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Vol. 3. No. 29.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1937.

Every Friday 3d

Shall We Fight For The Jews?

*

The Sound Finance League Shows Its Hand

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(Continued on page 3.)

Shall We Fight For The Jews? Pilgrims and Pipe Lines In Palestine

Before today reference has been made in the *New Times* to that remarkable book, "The Secret War for Oil," which was so mysteriously withdrawn from the Australian market last year, and subsequently withdrawn from circulation altogether just when it looked like being one of the best sellers of all time. It is a pity that it could not now be put into the hands of every citizen in this country, for it would throw a great deal of light on many things which puzzle most of us regarding affairs in what is called Asia Minor.

Briefly, the battle for control of the rich oil deposits in that area explains practically all the activities of the Western Powers in Iraq (Mesopotamia), Iran (Persia), and now in Palestine. For pipe lines rather than pilgrims, and oil rather than Arabian or Jewish settlers, are the objects of the present solicitude of the British Government in the proposed partition of Palestine, which has been attracting so much attention during the last week.

Rosenblum, Alias Reilly

The foundation for the involving of the British people (and likewise of the Australian Light Horse) in Palestine was laid when a Jew in the British secret service who went under the name of Sidney Reilly, but whose real name was Rosenblum, masqueraded as a priest in order to obtain, "for the service of the Church and as an introduction for missionaries," the Persian oil concessions given by the Shah to the Australian, D'Arcy. Following this auspicious start there has been built up a tale of infamy that would cause many a blush of shame to every decent Englishman, and Australian too did they but know one fraction of it. The chief "Britisher" to benefit by the exploitation, which ensued, was the Whitechapel Jew, Marcus Samuel—afterwards Lord Mayor of London and Viscount Bearsted—who, with his partner, Dutchman Sir Henri Deterding, founded the world empire of Royal Dutch-Shell. The British Government, for its share of the plunder, got its holding in the old Anglo-Persian, now Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

The scramble for oil in this area played a great part in bringing about the war of 1914, as those will recall who remember the Kaiser's plan to build a Berlin to Baghdad (oil) railway.

During the war British and Australian lives were lost, and indescribable horrors of dysentery were suffered—one recalls the London *Times* publishing in those days an account of a dysentery-stricken transport that was ghastly—in order to preserve for Samuel of Shell his right to exploit the native owners of oil and the British and other consumers of it. And since the war and right up to today the British Government is being influenced to carry on its efforts on behalf of the same interests. If the British Commonwealth of Nations is dismembered—and the policy now being pursued is heading at a gallop in that direction—it is an even money chance that the crisis will be precipitated over oil affairs in the Near East.

A Jew as Secretary for War

In this connection it is not without significance that one of the most spectacular changes in the recent British Cabinet reshuffle was that which took Leslie Hore-Belisha from Minister of Transport to Secretary for War. Hore-Belisha is another Jew. An American paper, in announcing the change, published his photo with the smart caption, "From Safety to Danger"—and the title may be true in more than the smart sense.

And a Jew Running Britain's Labor Paper

It is also noteworthy that, according to our daily papers, the British Labor party has expressed general satisfaction with the announcement of the British Government's proposals regarding Palestine. Readers will remember that the same British Labor party expressed general satisfaction with Mr. (now Earl) Baldwin's attitude to King Edward. So did their paper, the *Daily Herald*. But readers may not be aware that this great Labor paper is owned by Odhams Press, and that the head of Odhams Press, another Jew, named Elias, was made a peer in the Coronation Honours of Edward's successor.

Guarding the Pipe Lines

The partition of Palestine, which the British Ministry now proposes to have ratified by the spineless rump of the League of Nations, gives to the Arabs that section of the country, which is almost valueless. The fertile coastal area in the north-west—and more specifically the area which guards the outlet of the oil pipe line from the Iraq fields—is to be vested in the compatriots of Bearsted, Hore-Belisha and the *Daily Herald*. Haifa (the outlet harbour for the oil) and other strategic points will remain under direct British administration. And, in this scheme conceived to make the world safe for the Jewish monopolist, Britain will keep a permanent mandate over the Holy Places to make them safe for Christianity. What a wonderful ramp!

Needless to say, apart from the oil interests, no one else on the spot is satisfied. The Arabs see themselves in the same position as the Irish were in the days of the Plantations—driven to the barren hills, while the fertile plains they had inhabited for centuries are handed over to aliens. While the genuine Jewish settlers, those lesser folk than financiers who have poured into Palestine these last few years, are bitterly disappointed that their racial jewel, Jerusalem, is to be held back from them. And so, as the cables admit, Mr. Hore-Belisha's department has been busy—"complete military preparations have been made to prevent disorder, and troops are standing by throughout the country."

Troops are standing by! English troops are standing where English and Australian troops stood twenty years ago, and for the same purpose—to protect the "rights" of one of the cruelest and most evil monopolies of all time. The great mass of the English people have gained nothing out of the oil swindle; they are bled by it just as mercilessly as we are. And as far as we in Australia are concerned, Palestine and Iraq mean less than nothing to us, because, although the Jew Fink's paper, the Melbourne *Sun*, told us last Friday of "the area known as the Near East, which is of strategic interest to Australia because of its oil supplies . . ." the kind monopoly does not have to draw on Iraq oil to extract its toll from Australia; it taps supplies much nearer at hand.

Continental Reactions

Largely through the actions of the same men who are behind the Palestine ramp, British prestige received a bad setback over the Abyssinian affair. This Palestine business is going to deal a further blow at Britain's reputation. Have you noticed how silent our press has been on the topic of Germany's reaction to these latest proposals? Do you suppose that it is because Germany has said nothing about them—the same Germany for whom Ludendorff spoke a few weeks ago when he asserted that the British Commonwealth of Nations was nothing better than a Jewish-

Masonic abortion? With Germany's shortage of petrol, and with Germany's fondness for the Jews, it requires no lively imagination to picture the light in which the Palestine partition will be presented. And don't forget that this light will be the true one. Thus there is all the more reason why we Australians should make haste publicly to dissociate ourselves from such a disgraceful episode. Just imagine, if the positions were reversed, and if Germany were doing in Palestine what the British Government is now doing, what a terrific outcry there would be in the so-called British press.

Italy

It appears (if we may believe the cables) that Signer Mussolini has given an undertaking to stop his wireless stations from indulging in further anti-British propaganda over Palestine. If so, why? We are driven to conclude that there must have been some secret bargaining. It may have been over Abyssinia—"you can have yours in peace if you let us have ours"—or there may have been an arrangement over oil supplies for Italy. The latter seems the more probable, because Mussolini has no longer need to fear opposition in respect of Abyssinia.

Whatever the arrangement, it is hardly likely to quieten Italian opinion. An editorial in Mussolini's Milan newspaper, *Popolo d'Italia*, at the end of May declared that Jews in Italy "must either publicly declare themselves enemies—we mean enemies—of all anti-Fascist Hebrewism . . . or renounce their Italian citizenship and residence . . . They must abandon any participation in the Zionist movement for a national Jewish home in Palestine . . . which would tend to create in the Mediterranean another zone of expansion under British political and economic control, definitely contrary to the Italian Mediterranean spirit." Numbers of similar expressions have appeared in the Italian press of late—but, of course, they have been carefully kept from us Australians. Why?

The Jewish Commonwealth of Nations

The position is fast arising when the British Commonwealth of Nations will be regarded by other world Powers as the Jewish Commonwealth. In all directions we find the Jew now becoming supreme over the genuine Britisher. Not only do we find it in such great monopolies as, say, Imperial Chemical Industries, the industrial world power of the two Jews, Mond and Isaacs (otherwise Lord Melchett and the Marquis of Reading); we find it here in Australia. Melbourne business is rapidly reaching a stage of becoming a Jewish monopoly. The Melbourne suburbs have been ruined by the Jews of Bourke Street, supported by the Jewish sweatshops in the Balkan States of Carlton. Not only have they got the clothing trade by the throat, but they are in beer and tobacco, in motor cars and wireless, in furniture; it is harder to enumerate the lines they are not in than those they are.

From Slave to Taskmaster

This is not written out of any spirit of hostility to the Jews. To a large extent the Jew is what the Christian has made him. The Christian drove the Jew into money lending, after which the Jew's genius for mathematics took him the rest of the way. The Christian so restricted the Jew's ownership of land that he disappeared from primary production—and revenged himself, first by holding the Christian's note of hand, and, later, the mortgage over his property: later still, the Jew took

the products of the farm to manufacture and so became the great factory owner, and ultimately the great owner of city properties. Driven by the Christian to invisible control, the Jew became the international financier at one end, and the international Communist at the other; and all the means of propaganda he made his own—the press, the cable services, the moving picture industry, and, in many places, the professorships at the Universities. The Jew is the shrewd slave who has become the hard taskmaster.

Yes; to a very large extent the Christians have themselves to blame; they have been out pointed by the Jews' shrewdness, and, let it not be forgotten, by the Jews' industry. And so there is no sense in running again either to pogroms or to anti-Semitism. Nevertheless, the issue must be faced. And, specifically, the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations had better make up their minds pretty quickly whether or not they are prepared to allow the Jews to dictate British policy against the true interests of the British people, and whether or not they are prepared to give their lives and fortunes in the next war to make the world a more pleasant kingdom of power for Jewish millionaires.

Who Owns Britain's Capital?

In these progressive days it is frequently remarked that Great Britain is becoming a nation of small capitalists, in which inequality in the distribution of wealth is being rapidly reduced. High taxation is making the rich poorer, and the steady improvement of wages and salaries is making the poor richer. The scale of wealth is higher than before the War; and more people own property than ever.

Up to a point, available facts and figures support these optimistic generalisations. There has been, for example, a remarkable increase in the deposits of savings banks and building societies. It has been recently estimated that five million people in England and Wales possess more than one hundred pounds each—or double the number over the hundred pound limit in 1913. The total includes small property holders who own the houses they live in or have savings—in gilt-edged or other fixed-interest securities. It would be a mistake, however, to press the conclusion too far. Five million people, with or without dependents, are decidedly a minority of the total population, and £100 is not a very large sum. The number of people with over £1000 is less than 1½ millions; and no more than 400,000 have over £5000 worth of property.

Moreover, although there are now more people with capital than there used to be, the reduction of the inequality in its distribution has been going on very much more slowly than is commonly supposed. Inequality is less, but not notably less than before the War. Professor Daniels and Mr. Campion ("The Distribution of National Capital," Manchester University Press) have collected the latest available figures. They show that today, of the persons over twenty-five years of age in England and Wales, 1 per cent own 60 per cent, of the country's capital; whereas in 1913, 1 per cent, owned 70 per cent, of the capital. Five per cent, of all persons now over twenty-five own 80 per cent, of the total capital. In 1913 5 per cent, of the population owned between 85 and 90 per cent, of the capital. There has been a change, but not a marked change, and the upshot is that the personal distribution of capital in this country is still very unequal.

The *Economist*, June 5.

RUBBISH: OR THE FOUNDATIONS OF GREATNESS

By YAFFLE, in "Reynolds News."

The Atmospheric Pollution Research Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been complaining again about the smoke nuisance.

Although the atmosphere of Britain is cleaner than it was 20 years ago, in some places, including London, it is getting worse. There are places, we are told, where over a ton of dirt falls every day on each square mile.

Now, in my opinion, this is nothing to worry about. In fact, I protest against this dirt being spoken of in an insulting manner, as if it were a menace and an evil. It is, on the contrary, the surest sign of our progress. As one newspaper said, "Prosperity Means Less Sunshine."

Britain should be proud of her filth. It is proof of our commercial supremacy. Muck has made us what we are today. Our boundless wealth had its beginnings in a shower of soot, and out of a nasty mess a mighty Empire sprang.

It may be true, as Emerson says, "to be great is to be misunderstood." It is certainly true, in respect to industrial nations, that to be great is to be dirty.

I admit that on the surface of things it looks as if the aim of modern science is to abolish dirt. Advertisements are concerned mainly with convincing us of the pristine purity of all commodities, and you cannot sell a pair of socks unless they are wrapped in germ-proof paper and guaranteed free from chemical preservatives.

Many people are so convinced by current muck-and-microbe talk that they won't get on a bus without a gas mask, while many lovers only kiss through linen soaked in permanganate of potash.

Nevertheless, in spite of this lip service to cleanliness, what really matters to modern science is dirt. It is to dirt that we owe our supremacy in the past; it is upon dirt that our present economic system is mainly based, and after which the heart of the modern chemist chiefly yearns.

Today, one of the main objects of the chemist is to find ways of making money out of refuse. That which our fathers rejected, and against which our mothers held their noses, is now rated higher than gold and rubies. The modern chemist is searching the dustbins and dumps for new sources of investment, and diving into drains and sewers for cures for diseases.

I suspect, therefore, that the complaints of the Pollution Committee are only half-hearted. They know that the dirt in question will never be wasted, but will play its part in the trade revival. If chemical and medical science continues on present lines, most of these deposits will soon be inside you.

It has always been said that we must all eat a peck of dirt before we die. The only difference now is that they make us pay for it.

For there are few kinds of refuse which, in the interests of national

prosperity and scientific progress, cannot be made to find a temporary resting place in the body of adjacent citizens, via the counter of a chemist or the syringe of a specialist.

Quite a lot of refuse now engaging the attention of Pollution Committees and Sewage Boards will ultimately be sold as cures for colds and constipation at 2/6 a bottle, or injected into rheumatic subjects at ten guineas a squirt.

For to the eye of modern science, over the body of every free-born Briton is written an invisible notice:—"Rubbish May Be Shot Here."

It is not for you laymen to inquire too closely into the ways and means by which once-rejected refuse re-emerges as a source of wealth or a cure for disease. To the



faithful believer, miracles should be accepted, not analysed.

Suffice it to say that the dust and soot with which we are here concerned is prunes and custard compared with some of the waste products which, hitherto relegated to the sewers and kept strictly from the sight and smell of civilised man, are now being pumped into patients who can afford it.

There is a consoling mystical significance in these modern scientific methods. For they suggest that nothing is ever lost, and all returneth whence it cometh. They presage the dawn of true social equality, when even the meanest is raised to honour, and that which was rejected of mankind returns to its own—probably through a syringe

There remains, however, just one problem—that of deciding the status of the modern scientist (Or, as he is sometimes called the man with the muck-rake.)

In India, the Untouchable, or lowest caste, is the man who deals with unpleasant refuse. Now, the modern scientist is doing much the same sort of job. And I cannot decide whether this should mean raising the Untouchable to the status of an honourable profession, or lowering the chemist and medical specialist to the level of Untouchable.

So to be on the safe side, I refuse to walk on the same pavement as either of them. And I have circularised certain prominent special-

NATIONAL INSURANCE

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

One must admire the ingenuity with which the Conservative party produces a new specific for our economic troubles as the time set for the elections draws near. While that portentous time is in the dim distance, it contents itself with bland assertions of returning prosperity (due, of course, to wise government), but, with its ear to the ground later, it hears sinister rumblings and it is then with great dispatch that it jettisons much of its past reactionary legislation. It is then we feel profoundly thankful that, with all its imperfections, we still have democracy. Had the Lyons-Page oligarchy been in power indefinitely, the political censorship of books and films, the additions to the Crimes Act, and the exclusion of Mrs. Freer would have remained as they were. It was vigorously asserted at the time that all these measures were taken with due thought and care for the community. No explanation has been made in that case why they have been thrown overboard by the same Government that introduced them!

We were also assured on many occasions that depression was dead and buried, and that the fair flowers of prosperity were blooming on its grave. If that were so, it seems rather superfluous to discuss any design of economic reform. The answer is that, owing to the stupidity and ignorance of the electors, many of whom do not realise the tremendous advantages of keeping the present Government in power, there is just a chance that it might be voted out, therefore, in the dread alternative of Labor being returned, the nation must be safeguarded against the certain wreckage that these destroyers have in mind.

Saving Us from Ourselves

It is always quite clear to the conservative mind that we must be protected against people who propose doing something, since they might do what is wrong. Much safer to do nothing.

In the almost complete absence of a policy, it has been for many years the custom of the Conservatives to appeal to the fear complex of the uninstructed by telling them that if Labor were returned something would be wrecked. Once it was the family tie—not the white

ists to the effect that when they walk abroad they should cry, "Unclean, unclean!" whenever they see anyone approaching.

There is one more point: They are now getting valuable metals—geranium and gallium—out of soot. If that is so it is obviously wasteful to wash it off. People who live in smoky towns should confine their toilet to a dry scrape, and send the proceeds to the nearest laboratory.

I cannot bear to think of all that mineral deposit being thrown away. It is a disturbing thought that every time a miner bathes at Blackpool a year's accumulation of wealth is lost to the Empire.

one that father and the boys wear in turn at functions, but something on which the greatness of the British nation is founded. All Labourites being Socialists, and all Socialists loathing the institution of marriage (such was the nature of the attack), that worked after a fashion for a while, but when it began to wear thin a very effective substitute was "they will take your savings."

That bit a lot closer. Personally, we do not anticipate that any serious change will take place in the credit structure whichever party is returned, though it is pretty certain that both parties will make great capital out of the fact that, while some people are awakening to the existence of a nigger in that wood-pile, others are apprehensive about their private hoard.

Then, what with charity workers being allowed to broadcast disturbing facts about bad housing, overcrowding, malnutrition and the need of blankets and firewood (only yesterday a woman said over the air that, in spite of all the talk about the return of prosperity, such workers for charity as she saw few signs of it, but much to the contrary), and as the unemployment figures have been repeatedly challenged, and ministers of religion are making themselves objectionable talking about slums, it became necessary to dive into the hat for another rabbit.

A Vote Getter

So we have National Insurance, which promises to be quite a good vote getter. Perhaps that is why Mr. Curtin also pretends to believe in it. The word insurance has a soothing sound, especially when it is nation-wide, and quite a good bromide for a sleepless pillow, and it will probably appeal to those who fear to embark on such enterprises as smell of "inflation," and threaten the "people's savings." So equitable, too. Shared between the employer, the wage-earner and the Government, and so likely to catch those who shirk the trouble of thinking, even to the extent of absorbing that the "Government" is simply the taxpayer when it comes to disbursing funds.

Also, it has been shown times out of number that the basic wage does not provide for the normal needs of a man, his wife and a family, and that any fresh demand on it, however small, must increase the strain on the housewife to breaking-point. Supposing only sixpence a week was asked for from the basic wage. "What is sixpence?" contemptuously asks the shallow thinker. Well, once, years ago, that was the amount charged for primary school-fee at government schools, and the fact that many wage-earners were exempted from it owing to inability to pay is proof enough that on the lowest income basis the impossibility was recognised. But we cannot expect those who enjoy Venetian crystal and gold plate at Canberra to realise that. Nor has the fact that the unemployed will not be able to contribute, and thus will not benefit, been dwelt upon. Those who have experienced the working of the system in England are by no means enthusiastic about it. How could they be? Is it not just one more attempt to redistribute the existing national income, without adding one penny to it and have not all such attempts failed?

All those who know the truth about the creation of credit and how it works should oppose this attempt to bluff the people, and to draw away their attention from the real causes of our poverty. Too many will be content (in the absence of other possibilities and the fear of a drastic change), to be willing to "give it a trial, anyway." But that puts off still longer the day of real reform, and should be put on the shelf with all the other soothing syrups and sleeping powders, for the time is short!

All Electoral Campaigners should be instructed in combating National Insurance as a menace to the cause they have taken in hand.

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MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 2.)

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LADIES' Hairdresser. Haw. 5605. "Burnie Salon," 81 Cotham Rd. (Continued on page 7.)

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Dear Sirs,—

Once more you are in conference at the Loan Council. Once more you make yourselves objects of pitiable derision to every person of normal intelligence in Australia. For the object of your assembling is to compete with one another, on behalf of our various States, to see who shall be allowed to hang the heaviest millstone of debt and taxation around the necks of his unfortunate fellow citizens.

You know as well as we do that the whole proceeding is a wicked ramp. You know that if there is enough money available in Australia to enable Governments to carry out necessary or desirable local works, then it is the job of sovereign Governments to get this money by taxation. You know that, if there is not enough money, then it is the clear duty of sovereignty to ISSUE what is required—whether as printed stationery called bank notes or as ledger entries called bank credits.

Yet you continue to perpetrate your twice-a-year folly of going cap in hand to private monopolists within the community and begging them to issue, as their own property and as perpetual interest-bearing debt against the community, the financial entries which alone are required to make this the happiest and most prosperous nation on earth.

There is no good in excusing yourselves by saying that the States have no power over the issuing, as against the borrowing of money; that this is a Commonwealth junction. The Commonwealth is no more than the federation of States, and the combined pressure of the States would force the Commonwealth to action.

Occasionally one or other of you protests against the proceedings, but only on the ground that you are not allowed to BORROW as much as you would wish. Otherwise, whether Labor. Country party or U.A.P., you are as subservient as any banker would wish. Is it any wonder that more and more people begin to realise how the whole party system is just a branch of the universal financial swindle?

THE NEW TIMES



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Europe's "Unsound Financial State"

After a tour of America and Europe, Mr. Stanley S. Crick, chairman of directors of Hoyts Theatres, and managing director of 20th Century-Fox Films, returned to Australia on Monday. Giving the home-coming traveller's impressions of his trip, Mr. Crick told pressmen that in his opinion another world war is unlikely, for three reasons: (1) Britain's statesmanship and might, (2) Europe's food shortage, and (3) Europe's unsound financial state.

Whether British statesmanship, as recently exhibited, has been all that Mr. Crick claims for it is very debatable. It is also open to serious question whether Europe is so short of food as to make war unthinkable—Mr. Crick seems to be the first person to have observed it, and one wonders how he forgotten how Germany carried on from 1914 to 1918? But what precisely does he mean when he refers to Europe's unsound financial state? Is Mr. Crick one of those innocent people who still believe that you must prepare for war by first saving up vast hoards of money? Has he not yet discovered that money, so hard to come by in peace time, is created without stint in war just as fast as it is required—that, for instance, Britain, which had to depend on Lord Nuffield for a couple of millions to help out the distressed areas in Wales, had no difficulty at all in spending eight or nine millions a day on the war in 1918? Or that Australia, which had to reduce old age pensions at a time of high productivity, found it no trouble to run up a bill of over £800 millions in connection with the same war of 1914-1918?

It is perfectly true for Mr. Crick to assert that Europe is in an unsound financial state. So is America. So is Australia. So is

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every country. But the unsoundness is one, which is driving us to war rather than keeping us from war. And until finance—the agency for distribution—is made to reflect and to assist the processes of production instead of controlling them, we shall never be out of the wood. Nor shall we ever be safe from war.

Money to Bury Returned Soldiers

W. M. Hughes, Minister for Repatriation, has informed the Returned Soldiers' League of the gracious decision of the Federal Ministry whereby, in certain circumstances, £15 will be granted towards the cost of transporting the corpses of former service men from repatriation hospitals to places of interment.

This is part of the fulfilment of the many promises made by Hughes and others, when decoying these unfortunate men twenty years ago, that Australia would be a land fit for heroes. Fit for destitute heroes to be buried in, at £15 per corpse!

Concerning Gas Masks

Last Friday a warning was issued by Mr. Thorby, Acting Minister for Defence, against the purchase by the Australian public of cheap gas masks from shops. Such articles, he is reported to have said, were made cheaply from canvas, glass, charcoal and cotton wool, artfully arranged into the semblance of a gas mask, but on lines that would probably hasten suffocation. He then went on to say: "The danger from gas attacks in Australia is negligible."

We are completely in agreement with Mr. Thorby. But if the danger from gas attacks is negligible, so also is the danger from any other kind of armed foreign incursion, whether on land or from the air. In which case, why does the Ministry of which Mr. Thorby is a member rob the Australia taxpayers of many millions of pounds a year for alleged preparedness?

Tasmanian Labor and the Unemployed

Tuesday's papers recorded that the Tasmanian Labor Government, in adjusting the rates of pay to relief workers following the increase in the basic wage, proposes to reduce the number of hours worked and to make no increase in the money payments. Simply put, this means that Mr. Ogilvie's Government plans to give its destitute unemployed more time in which to starve.

This is all a piece with the action of Labor Governments the-

SOUND FINANCE LEAGUE SHOWS ITS HAND

Secretary Officially Admits It Is Subsidised by "Financial Institutions"

On more than one occasion we have asserted that the so-called Sound Finance League of Australia, which allegedly is conducted for the praiseworthy purpose of educating the public in economic and financial truth, is nothing more or less than a propaganda smoke screen for our private banking monopoly. The impudent falsehoods disseminated over the air every Monday night by Mr. Stanley S. Addison, secretary of the League, confirm this opinion, as also does the bringing into action by the League last week of Mr. W. K. McConnell, of Sydney University. Mr. McConnell will be remembered as the author of a ridiculous pamphlet, nominally priced at one shilling, but given away on a wholesale scale by the private banks. It was in this pamphlet that Mr. McConnell, the University teacher of economics, perpetrated his classic absurdity about the velocity of circulation of money, contending that if a motorist purchases a pint of oil for a shilling, and the garage man goes next door and purchases tobacco with it, and so on *ad infinitum*, the shilling's purchasing power is increased proportionately. Mr. McConnell, of course, quite omitted to explain how the garage man, and the tobacconist, and all the others except the last holder, would then proceed to pay their bills for supplies.

THE LEAGUE'S CIRCULAR

Through the imprudence of Mr. Addison, we are now in a position to prove beyond doubt just what the Sound Finance League is and who finances it. The letter which we reprint below comes to us (naturally, through another party) from Mr. Addison himself, bearing his signature and headed, "The Sound Finance League of Australia." It requires no comment.

Mr. Addison writes:—

"Dear Sir,—

"The above organisation is carrying on the work done prior to and during the last Federal Election by the Victorian Council for the Maintenance of Sound Monetary Conditions, the latter being now merged into the former. You will remember that one of the vital issues in that election was Socialisation of Credit. Whether it will be effectively raised or not in the forthcoming one remains to be seen. In any case it is, as an issue, always implicit in Labour Party policy, while in addition the Douglas Credit Movement is no less strong than formerly.

"A good deal of work is already being done by my League to inform and educate people with the object of securing their adherence to policies of soundness in public and private finance, and to influence political action per vote, etc., in that direction. For instance, we are now sending about 2000 Monthly Circulars to Politicians, Clergymen, Teachers, Members of

world over. Just as Mr. Scullin deserted the basic wage earner and the pensioner, so does Mr. Ogilvie desert the unemployed—and both get their trip abroad, just like any respectable U.A.P. politician.

Labor or anti-Labor, it is all the same to the under dog, and always will be—until he learns to forget his party label, and to vote only for a candidate who pledges himself to go flat out for RESULTS. There is no need for destitution in Tasmania or in any other part of this rich Commonwealth, and if Tasmanian and other voters at the coming elections return members who are sworn to oppose all legislation of every description until parliament has abolished poverty, then poverty will be abolished—but not otherwise.

Political Organisations, Bankers and others each month; a speaker has been engaged to arrange and address a series of meetings of Debating Clubs, Political, Commercial and Church Organisations; a series of Wireless broadcasts has been arranged to be given over Station 3UZ; an intensive study group of some 45 members of the U.A.P. Organisation, as prospective speakers on the subjects in question, will commence early in July; and a large number of pamphlets are published and circulated over as wide a range as possible.

"Now all these ventures cost a good deal of money. They are being undertaken by a group of business and professional men, who are concerned to do what they can to see that Australian financial policy, as developed since the de-

pression, suffers no setback through untimely political or other action. The funds necessary to give effect to all this and to further expand the work, must on the whole come from financial institutions, which because of their position in the community are vitally concerned in seeing that these policies are given effect to. Certain of these institutions have already agreed to contribute at the rate of £100 a year to the funds of the League for this immediate purpose, and, moreover, to ensure a measure of continuity and permanence in its educational and propagandist policies. In addition a membership of personal subscribers in small sums is being built up. But further institutional subsidies are needed and my Executive trusts that your Institution will see fit to become one of those who will thus pledge its support of the work now being undertaken.

"I enclose a copy of this month's Circular for your information, and shall be glad to wait upon you in this matter, if you will be good enough to advise me either by letter or telephone. —Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) Stanley S. Addison."

LEISURE IN THE MODERN WORLD

A National Broadcast Delivered From Station 3BL on July 1 by His Lordship Dr. E. H. Burgmann, Bishop of Goulburn

(Reproduced through the courtesy of the author and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.)

I have been asked to speak about leisure in the modern world, and the first thing I wish to get clear is that by leisure I do not mean idleness. The unemployed, no doubt, have plenty of idle time on their hands, but it would not be sensible to say that they were enjoying a period of leisure. Imposed idleness is not leisure. Leisure carries with it the idea of freedom to do something we wish to do. We look forward to a time of leisure to get something done, which otherwise we could not do. For leisure the mind must be free from distractions. That is why there can be no leisure in unemployment. Leisure comes to us after we have accomplished something, after we have set our mind at rest by finishing a job or performing a duty.

There must be a sense of security in the background for leisure to be enjoyed. We must have the feeling that we have won the right to the time we use as leisure. It is our own time; time in which we can pursue ends and purposes which give us a peculiar satisfaction and in which we express something of our deepest nature. In leisure the artist within us can get to work, our creative imagination can find opportunity for exercise; we feel free. Our word "school" comes from a Greek word meaning "leisure." A school was a place where people met for learned discussion. There must be no hurry about such a business. Wisdom cannot be commanded. Thought must pursue its course in calmness and clarity. In leisurely fashion truth must be allowed to appear in due proportion and balance and in harmonious fullness. There was no fevered swatting for exams, no regimented timetables, no hurry to cover ground. The old Greek thinkers knew that truth was a shy lady. She must be wooed with consummate art. Her shyness gave added interest and fascination to the pursuit. They knew that to try to take her by storm was the mark of the savage and the cave man, that to think she could be won by a muddled-headed-man-in-a-hurry was the mark of the uncivilised. These old Greeks did some of the best thinking that man has ever done. Greek thought has the symmetry and balance of a perfect work of plastic art. It was done in school at leisure, and it is immortal.

We see then that leisure is characteristic of civilization. Only the civilized man knows how to use leisure. For hundreds of thousands of years man lived by hunting and gathering his

food from the raw resources of the earth. The pursuit of food occupied practically all his thought and all his time. He could do very little in the way of storing food. He must be continually on the hunt for it. Food would be in all his thoughts. In all those hundreds of thousands of years man battled for his existence and had little or no energy for anything else. There was no leisure for him in those rough days. But when at long last he discovered the art of agriculture and the domestication of animals he won for himself surplus stores of food and some time in which to think. He would be able to see before his eyes food laid up for many days. A new sense of security would come to him. For the first time in human history man had leisure.

What Man Has Done With Leisure

The results were amazing. In about two thousand years after man's discovery of the art of agriculture man made more significant discoveries than in the hundreds of thousands of years of his previous history. We are told that in those two thousand years before 3000 B.C., that is, roughly, from seven to five thousand years ago, man discovered the uses of artificial irrigation for agriculture; the plough; the harnessing of animals to act as motive-power; the sailing boat; and something of the art of navigation; wheeled vehicles; orchard-husbandry; the use of copper; the making and the use of bricks; how to build an arch; a solar calendar; writing, the elements of mathematics; and the working of bronze. These discoveries showed what man could do with a little leisure. For centuries afterwards he was busy in spreading these arts of civilisation to the ends of the earth. We had to wait for the Greeks to show us another great creative use of leisure. They gave us the science and philosophy, the literature and the art, together with the spirit of free enquiry that are at work in the modern world.

Today's Opportunity

But today the race has opportunity for leisure such as ancient man could never dream of. The village farmer at best was tied closely to the soil. Surplus production was not great enough to carry many specialists. The majority remained miserably poor. Even among the Greeks leisure was purchased for the few at the

(Continued on page 8.)

COUNTRY CONDITIONS APPALLING, SAYS WHEATGROWERS' PRESIDENT

West Australian Farmers Demand Abolition of Poverty

We reproduce below a broadcast delivered from Perth on Sunday, June 20, by Mr. T. H. Powell, West Australian President of the Wheatgrowers' Union. In this address, both as a private citizen and as State President of the Wheatgrowers' Union, he announced his wholehearted support of the Abolition of Poverty Campaign. For the text of the broadcast we are indebted to the West Australian *Wheatgrower*.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I associate myself tonight with the campaign for the Abolition of Poverty. In my private capacity as a citizen of Western Australia, and in my public capacity as State President of the Wheatgrowers' Union, I wholeheartedly support the movement, which is fostered by men and women of all shades of political and religious opinion.

It is difficult for people in Perth, most of whom receive their pay envelopes regularly, who live in clean, comfortable homes, to realise that there is poverty in the country. Yet in the country districts there is dire poverty. It is a fact that for more than six years thousands of farmers and their families have lived on thirty shillings a week. A family, given a house rent free, might manage on thirty shillings for one year fairly well. They could do this by buying no new clothes, by postponing medical and dental attention, by doing without luxuries and some of what are called conventional necessities. Such things as books and tobacco are conventional necessities. Certainly you can exist without them, but you exist only. You do not lead a full and normal life.

"No Family Can Live Thus for Seven Years"

As I have said, it is possible for a family to live on a very small wage for one year and not be very much the worse for it. But no family can live thus for seven years without physical and mental deterioration. Farmers have so suffered. Many farm women and children today are overworked and underfed; you cannot pay wages out of an income of thirty shillings a week; the result has been that farm women and children have had to do much of the work that under ordinary circumstances men would be employed to do.

To those city people who think that farmers can live comfortably off their farms, the following statement of fact will be of interest. It is an extract from a letter written by a group settler's wife, and published in the *West Australian*. The letter states:—

"Of course, you people in Perth will say, 'Groupies are always grouching.' I can assure you that there is a lot to grouse about—so much that ninety per cent, of us can't find courage to grouse. Yes, we get plenty of skim milk and vegetables (that is, those of us who are fortunate and live on a rabbit-proof block, where we can collect them before the rabbits do), but the majority of settlers are, like myself, fed up with feeding rabbits, so vegetables are getting a luxury. My family has not had a potato for nearly three months. Our crop was eaten out, and, our grocer was charging 2/9 per stone. So, at the price, we were forced to go without. Our ration is eggs and veal, until the sow litters, and then it's pork. Perhaps some will say 'they could manage well on this.' I thought the same one time—when we had only had it for the first five years. Now, after ten, the very sight of veal or pork makes me sigh.

"Of course, we are expected to live on our own produce, and we must, because, as I have already stated, we are too weary to grouse.

Not a Blanket to Cover Them

"In this part, unless he came and lived amongst us, no one could realise the true conditions—the underfed children of whom fifty per cent. Have not a mattress to sleep upon nor a blanket to cover them.

Girls of 13 to 14 years of age are walking in bitterly cold weather from five to six miles a day to school in bare feet. Only a mother's heartache knows what the child will suffer in later years for it. We are unable to provide even a pair of sandshoes, though they cost only 4/- a pair here. Some have not a decent coat to keep them warm."

Less than 4/- a Week

What is true of the group settlements is true of a large portion of the wheat belt. Because of lack of water, few foodstuffs can be produced on the farm. The result is that the farmer is called on to feed, clothe, educate, provide for medical and dental attention from the pitifully inadequate sum of 30/- a week. This means that, for a family of eight, the farmer must provide a civilised standard of living for each member of his family on less than 4/- a week. It cannot be done. As a consequence, many farm children are badly fed, and are in urgent need of medical and dental attention. This fact has been admitted by doctors in Group Settlements. In a recent controversy in the press, you will have also noticed that the British Medical Association stated that many wheat farmers were unable to pay for urgent medical attention, and sooner than accept charity from the doctor were going without.

Not only is poverty evident in the fact that many farm people are badly fed, badly clothed, and cannot secure medical attention, but housing conditions leave much to be desired. I know of thousands of farmers living in shacks, freezing cold in winter, like ovens in summer. Some still have dirt floors and bag windows. Such housing conditions are a disgrace to the country. They must have a serious moral and physical effect on the rising generation.

The facts about farming, then, are that farm poverty is such that farm women and children are forced to do men's work; that many farm homes are a disgrace to civilisation; and that farm people in many cases are ill-fed and ill-clothed, and have to do without many of the comforts and conveniences of life which, as the phrase goes, make life worth living.

£400 Millions for Farm Products

Of the great importance of primary production to the economic life of Australia as a whole, and Western Australia in particular, there is no question. The value of primary products exported from Western Australia was over a period of 25 years of the value of £400,000,000; this, in addition to the tremendous value of products consumed locally.

The agricultural engineers and the agricultural chemists have made, it possible for the Australian farmer to produce such an abundance of food and clothing supplies that Australia generally, and Western Australia in particular, are looked upon as the great granaries for the future supplies of European and other peoples' food and clothing requirements. And yet, in spite of this tremendous production of real wealth which should have a local, national and international value, many of the producers of this wealth are living lives very little, if any, better than that of serfs.

I have discussed this problem with high financial authorities, men in high places in the academic, political and professional world, as well as directors of big business concerns, and all admit the truth

SALES - PUSHERS

I suppose (writes G. W. L. Day, in *Social Credit*) there is no absurdity, however flagrant, which could not be thrust on to the human race provided it were backed by sufficiently imposing authorities. What could be more ridiculous than the deformation of women's feet in China, or the constriction of their abdomens by extravagant corsetry in Victorian England? What could exceed in absurdity the caste system in India, the prayer wheels of Tibet, or the preservation of the royal blood by incest in ancient Peru?

Human nature is wonderfully malleable and all but totally blind to the effects of established systems and customs. So much so that although we smile in a superior way at the social absurdities of others, we cannot see that we ourselves would be just as laughable to an intelligent visitor from Mars. Think for a moment of this business of selling goods. It is quite obvious, isn't it, that there are thousands of things on offer, which we should all like to buy; thousands of things, which we *should* buy if we had enough money?

of these statements, and yet we continue in the same old way.

80 Millions for Advertising

Under sane conditions every one of these things would find its

of these statements, and yet we continue in the same old way.

No Need for Poverty

The Abolition of Poverty Campaign says that in a land capable of producing such tremendous wealth, as Australia is capable of producing there is no need for poverty. The problem of production is solved, as far as this Commonwealth is concerned; there is no scarcity; there is an embarrassing amount of all consumable requirements, and we ask ourselves: "Why this Poverty?"

It is not within the province of the Abolition of Poverty Electoral Committee to say how this anomaly should be removed; it is the function of the Government of a country to look after the welfare and happiness of its peoples; in fact, its existence cannot be justified in any other way.

Here in Australia we have more Houses of Parliament and politicians than any other country in the world with an equal population, and we require that any candidate who receives our support at the coming elections, irrespective of whatever political party he may belong to shall pledge himself to actively fight for the abolition of poverty in this Commonwealth. I appeal to my listeners not to treat this matter lightly; the question is of the greatest moment to the happiness of yourselves, your wives and families; make it your personal business, over-riding all other questions.

I particularly wish to remind my lady listeners that in our democratic State they have the right to record a vote on the matter, and their vote is of equal value with that of the men. Let nothing sidetrack you in this vital question affecting your happiness, and that of your children and their future welfare. The politicians have the power if they will use it. Remember, they are your servants; you pay them, and you should insist that they abolish the poverty that is such a blot on the fair name of our country. If the people of this State determine, the politicians must obey; the change can come quickly—there is no need for poverty in this land of plenty.

The people have solved the problem, of production; now let the politicians solve the problem of distribution and consumption. Remember, this is a people's problem, and it is your problem. You can take your part in assisting to change an order that has been fraught with such misery to yourselves and your families for so many years and which has been possible because the politicians of all parties have refused to face the facts.

way to the one who needed it like a homing pigeon.

Emerson once said, "Let a man but invent a new and better mousetrap, and the world will beat a pathway to his door."

That this remark sounds so ludicrous today is a reflection not on the sanity of Emerson, but on this mad world where want and plenty cannot meet.

I remember reading a humorous article showing how the inventor of a mousetrap would set about beating a pathway to a customer today. It began with full pages in all the papers and ended with a National Mouse Week.

Yet the only possible reason for making anything at all is that someone wants it.

As things are, we always find ourselves hopelessly short of the necessary, and far from making up the deficiency, our benevolent Chancellors of the Exchequer tax us unmercifully. For the State finds itself in the same ridiculous position as the public, and, knowing no better, tries to remedy its plight by plundering private citizens.

It is exactly like a hungry man who locks himself out of a food store and proceeds to cut off his hands and feet to make a stew.

Meanwhile the manufacturers and distributors find themselves unable to sell their goods. What do they do? Hold an indignation meeting, march to Westminster and threaten to burn down the Houses of Parliament unless more money-tickets are issued to the right quarters? Not a bit of it! They employ armies of salesmen and spend millions of their precious money (rather than pay them away in taxes) in attempts to force sales by advertising.

According to the *Economist*, business spends yearly on all forms of advertising more than eighty million pounds. Of this vast sum, about two-fifths is spent on advertising in the newspapers, the remainder being devoted to the hoardings, window display and other forms of publicity.

Advertising Psychology

Speaking about the object of advertisements, the *Economist* remarks that the purposes of the various methods are similar, but that they differ in the way in which they set about their task. All advertising aims at informing and persuading, but while some advertisements are almost entirely informative, others are nearly all persuasion.

The advertiser of soap, for example, seeks to bend us to his will. Dozens of skilled experts will analyse the possible reactions of our secret fears and hidden longings to the problem of soap,

and we will be shocked, amused, alarmed or inspired in the cause of Smith's Super Soap.

"These quasi-psychological appeals and warnings have become almost a part of the air we breathe. There is the single arresting phrase: 'Don't meet your wife,' before which we halt to read on, 'till you have used Smith's Super Soap.' There is the pseudo-scientific warning, 'Bacteria kill thousands daily, use Smith's Super Soap'; the appeal to snobbery, 'Lady Blimp uses Smith's Super Soap, why don't you?' and the appeal to our ambition made in a pictorial series of the man who used Smith's Super Soap and became chairman of a public company."

The writer is more than half aware of the absurdity of the position, and even writes with a touch of jocularity. A little later on he remarks, "No advertiser can command an infinitely expanding market, of course; there are definite limits to the amount of money we have available at any time to spend on the sort of things he has to sell."

Evidently, for as the writer points out at the end of his article, advertisers are driven to such lengths that they have to make appeals to "ignoble or anti-social instincts, like ignorance or cupidity."

But the consumer, he says, has the ultimate safeguard against this since he holds the national purse strings.

Infantile Pictorial Epics

Is this a conscious or unconscious touch of irony? If the consumer and not an unscrupulous minority held the national purse-strings, he would never have to endure the scarifying advertisements about halitosis and B.O., or the infantile pictorial epics about the junior clerk who swallowed Dr. Bulge's liver pills and became managing director of his firm, or the thrilling conversations between Mr. and Mrs. Everybody and the princes of hire-purchase furniture emporiums.

If we, the people, held the national purse-strings, we should not have hard-boiled and myopic advertising chiefs admonishing the half-starved inhabitants of Durham and South Wales to Eat More Food, or Drink Milk for Health.

The difficulty in writing an article of this sort is to find examples, which are absurd enough to produce some sort of reaction. Twenty-five years ago the idea of aggressive salesmanship among the starving and penurious might have provoked surprise, resentment, stupefaction, or some sort of healthy emotion. But today, when such things are a matter of course, we are acclimatised to absurdity and no longer question the wisdom of it. By 1960 we shall no doubt be acclimatised to certified lunacy.

TO OUR READERS—

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MORE FOOLISHNESS FROM SIR HENRY GULLETT

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—It is necessary to give some further consideration to the extraordinary statements recently made by Sir Henry Gullett to the ladies of the A.W.N.L. and in the House of Representatives. To the ladies he had said that to change the Federal Government at the forthcoming elections would be to change "from extraordinary prosperity to doubt and uncertainty"; and to the members of the House of Representatives that "the people are too well off earning money and keeping their jobs to want a change of Government; what they are concerned about is Empire and Defence."

How well off the people are "earning money" was shown last week by the fact that more than half of the population receive no income at all and more than 81 per cent, of the workers of Australia are receiving less than £4 a week; and how they are keeping their jobs was shown, firstly, by the fact that the official unemployment figures represent less than one-third of the number actually unemployed, and, secondly, by the licensing of girls aged only 13 years to work in factories, for the merest pittance, under slave conditions.

It was pointed out that a prosperous community is one in which the people—

- Have adequate access to all the everyday necessities;
- Are living in comfortable homes;
- Have leisure in keeping with the progress of science and mechanics;
- Enjoy good health;
- Have freedom from the worries of debt and servitude.

The View of the Federated Chambers of Commerce

A few more facts relating to these aspects of our community life will show what arrant nonsense is uttered by some of our leading politicians, and as a basis for our further examination of the subject it will be appropriate to take note of the following extract from the 1937 annual report of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in the British Empire, viz.:—

"It is evident that if the people of the United Kingdom had greater purchasing power they would gladly consume more food, and if the people of the Dominions had greater purchasing power they would be pleased to import more manufactures. The Dominions could certainly produce more food and take more immigrants, and the United Kingdom could use the unemployed to produce more manufactures, but this trade is not developed because . . . the people have not the money to buy additional goods."

This is clearly true, and although the only unsatisfactory feature of our national organisation is the one concerning our money supplies, we not only still allow that vital aspect to be privately controlled to the increasing detriment of society in general, but we tolerate politicians who shut their eyes to the miseries and struggles of their fellow-citizens resulting from this private control.

Having already discussed the question of our access to necessities, we should now consider how we stand in regard to homes, leisure, health and debt.

Our Homes

Are we, as a people, living in comfortable homes? Anyone who has visited the West Melbourne Swamp and the banks of the River Murray will know from his own knowledge that housing conditions are simply disgraceful. Even the Melbourne *Herald* recently admitted that 25,000 new homes are needed in Melbourne, and as I write this, I hear an official broadcast announcement that more than a third of the houses in the city of Melbourne are unfit for habitation and should be condemned. The *Argus* of

July 8 referred to the report of the City Health Officer with the headlines, "City's Old Houses Like Tunnels," and the report includes the following:—

"Some are of recent construction, but most are at least 40 years old. Very many are 50 or 60 and some even 70 years old. A considerable portion of these old houses are . . . dilapidated. The backs present a deplorable appearance. The fences tend to be broken and irregular, the iron has become rusted and bent, and the patchwork nature of the repairs adds to the appearance of desolation. . . . In many of these houses there are no baths or wash-tubs, and the only water is at a tap over a gully, situated, as a rule, in the passage-way at the back of the house."

At a deputation to the Premier of Victoria, evidence was submitted showing that in one of the suburbs houses built of packing cases were being let at 8/6 per week. In another suburb there is a row of houses on one side of an alley down the centre of which runs the drainage of a stable; the land has a depth of only 13 feet, and there is no water laid on. In the same suburb a family of 10 is accommodated in a house of two small rooms, the children sleeping four to a bed. In yet another suburb the case was quoted of six tin cubicles built in a small yard and each cubicle rented at 5/- per week.

No wonder the Acting Premier expressed horror at what he called "the blot of the slums." The Rev. Palmer Phillips, of Wesley Church, described the conditions as a disgrace to our civilisation, but none of the deputationists touched the cause of the disgrace. Similar conditions are to be found in all the other States as well.

"Reflections on Supporters"

Mr. Oswald Barnett, who has had a lot of publicity as a slum clearer, has told us that the slum worker is met on all sides by apathy and hostility, and that this attitude has apparently extended even to municipal authorities. "Naturally," he said, "the councillors who are returned on the votes of property-owners are not concerned to give a picture that will throw unpleasant reflections on their supporters." Is this why Sir Henry tells Parliament to keep off monetary reform? Perhaps reform in this respect would throw unpleasant reflections on those whose interests he primarily serves in Parliament.

At the Auburn Methodist Church on June 27 the congregation was told that in Melbourne thousands of men and women are living and rearing families in hovels, deprived of fresh air, light and sunshine, with insufficient food and clothing, and without the ordinary means of cleanliness.

Dr. L. W. Nott, of Canberra, has also said: "It is inexcusable that 40 per cent, of the babies born during the regime of the Lyons-Page Government are suffering, according to Mr. Hughes, from malnutrition."

At Northbridge, in New South Wales, 100 children are housed in two portable classrooms, and have to place overcoats over their heads when it rains to avoid getting wet.

Yet these are the things Sir Henry Gullett refers to as "extraordinary prosperity"!

Mr. Marcus Barlow, a Melbourne architect, told the University Public Questions Society on July 6 "Melbourne now needed 30,000 new homes . . . Delicensed hotels and large houses had been turned into boarding houses. One such place had seven rooms in which 27 people were living. In the yard were iron sheds like fowl houses, for which people were paying 5/- a week each." At a conference on June 25 between the City Health authorities and the Slum Abolition Board it was revealed that there is probably a good deal of overcrowding because of "huddling together due to

poverty. Cases of families crowded together because of shortage of beds and bedding material were more common."

Our Hospitals

Slum conditions even extend to our hospitals, where, it has been publicly stated, "girls are worked till they collapse and are then treated unsympathetically. The accommodation at the Melbourne Hospital is hopelessly inadequate . . . Patients are forced to lie out on the verandahs, exposed to the wind and cold . . . Scores of patients who are forced during sickness to wait from five to six hours before seeing a doctor often collapse. The equipment in the casualty ward is very crude and out of date. There were only 40 doctors to treat a daily aggregate of 1400 out-patients."

It has also been stated publicly "male employees live under very unsanitary conditions. Their living quarters are adjacent to a sewerage-sump. This sometimes overflows, making their quarters unbearably filthy. Yet they are forced to eat and sleep in this unhealthy atmosphere."

In the same way, the conditions at the Women's Hospital were described as "appalling," and it was said that although portions of the buildings had actually been condemned by the Health Commission they could not be replaced because "funds" were not available. But Sir Henry says it is "extraordinary prosperity"!

Our Leisure

And what is our position in regard to leisure? By this word we mean the time at our own personal disposal to be used as we see fit without regard to "work," earning a living, or any other mercenary thing. How many of us have leisure in that sense? Despite the marvels of science and mechanisation, we still see old men struggling to maintain their place in industry as "wage" earners because they know only too well that if they lost their place they would get no money and thus starve. We still see the "captains of industry" insisting on long hours of toil for employees in general when machines and solar power have made it possible to get all our manual work done by able-bodied men in only a fraction of the time now observed. For example, the technocrats tell us that able-bodied men working only sixteen hours per week in a working life of twenty years—i.e., from 25 to 45—could do all that is required. Despite all these wonderful aids, nurses at our hospitals are obliged to work eleven hours a day for 14/- a week, and junior resident doctors 80 hours a week for 32/6.

Obviously, we could easily have more doctors, more nurses, more workers, more machines, more scientists, more solar power; and more of everything to lessen the burden on individuals, but instead of following that sensible course Sir Henry would have us continue as slaves to a system of symbols, and try to make us believe that we are really enjoying "extraordinary prosperity."

Our Health

And what about our health? In Victoria there is a campaign afoot to raise £100,000 as an Anti-Cancer fund. This campaign is not meeting with much success, the reason being that the members of the public are already short of money themselves, and are coming to realise that it is the function of the Commonwealth Government to provide new money for activities of that kind. We are told that of every 200 people we see in the street, 22 will die from cancer, and that the incidence of the disease has increased so rapidly in recent years that probably one in every seven deaths this year will be from cancer. We are told that the Victorian Campaign is part of an Australia-wide movement, but the fact is that a similar campaign was conducted in New South Wales some years ago and the public subscribed some £130,000. We are now informed, however, that the activities of the New South Wales organisa-

tion will cease within a few months "owing to lack of funds." The professors, pathologists, bacteriologists, and chemists who have been engaged on research work have been given six months' notice. Strange as it may seem, research into this frightful scourge is not depending on the skill of doctors, chemists, and scientists, but on a symbol called money. This is not to be confused with insanity, for Sir Henry has called it "extraordinary prosperity."

"Bread & Jam Diet"

The *Women's Journal* recently published an important article on the question of the people's health, and it contained the statements that "low wages keep Australians on bread and jam diet," and that "they are not getting a sufficiency of nourishing food." The article goes on to show in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that the diet available to the great bulk of our people is such as to produce tooth-decay, catarrhal diseases, gastric ulcers and cancer. "Thousands of young Australians," it says, "are being penalised for their parents' poverty—penalised with the burden of ill-health and disease." The poverty of their parents is due to lack of money, but Sir Henry says they are enjoying "extraordinary prosperity."

Our Debts

One other point remains. How do we stand in Australia in regard to debt? Nationally, municipally and privately we are getting further and further into it. Take two examples: In 1901 our National Debt was £200,000,000, but today in Australian money it is nearly £1,500,000,000, and for interest alone we are paying more per head than the whole of the taxation levied at the end of the war. More was taken from us last year than had ever been taken before. Wheat-growers alone owe debts amounting to more than £138,000,000, and after examining the affairs of 3000 farmers the Victorian Farmers' Debt Adjustment Board in February last reported that their debts were more than £2,000,000 greater than their total assets. You see, the harder they work the more they owe! And the irony is that they owe it mostly to a few people who do not work! Yet this is the extraordinary prosperity and "certainty" to which Sir Henry bids us hold fast!

In the face of these facts, what impudence it is for Sir Henry Gullett or anyone else to refer to the present conditions as "extraordinary prosperity." He must be made to realise that the electors will no longer stand for such nonsense from their allegedly "representative" men, and that unless he is prepared to insist upon the conversion of the existing unchristian state of affairs

into a condition of genuine prosperity for all the people his services will not be required. God is not so bounteous merely to mock us, and we must give unequivocal orders to members of Parliament that the people are to be provided with access to that bounty. There is an obvious stirring among the people, and it is certain that that stirring will soon become much more articulate—Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

"The Depression is Over"

The depression, which swept the world in 1930, is at an end, and the succeeding boom has been gathering momentum for several years. Everyone, except the unemployed knows that industry in England is forging ahead. America has had five years of the New Deal, and Germany has had several years of intense Government activity to stimulate employment. Every country, including our own, has spent years trying to solve this problem, and the results amount to no more than a precarious improvement which has resulted from a monetary expansion, and which will disappear the moment a deflationary policy is adopted by the Central Banks.

We are probably now at the height of the boom and still there are nearly fourteen millions of unemployed in the eighteen most advanced countries. The figures are instructive:

Unemployed	
The United States (Jan., 1937)	6,373,119
Germany	2,052,483
Great Britain	1,689,223
Poland	535,563
Czechoslovakia	667,486
Austria	407,475
France	465,051
Holland	466,242
Japan (Dec., 1936)	333,216
Belgium (Jan., 1937)	163,039
Denmark	140,262
Switzerland	110,754
Irish Free State	100,200
Canada	99,016
Sweden	85,717
Portugal (Sept., 1936)	43,412
Norway (Jan., 1937)	35,435
New Zealand	31,416

If this is the result of several years of effort at the height of the boom, is it not time we abandoned policies, which can promise nothing more than a temporary mitigation of conditions which will bring disaster to our civilisation if we allow them to continue?

—*Social Justice*, Dublin.



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NATURE HITS BACK

Two Reviews by "Selenite"

Nature Hits Back, by Doctor Macpherson Lawrie (Social Credit Press, 166 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, 7/6); Leaves From the Diary of a Lunatic (Ruskin Press, Melbourne; obtainable from Social Credit Press, 3/6).

Dr. Lawrie is physician in Psychological Medicine to Queen Mary's Hospital, London.

"No physician," he says, "who has come into contact with the harassed mind of a broken patient can regard with equanimity the unrecognised disorder of the street which has slowly brought calamity to that mind, and which blunts the vivid existence of the multitude. I do not say that serious illness is not inevitable, nor that hospitals and institutions are not necessary and essential to mankind. So far we have not conquered illness or death, and when illness visibly attacks our relatives, our children and ourselves, we should, indeed, be thankful to those self-sacrificing pioneers who have rendered relief available. When we see a man, a woman or a child stretched upon a bed of sickness, our hearts are touched. Recognised disease is pitiable and tragic, but is it half so pitiable and tragic in its cost, its destruction and its pathos as that much more universal impairment of mental robustness which cripples at least seven in every ten of the so-called healthy?"

This is the thesis of "Nature Hits Back." Dr. Lawrie traces in simple and definite terms the essentials of life and living.

Nutrition

The first essential is proper nutrition . . . the human body is a living organism. It is composed of living cells, and both its growth and its whole activity are dependent upon the nutrition of these cells. Without nutrition no cell can function, which means that no physical or mental process can occur. The normal cell nourished normally will function normally—the normal cell improperly nourished will not do so. And yet our politicians and bankers tell us that what we want is a change of heart!

Nutrition depends on four things—namely, food, oxygen, water and free, unhindered circulation of the blood.

Modern civilisation denies people financial access to proper food; by advertising and commercial exploitation it foists on them improper foods (e.g., the flour milling and sugar industries have achieved spectacular commercial successes, but the increased consumption of sugar and white flour is demonstrably harmful; it denies access to fresh air and denies man the opportunity to take proper exercise.

Society is based on the philosophy that work is the proper end of its economic system, and it is considered better to make something, however harmful, than to have leisure.

Dr. Lawrie castigates mercilessly the exploitation by modern commercialism and publicity of a stupid public, and has some especially interesting things to say of the vitamin racket. That modern nutrition is demonstrably wrong is proved conclusively by the enormous consumption of drugs. The processes of nutrition (which include proper elimination) have to be helped along with indigestion cures, aperients, tonics and what not, and our wholesale druggists amass enormous fortunes.

We pollute our water with tea and alcohol, and are forced to work long hours indoors. We suffer from widespread dental decay, and still do not look into the matter of proper nutrition. We succumb periodically to respiratory and digestive disorders, and die of cardio-vascular disease.

And still we do not look to improper nutrition as the basis of our nervous and physical instability.

It is essential that we should bear in mind certain facts, and, if the system under which we live does not allow proper expression of these facts in our everyday lives, then

the system must be changed. These facts are as follows:—

"If we consume, in balanced form, proper food and only proper food, we not only take into our systems every food element which we require, but we also take into our alimentary canal those substances which nature has specially provided for the normal cleansing of the bowel. If we provide a constant and liberal supply of oxygen we automatically provide an atmosphere which, by virtue of its fresh and circulating character, drains from our immediate environment those used-up gases from our lungs which otherwise pollute the air. And, finally, if we take water in sufficient quantities, and by muscular exercise maintain a free, unhindered circulation of our blood, we not only replace the fluid which we lose, and carry to every organ and corner of our body food and oxygen and water, but we also collect from every organ and corner of our body the poisonous waste products of its industry, and these poisonous waste products we discharge by way of our kidneys and skin."

Effects on Whole System

The effects of faulty nutrition are not only local. They affect the whole system, as Dr. Lawrie conclusively demonstrates in chapters devoted to the subjects of glands, the child, and sex.

Glandular propensities determine our characters, and glands act properly only if there is proper nutrition. It is because of the enormous number of possible combinations of variations in glandular activity in different persons that man must always be regarded as an individual.

Any attempt at standardisation can only lead to trouble, as is amply clear in the field of education. We do not use an Austin Seven as a lorry or vice versa. Each has its function, and in its proper sphere is as useful as its fellow. One individual is good at one thing, another at another.

The present system takes too little stock of the peculiar characteristics, strengths and weaknesses implanted in each individual, and we find persistent friction between suitability and occupation.

Dr. Lawrie believes, with Major Douglas, that we must build up from the individual and not down from some central authority whose god is standardisation and regimentation. And Dr. Lawrie, from the study of the structure, action and functions of man's glandular equipment, knows that he is on sound ground in his belief.

Proper nutrition is essential to proper glandular action and development: it is vital to the child, both before and after birth; and it is also vital in the proper expression of sex. And sex, denied proper expression, is a fruitful cause of nervous instability. Strain and faulty nutrition lead to faulty sex expression and consequent trouble.

The chapter on sex is well worth careful study, and the doctor wholeheartedly condemns those aspects of modern life, which induce people to avoid having children.

Here again nature hits back.

Sleep

Of sleep Dr. Lawrie states that it is the sheet anchor of civilisation, and the guardian angel of the child. It soothes the tired brain wearied by the experience of the day; it subdues that activity of mind which, un eased, impairs achievement. It builds up from depleted energy and resolution renewed vitality and purpose.

Not only does our ant-state civilisation deny sleep to adults, but we even go to the extent of robbing children of it through the agency of homework.

The effects of loss of sleep become progressive.

Half Alive

It is because we do not observe nature's simple laws of nutrition and rest that nature hits back. We suffer from fatigue, exhaustion and bodily congestion, but pay no heed and

go on till the final collapse. We live imperfectly, and, in fact, are only half alive.

This tragedy demands a radical alteration of our social structure. The work-state must be abolished. It must be realised that the object of our economic system is to provide goods and services with the least possible expenditure of human energy, and there must be a proper distribution of essential goods and services, and above all a proper distribution of leisure. In short, man must be set free from grinding and soul-destroying poverty and work, from exploitation and perversion of his essential function as a consumer, from regimentation and loss of self-respect, and he must have the time and the training to allow him to observe nature's fundamental laws, and to give proper scope to his innate creative abilities.

Man's interest is self-development (and this interest is above all systems, whether legal, economic or otherwise).

The finer things of the mind and soul cannot blossom unless the fundamental physical needs of health are satisfied.

It is *after* having had his fill of snails that the blackbird bursts into song.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A LUNATIC

One can conclude from Dr. Lawrie's book that few of us may lay claim to full physical, mental and spiritual health. There is consequently an almost universal lack of sanity in the full meaning of that term.

Our authorities have, however, come to conclude that a relatively small proportion of persons lacking full physical and mental health should be locked in Government institutions. "Leaves from the Diary of a Lunatic" have been written by one who has actually experienced the terrors of having been locked in one of these institutions, and her picture of the standardised and brutalising treatment received in these institutions, even if only half true, is nothing short of appalling.

All those elements, which have driven the inmates to their sorry pass—namely, fear, faulty nutrition, loss of self-respect, and obstruction of creative impulse—are intensified within the walls of these institutions. Rest and sympathy are withheld. Those victims of a social system who are driven into a state of mental or soul illness become the victims of another system even more callous. Petty bureaucracy is seen at its worst. "Inmates are counted and herded all day long. Doors are locked and unlocked and orders given."

Staff Obsessions

"The methods used have precisely the opposite effect to the purpose for which these institutions ought to exist—namely, the rectification of nervous disorders, the brightening and enlightening of the minds of distressed or disordered patients.

"From the moment one enters, one perceives that, however reputable your character has been in the past, and whatever attributes you possess of veracity, the obsession rules in the mind of the staff and the patients that you are fostering delusions. Imagine the delightful dislocation that would ensue in the world at large if this conviction that all men are liars actually took hold of the vast majority of people, who then proceeded to act upon it accordingly."

A person who can write, "Nature's terms are unmistakable. Either we accept them, we pay the price, or we are frustrated in our efforts," is no lunatic.

A person who can write nearly three hundred pages of consecutive thought, with no traces of abnormality other than the possession of an imagination a little more vivid and poetic than usual, is no lunatic.

If she is certifiable, then the authors of the Old Testament should have been certified, lock, stock and barrel.

It is a matter of amazement that such people can be certified, and those really dangerous lunatics, our bankers and politicians, be left at

large with honours heaped upon them.

Readers should study this little book, for who shall know when our so-called mental "hospitals" might become something akin to a Nazi concentration camp? There was, in fact, a suggestion in the depth of the depression that some of our unemployed might be taken off the luxury of the dole, certified and put in an institution—as a cheap way of putting an end to unbalanced budgets and subversion at one stroke.

Society must fight for the return of conditions allowing full health in the physical, mental and spiritual spheres. The conditions are set out in Dr. Lawrie's book, and the urge to go flat out for their adoption will not be lessened by the perusal of the diary of one of the victims of the present system.

Victoria's mental hospitals are not a small and isolated scandal, and investigation into their procedure and system of operation might well lead to action on a very wide front for the restoration of mankind in general to perfect sanity.

THE NEW EMPIRE AIR MAIL

"Imperial Airways Seem to Have Done Remarkably Well for Themselves," Says the "Economist"

Particulars of the new agreement between Imperial Airways, the great octopus of the air, and the British and other governments, were outlined in the London *Economist* of May 29.

The *Economist* said:—

"On Tuesday night the White Paper (Cmd. 5414) was issued giving the chief provisions in the agreement, to be concluded later, between Imperial Airways, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of State for Air, for improved passenger services and carriage of all Empire first-class mail by Imperial Airways along the Empire routes. Such mail for Empire and certain foreign countries on the routes will be taken at 1½d per ½ oz. for letters and 1d for post-cards. The Egypt-South Africa service is to begin shortly; that to India, Burma and Malaya at the end of this year; and the extension to Australia early in 1938.

"The agreement is to run for fifteen years from next January 1; and in each of the first three years Imperial Airways are to receive £750,000 subsidy; in each of the next three, £675,000; in each of the next three, £600,000; in each of the last three, £450,000—though it is stated that these total subsidies of £9,000,000 are all 'subject to adjustment,' presumably both upwards and downwards. The various participating countries will, however, together pay not less than £185,000 in each of the fifteen years, 'normally' to the United Kingdom Government, as appropriations-in-aid of Air Votes.

"During the fifteen years Imperial Airways will also receive a sum of £900,000 per annum as payment for carriage of mails alone from the United Kingdom and other Governments, to be made by the Postmaster-General from the Post Office Vote; of which sum £315,000 per annum is expected to come from Governments other than our own. Qantas Airways and other such services on the Empire routes are associated, and will sometimes receive portions of subsidy and payment direct.

"At the outset, Sydney will be ten days from London, Capetown and Singapore six to seven days, and Karachi or Kisumu three to four days; but when the organisation and equipment for night flying are perfected, these times are to be reduced to seven days, one hundred hours, and sixty hours respectively. By the agreement, nine services a week are to and from Egypt, five to and from India, three to and from East Africa and the Straits Settlements, and two a week to and from Australia and South Africa. On these heads of the future agreement,

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(Continued from page 3.)

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

The Elector's Demand and Undertaking Form provides you with the opportunity of informing your parliamentary representative what it is your wish him to attend to. If he refuses to obey your instructions, don't employ him; there are others who WILL obey your instructions.

Poverty is a matter of degree. We are all more or less in want. Only a very few can be said to be above the reach of economic worry. The basic wage does not free one from scratching and struggling—it does not provide a sufficient and comfortable life. The person who is considered to be in receipt of a comfortable income, say six or seven pounds a week, is in many cases no better off than the basic wage earner. His commitments are greater. A condition to retaining the higher income is that he must live more ostentatiously; he must conform to a set standard. Be this right or wrong is not the question; the fact is that it is a condition which must be subscribed to, with the result that the supposedly well-to-do are in constant worry, even to a greater extent perhaps than the basic wage earner. Taken generally, we are people worried and uneasy over our economic condition. Always hovering over us is the spectre of lost jobs or of bankrupt businesses. So, apart from the dire poverty and destitution that exists in sections of the community, we are all concerned in this question of poverty. It is not a real problem—physically there is no poverty; there is an abundance, which is wasting and decaying while people are cold and hungry, and the more fortunate of us are on short measure.

What are we doing about this ridiculous position? Do we want the abundance that as a nation we are producing, to be distributed (and we can produce lots more if need be)? Do we want more for ourselves? Do we want these poor wretches who are suffering to be relieved from their agony? Of course we do. Then what is the matter with us? We have produced the abundance for the purpose of using it. Why don't we use it?

When we tell Parliament (Parliament is our legislative institution, established for the purpose of giving effect to our wishes) to make it its first business to arrange that the distribution we desire takes place, it will do so. That we have not told Parliament to attend to this matter is the only reason why we are going without while that which we want is rotting within our gaze.

The purpose of the Electors' Campaign to Abolish Poverty is to provide you with the opportunity of giving your instructions to Parliament. It is now your job to see that your fellow-electors, who are not aware of the purpose of the Campaign, shall also have the opportunity of joining their demand with yours. This is very important; it is tremendously serious. If you sincerely wish to improve your own position, to relieve the destitute, to safeguard your children, you must act YOURSELF. Head Office cannot do everything. If it were backed with thousands of pounds it might do the job for you, but unfortunately it isn't, so you have to act yourself—and let there be a "yourself" in each electorate. Here is an example to follow:—

Glenhantly. - - Last Saturday morning this intimation, by phone, came to Head Office: "I have interviewed a few persons in the neighbourhood of Glenhantly, and they have signified their willingness to assist in working up a meeting to be held in the Glenhantly Public Hall. I have engaged the Hall for July 23. Is that all right? Can you provide a speaker? Now about leaflets? And what other means of notification do you suggest?" etc.

That is the most encouraging telephone message Head Office has so far received. If a message of that description came from each electorate, it could be said that the job is three parts done, and in the most desirable and least expensive way.

Warrandyte is another example of initiative. A team of ten is undertaking to work the Warrandyte district by personal contact. A representative called at Head Office on Monday and secured a quantity of literature and 500 demand forms with which to make a start. One of the team is a tradesman, who will pass to his customer's leaflets descriptive of the Campaign, and thus spread the idea through the district.

Preliminary Meetings. - - The list of dates and places is reprinted below. Everyone interested is invited to attend. The success of the Town Hall meetings, which are to follow, will depend on the enthusiasm and co-operation arising from these preliminary meetings. Be at the one concerning you, and offer your suggestion and help

Dandenong will hold a major meeting on Monday, July 19, in the Dandenong Town Hall. The Shire President will preside.

OAKLEIGH, Thursday, July 15 (Mayor presiding.)

HEIDELBERG, Thursday, July 15. (Councillor Finlayson presiding, the Mayor having refused to do so.)

PRESTON, Wednesday, July 21.

ESSENDON, Thursday, July 22. (Mayor presiding.)

SANDRINGHAM, Thursday, July 22. (Mayor presiding.)

KEW, Thursday, July 22

CAMBERWELL, Tuesday July 27. (Mayor presiding.)

FITZROY, Tuesday, July 27 (Mayor presiding.)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Tuesday July 27.

HAWTHORN, Wednesday, July 28.

MORDIALLOC, Thursday, July 29.

PORT MELBOURNE, Thursday, July 29.

Balaclava Electorate. - - Only one more group to be formed, and the organisation in the Balaclava Electorate is complete. Workers are out and the general report is that there is no difficulty in obtaining signatures.

Central Council. - - In accordance with the Constitution the Provisional Committee hands over its administration at the end of July to a Council elected from representatives of established branches. A preliminary meeting of representatives was held in Head Office on Wednesday, July 7. On Monday, July 19, the Central Council will be constitutionally formed.

Maranoa Electors Non-Party-Political and Riverina Electors (Non-Party-Political) have had leaflets and demand forms, bearing their respective name in heavy type, forwarded to them. This is the ideal form of Campaign dynamics. Head Office exists to be made use of, and to advise and co-ordinate. Let each electorate be a power unto itself, based on a similarity of action advised from Head Office, so that final co-ordination may be simple.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Boothby Division. - - Members of the Boothby Divisional Council met at Headquarters on Thursday, July 8. Mr. M. E. Dodd, Campaign Director, presided, taking the place of Mr. E. W. Elphick who has been compelled to resign his position as Chairman of Boothby on account of ill-health. Mr. H. Ottoway, of the Colonel Light Gardens Group, was elected to the position of Chairman and Campaign Director for the Division. As assistant Campaign Directors, the meeting elected Messrs. C. Baker (Clarence Park Group) and B. Moran (Fullarton). Both these men are old Campaigners, and the team of

three should play a great game in putting Boothby in a winning position when the great test comes. Mr. E. L. Loveday has offered to assist with the keeping of records in the Division, as well as with other clerical work. A further assistant in this sphere will be Mr. R. H. Leonard, of Keswick.

Director of Broadcasting. - - The Rev. C. D. Brock has accepted the position of Director of Local Objectives in the E.C. In accepting, however, he stated that he wished to be relieved of the position of Director of Broadcasting, which he has very capably held since the commencement of the Campaign in South Australia. Mr. M. E. Dodd will carry on in the latter position pro tem. As Director of Local Objectives, Mr. Brock will have opportunity to work through a definite demand for definite results, and thus demonstrate E.C. principles. His first job will be to assist the single unemployed in demanding better living conditions.

Campaign Competition. - - All canvassers, and particularly those who have entered in the above Competition, are asked to endeavour to time their canvassing to coincide with broadcasts for better results. The broadcasts themselves will be prepared in such a way as to assist canvassers at the door in every possible way. The Competition is now on; and while some have a little start, there is no reason why the remainder of the workers should not enter. The donors of the trophies will naturally expect all to enter. That is your way of showing your appreciation of the action of men who have the movement sufficiently at heart to make the Competition possible.

Adelaide Division. - - The more one gets enthused with the practical work of the Campaign, the more it appears as a great game, to be played with all the keenness of a test match. Thus local objectives provide a means for activity on the part of those who have not a full vision, and interest for Electoral Campaigners lies in urging on these Junior Campaigners in their increasing local activities in the full knowledge that sooner or later they will either—

- (1) Attain their objectives, and want to start on the bigger thing, or.
- (2) Reach the dead end and so become willing to be Ted into a new direction, making for further progress.

These partial achievements serve to give them the idea of the Campaign, and their disappointments make the workers willing to be led. So soon as leadership is accepted, then the united front, which is so urgently needed, can be more quickly attained. Coordinating these lesser efforts towards a final objective, namely, Economic Democracy through Political Democracy, lends secure pressure at a point. The sooner we can get the right amount of pressure at the right point, which is the Electoral Campaign point, the sooner the victory will come to the community. Working patiently and quietly along these lines is proving the best means to secure willing and efficient workers for the slower but more vital work of collecting signatures and generating pressure for the all-embracing objective—the abolition of poverty. Such actions are being successfully fostered in the Adelaide Division.

Social Activities. - - Saturday, July 31, will be the occasion of a Surprise Party. Mrs. Brock will have the surprise in store, and will arrange everything in connection with it. As the surprise will be extremely pleasant, all members are asked to attend and donate the sum of 1/-.

Dance. - - At the Hanson Street Hall, near Wakefield Street, a Dance will be held on Saturday, August 7. The last such occasion proved that even Electoral Campaigners could have an extra good time apart from canvassing. Admission, 1/2.

WEST AUSTRALIA

The Actionist campaign now being waged in W.A. goes from strength to strength. This is no

LEISURE IN THE MODERN WORLD

(Continued from page 4.)

cost of the slavery of the many. But today we can turn over to machines most of the drudgery that bore man down in the past. Greatly reduced hours of work will produce all the reasonable needs of the race if once modern industrial machinery is rationally organised for human uses. This means that man will have time on his hands in an increasing degree. There must be an equitable distribution of this free time among all classes. But the all-important question is whether this time is going to be wasted in idle-

ness or in senseless activity or be made fruitful in leisure?

For the first time in history man can become a "free spirit"! I do not mean a disembodied one. But a minimum of physical labour will now provide for his material needs. After that he can live. The treasures of knowledge are open to him, the whole world of art is his to enjoy. He can discipline his mind for the exhilarating search for truth; he can train his hand for the creation of beauty. He can turn back on the world, which for so long has held him in thrall and mould it to his will. More and more will the earth yield its fruits at his bidding, the animal world is his to command. He can transform the face of the earth into a paradise and give the most humble citizen a comfort denied to kings but a few centuries ago. The opportunity has come to man to be himself at last.

"Industrialised, But Not Civilised"

All this is possible if we learn how to use our leisure fruitfully—but there's the rub. Man can be a lazy beast and also a very selfish one. A long time ago he learnt the art of exploiting his fellow men and he is reluctant to give it up. The disease infects him deeply. Slaves and serfs have given place to wage earners, and wage earners are expected to be thankful for the crumbs, which fall from the rich man's table. The first use to which modern man must put his leisure time is to figure out a rational way of organising the industry of the nation and the world so that men can co-operate as partners and produce the needed goods as an incidental to living. Man does not exist merely to be a part in the machinery of production. It is ridiculous that civilised folk should be seeking material wealth and physical ease at the cost of their fellows. It is childish to love to lord it over other people as many still do. We can all be secure when we learn to pull together. But to effect these changes there must be a radical change of spirit among us. For the most part we are still barbarians. We are industrialised but not civilised. And because we are not civilised we cannot use our machines rationally. We are running modern machinery with greedy souls and power-loving hearts. We reap the only possible results in confusion, strife, and hatred, and we must continue to pay for our foolishness by our suffering and insecurity. We must use our leisure to think and work our way out of this folly. Then we can turn to the art of living.

We shall certainly be ashamed of our present behaviour if ever we do become rational and civilised. To have one set of men scheming to get more out of another set of men within the same nation or even in the same world shows how far we are away from any reign of justice, or even commonsense in our human relations. We must get these material problems settled as soon as possible so that we can get on with the job of living a rational life. Of course, the solving of these problems is part of our training for rational living. We become rational beings in solving them. And we shall never be completely clear of them while men remain greedy, and selfish, and lazy, but if we learn to use our leisure wisely we shall be able to think out new and better ways of living. We shall figure out how to get more and more justice in our social relations. We shall find the search for truth more and more absorbing, and we shall in due time realise that the most beautiful thing in the world is a human soul set free to enjoy life in the fellowship and service of fellow-human beings. Education for leisure, leisure for education. Here we find the supreme pursuit of those who wish to see leisure in the modern world made to serve the highest welfare of man.

optimistic assertion—public opinion is being influenced; the first press onslaught has been experienced; the demand for results is being felt in quarters that so far have pretended to ignore the campaign; our gathering strength is gaining momentum.

Organisation. - - Group organisation on the Secretariat plan is strongly recommended by the State Secretariat as being conducive to the efficient working of the campaign.

There will be a move made shortly to organise a Secretariat within each Federal Electorate; this is a vital part of the internal mechanism of a pyramid organisation and will have the effect of co-ordinating and consolidating every campaign group's work in each electorate. The Wheatgrowers' Union branches are now taking a hand. The Lake Grace Zone Council has moved a resolution for the energetic prosecution of the Campaign, which means the awakening to its value. The Congregational Union of W.A. at their annual meeting carried the following motion: "We view with sorrow and shame the incidence of damaging and undeserved poverty in the community, believing that without adequate and material sustenance, leisure and comfort, it is difficult for people to live the life that God has intended. We call upon economists and politicians to seek a social order that shall not be dependent on the motive of self-interest and that shall secure a more humane distribution of the fruits of labour."

Public Meetings have been held at Bassendean, Subiaco, Palmyr, Leederville, with varying success, but each meeting means a gain in the number of campaigners, and the publicity value is also great.

Further meetings are to be held at Mundijong on the 14th inst., and at Fremantle; the latter meeting is important, as all unions are being invited to be present.

Group News. - - The West Leederville and Leederville-Mount Hawthorn Groups are organising a Grand Orchestral and Variety Concert in the West Leederville Town Hall on Monday, July 28, at 8 p.m. Tickets will be 1/-; children half-price. Tickets are obtainable from these groups and at Headquarters.

All ladies are asked to concentrate their energies on the Jumble Sale. More articles of all descriptions are needed.

No. 3 leaflet will shortly be printed and made available to all groups requiring it. Will all group Supervisors let Headquarters know as soon as possible their immediate requirements?

Broadcasting. - - Splendid talks have been given on the campaign. Varying points of views have added to the attraction of the talks, which are rapidly becoming a feature of the Stations 6A.M.'s and 6P.M.'s programmes. Numerous letters of enquiry and congratulation are being received. The value of broadcasting is immense; all supporters are asked to rally around and help us to keep on the air. We have a broadcasting fund—help us to swell it.

These notes would not be complete without reference to the excellent work and results the Director of Publicity, Mr. G. S. Thompson. Is obtaining. The policy of personal responsibility is bearing fruit; let us all keep on keeping on.