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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 10,1936

Can You Soak The Rich?

AND IS IT WORTH IT?

If you really want to bring about a reform, and not just to talk about it, there is very little use in urging or even in discussing ways and means which, whatever their other attractions, are most unlikely to be adopted. This is a truism—yet how many of our reformers bear it in mind?

Last week we drew attention to the expressed desires of Mr. Curtin, leader of the Federal Labor Party, that taxation should be heavily increased in order to extend social services. Now comes a further demand to the same effect in the columns of the Catholic Worker of July 4.

The Catholic Worker is a widely distributed paper, founded some months ago, we understand, by a volunteer band of enthusiastic young men who are eager to throw themselves into the fight for social justice, and incidentally to prove to those who say religion is the opium of the working classes that such is far from being the case. That such men exist, and that their numbers are rapidly increasing throughout all the Christian denominations in Australia, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, so that if we presume to criticise their methods, we hope our motives will not be misunderstood. The New Times is an undenominational paper. It is not concerned, as such, with Catholics, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Calithumpians, or any others who have sincere beliefs. But it is concerned, and greatly concerned, to bring about a state of affairs wherein, amongst other things, all those who *have* sincere beliefs will be given a fair opportunity of living up to them. And where does this state exist today?

"TAX BIG INCOMES."

The article in the Catholic Worker bears the title, "Tax Big Incomes", and begins by reminding its readers that "there would yet appear no better way of emphasising one cardinal point of our policy than to reprint from our first 'leader' a sentence we must burn into the brain of every social student in Australia. That sentence reads: 'We must do everything to help forward all legitimate means of taxing to the limit those who have more than enough to make provision for those who have less than enough.' "And, further down, the article repeats: "If the poor are to receive the justice of Jesus Christ superfluous incomes must vanish. We must have heavier taxation on large incomes. The axe must fall."

The first remark we would make on this is that, however zealous they may be about God's justice, those who conduct the Catholic Worker do not appear to have an over-generous appreciation of His bounty. For it is actually a fact today, as has been borne out by all sorts of scientific investigations, that it would be practicable in such countries as ours, merely by using to the full our existing plant and labour, to give every family an income of something like a thousand a year. And our potential incomes, if industry were given its head, would be far greater. That is to say, instead of the axe falling everyone could have, if they so wished a "superfluous income."

Secondly, we think the "tax to the "limit" suggestion, whatever its morality, is impracticable

The "Catholic Worker" and "Tax To The Limit"

NO ROOM TO WIELD THE AXE.

Worker and ourselves.

whose plight is a cause of common distress to both the Catholic

To begin with, the rich, as objects of taxation, have entrenched themselves so cleverly that, short of outright confiscation, it is almost impossible to get at them by taxation—at least to the extent of more than pinpricks, and certainly not with an axe.

By way of demonstration it might be pointed out that taxation is higher today than ever before, that the poor are poorer, and that we still have the rich. We have been seeing the same phenomenon ever since the wartime profits tax was imposed.

Those of the rich who really matter, those who control the policy, which keeps so many of our people in destitution or next door to it, are well prepared for any constitutional onslaught. Rarely will you find them, as individuals, holding great properties or owning great enterprises. They appear as directors rather than as owners. This is the day of the limited liability company, of riches held in the form of shares. Comparatively few of these companies now pay very high dividends; mostly they have watered" their capital over and over again. And in the process they have made sure that a considerable percentage has passed into the hands of the general public, into the possession of those favourites of our bankers, the "widows, orphans and retired clergymen." Even the banks have tens of thousands of small shareholders. Hence you will find that high company taxation can always be relied upon to bring wails of genuine distress from myriads of people, often people who paid pre-

and that it would not achieve its object of making provision for those whose plight is a cause of common mominally handsome return may mean a very low actual one. As an instance, the great Australian Glass monopoly, one of the few big dividend payers, has just declared a 15 per cent, distribution—but its shares are at such a price that re-

"MUST HAVE OUR WOOL"—MUST THEY?

MUST THEY?

In 1934 the world production of staple fibre, the new substitute for wool, was 54 million lbs. In 1935 it was 161 million lbs. (nearly a fifth of our total wool exports). Within one year Italy's production rose from 22 to 11 million lbs., Germany's from 20 to 53 million lbs., and Japan's from two to 12 million lbs.

It is expected, says the Victorian president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Australia, that Italy will shortly be producing 150 million lbs. per annum, which is more than the total quantity of wool she formerly used, and most of which came from Australia.

What of the clever Japanese? Hitherto they have used our wool almost entirely for their own use. Will they now, like Italy, be compelled, by our economic madness, to satisfy the needs of their home market with the substitute? And will they then visit us with just retribution by FLOODING THE WORLD with it at a cut price, depriving our wool growers of 90 per cent, of their market, and completing the process which Lyons, the bankers' Yes-man, has begun?

It depends upon whether the people of Australia permit Parliament to act as agent for the overseas bankers' combine, or whether they insist that

Parliament is THEIR servant.

Parliament is THEIR servant.

cent buyers are shown a net return of only a little over 3 per cent.

The only effective way, through taxation, of dealing with the inordinately rich is either to confiscate their capital outright (which means Communism) or to deal similarly with all income above a certain

figure - - otherwise, as experience shows, nearly all taxes will be passed on.

MONEY SPENT ON LUXURIES.

The Catholic Worker seems to suggest that the State should adopt the second course, and limit earnings, and quotes some figures of Victorian incomes. Here is the first example it gives: "111 taxpayers, each with an income of £7,600 and over, share between them annually £1,438,054. If each of these taxpayers received only £2000 p.a., there would still be a balance of £1,200,000 for distribution to the needy, for slum reclamation schemes and for family endowment." We suggest that this is not quite correct. Thus the late Ben Nathan kept—and we understand his daughters still keep—a staff of something like 30 gardeners. So that when the Catholic Worker asks, "Is it not a fact that the appalling poverty of so many exploited workers demands that the money spent on luxuries by so many 'good' Catholics should be diverted to the families in our midst who are in dire need of daily necessities?" we should answer without hesitation, "Certainly not." Ben Nathan, we presume, was neither a "good" nor an indifferent Catholic, but the spending of money on his hobby of orchids (surely a luxury) gave an income to perhaps a hundred or more people who would otherwise, in all probability, have been destitute. From the point of view of wealth distribution it hardly matters two hoots what a man spends his money on. The purchase of a Rolls-Royce and a pram alike give incomes to those in the steel and rubber industry; beer and bread both mean incomes for farmers and for carters, and for all sorts of other people. In fact, unless you diversify your spending, unless you embrace

luxuries in particular, we must all go back to handicrafts, single fur-row ploughs, and the dirty finger nail

stage of existence.
What is more, if all big incomes were confiscated by the State the result would be negligible. The Catholic Worker's figures of Victoria's taxable incomes in victoria's taxable incomes in excess of £1000 a year amount to a grand total of £10,047,342, shared between 6120 persons. If you left each of these £1000 (thereby dismissing the Nathan gardeners, etc.) you would have out f4 millions less what is have only £4 millions—less what is now already paid in income tax-to distribute among a very high percentage of the 1,800,000 persons in Victoria who at present have shockingly insufficient incomes. How much better off should we all

The position is seen still more clearly when we look at it from a national viewpoint. Australia, with a population of about 634 millions, is estimated to have a total income of somewhere around £500 millions. This figure contains many duplications—for instance, in so calculating it, the Nathans' income, that of their gardeners, and that of the doctors to whom the gardeners paid fees, etc., etc., would all be added together. So to assess today's average income of all Australians at 30/- per week each, or, say, £6 to £7 per family, would probably be a very generous estimate. Just compare this with the scientists' and engineers' estimate of £20 a week—and you get the direction in which the "Catholic Worker" ought to be thinking. That direction is not one of subtraction from the rich, but of addition to the poor. We are well aware that there are numbers of rich who have become so by quite unconscionable means. The Catholic Worker, in the issue we are quoting, strongly attacks the Colonial Sugar Refining Co.'s directorate. We are quite in agreement; we have given these gentlemen mention ourselves very recently, but we were more concerned to point out that this industrial monopoly and most others which are exploiting the public in general-and sometimes, though *not* alwaystheir own employees in particular, derive their main power to do so from their very close affiliation with banks, which in the case in point have a direct majority representation on the board.

The present money incomes of a comparatively few very rich epopee may be ill gotten; some them doubtless Nevertheless, in these days of rapid communication, of worldwide selling, and of extra-ordinary advancement in scientific progress it is quite feasible for a person to amass great wealth without any injustice. Henry Ford, one of the richest men in history, is constantly held up as a shining example of the employer who pays the highest wages for the shortest hours. Ford makes only a trifling profit on every car he turns out, but he turns them out by the million. Would the *Catholic* Worker limit him to £1000 a year? And would this incentive have been sufficient to spur Henry on to become one of the benefactors of our time?

WEALTH AND INCOME Like the Labor party, the Communists and the Single Taxers the Catholic Worker appears unable to distinguish between real wealth

W. M. Hughes, Esq., M.H.R., Parliament House, Canberra.

Dear Sir.

From your public utterances it is increasingly plain that you know the particular log, which conceals the nigger in the present economic woodpile. You have sniffed around the woodpile for years, but have not yet plucked up sufficient courage to dive in and unearth the quarry. Any possible doubt on this point is set at rest by, the following words reported in the Melbourne "Sun" as having been used by you at Brisbane on July 26:

The increasing intensity of competition for markets must lead to armed conflict UNLESS ECONOMIC SETTLEMENT IS FOUND. Nations are compelled to engage in a struggle for existence in its most intense form, and that struggle is now being displayed in the fight for markets. Talk of peace is utterly futile in a world armed to the teeth, AND IN WHICH NATIONS ARE ENGAGED IN A DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO SELL THEIR GOODS IN FOREIGN MARKETS TO FEED THEIR SURPLUS MILLIONS.

Do you suggest that a nation can really deed its "surplus Millions" by sending a preponderance of its real wealth out of its borders? Have you never reflected that a country would achieve the pinnacle of financial prosperity if it exported the whole of its production in

return for nothing, and that this consideration discloses the fundamental absurdity of a financial system which so distorts physical facts?

Why is it that you went on to add. "An economic settlement is hardly to be hoped for"? The principles of such a settlement have been before you since 1919, and could be applied by your Government within a few days. These principles provide in essence that sufficient money shall be distributed to the "surplus millions" to enable them to have financial access to the "surplus produc-

The matter requiring the attention of yourself, and of the Government of which you are a member, is the domestic problem of equating income with prices in this country.

This end cannot be achieved by the continued prostitution of your Government to the tenets of "sound finance," and it is to your eternal shame that, having analysed the situation so accurately, you yet baulk at supporting the true solution, merely because it involves throwing the glove in the face of your banker masters.

Or is it that you are hopeful once again of holding the position of Australia's wartime Prime Minister, and of allowing Australia to go tenfold further into pawn to the private monopoly of finance?

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(Continued on page 3)

and monetary income. Almost anyone, given the opportunity, can produce real wealth. That opportunity today is measured not so much by skill or willingness as by the capacity of the would-be producer to obtain finance. And this necessary finance, as well as all the money, which constitutes our annual national income, is regulated both in its quantity and the direction of its flow by the private bankers. Hence, it is ultimately the

Figures show that the recovery movement, instead of being retarded, is becoming accelerated.

The Prime Minister, July 4. A cautious view of Australia's prospects is still necessary; but, fortunately, the MONETARY AUTH-ORITIES DO NOT, INTEND TO ALLOW THE RECOVERY TO OVERREACH ITSELF.

-The "Financial News," July 4.

bankers alone who determine our degree of unemployment and destitution, and who fix wages and prices. It is the bankers mainly who establish industrial monopolies by withdrawing credit from, or refusing to make it available to trade competitors—and, very significantly, you will find the bankers well and increasingly represented on nearly all the boards of such monopolies, as we have repeatedly shown in these columns.

We would remind the Catholic Worker that whereas the deposits of the community in the Australian banks are at present about £550 millions, the banks' holding of national or legal tender money is only a little over £20 millions. That amount, plus £30 odd millions held by the public, constitutes the whole of our national money issue. The rest of the hundreds of millions appearing as bank deposits has been created by the banks themselves and can equally be destroyed by the banks if they call up overdrafts. Unfortunately, those responsible for the Catholic Worker seem to be steeped in abysmal ignorance of the very elements of money (with which alone taxation concerns itself), and to have not the faintest idea either of its origin or of the reasons for its variation in quantity.

This becomes the more evident in still another article in the same issue, which makes a plea for more generous childhood endowment in N.S.W, and for its establishment by the Commonwealth. Again we find ourselves in entire agreement with the objective. But just listen to appalling method proposed: "£12,770,000 is the estimated expenditure for 1935-36 on old-age pensions. Surely it would be better to spend some of this money, the amount of which is increasing year by year, on young people with their life before them than on the oldto give them a good start in life, and perhaps eliminate the need for pensions for them when they old."

Could you imagine anything more horrible put out under the guise of social justice? Honour thy father and thy mother—and take from the destitute aged part even of that miserable pittance of under a pound a week which is now, after they have been duly humiliated, grudgingly bestowed in the Melbourne press on Monday night of a man of 66 who awoke to find the walls of his house falling in flames upon him. He was badly burnt, but he was not crushed to death—because the walls consisted of bags. And it is from such as he that the Catholic Worker would take something more away to provide for the young. Were it not better that the young should never be born to witness the shame of our generation?

For the whole business is so abominably unnecessary, insulting to the God Who has given us intelligence. Why must we rob the old to provide for the young? Why must we debar the inventor or the manufacturer form his reward when he offers us something to add to our knowledge or our comfort? Is there a shortage of bread or butter or meat or wool or wireless sets or motorcars? Or is there only

shortage of the means of distributing these in such a way as will benefit both producers and consumers? Is there a shortage only of money?

WHAT THE POPE SAYS.

The Catholic Worker is anxious to help the poor; so are we. But we do not think any solution is to be found in fresh taxation. Where wealth can be produced in superabundance with very little human energy, the oppressor of the poor is not the man who actually possesses wealth; it is the abortionist who exercises birth control over more wealth. And so we commend earnestly to our contemporary the wise words of its own fearless leader, Pope Pius XI, who has said: "In our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few, who for the most part are not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, which they administer at their own good pleasure. This domination is most powerfully exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, also govern credit and determine its al*lotment*, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, so that no one can breathe against their will."

In these two terrible sentences the Pope has put his finger right upon the heart of our economic troubles. And in the following sentences of his famous encyclical he pointed to the threefold results: (1) Monopolies; (2) the subjection of the State and its people to the monopolists; (3) war.

The first two we have seen. We are heading straight for the third. Therefore those who really seek reform should join their forces to

"ECONOMIC RECOVERY CONTINUES."

In its June business review, the "Argus," of July 7, under the above heading, says: "Most branches of business, trade and industry reflect, in their returns for June, a continuation and consolidation of financial and economic recovery.'

In the details then given, it appears that Melbourne's bank clearings, on general index of business activity, amounted only to £55 millions for the month, as against £63 millions a YEAR previously.

The "Argus" also disclosed that "June was a very quiet month for the leather and shoe trade," in which "many factories in the last two months, particularly in June, have been working short time"; that "business in the country has been slow"; that much of the building activity is represented by flats"; that "the demand for wireless sets in June, distributors report, was not as active as in May"; that "business in the motor trade has been disturbed by the new tariff"; and that "the used car market has been

Still, thank God, economic recovery continues, although---

"The community will find diffi-culty in agreeing with Mr. Lyons regarding Australia's emergence from depression."—"Argus" leader, same day.)

overthrow, not the old age pensioners or those with over £1000 a year. but the usurping monopolists who so govern credit that no one can breathe against their will.

If the Catholic Worker will join the fight to end the bankers' combine it will be showing its zeal for true reform. If it is content to fiddle around with side issues it will merely distract the people, which is PLAYING THE BANK-ERS' GAME!

DOUGLAS CREDIT WOMEN'S MOVEMENT The Block, Melbourne MONDAY, JULY 13, at 8 p.m. Speaker: MR. E. C. BROWN.

HOW TO LIVE ON 8/- A WEEK

By DR. D. IZZIE, D.T. (Lond.), A.P.C. (Melb.).

The subject of food has, quite recently, assumed such international importance that the traditional greeting, "How do you do?" bids fair to be replaced by "How do you eat?" Dr. Cumpston, Director-General of Health, says, "Haphazardly", and asks for records of weekly food bills to prove it. The truth is that eating is largely a matter of geography. In the Pacific Isles, where food abounds, the savage eats extensively of everything edible, with good results. In more civilised countries, where food also abounds, but has to be bought, eating presents quite a number of problems. Billy Hughes tells us that these people are busy trying to export their produce in order to feed the people at home. Our delegate to the Empire Fruit Producers' Council (Mr. G. W. Brown) also has queer ideas on the subject. He believes that all fruit should be eaten. This seems like a return to savage conditions, but again the cause is geographic. Here in Australia we export fruit and so are not obliged to consume it. England, on the other hand, imports fruit, and so must dispose of it. Hence Mr. Brown's appeal to eat it. Before the English revert to such barbarism it would be advisable for our authorities to obtain samples of all fruits for our museums.

An appreciation of these few facts will convince anyone that the projected Nutrition Inquiry is quite unnecessary. All that is needful is to tell the people what they can eat. In order to anticipate the Inquiry and save its cost I have decided to publish my ideal regimen and shows how a family of any a few shillings a week.

Let us assume that the average income of such people is 8/- per week, of which rent, rates and requisites of diet are calories, prothe following few items.

BOILING WATER FOR CALORIES

One pint of boiling water contains 56,824.54 calories. Very few other foodstuffs have such a high calorie count; so boiling water should be a staple article of diet. About eight pints per day will supply all the calories necessary for a growing boy or an active adult, It is possible that it is deficient in protein, but we have to remember that stagnant water has a higher protein content than fresh. If there are no thermal springs in the vicinity, then this item will have to bear the excess water rate of 1/- per thousand gallons and the cost of heating. The former can be avoided by using rainwater and the latter by gathering drift wood along our forty odd miles of beautiful bayside beaches. This dish can be varied and made more attractive by the addition of a little mud, a few

gum leaves or an old boot, all of which are easily attainable.

A committee of experts in England has recently announced that dried grass has twice the nutritive value of hay. This is most important, for grass is within the reach of all. A plentiful supply should be gathered each autumn and stored in a pit in the back yard. These ensilage pits should be of such construction that they can easily be removed and serve as shelters should the owner be ejected from his home into the street in the middle of winter. One pound of ensilage per day will supply the necessary protein, bulk and roughage. Should anyone like it a little rougher, the addition of some sand or crushed eggshell is recommended. It might be argued that this is deficient in fat, but the deficiency can be rectified by the addition of a little fine old motor oil. Supplies of this luxury can be obtained when the next-door neighbour drains the sump of his car or can be collected from the floor of the local garage. About four ounces a day is all that is required.

The human body also needs a supply of mineral salts. It is well known that sea water contains all the minerals necessary, even gold. The daily ration of seawater approximate should one tablespoonful per person. These simple ingredients produce an ideal, perfectly balanced diet that is easily obtainable even by those living in agricultural districts.

NO IRON IN THE SOUL.

A word about household utenfor Australian Unemployed. This sils would not be out of place in is the result of many years' study, an article such as this. There is no need for expensive aluminium size can be maintained at a cost of or enameled articles. Tins of many sizes can easily be obtained from the nearest municipal rubbish tip. I believe that the small fee of £12 per year is charged in the taxes absorb 96 pence. The prime industrial suburb of Collingwood for the privilege of picking up these tein, fat, minerals and bulk, all of necessities. In better class diswhich are supplied in abundance by tricts the fee will probably be higher, but this apparent disadvantage is offset by the better class of tin obtained. It is well to know that there is no danger in using these tins, for the iron has never entered a man's soul by way of his mouth.

> The cost of the ideal diet outlined, excluding the municipal fee mentioned, works out at a fraction over .01 pence per meal, so the outstanding debt at the end of the week will not be large, and all the laws of sound finance will be satis-

Mr. Churchill says the Navy isn't strong enough.

Sir Thomas Inskip says the Army isn't strong enough. Lord Rothermere says the Air

Force isn't strong enough. And the British Medical Asso-

ciation says the people aren't strong enough. But who told them to butt in?

—Reynolds News.

"CAN GIFT MONEY BE CANCELLED?"

Few people can any longer pretend that, except by such devices as increasing the national debt, any community is able to buy the whole of what it produces.

Hence those whose interest it is to oppose monetary reform are now contending that, if new money be issued by governments to make up the shortage, this must continue mounting up until it causes extreme inflation.

"Can Gift Money Be Cancelled?" deals with this assertion. It explains why, where and how new money must be issued, and how it may also be withdrawn as goods are sold, so that the money supply will always be kept in proper relation with the supply of goods for sale.

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The Elector's Demand and Undertaking The Instrument of the Electoral Campaign

The following describes the yellow and black Parliamentary form—the instrument of the Electoral Campaign—now being submitted to electors for their endorsement: -

Front Page:

The picture offers a contrast between destitute humanity and a soulless system, which destroys the necessities of life; NOT a contrast between riches and poverty.

On this page electors are given concrete proof of the value of their insisting on results, thus compelling realisation of their political power if used according to form on page

Page 3:

Clauses 1 and 3, supported on page 4 by his late Majesty, King George V; his Majesty King Ed-

DEFENCE!

Australia will spend more than £500,000 on the purchase of 38 big twin engined Avro Anson bomber

reconnaissance monoplanes.
—"Herald," July 7.
The 400 boy students who are accommodated in the old portion of the junior school of the Melbourne Technical College pursued their studies under shocking conditions yesterday. Rain poured in through the roof and came down the walls of the class-rooms in sheets of water, forcing the students near the wall to evacuate their positions and move their desks to drier places. The "old" building, in which most of the academic classes are housed, is a single storey structure eighty-four years old, and in the days of Governor Latrobe it was used as a barracks. Portion of the stables at the rear are used for pattern-making and moulding classes.

—"Age," July 4.

ward VIII, when Prince of Wales; and his Holiness Pope Pius XI.

Clauses 2, 4 and 5, supported on page 4 by the Archbishop of Canterbury and twenty-three Bishops.
Clauses 6, 7 and 8 represent the

elector's statement of what he or she will do in order to achieve the abolition of poverty and the distribution of National Dividends.

The whole is a vigorous and ef-

fective method of mobilising the united voting power of the people in a demand for results. By signing this undertaking the elector becomes a political force at the earliest possible date, and places himself in the following successive advantageous positions:

(a) He tells his Member of Parliament clearly what he wants, and in doing so joins all others who want the same as he does.

(b) He penalises the party last represented, because, if no parties will give him what he wants, he thus punishes collusion or evasion between them.

(c) In effect he votes against misrepresentation in the only way he can within the present voting

(d) He shows candidates that he can act punitively when his will is thwarted, and forces them to act in accordance with his wishes.

(e) He shows the party last represented in the constituency that because they were the only one in power able to enforce his will, and did not do so, he has found a way of making any further attempts on their part at misrepresenting him a very expensive undertaking in

(f) He secures the crystallisation of the will of the people in a form, which enables him to run his own candidate with perfect safety and a minimum of expense, if all else fails.

Page 4 (Back Page):

On this page the statements that we can abolish poverty are the strongest possible support to the Elector's Demand and Undertaking on Page 3.

The elector is told clearly and simply the true nature of Democracy and the correct way for him to use his vote to get what he

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SHOULD PARENTS BE BLAMED? Notes on the Problem of Heredity

By YAFFLE, in Reynolds News

Let us consider the question of heredity, fitness for marriage, and whatnot

I will take as my text the recent case of a young Dorset woman whose marriage was postponed for inquiries into her mental fitness.

The local squire opposed the banns on the grounds that the girl might be mentally defective. According to the press, his evidence was that she had been backward at school. The mother, on the other hand, asserted that she had proved capable of looking after a

We are here confronted with two distinct questions:

(1) Do backward parents have backward children?

(2) Is backwardness at school a sign of mental deficiency?

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss whether the State actually requires intelligent children. It has been argued that in these days of mechanisation and rearmament, the ruling class would prefer a population with a completely blank mind. But that is not the subject of my discourse. Let

us proceed.
With regard to question (1): -Science is still in doubt as to the relative influence of heredity and environment. There is no way of telling whether a child's character is predestined by its parentage or whether the poor little beggar gets like that afterwards.

Thus, the modern child does not know whether to blame its parents, its nurse, or its teacher, a fact that frequently causes it to enter upon adult life with the handicap of a mind clouded by indecision.

When the poet, in a moment of

When the threatened defaulter is a State or municipality of the British Empire, as happens too frequently nowadays, the city is shocked TO ITS IMPERIALISTIC CORE.

-"News Chronicle," July 1.

self-defence, observed that "poets are born, not made," his excuse was scientifically groundless. But the editor was equally incorrect when he retorted, "Why lay the blame on your poor father and

Even the influence of environment is uncertain, for while some children imitate their parents, others react against them and become the exact opposite, the little

CONSERVATIVES BREED SOCIALIST SONS.

Like is continually begetting unlike. We see examples of this all around us. Conservative statesmen have Socialist sons, musicians give birth to crooners, and / have even known a great economist whose son, in defiance of both heredity and environment, grew up with some vestiges of common sense.

Some attempt is made to explain this by the Freudian theory that every son starts life by unconsciously hating his father. He may not be aware of it; he may even be under the impression that the old boy has points. But down in his Unconscious, he regards the old

For this, reason, I gather, the you first hate your father?

Even if this theory is correct, it does not help us much in forecasting the subsequent character and abilities of the child, for the young Dad-strafer may either grow up the opposite of his old man, in order to make a pleasant contrast, or grow up like him only more so, by way of getting his own back.

Let us take two simple examples. There was Professor Schweinpels, the eminent biologist, who electrified the scientific world by the discovery that if you remove the stomach from a rat it fails to extract the full nourishment from its food. He was the son of a famous sportsman. In that case the son was clearly repeating the father but going one better.

In contrast to this, however, there was the man who founded the Be Kind To Insects League, and left the family fortune to a Home for Orphan Mice. His son began by inventing a popular Insecticide, passed from that to pheasants and foxes, and finally became a big game hunter, being responsible for the complete extinction of five different species of overseas fauna. This was a clear case of reaction.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR STATESMEN

In the case of great statesmen, it is particularly difficult to determine what parental qualifications go to produce them. Choose, for example, any three great men who control the destinies of the Em-

Specimen 1. —A Cabinet Minister who says that the only way to security is to make more armaments than anyone else;

Specimen 2.—A Chancellor of the Exchequer who, when there is an abundance of goods and a shortage of money to buy them with, says that our inability to buy them is due to a blizzard;

Specimen 3. —An Economist, who says that the way to make consumption meet production is to reduce production.

Now, here are three common cases, drawn from everyday life; yet so limited is our knowledge of parental cause and effect, that it is impossible to say whether the parents of these great men were abnormally intelligent or—er—not. Personally, I should have a bob each way.

Further, we permit these people to marry and have children. Though I admit that occasionally, after reading the speech of a great man, and learning that he has a family, the citizen is surprised into exclaiming, "Good Gosh! Has it got young?"

SHOULD WE CHOOSE OUR RULERS FROM BACKWARD PUPILS?

With regard to Question 2whether backwardness at school is a sign of mental deficiency—there is a conflict of opinion.

Reflecting that our leading politicians, business men and financiers consist largely of men who are known to have done well at school, many people, observing the present state of the world, are inclined to suggest that, by way of experiment, we choose our rulers from the sons of backward pupils.

Some people even go so far as to reward their children for being at the bottom of the class, on thegrounds that they are less likely to become politicians or financiers.

Force is given to the argument by the case I have mentioned. Here is a girl who was backward at school, but who knew how to manage a home. The education of our statesmen appears only to have taught them how to get homes broken up.

However, as I have said, we are not yet in a position to judge cause and effect with regard to parentage and education. I knew a man who did very well at school. He won all the prizes and became a distinguished scientist, crowning a brilliant career by inventing a gas, which can burn through any gas mask. His marriage was not opposed, and he was not regarded as mentally defective.

Though, of course, his parents may have been. ...

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SECTION 2

(Continued from page 2.)

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Elector's Demand and Undertaking

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.

Australian so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are

- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished. to me and every
- These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive Dad as an excrescence and a blister. owners of their property or decrease its relative value.

now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

- In a democracy like Australia, Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.

 First question the psychoanalyst puts to his patient is, "When did So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to
- put any other law-making before this. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party, and keep on changing until my policy has been

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Further forms may be had on application to The People's Movement to Abolish Poverty, Box 621 Melbourne.

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Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted. Apply above address.



THE NEW TIMES

Published every Friday by New Times Pty. Ltd., Elizabeth House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Sts., Melbourne, C.1. Postal Address: Box 1226, G.P.O. Melbourne

Telephone: M 5384.

Vol. 2. No. 28. FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936.

The "British Capital" Racket Again

The daily press is agog with news of fresh development for for the Associated Chambers of least £500,000 on cotton alone. Mr. B. S. B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales, was reported on Monday to have had "many conferences with important financial interests regarding the in- Commonwealth. vestment of British capital in certain public utilities and in private enterprise." On the same day it was announced from South Australia "under a plan to provide Adelaide with cheap power electricity, brown coal deposits at Moorlands, eighty miles from Adelaide, will be examined by Commonwealth geophysicists. Should the report be favourable, British interests, it is understood, will undertake the development of the project. The coal is believed to have a higher calorific value than that at Yallourn (Vic.).'

This South Australian project is typical. First, the investigations will be made "in Australia by Australian citizens (whether born here or not does not matter), who will examine fully all the physical aspects. Should they decide that the project is both desirable and feasible, we shall in due course expect to see armies politician intent on launching of Australian workmen on the ambitious costly social schemes. construction job. As at Yallourn, probably, railway and road links will have to be established, a power house with its machinery and transmission lines will be erected; dwelling houses, shops, municipal buildings, hospitals, school and churches will be built. All these things will be done in

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Australia by Australian workmen with Australian materials—possibly a small part of the machinery may be imported in exchange for Australian wool or some other locally produced commodity. Therefore the job will in every sense be an Australian job. When the powerhouse is operating, it will still be an all-Australian affair, both in the production and in the consumption end.

There is one exception. Turning back to the newspaper report we find: "Should the report be favourable, British interests, it is understood, will undertake the development of the project." Does this give the lie to anything we have just said? It does not. Everything that is visible will be Australia. Mr. Latham Withall, Australian, as at Yallourn. The special commissioner in London British part will be the provision of the "capital." Does this mean Manufactures of Australia, tells that the workmen will be paid us through the cables that a with British money, for whatever great deal of new English capi- it is worth? Again, it does not. tal is to be invested here—at They will all draw their pay in Commonwealth notes or Commonwealth coins or by means of cheques drawn upon banks within the Commonwealth, and available for spending only within the

> Then where does the British capital come in? That is one of the mysteries of finance, which you must not dare to question, much less to understand. The Prime Minister of New Zealand showed an inquiring turn of mind in this direction a week ago, and British capital was horrified. The Financial Times said that his notions "spring from well-intentioned but dangerous ignorance, advanced without due appreciation of the fact that credit goes hand in hand with a strict regard to fulfilment of obligations. Challenge this, and credit immediately wobbles. When Mr. Savage appreciates this point the pother he has aroused will lie down." And the Financial News said: "Mr. Savage apparently means business. but we are confident it is he, and not the bondholders, who will 'think again'. No New Zealand politician, least of all a Labor dare face a complete closure of the London capital market. Naturally, Mr. Savage is asking for relief, and naturally, too, the bondholders will refuse, and there we may hope the matter will end."

That is pretty plain speaking, is it not? But supposing Mr. Savage, or we ourselves, decide to go ahead with "costly social schemes" in spite of "a complete closure of the London capital market." Shall we not still have the men, and the materials, and the capacity to produce Australian money as required to pay for work done in Australia? And if the London capital market—that is, the London domiciled bankers—instructed the British Parliament (it does instruct the British Parliament) to put an embargo on our goods

were submerged—those who people Australia? Who, apart "capital." have the greatest physical resources available to supply their urgent needs?

rudiments of common sense, and anyone but a people bamboozled with the mumbo jumbo of bankers' finance would have realised long since what a swindle is being put over them by all this talk of importing "capital."

If genuine British industries wish to establish themselves here, and if they will add to our real wealth, by all means let us extend them a hearty welcome (though we hear the Australian drug combine is not falling over itself to welcome the projected Boots enterprise from Britain). But if we are to have such industries, the cardinal essential is that the whole enterprise, including the proprietary interest, must be established here. Otherwise we merely intensify our present deplorable position. Constitutionally we are a sovereign country; industrially we are little better than a colony of the London 'capital market," rack-rented in the interest of absentee landlords.

And our position will never be retrieved until we realise that all those things, which are physically possible to us, are likewise financially possible, whatever the London capital market may say.

Even the Worm—

Strange movements and stirrings begin to be discernible even amongst the domestic pets of high finance. In our issue of April 24 we reported the open revolt of Mr. J. L. K. Gifford, lecturer on Economics in the University of Oueensland, against the hopeless doctrines of the Premiers' Plan, and his still more open derision of his brother economists for subscribing to it. A few weeks ago we had the highly diverting spectacle of Professor Giblin publicly at variance with Sir Henry Gullett. And during the past week still more University economists have begun to find their souls

In Sydney, Mr. H. Black, lecturer in Economics in Sydney University, delivered an address before the Constitutional Association, which was so sensible that it might have been delivered by an ordinary layman. Drawing attention to the Ministry's flouting of democracy in its method of imposing by regulation the new duties to wreck our trade with Japan, Mr. Black described Cabinet's refusal to submit the matter to Parliament now as "mulish obstinacy." Mr. Lyons, he proceeded, in his nationwide broadcast had said that the entire responsibility lay with Japan, whereas the Ministry seemed to have overlooked that Australia first disturbed the status quo, and invited Japanese retaliation.

A day or two earlier Professor

London capital market, which his open challenge to the Govcollects its perpetual toll from ernment's spokesmen, Mr. Lyons thus acquire sterling. And where we have ever seen from Professor the peoples, as apart from the Copland. Where the Prime gloves, asked for the publication a gesture to the Prime Minister "the pastoralists and other exporting industries . . . will not think they are under any obligation to remain inarticulate on this question. The more it is discussed the better for the country in the long run."

> But the most surprising contribution of all has come from Professor Wood, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at Melbourne University. Here are two extracts from the daily press reports of his inaugural address (on July 1) when opening a series of lectures on financial control in business: "Banks would not make sufficient credit available to enable the people to purchase the goods produced" (Herald, July 2). "It was clear, he argued, that in the national interests the regulation and the control of the value of money should return to the point where in fact it resided, to the Federal Government. Professor Wood held that the regulation and control of the value of currency necessarily implied the regulation and control of credit as well. That reform was so inevitable that to predict it was no longer to be regarded as a feat of prophecy. The installation of a modern and more efficient steering device would infuriate some ancient mariners, but would not be indefinitely postponed."

Coming from sources that have for so long been either silent or assenting towards economic and financial practices which are as unjust as they are unnecessary, these most recent utterances of our professional economists are

just to get even with us, who Copland sent a long letter to his a matter for congratulation and would suffer first and most? The semi-official organ, the Melbourne for hope. In the past we have first to suffer would be the same Herald, which was notable for often criticised these men for their attitude, principally because we felt that they were insincere, and us only through our being able and Sir Henry Gullett. This was that, instead of throwing their unto sell our goods in Britain and the most courageous utterance doubted influence into the movement for social justice, they were, through fear of their own jobs, "capital markets," are concerned, Minister asked that everyone hindering it. It is more pleawho would live longest before should "keep out of the ring," the sure to us to congratulate them starving if the rest of the world Professor put on his boxing now than it has ever been to attack them. And we sincerely people Britain or those who of all documents concerning the trust that they will give us fur-Australian-Japanese discussions, ther cause for congratulations in from this mysterious invisible and actually finished by making the future. Even economists should remember that if they that was on a par with the Dan- presented a united front to the zig gentleman's parting salute to common enemy-the people's These matters are only the the League. "I hope," he said, enemy as well as theirs-they can't all be sacked.

> THOSE HUMOROUS FRENCH! A daily press cable from Paris on June 30: "The Government intends to make an intensive study of the means by which Australia recovered from the depression. A statement to this effect was made today after the Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Stevens) had interviewed the Minister for Finance (M. Auriol)."

> That reminds one of the Pope's request to J. A. Lyons to write him a memorandum on how to deal with unemployment.

SPREADING THE LIGHT

To hear Mussolini talk, one would think he was the first ever to bring light into dark places.

In the interests of national prestige, I am prompted to remind him that we have been doing it for

In a recent issue of the Aeroplane, the editor relates, with obvious pride, how the R.A.F. deals with troublesome tribes on the Indian frontier. Raise your hats and listen:

"Each little village has a dammed reservoir, which supplies water in the dry weather and irrigates the crops. Instead of bombing the village, the R.A.F. goes for the reservoir. Ultimately, by the law of averages, one or two bombs break the dam, and away goes all the water down the valley. It removes the tribe's water supply completely, and the crops die from lack of water.'

If any foreign potentate has got anything new to brag about, let him speak. Till then, lie down, little novices, lie down.

—Yaffle, in Reynolds News.

LIFE AMONG THE HOPELESS

VI.

By E. C. B.

[This is not a story. It happened in Melbourne this week, and is the sequel to what was related by this contributor in our issue of June 26. —Ed. N.T.]

"Bury them in batches of three!"

Jean fretted over her dead child, and worried over the little one that had been spared to her. In spite of the pleadings of Bill, she would not eat any of their scanty store of food. For five nights she sat up-silent, awake, and brooding. Bill sat up with herloyal, tender Bill; hoping and praying that his wife would sleep—or cry!

As the nights dragged by, Jean became harder to console, and antagonistic to her mate.

Then, suddenly, one night she became talkative—venomously, virulently, bitterly raving. Hour after hour, incessantly, Bill heard all that he held fine in life degenerate into obscenity.

Slowly it dawned on him—HIS MATE WAS INSANE! He fought against the horror of it; tried to care for his little son and his demented wife.

Despair, little by little, began to corrode Bill's mind, too! Perhaps it would be better if they were all dead! He looked around the room. His hand closed on a pair of shears, Jean screamed! We went in, and Bill was soon under control, and sobbing his big heart out.

The baby has been placed under the care of the Neglected Children's Department. They took Jean away to a receiving home on Monday. She is quite mad!

Bill is a broken man. Just one more family smashed! How many more before you learn? THIS HAPPENED IN MELBOURNE THIS WEEK!

WOMEN AND CHARITY

By LEONORA POLKINHORNE.

In a recent series dealing with women and their relation to various aspects of our civilisation (one is constrained to use the word civilisation for want of a better), an endeavour has been made to point out the necessity of a complete co-operation between men and women for the re-making of a better world; a world, in short, to which one could apply the word civilised without ironic intent. Such cooperation lies at the very root of life itself, and should never have been discontinued. It is a union of two tremendous forces, the dynamic and the conservative; one blazing new trails, the other conserving, building, and generally tidying up the mess. There is no question of who is the superior, for it does not matter in the least, seeing that they are not rivals, but partners. What one lacks, the other supplies. The whole root of the present world's sickness lies in the failure to realise this. It has been pointed out previously that man has achieved an astonishing material success in an exclusively male fashion; but lacking the whole human force (since he tried to plan the world all alone), he succeeded only in creating a Frankenstein monster, which threatens to destroy him. Now it becomes necessary to point out the failure of the female owing to this bad arrange-

One of the most vicious habits into which we have fallen in these days is the habit of charity. It is not noble, nor beautiful, nor great. It is merely a slovenly, indolent and cowardly method of salving our consciences for the appalling conditions we see around us. Mostly we don't see them, and take care not to. To say that one half of the world does not know how the other half lives is understating it. In a small town like Adelaide, for instance, one suburb has scarcely any notion of the conditions of life in another. Thus, the dwellers in favoured "residential" suburbs may go through a lifetime without one glimpse of an "industrial" suburb, and consequently have only the vaguest idea of how such people live. The only contact dwellers in "residential" suburbs have with the submerged is on Fridays, when they are implored by shabby, downat-heel men and women to "buy a button, please." Or they may occasionally toss a parcel of unwanted clothes in the Lord Mayor's basket at the Town Hall. Otherwise there is an incredible division between the two kinds of suburb, as "slumming" is not at all a fashionable pastime in Adelaide, and, anyway, there is no time for it. There are one's "social duties" (whoever was the first person to call a round of pleasures "duties", I wonder?), the annual holiday in summer, and one's duty as a citizen in attending political meetings. These political meetings are of course, conservative gatherings, where a completely receptive audience hears once more what it already knows (and that is the aloha and omega of Conservative politics in Australia)—the unceasing necessity of "keeping those dreadful Labor people down." No need for the actual personal contact with misery. Are there not organisations that deal with these things? There one has an excellent chance of getting rid of those shabby or out-of-date garments which are merely littering up the house; and then one has that splendid feeling of having "done good" thrown in, so to speak with a minimum of trouble. The clergy and others who take charge of these "gifts" increase the feeling of selfsatisfaction by their gratitude and the assurance. "You don't know what good this will do." If, instead, they would gently insist on these generous donors going with them on a personally conducted tour of the slums, it is possible that some faint idea might be born in their minds that there was something not quite right in the social structure.

THE COLLECTORS.

Then there are, of course, those good ladies who go collecting for various charitable causes, such as the Children's Hospital, the Protestant Children's Home, the Boys' Orphanage, the Mothers and Babies, etc. The indictment I make against all such is their refusal to think, to ask themselves what is at the root of all this business. I indict them not only for not using their brains, but for the assistance they give, not to the poor (for they are in reality helping to injure them), but to the inhuman system that has brought about such conditions. I do not admire them. I do not applaud their unselfish services. I look on them as the tame tools who, in their feeble way, are doing their utmost to prop up the crazy economic structure and putting off its inevitable collapse.

We should not blame them, I suppose, for not using their brains, for it is only recently that women have been allowed, and seldom encouraged, to do that. They have been assured in song and story, in sermon and lecture, that the world of emotion and sentiment was theirs, and not the world of thought. We have progressed perhaps, from the days when a gallant was heard to say, "Curse me if I can endure the pretty dears to have an atom of sense," but still too much is forgiven to the mentally lazy woman. She should be made to feel that she is a menace to society. One would like to round up all these "charitable" women who firmly believe that they are doing a Christian duty with their collecting boxes, and deliver some blasts of truth to them. "Come, sit you down", one would say to them, "you shall not budge.'

"You go not till I set you up a

Where you may see the inmost part

WHAT SHOULD BE SAID Then one would proceed to say: "You think you are being good and doing good, but in reality you are simply being intellectually in-dolent, and falling back on your emotions and impulses, because it is easier to do that than to think. You have lost the habit of thinking, if you ever had it, and you are not making the least effort to regain it. Have you ever given five minutes' thought to the causes of the wretched poverty you see around you? Have you ever con-sidered the absurdity of this houseto-house collection for social services? Did you ever ask yourselves what sort of a system we are living under, when such things are considered necessary? Have you ever asked yourselves why there is such a tragic and conspicuous lack of money everywhere while there is abundant evidence that there is no lack of anything else? Have you ever considered challenging a system that makes so wretched a provision for its hospitals, its orphans, its mothers and babies? Are you satisfied that nothing better can be done for the sick, the poor, the orphaned, the life-givers than this begging from door to door? Do you consider that we should, be proud of our 2000 years of alleged progress, alleged Christianity, when such objects as you take under your wing are left to the chance of private donation? Do you not consider that it is your duty as a citizen to make a study of these things, to challenge your clergyman, your district member about it, to make it a subject of conversation on your social visits? Do you not know (you must have heard it often enough) that we are living in a world of material prosperity, and that we are not allowed to have it; that the world's living is made but we are reduced to a wretched and degrading want? Have you heard of the 20,000,000 undernourished people of Great Britain—our Great Britain, you know, the land of hope and glory? Have you never studied the

terrific figures of unemployment

throughout the world, unemployment that should be paid leisure, but is, instead, semistarvation and bitter humiliation? Do you think it is quite right that machinery, which was designed for man's greater happiness is causing him to be thrown on the scrap heap as a superfluous thing?

"Has it never dawned on you that as long as we acquiesce in this monstrous state of things they will go one indefinitely? Have you never considered that it is the duty of every citizen, whether man or woman—but mostly woman, because of her mother-care—to give all the thought and time possible to this most vital of all questions, and to know no rest or peace till the answer is found? If you have not done all this, your "charity" is merely a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, and the sooner you drop it the better. Go to those who thus employ you and say you will have no more of this tinkering with effects, but that you have resolved to dig down to the causes. That will cause them, also, to do a spot of thinking, and you will already have begun to do some real good."

Yes, that is what one should say to them; but, instead, one looks angrily at them and says, "No, I have nothing for you", and they go away thinking, "What a mean, hard-hearted woman! Thank goodness they are not all like her!'

BUTTON DAYS.

Button days too, find plenty of women at street corners with boxes and badges. Here in Adelaide it is a weekly affair, and many "good" citizens express their hearty approval of it in the public press. Some rude things have been said to these women by irritated citizens, and, of course, that does no good. One might call a meeting of all charity workers and tell them the truth about the whole matter. Or women's organisations might make a special study of the thing. So far, all that they have done in this direction is to ask the Lord Mayor not to grant button-days to any society that has not an audited balance sheet! Their request was refused. So it goes on.

Imagine a button-day for cancer research! Public charity drives for an important national problem like cancer, when every woman in five and every man in seven is doomed to die of that fell disease! Surely that alone should arouse the unthinking to some sort of mental

It has been truly said that the best thing we can do for our country is to think for it. Unfortunately, that is the one thing the average citizen refuses to do. Both sexes come under this condemnation; both are ruled by their emotions and prejudices rather than by their reason. Men have no excuse, because they have had the best chance through the ages to develop their mental faculties, but women face the greater responsibility because their maternal instincts should arouse their mother-wit, and it is their job, anyway, to see that the people of the world, who are their children, do not languish in poverty and misery when a little rational thinking might get them out of it. It has already been pointed out that Florence Nightingale, when she knew that soldier comforts were in harbour, did not allow herself to be impeded by red tape in her access to them. She defied every precedent and all authority, and swiftly went after them. That was woman at her highest, proudly and resolutely asserting her determination to put humanity first. There we see a combination of brain and heart, with the heart speaking that excellent wisdom of common sense with which woman confutes and derides man's worship of symbols. Cannot the women of this day follow that example, by demanding in no uncertain voice that the wealth produced by the machine shall be given to their children by the socialisation of credit, the National Dividend and the Just Price Factor?

Surely this would be a far finer and more lasting contribution than the feeble, brainless itinerary with a begging-box!

MY VIEWS ON COMMUNISM

By JOHN HOGAN

If I had my collar on backwards, I could say, "I am a Communist," without running the risk of being regarded as an associate of those political extremists who, justifiably fed up with the results of "Sound Finance," and not granted in time the opportunity of understanding the great, constructive policy of Social Credit, now find it difficult to relinquish their determined opposition to all existing forms of control and ownership.

I want boots. The responsibility of running a boot factory has not the slightest appeal to me. There seems to me no reason to believe that industry under its present ownership and control would be unwilling or unable to supply me with whatever footwear I might require if I could pay the price. That is, if I had the money. The profit incentive may have defects, but it gets results. All sections of industry are today restricting output for one reason alone—the community has not the buying power to pay profitable prices. Which, taking profit as the wages of administration, simply means that sufficient cash credits are not in circulation to cancel the costs of production. Give me the buying power, and then, after making the maximum demand on the capacity of privatelyowned industry, I'll tell you whether it is inefficient or not. It is not industry's job to provide me with either work or money, but with goods. Its efficiency is judged from its production. My money must come from elsewhere.

When I, as a consumer, control the source of my purchasing power, then, it seems, I shall automatically have most effective control over in-

In Democracy, a Government to control its own credit is behoven them by suggesting destruction. to the banks from whom it borrows, and is directed by them. In Industry, when the people cannot finance production freely through purchasing, the nominal owners are controlled by those who supply the overdrafts on which they then become dependent, and are at the mercy of those who, by selecting not only the conditions of lending but the personnel of their borrowers, can tie up and combine industries until trusts and monopolies are the order of the day. The fact that bank directors and industrial directors are often identical arises out of the monopoly of credit. Abolish the monopoly of credit, equate the purchasing power of consumers with the producing power of industry, and you have all the control of industry and its operations that you want. What is

more, individual freedom is preserved and freedom of choice exer-

The orthodox political Communist, so called, is also very determined that physical force is necessary to bring about any effective change. Why? The suggestion is Fascistic. If you have a majority of determined public opinion, and you have never yet had that for such an objective in our essentially revolutionary Democracy (allowing of a complete change every three years), then that majority is allpowerful, and automatically controls the much-abused "forces of the State." The power of public opinion, once it exists, is all power. To suggest that physical force will be needed is to suggest that a majority endorsement of your views is unobtainable, and that you will try by any means to impose the will of a minority on the majority. That is wrong, however right the min-ority may be—however slight the majority may be. The majority must exist before a constructive and democratic change is possible, and it is absurd to suggest that in the very nature of things the majority cannot be persuaded to follow the right in time.

Of course, if the majority were thwarted, every reformer would agree to any steps required to ensure its supremacy and the maintenance of democracy. Our present job is to awaken the majority. When we've got them, then let us talk about making them effective. We'll find it unnecessary—Parliament will long since have acted But if that view is wrong, of course, well Anyway, Communist or not, surely you'll join in awakening the majority to dewith no authority from the people mand results, and not antagonise

> Finally, the question of ideals. We're all Communists in our ideals. We all visualise wistfully a state of economic Christianity-not regimented State Capitalism, with the freedom of the individual crushed, but well, the perfect State. All we do is really directed to that glorious goal. How far ahead, we do not know. Economic Christianity. Embodying the grand statement of America's Declaration of Independence: "The Inalienable Right of Man to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." We all join now in breaking down the obstacle of the private Money Power that stands between us and the continuance of progress towards that goal today. And afterwards we'll no doubt instinctively do what is necessary to keep going. Humanity seems to have muddled along.

VICTORIA'S EXPANSION CAMPAIGN APPEAL To Raise £500 Fighting Funds **Immediately**

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VICTORIA IS GETTING UNDER WAY. DOUGLAS CREDIT MOVEMENT OF VICTORIA ROOM 8, BLOCK ARCADE MELBOURNE

SLUMS

By BRUCE H BROWN

(iii.)

(Continued from our last issue.)

Empty stomachs, like unemployment, must be a secondary consideration. Our slum abolitionists talk only of better houses within the rent-paying capacity of the slum victims. That was the pro-fessed intention of the slum reformers in England, but their efforts have resulted in an increase of debt and death. Our own philanthropists and charity-dispensers are heading in the same direction, for, so far as I have been able to find out, their plans make no provision at all for putting the allimportant question of incomes on a more satisfactory basis. On the contrary, they are standing behind the interests responsible for the financial manipulation, which has caused the debasement of our standards and the increasing poverty round about us.

Names prominently associated with the local slum abolition activi-

MR. ABBOTT AGAIN

A heavy fall in wool and wheat prices would imperil Australia's recovery and cause anguish in the homes of many who remembered too well the unemployment of the last few .. Perhaps the most charitable thing to say about the Ministry's action was, "Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

—Mr. J. P. Abbott, president

of the Graziers' Association of N.S.W., and member of the Monetary Commission, July 1.

ties have also been prominently associated with the Premiers' Plan and the policy of low wages; and although they admit that finance is their only difficulty, they say never a word about the nature and origin of it, or of the small anti-social clique who control it to the detriment of the rest of the community. Indeed some of them have actually subscribed to the callous attitude of the banking system as expressed in a circular issued by the National Bank in May, 1932, in which it said that no proposal for financial assistance to the Government would be approved—"Unless it is accompanied by definite indications that the Governments are doing all things necessary to reduce their expenditure in keeping with the conditions of the times. This would involve. . additions to unemployment, but the problem of resultant unemployment is secondary." That, mark you, was issued at a time when more of the things we need in everyday living were being produced than ever, but a plenitude of goods could not be allowed to interfere with the bankers' dictum that there was to be a shortage of money. This shows how important it is that men with the idea that money is paramount should be shown unmistakably that we want nothing to do with their ideas, and how necessary it is that they be relentlessly swept out of

BOOKS ON MONETARY REFORM

Douglas 5/10
Credit Power and Democracy. By C. H. Douglas 6/10
Social Credit. By C. H. Douglas 8/4
The Breakdown of the Employment System. By C. H. Douglas 4d Monopoly of Credit. By C. H. Douglas 6/3
N OUTLINE of Social Credit. By H.M.M.
The Douglas Manual

ALL POST FREE Obtainable from The Douglas Social Credit Movement, Room 8, The Block Melbourne

They must be replaced by men determined to see that money is managed so as to completely fulfill the needs of the community, instead of being used to thwart, limit, and even prevent their fulfilment. If unemployment, which means loss of wages, is secondary, then empty stomachs, which result from loss of wages, must also be secondary.

A LESSON FROM JAPAN

In this respect it would seem that we could learn a useful lesson from the Japanese War Chief, Sadao Araki. He dreams of the time when the Japanese people will no longer talk in terms of money, whether in regard to external debt or internal bonds. "The illness of the world", he said, "is not yet diagnosed. We don't know where to put the plaster. To paste a plaster on the head is no use when one has a stomachache. When the right place is found the plaster must be applied immediately. I can't understand why people fiddle round so much. Now take all this talk of surplus rice causing trouble. People complain about that in one breath and then in the next wonder what to do about undernourished school children. With surplus rice there should be no undernourished children. Yet what are the officials doing about it? Such matters should not be left to charity. If it is money that is wanted, I will find it somehow.' In other words, money will not be allowed to interfere with the happiness of the people. Has any Australian military general given expression to common sense like that? Not one. They are all money-mesmerised.

Since then, and this only a couple of weeks ago, the Japanese Minister of Finance told Sir F. Leith Ross, economic adviser to the British Government and representative of Montagu Norman, that Japan would not attempt to assist China while she remained tied to the Western ideas of finance. And later still we have had the public admission of our own Prime Minister that all the present trouble regarding our trade relations is due to Japan's greater knowledge and more sensible use of finance. He did not put it that way, of course, but his admission that Australia's action has been taken because Britain can't compete with Japan's prices means the same thing, for it is merely evidence that in Japan money is brought into existence to meet all national requirements.

word of an We also have the American journalist who lived many years in Japan, Manchuria and China that "in Japan, militarism does not mean an army acting as policeman for the wealthy manufacturers and financiers as has usually been the case in the West." In addition to this, the Japanese historian, Fukuchi, says, "A person living from another's labour is a criminal according to fundamental national ideas." It is also known that no new invention is held in cold storage in Japan to protect vested interests. The discovery of such a situation would be followed immediately by drastic action on things of life than 40 hours' work." the part of the Japanese Patriotic Is it true that if we work longer, Society of the Black Dragons, action of the kind we recently saw when members of the leading financial houses were assassinated. From this it is clear that the military leaders of Japan are aware of the Western money swindle, which keeps the people of all such countries in absolute subjection to the few who operate the swindle. the true sense, the Japanese Army and Navy are the radical element of the country, and they know exactly how the people are robbed and who do the robbing. military leaders were similarly intelligent and were imbued with tunately, their returns are similar ideals for the good of the controlled by the swindling people at large we would feel inspired to support them.

No one can truthfully deny that Money alone stands in the way of the abolition of poverty and all the objectionable things which

truthfully deny that Money is to now the benefits and "the good merely a system of tickets and things of life" have gone to the latfigures, practically all of which has ter. This is why Sir Robert Knox, its origin in an inkpot. No one can who does not include himself in truthfully deny that all we need to the "working class", would be able remove the difficulties of under to get the good things without nourishment. slums. accommodation, decent wages for out any conditions as to the nurses, government and municipal "hours" he should observe. Infinance, and so on are more figures creased "work" on his part has not in the finance accounting books and been the explanation of the very more money symbols available to the people in the form of money considerable increases in his own tickets. No one can truthfully income, the fact being that he is deny that the only reason we are continually receiving "something short of these figures and tickets is for nothing", regardless of its efbecause of the surrender to a fects on the community at large. Commonwealth Government of its whose financial position grows sovereign power to create the stronger and stronger at the expeople's money and to control the pense of slums, malnutrition, hufinancial policy of the country. No man scrap, sweating, poverty, one can truthfully deny that the misery, bankruptcies, suicides, and Commonwealth's trading difficulties the rest of the products of the are due to the shortage of money money swindle. tickets in the hands of the Australian people. And no one can truthfully deny that so long ever for deprivation of income. as we permit the existing financial The only purpose of work is to arrangements to continue, all ef- produce or convert the gifts of the forts to rectify our national ills earth into articles for use or enmust fail.

WORK FOR A LIVING.

All this being so, is it not obvious that instead of talking of work and unemployment we should be demanding the monetisation and distribution of our increasingly abundant production? Anyone who says we must work "to earn our living" should be required to explain what he means. In the present stage of mechanisation and use of solar power it is as though we had a great and increasing heap of food in front of us, but must not touch it until we have "done something" to earn it. This philosophy applies, of course, only to "'working class" — the other

If Great Britain went to war with a European Power, the British people would never consent to the British Fleet being sent from European waters to defend Australia, because the heart of the Empire would be left undefended. This would mean that for probably a long time Australia would have to rely on its own resources,

-Lt.-Gen. Sir Talbot Hobbs, July 1.

Australia is generally admitted in Government circles to have only one potential enemy—Japan. In view of the above, what of the Government's present attitude towards this nation, which desires, rather, to be our friendly customer?

class, being of different clay, is not included in this work complex, and may not only hoe into the heap of food, but actually select the best of it without any conditions at all!

This "work to earn a living" idea is advanced by those who benefit from the private manufacture of money and regard all others as "the working class." Sir Robert Knox, representing Australian employers, told the International Labour Conference at Geneva, on June 19. that "it was conceivable that the workers' lot was pleasanter and better in every way by working the present 44 hours a week than it would be if they worked only 40 hours. Forty-four hours' work would obtain for them more of the good we will obtain more, and if we work less we must obtain less? Are machines, solar energy, science, and the like not to enter into the question at all? Did farmers obtain more of "the good things of life" when they slaved from before daylight till after dark in recent years? They did not, and no one knows better than the primary producer that his access to the good things of life is governed by the price he can get, and not by the hours he works. If it were gov-If our erned by hours the men on the land would all be millionaires. Unforfellows who determine financial "vales" through control of our money supplies.

> ONLY TWO CLASSES There are only two "classes"

in the community—the workers

emanate from it. No one can and the value manipulators—and up hospital working for them, and withmonopoly by the He is typical of the select few Lack of work is no reason what-

> iovment. If machines are doing this "work", and actually making the things available in increasing quantities, what sort of work shall we ask our citizens to undertake in order that they may "earn their living"? By the very act of bearing us, our mothers "earned" our living for us, and God in His wisdom has fully provided the materials, which are necessary to give us that living. God will not be outdone in generosity, either, and, as John Hogan reminds us, He never sends an invoice with His gifts. If we took a census of all the people outside what is called the working class to ring on work they, do "to earn their living", working class" to find out what the invariable reply would be, don't work. I live on the dividends I receive." Those people are able to live comfortably because they receive sufficient money tickets to give them claim to the things made available by machines and the "work" of a decreasing number of other people. If they did not receive the tickets they could not get the goods, and without the nour-ishment of good food and the protective warmth of good clothes their bodies would display the same reactions as we see in the slum areas. Nothing but the lack of these money claims causes the pressing problem of the slums as we have it today.

WORKING FOR TICKETS.

We therefore suggest that we do not work to "earn" our living. We work today that we may get hold of some bankers' tickets as a licence to get some goods on which to exist, so that we may be ready for work again tomorrow, and that we work in this sense only because we are the serfs of the controllers of the banking system. The power rests absolutely in the hands of the ticket manufacturers, and it is because the ticket manufacture is in the hands of an unscrupulous monopoly that so many of our people are suffering the privations of want

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES — AUTOMATIC ACCOUNTS—WHAT OF THE SAVED LABOUR?

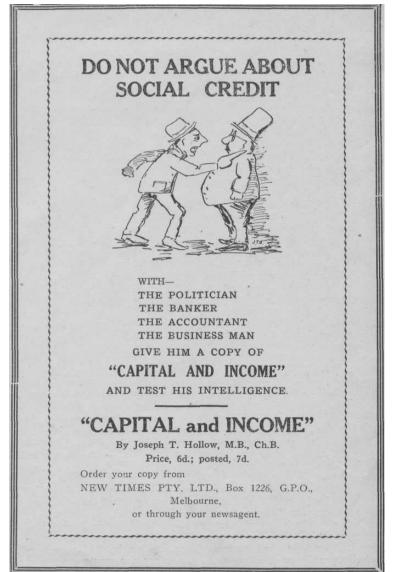
The preparation of telephone accounts will be greatly facilitated by an addressograph machine, which has just been installed at the General Post Office, Spencer-street. The machine, which is the first of its type in Australia, cuts a roll of paper into account sheets, prints on both sides of the sheet, and also perforates and punches the sheets ready for mailing.

-"Argus," July 4.

The machine is stated elsewhere in the press to prepare 45 accounts a minute, and to have cost only £2000.

in the midst of great abundance. So long as this monster can perpetuate the lie that we must "work to earn our living", hopelessness must continue to be the only outlook of the poor devils whose "work" is not wanted. We do not want the work of the mansiondwellers of Toorak or Darling Point, but they suffer no disability because of that, and this is the principle that must be extended to the rest of the community in relation to the wages of the machine-the new "worker." The earth and its fullness are yours and mine by inheritance, and the only "work" necessary is the amount required to convert this fullness into serviceable goods. When that has been done, whether manually or by machinery, the fullness must be distributed equitably to all of us. Then, and only then, will it be possible to abolish poverty and the slums it breeds, and the first necessity towards the consummation of this is for the community to regain control of its own credit.

(To be concluded.)



WRONG AGAIN—THE SANCTIONS **ISSUE**

By "AQUARIUS."

of the First World War in 1918, and was a general belief, fostered by the pronouncements of men in war, it was said, had been fought to make the world safe for democracy, and justice had triumphed. The Almighty was freely and publicly thanked for having come down on the right side in the protracted years of warfare. Above all it was alleged that the war had been fought to end war. A league was established to banish war forever from the little parlour tricks of nations and peoples.

In the sphere of finance no less a personage than the Warburg who had founded the Federal Reserve Board of America gave out an assurance that the bankers had the situation well in hand.

In the industrial sphere it was plain to everyone that the war had

A remarkable coin detector, installed by the Bank of New South Wales, is shown in the current issue of the Herald-Cinesound News Re-

view.

This amazing machine infallibly detects spurious coins, and is seen at work separating the bad coins from the good.
—"Herald," July 4.

Wanted: A machine that will infallibly detect the spurious use of our national financial credit by the private bankers.

not lessened the world's productive capacity in spite of several years devoted to large scale destruction. On the contrary, productive capacity, both in plant and knowledge how, had increased at least threefold.

The cry went up for ever more and more production as the road to paradise.

With one accord these prophets of the millennium had failed to understand the fundamentals of the economic system under which they were living. The war was attributed by them to moral causes, to unholy aims of military aggrandisement, to anything in short but the true cause. They failed to appreciate that the factors which had caused the war were still operating unchecked, and indeed more viciously.

THE REAL CAUSE OF WAR

It was at this stage that the voice of C. H. Douglas was raised in protest, and in "Economic Democracy," published in 1919, we find a complete analysis of the ills of the economic system, coupled with a thorough specification for their cure. The analysis disclosed a system built upon regimentation and Sisyphism, a chronic insuf-ficiency of distributed purchasing

It is fair to say that at the close power, an appalling and ever-increasing growth of debt to the infor several years afterwards, there ternational banking system, and a generally accepted idea that the true end of an economic system positions of influence, that the was to provide work. It disclosed world was to be a better world to a system, which distributed goods was to provide work. It disclosed live in. There were to be no fur- and services through the same ther crises or catastrophes. The agency, which induced the production of goods and services, i.e., payment for work in progress. In other words, if production stops, distribution of things already made stops; in consequence of which "a clear incentive exists to produce useless or superfluous articles in order that useful commodities already existing may be distributed."

This explained (and still explains) the increasing necessity for economic sabotage and the colossal waste of effort which goes on in every walk of life. Waste (including exports, armaments, go slow, etc.) has everywhere been capitalised during the past century and a half.

In 1923 we find Douglas addressing a committee of the Canadian House of Commons and voicing the following ominous warning: "1 am convinced that if you continue along the lines that you are following at present for any considerable period of time, you are heading for the most terrific disaster that the mind of man can conceive."

To this committee he explained that "under the present system wages, salaries and dividends distributed over, say, a period of one year are not available in the hands of the buying public to buy the production of that year; they have in a considerable measure returned to the credit system from which they emerged during that year." . . .

"You have under the present system really no alternative between an almost unmanageable unemployment problem and a policy of modified inflation which results quite inevitably in a fairly rapid rise in prices. If you follow the first line and restrict your credits and so forth you are absolutely bound to have a most formidable political problem resulting out of unemployment. If you take the other line you get an equally formidable problem arising out of the rise in prices, and the general kick of everybody against those prices.' And, finally,

"The result is a fiercer and fiercer external competition to export, and a more strenuous competition for external markets to dispose of the stuff which you cannot sell in your own country, and to dispose of it externally with a view to getting export credits into the country to keep your machine going. The inevitable outcome of that situation is war; there is no other outcome."

Since 1919 a small but ever-increasing body of men-plain, ordinary men in every walk of life -have grasped the significance of Douglas's diagnosis and proposals. Armed with this understanding

they, too, have been able correctly to foretell the fate of the various palliative measures from time to time adopted by the monopoly of finance and its political satellites.

The orthodox prophets have continued to prophesy falsely, as indeed they have been paid to do by their masters, and they are apparently completely unabashed by the failures of their fancies to run anywhere but a consistently bad

THE SANCTIONS FARCE

Social Credit journals throughout the world, on the other hand, so far back as October and November of last year, correctly foretold the failure of sanctions and socalled collective security. They were able to point out immediately that Mussolini was merely carrying orthodox tenets to their logical conclusion in attacking Abyssinia. His cure for the problem of "surplus" goods and "surplus" goods and "surplus" men was not the Social Credit one of allowing the "surplus" men financial access to the "surplus" goods. It was the orthodox cure of sabotage and Sisyphism—to send both men and goods to Abyssinia and blow them to hell. After conquest, Abyssinia, an undeveloped country, will provide further avenues for the export of goods and manpower. Mussolini has cleaned up the streets of Rome and the Pontine marshes. It is the foundation stone of the Fascist creed that the duty of the State is to find work for the subject. What avenue other than the avenue of warfare and colonial expansion remained under this creed! Mussolini has found work—and how!

He is, however, not the only mad dog of Europe. This same necessity to find work and markets afflicted all his neighbours, and rendered abortive any attempt to enforce economic sanctions, which by their very nature entail the loss of markets with consequent unemployment at home.

To quote a Social Credit publication of November 1935, "sanctions had to fail because there is not a government in the world which is not publicly committed to finding employment for its subjects, and markets for its produce.

In the case of oil sanctions there was the additional fact that the oil companies are huge international monopolies, which can snap their fingers at governments. The British Government plumped heavily for sanctions. This Government is a majority shareholder in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (local branch, C.O.R.), but has not a majority on the directorate. Anglo-Iranian continued to supply fuel and oil to Italy. So did America, and so also did Russia, the most vocal of the League supporters.

WHAT ORTHODOXY FORETOLD.

And now let us turn to the pitiable forecasts of orthodoxy with respect to sanctions.

Mr. Eden, in Britain, backed the sanctions horse to win hands down, and so did his colleagues.

In Australia the Government rushed a Bill through the House, and went so far as to compel the resignation of a Cabinet who voiced his humble opinion that sanctions would prove (a) futile, or (b) effective, in which latter case they would lead to war. The Government expressed the view that sanctions would be effective against Italy and would not lead to war. Mr. Menzies had charge of the Bill, and it is probable, in view of his civilian status in the last war that his desire for peace cannot be queried. It is nevertheless possible that the continued adherence of Mr. Menzies to the principles of sound finance may yet land him the job of being Australia's next wartime Prime Minister.

Mr. Menzies stated that the Government's "adherence to a policy of sanctions is based upon its profound belief that collective action will be productive, not of war, but of the prevention or limitation of war.

The Economist (orthodox City of London publication), so late as

February 8, 1936, went on record as follows:

(1) "The scales of destiny are now perceptibly inclining against the aggressor.'

(2) "Mr. Eden, General Hertzog, and M. Titulescu, and their attractive first prize of one thoucolleagues in fifty countries, are sand 1/- shares in the Golden Casdetermined to make sure that a ket, is showing itself a "winner" flagrant and certified act of from the jump. As the tickets cost aggression shall not be rewarded only 3d each, the acute shortage of with success."
(3) "Signor

Mussolini's prospects of success are receding no scruples about a "little flutter." all along the line. In the first place his army is in difficulties on the Northern front, where main force is concentrated and where his prestige is at stake. In the second place the existing sanctions are proving effective as far as they go. In the third place the dreaded oil sanction is them. looming up again, and, finally, the League of Nations' united front is not only holding fast, but is visibly consolidating."

THE SEQUEL.

And now what? Just seven months later-

Mr. Menzies: "It seems to me that the recent decision to end sanctions was inevitable.'

Mr. Eden: "There is no longer any utility in continuing these measures as a means of exerting pressure on Italy. Sanctions have failed.'

The word-swallowing convulsions of the Economist are not yet to hand, or perhaps such are City of London standards of intellectual honesty that none are expected.

Mr. Menzies went on to suggest the rebuilding of the League on the lowest common denominator-with each nation to decide how far it would act against an aggressor like Italy. In effect this would result in each nation saying to an aggressor nation: "Tut-tut!
You naughty aggressor," and proceeding to sell to it (probably on credit) all the materials necessary to blow the victim nation apart (as America did in the last war).

Sanctions have failed because they cut across the grain of the holiest of holies of the financial system, the achievement of an export surplus. The bankers are ready to supply credits against wealth sent out of a country, but not against that same wealth remaining in a country. Sanctions have failed also because international finance did not care to risk forcing Mussolini to take charge of Italy's monetary system. The next thing readers may look for is a loan by international bankers to Italy to develop Abyssinia, which country will shortly require a large national debt.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The position now is that the fiction of collective security has been exploded, and there are already signs of an armament race and the old system of secret alliances. The world is marching steadily to that tragedy which Major Douglas foretold—simply, because no nation will put its own monetary system in order so that its own production is fully represented by purchasing power in the pockets of its own subjects.

The question before you, Citizens of Australia, is whether you will demand that this reform be instituted here, or whether you will follow to hell on this earth the Warburgs who "have the situation in hand," the Coplands who said in 1929 that the depression would be mild and short of duration, the Menzies and the Edens who pinned their pathetic trust in sanctions and collective security, the thousand and one who have talked of turning the corner and have hoped to deal with a problem of glut by "means involving a common sacrifice." Are you never going to listen to the message of salvation, which has been hammering at your skulls since 1919? The cure for the economic mess is simple. Open the national credit account! Issue the National Dividend, and institute the Members and supporters in these scientific price discount. The districts may secure further technique is fully described in the particulars from the local works of Douglas, and its application will end both poverty and regimentation.

Down with the bankster combine and the economics of death!

Queensland Douglas Credit Party Notes

The State Art Union, with its purchasing power makes it all the more attractive to those who have So, please, Branch Secretaries, return your butts, so that the final work will be easier for the conductors, and send for as many more books as you can sell. Most members will buy one ticket a weekcultivate it as a habit amongst

The "Tin Lizzie" Fund is crawling along on two cylinders only; but Mr. J. Apps and the Ascot Branch have each sent in £1 Mr. Ford is becoming anxious lest he should not have to donate the £10: do hurry and make him look anxious that he will have to "part up." Fifteen more subscriptions of £1 are needed. Who will be the next?

The first Queensland Social Credit paper has just been born. It is called the Queensland Social Credit News. It is a hefty lad, with a

"EXCEEDINGLY SENSITIVE."

"London is exceedingly sensitive contractual obligations. This was well demonstrated last week by the criticism that followed an intimation

criticism that followed an intimation that New Zealand might seek a reduction of interest on external loans."—"Argus," July 5.

We remember this same sensitiveness on the part of London, otherwise the City, otherwise the bankers, when Mr. Lang made a similar intimation in regard to N.S.W. But we fail to recollect that any great sensitiveness was disany great sensitiveness was displayed in the same quarter when Britain, with nearly £200 millions of gold in the Bank of England, varied her contractual obligations to the U.S.A. to the extent of outright default.

lusty cry, though at present he will only cry once a month. Even thus, his "howls" will cause considerable disturbance to the money-mongers, whose under-ground exercises have undermined their nerves. The activities of the Party will now be even more fully broadcasted than heretofore. The first issue of the paper is a very creditable one indeed, and reflects great credit on the editor and the International Publishing Company of Brisbane. Branches are asked to push its sale in conjunction with that of the "old reliables," the New Era and New Times. They all feature Social Credit in different ways, and are complementary rather than supplementary to one

The State Secretary, Mr. G. H. Gray, and the Wide Bay organiser, Mr. G. H. Nichols, will undertake a combined tour of portion of the Wide Bay Division. The meetings will begin on the North Coast on Monday, July 20, and the following itinerary will be arranged: -Monday, 20: Palmwoods (Mr. Gray), Buderim (Mr. Nichols);-Tuesday, 21: Maroochy River (Mr. Gray), Mapleton (Mr. Nichols); Wednesday, 22: Cooran (Mr. Gray), Skyrings Creek (Mr. Nichols); Thursday, 23: Cootharaba (Mr. Gray), Kin Kin (Mr. Nichols); Friday, 24, Cooroy (Mr. Gray), Eumundi (Mr. Nichols); Saturday, 25: Tandur (Mr. Gray), Cedar Pocket (Mr. Nichols); Monday, 27: Goomboorian (Mr. Gray), Canina (Mr. Nichols) ; Tuesday, 28, Veteran (Mr. Gray), Long Flat (Mr. Nichols); Wednesday, 29: Maryborough, meeting to be arranged. The 30th and 31st and August 1 will be spent in the area of the Burrum District Council. branches or direct from State headquarters. It is intended to do the balance of the Wide Bay Division later in the year, about September or October.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY **Proposed Visit to Australia**

The State executives of the Douglas Credit Movement in Australia propose to invite the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) to visit Australia in September next to conduct a nation-

To cover any possible unliquidated expenses, a guarantee of £500 will be required. Victoria's share will be £120. Interested persons willing to guarantee a portion of this amount, should it be required, are asked to fill in the form below and to forward it to the State Secretary, Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria. Room 8, Block Arcade, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

No money should be sent with the form.

GUARANTEE FORM

The Dean of Canterbury's Nation-Wide Lecturing Tour Guarantee Fund.

I, the undersigned, will if called upon subscribe $\pounds\dots\dots$ to the above fund.

Address......

JOHN HOGAN'S CAMPAIGN

Over 400 in the Camberwell Town Hall on Wednesday, July 1, were presided over by Rev. John T. Lawton, and loudly appreciated John's scathing criticism of the new tariff policy as a basis of his address. "Every attempt to palliate the effects of 'sound' finance during the past few years in Australia," said the young speaker, "has been founded on the tragic futility of the work complex. From the Premiers' Plan to the Paterson Plan, from war preparation to tariff barriers, one and all assume that the objective of our society and its industries is primarily work, and that the provision of a standard of living is of secondary if any importance. Until that confused mistake has been driven from the minds of our political misrepresentatives, constructive, progressive reform is impossible.'

Accompanied by the Rev. E. Hankinson, of North Melbourne, John delivered a short and wellreceived address during the lunch-hour on the following day at the Maribyrnong Munition Works, and was welcomed by about 250 in the Moonee Ponds Town Hall at night. This latter meeting was considered excellent for a district, which has been very dead to the Social Credit message in the past, and, by reports, a strong branch is now in process of formation here.

On Sunday morning he delivered the sermon at the Camberwell Unitarian Church, by courtesy of Rev. W. Bottomley, taking as his text, "He who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.'

A most impressive meeting took place in the Mordialloc Town Hall, Mentone, that afternoon, when the Mayor, Cr. Benswell, presided over a responsive audience of about 200, the largest yet held at this centre, who listened with rapt attention to John's address on the question of "Slums and Unemployment—Their Abolition by Social Credit." A distinctive feature of this meeting was the presence on the platform of local churchmen of every denomination, Revs. Sinclair, Long, Porter, and Father Martin, besides Padre Balwyn, State Padre of Toc H, all whom were warmly appreciative in moving the subsequent vote of thanks. The awakening of the churches is certainly among the most inspiring developments of recent times, and the young crusader can certainly make an irresistible appeal to all who lay claim to a desire to see practical Christianity instrumented.

A record gathering of city business and professional men attended the Rostrum Club lunch

on Tuesday, and John's address 'Business versus Finance' greatly appreciated, and received commendation on all sides. His theme here was to indicate that the interests of business and finance, far from being, as popularly supposed, identical, were actually opposed today, and that the control of the financial institutions under the present system of Social Debt was producing conditions which offered only two possible alternatives monopolistic control and ownership of industry and business by the State, suppression of individual freedom, or monopolistic control and ownership of industry and business by High Finance, with the suppression of individual freedom. If the business man was not prepared to exercise his responsibility of controlling the policy of Finance, and making Finance his servant, the handmaid of Industry, then either social dictatorship or social revolution was

John Hogan's **Programme**

July:

Saturday, 11. —8 p.m.: Terang.

Sunday, 12. — 2.30 p.m.: Warmambool. Evening: Halfhour's address over 3YB (8.15 to 8.45).

Monday, 13. —1 p.m.: Rotary Club, Warrnambool. 8 p.m.: WARRNAMBOOL TOWN HALL.

Tuesday, 14.—12 noon: Nestle's Factory, Lunch Hour. 8 p.m.: Koroit. Sunday, 19.—3 p.m.:

Memorial Hall, Hampton.

Then on through Western districts, returning to Melbourne about July 18.

GIPPSLAND TOUR.

Monday, 20. —8 p.m.: Pakenham. Tuesday, 21. —8 p.m.: Warragul, Main Hall.

Wednesday, 22. —8 p.m.: Rosedale

Thursday, 23. —6.15 p.m.: Rotary Club Dinner, Sale. 8.30 p.m.: Yallourn, St. John's Hall.

Friday, 24. —8.30 p.m.: Traralgon, Mechanics' Hall.

Saturday, 25. —8 p.m.: Debating Club, Sale.

Sunday, 26. —11.30 a.m.: Bairnsdale, House Meeting. 2.30 p.m.: Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, Mechanics' Institute. 8.30 p.m.: Afternoon, Orbost Hall.

Monday, 27. —Morning: Lakes Entrance. Sale, 8 p.m.: Public Meeting; Mayor to preside.

Tuesday, 28. —8 p.m.: Maffra, Mechanics' Hall.

Wednesday, 29. —8 p.m.: Moe, Mechanics' Hall.

SECOND EDITION

The Story of Money And Its Management

How many times have you been asked for a short, simple explanation of Social Credit? How many times have you found your chief difficulty in your questioner's ignorance of the very elements of today's monetary system?

What is money? How many kinds are there? Who invented it, and why? How much of it is there, and how much should there be? Who makes money? How is it issued? Who destroys it? Why do banks pay interest? Why are we short of money? These and numerous other things you need to know about money are simply and fully explained.

Give "The Story of Money" to your friend and you will have no difficulty in making him understand Social Credit.

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Thursday, 30.—8 p.m.: Morwell, Ramsay Hall.

August:-

Sunday, 2.—2.45 p.m.: Pleasant Sunday Afternoon, Williamstown.

FIXING THE BLAME FOR BREAKDOWNS.

Last week the Prime Minister told us, regarding the breakdown of Australian-Japanese trade, that "the entire responsibility lies with

Japan."

Now we learn from the London "Sunday Times" that "France alone is responsible for the collapse of the League's functioning." BUT-

The Anglo-Iranian (British) Government plus Shell) Oil Co., which supplied oil to Italy during the sanctions period, has just increased its dividend ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, two years ago) to 15 per cent. Business is business.

Bishop Moves on Banking

"WHAT ABOUT BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING?"

"Today," said his Lordship Bishop Moyes, of Armidale (N.S.W.), in a recent issue of the Sydney Sun, "we have a Commission on banking. They are all able men, and seem to be taking no end of trouble, but there is an indifference abroad and an entire lack of expectation. The Commission will sit, it will report, and the world will roll on as before. That is what people think and say.

'Why? Because the man in the street is perhaps unable to express it. He feels there is something wrong about the whole procedure.

"Obviously so. We are discussing details before we have a theory.

"What is banking for? Why have banks at all? We take it for granted that we know, but, as a matter of fact, this is the whole question that needs to be answered before any Commission can sit and come to any conclusion that will

BACK TO BEGINNING

"The whole question of the efficiency of the banks depends on the purpose of banking. Is it to finance production? It does that in a most effective fashion! Is it to help increase wealth? Who will doubt but this, too, is accomplished? Is it to provide facilities of exchange? Then all of us know the daily helpfulness of the banking system. Is it to provide means of investing savings? Then most certainly we have to record achievement.

But suppose it is primarily to form the link between goods and people. Suppose it is to be the handmaid to help mankind supply its needs, with human values uppermost, suppose it is meant to be a servant of high and humane policy, and never by any chance to be the dictator or controller of policy as it touches the wants and the needs of men.

'W ell, is it not possible that quite a different judgment might be

'But, as a community, have we ever asked such a question? Have we not rather drifted on, never asking the deep questions, but only the superficial ones as to immediate methods, policy and results?

"What about beginning at the beginning in all these things?"

THE COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The next educational meeting arranged by the Council for Civil Liberties will take place at the Kelvin Hall on August 5. The speakers will be Dr. John Dale and Mr. Eugene Gorman, K.C.

A charge of 1/- will be made for admission. The honorary secretary is Miss T. Lucas, 13 1'Beckett street Armadale.

Printed by H. E. Kuntzen 309-319 Lonsdale Place Melbourne for the New Times Pty. Ltd. Elizabeth House

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CHANGE OF HEART

As your regular contributor says, Archbishop Head is always harping on a "change of heart. The Archbishop is right. The hearts of the masses are at present thwarted from that economic tranquility and security that nature perennially provides, into mental and physical distress. These hearts need changing-but how? By a change of heart of the bell-toppered, striped-trousered pals of the Archbishop, seen and photoed at his Garden Parties. These bankers and Knights and belted Earls (they should be belted!) who operate and beneficiate the fraudulent financial swindle which separates the hearts of the masses from this natural tranquility and security — these are the people whose hearts need changing—the Archbishop's cobbers, not the masses.

DUNCAN HAUGHTON.

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

In your issue of 12/6/36, under the heading, "Democracy in Peril," you publish these words: 'At the general meeting of the Council for Civil Liberties it was decided that the Council should undertake an educational campaign." Is not that what the Douglas S.C.'s have been doing for the past 17 years, and is not the freedom of the individual one of their first postulates?

Can any one educate concrete? In other words, whereas, with the vast majority of us, our minds are moulded and set at a very early age, is it possible for them to become plastic enough to be remoulded in later years? It is open to doubt, and before any adult can be educated, the desire for education must be there. The very fact that we have allowed liberties (civil or otherwise) to be gradually filched from us does not speak well for our intelligence or education. One way to educate us (or one

that would go far in that direction) would be to give us economic security, and when we were released somewhat from the sordid, muck-raking business we call "earning a living" (and, incidentally, never living) we would have time to look around us and reflect a little, and then our minds might become capable of receiving impressions, and we could be "educated." Divide and rule is the slogan that has served the hidden power so well for so long. Is it not a pity that all these different Groups and Councils, and Leagues and not what (all ostensibly with the same aim in view -viz., the uplift of humanity), do not endeavour to get together with one objective—say, the abolition of poverty—and work on that for all they are worth, instead of. as now, all working in different

directions, and no one getting anywhere. Meanwhile the real cause of all this wretchedness sits aloof, safe, smug, and well satisfied, and takes a bird-worm view, as it were—which reminds one of the famous "Oozlem" bird, which "swallows the worm and then swallows itself in reverse, and escapes, shrieking cries of derision at its baffled pursuers. F. ROBINSON.

61 Brewer-road, Bentleigh.

OUR HANGING GOVERN-MENT

Mr. Dunstan evidently believes in the saying, "Far Fields are Greenest.

His praise for the science and skill of the American doctor who saved a life by removing a nail is quite opposite to his practice of tolerating an unscientific money system at home, which frustrates youth and pushes them into crime, out of existence.

HENRY WOOD. and then unskilfully strangles a life

THE BANKS AND THEFT.

One of the most Gilbertian distortions of justice visible to those who know the money swindle was the "jugging" for 12 or 18 months of the four men charged with stealing from a bank.

The bank lost £2500—a mere bagatelle, seeing the bank can resteal this amount from the community's credit by writing up a further £2500 to its own credit. Therefore, the cost of the original loss to the bank would be a drop of ink.

If 18 months is the penalty for stealing £2500, what should the banking swindlers get for the millions they have thieved, and keep thieving, from the community's credit?

The trouble seems to be that those who could tackle these robbers of the nation are keen to keep orthodox finance where it is, so that they may receive "honours" later on, which are really promotions to higher degrees in the Ancient Order of Mammon, giving preferment to soft jobs in financial institutions in their old age.

JEAN CARROLL.

THE-

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