, but there is also production restriction and crop

restrictions, a vast debt owned by bankers, and a decreased world trade.

"Why? The universal reason submitted is the failure of effective demand. But this reason is superficial, since effective demand depends upon a monopoly of money. It is said that confidence has been destroyed, for this reason or other reasons. But all this is sheer fantasy. Everyone knows now that banks create money, and can create unlimited amounts of it from chequebook mints for any purpose whatsoever, including capital formation. Therefore a truer reason would be that the creators of money, our sovereign bankers, do not choose to make money available; that, in fact, it is they, and they alone, who stand in the way of mankind's getting plenty.

"Innumerable studies demonstrate that consumption is insufficient, that banks do not permit the distribution of sufficient funds for this purpose, that, in fact, they oppose it.

". . . Industry and agriculture and mining and forestry and transportation and utilities cannot expand without going deeper and deeper into debt (to the banker). Is it any wonder that he can control output? That he favours some industries over others? That those, which are also banks, grow into world monopolies? That bankers foster monopolies as a matter of precaution to keep the entire system from breaking down?

" . . . the bankers recalls loans, and begins the policy of restriction. This means that the value of all debts increase. It also is the period of the cycle when labor's gains are lost, not so much through the purchasing power of money, as through the rapid and extraordinary declines in total incomes, in jobs, and economic security. Consider a case in point, in 1921. The Federal Reserve System without Congressional authorisation, without consulting the consumers of the nation as the first party at interest, suddenly restricted credit, thereby increasing the value of the war debt. Millions of workers and soldiers and farmers walked streets and roads. Consider the Cunliffe Committee of England; it also recommended that the nation return to the gold standard at the end of the war; in so doing it increased the value of the national debt of England many, many fold. Where, then, was the patriotism of these gentlemen in America and England?

"A realistic monetary policy decrees that money units have unchanging worth or value, that the price level, say that of 1929, be maintained without fluctuations. As production increased, new money could be issued to all people alike after production, in such amount as to maintain the supply of money adequate to production needs and of even value. It would then always be a unit on which we could depend, on which we could count.

"Any realistic money policy must be based upon the distribution of plenty to all the consumers. Until we adopt such a policy, no gains, signal or meagre, in labor's status, will ever have any permanence, and in any depression will always be lost, as always they have in times past. Indeed, economic insight and wisdom decrees that labor must insist upon an income of 4,500 dollars per annum per family, at a minimum, measured in the price level of 1929. This is economically feasible and demonstrable.

"Labor is at the cross-roads of American development. Labour can point the road to economic plenty to all consumers, and re-establish the consumer as the sovereign of the realm economic. When the consumer is free, free to demand what he wants when he wants it and as and how he wants it, there can be no regimentation or Fascism or Nazism, or bureaucratic control. When he is not permitted free choice, there will be rationing, an economy of scarcity.

"The sole function of industry is to meet these demands, and of a monetary system to distribute them effectively without curtailment or limitation. We must create this new system. That is the true goal of labor."

(Condensed from "Dynamic America," January, 1941.)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE APPLE AND PEAR PROBLEM

Sir, —With the war interfering with exportation, the "Apple and Pear Acquisition Board" has a very knotty problem to solve; so also have many orchardists.

A correspondent in the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" writes: "That the State (Queensland) superintendent mentions the 5/- per case paid to growers, plus packing costs, but no mention is made of (1) the apples for which the Board will pay only 1/- per case, and (2) the condemnation of whole consignments of fruit. The Government has only acquired the best of the apple and pear crop, leaving the grower to dump the rest, as he is not allowed to sell or give it away."

In an interview I had with Mr. H. A. Stevenson (State Superintendent for N.S.W.), he intimated that the marketable crop this season will be in the vicinity of 12,000,000 cases, of which, 6,000,000, or possibly 8,000,000 cases, will be disposed of. Naturally, it will be asked—What will become of the balance?

If every individual of the Australian community could be induced to eat one extra apple or pear every five days, the surplus acquired by the Board would disappear.

The growers of the Northern Tablelands of N.S.W., in conjunction with vegetable growers of the Tablelands and Coastal Regions, are considering the possibilities of canning.

May I set out a few basic principles which have a vital fundamental bearing on the fruit crop?

- (1) We must realise, at the outset, that the purpose of production is consumption;
- (2) Fruit is a very important food of the people; it is real wealth;
- (3) Money is the monetary measure of fruit and the distributing agent.
- (4) The monetary measure of value allocated to the producer, and the monetary measure of value paid by the consumer, often is a tragedy of extremes.

In the ordinary course there is not in the fruit industry, as in secondary industry, an effective costing system to establish a just price that would cover cost and allow a fair margin of profit.

Fruit prices are determined haphazardly by the condition of glut or scarcity at the central market in the principal cities.

That being so, the more fruit that is kept away from the centres where prices are determined, the more stable the price; therefore, no restriction should be placed upon local initiative at distribution and consumption. In fact, the powers that be should instigate

widespread individual and co-operative effort at distribution direct from the centres of production. Decentralisation of distribution in every way should be inspired. Consumption should be stimulated to full capacity by reducing overhead cost and thereby reduce retail prices. The lower the retail price the greater the consumption.

Although money is the sole distributing agent, under the present orthodox system, it is not made to function to create correct production values, or to effectively distribute the crop and ensure consumption to the full capacity of the community.

Money is manufactured by the private banks and traded as a commodity for profit—national, industrial, productive, or commercial economy is not considered.

The private banks have the monopoly of money, this distributing agent, and keep it at short supply. At present it is beyond the control of the Federal Government, and it does not fulfill the requirements of either producer or consumer. There is a big gap between the full demand for fruit and effective demand, i.e., demand backed by purchasing power.

A governing body, such as our democratic Federal Government, should see to it that no fruit is allowed to be destroyed until every individual of the community is supplied to full consumable capacity.

Not one public hospital, orphanage, or home—or military camp, either in Australia or abroad—not one child in any school in Australia, should go short of fruit each day while fruit is rotting in the orchard, or is being destroyed.

All sound eatable fruit, even though below the present standard set by the Board, should be acquired at fair value and distributed to every school (more particularly the outback school) in Australia, free of charge.

The "Apple and Pear Acquisition Board" should see to it that every child that can eat an apple a day or a pear should get it. This certainly would help solve the producers' problem of the consumption of the surplus, or the rejects, keep the growing children in health and physical fitness, keep the orchardist solvent, and the orchards from dying out through the war.

Credit for the purchase of surplus fruit for free distribution to all schools, hospitals and military camps should be made available to the Board by the Commonwealth Bank, in accordance with the finding of the Banking and Monetary Commission. —Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM ACER.
Yamba, Clarence River, N.S.W.

A.L.P. Conference at Warragul Hears Interesting Address

On Sunday last, delegates to the State Electoral Council of the A.L.P. for the electorate of Walhalla met at Warragul in conference. Local members arranged for an address to be given by Mr. A. A. Chresby at the end of the conference. Mr. Chresby told his audience that a policy emanating from Judaic philosophy was being pursued by Governments throughout the world. Institutions, such as Governments, were subject to the control of individuals who were international financiers. It was the action of individuals, not of institutions, that produced favourable or unfavourable results. Until British people became aware of the subtle control being exercised over their institutions, the preservation of British culture was in jeopardy. The basic foundation of British freedom was laid by the introduction of Magna Carta making the King the living symbol of freedom and all that Anglo-Saxon people hold dear. Federal Union was designed to remove the sovereignty of the British Commonwealth of nations, and their sovereign head, the King, Representatives of the people chosen to represent those who elected them were called upon to swear their allegiance to his Majesty the King and those who publicly advocated Federal Union, whether rogues or fools, should be regarded as traitors. There was no possibility of Government of the people, by the people, for the people, until each representative was directly responsible to those who elected him. It was illogical to expect results from the Labor Movement unless the officials of the Central Executive were under the control of the members in the branches. Rate-payers, likewise, should exercise control of their councillors, and electors of their State and Federal members of Parliament. Only by using the power resident in the individual could the people obtain that freedom in action and in speech, which they all desired.

Mr. Fewster, of Yallourn, who was chairman, thanked those who were responsible for arranging the address, and he thanked Mr. Chresby for the excellent address he had given. In his opinion information such as had been given should be more frequently made available to members of the Labor movement at their meetings.

In reply, Mr. Chresby said that he came as a student and not as an authority. If he had introduced a

FOR THE LEISURE HOUR—IF ANY

When crosswords pall, and quiz questions lose their savour, sharpen your wits by trying the newest indoor craze—"spotting the twists." An enquiring mind and a copy of any daily paper are the sole requisites. The player's object is to detect examples of the way in which news is subtly twisted so that readers think the way the Big Boys want. Player who spots most "twists," wins.

The following examples will show how this fascinating game is played. Here's one from the "Sun," March 15 . . . Turn to page 31.

Ah!—Headlines. . . "SIR B. STEVENS' DELHI SALARY . . . MODEST ALLOWANCES FOR BIG JOB." To remove possible misunderstandings, I hasten to explain that the B. stands for BERTRAM (as far as I know); and he isn't going to Delhi to wash an elephant . . . it's some other Big Job.

No, it's not until the figures given below the headlines are totted up, that the "twist" stands revealed. Then, the "Modest Allowance" is seen to total something like £(A) 4125 per annum, with quarters and staff chucked in free, plus a travelling allowance on land of £3/3/- per day. (We pay). Not bad, eh? Something to keep "Tubby" on, in fact. But not exactly modest . . . judged by the fact that various other Australians also doing a Big Job overseas are getting quite a bit less—about 40 times less.

Well now—see how it is played? Alert players will often find similar discrepancies between headlines and facts, and large scores can be piled up by watching for them.

For the more advanced player, here is a brief example of a less obvious means of putting a bias on the news to bring about a desired result. Read the syndicated newspaper reports of President Roosevelt's recent speech and contrast the bracketed reports of the reactions to his mention of "Mr. Churchill" (loud and sustained cheering), and the "people of England" (applause). Note the minor, but nevertheless significant, difference. This type of "twist," though common, is apt to be overlooked. Indeed, part of the charm of this pastime lies in the fact that no matter how good the player, for every

new line of thought regarding the kind of society we all want, he felt that mutual advantage would accrue.

"twist" detected, a dozen will escape notice.

And another charming thought. After a few rounds of this game, even the dumbest players are inclined to sympathise with the gentleman who toasted—"Here's to fish-and-chips shops—they know what to do with newspapers."

—W.P.I.

That Easter Suit or Costume

Mr. Frank Devlin, tailor, of 340 Little Collins-street, City—whose advertisement appears elsewhere in these columns—wishes to inform previous and intending clients that Monday, March 31, is the last day for the acceptance of orders for ladies' tailor-made costumes or gent's suite for Easter. Prices have NOT been increased, and a record Easter season is confidently expected. So, to avoid disappointment, order your Easter suit or costume TODAY.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION AND CENTRALISATION

(Continued from page 1.)

should be examined is not as to whether it is fair or unfair, but whether compulsion in industry is going to produce the armaments which the Army requires. If compulsion is going to produce the goods, it is justified; if it is not, it is unjustified. I contend that compulsion would utterly fail. I am reinforced in that view by my experience due to the honour that the House has done me in making me a member of the Committee on National Expenditure, I am a member of a sub-committee which deals with the Ministry of Supply and which has been examining a very large number of factories throughout the country and going into the whole question of production. In its latest report that Committee has recommended that the Ministry of Labor should, where necessary, use his compulsory powers. The Committee includes several people with great experience of industry . . . We say, from our experience and investigation, that if you introduce a general scheme of compulsion without an intimate knowledge of the industry affected, you will slow up production and harm the national effort throughout the country. I hope, therefore, that those who hold a theoretical opinion that you can introduce compulsion and make it work will hesitate before they introduce the scheme . . .

The workers in industry are working, in the main, as hard as their

physical capacity will permit. Our experience of the investigations of the Select Committee has been such that we had to recommend that the workers should work not longer but shorter hours, because during the period after May, when a special appeal was made by the Minister of Labour, the work was so intensive that workers broke down under the strain. Last winter the effects of influenza and other diseases following from overwork were so great that the capacity of the workers for industry was greatly reduced . . . They [the Select Committee] were of opinion that it was of vital importance to reduce the hours of work, and they recommended that the ultimate aim must be the introduction of the three-shift system, wherever possible. The committee found by its experience that when workers were asked to work more than 60 hours a week efficiency was reduced. They summed up:

"If general health is undermined, a reduction of optimum hours will fail to effect the required increase of output." That means that if you work the workers until their health is exhausted, you will not get maximum production even if the hours are reduced again. We must learn from the experience of the last war.

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