

ON OTHER  
PAGES

The Enemy Within.  
(Page 3.)

The Housing Problem.  
(Page 4.)

Fruit Marketing.  
(Page 7.)

Madhouse Economics.  
(Page 8.)

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 7. No. 13. MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1941.

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

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

Now, when the  
padlocks for our  
lips are forging.

Silence is crime.

—Whittier (1807-1892).

## Victorian Country Party Re-affirms Money Reform Policy

### OUR PEACE AIM

In our issue of March 21 we published eight monetary reform motions on the agenda of the Victorian United Country Party's annual conference, which opened at Ballarat on March 25. A sub-committee consolidated these into a single motion, which was carried almost unanimously and with great enthusiasm on March 27.

As was to be expected, the press gave this event scant notice—only the Ballarat "Courier" published the motion in full, but its report was derisive in tone. On the radio, "The Watchman," who was formerly heralded with a fanfare of trumpets on A.B.C. stations and is now sponsored on a commercial network by Velvet Soap, endeavoured to paint a picture of simple farmers misguided by Utopian money cranks. (We hope to offer some comment on his broadcast next week.)

The following report, culled, of necessity, from various sources, should be of interest:

The motion read: "This conference realises the imperative need to win the war and the peace. We view with alarm a financial policy under which the growing burden of debts, taxation and higher prices, coupled with inadequate provision for primary producers, is both restricting our war-time strength and making it impossible to maintain expenditure and employment after the war. We therefore request the State Government immediately to sponsor a motion in the Legislative Assembly calling upon the Commonwealth to use the national credit of Australia as a right, not as a debt created by trading banks, so that finance be made available through the Commonwealth Bank without inflation and free of debt to the full extent that men, materials and equipment are available for the prosecution of the war, for the security and development of the country and its industries, to ensure payable prices for our exportable surplus, to facilitate social reforms and for post-war reconstruction. The South Australian, West Australian, Tasmanian and Queensland Parliaments have already carried such a resolution and we desire that these principles shall be incorporated in, the financial policy of this party and insisted upon by the Victorian representatives at any future meetings of the Loan Council."

#### MONEY FOR PEACE

Mr. John Hogan (Wangaratta), in moving the motion on behalf of the sub-committee that framed it, said that if money could be found so readily and in such vast sums for war, it must be found for peace, and provided not as a debt burden but as the people's right.

Mr. A. C. Everett (Warracknabeal), seconding the motion, said Australia was paying interest at the rate of £1/13/4 a second, or £1,000,000 a week. The primary producers and workers who could not pass it on felt the burden most heavily.

"This country is bountiful and rich, and it is an anomaly that those who are producing the wealth of this country are on the bounds of starvation," he said.

Mr. T. J. Nolan (Wangaratta) said the resolution was merely implementing the policy of the United Country Party. "This is the only party that is likely to

get anywhere," he said, "because it is the only party not in the bag of the financial institutions."

#### GOVERNMENTS BLAMED.

Brisk opposition was offered by Mr. J. M. Atkinson, of Melbourne. It was not, he said, the banking (Continued on page 8.)

## MR. HUGHES' "NEW ORDER" COMPLEX

"I believe the world needs a 'new order' in which everyone will have a place in the sun. This can come only if Australia has full and unfettered control of her own destiny."

Thus, Mr. Hughes (Navy Minister), speaking at a Chamber of Manufacturers dinner at Newcastle last week. It is to be hoped that at least some of those present realised how the power of speech, utilised so frequently in the platform platitudes of such oratorical wizards, is reduced to the equivalent of a puff of hot air when the facts are faced.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country who, but for the fact that they just manage to afford a slum-dwelling, a two-roomed flat, or a riverside shanty, would certainly have a place in the sun—with the wind and rain thrown in. A recently "repatriated" shell-shocked soldier, after serving for 244 days as a convoy driver in the Middle East, didn't even have a humpy. Unable to obtain work in Melbourne, he travelled to Albury, thence to Wagga, and then tramped on to Junee. (Something of a contrast to the welcome we gave the American naval detachment!) Junee patriotic committees, however, providing the man with his fare to Lithgow where he hoped to get work, decided quite rightly that it was a Government obligation to provide for such men, and that the Government would be asked to refund the £2/3/7. But these people didn't go far enough; no farther, in fact, than the bewhiskered Socialist who thinks that the lot of the people can be improved by taking from one section to give to another. There are patriots—and patriots. Some don't stop to think where money comes from; many of them don't even know what money is, foolishly believing that the visual petty cash in the pockets of the people is the sum total of buying power—when, actually, it represents a few per cent, of it, the balance being created and cancelled by the private trading banks by the mere juggling of figures in ledgers.

I have long since given up the

Regarding this Peace Aim, there are various opinions, and this Department would not presume to give one of its own when it might quote such a supreme authority as "The Times," which says:—

"Beyond doubt one of the fundamental causes of this war has been the unrelaxing efforts of Germany . . . to secure wide enough foreign markets to straighten her finances at the very time when all her competitors were forced to adopt exactly the same course. Continuous friction was inevitable."

hope that Mr. Hughes and his immediate associates would square their shoulders and face the facts, but I am confident that each day that passes brings the people nearer to a complete exposure of the present money system swindle. The world crisis is accelerating that exposure, and, at the same time, pointing the finger of accusation at those who have consistently sought to fool the people with the sops of "sound finance."

The "new order" desperately needed by Australians today, is the order that should and must be given by the electors to every Parliamentarian, to insist upon the nation reasserting its right to create and control its own money supply. There is NO OTHER WAY of Australia having "full and unfettered control of her own destiny," Mr. Hughes! Whilst the private banks retain, the privilege and the power of monetising the community's wealth, lending the people their own credit at extortionate interest rates whilst mortgaging their assets, all talk of a "new order," etc., is rank hypocrisy, and neither Mr. Hughes nor any other man dare deny it. Unless, as apparently is the desire in some quarters, we are confronted with a complete, out-and-out dictatorship, the electors of North Sydney have yet a chance of getting positive action instead of negative anecdotes from their Federal representative, providing they, too, are not playing the part of the proverbial ostrich.

—"SCISSORS"

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News" (London.)

The attention of the Department for the Maintenance of the National Morale has been drawn to the exhortation given by Lord Derby to the boys of Rossall School:—

"You must fit yourselves for the commercial battle for the world's markets that will follow the war."

To militant souls who delight in conflict, the prospect is no doubt gratifying. Placing these two utterances together, we see that:—

- (a) Battling for the world's markets was the cause of this war;
- (b) We must go on after the war battling for the world's markets;
- (c) Therefore, as soon as this war is over we must start preparing for another one.

How are we equipped for this post-war-pre-war battle? "The Times" has discovered that the Germans are better armed for the "continuous friction" than we are. Our financial and economic authorities, it says, have been staggered by the "miraculous feat" of Nazi finance.

"The achievement has been so surprising that for a long time outside critics were inclined to regard it as an optical illusion."

"So far," it says, "Germany seems to have had no serious difficulty in financing the war. Nothing is ever heard of the necessity for increasing taxation, compulsory saving, or the issue of enormous war loans. Quite the contrary. Recently one important tax was abolished."

We will pause here to admit that "The Times" appears to be creating the impression that we are fighting supernatural powers. Leaving that, however, we will proceed:—

"Public savings banks deposits touch new monthly records again and again. Money is so plentiful that the interest on State loans could recently be reduced . . . Hitler seems to have discovered the secret of making something out of nothing, and to have evolved a system based on perpetual motion."

"These changes," says "The Times," "may well call for drastic readjustments in our established conventions." A bibful, we think.

How, it may here be asked, does this reflect upon the wisdom of our own financial pundits?

"In military matters," "The Times" goes on, "the French General Staff enjoyed up to a few months ago a prestige similar to that of our own authorities in finance and business."

"A hidebound persistence," continues the voice of doom, "in methods and doctrines which were sound 50 years ago may easily prove as costly in the financial and economic field as in the field of actual war. It might not lose the war; it would almost certainly lose the peace."

But for their staid and respectable origin, one would say

(Continued on page 6)

## WHY DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

By SIMPLE SIMON

**D'you know, I've met a good many sorts o' people in my time, and one of the things I've noticed is that the so-called educated classes don't seem to 'ave any more sense than the common-or-garden variety o' people when it comes to things that really matter to the crowd at large.**

What I mean to say is, you'll come across people, for instance, who're so keen on astronomy and cosmology, and such like, that what anybody does here below doesn't seem to be worth a two penny cuss; or again there are others, who, because they suddenly see a miracle in the life of an earthworm, wonder why there are beings so misled as to go rummagin' in garbage tins.

### THE LABEL-STICKERS.

Most people seem quite 'appy if they manage to tie a label on an idea so's they'll know it again nex' time, and some are silly enough to think they're something tremenjous if they can reco'nise a swag o' labels. But it always seems to me that jus' callin' things names isn't real education. I'd say it was only a form o' the first lesson, like learnin' to say "moo-cow" and "puff-puff."

I've got no education meself, but I ain't in the mood for collectin' labels. My idea of education is to try an' get 'old o' the idea behind the fact, the idea bein' the important thing most o' the time, an' not necessarily the fact.

One o' the silliest things people say, in my opinion, is that 'istory repeats itself; as though, if you'll excuse a lapse into po'try, the womb o' time 'as got indigestion. Why should 'istory repeat itself? Except that like causes produce like effects. You'd think even a kid 'ud sit up an' take notice o' the ingredients if he kep' gettin' the same answers. And considerin' 'ow much we don't like the answers we're gettin' we seem to spend precious little time overhaulin' the ingredients.

Naturally, where there's a live volcano, it's only reasonable to expect eruptions; but it isn't the volcano that causes 'istory to repeat itself. The worst the volcano can do is to cause geography or geology to repeat the dose. Men make 'istory, and by re-building everything around the foot o' the volcano they're just askin' for an encore.

### EFFECTS AND CAUSES.

I suppose what is meant by the 'istorian in this repetition business is that nations and empires come an' go; that revolutions flop in' the same old brick wall faces us again. The fact that empires come an' go is given all the lime-light and the cause of the failure is held as of no importance, once we've tied the "History repeats itself" label on it. Which is simply to say that 'istory repeats itself because 'istory is 'istory an' not because man is man.

Well, it don't seem fair to me to treat 'istory as though it was a form o' cussedness. I'm inclined to think that the repeato business happens because man has done the same dam' fool thing again. And if you were to ask me what that dam' fool thing was, I'd say it was tryin' to get something for nothing at the other fellow's expense.

Now, the obvious way to get this bonus seems on the face of it to be to exploit your fellow man, but, of course, it's also obvious you can't all succeed at that game any more than everyone can be a bandit.

There's got to be a good supply o' mugs. Up to date there are two principal ways of

keepin' up a perennial supply o' these. One is by openly browbeatin' the mob, and the other is by cheatin' the mob. And the mobs 'ave to fight each other when the cheats and the brow-beaters get their lines tangled.

When the fight's all over, and one side wins—or both of 'em, if you're 'goin' to listen to both sides—there are usually enough cheats left to start an opposition force somewhere, and so—'istory repeats itself.

But suppose someone made the world-shakin' discovery that you can't get something for nothing that way—and hope to keep it; that every dynasty fell, not because it was too civilised as we're told, but because it was based on slavery—and the slaves found it out; that revolutions fail, not because of the revolutionaries, but because of that kind of "something for nothing" idea. Well, perhaps we'd get a new angle on the mess we miscall "civilisation."

### NOT DUE TO SUN SPOTS

I really do wonder that nobody's ever tried to sell us the notion that we ought to be our brother's keeper because it pays, or at any rate because it doesn't pay not to. What I mean is, you don't need a nut o' the same size as Euclid's to see that the failure o' business is due to just plain arithmetic and has no connection whatever with sun spots.

Of course, bankers'll tell you that 'istory is bound to repeat itself, only this time they talk about trade cycles. Or if they don't tell you that they'll tell you it was inefficiency on the part of a bloke they call the "entrepreneur" Pretty labels, some of 'em, aren't they? Well, as to the inefficiency, what price the man who built up Carnegie's big concern in London from scratch and hung himself in his own showroom when the "depression" hit him? When did his inefficiency date from?

The Socialists 'ave noticed the money-shortage that causes some people to 'ang themselves, and others to try and extract nutriment from garbage tins, and they have got an idea that if you lump the concerns of business all together, an' put a national committee in charge instead of individual boss-owners, the money-shortage will somehow mysteriously disappear. They're prepared to socialise everything except the one thing that's cryin' out for collective ownership—the right to create money. They're much too busy tryin' to hog the responsibility o' production to worry about a thing like distribution. Seems a rummy idea to me for a hungry man to grow food to sell to someone else, regardless of whether the other feller's got the price or the means of earnin' the price. That's askin' for history to repeat itself if anything is.

### PASSING THE BUCK.

But everybody's doin' it. Hitler had so much trouble in Germany he just had to share it with everybody else; the Soviet had so much trouble of its own that it just had to hug the world to its hairy bosom; and now America with its sixteen millions of unemployed feels the same urge to bring the blessings of its scientific social arrangements to the rest o' the world, by a federation o' the English-speakin' peoples, no matter what the English-cussin' people think about it. Consider the ominous gatherin' o' the eagles in the shape o' the Dominion prime ministers in the old country. The only bright spot I can see is the fun someone's goin' to 'ave federatin' Ireland.

But isn't it funny 'ow the poor survive in spite o' scientific treatment? They started in the parish

## Powelltown Meeting

On March 20 supporters from Powelltown and Yarra Junction districts had the opportunity of meeting and hearing Mr. Arthur Chresby, who gave a most informative and interesting address. After reading extracts from Section 42A of the National Security Act as to what he must not do or say, one would have expected the field of discussion to be limited to the telling of nursery rhymes.

However, the story he had to tell of the power wielded by the banking institutions of international disrepute left no doubt in the minds of his listeners that his story did not originate in the warmth of the nursery, but in the coldness of reality.

In no uncertain terms, Mr. Chresby accused the Jewish-American banking clique — the Schiffs, the Warburgs, the Guggenheims, the Breitunges, the Hanauers, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Baruch, Frankfurter of being the underlying cause of the present, world conflict, in their insatiable desire for power and world domination. Federal Union was the misconceived child of their warped and fantastic brains. He went on to describe the tactics used in New South Wales, of opposing and exposing the attackers of the integrity of the British Empire (the Federal Unionists).

The question of taxation was dealt with in all its aspects. It was foolish to suppose that the war effort could be adequately financed by taxation and "sacrifice" alone.

"Your Member of Parliament is in your pay, not that of the party machine or any other organisation," said Mr. Chresby. "He is responsible to you and to no one else—use him, don't abuse him. If you want a specific result, write and tell him what it is; let every individual write separately. You are not expected to be the judge of methods, leave that to the expert; but you can judge results. What we all want is freedom in security. If our Parliamentary system fails to achieve these results, then the fault lies with us, not with it. We employ M.P.'s to obtain certain results; we must see that we get them. The people united are more powerful than the party machine, the Parliament, or even the financial institutions. The people are supreme."

Mr. Chresby left a profound impression in Powelltown, and his visit has given great impetus to the movement.

## GOT IT ALREADY

### Why the Excitement?

"Some idea of the area involved in the Japanese mandate may be gained when it is recalled that the islands governed under it extend in thickly scattered groups for 2,700 miles along the Equator and for 1,300 miles north of it.

"This is a MUCH LARGER area than that envisaged by Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in his recent vague statement, in which he claimed an undefined 'Oceania' for Japan."  
—"Argus" (Week-End Magazine), March 15.

where everybody knew 'em. To get rid of 'em we made 'em a national responsibility. They're still there, for we keep hearin' about 'em. So we're goin' to make 'em an empire responsibility, and if they don't die out that way, we'll pass the buck to the world.

It looks as though we're goin' to see that history repeats itself on a scale that'll make the film caption writers tear their hair.

## A BOOK YOU MUST READ

### "The Money Power Versus Democracy"

By Eric D. Butler. Price, 10d, posted.

**This book is being acclaimed by readers from all over Australia as the finest exposition of political and economic democracy to yet appear in this country. A former executive of the Queensland movement, now residing in Melbourne, told a meeting of Melbourne supporters in the Centenary Hall on Sunday, December 15, 1940, that this was the best book he had read during his ten years of activity. He urged supporters to buy copies and pass them around.**

**This book will save you a lot of talk. In forty-eight pages, the author has crystallised the philosophy, history and application of democratic principles. A handbook, which every supporter should have.**

### ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR:

#### 'The War Behind the War' Price, 4d, posted

Every person who desires to gain a thorough knowledge of the real background to the present conflict should read this booklet. The most critical and impartial analysis of the "Jewish Question" to appear in this country.

#### 'Elections Over—What Now?' Price, 6d per dozen, post free.

A summary of political strategy. The campaign director of the N.S.W. Division of the Electoral Campaign has written as follows about this brochure: "We consider this to be a masterly presentation of vital factors, and probably the finest article that has yet appeared in any paper in this country."

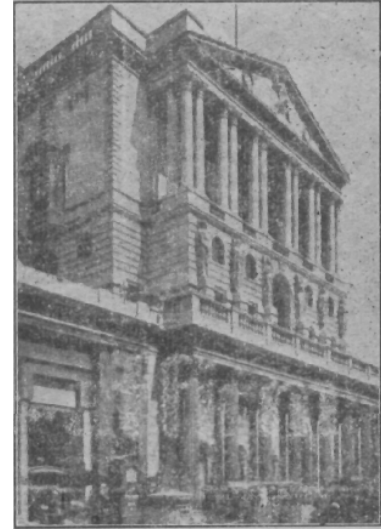
**The above are obtainable from the "New Times, Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne**

# The Enemy Within the Empire

## A Short History of the Bank of England

By ERIC D BUTLER

(Continued from last Issue.)



The Bank of England

The main feature of Britain's financial history since the formation of the Bank of England has been the enormous increase in debt and resulting taxation to pay the interest charges. At the end of the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns, the National Debt stood at about £50 millions. At the end of the Seven Years' War it was £150 millions, while at the end of the American War of Independence it had risen to £268 millions. It was actually reduced to £230 millions in the few years of following peace. With the start of the Napoleonic Wars in 1793, the debt started to go up again, and, at the end of the campaign, after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the Debt stood at £816 millions.

One of the most remarkable incidents of this period was the manner in which Britain was stampeded into allowing the Bank of England to issue paper money. On February 25, 1797, it became known that French ships had landed about 1,000 soldiers on the coast of Wales. Feaveryear writes as follows: —

"These men are said to have been convicts put into uniform, and there can be no other explanation of the affair than that it was a deliberate attempt to cause panic in England, for all of them, without any sort of fight, were immediately taken prisoner. So far as the Bank's reserve of guineas were concerned it was the last straw." Pitt, the British Prime Minister, arranged a meeting between the King, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and the Government. It was decided by the Government that the Bank of England should stop cash payments. This meant that the notes issued by the Bank, instead of being promises to pay money, became lawful money themselves. Furthermore, the Bank was under no obligation to redeem them. Although this policy was authorised as a temporary measure, an Act was passed in May 1797, extending it until June 24; it was then extended again, and this went on and on until it was finally decided in 1803 that cash payments by the Bank would not be resumed until six months after the return of peace. Payments were not resumed until 1821. Britain had been on paper money for twenty-four years. Then the real swindle started. Although the Bank had created some £600 millions of paper money at no cost to itself, except the paper and the printing operations, after the war it was arranged that the nation would have to pay both the principal and the interest in gold coin. The result was terrible suffering everywhere with prices falling by about half. Britain beat Napoleon at Waterloo, but was stabbed in the back by the Bank of England. Although there was no physical reason why the people should suffer, the demands of the Bank "had to" be met. While the British people did the fighting and the dying, this private institution was quietly pawing the nation by Paterson's swindle: "The Bank hath benefit of interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing." The British people are still paying the interest bill on the Battle of Waterloo! Has there ever been a racket like it? No wonder that this kind of history is not taught in our schools.

### THE GOLD STANDARD CONSOLIDATED.

In 1844 the British pound was tied to gold. The new Bank Charter Act obliged the Bank to buy with its notes all the gold bullion offered it. The price of gold was fixed at £3/17/9 per ounce of standard gold. The Bank could issue notes against £14 millions of Government Securities held by it. All notes in excess of this had to be backed by gold coin, gold or silver bullion, the silver not to exceed one-fifth of the metal held. The Bank held no silver after 1861, with the result that this latter proviso was dropped. The Act of 1844 made British industry dependent upon the amount of gold held, by the Bank of England. In 1870 the financiers had the commerce and industry of the whole world tied to gold. Apparently the great influx of gold from Australia and California had alarmed the financiers, with the result that they called an international monetary conference in Paris in 1867 to examine the matter. The result was to abandon silver and make gold the sole money. In 1870 an Act was surreptitiously introduced in Britain, which removed the right of the Crown to open the Mint to silver. In 1871, Germany, Sweden and Japan went on to gold; Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece followed two years later. America did not adopt it until some time after.

In 1847, the Irish potato famine made it necessary to heavily import foodstuffs into Great Britain, with the result that there was a drain of about six million pounds on the Bank's gold reserve. The result was the greatest economic crisis Britain had ever known. Things became so bad that the new Bank Act of 1844 was temporarily suspended on October 25, 1847.

Another crisis took place in 1857 owing to the curtailment of credit supplies in America. British investments in the rapidly-developing railways in America were considerable. The panic, which resulted in America as a result of the banks' actions in that country, spread to Britain. Liverpool and Glasgow banks, and other leading firms connected with the American trade, crashed. It did not look as if the Bank of England could "weather the storm," so once again the Bank Act was temporarily suspended. The Act was again suspended in 1866, when financial panic followed the failure of Overend, Gurney and Co., a large finance company.

### PAPER MONEY AND BANK CREDIT INSTEAD OF GOLD.

At the outbreak of the Great War the Bank Act was again suspended, and the war was fought on paper money and bank credit, which the Bank of England and the private trading banks provided at practically no cost to themselves. This resulted in increasing the National Debt by another £6,000,000,000. This debt and the interest bill were fastened on to the backs of the British taxpayers. Although, as we will see shortly, the Bank of England was "broke" in 1914, and the Government had to come to its assistance by authorising the issue of Paper Money by passing the Currency and Bank Note Act on August 6, it was scheming before the end of the war to have the re-

payment of the debts which it had "created out of nothing" based on the gold standard. This policy was the result of a Treasury Committee set up by the British Government in November 1917. This committee, known as the Cunliffe Committee, reported in August 1918, and made a further final report in November 1919. Lord Cunliffe was at that time Governor of the Bank of England, and a partner in the Jewish bank of Goschens and Cunliffe. There were eleven bankers, two Treasury officials, and a professor of political economy on the Cunliffe Committee.

The principal recommendations of this committee were that a return to the gold standard should be made, and the volume of credit and currency made to fit in with an average gold reserve in the Bank of England of £150,000,000. In other words, the people of Great Britain were to be tied down to an artificial standard, completely divorced from their capacity and desire to produce goods and services. In spite of the fact that it had been demonstrated at the outbreak of war that the gold system could be completely replaced by a paper and credit system, these recommendations were adopted—with disastrous results.

### TWO VERY SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A very significant event took place in 1917, with far-reaching results for the whole British Empire. In that year the Jew, Lord Reading (Rufus Isaacs), visited America to negotiate the British debt to America. There he met the Jewish International Financiers, and signed documents pledging Britain to repay in gold on demand a sum that finally rose to over £900,000,000. Now, in view of the fact that Britain never possessed at any stage more than £200,000,000 in gold, a fact that those responsible in America must have known, it seems apparent that there was some other object in view. It is now believed by many responsible authorities that the control of the Bank of England was mortgaged as a security for a debt, which could never be paid. Subsequent events support that contention.

If it did nothing else, the last war partially revealed the confidence trick being "put over" the nation by the private trading banks. When war started, the vaunted custodians of the people's money, publicly bankrupt, were unable to pay out to their depositors in legal tender as much even as one-fifth of the amounts standing to those depositors. The banks closed, the obligation to pay gold was suspended, and the nation went on to paper money issued to the banks by the Government. The people accepted this new paper money without hesitation.

### LADY WATERLOW'S REVELATION

One fact concerning this matter was the fact that the currency printed by the Government in order to save the banks was being printed AT LEAST A WEEK BEFORE WAR BROKE OUT. We have this on the authority of Lady Waterlow, whose husband's firm, Waterlow and Sons, did part of the printing. She herself told the story in the columns of an English Sunday newspaper, on November 10, 1929:

"I remember that in 1914—**incredible as it may seem in 1929—there were no one-pound Treasury notes. My, husband's firm was ordered to rush through the first issue of one-pound notes on the Tuesday before war was declared. At eleven o'clock at night I went down to the works to be at my husband's side when the first notes were passed by the Government officials. It was a solemn moment, for it presaged**

(Continued on page 7.)

### TO OUR READERS

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### THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The housing problem is, unfortunately, ever before us. Much discussion takes place and "expert investigators" go on investigating, but nothing of a worthwhile nature is done about it.

Before the present war, the superficial trouble was mainly a **general shortage** of houses fit for Australians to live in. Now, however, the greatly intensified drift of population to the major capital cities has added a secondary trouble: all semblance of **balance** between country and city accommodation has been suddenly and drastically upset. So much so, indeed, that the housing problem in some country towns, provincial cities and minor capital cities has already been "solved," in regard to the quantity if not the quality of houses, by the departure of part of the population—while overcrowding in the major capital cities has become far more serious than ever.

Each of these two aspects of the problem is the effect of a consciously pursued policy. Neither of them "just happened." Neither of them was unavoidable, judged by what was **physically** possible without reducing what was done in other directions. Yet neither of them was desired by the general public.

The general shortage of good houses was caused by the policy of **money-scarcity** imposed on the general public—despite the abundance of building materials and labour—by the handful of men who control the banking system. The further upsetting of the balance between city and country is caused partly by an intensification of the same bankers' policy of money-scarcity as it affects the rural areas and partly by the Federal Government's policy, amounting to an obsession, of **centralisation** of war industries in the major capital cities. (This obsession apparently blinds the Government to the fact that it is thereby making it possible for a **minimum** of aerial bombs and naval shells, if it ever comes to that, to do the maximum damage to our war industries and our civil life simultaneously.)

Money-scarcity and centralisation. These two policies menace our individual and collective welfare—even our safety. Fortunately, we have the democratic machinery by which we can reverse these dangerous policies. Australian electors are still at liberty to write to their respective representatives in the Federal Parliament, giving notice of their instructions—and they have the constitutional sanctions (votes) to penalise any of those paid servants who dare ignore a united demand. Thus, electors have the power to control the Government—and the Government has the power to control the bankers: to turn the tables, in fact.

Postage stamps, two pence each, may be purchased at any post office. There is no time like the present.

#### Mixed Grill

"VANCOUVER, B.C., Tuesday (A.A.P.). —Public ownership of all Canadian banks and war industries is urged by the British Columbia Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party.

"The party opposes Canada's method of financing the war with interest-bearing loans.

"It wants 100 per cent, tax on war profits and heavier taxes on all profits.

"It urges the Federal Government to appoint a special Ministry to reorganise Canada's post-war economic life.

"The party, which has just ended a three-day convention in Vancouver, seeks greater Labour representation on all war boards."

—Sydney "Daily Telegraph," March 26.

#### "They Don't Tell Me Anything Now

"When asked in the House by MR. WILSON, Independent Member for Wimmera, if it was a fact that recently the premises of 'Radio Times' were raided and a whole issue of the paper seized, MR. HUGHES, Attorney-General, replied that he was not aware of it. Mr. Wilson then said, 'You ought to know.'

"Apparently dictatorial powers can be exercised without the knowledge even of the Attorney-General."

—"Radio Times," March 23.

### THE PRINCIPLES OF ASSOCIATION

By HILTON ROSS

No problem touching on social relationships can be successfully tackled without coming into contact almost immediately with the phenomena of association. Society is, in fact, an association of individuals for their mutual benefit, so that an appreciation of the principles governing association would be, in effect, a study of the general theory of society, and the manner in which it functions.

Co-operation and association by individuals covers such a vast field of human activities that it is essential that we should understand the actual principles involved. In fact, the mastery of these principles and their successful application to our present problems is the only way whereby the flaws and anomalies in the existing social and economic system can be sought out, studied and remedied.

Society, then, is an association or "a number of persons united by agreement, for some specific purpose," to quote the standard dictionary definition, and has resulted from the belief held by individuals that by association they can get what they want.

Its development into the present complex industrial, financial and social system has been the result of increasing improvements in the art of association by individuals, for the purpose of achieving certain desired results that would otherwise either have been unobtainable, or obtainable in a much lesser degree. Beginning with the simplest forms of association—that is to say, tribal associations—for simple benefits, such as increased efficiency in obtaining food for the tribe, or protection from the attacks of wild animals, individuals have become increasingly dependent on each other, and, as a result, the present state has been reached when our continued well-being depends on a multitude of varying forms of association.

Association in some form or other has invariably yielded some benefit or advantage, and this increment of association, has led to an increasing tendency on the part of the members of society to automatically assume some form of association whenever any particular objective of more than usual difficulty is desired. The trend has been for individuals to rely more and more on co-operation of the members of a group, with each member taking some particular portion of the work to be done and directing his energies towards achieving the best possible result in that particular field. By so dividing the task to be done, yet at the same time, promoting com-

plete harmony and unity among the people concerned, as being essential for the success of the final desired result, increased efficiency has thus been achieved in carrying out the task. While, generally, the actual result itself so obtained has proved to give more satisfaction to a greater number of people than would otherwise have been the case if only one individual had attempted the task on his own.

In modern industry we see this in the growing practice of specialisation by individuals in one particular trade, linked together by different associations in a hundred varying ways, for the increments that will be released as a result of the associations. It is not the actual division of the labour that has caused these advantages. Division implies a breaking down or a breaking apart, whereas it is in reality the result of a building up or a welding together into one complete unit that has made these results possible. It is the result of the association of a number of individuals, pooling their resources, their abilities and their intellects and uniting and directing the combination of power and ability to the purpose of satisfying some particular want, such as either building a house or constructing a bridge. Association, therefore, is the keynote to the success which has been obtained in the purely physical field of material desires, and by the successful application of various forms of association, to the problem of production, the problem of scarcity has been successfully solved. The problem now becomes one of applying the principles of association to other fields of action.

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

##### S. W. Jeffries and Democracy

Sir —

I have just attended a meeting held by our prospective member for Torrens, Mr. S. W. Jeffries, and write while the matter is fresh in my mind.

Listening to an attack by Mr. Jeffries on an independent opponent, in the form of facts laid before the audience in such a way that the intention was obvious, and also listening to an account of past "achievements" during his membership of Parliament, I waited for question time.

Two speakers were given the opportunity to ask questions; then, when it was clear that the questions may have touched something of importance, an obviously pre-arranged speaker arose in the audience and proposed a vote of thanks to the prospective candidate for election, when the meeting was quickly closed. This was done so quickly after the previous question, and without calling for further questions, that I was not given an opportunity to ask any questions myself.

However, I approached the candidate after the meeting and asked him, "What opportunity do you, in the interests of Democracy intend to present to your electors to enable them to bring their wishes under your notice?"

He replied that "That is not Democracy," and that he "only had to give an account of his stewardship after his term of office."

So now we know! Our interests in this land of "Democracy" for which we pay, the principles of freedom we are supposed to hold dear, are apparently limited to pious belief only, and the dictionary definition of "Democracy" must go overboard.

Mr. Jeffries also stated that the method would not work. "It would be impossible," he said, "to get the opinion of the electors on all bills going before Parliament." Quite so, but he forgets that it is possible for electors to have common aims for general welfare, which could and should be presented to their elected representative at public meetings called regularly for that purpose.

But then, perhaps Mr. Jeffries caught sight of the Banking Commission's Report I held in my hand, and the "Hansard" copy of Mr. Macgillivray's speech on currency and national credit, against which he voted!

Well, it is up to the Australian public and the electors of Torrens in particular, to break their apathy and insist on Mr. Jeffries allowing his electors to exercise their rights as Democratic Australians. —Yours, etc., N. C. HOWARD, Walkerville, S.A. 27/3/41.

## UNITED DEMOCRATS' REPORT

From Headquarters, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.

If we needed evidence that the urge toward a sane economic and financial system is widespread and something to be reckoned with in South Australia, we have it in the interest and enthusiasm, which have been generally displayed during recent weeks. It wanted but a vehicle of expression, and that vehicle has been provided by the issue of our campaign leaflet, 30,000 of which were distributed over the State—all paid for by the generosity of enthusiasts for the cause. We anticipate a greatly increased public interest as the result of this activity.

Early on Monday, March 17, John Hogan and Mr. Craig left for Yorke Peninsula. Returning on the Thursday morning, after a successful tour, John addressed the Southern Rotary Club at Unley, and in the evening spoke at Rose Park and Prospect (political meetings). At the Friday luncheon he divided honours as speaker with Mr. Brock, and outlined his experiences in the country. He stressed the importance of following up with local speakers. Mr. Brock referred to an editorial in the "Advertiser," which condemned the criticism of child endowment, made from the viewpoint that imposing new taxation would destroy its benefits, and made the usual sarcastic references to "costless credit cranks." It was interesting to find our demands so clearly identified with this question, especially when the author of the same article declared that child endowment must not develop into the fiasco of National Insurance. Clearly this was becoming a major political issue. Timing was all-important in launching any successful campaign, and we must be ready to take up this

question as soon as it was most opportune, when we would have the greatest influence with the least effort.

### Mr. Barclay Smith's Visit

He will arrive at Headquarters at noon today, Friday, April 4, and will speak at the luncheon at 1 p.m. (charge, 2/-). Tonight he speaks at the Rechabite Hall, Victoria Square, at 8 o'clock. Supporters may also hear him at the conference at 17 Waymouth Street, at 2.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Tickets for tonight's meeting may be obtained at Headquarters (1/- each).

### Town Hall Meeting.

On Saturday evening, March 22, John Hogan addressed a large audience in the Adelaide Town Hall on "The Enemy Within." Mr. Bruce Brown was in the chair and very ably provided introductory remarks on the money question. Mr. Hogan showed, in the plain light of commonsense, the anomalies, inconsistencies and absurdities of the present economic and financial system. His recent tour of New Zealand provided matter for interesting comparison, while the tragi-comedy of the apple and pear situation, as well as some public utterances of Professor Portus on Federal Union were subjects of his scathing comment. At the end of his address, the following resolution was moved by Mr. D. J. Amos, seconded by Mrs. Polkinghorne, and carried unanimously by the meeting:—"WHEREAS after 18 months of war, there is still unemployment of men and material, destruction and restriction of needed and wanted fruit and other goods, widespread social and industrial unrest undermining

the morale of the community—AND WHEREAS taxation and price levels are steadily rising, increasing the difficulty of dealing with these problems, and even such necessary proposals as child endowment are to be accompanied by further increases in taxes and prices—AND WHEREAS these conditions are not consistent with the objects for which Australians are willingly offering their strength and lives in the present war, but obviously arise out of the issue of all new money as a debt to financial institutions even though it represents the work and assets of the community and should belong to the people—THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT: We, loyal citizens assembled in the Adelaide Town Hall, affirm our belief that the credit of Australia can be issued by the Commonwealth Bank to the full extent that men, materials and equipment are available for the prosecution of the war, free of debt. We fear that unless this principle is established the increasing burden of taxation and higher prices will destroy the economic security and freedom for which we are fighting, and make it impossible to maintain expenditure and employment for post-war reconstruction. We, therefore, call upon all candidates for the coming election, all political parties and members of Parliament, both State and Federal, to unite in overcoming this enemy within. And we pledge ourselves to organise the irresistible pressure of public opinion behind our representatives on this matter, so that we may Win the War and the Peace."

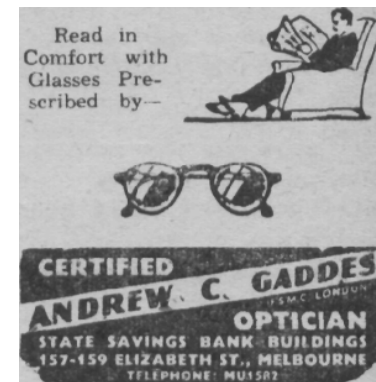
### Study Class

The third term of the Study Class closed on March 20. The class will re-open in May on a date, which will be announced later.

## A Remarkable War Prophecy of 1883

Under this heading, Bertram Jebb, writing in the "Argus Week-End Magazine," of March 15, told of what he called "a truly remarkable forecast of modern war conditions." Here is an extract from Mr. Jebb's article:

Some years ago a copy of a long dead publication called "La Caricature" was found in a dusty file in a Paris publisher's office. Dated October 27, 1883, it contained an illustrated article by Robida, in which he described a war to be fought in 1975 . . . Writing in the days when there were no aeroplanes and man could only make clumsy flights in balloons, when the machine-gun was in its infancy, poison gas was unheard of, the internal combustion engine was an expensive toy, and there were still wooden ships of war, he foresaw tanks, air raids, gas masks, submarines, and chemical warfare. . . . By this time, he says, all ideas of chivalry and honour in warfare have been discarded, and wars are acknowledged to be mere greedy adventures—the grabbing of commercial advantages, the opening up of new markets, tariff quarrels, and stock exchange conflicts. "The ordinary citizen is tormented by tax collectors . . . from the age at which he is weaned," he says.



# £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.

# £203 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, £194/1/5.)

Miss B., Toorak, Vic., 5/-; Miss A. A. D., Hobart, Tas., 10/-; A.D., Jeparit, Vic., 8/-; J.G., Jeparit, Vic., 2/-; A.M., Jeparit, Vic., 2/-; O.Z., Jeparit, Vic., 2/-; Mrs. H. P., Jeparit, Vic., 2/-; L.M., Jeparit, Vic., 2/-; A.W.D., Burrum, Qld., 10/-; Mrs. L. L. K., and Mrs. W. K., Adelaide, S.A., 5/-; T.C., Bendigo, Vic., 2/-; Mr. T. G. L., Lower Plenty, Vic., 5/-; P.T.S., Yarra Junction, Vic., 10/-; W.W., Yarra Junction,

Vic., 10/-; A.G., Yarra Junction, Vic., 5/-; A.R., Maroubra, N.S.W., 12/-; R.J.S., Fremantle, W.A., 5/-; Mrs. M. A. L., Gardenvale, Vic., 5/-; R.F.B., Box Hill, Vic., £2; A.C. & T.N., Wangaratta, Vic., 10/-; A.W., Atherton, Qld., 10/-; R.B., Atherton, Qld., 10/-; A.W., Popaninning, W.A., 5/-; O.M.D., Geelong, Vic., 5/-; W.O.J., Albert Park, Vic., 2/-. Total: £203/6/4.

## 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.

## SEE AUSTRALIA FIRST!

### FEDERATION BEGINS AT HOME

By JOHN RUTLAND

**Critics of Federal Union—critics of any political change, for that matter—are apt to fall into a common error by assuming that it is only necessary to point out clearly enough, to enough people, the state of affairs likely to exist under the proposed world government — or other proposed political change—for the proposals to be immediately and universally condemned.**

The critic, enlightened as he is — or seems to be to many of us — seeing under Federal Union the virtual impossibility of any way of life in which the social unit could live as a free individual and not merely exist as a punched and numbered card, constantly being shuffled and dealt by automatic machines between the filing cabinets of various bureaucratic departments (this is not intended metaphorically, the present National Register cards follow this process), immediately accepts the apparently likely, but not necessarily, logical conclusion that his horror at this prospect must be shared by everyone who can be led to see it. But this does not inevitably follow. Admittedly, the proportion of true humanitarians (or people eager to see a world fit for individual people to live FREELY in) has grown over the years, and is growing in an accelerating snowball fashion. On the other hand, it is on record that less than 40 years ago the numerically powerful Fabian Socialists advocated "the permeation of the Civil Service, with the realisation that Socialism would enormously increase the power of the civil servant; and the permeation of the Trades Unions with the belief that the day for purely industrial action was past, and that they must look to Government (inspired secrecy by sympathetic civil servants) to bring about, bit by bit, such parts of the Socialist programme as were not likely to arouse much hostility in the rich." (Quoting Bertrand Russell, 1918.) Apparently irrelevant, that twenty-odd-year-old statement illustrates the point I wish to stress—many of those who claimed intellectual leadership in the early years of this century gave ample proof that they planned to encourage a bureaucratic mentality, with power as a bait, in return for slight concessions from the existing system. George Bernard Shaw (in his less patriarchal days, when, he says, some found him unbearably brilliant), Sidney Webb (who became Lord Passfield in 1931 for the usual "services rendered"), and Mrs. Beatrice Webb were among these leaders. I use the term leaders deliberately, in the light of their still wide and enthusiastic following, which, I think, is evidence that the drift of thought away from those ideas is all too slight for the peace of mind of State-haters in the face of the present dangers.

As further evidence comes "Journey Through the War Mind," by little-tin-god Socialist C. E. M. Joad. The temptation to quote is irresistible: "Quite suddenly I saw the answer to my problem. It was not human nature that was the culprit; it was not even human nature when collectively organised in and by States. The State, then, was the culprit. And, therefore? Therefore the State must be superseded. From which it follows that what one might hope to get out of the war, the one war aim which seemed worth fighting for, was the curtailment of the powers and the supersession of some at least of the functions of the Nation-State." Joad then advocates an International Parliament, and to this is to be made over control of matters within the

"spheres of defence, trade, colonies, currency and finance."

C. E. M. Joad is in many respects a far-seeing man, and it is not to be insinuated that he himself believes what he says. A schoolboy could hardly fail to recognise the palpable absurdity of the argument: "So far all States have been failures, therefore, if we build a super-State we must succeed." Joad is not a schoolboy, and we cannot rank him with the well-meaning idealists who in all innocence and sincerity barrack for Federal Union. C. E. M. Joad is a traitor who knows exactly what he is doing. All that more or less in passing. Now to revert to the point I wish to make. It can be inferred from the examples I have given, that, granting the possibility of proving irrefutably that Federation inevitably entails bureaucracy\* in very large doses, there are large numbers of citizens who would refuse to believe that that was an argument against Federation.

If that is so, it seems clear that in order to substitute a REASONED and reasonable pro-Australian attitude for the present pro-American, pro-Federal Union HYSTERIA (readers of recent reports of the public's neurotic breakdown over the U.S.

I mean the word "bureaucracy" to convey the bureaucratic mental attitude in addition to the system of pyramidal power-centralisation which is the more usual meaning of the word. This mentality takes it for granted that there should be men to decide (and have power to implement their decisions by legal, economic and other sanctions), what people must do and how they must do it; what people must not do, and in general decide what is good for OTHER people down to the last detail and without reference to THEIR ideas on the subject.

### OUR PEACE AIM

(Continued from page 1.)

that these observations draw perilously near the verge of Rude Remarks.

Are we to understand that our financial and economic authorities are 50 years out of date? Are we to infer that the prestige enjoyed by our great economic experts for the past ten years has been as illusory and ill founded as that of the French General Staff?

There is no avoiding the conclusion that "The Times" does not mean maybe.

**Sic transit. Another hierarchy has fallen. For years we have hung on the words of these great men—these experts, at whose lightest word Britain stopped to listen; these bankers, from whom, year in, year out, statesmen and captains of industry obediently took their orders for the day.**

**And now the oracles are dumb. The veil of their wisdom is rent, disclosing a 50-year-old gramophone, bound in hide.**

The seat of economic authority is vacant. Gross darkness covers the land and the people are as sheep having no shepherd. Where shall we turn for guidance?

"We should study the Nazis' achievement," says "The Times," "prepared to adopt whatever may be useful in it and to take warning from its mistakes."

Navy visit will condone the use of capitals), the state of affairs under Federal Union must not only be accurately prophesied, but accurately analysed, and finally made applicable to individual cases, for I think we all agree that most "thinking" is based on individual cases, a process currently known as subjective thought. Everyone who lives in Australia and who is conscious, reasonable and moderately observant, can make an individual case of the Federal system of Australia; that is to say, can judge the federal system as it applies to themselves or to other people whom they have seen or spoken to. If we, therefore, take the Australian system of federation as analogous to World Federation, we are working on premises, which can be verified against the measuring stick of personal observation (and in a logical exercise this is of primary importance). If we are able to

discover whether or not federation in Australia has been successful from the standpoint of the prosperity and liberty of the Australian people, and the equal distribution of political power, IN PRACTICE, NOT IN THEORY, amongst the people (and these are the only forms of success we should consider), it would follow that if our analogy is a fair one, we are then able to decide whether federation of the world is likely to be successful or not FROM THE SAME STANDPOINT. What do they know of federation, who only Australia know? The answer is, "All they need to know"—providing they remember such examples of its working as the Premiers' Plan!

(Mr. Rutland will deal in future articles with the unsatisfactory results, up to the present date, of Federation in Australia, and with the "instruments of power, abuse of which has made such results inevitable.")

### W.A. Electoral Campaign Report

Campaigners are requested to act on information provided in these notes and not to wait for further advice in respect to action to be taken. The State Labour Government will make another attempt to pass legislation, detrimental to efficient local government, in respect to taking over the traffic fees into consolidated revenue and replacing same with allocation of moneys received from the petrol tax which is subject to Federal legislation, which definitely puts strict limits on how roads boards and others will spend the money. The crux of the situation is, not that the boards will not receive funds in place thereof, but that the initiative of the ratepayers in spending the money in relation to local needs is taken from them. This is a direct attack on local sovereignty and must be defeated at all costs. Campaigners are requested to stiffen the attitude of their Municipal and Roads Board representatives against this legislation. Act now, and prevent a possible increase in rateable value or rates. A letter to your Board member will work wonders.

All members who have not paid their membership fee are requested to do so as soon as possible. Financial membership is 5/- per year.

We regret to announce the resignation from active service of that great campaigner, Mr. Tate, Sen., of South Perth, who has for many years made himself responsible for the collection of dues and the distribution of "New Era" and "New Times" in this area. Any person who would care to carry on this work is invited to do so. The State executive thanks Mr. Tate for his devotion to our great cause and trusts that he will live to see the turning point in world affairs to sanity, freedom and security.

West Australian Actionists are requested to write the Attorney General in respect to the Federal Union propaganda being broadcast by the "Watchman." Objection should be lodged immediately. For details, see the issue of the "Broadcaster" for March 8-15.

"Federal Union" is subversive propaganda and is directed against the sovereignty of the people of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Whatever comes out of the bloodshed, our free association of independent nations must be untrammelled.

Leaflet Barrage. —A leaflet has been issued entitled "Why Isn't Hitler Bimbed?" The full text of Douglas's letter as it appeared in the "New Times," together with a separate quotation from the late Pope Pius XI. "Quadragesimo Anno," on concentration of power. The power of the German Reich is concentrated in Hitler, and to remove him would go a long way to undermine German morale, and shorten the war. The leaflets are now on sale at 1/2 per hundred posted. Do your bit by distributing at least one hundred.

Dramatic Society. —All those interested in the formation of a dramatic society are requested to hand in their names to headquarters or to Mr. H. Flinn, who has offered to direct proceedings, at 81 Barrack-street, Perth, W.A.

All those who think they have any talent in this respect are requested to take this opportunity of discovering "themselves."

Branch News. — Mr. Finnin, Bunbury branch, has informed headquarters that the well-known South African social creditor, Mr. Mussared, will be addressing meetings in their area shortly. It is hoped that good use of Mr. Mussared's services will be made. Subiaco branch's ocean trip on Sunday, March 16, was a great success, slightly marred only by the weather. All hands voted it a good trip, and funds were raised for the campaign as a result. Mr. C. R. Willocks was responsible for organisation of the trip, and the success of it was mainly owing to his steady and

(Continued on page 8.)

Well, why not get on with it?

## THE MARKETING OF FRUIT

(A Radio Talk by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., Broadcast from 7HO, Hobart, on March 30.)

**Many times from this station we have attacked the Government for permitting the destruction of millions of bushels of apples while men, women and children throughout Australia, and even Tasmania, have been unable to buy the quantities they desire.**

To me it is always a pathetic sight to see the head of a family going into a shop to buy an occasional half-dozen or dozen apples, when millions of apples are allowed to go to waste or are fed to the pigs. When a family is able to buy what it needs, it buys apples in cases.

Poor families, when given apples, will use a case a week for four or five months on end; I saw this happen last year. The number of apples eaten each year depends almost entirely on the price of apples.

The mother of a family has to set so much money aside each week for rent, clothes, light and essential foodstuffs. The food bill always has to be cut drastically to the barest essentials; sixpence extra on to the cost of a meal is sixpence too much, and is not even considered. That is the position that has to be faced, and any person who doesn't face that position is not worth listening to.

The position, then, is that there are millions of apples going to waste; the people want more and are not going to get them because they haven't got the money to pay for them. And we are expected to accept this as a reasonable answer from those same men who speak so glibly of new social orders after the war.

I am going to read you an article published in the Hobart "Mercury" on last Tuesday, March 25. The writer is apparently ashamed to put his name to the article. Well, I don't blame him.

### "Supply, Demand and Finance Principal Factors."

"If you want to start an argument talk apples and pears. The grower will point to laden trees that are on the black list, and, with some vehemence, asks: Why? The merchant asks why he is not permitted to buy on consignment from the grower. The retailer complains that sufficient supplies of varieties demanded by the public are not available, and the consumer thinks he should be able to buy fruit for the cost of the case.

"The more you argue the more confused the issue becomes, but the closer you listen the more convinced you become that, at the moment, the acquisition scheme is working in favour of the consumer.

"John Citizen is rather a prejudiced fellow. When he buys an apple or a pear he thinks only of what it is costing him, not of the labour and other effort expended in bringing it to him. So, when John Citizen complains that apples and pears are too dear, that they must be brought to the people much more cheaply if consumption is to be increased, he should be told the facts.

"When he points to unwanted fruit in the orchards and says, in effect, 'What waste? Why not give them to the poor, to the hospitals, to the school children, to the soldiers?' he must be informed what effect such wholesale generosity would mean ultimately to the orchardist and to the Commonwealth Government, which is bearing the burden of costs under the fruit acquisition scheme.

"In many Tasmanian orchards bushels of apples and pears will fall and be left to rot. It is a

shame, but what is the alternative? Permit motorists the freedom of the orchards and, for every case of fruit taken away, strike off one that might have been sold in the shops.

"To give every Tasmanian an apple a day for a year would cost £75,000, made up of £60,000 distributing costs and £15,000 loss of sales caused by giving the fruit away.

"Today choice apples can be bought in Hobart for less than a penny each, and choice pears for a penny each."

I am sorry to impose this article upon you, but it is a good sample of the kind of specious arguments that choke our newspapers. You will notice that this learned and unknown writer considers every aspect of the case except a means of getting the apples to the people—that, of course, would be merely stupid; anybody who considers that apples were meant only for eating could not possibly understand the situation.

If you must know the real position, apples are produced so that we can have apple-marketing boards, and our professors of economics tell us that we are going to have a lot more marketing boards when we get our brand new social order. Probably that's what the New Social Order is for

—to provide marketing boards for Professors of Economics.

The problem of getting so-called surplus production into the hands of the people who need it is only a problem to those who don't want to solve the problem. In England, during the last depression, one town had a so-called surplus of potatoes, so they cut down the price to less than half and sold them to the unemployed, with the result that the unemployed bought more potatoes than all the rest of the town put together—which proved that there was no surplus after all, only a shortage of cash. It is a pity this unknown writer in the "Mercury" had not read about this experiment with potatoes; he would find a few experiments by an earnest man are worth all the speculations of hired economists.

It is time we stopped beating about the bush. The Federal Government knows perfectly well how to get the apples into the homes of the people, and has full authority to do it.

The real purpose of marketing boards is to keep up prices, and their only method of doing so is to destroy millions of bushels of apples—to produce scarcity. The Government has deliberately chosen this method because it refuses to allow the people to get the apples for less than cost.

If the Federal Government was in earnest and really represented the people, instead of a Party Caucus, it would have granted a sum of money so that cases of apples could have been sold in the shops at half the present price.

If the Government can increase the price of goods by means of imposing a sales tax of 10 or 15 per cent, it can also reduce the price of goods by the reverse process—paying retailers to reduce their prices, say, by 50 per cent. In other words, use a compensated price less than the cost price. The British Government, according to its own statement, is spending a million pounds a week, and

probably a great deal more, to subsidise the price of essential foodstuffs to keep the prices within reach of the people.

This is a small act of constructive statesmanship, and a million pounds a year spent in Australia would solve the apple and pear difficulty—give each home a plentiful supply of apples, and pay the growers a reasonable return for their labour.

The Commonwealth Bank can create the necessary credits for this purpose without the need for any taxation. This money would put new heart into the fruit industry, and show the people of Australia that the Government really had the interest of the family at heart.

If Mr. Billy Hughes would persuade his colleagues to help families to put more good food on their tables instead of weeping over empty cradles, he would be listened to with better results. I contend that the difficulties of the Government with the disposal of apples and pears are difficulties of the Government's own creation, and that a way out exists and is well known to the Government—and it refuses to take it.

Whenever an opportunity arises for the Government to give real service to the people, an amazing amount of difficulties crop up; when questions are naturally asked about the lack of useful results accruing from the various committees, boards, commissions, etc., who are alleged to be tackling the problems, we are told, ever with monotonous regularity, every avenue is being explored, no stone is being left unturned, the matter is well in hand, expert advice is being obtained, all interests are being considered, etc., etc.

But always we find that the one way out which would make our burdens easier and life more pleasant is thrown aside with the utmost contempt. I have studied this problem now for over twenty years, and I have come to the conclusion, backed by monumental evidence, that a carefully thought out plan exists to deprive every individual in every country in the world of any individual share of the benefits accruing from Science, Invention and the profits that come from the combined efforts of a community.

I know that no Government is permitted to allow its people to have full access to the wealth produced by themselves. Throughout the British Empire groups of scientists, engineers and business men have led a revolt against this monstrous tyranny and I believe that the British Empire, because of this, has been singled out for destruction and that the German military machine was financed and equipped for that special purpose.

This means that our special job and first task is to destroy the German military machine; the British people are very determined about this, and, according to the English papers, are not very satisfied with the manner in which their Government is tackling the job.

This is all to the good, because, during war time there grows up a huge army of officials whose activities hamper and discourage the men who are doing the real work. If this war can expose the fallacy of putting Government officials, who never ran even the smallest business, in charge of great productive industries, then perhaps we might manage to escape the tragedy of the National Socialist experiment in Germany.

## THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE

(Continued from page 3.)

war, and changes that would lead we knew not where. My husband told me that the men would have to work night and day for three weeks at full pressure to get the important Government order through. He dreaded it for the men, for he knew the strain that it meant."

Although the press reports reaching the public at that time declared that the decision to print the notes was not made until the Cabinet met after war had been declared, the above statement from Lady Waterlow's "Memoirs" exposes that deliberate lie.

Lady Waterlow's version of what took place was also confirmed by Lady Atterbury on August 27, 1933, when she wrote in an English newspaper: "Sir John Bradbury and a colleague came to my house at Hampstead Heath and asked my husband, Sir Frederick Atterbury, K.C.B., in the Chancellor's name, to get the paper money made. My husband was at that time Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. It was a matter of extreme urgency, and the first note was designed in my Drawing room in a few minutes by my husband.....As it was not possible to obtain his Majesty's signature in the extreme haste required by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Bradbury signed the note, on behalf of the Treasury. The work was strenuous to get the required amount of notes issued in so short a time. The firms who printed the notes—Messrs. Waterlow and Messrs. Harrison—kept their men working day and night."

### THE BANKERS' VICTORY

This new money was created by the State, was backed by the State, and was free of interest. The people, through their Government, had to save the Bank of England. But, the shrewdness of the financiers was only surpassed by their effrontery. No sooner had the Government saved the bankers from ruin than they demanded that the Government must not issue any more money on an interest-free basis. The war must be financed with borrowed money, which they would create by mere bank ledger entries—credit—using the currency supplied by the Government as a basis. The Government yielded, and the huge swindle went on. The National Debt of Britain rose, between August 1914, and December 1919, from about £660 millions to about £7400 millions. The interest bill became staggering.

What happened as a result of this treasonable financial policy was briefly indicated by the late Arthur Kitson in the "Builders' Merchants' Journal," in 1934: "Our national debt on March 31, 1919, was £7,434,949,429. From 1920 to 1933, inclusive, there has been paid in interest charges on the debt £4,288,925,186. In spite of this, our national debt on December 31, 1933 (including our debt to the U.S.A.), was £7,947,000,000, being £512,000,000 MORE than the original debt of March 31, 1919."

(To be continued.)

## Vic. Country Party Re-affirms Money Reform Policy

(Continued from page 1.)

system which had evolved over hundreds of years that had led to the accumulated debt with its burden of interest, but the failure of Governments to effect greater production to meet the liabilities incurred.

"We have discussed this matter for years," said Mr. H. L. Simpson (ex-chief president), "and we have always tried to avoid it. That goes for myself, too. We should pass the resolution in its present form. It goes all round the subject and can be adopted with safety."

Mr. A. Wilson, M.H.R., supported the resolution. A gradual expansion of Commonwealth Bank activity might be launched, so that the whole of the banking function might be centralised in the nation's own bank, he said. The resolution as framed might not be perfect in all its aspects, but substantially it set out an objective for which they should aim.

If democracy was to function effectively a Government, which enunciated a policy, must have the financial power to put that programme into operation.

Mr. Harris: They should not regard this as a system of inflation, which was impossible to put into operation.

### THE GREATEST BURDEN

Mr. H. L. Simpson (ex-Chief President): They must first see that the Commonwealth Bank could act in full competition throughout the country with the trading banks. The interest burden was the greatest primary producers had to meet.

Mr. Wettenhall (Camperdown): District councils should interest themselves in instructing members on monetary reform.

Mr. Henry (Leongatha) urged that a committee be formed to go into the matter.

Mr. Nichterlein (Korumburra) suggested that central council should appoint a committee to deal with the advisability of following the motion up.

Mr. Old (Minister of Water Supply, Swan Hill): This was a Federal matter. It should be referred to the Federal authorities.

### NO DEBT ON THE PYRAMIDS!

Mr. Hogan, replying, said the Crimean war and Waterloo were

not yet paid for, but there was no debt from, the wars of the Caesars. We had not paid for the railway system or public works, but there was no debt on the pyramids or the Great Wall of China. There was nothing in the resolution to suggest any increase in the note issue. The proposal was the only alternative to repudiation, because it would enable the repayment of private claims.

### Lifetime Job

Two Germans met in Paris. Karl asked Fritz: "Got a good job here?"

Fritz: "Yes, I sit on top of the Eiffel Tower and watch for the English to wave the white flag."

Karl: "Is it good pay?"

Fritz: "Not much. But it's a lifetime job."

## W. A. Electoral Campaign Report

(Continued from page 6.)

enthusiastic work for the campaign. The Subiaco branch is, indeed, fortunate in its choice of secretary. Other workers, too numerous to mention, also ably backed Mr. Wilcock's effort.

East Perth Group meetings are held once a fortnight, those who would like to attend are requested to contact Mr. Harry Smith, group secretary, at headquarters, and he will give them particulars.

An appeal to South Perth supporters to form an active group once again is made by the director of the campaign. Those who live in this area are also requested to contact Headquarters. New social orders are not made in a day, but foundations for a sensible social order are being made now. Individuals must play their part in demanding the results they want from organised society.

PRESIDENT'S FUND: MORE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NEEDED. WILL YOU MAKE A REGULAR CONTRIBUTION?

## MADHOUSE ECONOMICS

Appropriately enough, the following press report was published on April Fool's Day. It appeared in the Melbourne "Argus."

"Withered Fruit for Children. Members Disgusted. —Members of Parliament who yesterday inspected acres of beautiful fruit, which was rotting on the ground by order of the Apple and Pear Board, were concerned to learn that school children in Melbourne are still being given, as a "free ration," old and withered windfalls.

"Mr. Hollway, State U.A.P. leader, comparing a luscious pear which he found under a tree with a tiny withered one given to a five-year-old girl at Auburn South State school on Friday, expressed indignation that school children should be offered inferior fruit while thousands of tons of splendid apples and pears were decaying in orchards.

"With Messrs. Everard, Dillon, Zwar and Michaelis, M.L.A.'s, Mr. Hollway saw in one large orchard in the Tyabb district many thousands of bushels of fruit spread as a red and rotting carpet under the trees. Apart from the waste, he said, the rotting fruit soured the ground. Fruit which growers were forbidden to pick would hinder the budding of trees next year, and its weight now was weighing down branches until they broke off.

"According to growers, said Mr. Hollway, payments from the board are slow. One man delivered 1000 cases of apples at the board's orders. Later he was ordered to supply a further 600 cases, but he had not received payment for the 1000, and so could not afford to buy 600 cases to put the apples in. Conflicting board orders resulted in loss. First, growers were ordered to leave fruit on the trees; then, later, ordered to send it to the board. Growers frequently found that fruit had so

rotted in the interim as to be unfit to pack and send.

"Growers alleged that the cool store position had become chaotic. Nothing was done to promote by-products to use up excess crops.

"The cumulative effect of the evidence the State U.A.P. had collected, said Mr. Hollway, showed how right the Federal Government was to appoint an inquiry. He hoped it would not be another attempt at white-washing, but would investigate all complaints that his party had received."

## BENDIGO RALLY Sunday, April 13

"New Times" readers meet at 2.45 p.m. at Mr. T. Crombie's residence, 101 Anderson Street.

Public meeting, to be addressed by Mr. Eric Butler and other speakers, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Chresby will speak on his southern N.S.W. and Victorian tour at the Campaign Centre, Room 9, 3rd Floor, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, 8 p.m., Wednesday, April 9. Sydney "New Times" readers are invited to attend.

## What a Wonderful World It Would Be, IF -

"IF"—THE STORY OF THE GREAT PARADOX

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Chartered Accountant, 88 Pitt Street, Sydney.

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## U.E.A. HECKLE HOUR

The first of the heckle hour series will be held next Tuesday at Howey Court (Housewives' Room), first floor, Collins-street, at 8 p.m. The subject will be, "Should the Melbourne Hospital be Retained?" These discussions will be informative and interesting, so please make that effort to come along with your friends—and take part in them.

Wanted. —Has any reader a spare copy of "The World Government Plot Exposed"? Gentleman especially wishes to acquire one. Forward to "XYZ," c/o the "New Times," and payment will be forwarded.

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