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THE NEW TIMES

A Message To YOU

From the Editor See

page 5.

Vol. II. No. 44.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1936

Every Friday, 3d

Imperial Sentiment or Imperialistic Eyewash?

Big Moves in England for Monetary Reform

The early edition of Monday's Melbourne *Herald* contained the following, which, as it did not appear in later editions, we reprint for the information of *New Times* readers:—

Moves of first-class importance that may vitally affect the whole financial and economic life of Britain are being made behind the scenes in the City of London.

With a minimum of fuss, responsible opinion among bankers and financiers is being quietly canvassed on the possibility of introducing nothing less than a widespread reform of the present financial system, writes the Financial Editor of the *Daily Herald*.

So far, only the preliminary informal talk stage has been reached, but a definite beginning has been made.

Behind the discussions is the growing belief that, once the emergency arms programme has been completed, industry will be faced with a drastic decline in activity, which may prove disastrous unless appropriate compensatory measures are adopted.

BUILDING SLOW-DOWN.

To this is added the view that a slow-down in the building boom, main basis of recovery to date, is inevitable during the coming year.

For the first time, even the city is belatedly recognising that the old trade-cycle theory, that slump inevitably follows boom, may be a fallacy to be disproved by vigorous action.

Despite the success of the cheap-money policy pursued since 1931, it is becoming increasingly acknowledged, too, that simply to make more money available and to provide the banks with the means of making advances is not in itself enough.

So there is a hesitant, but definite movement towards recognition of the fact that closer government control of the financial system may after all have some advantages, if only in avoiding the worst effects of unwelcome depressions.

It is now admitted by those who a few years ago would have been most hostile, that future financial policy must include bold schemes of capital development and control of investment on the lines so emphatically recommended by some members of the committee on finance and industry presided over by Lord Macmillan.

It is well known in the city that, progressive as was the report of that committee, several members have since expressed regret that even more drastic recommendations were not made.

It may be some time before all the preliminaries are crystallised into definite action: but the seeds of the new outlook are at least being sown to some purpose in what has hitherto been unyielding ground.

THIS STORY OF SHIPS AND EMPIRE

The future of Australia, most of our politicians keep telling us, lies in the Pacific. In the Pacific we have two great and powerful neighbours, Japan and the United States. And, having successfully done nearly everything possible to antagonise Japan, as well as pin-pricking the United States, it is now proposed to pursue the course still further by discriminating against U.S. shipping—with some likelihood of including also the Japanese lines on the Australia-Japan run.

In discussing this projected legislation some days ago, the Melbourne *Herald* adopted editorially an attitude as welcome as, from that quarter, it is unusual. Beginning with a protest against "any one Minister or section of Ministers" being able, "in a casual, half-informed way, to commit the country in any degree to obligations that are dangerously embarrassing," the *Herald* pointed out the superiority in service of the American over the British lines—not forgetting that the U.S. ships come right through to Melbourne—and then went on to say this:—

"The Australian people learnt for the first time of these momentous proposals through a cablegram from London published in yesterday's issues of the *Herald*. At the time a leading Federal Minister was denying knowledge of the matter a New Zealand Minister was explaining to the Dominion Parliament that Australia was about to pass a shipping Bill similar to the one he was presenting. It is apparent again that the secluded life in remote Canberra circumscribes the view and deadens the sense of Ministerial obligations to the Australian democracy. The people

who must stand *the racket*"—our italics—"are left to learn almost by accident of prolonged and grave proceedings in their name—proceedings that, according to the spirit of the Constitution, ought to be wide open to the light of public opinion. Free discussion is a guarantee of safety. One or two Ministers, who can have had no adequate experience of treaty-making, are able to make secret arrangements respecting our relationships with other countries, and to commit us at least to the extent of grave misunderstanding and difficulty. The fact—fully established

THIS WEEK'S GEM

"Russia has renounced the pact by which she agreed not to intervene in the Spanish civil war . . . Apparently the only move to end the crisis must come from THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."
—Melbourne "Sun" editorial, Oct. 26.

by recent experience—is terribly disquieting."

In writing in that strain the *Herald* is performing a very useful service. For a start, it emphasises the point constantly made in these columns, that our parliamentary representatives are, or should be, the *servants* of the Australian people and not their masters. And if the two concluding sentences quoted above mean anything, they are surely a denunciation, however belated, of the anti-Japanese tariff imposed last May. Even at this late stage we welcome the support of the *Herald*.

On the broad issue involved in this shipping question, however, that of Empire preference, the

Herald is not yet quite honest. In the course of the article in question it said: "A first-class British service, it will be admitted, is entitled to its share of imperial protection, for the decline of British shipping before the highly subsidised and protected lines of other countries is an Empire matter that cannot be contemplated without misgiving."

WHAT "IMPERIAL PREFERENCE" MEANS

For many, many years we have had instilled into us this cry of imperial preference. What does imperial preference mean in practice?

In the first place, technically speaking, there is no longer supposed to be an Empire, but instead a British Commonwealth of Nations. These nations, bound together by certain ties of kindred, are expected, in accordance with the old school tie spirit, to work together in closer harmony than "foreigners." Let us see how it works out.

Our nearest British neighbour of note is New Zealand, a country between which and ourselves we have *trade embargoes*. Then there is Canada. Canada to the ordinary Australian means far less than the United States. Could you imagine Australia going to war to protect Canada, or Canada going to war to protect Australia? Turning to South Africa, we find that country (very sensibly) rushing in to secure the Japanese wool orders that our patriotically imperial Federal Government does not seem to want. Imperial preference! Of the Irish Free State, still nominally a member of the British Commonwealth, the less said the better.

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

Mr. B. S. B Stevens,
Premier of New South Wales

Dear Mr. Stevens,

To an ordinarily intelligent reader the fourth of your series of press articles published this week is highly illuminating. In discussing Britain's monetary policy you said, "the official economy attitude on public works has been increasingly relaxed . . . Official discouragement of the loan expenditure of public authorities (which are the main constitutional authorities of Great Britain) was short-lived," and so on.

You then went on to give (with approval) some details, and to state that "local authority expenditure of loan money on such projects as housing, electricity, roads and streets, education, hospitals and schools now amounts to £120,000,000 a year," and that "the new armaments and roads programme will still further increase the outlay on national works and services in Britain." You also pointed out that "in England one hears little criticism of the fact that . . . she has reduced her annual provision for debt repayment from £67,000,000 in 1930-31 to £15,000,000 in 1935-36."

Turning to Australia you remarked how "our territory is relatively undeveloped, and that many of our metropolitan and large urban areas are without the elementary facilities of sewerage, proper streets and roads, electricity and the like."

You drew two conclusions. One was that "I would regret to see our progress hamstrung because of an inferiority complex about our finances and our financial standing among nations." The other was a recommendation that

we should be "prudently, enterprising in using the collective credit of the nation for a policy of development akin to that which Britain and other countries have found essential to their progress."

Putting all this a little more plainly, what you suggest is that Britain has "progressed" by (1) increasing her annual rate of getting into new interest-bearing debt, and (2) decreasing her annual rate of getting out of old interest-bearing debt. As you probably know, this new debt is contracted largely through the creation of new ledger-entry money by private bankers. The money so issued, as you also indicate, is put into the hands of the people without any new goods coming into the market, since roads and streets, education, hospitals and schools—and armaments—are not put up for sale. Therefore, although you have been hitherto a bitter opponent of the Social Credit claim that the people have not normally enough money to buy their own production, you now specifically, admit that the infusion of EXTRA MONEY WITHOUT EXTRA GOODS spells progress and recovery.

Think it over, Mr. Stevens. And, if you arrive at any conclusion, think over also whether there is any necessity to BORROW, AT INTEREST, the extra money, which you now see to be needful. Where will Britain be after a few more years of borrowing hundreds of millions a year? What about the interest bills?

You rightly employ the words "using the collective credit of the nation." But do you mean USING — or PLEDGING? There is a world of difference.

THE NEW TIMES

Federal Member Demands National Dividend

DR. MALONEY LEADS— OTHERS WILL FOLLOW WHEN YOU DEMAND IT

Speaking in the Federal House a few days ago, Dr. Maloney, member for Melbourne, said:—

"The 'Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics' for August, 1936, contains a great deal of information of value to the citizens of this country. It gives the private wealth of the people of Australia in 1929 as £3,351,000,000, an average of £526 for every man, woman and child in the community. I do not know why the 'Compendium' does not give also the public wealth of Australia. However, I made some calculations, which were checked by an accountant, and subsequently by an actuary. Seeing that the private wealth of the people of Australia in 1915 was only £1,619,000,000, it is clear that in the following fourteen years there was an increase of £1,732,000,000, an average of £123,000,000 a year. If we multiply that average by seven years in order to bring the statistics up-to-date, we get another £861,000,000, which, added to the £3,351,000,000 already given for 1929, gives the total private wealth of the people of Australia at the present time as £4,212,000,000. In my opinion, it is only fair to take the public wealth also into account and it should not be unreasonable to value our railways, water conservation schemes, and other wealth, some of which is hidden beneath the soil, at one-half the private wealth, or £2,106,000,000. On that basis the total wealth of this country is £6,318,000,000, but it would be safe to say that it stands at £7,000,000,000, or about £1000 for every person in the country. Yet notwithstanding that tremendous wealth, we continue to borrow in order to pay interest on money that the country had borrowed previously. So long as we continue that practice, we shall never repay the loans, especially when we are called upon to pay exchange on every pound sent overseas. There was a time when for every £100 sent to the United States of America Australia had to pay exchange amounting to £79; even today it costs £25 to send £100 to England. That is not right, particularly when this country has an almost unlimited source of wealth to draw upon. Old as I am, I hope that I shall live to see dividends paid on that wealth, so that every person in this country may live in reasonable comfort without there being any necessity to pay old age pensions."

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(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued from page 1.)

And what of the others? What is Australia's attitude towards all those dark-skinned imperial brethren who are excluded even from admission to our shores? What is Australia's attitude to its imperial and Pacific brothers in Fiji? Yes, we want no bananas. Did Australians have any voice or display any grief or concern when the oldest established Dominion of Newfoundland was deprived of its Constitution a few years ago? Or when the same happened to the Maltese Constitution a few weeks ago?

Take up a map of the world. Pick out the numerous areas on it marked in the traditional red of British possessions. Exclude England, and where in all that array will you find one spot in the British Empire or Commonwealth towards which those who in Australia prate most loudly of imperial loyalties have ever displayed the least concern?

IN THE SAME BOAT— OF SACRIFICE

To be sure, we have certain ties, certain similarities which, if they do not bind us to the other Dominions, at least put us in the same boat with them.

Thus we share with Canada a common bill for the last war out of which neither of us ever stood to gain anything. Australia, so far, is up for about £800 millions, and still going strong. The Canadians to date have paid £940 millions, and are continuing to pay at the rate of £31 millions a year. Their direct war expenditure was £339 millions (apart from pensions, soldier settlement, etc.), and they have already paid £390 millions in interest. A truly imperial link between us!

Then we have it in common with the people of South Africa that both of us are supposed to live in terror of invasion. Sir Abe Bailey, a gentleman who has done rather well for himself out of South Africa, told Reuter's agency for world transmission a few weeks ago that South Africa must take all precautions "to secure her own defence in a world that is lacking in *good faith*." He proceeded: "One must realise the wonderful material in the youth of South Africa for an efficient air force. We must not forget that South Africa is an oasis in the midst of world economic crises, and the covetous eyes of the world are on it." With talk like that, we could at least transplant Sir Abe into the U.A.P. and not know we had a stranger in our midst.

Imperial preference in practice comes to this: The people of the Dominions, without helping one another, are to make in common the most extraordinary sacrifices for certain interests which are called (or miscalled) British, and which are more or less identified with that part of London called "The City." In time of military warfare they are supposed to sacrifice their lives and their goods (as we did) to uphold these interests. And in time of economic warfare, wrongly termed peace, they are supposed to bear uncomplainingly the burden of debt imposed by military warfare and, whenever called upon, so to shape their trade policies as to make another military war inevitable. If this were not bad enough, they are supposed cheerfully to put up with the exasperating parrot-cries of those who seek to maintain that all this springs naturally from patriotism and blood ties.

THE "BRITISH" BEARSTEDS

At the present time there is the upset in the Palestine and Near East area. The interests involved there are largely those of the Jewish financiers in London, and principally the oil interests headed by Lord Bearsted, son of the Whitechapel Jew Samuel, and Sir Henri Deterding, and elderly Dutchman, whose "Shell" interest have exploited Australia pretty completely for many

years past. Is this imperial preference?

Australia, through the tariff of last May, has acted most unjustly to Japan and in direct opposition to all her own interests, allegedly to help Lancashire. The Lancashire mill workers are amongst the most hideously sweated in the world. But the Lancashire mill owners are now principally the private banks in England.

Australia during the war started a Commonwealth Line of steamers. As the result of pressure from private "British" ship owners our ships were sold (but never paid for) and we were again immediately exploited in the name of imperial preference. On the directorates of these "British" shipping lines are to be found the same gang of financiers who direct the private banks in England, and who are responsible for keeping one-half of the *people* of England on or below the bread-line.

THE QUEEN MARY— AND HER BUILDERS.

The last great British ship was the Queen Mary. The Queen Mary was built principally at the expense of the British taxpayer. And did not his Majesty the King, who is not to be hoodwinked any longer by these rogues who would

Some time ago I attended a meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall to listen to an address by a young man of about twenty years of age, whom I can only describe as the finest lecturer I have heard for twenty years. As a speaker I regard him as equal to the late Honorable Alfred Deakin. He spoke logically and clearly, and for one hour and twenty minutes interested an audience, which filled every part of the immense hall. It was an experience I shall never forget. As the member for Melbourne in this Parliament, I had the honour to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Addressing the huge audience I said: "Young Mr. Hogan has lectured 1100 times, and has been welcome at every meeting. His future will be great, but not greater than I wish it to be."
—Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., in Federal Parliament.

immolate us all on the altar of their pseudo-patriotism, did not King Edward, after inspecting the new Queen Mary, turn to those with him and say: "Now let us look at the slums where live the men who built her"?

Those two visits of the King, to the Queen Mary and to the slums from which she was begotten, were the most expressive acts of a monarch in modern times. They were a more terrible invective against the tyranny under which we are crushed than any words could possibly be.

Since all the "imperial" enterprises that really matter are now almost impossible to distinguish from the monopolies of the bankers, every sacrifice we make on their behalf is merely another tribute to our overlords—as the saying goes, to "the banks, to whom we owe everything."

Let us by all means give reasonable preference to our own kith and kin. But whatever our goodwill in the matter, it will not and cannot ever become effective unless and until we take for our first slogan:

"Down with the bankers' combine!"

And the "British" shipping which we are asked to "protect" and to subsidise is in the very forefront of that combine.

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G. R. TRENOWETH,
Organising Secretary.

NATIONAL POVERTY—OR NATIONAL DIVIDEND?

By JOHN HOGAN

"We must soft pedal on the Dividend—people are suspicious of the idea—and, anyway, it'll be years before we want to distribute a straight-out National Dividend irrespective of employment in Australia." That timid and yet common conception contrasts with Douglas's assurance that the Dividend must be made the keynote of our demand—that the people must be *made* Dividend conscious. And then again, on the demand for abolishing poverty, "But is it poverty they want abolished—do they know that poverty exists, and, if so, that it affects them?"

How to get over such difficulties and objections, how to present an acceptable case to a widely representative public in every part of the Commonwealth, how to gain a positive response from the layman—these are my own everyday problems, and my experience in dealing with the aspects referred to may be helpful to many still in doubt.

Poverty is the problem—the real problem. But poverty in a wider sense than the semi-starvation or relative poverty of families and persons throughout Australia, tragic enough though that may be. Your subject may not believe that, perhaps. May not believe that on the West Melbourne swamps, a mile and a half from the G.P.O., some hundreds of Australian families, men, women and children, who have committed no other crime than being born, are existing in all the filthy squalor and evil atmosphere of shelters from the weather on the council tip and from the council tip. May not realise that till those undeveloped home markets have been attended to, no other national problem is of such importance, no discussion of outside immigration is sane or decent, no form of military defence is right or possible.

EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL POVERTY

But national poverty he must admit. For national poverty covers every phase of our social conditions or social services or alleged civilisation, which is less advanced or less secure than progress and the Creator's bounty have made physically possible and therefore right. Look around. Hopelessly inadequate and obsolete methods and facilities of health and education first smash the illusions of those who assume a Christian civilisation. And yet the labour, material, skill, knowledge, equipment and spare time to modernise and extend these vital services abound and stagnate. And yet the willingness, energy, talent and loyalty of those who could contribute to such noble purpose is crushed and spurned.

Then, apart from food and clothing, the progress not only possible, but urgently necessary in housing conditions, public buildings and town planning claims the attention. National poverty—in comparison to what can be and therefore should be. National insecurity - - national danger, the fertiliser of the seed of war.

Similar backwardness in transport, communication (what I could tell you about the alleged roads and railways of this land of otherwise magnificent distances!), social services generally, sewerage, vitally needed water conservation, irrigation, hydroelectric and afforestation projects. National poverty. A finer civilisation and better living denied us because—"Where's the money coming from?" Nothing else.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PROGRESS

Unemployment started when first we found how to supply our food requirements without having to devote all our time and energy to what had previously

been the be-all and end-all of life. And it was "solved" by being treated as an opportunity—an opportunity to do things, supply things and enjoy things previously regarded, no doubt, as Utopian impossibilities. So on down the ages, till modern science and the harnessing of solar energy accentuated the pace of progress manifold, and rigid rules of money prevented equally rapid development in our thought and social arrangements. Today's opportunity, pent up through years of almost retrogression, dazzles us with its brilliance, but is still as practical and still as naturally right as the building of the first hut by men who were tried of caves and had the time to spare. There never will be a real problem of unemployment. Simply a steady rise in the ambit of human effort and endeavour. But I digress. Such is our National poverty, and while it continues unchecked so does our national horizon grow more gloomy and the fate of all civilisation become darker. We demand the abolition of poverty, the abolition of national poverty by the application of the National Dividend.

DISTRIBUTE THE NATIONAL PROFIT.

A Dividend is the distribution of a profit. The National Dividend is the distribution of the national profit. In any satisfactory way. The national profit exists. Germany could not afford to have more than half her employable population engaged on work whose objective is purely military and destructive if the real standard of living they buy with the incomes thus received could not be produced absolutely without their help. She could not issue those incomes, even arising as they do out of new debt, if goods to that value had not already been produced in excess of the total payments of industry to both capital and labour. And although she has not yet officially, recognised it, the new money that is being created and distributed through war preparation is therefore just as much the National Dividend, a distribution of the national profit, as if, sensibly and progressively, she distributed it as a free gift, a right, and in return perhaps for what useful employment was available in work of peacetime development or cultural value. Just as much the National Dividend as if it were created interest-free by the nation instead of being borrowed from private creators—and never paid back, anyway.

Germany is an exaggerated example, nonetheless, of the worldwide methods being used perforce to "solve" the problem.

To make the people conscious of the existence of that great, largely undistributed or debt-distributed national profit is surely not difficult. It is not difficult. To make them demand its distribution, demand the National Dividend, even if in the initial stages a very large proportion of it is distributed through the financing of public works and national development so urgently required, is also not difficult. It is being done, in fact. *Why don't you do it, too?*

To make them realise that the question, "Where's the money to come from?" has already been answered by the Governments who are distributing National Dividends for war preparation from debt-created money, proving the possibility and practicability of doing the same without leaving an unrepayable debt to future generations, overcomes the last possible objection or difficulty in the way of obtaining from every loyal elector a clear demand for the abolition of national poverty by the distribution of the National Dividend.

AN ARTIST WRITES ON BANKERS

A Review by AQUARIUS

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

Will Dyson has been well known for years as an artist and cartoonist. He is an Australian by birth and has achieved such prominence in artistic and intellectual circles overseas that his writing cannot be dismissed as the vapourings of a longhaired crank. Moreover, his position ensures that he can make contacts of great value. It has been said that Social Credit and Major Douglas have the same significance for him as have Allah and Mahomet for the devout Mahometan. He never tires in the exposition of his beliefs.

I am informed by a friend who met Dyson many years ago that he had then given consideration to abandoning artistic, in favour of literary pursuits. He did not do so; and it has taken the formulation of Social Credit principles, coupled with the present crisis and the imminent collapse of civilisation, to drive him into print.

It is not to be expected that his first literary efforts should be free from defects in style and in arrangement of argument. It was equally not to be expected that the musical works of the untrained Moussorgsky would not suffer from similar defects of expression and structure. But there is genius and vitality in the works of both. There is a smashing vehemence in Dyson's writings, which is most refreshing.

He commences by castigating his literary contemporaries. He argues that it is the task of literature to

*"Artist Among the Bankers," by Will Dyson. (Obtainable from Social Credit Bookshop, 166 Little Collins St., Melbourne. Price, 9/-; postage 4d.)

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

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

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

ABOVE ALL, ABOVE GOD

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

"The power of Business Man is the aggregation of the stolen power of all men," writes Dyson. "It has one ambition—to be the most powerful thing on earth. It is that. It has become that through the successful operation of the Bankers' central affirmation that Money shall be free of all control—that it shall be above the King, above the State, above the Parliament—and, above all, above God.

"There is ground for suspicion that there are in the high places of Finance a number of men who are unconsciously fighting to keep themselves morally guiltless by keeping themselves intellectually innocent—innocent of all comprehension of the true implication of their actions."

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

In all other spheres man has been successful. It is the banker alone who produces crises like rabbits out of a hat. It is only because of a faulty financial technique that the cry of "Want in the midst of

plenty" daily becomes more insistent and more vulgar. The instrument of the banker's power is debt, and that debt is by design unrepayable.

TWO CONTRADICTORY LAWS

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

The enslavement of industry and mankind under these circumstances is inevitable, for man cannot obtain the "more" which he is called on to pay. The bankers will no more initiate reform than would a lion with a lamb between its paws subscribe to the beauties of vegetarianism. Mankind in general, and science in particular, must insist on reform.

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

THE MEN SHUT OUT.

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

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

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

The author points out that man must have an outlet for his energies, and if this is forbidden to him he will revert to savagery. How true this is may be judged by the recent happening on the Continent, and particularly in Spain.

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

Dyson prophesies, "The non-compulsion plus the scarcity of jobs will touch the mainspring of human vanity. The possessors of jobs will probably exude superiority in its most offensive forms." Readers will remember the picture

painted by Douglas of an aristocracy of producers serving a democracy of consumers.

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

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

It will have been gathered that Dyson concerns himself mainly with the philosophical aspects of the present crisis. He does, however, make certain constructive proposals for reform at the end of his book. But in this matter he refers his readers to the source of Social Credit theory, the writings of Major Douglas.

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

The "Bulletin" and Economy

By BOOMERANG

Extract from Sydney *Bulletin* (Oct. 21):—

AN ECONOMY PARTY

A Tasmanian storekeeper has published in his local paper two typical accounts for goods supplied in the years 1914 and 1936:—

1914. —12lb. sugar 2/9, lb. tea 1/3, 31b salt 3d., 1b candles 6d., lb. currants 6d., 1 pkt. matches 3d., 2 Havelock tobacco 1/6, 1 tin herrings 6d., 1 tin salmon 9d., 6 reels cotton 1/-, 31b. soda 3d., lb. biscuits 7d.; total 10/1.

1936. —12lb. sugar 4/-, lb. tea 2/5, 31b. salt 3d., lb. candles 1/-, lb. currants 9d., 1 pkt. matches 7d., 2 Havelock tobacco 3/2, 1 tin herrings 1/-, 1 tin salmon 1/9, 6 reels cotton 2/-, 31b. soda 6d., lb. biscuits 1/-; total 18/5. (Same brands.)

And still we possess no adequate defence force, though we have a higher rate of postage than any other part of the Empire. Too much money is spent both by Federal and State Parliaments in ground - baiting constituencies. What we want is an Economy party. —C.M.L. (Tas.).

If the *Bulletin* would sit down and permit its tired old brain to work along these lines, recalling the good old days of 1914 and earlier, it would come to the horrible realisation that its own price is 6d today, as in 1914, while the daily papers are all up 50 per cent. Why is, this thus?

Then, if the *Bulletin* would adjust its spectacles and study a few statistical returns it would discover that beer, whisky, transport, prawns, rent and other essentials have all doubled in price since 1914. If it would then lie down and rest itself thoroughly it might revive to the degree of inquiring as to who benefits by these increases in price and what causes them to happen. Then, after taking an aspirin or two, it might study an elementary course of Social Credit and make a start towards trying to get back to where it was in 1914, when intellectual people looked forward to their sixpenn'orth of vigorous pro-Australian propaganda every week.

IN THE JUBILEE HALL (Opp. Railway Station), RINGWOOD, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 At 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr L.H. Hollins. Object: To Form a Local Branch of the Douglas Credit Movement. All Interested are Invited.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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(Continued on page 7.)

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1936.

The "If's" of Sir Colin Fraser

Sir Colin Fraser presided some days ago at the annual meeting of shareholders of Broken Hill South Ltd. Besides being chairman of this company, Sir Colin holds the same position in regard to Electrolytic Zinc, Mt. Coolon Gold Mines and Western New South Wales Electric Power; he is also on the boards of Zinc Corporation and of A.C.F. and Shirley's Fertilisers.

Broken Hill South has its headquarters at Collins House, Melbourne. In addition to its Barrier mine, it holds 446,000 shares in Broken Hill Associated Smelters, 125,000 in Electrolytic Zinc, 20,000 in British Australian Lead Manufacturers, 21,000 in Amalgamated Metal Corporation, 16,000 (£4 shares) in Electrolytic Refining and Smelting Co., 33,000 in Imperial Smelting Corporation, 13,000 in Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and N.Z., 13,000 in Metal Manufacturers, 12,000 in Shale Oil Investigations, 160,000 in Western N.S.W. Electric Power, 11,000 in Goodlass, Wall and Lead Industries, 8000 in Gold Exploration and Finance Co.—and quite a number of others. On a capital of £800,000 (which includes a £4 to 9/6 distribution to Broken Hill South Silver Mining Co. shareholders in 1918), the B.H. South company has therefore done pretty well—not to mention that it has distributed £500,000, or 12/6 a share, in dividends this year.

What did Sir Colin Fraser, multiple businessman and mining magnate, have to say? Naturally he congratulated his shareholders in respect of the past. Of the future he was hopeful also, but here he found it necessary to qualify somewhat his optimism by

a number of "ifs." Sir Colin saw four possibilities, which to him were somewhat disturbing. These were:—

1. "A serious upset in Europe."
2. Market prices too low, "due in part to an appreciable increase in production in Continental Europe."
3. The lack of "industrial peace in our own and related industries."
4. Excessive transport charges for railing the company's output from the mine to Port Pirie.

In the daily newspaper report of his address, Sir Colin appears to have offered only two suggestions for overcoming these present or potential difficulties. One was a reduction in freights, the other the establishment of a world cartel or combine for raising prices by keeping supplies off the market.

We believe Sir Colin to be a man with a considerable knowledge of certain aspects of mining. From his business connections it is quite natural that the monopolistic or combine idea should also appeal to him. And the recent temporary rise in copper prices due to restriction of output was probably in his mind. But what a woefully shallow outlook his speech denoted. Look back over his four points. Why is Europe, why is almost the entire world openly in a ferment? Not from any lack of material things, but only from the consumers' inability to buy and the consequent inability of producers to sell. Why must increases in production lead to sales at a loss? Only because money supplies do not automatically expand at the same rate. What is the cause of industrial upheavals, of strikes and lockouts, of the perpetual battle between masters and men? We all know there are some grasping bosses and some lazy workmen, but we know also that these are the exception rather than the rule, and that the bone of contention in industry is that the total monetary reward is insufficient to give a fair share to both employer and employee. Finally, if Sir Colin would look into railway transport charges, he would find that most of these are eaten up in paying interest on moneys borrowed by governments that should have been issued by governments.

Such concerns as Broken Hill South, which savour of nationwide monopolies, have so far managed to get along quite well. But this is mainly because they have lived by gobbling up their smaller competitors. We are now rapidly nearing the stage where the super-monopoly will have to live on its own hump. We have already in the past few years seen several millionaire and multi-millionaire enterprises go under. And we would remind Sir Colin Fraser that unless he and his associates put their thinking caps on they may shortly find that even Collins House is not sacrosanct.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT

(Continued.)

By W. BROWNLEY.

Editor's Note.—This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Brownley. The previous articles appeared in our last two issues.

Socialists* claim that wars are caused by the fight for the export of capital, and that the necessity for exports is caused by the capitalist receiving a greater share of the nation's wealth than he can use. He has to endeavour to sell it abroad. The cure for the evil is a more equitable distribution of wealth at home.

Regarding the necessity for finding foreign markets there is now no dispute. The only question is whether the Socialist explanation of that necessity is adequate.

Whether explicitly stated or not, the Socialist case rests on what is known as the Marxian Theory of Value. According to this theory, the value of a commodity is the amount of socially necessary labor embodied in it. Workers are employed by a capitalist on raw materials, and add five units of value, worth, say, £5, to it.

But the capitalist pays them only £3 in wages, so that when the commodity appears on the market, the workers can buy only £3 worth, leaving £2 worth for the capitalist. Of this £2 worth the capitalist can use only £1 worth. The other must be exported. The two units left over after the workers have been paid are called surplus value.

MONEY AND VALUE

Now the case is unanswerable if value be synonymous with money, but if the piling up of values and prices is not accompanied by a similar distribution of money, the case falls to the ground and the claim that Socialism is the highway to peace lapses.

The first thing, which strikes the reader is the fact that the illustration is taken from a form of society long since dead. It is a pre-mechanisation illustration, and, even if once true, is inapplicable to modern industry. But it was not true even in pre-mechanisation days. There is no need to remind readers of the *New Times* that though a capitalist may add £5 of value to production, he cannot sell it if he has paid away only £3 of money. He cannot even buy it himself. The Socialist assumes that the capitalist has the money to buy his surplus value production. In this he makes the same mistake as capitalists and economists when they assume that for every added unit of value there is a disbursement of one unit of money. They naturally agree in advocating the taxation of the capitalist for the recapture of his surplus value. If the capitalist were allowed to pay his taxes in kind, this might not be so bad. The Treasury would then become a Corn and Commodity Exchange distributing to the unemployed and pensioners their portions in kind instead of in money.

But taxes have to be paid in money, and in the illustration this is not available either for increased wages or for taxation. In fact, the alleged cure only intensifies the problem and leads to war. As the capitalist has not the money he must procure it, and as he cannot procure it from the workers—who have not any—he must sell it abroad.

Instead of leading to a slackening of the pace to war, the Socialist proposals only accelerate it.

For convenience I have ignored the problem how we are to measure the degree of value added by the workers, and have accepted the illustration as given

* One of the best books on the subject is "The War of Steel and Gold," by Dr. Henry Noel Brailsford.

because it allows a couple of points of contact with Social Credit.

SURPLUS VALUE AND "B" PAYMENTS.

The £3 paid to workers are comparable to the "A" payments in the Douglas A plus B theorem, and the £2 surplus value are roughly identifiable with the "B" payments made to organisations.

Socialists have rightly pointed to the necessity for exports as the chief urge to war, but have failed adequately to account for that necessity. The cure is not to tax the capitalist, but to monetise the surplus value and distribute it as a National Dividend.

Even if the whole Socialist programme were adopted and nationalised enterprise took the place of private ownership, the National Guilds or Departments (as will be seen later) would still be up against the problem of markets. They would either have to seek foreign markets—go to war to procure them if necessary—or else ask their members to fraternally nestle down to a common increasing misery and destitution caused by increased values for which there was no money. (It is here assumed that Socialists would continue the present financial system, and as no reputable Social-

"The fact that the Federal election calls for effective action in the comparatively near future indicates how necessary it is that you should secure the maximum number of workers in the Electoral Campaign."
—From the Overseas Dept. of the Social Credit Secretariat, London, to John Hogan, Oct. 9.

ist has failed to stand firmly for "sound finance" I feel the assumption is justified. If they reform finance they won't have to go to the trouble of nationalisation.)

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

There remains the League of Nations. The idea of a League of Nations is not new. It was one of the bequests of the Roman Empire. An organisation such as the Roman Empire could not be overthrown and yet leave no legacy to succeeding generations. The unity of the civilised world, such as it was, remained an idea long after the organisation which made it a reality had disappeared. The Pope inherited the sceptre of the Caesars and the Catholic Church remained as a reminder that though Europe consisted of innumerable tribes and States, and afterwards of a few hostile national States, there still remained a law of Europe. This idea of a moral international or rather transnational law overriding national laws never completely faded from men's minds. As Professor Ramsay Muir says, "The Reformation had brought into the world 'not peace but a sword.' It had been followed

not only by desolating civil wars between adherents of the rival faiths, which threatened dissolution to the States which had suffered from them; it had led also to furious and continued wars between States which recognised no superior authority capable of holding them in check, and no law higher than their own decrees. Christendom seemed to have fallen into a state of anarchy, and this anarchy came to a height in the first half of the seventeenth century when the Thirty Years' War, starting in Germany, drew into its orbit almost every European State.

"Wars had been frequent enough in the Middle Ages: but at least in that period there had existed in theory a supreme power (or two supreme powers), the Pope and the Emperor, the representatives on earth of the majesty of God; and at least it had always been assumed that there was a body of law which people ought to obey and of which the Pope and the Emperor were authoritative exponents. Freely as it was disregarded, this body of law—the law of nature and the law of nations—was not without influence; it secured at least a general acceptance of such principles as the sanctities of treaties and the inviolability of heralds or ambassadors. In the breaking up of old traditions and old loyalties which resulted from the Renaissance and the Reformation, Europe found itself without any common authority, and even the idea of a general obligation to observe the law of nature had become faint. The Sovereign State, which was being set up as the supreme object of veneration—the 'noblest thing on earth,' as Melancthon called it—and its despotic masters, monarchs by divine right, were unwilling to recognise the existence of an authority superior to their own . . .

"But it was not easy for men to rest content with these conclusions, or to believe that the law of the jungle was the only law for States and their masters. In this age, when the absolute sovereignty of the State was being asserted, and when it was expressing itself in constant warfare, an opposite idea began to gain prevalence—the idea that there ought to be a body of international law binding upon all States and that there ought to be some authority able to enforce it. And these ideas have been working alongside the Sovereign State from that day to this, when they have culminated in the establishment of the League of Nations."

After a couple of centuries of conflict the idea of international law has at last found embodiment, but the mere clothing of an idea with an institution does not solve our problems. Given the power to curb the international anarchy, the next and most important thing is to identify and remove the cause or causes of that anarchy. This, the League has so far failed to do. Instead of searching for causes it has been content to poultice effects.

Before pursuing this subject any further we must therefore address ourselves to the alleged causes of war and international anarchy.

(To be continued.)

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A LETTER TO YOU

FROM THE EDITOR

Dear New Times Reader,

In May of last year this paper first began publication. The object of those who made this possible was to establish a weekly newspaper, which would at least sincerely try to tell you, in your own interests, the truth of what is going on about you.

In the seventeen months, which have since passed, this object has been kept constantly in mind, and, as you may have noticed, some very candid things have been said about many people. Strong exception to this criticism has been taken by quite a number of those criticised, but your attention is invited to the fact that **the New Times has never yet had to withdraw or to amend a criticism as untrue or unjust.** Neither has there been a successful challenge of the enormous array of data, which has been placed before you in order that you might be in a position to draw your own conclusions.

Your continued support of the New Times gives reasonable grounds for assuming that you approve of its stand for liberty and security for every person in Australia—added to which some thousands of letters of very warm praise have been received from readers throughout and beyond the Commonwealth (unlike our contemporaries, it is not our practice to publish these). In the last twelve months the weekly sales of the New Times have **more than trebled**, and fresh support is being received from all over Australia and beyond it.

But the purpose of this letter to you is not to tell you a story of self-satisfaction. It is the very opposite. It is to tell you that the New Times is far from satisfied with its progress and to ask your help and co-operation in making a really substantial contribution to the happiness of the people of Australia.

To date the New Times, like Topsy, has just grown. Circulation has come in a haphazard manner. Since its inception the paper has not spent ten pounds on advertising. It has no department for promoting sales. The vast majority of the people of Australia have never seen a copy. We want to exploit this field. We want to get our message to the people of Australia before it is too late. We want to convey the only message of lasting peace before the horrors of war again mutilate our young men's bodies and the hearts of their womenfolk. And we need your help in doing so. It is all a question of finance.

Up till now the New Times has been financed by a small band of enthusiasts who registered themselves as a proprietary company. In the initial stages the New Times was, from a commercial viewpoint, a gamble. No one could say whether or not it would "take on." That question has now been answered both by mounting sales and by the warmth of tributes, which come in with every mail. If we were satisfied with ordinary commercial progress we should be content to go on as we are going.

We are not satisfied with those standards, and we hope we never shall be—at least until we are able to show an overwhelming percentage of all Australia's people just how, where, when and why they are victimised, just how unnecessary it is that they should go in want and live in fear, and just how easy it would be for them to shake off the shackles that bind them. For they are not bound by facts, but by ideas. There is no need for poverty in this country. There is no dearth of everything to give every man, woman and child in Australia a tremendously high standard of living, a tremen-

dously large increase of freedom. **You** know this. Will you help others to know it, in order that the people of Australia may **act?**

This message to you is to tell you that it is proposed to double and treble and multiply tenfold the circulation and influence of the New Times.

First, it is proposed to inaugurate a great sales drive—to take the New Times to every town and village in Australia, to push it through every newsagency, to contact people in every district and in every walk of life. In their tens and their hundreds of thousands these people, dissatisfied to the core with existing conditions, are looking for light, are waiting to be told the way out.

Secondly, to get our message to these people in a way that will appeal to them it is proposed to extend considerably the scope of the paper's contents. It is proposed to add to its pages, to illustrate it freely with the cartoon, which tells the story to many who will not stop to read, which leaves its picture on the mind, which focusses and fixes the salient point. It is proposed to use other illustrations, sketches, photographs. It is proposed to increase the number of short, pithy articles, which appeal to busy men and women. It is proposed to extend the paper's news service and its criticisms. It is proposed constantly to include matter for the new reader.

There is one means only by which these two objectives may be quickly attained. That means is the provision of the capital required. In order to safeguard the policy of the paper it is essential to see that this capital should come from those who are in harmony with its views. You, as one such, are therefore asked: Are you willing to assist?

The specific proposals are: -

1. That the New Times, now a proprietary limited company (and therefore limited to a maximum of 50 registered shareholders) should become an ordinary limited company.
2. That existing shareholders should become shareholders in the new company by the transfer of their present holdings to equivalent holdings, ranking equally in all respects with new shareholders. (In this connection it may be mentioned that all shares allotted or to be allotted in the existing proprietary company have been purchased for cash. There have been and will be no shares issued to promoters, vendors, or others except for cash.)
3. **That additional shares should be sold sufficient to finance the programme outlined above, such shares to be ordinary shares of £1 each, of which any number from one upwards may be applied for.**

Whether these proposals will forthwith be proceeded with or not, whether the objective will be to make the New Times **immediately** the most powerful weekly paper in Australia, or whether its progress will have to be along its present lines of quiet growth (in face of the nightmare growths threatening our peace and our very lives) will depend mainly on YOU.

If you are prepared to endorse what is now put before you by subscribing for any number of the proposed shares, from one share upwards, **will you please answer this letter by return mail?**

Sincerely yours,

THE EDITOR.

COLONEL COHEN AND "SOMETHING WORSE"

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—

Can you tell me why it is that the man who has access to everything is the very man who is taking a leading part in preventing others from having access to anything? The man I have in mind is Colonel Cohen, whose views on all sorts of subjects, ranging from Finance and the Legislative Council to Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., and even the Turf, receive the greatest publicity. Is there something special in the name of *Cohen* or is it that he openly regards usury as of greater importance than the provision of food, clothing and shelter for the people? How is it that he can secure a proprietary interest in anything he likes without having "earned" it?

The object of this letter is not to criticise Colonel Cohen because he happens to be wealthy, but solely to stress the offensive inconsistency and the fallacy of his attitude that income for all outside his own limited circle must come only from "employment." He himself produces nothing, yet has access to everything other people produce, while those who produce much have access to very little. Although he is well aware of this immoral condition, he brazenly expresses opposition to proposals which seek to give the genuine producers access to more of the things they desire without in any way limiting his freedom of choice or giving him access to less.

Industrially, Colonel Cohen is unemployed, just as thousands and thousands of others are unemployed. Why is it that he, not one scrap more valuable as a man than any honourable Australian, is not walking the street in rags, sleeping in parks or railway trucks, rummaging in garbage tins for scraps of food, and so on? While thousands of brave and worthy Australian men are obliged to withdraw themselves from society because they are "out of work," this man, also out of work in the same sense, has entree everywhere. Why the cruel difference? My inquiries indicate that the explanation is not to be found in superior education or culture (I have heard him speak!) but simply because he has a regular income of *money*, which is assured to him because of his beneficial interest, largely through inheritance, in the private monopoly which manufactures and controls Australian money. It is the application of the policy of this private monopoly, which keeps him in affluence and the other hundreds of thousands under continuous mental strain and in a condition of perpetual physical misery.

WHAT HAS HE DONE?

It is fair to ask, and I do ask, what special benefits has Colonel Cohen personally conferred upon the community by way of research, self-sacrifice, discovery, invention, or physical effort? So far as the efforts of other men are concerned every citizen in the community, without discrimination of any kind, is equally entitled to share in the benefits through inheritance. For example: Colonel Cohen did not invent the telephone. Neither did I. But I have quite as much claim to the benefit of it as he has. So has every other person. The same applies to everything given us by the men of the past.

If any reader is aware of any outstanding personal achievement on Colonel Cohen's part which has helped to increase the happiness and improve the outlook of the people in general, will he or she kindly forward particulars to me, care of the Editor. All of us would wish to be scrupulously fair towards those we criticize, and while it is only right that we should gladly acknowledge our debt to those who genuinely serve us, the

time has come for honest men to tackle this money swindle with greater determination than ever, and relentlessly to expose those who, while obtaining personal benefit from it at the expense of poverty, malnutrition of children, suicide, bankruptcy, maternal mortality, disease, crime—in fact, everything contrary to community well-being—have the audacity to seek to make light of the sufferings imposed by the swindle on others. Through his beneficial connection with this swindling monopoly Colonel Cohen receives large sums of money actually "earned" by others and he seeks to perpetuate that immoral arrangement to his own advantage.

"A FIRST STEP TO SOMETHING WORSE."

In the *Argus* of October 12 he is reported to have ridiculed the recommendation of the U.C.P. committee to the effect that the Commonwealth Bank should carry out the financial policy of the Australian people

In Russia two pints of milk are given to every child daily. The consumption of milk per capita is 80 gallons in the United States of America, 50 gallons in Germany, 30 gallons in the United Kingdom, and LESS THAN 20 GALLONS IN AUSTRALIA.

—Dr. Maloney, M.H.R., in Federal House.

as communicated to it through the people's Sovereign Parliament. Is not this the very purpose for which parliaments exist? Colonel Cohen evidently thinks otherwise, for his comment on the recommendation was that it sought "to subordinate the policy of the Commonwealth Bank to political control as a first step to something worse." Firstly, you see, the policy of the Commonwealth Bank should not be subject to political control; secondly, political control is something to be afraid of; and, thirdly, political control always leads to something worse! Worse than what?

WHAT "POLITICAL CONTROL" MEANS

Now the term "political control" really means parliamentary control, and if this form of control is bad and always leads to something worse, then obviously we should abolish our parliamentary institutions. Colonel Cohen has declared himself against parliamentary control but still sticks to his membership and obviously wishes to stay there. Political humbugs of that type have hitherto been allowed to get away with far too much loose general talk, and in future all genuine Australians should make it their business publicly to challenge every one of them. Far too long have we listened patiently to their idle words and shown respect in greater measure than has been deserved. In return for our patience and respect they have thrown us to the wolves of finance, raising not so much as a finger to prevent the traitorous crucifixion of humanity outside their own particular circle.

When we come to think of it, what a great bogey this cry of "political control" has been! Since 1901 we have been operating as a nation under the Commonwealth Constitution, which is a written document establishing the Commonwealth Parliament and authorising it to exercise certain powers for the government of the country. This document was adopted by the people themselves, and without it we could not continue as a nation for five minutes. That is political control, and if Colonel Cohen is against it he is against constitutional government.

Our post office was brought

into being by the Federal Parliament, which set out in the Post and Telegraph Act what it wanted done and established the organisation to do it. That organisation is under the control of a very capable Director-General who exercises complete authority within the terms of that particular act. He is the expert giving effect to the directions of Parliament. That is political control. Is Colonel Cohen against the Post Office being continued in that way?

The Commonwealth Bank functions by virtue of authority given by Parliament in the Commonwealth Bank Act. In that Act Parliament indicated what sort of a bank it wanted and what power its managers would be allowed to exercise. Parliament takes no part in the management of the Bank, but clearly is the only body, which has the right to say whether its powers shall be extended or curtailed. That is political control. Would Colonel Cohen deprive Parliament of that power? The U.C.P. Committee has merely suggested that the powers of the Bank should be extended to achieve better results for the people, and no one in his right mind would say that the people would be worse off if they were given access to the abundance of goods being produced by machine processes.

Similarly, in Victoria, we have an efficient State Savings Bank operating under authority given by the Parliament of Victoria. Neither the Premier nor any member of the State House would dare to interfere in the management of the bank. If he did, he would quickly be sent about his business, but if Parliament, representing the whole people, desired an alteration in the principles to be applied by the bank commissioners it would say so publicly and incorporate its wishes in an amending act, which the commissioners would be obliged to observe. That is political control. Is Colonel Cohen against the Victorian people having the power to say what they want in that way?

Then there is the small matter of Defence. The wishes of Parliament, speaking for the sovereign people, have been embodied in the Defence Act, and the permanent establishment of our military forces are there to give effect to the provisions of that Act. The men in charge of the department do not, and would not, take orders from individual politicians, but if a majority of the members of Parliament, representing a majority of the people of the nation, voted for an amendment of the Act, then the permanent officials must give effect to the amended directions of Parliament. That is political control. Is Colonel Cohen against the people having control over the policy of their own Defence Department?

STAMPEDING THE IGNORANT.

The fact of the matter is that this loose talk about "political control" is intentionally indulged in by unscrupulous men to create a sinister atmosphere, and to cause unwarranted alarm to the ignorant and the timid. Political control and constitutional government are synonymous, and if Colonel Cohen is against political control of financial policy, which is the very lifeblood of the nation, then he is totally against democracy and constitutional government, and is a public menace.

In the final analysis the Commonwealth Parliament is the owner of Australia, for it has power to take our possessions by capital levy and our lives by conscription. It is therefore ludicrous to argue that the policy of a subject must not be subordinated to the policy of the sovereign. The acceptance of such an absurd contention would mean that the nation as a whole would be subordinate to one of its subjects. That, precisely, is the position into which Colonel Cohen and other men who are betraying Australia to the pawnbroker have actually forced us, and they are trying their utmost to keep us in that

intolerable position. It is because the Commonwealth Parliament has allowed the financial policy of the nation to be dictated and controlled by men like Colonel Cohen that so many of our people are in distress and so many works of great benefit to the country are held in abeyance. Colonel Cohen has publicly declared that no governmental work should be put in hand unless it is clear beforehand that it can fulfill the demands of the usurer!

WORSE FOR ---?

He went on to say that political control, i.e., constitutional government by the people themselves, would be "a first step to something worse." Worse for whom? Could things really be much worse for the great bulk of the community? They could not, and they are so bad only because the policy of the nation's bank has been determined by a handful of irresponsible fellows using it for their own ends instead of by the Sovereign Parliament speaking for the real owners of the bank—the people.

How bad conditions have actually become may be seen from almost any issue of the daily press. Let me quote a few examples, remembering all the time that Colonel Cohen is opposing the proposals, which alone can effectively remove these accusing black spots from this otherwise lovely country.

EXAMPLE 1.

There are three rates of sustenance pay in Victoria, and the lowest rate (6/- for a single man and 8/- if married) is paid to the sick and incapacitated. Our Christian civilisation gives the least to those who need the most! Although competent authorities have declared that 9/- a week is the minimum amount on which a child can be supplied with the bare necessities of life. It was only after continued agitation that the payment per child was increased from 2/6 to 3/6 per week, yet 5/- per week is spent on each dog at the Lost Dogs' Home! In 1920 the Basic Wage Commission declared that a family of five should have a minimum income of £5/16/- per week. The equivalent figure today is £4/13/-. Yet the unemployed man with a wife and three children gets only £1/12/6 even when he is on the highest rate of pay! The only reason these

MINT CONTROL

An old lady living in a crowded street in South London has no room to grow anything in her little backyard but mint. But from the sale of it she raised several shillings for the local hospital.

And I know an Old Lady in Threadneedle Street who appears to have complete control over the entire output of the British Mint.

poor people do not get better incomes is the fact that the Government has surrendered the control of the financial system to a private monopoly and thus delivered the control of society into their hands. Colonel Cohen is a beneficiary of that monopoly, and should be charged with his full share of the responsibility for condemning tens of thousands of men, women and children in Victoria to live 70 per cent, below the barest sustenance level.

EXAMPLE 2.

There are approximately 30,000 who cannot register for sustenance. Most of them come under the regulations whereby a man who cannot get employment is compelled to live on his family. All over the State there are young boys and girls struggling to keep their elder brothers and their fathers on their miserable pay. War widows with only tiny pensions are obliged to provide for grown-up sons. Many of the unemployed leave home under these conditions that than put the further burden on their already overburdened families. And what becomes of them?

They have no prospect of work and cannot get sustenance. Some wander through the country in all sorts of ways and others live by scavenging the city's refuse tips. All this while Colonel Cohen, who is partly responsible himself, writes an open cheque to secure the winner of the Caulfield Cup! There is nothing at all wrong in his writing an open cheque for anything he likes, either, so long as he is not standing in the way of others writing cheques at least for the necessities of life. After all, money is only figures and tickets and it is the absence of these figures and tickets that causes such alarming and dangerous conditions.

EXAMPLE 3.

In Australia, too, women and children are being drawn into industry to a rapidly increasing degree as the following figures indicate:—

Year.	Women employed.	Children employed.
1928-29	117,000	
1934-35	127,133	
Increase	10,133	
1930-31		13,800
1934-35		26,300
Increase		12,500

This is leading more and more to a reduction in the average wage paid and is wrecking homes in the real sense because the women and children are being used to oust the higher-paid men workers from industry. Women and children on low wages are thus made to become breadwinners for the family. Colonel Cohen profits from this development because it enables a greater percentage of business takings to be distributed in the form of interest and dividends.

EXAMPLE 4.

While the wages coming into the home are much the same or less (despite the return of "prosperity") the prices of bread, milk, meat and vegetables have risen from 10 to 25 per cent. Housewives are therefore obliged to do with from 10 to 25 per cent, less of these necessities. Is it any wonder that diphtheria took such a heavy toll of child health this past winter; that the death rate in Victoria, particularly among children, is increasing; that 47 per cent, of Melbourne's school children are certified as undernourished? Why *should* the price of meat go up when the country is full of fat cattle? And why *should* bread become dearer when Australia has had a record harvest? It happens because our money supplies are controlled and manipulated by the money monopoly in which Colonel Cohen is interested.

And so one might fill the paper. Could these things possibly be worse under a system in which the money supplies of Australia would be sufficient to enable all Australian production to be sold, in which the nation's goods and services would be made available to all the people, and in which there would be neither inflation nor deflation? That is what the U.C.P. has recommended, and no honest man who has given thoughtful consideration to the subject could oppose it. Colonel Cohen is not afraid that this would lead to something worse for the rank and file of the people, but *is* afraid that it would lead to the removal of his and other hands from the financial throats of the people. He himself would be no worse off materially, but he *would* be worse off in the sense that he and those he represents would be deprived of their power to keep us in financial bondage by manipulation of money, not only in regard to the quantity but also to its "value." He would see the end of money mesmerism and find himself quickly relegated to political obscurity. It is the threatened loss of this power that troubles him. —

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

VICTORIAN SOCIAL CREDIT GETS INTO HARNESS

Bold and Definite Policy Adopted at Saturday's Conference

The quarterly conference of the Social Credit Movement of Victoria, held in Melbourne last Saturday, was by far the most momentous meeting of Social Crediters that has taken place since the Movement was begun in Victoria.

For some time past there has been the feeling that a definite lead should be given to members as to the best means of making their activities most useful. When membership was small, it naturally followed that the first objective should be the holding of meetings, public or private, at which the analysis and proposals of Douglas should be explained, as far as possible, in their entirety, and that the appeal should principally be to technically minded people.

But that stage of the Movement has now been outgrown, Social Credit has become a household word, whether as a rallying cry or as a sign to be contradicted. Members of the Movement and sympathisers with the Movement, affiliated or not, are now to be found wherever men (and women) come together. And from this great body of public opinion there has been steadily growing a demand for a lead that would ensure unified action and quick results. The debating days are over.

To give that lead, to link together the propagandist and the Electoral Campaign worker, to ensure the maximum of harmony, of co-operation and of results, the Central Executive and the branch delegates of Victoria addressed themselves on Saturday.

THE PLAN ADOPTED.

As a result of the Conference the following resolutions, recommended by the Management Committee and proposed by Mr. S. Newman, seconded by Mr. G. Maltby, and supported by Mr. John Hogan, were unanimously adopted:—

"That the following be adopted by the Movement as its specific policy and actions for the attainment of its immediate and ultimate objectives.

"OUR ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

"THE SOCIAL CREDIT COMMONWEALTH.

"Immediate Objectives:—

1. Form branches and groups to carry on the work of the Movement in all parts of the State. (This includes organising branches for the Pledge Campaign.)
2. Organise a State-wide Publicity Pressure Campaign to popularise and create a demand for the National Dividend and prepare the ground for the Pledge Campaign.
3. Organise adequate financial support for the Movement and its immediate objectives.

"Form of Propaganda:—

1. National Dividend drive in NEW TIMES, supported by branches taking a weekly quota for sale or distribution. Quotas to be revised upwards every month, and branches to appoint a NEW TIMES liaison officer to approach householders who have been supplied with free copies in order to enrol subscribers.
 2. Posters to be prepared and put up regularly in all districts. Examples:—
- "National Dividends are the Unpaid Wages of the Machines.
 "National Dividends will end Depressions.
 "National Dividends mean Prosperity for All.

"Demand National Dividends and Safeguard your Children from WAR.

Each poster to advertise the NEW TIMES (in type not large enough to detract from the main advertisement) and to bear the authority of the Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria.

3. Offer technical lectures to all bodies who may be interested.
4. Press advertising.
5. Broadcasting.
6. Leaflet distribution to
7. Contact as many organisations as possible with a view to addressing them on the need and ability of electors to obtain what is desired by political pressure." Conference also resolved that members of the Movement be asked to write letters of appreciation to the press and broadcasting stations when they publish matter favourable to Social Credit, and of protest when misrepresentation and false statements are made. Emphasis was also laid on the importance of the Study Group and Speakers' Class being conducted at State Headquarters. So keen has become the demand for speakers in all directions that there is now considerable difficulty in supplying these without delay.

£20 A WEEK OBJECTIVE

Conference enthusiastically received the appointment by the Executive of Mr. L. Hollins as State Organiser.

Mr. Hollins delivered a rousing address. After reporting the excellent results of his previous week's Gippsland tour, during which some of the most prominent and influential citizens, clerical and lay, of the towns visited had joined the Movement, he outlined his proposal for the immediate raising of a fund of £20 a week for further activities. Explaining that this was only a preliminary to far bigger things, Mr. Hollins called for the names of sympathisers (whether members of the Movement or not) who would be likely to make regular contributions to a fighting fund. Each of these will be personally interviewed by him, after which "block" collectors will be appointed from branches to call regularly for the sums promised.

Given reasonable co-operation from members, Mr. Hollins pledged himself to assure his first objective of £20 a week in one month—upon which regular weekly broadcasts would immediately be undertaken. Members of the Movement who were not personally present at the Conference are particularly asked to co-operate with Mr. Hollins in ensuring a full war chest, and to get into communication with him or with the State Organising Secretary, Mr. G. R. Trenoweth (8, The Block, Elizabeth Street, C.1) with offers of personal help or financial assistance.

COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Council for Civil Liberties has called a public meeting of protest against the growth of censorship, to be held at the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne, on Thursday, November 5, at 8 p.m. The Chief Secretary's ban on "Till The Day I Die," and the film censor's ban on "Ten Days That Shook the World" will be considered. The speakers will be Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, senior lecturer in political philosophy at the Melbourne University, and Professor L. F. Giblin. Admission will be free.

WALLOP! OR THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE

By YAFFLE, in Reynolds News

It is my duty to give you a brief resume of last week's meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Scientific Knowledge.

This will hurt me more than it does you, but you must be kept up to date.

We will start with the address of the president, Sir J. Stamp. His subject was "The Impact of Science upon Society."

It appears that Scientists are not only engaged in increasing noise and reducing the population. Sir Josiah, for instance, has discovered that science advances more quickly than politics and economics, and wants them better adapted to each other.

He did not suggest any improvement in the economic system, by which society could benefit materially from scientific discoveries. Instead, he suggested making the mind of man more adapted to scientific progress by the use of experimental psychology. No doubt he thought that would be easier and less objectionable to the City.

On this question of the improvement of men's minds, Dr. Julian Huxley said the necessary change must depend mainly on the improvement of the brain. One way of achieving this is:—

Some system for using a few highly endowed individuals to produce all the next generation.

This would mean choosing the highest types of men, such as you, sir, or—Oh, well, thanks very much. It would mean, I say, choosing the highest types of men and making them the fathers of the next generation. No others need apply.

Sir Josiah admitted that the people might object to such methods of improvement. But he seemed to regret it, for he said that a "benevolent dictator" could "add 2in. to our stature and 7lb or 8lb to our weight by applying our modern knowledge of diet."

But, in any case, it would be more than any dictator's life was worth to suggest adding weight to our women.

So the discussion on improving man's brain and body was left indecisive, for lack of dictators.

Turning to the discussion on Astronomy, we are led to question whether man is worth improving at all. Sir James Jeans reminds us that in our own universe there are as many stars as grains of sand in the Sahara.

This in itself is sufficient to convince any child of the futility of washing behind his ears.

And it is clear from these figures that you are, comparatively, of so little importance that you may as well let Sir J.'s dictator dispose of you in the most scientific way.

HAS SPACE A FASHIONABLE FIGURE?

Asking the question, "How Big is Space?" Sir James said that the origin of the solar system has long been discussed by "cranks whose fancies are unchecked by scientific knowledge."

And to prove the difference between a crank and a scientist, he said that a new telescope, now being made, may solve the question whether space comes to an end or not.

This is important, as it shows that science has already advanced to the point reached by mediaeval monks, who believed that space stopped at the floor of heaven.

Meantime, there are various theories. One is that space is finite, and curves back into itself. Another is that it is infinite, and has "a negative curvature." I think that means it has a fashionable figure.

We also learn that there are several other universes, all running away from ours. I didn't gather why. It may be

because they don't like our faces, or they may just be playing tag. I see no reason why universes shouldn't have their fun. Fleas do.

"UNSUBLIMITED AGGRESSIVENESS."

Having hinted that man is not fit to manage his own existence, the scientists went to Blackpool Pleasure Beach to study "the psychology of mass entertainment." One of their discoveries here was that hitting or throwing things was "an outlet for unsublimated aggressiveness."

As a result of his investigation, Sir Josiah said he would like to experiment with the workers of a large factory, to see the effect of entertainment on cheerfulness and output.

So you see, from a scientific point of view, the purpose of entertainment is to make you satisfied with your wages and get more work out of you. I trust this will not make you want to "sublimate your aggressiveness" by hitting a scientist on the bean.

I have said enough, I think, to show that the function of the masses is not to use science, but to let science use them, and that the Impact of Science on Society will result in a nice, well-organised ant-heap.

It is true Sir John Orr gave a different interpretation. He said science ought to adapt itself to man, and give him what he wanted. He even suggested that, as science could provide enough food for everybody, everybody ought to have enough food.

But this was very out of date and unscientific, and I cannot understand why such a spoilsport was invited to the party.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EXAMINATION AND ACTION AN OBJECT LESSON

In the columns of *The Engineer* (London) of 19/6/36 there appears an interesting letter signed by J. L. Hodgson.

With the best of motives (and perhaps with an exaggerated notion of power of his own altruism) this man in 1933 instituted a study group of engineers and scientists who set out to examine all the possible plans and proposals for sociological reforms, in the hope that they would, in the end, be able to make some "scientific" pronouncement.

The said letter now explains that the promoter is pulling out from the group because "the direction of the executive has fallen under the control of a few individuals whose ideas are entirely subversive" to the original objectives.

Here is an object lesson, the significance of which is worth noting by all those who are thinking in terms of social dynamics.

For one thing, detailed pronouncements of any value on a subject are difficult to get from a group of people gathered from various sections of so-called scientific strata of society. Again, as in this case, the shrewd and subversive manipulator has a glorious chance to sway the busy people who give up odd hours to dabble in some subject for which they may have no flair or aptitude.

And most important it is to note that even if the contemplated pronouncement were of any intrinsic value, the group has no method of giving it a dynamic status to sensibly influence the social order.

In society affairs it is the will of the groups (or groups of groups), which must be mobilized. The will of the groups being known, let some person be made responsible for getting the desired

things accomplished. Then it that discussion and investigate are necessary and acceptable, for there is opportunity for trying out the suggested methods.

C. H. ALLEN.

Ashleigh Grove,
Unley Park, S. Aus.

THE BUY-A-DOZEN CAMPAIGN

I like the plan of Mr. E.J. Trenoweth, having for its object that every Social Creditor shall buy a dozen *New Times* each week, and go out and sell eleven. As I become better acquainted with believers in the movement for social justice, I find them willing and waiting to do service in the cause. And here is a way in which all may help. Let us join together as a forceful fraternal for sales, send in our addresses to the *New Times* to be filed, and have an annual gathering, whereat to relate our experiences.

A. J. DANGERFIELD.
73 Kooyong Road,
Caulfield, S.E.7.

My local agent in supplying me with my copies of *New Times* to day pointed out with pride your adjuration on page 8, "Be Your Agent's Big Brother," commending the live-and-let-live attitude of the *New Times*. Whether the idea germinated in the *New Times* office or from one of the Circulation Storm Troopers, it is a most commendable one.

So also is Mr. Costin's "pay a shilling a time plan." I am in my third dozen at 1/- each. So many will not hesitate to give a shilling where 3/9 would create a baulk.

Full particulars of this plan may be obtained from the undersigned.

E. J. TRENOWETH.
16 Testar Grove,
Caulfield (UY 5678)

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

Their advertisement helps your paper. Say you saw it in the "New Times."

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 3.)

MORELAND.
BOOT REPAIRS, J. T. Nolan, Holmes St., 4 drs. Moreland Rd.

NORTHCOTE.
GRAY & JOHNSON Pty. Ltd. Leading Land and Estate Agents. 742 High Street, Thornbury.

SANDRINGHAM.
A. R. RYAN. SHOE REPAIRS. Opp. Stn. Tennis Racquet Repairs.

BIGGS & LOMAS, Tailors. First-class Workmanship. Suit Club. CONFECTIONERY and SMOKES.

Gibson's, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. **GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE.** Bay Rd., opp. Theatre. XW 1924.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist A. E. Giddings, 13 Station St. **HOME MADE CAKES.**

F. TAYLOR, 21 Bay Rd. XW2048 **LIBRARY, 5000 BOOKS.** **COUTIE'S NEWSAGENCY.**

SPRINGVALE.
DAIRY, M. Bowler. Buckingham Ave.

R. MACKAY & SONS. General Storekeepers. UM 9269.

WILLIAMSTOWN.
DON B. FISKEN, Baker. 122 Douglas Parade.

DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. Phone, W'town 124 **HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist** C. Tomkins, 165 Nelson PL, 76 Ferguson St.

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E. COOKE, 49 Chapel St. W. 8044 High Class Butcher (Cash).

JOHN HOGAN'S CAMPAIGN

The young National Crusader has been enjoying a 'busman's holiday in N.S.W., in which have been interspersed a few Conferences of the Sydney organisations and discussions with the Executive of the Movement. Owing to a car mishap which forced him to return to Sydney, he did not finally leave until Friday, 23rd inst., addressing the under mentioned meeting at Shepparton en route to the Victorian Conference on Saturday. His additional information on the progress, position and activities of the Movement elsewhere was of considerable interest and value to the deliberations.

On the way to Sydney, he spoke at Wangaratta and Albury, meeting with an enthusiastic reception from representative crowds in both cases. The Wangaratta Branch has been much more active since, and now has several members of the Municipal Council on its Executive. A branch is definitely being formed at Albury, after six months in which John has visited this difficult but important centre several times, with Rev. Stathan as President, and Mr. O. E. Challis, of 482 Dean Street, as Secretary.

YARRAWONGA.

On Tuesday night, October 20, John addressed a packed meeting of nearly 200 in the Yarrowonga Shire Hall, under the auspices of the local branch of the Country Party, and with the president of the Yarrowonga C.P., Mr. McPherson, in the chair. He pungently criticised the 40-hour week proposals as being a satisfactory solution in his remarks, and was received with intelligent enthusiasm by the very representative gathering, a number of questions following the speech. Action is being taken to establish a Study Group here now, and Mr. Arthur Job will co-operate with Mr. H. Harvey, an old and energetic supporter, in organising locally. John also visited Social Crediters at Chiltern, Rutherglen and Corowa to push them along a little before returning to Sydney next day.

SHEPPARTON.

Leaving Sydney on Friday morning, John managed to sandwich in a few visits to leading supporters in the main towns on the 500-mile drive to Shepparton. Commenting on this meeting, the "Shepparton Advertiser" next day said: "Speaking with impressive enthusiasm and a command of language that many statesmen would envy, Mr. John Hogan . . . gave an eloquent address on the future of Australia at the Star Theatre last night. His confident and pleasing platform manner, combined with a ready wit and thorough knowledge of his subject, assured this young speaker an excellent hearing, and frequent applause in-

dictated that his remarks were endorsed by a large proportion of the 250 persons present."

Shepparton is fortunate in that its local daily, one of a chain of papers controlled by ex-Senator Elliott, has for some months been making its space available every Saturday for an article on Social Credit, and to a very pleasing extent is always prepared to give reasonable publicity to the activities of the local organisation, of which Mr. H. Kennedy, of 28 Hayes Street, is Secretary. Mr. R. Lees, Branch President, accompanied John down to Melbourne on Saturday morning, a trip that concluded nearly 2000 miles in six days for the Young Crusader.

CHELTHENHAM.

Organised by the Mentone Branch, about 100 turned up at Cheltenham on Sunday afternoon, and, in pursuance of the new policy of the Movement, John concentrated his address most effectively on the National Dividend. That it is possible to successfully mobilise public attention on this definite proposal, instead of the more vague objective of "Social Credit," was indicated very clearly at question time, and in moving the vote of thanks Rev. F. Porter commented that the principle of the National Dividend was gradually being accepted as inevitable.

BLACKBURN.

Despite heavy weather, which threatened to spoil the meeting, a fine crowd of 150 attended at Blackburn on Monday night, gladdening the Box Hill enthusiasts who had worked hard for this occasion. The President, Cr. Lawson, occupied the chair, and in moving the vote of thanks after a speech in which the principle of the National Dividend and the urgent need for this practical proposal were made abundantly clear, Cr. Price commended the courage and sincerity of the young reformer. Mr. L. H. Hollins, State Organiser, seconded the motion, which was most enthusiastically carried, and made a vigorous appeal for members and support, which will result in the early formation of a sister branch for Box Hill.

OAKLEIGH.

The Anglican Vicar presided at the Oakleigh Parish Hall on Tuesday night, and in opening the meeting emphasised that every Christian must be looking for a practical lead to abolish poverty amidst plenty. Mr. A. J. Amess, president of the Sandringham branch, introduced the young crusader, and pointed out that his record to date was over 60,000 miles in four States, and 1100 speeches to public meetings and bodies. "What a Cause must be behind this inspiring achievement," he said; "does it not make us ashamed that we older people have not done more to help this generation that is fighting for its own existence, and to relieve the

burdens we are handing down to them?"

For a new centre the audience was very pleasing, and accorded John a rousing response to the major points of his address. In fighting form, the enthusiasm increased towards the conclusion, and encouraged a number of very informative questions, at which the young speaker shone as usual in reply. Here also the sterling work of Mr. Davies and his associates is meeting with results, and a branch is to be formed, many members joining at the conclusion of the meeting, and a considerable amount of literature being requested.

ITINERARY.

Friday (tonight). —Shire Hall, Crowdon, 8 o'clock.

November.

Sunday, 1.—Rickett's Point, Black Rock, 3 p.m. (Bring down a car load and make this a great success and a memorable afternoon.)

Monday, 2.—Rochester Shire Hall, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 3.—Kyabram Shire Hall, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, 4. — Nathalia Theatre, 8 p.m.

Thursday, 5.—Tongala Shire Hall, 8 p.m.

Friday, 6.—Lockington Hall, 8 p.m.

Saturday, 7.—Colbinabbin, 8 p.m.

Monday, 9.—Kerang Town Hall, 8 p.m.

In addition, John will be organising in the Echuca district

Announcing the reconstruction of the Commonwealth Public Works Committee, the Prime Minister a week ago emphasised that the new committee would have to restrict expenditure considerably, and TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF INTERSTATE TRIPS FORMER COMMITTEES ENJOYED.

—From Jubilee Joe!

during the week, may speak at Cobram, and will probably address the Bendigo Rotary Club and Echuca Apex Club if times fit in with other arrangements.

THROUGH TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA

At the conclusion of the following programme of meetings and organising activities in the Murray Valley, John Hogan will be proceeding through to Mildura, covering as much as possible of the Northern Mallee en route, and will make an initial visit to South Australia. He expects to return to Melbourne in December, and after a few speeches in major centres, which, with the warmer weather will undoubtedly be outstanding events, to return to Tasmania in preparation for the State election campaign. It is unlikely that he will go through to West Australia until after this campaign, but everyone is anxious that he shall visit the remaining States as soon as possible in order to provide a unifying link for our efforts throughout the Commonwealth prior to the Federal election.

All supporters in the districts referred to above are requested to communicate immediately with Mr. G. R. Trenoweth, State Organising Secretary, and to proceed with as much initial advertising as possible. It is desired that publicity matter shall be uniform, and that branches and organisers shall avail themselves of the experience of Headquarters, through Mr. Trenoweth, in their advertising arrangements to ensure the maximum effect.

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SATURDAY'S CONFERENCE

(As Viewed by an Ordinary Member.)

Last Saturday's Social Credit Conference in Melbourne can truthfully be said to be the most momentous in the history of the Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria. The recommendations brought forward by the Executive and adopted by Conference were just what were wanted to weld Social Crediters into unity. Controversy in relation to the Electoral Campaign had been establishing two extreme opinions; extremes which were showing a tendency of permanency, with the resultant division of the Movement. The policy expressed in the recommendations adopted has allowed the extremes to come together and mingle in the happy medium.

That, alone, is a grand work; but further:—

The potency embraced in the new policy is the "push button" to electrify the whole of Victoria into action—action that is sadly belated. Insidious forces are at work, which well may drive our country into bloody revolution. Time is our spectre. It is doubtful whether it will tick long enough to allow us to avert catastrophe. What power we possess must be exerted quickly. I say we, in the distinguishing sense, as the other major reform movements are unconscious implements being used for disintegration. Diabolical forces (not human) are arraying us; Communist versus Fascist, preparing the stage for a repetition of Spain, with eventual dictatorship. We have the power to frustrate these forces—if we use it in time. The responsibility is ours!

We must be careful not to allow haste to be our downfall. Ours is a big task, but not necessarily difficult if handled in a calm, deliberate, *systematised* manner.

The new policy breathes "system." The brains behind the drawing of it up in such concise simplicity deserve complimenting. It envisages a Plan—a practicable, workable plan—a winner.

Propaganda is a feature of this plan: an educational drive to enlighten the people as to the truths of the existing system; to impress on them the facts of plenty; to keep before them the facts of poverty alongside of the deliberate, criminal, lunatic destruction of wholesome food and necessities. To tell them of the marvels of science and invention—the wonder of the machine. To allow them to learn that the old method of distribution cannot possibly function any longer; wages positively won't do it. To bring them to a realisation that the progress of the years is their natural heritage, and that the National Dividend is not a myth, but an actuality that is theirs by right of citizenship, a personal possession that is being denied them, and that they must demand what is their own.

That is the job of propaganda. It must blazon forth from everywhere—from the hoardings, from over the air; be in tram cars and in railway trains; on every picture screen; in newspapers and in the letter box; written across the skies, if you like; and bellowed, through amplifiers, from the house tops. It must persist until it overcomes the ridicule that is certain to be directed against it, and is accepted by the people, to the last individual, as an exhibition of truth and fact. Then will the elector be waiting, impatiently, on the doorstep, for his Pledge Demand.

Quietly, unobtrusively, the plotting and planning of the electorates will be going on simultaneously with propaganda. The organisation of the canvassing machine to record the Demand of the Electors. Field books, or sheets, prepared showing the streets and number of houses, with the time computed to be required from one man to

canvass the section.

When these two major features of the Plan have accomplished their work, then will an army of canvassers be easily recruited. Propaganda will have spread the idea of the Campaign throughout the community, and there will be workers' in plenty willing to volunteer their services. (Possibly no more than an hour out of their life will be asked for.)

The new policy implies all I have written. It says more. It says that poverty will be abolished, and that we will enter a new world of peace and plenty and of good fellowship.

God grant that we have good men and true to guide this amazing Campaign.

—"K.C."

THIS SUNDAY AFTER-NOON

A chance for you and your family to enjoy themselves, hear a great speech, and help to make an enthusiastic success of a popular demonstration.

Five Hundred Carloads Wanted to Hear

John Hogan

at

Point, Black Rock, 3 p.m.

His last Melbourne address before leaving for South Australia—and it'll be a winner!

URGENT! MILDURA AND MALLEE.

Get in touch with Mr. G. R. Trenoweth, State Organising Secretary, without delay, to ensure the success of John Hogan's programme. This is your chance to play a part, don't miss it.

Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria

Brighton Branch.
MONTHLY MEETING,
8 p.m., Thursday, November 5,
at North Brighton Men's Club
Rooms (opp. Bent Memorial),
Pt. Nepean Road.
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