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CHALLENGE
FINANCIAL
GANGSTERS?
(See page 4)

A NON-PARTY, NON-SECTARIAN, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EXPOSING THE CAUSES, THE INSTITUTIONS, AND
THE INDIVIDUALS THAT KEEP US POOR IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Vol. 4, No. 8

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938.

Every Friday 3d

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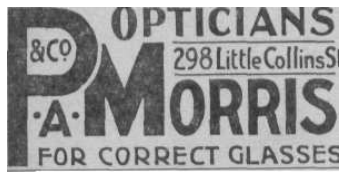
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(Continued on page 3.)

New Zealand Rejects "Sane Finance"

A convinced believer in the principles so strenuously advocated by the *New Times* was recently in New Zealand, and has written us concerning his experiences. He was anxious to have first-hand information on the policy of that country's Labor Government. He made it his business to obtain an interview with Mr. Nash, the Minister for Finance. This gentleman, with his usual gracious courtesy, welcomed the interest shown by the Australian visitor, and spent nearly an hour and a half answering his questions and giving a great deal of unsolicited information besides. The information in our correspondent's letter is based for the most part on the views expressed by Mr. Nash, but it also reflects the views found to be current in various quarters of the Dominion. Readers of the *New Times* will find much of interest in these views, and perhaps a little with which they may find themselves in disagreement—notably, in the section dealing with retirement of money by taxation. It is questionable whether this is really the best way to avoid inflation, and whether an issue of credit to vendors to finance an all-round sale at a discount to consumers might not be better and more acceptable to the people as a means of avoiding inflation. What citizen does not like buying things at a discount?

The whole evil of inflation is that prices rise to mop up an increase of money, and thereby render ineffective the money increase. However this may be, the present system has so many devices for withdrawing money from people's pockets, including taxation, that it is difficult to understand why opponents of the issue of more money are so ready to conclude that if more money is issued all methods of money withdrawal must necessarily be jettisoned, so that the community will be drowned in a sea of paper money and sky-high prices.

The vital need in the present world is that more effective money should be put into consumers' pockets. It is better that this be done, even by methods of trial and error or by mere rule-of-thumb, rather than that the problem should not be tackled at all. Moreover, taxation of wealthy banking corporations must result eventually in a monetisation of hidden reserves, and is, therefore, a method of bringing back to the consumption market immobilised purchasing power. Decentralisation of power and control also is achieved.

Opposition by Bankers

During its term of office the Savage Government has proceeded quietly and steadfastly. The bankers really have not known quite how to handle it. They have not had a few other States to bring into the fight, as they did in the case of Mr. Lang. There is no Loan Council or Federal system in New Zealand. They have tried that old dodge of getting Mr. Nash to London and feting him, and trying to bribe, compromise and mentally condition him. In Australia they say nought of New Zealand's successes, but spread the rumour abroad that "capital" is unsafe in New Zealand and should be withdrawn. We know of several people who have had this wink tipped to them by their bank managers.

The bankers are temporarily working underground to discredit the Savage Government. If the Savage Government adheres to the principle of issuing credit to consumers, and devised even rule-of-thumb methods to see that that money is not taken back too quickly, and if it uses its Central Bank to implement that policy,

it will succeed in its fight. The bankers will have the choice of giving up the fight or coming out into the open to try to torpedo the experiment. They don't like having to come out into the open, especially in a country like New Zealand. They feel reasonably safe with Alberta or New South Wales, where the Federal Governments have constitutional power over money and other Provinces or States can be stampeded.

What a Correspondent Says

Our correspondent writes as follows:—

"Just consider for a moment each of the following points, and you will quite easily see why our Australian press, which is the advocate of 'sane finance,' has not a word to say about New Zealand. For the Dominion has, with amazing success, adopted that very principle which we are informed leads to disaster; it has secured effective control over the issue of its own money; it has shaken off the shackles of the international money lender; it has point-blank refused to starve its way to prosperity or to borrow its way out of debt; it has insisted that a country which produces enormous material wealth has the right to use that wealth, instead of letting it rot for want of money wherewith to use the wealth; it has issued money to the consumer, and not merely to the producer, as 'sane finance' would insist should be done; it has laughed at the bogey of 'political control of the banks' and urged successfully that a nation's Government has, as its first and foremost duty, the all-important task of seeing that the supply of money is sufficient for the buying and selling of that nation's own goods. As Mr. Nash remarked at the end of the interview: 'Tell Professor Copland that we still reject his views on "sane finance" — and (I might add) are making a darned good job of it.'

A Noble Guiding Principle

"As a guiding and sacred principle, Mr. Nash bears this ever in mind: Every human being that is born into the world, no matter what is the status of his parents, has the right to develop to the full his latent spiritual, intellectual and moral powers. To do this the man requires the fulfilment of his material needs. For he simply cannot develop as he ought, if he is ill fed, ill-clothed, haunted by anxiety and is justly dissatisfied with his lot. Social justice, therefore, demands that, no matter who the individual is, the nation must grant this right to live as a human being, and not merely as an animal whose existence is barely tolerated. The Government would be sinning against justice if, in a country whose material wealth is more than ample for each and all of the citizens, people were allowed (or forced) to starve or exist on a pittance doled out to them. The Government has the solemn duty to see that every man can fittingly exercise his right of marrying and bringing up a family of properly-educated and physically developed children.

"Now you will, of course, agree with this principle. Even 'sane finance' pays it lip service; for it is pretended agreement with this ideal, which accounts for all this pious humbug and hot air about the 'slum problem' and 'malnutrition.' But, if you agree with the principle, be good enough, candidly and honestly, to note its flagrant violation by our present Commonwealth and State Governments. For instance, take a

walk through Fitzroy or Carlton—not to mention 'Dudley Flats'—and you won't have any doubt about the matter.

Putting the Ideal into Practice

"If a country has enormous material wealth (wheat, wool, coal, electricity, butter, milk, etc.) it might as well destroy it, unless it can use it. But how does it use it, except by getting it sold to the consumer? And, if the consumer has no money, what is to happen? Both he and the producer just go bankrupt and starve. The 'sane financier' would urge that the only way out is for the nation to borrow money. He further takes it as a principle, which must not be called in question, that this money must not be issued to the consumer, but only to the producer. This latter then distributes a percentage of it as wages, and the consumer (if he is lucky enough to be a wage-earner) then buys (some of) what he needs. The consumer who is not a wage earner just doesn't consume—and that's the end of him. The banker won't let us eat an existing cabbage until we build a machine-gun, a road or a factory. Under his system we are constantly and more heavily mortgaging the future.

"Now, in flat contradiction to this nonsense of 'tightening our belts' while unsold food rots and the producer goes bankrupt, the New Zealand Government takes quite a different view. It holds that the nation, through its Government, has the right and the duty to supply the necessary legal tender (money); it has the right to put into the hands of the consumer the amount of money, which is proportionate to the goods produced. In short, a Government has, as its first duty, the issue and the control of the money supply. A country is solvent only when the whole of its consumable production passes into consumption.

"Accordingly, the New Zealand Government got out of the 'depression.' It circulated more than five million pounds amongst the consumers. How? The Reserve Bank was told to issue the money (at 1¼ per cent, interest) because there were goods needing to be bought. Please note again—this was issued to the consumer. A start was made with the widows, the cripples and the aged. These were given not a dole, but a reasonably ample means of living. Next came the able-bodied unemployed; those for whom there was work were given it, and were well paid; those for whom there was no work were given their full rights—viz., ample means of living and marrying and rearing children.

"What did the dairy farmer, for example, say to this? Remember how his butter and milk sold, now that the consumer could buy it, and you have the answer. Products started to be sold, and industry got busy again.

"Briefly, the New Zealand people have refused to be bluffed by catch phrases like 'political control of the banks.' They do not say, with our Mr. Lyons, 'I love the banks'—without whose leave we cannot have the money for using our own goods. Instead they have demanded, and have got what we have not demanded and have deservedly lost—viz., the inalienable right of a nation to put into circulation the amount of money required for using its own goods. The New Zealand National Reserve Bank is what it should be—a 'department of the Treasury'—whereas our Central Bank regards the Commonwealth as one of its departments, to be run exactly as the bank dictates. Hence our Premiers go hat in hand and ask leave to borrow

money. The New Zealand Government issues it without leave (and recalls it when there is too much of it).

Taxation

"Mr. Nash taxes very stiffly, hence the outcry against him. But the squeal comes not from the great majority of the people, who now, for the first time, know what it is to live in reasonable comfort; it comes from the companies who declare big dividends, pay fat salaries to the directors, and tuck away huge sums in reserves.

"The purpose of this taxation is understood by the New Zealand Government to be twofold: (i.) Since money is, under that Government, being constantly put into circulation (mostly at the lower end of the social scale), this monetary expansion would be disastrous, if it grew indefinitely. There would be more money than there were goods to buy, and the paper money would be valueless—as happened to the mark in Germany after the war. But this danger of undue inflation is removed by the simple process of taxation, for this takes money out of circulation. (ii.) Money is put into circulation at the lower end of the social scale, through higher wages, national insurance, decent pensions to widows and cripples, unemployment relief, etc. This means that there are more goods consumed. Consequently, it also means a good time for the big stores and the big manufacturing companies. Mr. Nash, of course, grants that such concerns have the right to live and prosper. But, as their handsome dividends are due partially to the social services of the country, and to the fact that there is money going for the purchase of their goods, the Government taxes them highly and puts the money back into circulation amongst the poorer consumers.

The Farmer

"There is no time here to explain New Zealand's treatment of the problem of marketing its own primary products. It is sufficient to note that success has been won and that the farmer is, in the main, satisfied. The important fact for our Labor party to note is this: The farm hand, the shearer and the musterer are now on a reasonable living wage; their quarters are no longer hovels and shanties; their food is the best; they have opportunities for leisure. Many of the large sheep-run owners, who foot this high bill for wages, will vote against Labor at the next elections. But this will have only the result of ensuring a fairly strong Opposition in the House, which means healthy and open criticism of the party in power.

"The dairy farmer is at present 'in clover.' He has been told that he may go ahead and produce as much butter as he can. The Government undertakes to buy all of it from him at a price, which will give him a decent living, while enabling him to pay his men their higher wages. The Government takes upon itself the job of selling butter overseas.

Sights That Make the Australian Sit Up and Think

"(i.) The 'slum problem'! In Melbourne, after all our committees and investigations, we have done little else than join in with the murmured question: 'Where is the money to come from?' Beyond a few houses at Fisherman's Bend, we have left things precisely as they were; we have merely segregated a few families in a district irretrievably known as a 'poorer district': we have erected a few homes on a standard pattern, without the slightest sign

(Continued on page 7)

PINTS AND QUARTS

By "YAFFLE."

The controversy about the disposal of the Budget surplus continues vigorously.

It is one of those public discussions in which the latent wisdom of our ruling class bursts forth into bloom like onions in spring, and the intelligence and experience of our politicians and economists rises to the surface of our national life like grease to the surface of cold gravy.

I do not care much for that simile, but I have not time to alter it now.

As I have previously pointed out, it is a useful discussion, as all parties to it take it for granted that there must be a shortage of money. So with the utmost candour and keenness, the argument ranges freely over an area that is right off the map, anyhow.

The public have the opportunity of hearing both sides of a question that doesn't matter, and choosing for themselves between the pros and cons of an argument the settlement of which either way would leave us just where we were before—namely, with purchasing power about a million miles (in round figures) short of our productive capacity.

The controversy will bring to the bankers that kind of gratification, which comes to the small boy who, having pinched the tart, hears the authorities discussing whether the loss is due to the dog or the mice.

It is natural that such an outburst of national heart-searching could not pass without producing certain priceless pearls of economic wisdom. I will mention two. One is from *The Times* leader:

"He (the Chancellor) is being asked to draw a quart out of a pint pot."

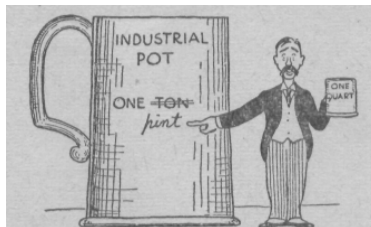
The other pearl falls from the pen of Lord Banbury. He writes:

"People seem to forget that no Government has any money. There is no hole in the ground

to which they can go and get it. They can only obtain it by taking it from people who have earned it, or from people who have inherited it and not squandered it.

"The supply is not inexhaustible. If money is taken from these people and given to the unemployed in such amounts as to enable them to live almost as comfortably without work as with work, the majority will not seek work."

Let us consider these two receptacles—the hole and the pint pot. They are presented to us as hypothetical sources of the Government's supply of money. The essence of a pint pot is that it implies strict limitation of quantity. The essence of a hole is that it does not. A



hole can be any size. Therefore, the nation's resources for social expenditure are limited to the pint pot.

The great truth emphasised here is that a Government cannot perform any conjuring tricks by which the money at its disposal can increase. Taken in conjunction with the other great truth—that a Government has no money but what it takes from the people's pockets—the fact is driven home to us that the money at a Government's disposal is necessarily of the smallest possible limits, being obtained grudgingly from protesting citizens.

Unfortunately, the nation's productive system works by the reverse method to that of a pint pot, and resembles rather the

conjurers hat. Whatever is put into it comes out in ever-increasing quantities. A pint of labour produces thousands of quarts of power, and a pint of power produces countless quarts of wealth.

Further, the disproportion between what is put in and what comes out increases with the years. Indeed, the relation between input and output has long since passed the relation between the pint and the quart. I am informed that the energy-output of labour per man has increased about eight million times during the last thirty years.

From this we see that there is a considerable difference between the industrial operations of a modern man, and the financial operations of a modern Government. A modern man can get eight million pints (four million quarts) out of a pint of labour, while a modern Government can still only get the same old pint-for-pint for its money.

Herein lies the safeguard of the nation's moral welfare, and the reason why the Government is not called upon to distribute the nation's wealth, but only the nation's taxes. If it had to distribute the nation's wealth to the nation's widows and unemployed, it would find that it had access to a better 'ole than Lord Banbury ever imagined, and to a more inexhaustible pint pot than *The Times* ever dreamed of; and would be in a position to inundate these worthless people with wealth, to their eternal ruin and the nation's moral downfall.

In stating this, one is only stating the first duty and function of a modern Government—to prevent extravagance. Extravagance is the great national sin, which it is the whole object of our economic system to prevent. But extravagance in the natural sense does not mean spending more than you can afford. It means buying what is already there.

It is the productive system that is extravagant. It offers us too much for our money. It tempts Man with the sin so abhorred of Lord Banbury—it provides things in such amounts that it offers to let men live as comfortably

comfortably without work as with work, and by offering them wealth instead of work, makes it increasingly difficult for men to seek work at all.

That is why a Government must not control the nation's credit, nor create the money for its own expenditure. If it did, it would find itself in a position to spend money up to the limit of the national productive capacity. And as that is practically inexhaustible, there would be nothing to prevent a Government from keeping the entire population in a state of complete comfort and security, irrespective of how many of us worked.

That would be morally indefensible. Further, it would shift the seat of national authority from the city back to Westminster, and it would be a pity to go backwards in history.

We cannot stop the extravagance of the industrial system. It has no moral sense to appeal to. Our productive system is a malignant influence. It goeth about like a roaring lamb, seeking to be devoured. All we can do is to try and distract people's attention from it.

This should not be difficult. Some things are so big that you can't see them if they are close to you. Mountains, for instance.

A NEW TERROR WEAPON

A German shell which "melts tanks like snow"—was recently described in London by Prince Hubertos Lowenstein, just back from Spain.

"Just as I was in the trenches," he said, "a soldier came and reported the first victims of this new invention.

"They were two young Germans from the Government side in one of the tanks which had been fired upon.

"The messenger stated: 'After being hit, the tank melted like snow.'"

Prince Lowenstein said that he had been told that the shells developed a heat to the intensity of 4000 centigrade, which melted the steel of the tanks.

"We are standing," he added, "at the eve of new developments in warfare."

Still another example of the perversion of science, and the increasing horror and insanity of modern warfare.

Note that the first victims of this German invention were Germans — reminiscent of British troops at Gallipoli being slaughtered by guns and shells from the factories of that great British institution, Vickers-Armstrongs.

"WHAT I THINK OF THE CHURCHES TODAY"

The above article by Mr. W. Macmahon Ball, which appeared in the "New Times" of September 17, has elicited so much comment and brought so many requests for a reprint, that it has been reprinted by the "New Times" as an eight-page brochure.

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(Continued from page 2.)

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Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Federal Attorney-General.
Dear Mr. Menzies, —

Did you mean to betray yourself so openly last Sunday afternoon, or was your address from the Wesley pulpit impromptu? What we mean is this: How can you possibly reconcile your advocacy of National Insurance with your statements that the State exists for the individual, that the main purpose of a democracy is to secure freedom of body and freedom of mind for its citizens, and that freedom which belongs only to a few chosen individuals is not freedom? Or, again, how can you reconcile your statement that we find ourselves once more in a state of prosperity and are no longer salvaging with your other statement that we have terrible slums and social injustice, that justice can never be got on the cheap, but must be paid for, and that the structure of justice can only be reared on the foundation of sacrifice?

What gives you freedom of body and denies it to the man on the basic wage? Your income! What gives you freedom of mind, but denies it to the unemployed? Your income! What gives freedom to the chosen few, but denies it to the great mass of the people? Their incomes! And income is a matter of MONEY.

What do you mean by prosperity? Is it reckoned by the size of our debt? If a businessman's debts are four times greater than his ability to pay them, is he in a state of prosperity? And debts are a matter of MONEY.

Why have we knocked off salvaging when there is widespread poverty in the midst of actual and potential plenty? Why are we not building hospitals to care for the physically sick, and asylums for the mentally afflicted? Why do we tolerate the continuance of slums when there is so much land, material and labour waiting to be used? All these things resolve themselves into a question of MONEY.

If justice has to be paid for, what sort of payment is required and WHO is to be paid? Who is the dispenser of justice, and why should it be costly? And, if sacrifice is necessary, what is to be sacrificed? These are important questions, Mr. Menzies, and should have been answered. National Insurance will mean that when a man is in work he will have his pay reduced, even though there will be no reduction in goods, and, when he is not in work, he will have his pay further reduced, even though machines continue to pour out the goods in abundance. It is insanity. Its object is to re-distribute the present inadequate supply of money, and thus to perpetuate the existing conditions and keep the community in bondage to the money controllers.

If the State exists for the individual, then the resources of the State belong to the individual, and should be used for his benefit. Lack of money alone prevents his access to these resources.

To speak in one breath of loving your neighbour as yourself, and in the next breath to advocate a system under which the great bulk of the people will inevitably be reduced to a standard of living little better than destitution, is both hypocritical and criminal.

Not once in the course of your address did you mention the only thing that stands between the community and their enjoyment of the very conditions you profess to believe in—and that thing is lack of income, insufficient MONEY in their purses. On the contrary you had the audacity to suggest that a further reduction of their already insufficient incomes would improve their position.

You quoted Galatians v., verses 13 and 14, as your text for us. We quote St. Matthew iv. verses 8, 9 and 10, as our, text for you. Jesus not only refused to bow down to Mammon, but warned us that we COULD NOT serve God AND Mammon. Therefore, as you are undoubtedly serving Mammon, how can you be serving God?

In conclusion, may we inquire whether you have ever heard of Arthur Kitson? He commenced in 1894 to tell the people of the fraud of the financial system, and continued doing so until last September, when he died. He was offered a pension of £10,000 a year for life "if he would keep his mouth shut on the money question." Fortunately re refused.

Why, dear Mr. Menzies is YOUR mouth so shut on this all-important question?

Yours, etc., THE NEW TIMES

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Japan, Germany and International Finance

It has long been recognised that Japan has been "doing things" with her monetary system. She has made it subservient to national policy. It is true that that national policy has tended more to assisting her in her struggle for export markets and to building up military strength than to assuring goods, services, freedom and economic independence to her own nationals.

But there has been a challenge both to the hegemony of international finance, and to many of the so-called maxims of sound finance. When an aged Minister of Finance, who was classed A1 at Wall Street and Threadneedle Street, tried to obstruct, he was summarily removed from the scene by some young army officers. Japan has just now given the City of London, Wall Street and the Brethren of Basle another smack in the eye. She has violated what the *Herald* is pleased to describe as the trade laws at Shanghai the integrity of the customs, and the rights of foreign Powers, Foreign trade has been severely hit and service of foreign loans rendered virtually impossible. The customs and other extortions from the heathen Chinese have in the past provided for payment of interest on these loans. The loans are not owned by the proverbial clergyman's widow, as we are sometimes led to believe. They are owned almost entirely by overseas financial houses. Japan's latest blow has been aimed directly at international finance, and it has landed.

In Germany and, to a less extent, in Italy we find indications of impatience with international finance. In each of these countries dictatorships were first established with the connivance and by the aid of funds supplied by Finance. A large-scale revolution must be backed by money if it is to succeed in the modern world. The technique of establishing a dictatorship is simple, so far as the fundamentals are concerned. First, create a fine mess, in which citizens have no bread, but do have a spurious sort of freedom—the freedom to starve to death in any manner they think fit. Then get a gentleman capable of putting over the emotional stuff, who can sell the people a

programme of reconstruction which will give them bread and work, but only at the price of a surrender of personal freedom of action and of thought.

In strict theory, if any such dictator afterwards turns to bite the hand of Finance, which has fed him, he may be bumped off and some further chaos fomented. In any event, he must eventually die, and there will be a fight for succession to his power.

But things don't appear to be working out so simply. The dictators are beginning to tell High Finance where it gets off. They have found it somewhat irksome to be dictated to, now that they have become accustomed to a position of power, and have well organised police and spy systems.

We are told by a friend, recently returned from Germany, that if the Government decides that a thing should be done, it sees that it is done, and "money simply does not matter." The restrictions of "sound finance" are dumped overboard. There is evidence even that Dr. Schacht, one of the international financial brethren, is being put in his place. Germany is penetrating South American economic fields with barter arrangements. An apparently carefully planned and subsidised revolt amongst army officers has been suppressed. And now Austria, the victim of so much financial solicitude since she so successfully tried her home-brew of money expansion after the war, has been mopped up.

Germany and Italy have politely but firmly told Van Zeeland to go to warmer regions with his offered international credits and markets. In short, the dictators seem to have learned that international finance is frightened of a show down. International finance, the power that deflated, sabotaged and ruined things in Britain after the war, is now hastily allowing Britain and America to re-arm. City of London and Wall Street interests are threatened, and it looks as though we are among the chosen races to do the job of protection—if we are fools enough. But, here again, the finance monopoly can't be too happy. Its own system makes Britain and America trade rivals, and therefore difficult to bring into co-operation. It knows that a large-scale war will wreck its silly system. Its work-state brand of slavery has driven it to allow re-armament, first, in the totalitarian States, and, later, in the pseudo-democracies, and has ruined its pretty dream of a disarmed world controlled by a single international armed police force. Its debt structures daily get more and more out of hand.

The lot of a big banker is truly not a happy one. He has surrounded himself with all the power of constitutional law, of publicity, and of every other type of power he can lay hands on. He is sitting on top of the world, but the inherent mathematical vice of his system makes the world a volcano, which is steadily rumbling into explosion beneath the seat of his pants. With Boris Goudonov, he can sing, "I have attained the power." But the ghost of little Dimitri—the ghost of credits slaughtered by the banker in their early youth—returns to haunt his dreams and make his life a nightmare.

The value of these various assaults on the money power must

neither be under-estimated nor over-estimated by citizens in Australia. Their value is that they show that finance can be kicked, that it is loth to kick back, and that a whole batch of its so-called immutable laws of immemorial validity are just so much man-made rubbish, alterable by man at will.

As one of Father Divine's disillusioned disciples is alleged to have said: "He isn't a god. He's just a damned man!"

But it must not be assumed without further proof that the powers that be in Japan, Germany and Italy are kicking at the banking combine with a view to assuring to their citizens full access to their own production on terms of self-respect and individual freedom. There is no reason why they should not ultimately come to adopt this wider and better objective, as they could never after be unseated from the affections of their various peoples or their places in history. On the other hand, it may merely be the objective of the Japanese militarists, Hitler and Mussolini to grab more power. The fight might be between one gangster and another for control of the spoils. Moreover, the bankers might eventually succeed in scuppering the dictators.

However this may be, it is clearly the task of the Australian citizen to get on with the fight for the supremacy of life over finance in this country, and to keep at it till the fight is won. Once it is won in one country, victory in all countries will follow quickly. But the beauty of monetary reform is that it can be done right here and now—if enough Australians *insist*.

Road Safety

We are told that the toll of road deaths and maiming increases each year. The passing of more restrictive laws and regulations is being canvassed.

The outlook of most people is well summed up in the following words, written by a prominent British engineer:

'Has there been a motor accident?' Then a new law must be passed imposing fresh restrictions on the use of motor cars. The joint phenomena of several millions of unemployed and under-employed, capable of road building, and willing to work, and the fact that 95 per cent, of the motor car accidents which occur are traceable to avoidable congestion of traffic and out-of-date roads, is apt to be the very last thing which is pointed out."

These words were written in 1924, and since then motor traffic and the number of accidents has increased enormously. But what of our roads and lighting systems? They have been improved in some respects in cases where money has been made available through heavy taxation or by the incurring of further debt.

But we have no arterial roads the equivalent of German autobahn roads which skirt densely populated areas and have two traffic lanes as wide as any of our roads—one for traffic going in one direction, and the other for traffic going in the opposite direction. These lanes are separated by a grass-plot several feet wide. There are no level crossings, as all approach roads and intersect-

ions go under or over, with the necessary clover-leaf design of tracks to make connections from one road to the other.

In the lighting sphere we only have to consider what has been done in San Francisco with the great highway leading over the Golden Gate Bridge. Night has been made as safe as day. The road is wide enough to carry six lines of traffic.

It is beyond doubt, therefore, that man's knowledge is sufficient adequately to tackle the problem of road safety. The knowledge is not mere theoretical knowledge. It has already been translated into practice.

Why is it not universally applied to avoid the appalling toll of road deaths and mangling?

Bridges, roads, lighting systems in the actual physical sense cost energy, and that energy must be properly directed and applied to convert materials into desired forms and shapes, and to place materials and converted materials into their appropriate places. We have the men, the solar energy, the knowledge, the organising ability, and so on, to build safe, almost fool-proof, roads—and to light those roads properly at night. This position has held for at least fifteen years. One has only to pick up a sixpenny copy of the *Autocar* or some other such weekly motor publication to find adequate evidence of the truth of our assertions.

This work has not been done simply because, in the confused jargon of our politicians and financial experts, the work "costs money."

The symbol or the lack of it is allowed to govern the physical reality. The system provides no money, or insufficient money, and man's abilities are allowed to be sabotaged and nullified.

The effect of this money-lack was illustrated in startling fashion in America during the depression. Detroit, a city that possessed a good lighting system, curtailed by one-third its street lighting system. It did so at the dictates of so-called financial "economy," and endeavoured to offset these measures by a safety campaign. Prior to the "economy" measure there had been 119 deaths in the daytime and 124 at night during a period of ten months. The safety campaign had its effect in the next ten months—but in the daytime only. Daytime deaths fell to 75, but through the lessened efficiency of the lighting system, nighttime deaths increased to 151. This alarming increase of nighttime fatalities somewhat scared the authorities, but it did not instill into them quite so high a degree of awe as the money monopoly did. They tried to serve both God and Mammon by increasing the lighting services, but only to 85 per cent of normal. They dropped their safety campaign. Night fatalities decreased to 138. Day-fatalities increased somewhat. This shows what lack of monetary tickets can do where there is a good lighting system installed and plenty of electricity available (physically, but not financially). It takes no account of what might have been achieved by the installation of an even newer and better lighting system.

Every survey made has con-

firmed the fact that deaths go down as lighting improves.

Engineers point out that there are definite physical limitations, to the development of headlights in cars, and that the proper approach to the problem is to be found in fixed roadway lighting. In this sphere the engineer can achieve great things. Why should we not let him, and let him build good roads as well? He knows how, but is hamstrung because Parliament has allowed the bankers to get a stranglehold of the money system, and then to fall down on their job.

Parliament can't salve its conscience merely by bringing in a new traffic code or a speed limit. News from Sydney shows that the introduction of thirty miles per hour speed limit has actually increased accidents. Parliament is still nominally sovereign. It must reassert its sovereignty in the matter of money, and so control the issue and recall of money that whatever the people wish for will be financially possible if it is physically possible.

But Parliament is so mesmerised by the banker-usurpers, that it won't do this thing, dear reader, until you and your fellows *insist*. The politician must be taken by the seat of his pants and the scruff of his neck and made to do his job.

Anthony Eden

A marionette can be made to prance about the stage very bravely. He may strut in the foreground or be kept in the background. He may even be pulled off-stage either temporarily or permanently: for he is on a string.

The handsome Mr. Eden has been allowed the limelight for some time. He was the prime actor in the sanctions stakes when Mussolini beat Haile Selassie by a short head. He has been the great champion of "collective security." It is possible that he did not even know he was on a string. He may have sincerely believed the twaddle he has spoken about collective security and the League of Nations.

But now he has gone into temporary discard. Such a handsome actor will not long be left off-stage. The incident bears out our remarks elsewhere in this issue relative to the increasing impudence of dictators as their realisation grows that international finance won't risk another world war yet. Under these circumstances a statesman who has acted on ideals as opposed to mere opportunism has been found to be slightly in the way.

Britain is now apparently going to try and make terms with Italy, and Eden has been jettisoned for that purpose. Mr. Eden will learn better as time goes on. *The Times*, the mouth-piece of city interests, has assured him that his opportunity will come later.

The important thing to bear in mind is that there is no way out either by the Eden way or the Chamberlain way, as conflicts between national interests will continue, Economic "appeasement," of which we have heard so much since Stanley Bruce started on

(Continued on page 5)

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T. J. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND

On Thursday evening, February 17 1938 a meeting, at which Dr. John Dale presided, was held in the U.E.A. Rooms, McEwan House, Melbourne. The meeting was called by several friends of the late T. J. Moore to discuss a proposal that some recognition be made of his superlative and unselfish efforts, as editor of the *New Times* and in the Social Credit and kindred reform movements.

The meeting was attended by the following: Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. L. M. Jenkins and Miss Hayes; Dr. John Dale, Messrs. C. A. Barclay, Bruce H. Brown, C. Cooney, N. P. Dick, K. Dow, A. W. Doyle, T. K. Doyle, J. V. Fitzgerald, B. George, Leo Graham, E. J. Hayes, Roy Linehan, D. O'Mahony, - Mansfield, T. Mornane, D. McArdle, W. McMahon, F. McKenna, G. E. O'Callaghan, G. J. O'Rourke, J. P. Redmond, John Reid, G. W. Vanheems, N. White, H. Wrigley and L. S. Frilay.

Apologies at being unable to attend were received from Dr. J. T. Hollow, Messrs. W. A. aBeckett, Hal. Allsop, J. Atkinson, Maurice Blackburn, A. L. Campbell, F. J. Corder, M. Egan, J. Hayward, P. Leahy, Geo. Maltby, H. Minogue, S. Parer, Cecil Pinkus, T. Ramsay, O. M. Regan, John Richards, Edmund J. Ryan, G. R. Trenoweth and Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Kurlle.

After a brief address by Dr. Dale, the meeting resolved that the most fitting action that could be taken by the admirers, and friends of Tom Moore would be in the direction of doing something to assist his widow and children towards achieving the objectives that Mrs. Moore may have in mind for their future. It was then decided that the first step towards this end would be to open a fund, to be known as the "T. J. Moore Memorial Fund." To handle the finances, three trustees—viz., Miss A. Moore (sister of T. J. Moore), Messrs. Roy Linehan and J. V. Fitzgerald were appointed.

A letter from Dr. Hollow, enclosing a donation of £25 to this cause, was brought before the meeting. Also placed before the meeting was a letter from Mr. G. R. Trenoweth, enclosing a contribution of 10 guineas, representing £5/10/- from Mr. and Mrs. Kurlle, and £5 from himself. A very nice letter was also received from Mr. Maurice Blackburn, enclosing his cheque for two guineas. Miss Hayes read to the meeting extract from a letter she had received from her friend, Mrs. aBeckett (who is now in

(Continued from page 4.)

it about two years ago, is impossible until nations take action in a domestic matter, the matter of their own internal money systems. Chamberlain and Eden both profess to seek peace, but they decline to follow the only way along which peace may be secured.

We have not heard the last of Mr. Eden. He and his connections have in the past rendered valuable service to high finance. It was the newspaper of his wife's people, the Becketts, which first publicised and interpreted Bishop Blunt's assault on Edward VIII.

The resignation also will serve to prove the extent to which we have come to be governed by the permanent official. The British Treasury did not miss a beat when Chamberlain pulled out and Simon took on the job.

A Minister is rapidly becoming a mere mouthpiece and rubber stamp. The only Minister who has had the courage to admit this was the Australian, King O'Malley, founder of the Commonwealth bank.

England), eulogising Mr. Moore. Miss Hayes also paid into the meeting a cheque for £6 from Mrs. aBeckett and her son.

Mr. Cahal Cooney, speaking on behalf of Tom Moore's old colleagues in the offices of the *Advocate* and *Tribune*, said that they would take steps towards making a substantial contribution to this fund, and that this would amount to a practical undertaking to raise £100.

Nearly £70 has already been collected, in addition to which contributions were promised totalling between £45-£50. At an early date, particulars of the receipts will be sent to those taking part in this effort.

It is understood that a number of good friends in the country and in other States desire to assist, and the trustees hope to be able to give a very favourable report in the near future.

Contributions, large or small, may be left at the *New Times* Office or U.E.A. Rooms, or may be posted to the trustees, c/o Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.1.

Two Tributes to Tom Moore THE MAN

I think that readers of the *New Times* would like to hear something of the magnificent fortitude and courage which Tom Moore displayed throughout the illness, the inevitable end of which has caused such shocking loss to his family, his friends and to the cause to which he devoted the latter years of his life.

The end of his illness was inevitable in the present state of knowledge. Beginning with symptoms, which merely suggested a temporary disturbance of digestion, it rapidly developed more serious and painful features, and proved to be a rapidly growing and very rare form of new growth for which no effective treatment has yet been discovered. In the early stages, when he carried on with his work, and later, when this became impossible, he was throughout the same Tom Moore - big, red-headed, big-hearted, cheery and amazingly broad-minded and considerate. Uncomplaining and matter of fact, and satisfied that everything which could be done was being done, he continued, as each day neared to his last, to make new friends and admirers among nurses, doctors and fellow-patients. His farewells on the eve of his death were a truly astonishing exhibition of kindness, self-control and dignity—astonishing in retrospect; perfectly natural at the time. It was, indeed, a great privilege to have known him and to have been counted amongst his friends. I will not attempt to assess the value of his work, but I know of no man whom Australia could so ill afford to lose.

-JOHN DALE.

-AND THE WRITER

As a political journalist, my husband and I had the greatest admiration for the editor of the *New Times*, and, with his untimely death, a courageous critic, a great fighter, and a powerful personality is lost to the cause he championed so effectively.

His knowledge, his penetration, his humour and his clean, "straight left," as my husband called it, would have made him a tremendous asset to any paper, here or abroad. With him, certainly, the style was the man, and his gift of style was part of his daring and exuberant temperament.

So often we have said, when local or international affairs seemed tangled and obscure, "We'll wait and see what Moore has to say about it," and never were we disappointed.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN!

By ELECTORA

Recently, after a pleasant evening of good music, the concluding phrase of the prologue to "Pagliacci" kept ringing in my head. The following day it obtruded itself into that place where my thoughts so often take me—viz., the field of international relationships. "Ring up the Curtain!" Yes, it must go up soon; the prologue can't go on forever. And, what a prologue—frantic armament buildings, international loan-mongering, breadline existence and actual starvation in world of overflowing plenty; every country striving in a cut-throat scramble for foreign markets; men and women giving their all, laying down their lives even, in the cause of economic reform; statesmen scurrying hither and thither making futile "pacts," engaging in stupid "conversations," searching for "formulas"; civil wars and wars of aggression going on unchecked; and, back of all, the high priests of an effete financial system engaged in a desperate rear-guard action, using press, platform, pulpit and radio in a frantic effort to save themselves from the wrath to come. There's a prologue for you, my masters!

And now, what of the play? What is it going to be? There are only two alternatives: (1) War (economic or military); (2) a new era of peace and security for humanity. Now, I who pen this article, and you who read it, have to decide which of these two alternatives we are going to have. The choice is ours. Does that statement seem to you so ridiculous that it makes you laugh? Are you one of those who believe that we have no say in the matter; that we must, first, wait until the decision is made for us by the powers that be; that, in any case, what we Australians think is of no consequence in the big world? Well, then, it were better that a millstone were hanged about your neck and you were cast into the sea. But, of the personal responsibility, more anon. Just let us look for a moment at what is doing. In a recent speech, made in Australia, the Lord Privy Seal (Earl de la Warr), speaking of the future, said: "There must be immediate provision and planning for the full life." Brave words and true!

But, as New Economists have pointed out over and over again, provision for the full life is simply not possible until money poverty is abolished once and for all. The point I want you to notice is that the noble Earl is himself acutely aware of the situation, which confronts the world. This distinguished visitor to our shores is no fool; and I know that he is aware not only of the situation itself, but of the cause of the poverty which is everywhere preventing man's access to the full life which science has made possible for everyone. But, on the latter point (the cause) the Earl is dumb. It is the same with the Chamberlains, the Edens, the Hoares and the whole boiling of those suave gentlemen who are "carrying the heavy burden of statesmanship" (vide the press). Every one of them professes to be appalled by the unrest that is everywhere prevalent, and every one of them knows how it could be ended. Yet, high up as they are, guardians of the public welfare as they are supposed to be, they do not make the slightest attempt to apply the remedy. Instead, they make countless meaningless speeches about

freedom and peace and democracy; speeches which so reek of cant and hypocrisy that they make any honest man sick to the point of vomiting. And our politicians and press here, as elsewhere, take their cue from these "overburdened" statesmen and echo their canting utterances, like so many ventriloquists' dummies. Why don't these noble Lords and Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries and other dignitaries put the axe to the root of the world's unrest? If you are a new chum, a potential recruit, in the cause of Economic Reform (and it is chiefly for such that this article is written), let me put down the reason shortly and plainly. If you are a seasoned soldier of the cause, you will, I am sure, forgive the repetition: The reason for the inaction of these statesmen, on behalf of a bewildered and frustrated people is, first this: *They have no power. The real power is in the hands of High Finance.* And now, stop, look and listen! The enslavement of humanity to Finance could be abolished in the twinkling of an eye, the moment the John Citizens of the world wake up and

Let me tell you of my own wakening up experience. I'll bet it is similar to that of many others from whose eyes the dust has fallen. Up till comparatively recent years I didn't bother about economic affairs. Like everybody else, I felt there was "something wrong somewhere," but just took things as they came, pulling in my belt when necessary and looking forward, rather hopelessly, to the advent of better times. As far as monetary affairs went, I believed that banks lived and moved and made their profits by lending out their depositors' money and performing sundry services for their clients. The Bank of England was some mysterious institution, which was controlled by the British Government, and stood for integrity, solidity and all the virtues. Loan money consisted entirely of actual money lent by actual individuals. Gold was really precious, and Finance was something altogether too complicated a thing to be understood by ordinary people like me. But one day, in the course of a talk with a monetary reformer (a farmer, and himself a victim of Finance), a glimmer of understanding came to me. I resolved to follow it up, and, to cut a long story short, the result of my investigation was astounding. It was as though I had been living all my life in a coalmine and been suddenly brought to the surface.

The real facts about money and credit and their manipulation; the shackling of mankind to a diabolical system of Debt-Finance which would keep them and their children's children in a perpetual chain gang; the interlocking directorship system of banks,

Insurance companies, investment corporations, iron, steel, oil and chemical companies, which secures for High Finance the virtual control of the world's output of all the necessities of life and the instruments of death; the complete subservience of all Governments, local and national, to the credit monopoly; the control of the press, whereby our newspapers have become the sycophantic servants of Finance, giving lavishly of their space to the platitudes of bank chairmen and lords of industry, and closing their columns to expressions of enlightened thought; these and a hundreds other evils of the present economic system revealed to me the whole gigantic swindle which parades under the high-sounding title of Sound Finance. The revelation was so appalling that it was as though a voice from the void commanded me thus: "You must help to purge the earth of this foul thing, or for ever remain something less than a man."

We must make up our minds what we are going to be—crusaders or cravens. There is no middle course. My friend, the late Will Dyson, once said that any man who is not taking some part in this life-and-death struggle between humanity and Finance is not really alive. Will was right. Remember these illuminating lines, written by an enlightened overseas student of current events: — "Circuses and bread;

Circuses and bread— Round about the mulberry bush Dance the living dead."

Are you content to be one of the living dead, paying the piper and having no say in choosing the tune to which you dance; content to strive for the crumbs of bread which fall from the table of Finance? On the other hand, does your whole being rebel against the domination of your fellow-Australians and mankind in general by a devilish, merciless, cunningly conceived system, which has neither a country nor a conscience? Then your duty is plain—buckle on your armour, spring to attention and say from your heart: "Here I am! What can I do to serve?"

On with the Campaign! Ring up the curtain!

[The appeal in this stirring article must reach many earnest people. As a guide to what form action should take, a first step should be to get in touch with the nearest Electoral Campaign organisation. —Ed. *New Times*.]

The Australian Women's Movement for Social and Economic Research

A Meeting will be held at the Business and Professional Women's Club Room, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, March 3 at 2.45 p.m.

Speaker: Mr. J. M. Atkinson. Subject: "The True Nature of Democracy."

Further particulars from Hon. Secretary, 5 Barcelona Street, E.11; 'phone: WX 1305.

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HILDA ESSON.

WHAT IS THIS TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN?

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,

Only one side of the trouble in China is reaching us, and even that is highly coloured. It has been suggested to me frequently that some less biased comment on the situation would be generally welcomed, but I have hesitated to discuss the subject because I have not been in the position to vouch for all my sources of information. I do know, however, that the Australian newspapers are seeking to create an anti-Japan atmosphere, just as they sought to create an anti-Germany feeling in 1914. On that occasion I was misled, as thousands of other Australians were misled, into enlisting in the A.I.F., and what impelled me were the seemingly authentic and almost continuous reports of German barbarities, particularly against women and children. Since then I have discovered that most of those gruesome stories were fabrications, and it has been admitted by several of the officials concerned that the stories were deliberately manufactured to foster an intense hatred of the German people. That was done in the name of Great Britain, and much of the stuff was issued officially.

Aeroplanes Over Darwin

After that experience I am sceptical about all this anti-Japanese stuff appearing in the Australian press. Every terrible incident is ascribed to the "invaders", and things have been worked up to a pretty pitch when such credence is given to unconfirmed and apparently malicious reports of foreign aeroplanes flying at night over Darwin, as have recently been featured and widely broadcast. When we read these reports our minds immediately flew to Japan, and the more nervous among us had frightful visions of swarms of Japanese bombers spreading destruction in all our cities.

Realities Before Red Herrings

Because of these circumstances, combined with the fact that we are asked to believe that Japan is ruthless and unprin-

ciplined, it seems fitting and reasonable that some inquiries should be made regarding Japan's point of view. More than this, it is imperative that we keep our minds fixed on realities, and be not led away by misrepresentation and red herrings. The more apprehensive the Australian people could be made of Japan the easier it would be to foist on them the burden of an enormous armament programme, to be paid for out of taxation, whereas, if there were no fear of Japan there would be no possible reason for the armaments ramp. Therefore, we are expected to regard Japan as a scheming, unscrupulous enemy, with sinister designs on Australia. That is part and parcel of our "defence" idea, and the affair in China was a Godsend from that particular point of view.

Mr. A. L. Brient

Mr. A. L. Brient writes for the Melbourne *Argus*, and in last Saturday's magazine section he had an article with a full-page heading, as follows: "Japanese Threat to Hong Kong." The article itself, however, contained nothing at all to justify such a title, and afforded one more illustration of how journalism is prostituted to create wrong impressions. The purpose of the article was clearly to create the idea that Japan is hostile to the British Empire. Permit me to quote two sentences—1, "Something very important may happen to Hong Kong, and that before very long"; 2, "Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain as long ago as 1841." He went on to say that Canton is one of the major objectives of the Japanese forces (he did not say who told him this), that Canton, is only 90 miles away from Hong Kong, and, inferentially, that when Canton falls Hong Kong is sure to be the next.

Something Might Happen!

It is, of course, quite true that something important "may" happen. There may be an earthquake somewhere, but the intention on Mr. Brient's part was to so clothe the idea with verbiage that, without actually saying so, he would leave the impression that Hong Kong is likely to be attacked by Japan, and that success on her part would be a serious menace to Australia. Evidently this conclusion is based on the assumption that when Britain obtained Gibraltar she became a menace to all the Mediterranean countries.

Robber or Guardian?

In a booklet in my possession, issued on behalf of the sugar industry, it is revealed that prior to Federation the South Australian Government actually offered a large portion of the Northern Territory to the Japanese Government, but the offer was declined. When a part of Australia was offered they did not accept, and when they had the easiest chance in the world to take the lot, they actually guarded it for us. Mr. W. A. Watt, as acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, expressed himself as follows: "I would say to Australia, as a man in the full responsibility of office, that we should cherish the friendship of Japan. We should acknowledge publicly that we appreciate to the full the nation that for four years stood by our side as the lonely sentinel in the Pacific, guarding our boys when they were going across the ocean to do their share on the other side, and even guarding Australia herself. Any man who accepted this friendship and this help and now sneered at

such an ally was setting at defiance all the accumulated experience of the ages." If the lonely sentinel in the Pacific had desired Hong Kong, would she not have taken it then, instead of waiting until now, when the task is so much more difficult? But still, something "might" happen to Hong Kong!

Taken or Given?

Mr. Brient, with appropriate innocence, also told us that "Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain as long ago as 1841", but he did not say why. Did the Chinese people present a petition pleading with Britain graciously to accept it, or was there some sort of coercion? Hutchinson's *History of the Nations* informs me that in the year 1840 "England declared war on China, and obtained the cession of Hong Kong." Why did England declare war on China? But perhaps that is not a fair question. It is better to be pharisaical humbugs. As to the "threat to Hong Kong", are we also to expect that because Dover is less than 50 miles from Calais, France will attack England; because Cadiz is less than 100 miles from Gibraltar, Spain will attack that strategical point; because Emden is only 30 miles from Groningen, Germany will attack Holland; because Valetta is less than 100 miles from Sicily, Italy will attack Malta; and so on?

Ms Japan Running Amok?

Now, if what our newspapers tell us is true, then this Eastern nation, which hitherto has conducted itself so honourably, and risen to an intellectual and cultural state equal to our own, has suddenly become demented, and is running amok in another country. Put in another way, a small country of less than 150,000 sq. miles and a population of 70 millions is seeking, without provocation, to over-run a country of 1½ million sq. miles and a population of 400 millions! Whether this be so or not, it is a fact that a Japanese army is in China and there is no Chinese army in Japan. What is the explanation of that?

Why Troops in China?

According to information circulated by the Japan Pacific Association, several foreign countries have troops in China under rights given them in the Tientsin Treaties of 1858 and the Canton Treaty of 1897. These Treaties gave foreign powers the right to send their ships up Chinese rivers to protect foreigners living in the interior. In 1901, there were serious uprisings against the foreigners, and it is stated that European and American men, women and children were tortured and murdered by mobs. These events are known as the Boxer Riots, which were quelled by an international rescue party consisting of American, Austrian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian troops. Following this, an agreement was signed on September 7, 1901, giving these powers the right to station troops in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin. Not only Japan, but America, England, France, and Italy all have troops and ships stationed in China. The land used by these troops is leased from China and administered according to the laws of the country, which leases it. These countries maintain troops in China because bandits still prowl about in the interior, pirates operate along the coast, and mob violence is common.

Why an Expeditionary

I am not justifying the presence of foreign troops in China or in any other country, but only giving a little of the other side of the picture as presented to us from day to day

by a dishonest press. The point at the moment is that Japanese troops have as much right there as any other troops, but that hardly justifies the presence of an expeditionary force. The next question, then, is why is Japan's force at present so much larger than the forces supplied by other countries?

Japan's explanation is that in 1927, with the help of Communists from Russia, a so-called "Nationalist" movement was brought into power, and there immediately commenced a violent attack on Imperialism, involving the assaulting and killing of foreign residents. This reign of terror included the Nanking outrage and the Tsinan massacre. The Nanking outrage was committed by soldiers of General Chiang Kai-shek, when they invaded Nanking in 1927, looted the British and American Missions, and attacked the British and Japanese Consulates. Foreign women were outraged and the entire foreign community would have been massacred had British and American warships not shelled the city. The Tsinan massacre was committed by the same soldiers, when in May 1927, they looted Japanese houses, and 15 Japanese men and women were subjected to terrible tortures and then killed. Japanese troops were, therefore, sent to protect their citizens, and a clash occurred. Similar frightfulness was repeated in Tungchow on July 28, 1937, when 300 Japanese men, women and children (the entire Japanese population) were herded out of their homes at 3 a.m.; the women openly outraged, and the whole company then slaughtered, many of their bodies being found in a lotus pond. Several other incidents are enumerated, and it is stated that "the waylaying of Japanese trucks and cars passing through a gate in Peking was the final outrage," after which fighting began in earnest in North China. This seems to be comparable with the conditions, which led to the commencement of British rule in India.

Why Attack Shanghai?

You may say to yourself that this is a reasonable explanation for the clashes in North China, but why the extension to Shanghai? The explanation Japan offers is this: A Japanese officer and sailor were murdered there by the Chinese special police, and a large body of Chiang Kai-shek's troops were massed around that part of Shanghai in which 30,000 Japanese were living. A thousand Japanese sailors were then landed for protection. Secret warning was given by the Chinese to all foreigners, other than Japanese, to leave that part of the Settlement, and next day began to shell it. In addition to wrecking the Japanese homes, the Chinese also killed more than 3000 of their own countrymen.

Summarised, Japan claims that (1) a minority group in China for years has been trying to destroy Japan's legitimate rights; (2) this group in China has persistently oppressed Japanese citizens in China, even going so far as to refuse to allow them to buy food; (3) a political agitation for boycotting Japanese goods has been repeatedly resorted to by this clique; and (4) hate for all foreigners, especially the Japanese, is being taught even to children in their text books.

The Same Old Nigger

Japan, it is claimed, is not seeking to conquer China but only to obtain co-operation, which it considers necessary for Japan's very existence. Japan wants to purchase China's raw materials and sell manufactured goods in China, claiming that if the Chinese market is closed to Japan, then the goods must flow to America and Europe. "If these markets are also closed," it

is asked, "how can the Japanese nation live?" So once again we see it is all a question of markets, of finding people in some other country who can "buy" goods, and of blind adherence to the lie of the International Financial oligarchy that the success of a nation depends on its foreign trade.

Filth and Slavery

The information presented to us each day is issued on behalf of knighted pretenders and financiers in England, who have been living on the Chinese Customs House for 150 years without regard for the welfare of the Chinese people, who have been existing in insecurity, filth, and practical slavery, harried by the various roving war-lords or bandit generals. As an example of the neglect of these human blood-suckers, they have left this great territory so poorly provided with means of transportation that the people of the northern portions cannot understand those in the south, and more than 200 dialects are spoken. The railway mileage is only 5800.

The Inevitable Banker

In the face of all this, it is interesting to trace out how all these Chinese families we hear of are connected with each other. Dr. Sun Yat Sen had revolutionary ideas against the Manchu and other Chinese war lords who were oppressing the Chinese people. He got so far with his revolution that he needed only to get the North China warlord on his side to ensure success. This warlord agreed with Sun Yat Sen's proposals provided he (the war lord) was made President of all China. Sun Yat Sen foolishly agreed, and soon found that the warlord had turned on him. Sun Yat Sen had then to flee to Japan for safety and help. This North China warlord was Chiang Kai-shek, whose soldiers took part in the incidents, which led up to the present fighting. Mrs. Sun Yat Sen and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek are sisters, and both are daughters of T. V. Soong, of the Bank of China. Another sister is Mrs. H. H. Kung, whose husband is finance minister and also associated with the Bank of China.

Stability?

Japan seems actually to be finishing what Sun Yat Sen started—i.e., endeavouring to put an end to the depredations of the warring warlords and to establish a single powerful Government for the benefit of the Chinese people. It is the belief of those who are in the position to tell us that if Japan accomplishes stability of Government, the conditions of the Chinese people will be lifted so high out of the slough in which they now wallow, that in twenty years we will not recognise the old China in the light of the improvements effected. The people who will lose will be the bandit and war lord groups of which the Chiang Kai-shek Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen) Soong, Kung, etc., are the biggest, as well as the English French, and American Jews and financiers who have been living on China for years. No matter how much Japan may desire stability in China, however, if she continues to operate under the Western money and economic system, the flaw in that system will inevitably eventually split Japan internally. Please permit me to make it clear that as an Australian citizen I am not concerned with the rights and wrongs as between Japan and China, but I do think that if we as a people are to form any intelligent opinions on the subject, we should not depend on the one-sided presentation of the business as given by the financiers' daily press. We want to form our own, and a better opinion than that which has been made for us to suit the interests of European and international finance.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

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Further particulars from THE NEW TIMES BOX 1226, G.P.O. MELBOURNE

NEW ZEALAND REJECTS "SANE FINANCE"

(Continued from page 2.)
of individuality. The slums remain exactly as they were, and even the few slum dwellers moved to better houses still don't have enough money to buy proper food and clothing. The Dominion Government has given an obvious and true answer to the question: 'where is the money to come from?' In effect, it replies; 'Goods that are needed are wealth. So let us supply the money for using them. We don't need to borrow this, if the goods are there already waiting to be consumed.'

"The New Zealand Government is now, in this year of grace, actually erecting FOUR THOUSAND State homes. The figure staggers one. Please contrast this with our Fishermen's Bend effort! Moreover, in any particular locality each of these houses is of a different type, as private homes should be; they are not all stowed away into one workingman's districts; they are everywhere. This year there will be one thousand more of these homes completed—each well built of stone and brick, with electricity laid on, garden at front and back, etc. In one suburb of Wellington the visitor from Australia counted more than sixty of these proud little homes. The rent is 25/- a week. The problem of expenses incurred through having to travel to the city for work is easily and sensibly solved: Any man who travels to town by train earlier than 8 a.m. is a worker, and gets a more-than-reasonable concession.

"It would make our Labor Party weep at their own hopeless inefficiency if they caught sight of some of the FOUR THOUSAND homes in healthy suburbs of the New Zealand towns.

"(ii.) Walking down the side alleys of a town like Wellington—and it is the same in other places—three things at once hit you in the eye: First, all the children are well fed and well developed. (Every youngster in the State schools is filled up with milk daily.) Second, the women-folk are all well and respectably dressed. Third, you are never asked the price of a meal by some unfortunate beggar, for there are none of them.

A Question

"Mr. Nash asked, with wonder: 'Why did not your Labor Party at the last Commonwealth elections take a leaf out of our book?' What he meant was this: Why did they not go 'all-out' to win back for Australia that one right, the possession of which can let us smile amusedly at this talk of 'depression'—the right to circulate the amount of money required for using all of its own goods? Instead of this our Labor Party has been fooling about with higher wages and shorter hours. It has been oblivious of the fact that the higher wages mean higher costs of production and, therefore, higher prices, which leaves the workman exactly where he was before. He has a higher wage, but he has to pay more for his goods. And, even though there is a higher wage, the unemployed must still starve. What answer would the Labor Party make to the question, which Mr. Nash asks, with such surprise?

Communism

"The following anecdote is told by some reliable people who are acquainted with the personnel of the New Zealand Government: The Communist Party was beaten at the elections. Later, its leaders approached the Prime Minister, Mr. Savage, and, assuring him of their appreciation and support in his endeavour to better the state of the labouring man, asked how they could best help him. His reply was neat and very much to the point: 'You can best help this party by putting up some more of your candidates against it at the next elections. Then people will know that the Labor Party is not Communist.'

"A safe society cannot be based on regimentation. Man wants bread and freedom.

That arch-agent of financial oppression and world-champion Pharisee, Sir Josiah Stamp, said the other day: "I hope that New Zealand will not try to be too much of pioneer in new forms of finance." We hope

THE WAGES OF THE MACHINE

From "The New World."

The following incident is reported from America. Evidently the workers concerned thought that they had better get in first and put the machine to the task it was meant to perform, to take the main burden of toil off the shoulders of humanity, not wait until someone employed the machine to take away their living.

It is stated that a certain gang of men were employed by a contractor to excavate cuttings and construct roads, almost all the work being done by manual labour. There must have been some amongst the men who had very advanced ideas of economics, and they were able to convince the remainder of the gang that machines were intended to do most of the hard work; provided that no one lost his living in the process.

The contractor was surprised to receive a deputation one day, and still more surprised when he discovered the reason for it. The spokesman for the men approached his subject by putting a few questions to the contractor.

"Are you satisfied with the amount of work that we are doing?" he asked.

"Certainly," replied the boss. "I have never had a better gang. Sometimes they average ten yards of gravel per day from the quarry."

"Would you object if we increased the output, without asking anything extra from you?"

"Well, hardly, but, of course, I have no desire to see the men putting in extra work for no return; I am quite satisfied with things as they are. I have no complaint at all."

"We were not thinking of that at all," said the spokesman, "we were thinking of ourselves. We are not particularly anxious to work with picks and shovels in the heat, if it can be avoided."

The contractor looked puzzled. "Now," he replied, "just let me get this straight. First you ask me if I have any objection to you producing more material, without any extra cost to me, and then you state that you are not anxious to do any more work than you can help? It does not make sense to me. I suppose that there is no chance that the heat has sent you all off your heads?"

"We have not been affected by the heat in any way," replied the spokesman, "unless it has given us more sense. It is not so much a matter of us not wanting to do any more work than we can help, it is simply a matter of us not seeing any reason why we should dig and load gravel in the heat if it is not necessary."

"Well, it is necessary enough, if you wish the job to keep going, and your wages to continue with it. How could we do the work without gravel?"

"No one says that you can. We are prepared to increase the output, and maintain it, provided you allow us to do it in our own way, and we will not ask you for any rise of any kind."

"It does not seem to be possible to me, but I am prepared to listen to anything that may mean an improvement," stated the contractor, "if there is anything in the scheme that you have we can soon prove it; if it is half as good as it sounds, we should all be satisfied."

A week later there arrived on the job a large sized steam shovel that had been hired by the month, from a contractor who had recently completed a job, and had no further immediate use for the piece of machinery in question.

The men, having an arrangement that New Zealand will try to be very much of a pioneer in new forms of finance—and we urge our cousins in New Zealand to keep their weather-eyes on Stamp and Co., who would gladly see them thrust back to the Stone Age, especially if Stamp and Co. thereby regained full control over the lives of New Zealanders.

with their contractor to the effect that he was only concerned with the output and not with the means of obtaining it, now began to discover just what the possibilities of the mechanical age were. The steam shovel did the greater part of the work; the men took turns in doing the necessary toil. The work became easy; the machine did the work, and earned the wages for the men.

The output was increased to such an extent that the contractor agreed to pay for the fuel, and still everyone concerned was better off.

This is an isolated case, and could not last for any great length of time. On another occasion the contractor would, undoubtedly, secure the steam shovel himself, and save the wages of the men; which would simply mean that many more unemployed and a smaller home market.

If, however, the principle were applied on a national scale there need be no unemployed, or what is far more important, no one "unemployed." How many people are there who have their income earned for them by machines they never see? People who have capital invested in industry, which pays them sufficient dividends to enable them to live without work at all. They are living on the wages of machines. They should remember that the time may not be far distant when their machines may cease to earn a living for them, simply because other sections of society who have become unemployed have not sufficient money with which to purchase the goods that the machines are turning out.

Machines should simply mean civilised progress, progress that will be shared by every section of the people. It should no longer mean unemployment and poverty for some, and a loss of markets for others. We should enter the machine age, financed by "debt free"-credit.

WOMEN UNDER DICTATORSHIPS

By LEONORA POLKINGHORNE.

There are many male persons who still applaud Hitler's "Put the women back in the home" slogan. It makes things so simple, they argue. The men to have all the jobs, the women with the one job, home-making and home-keeping. No competition in the labour market, just a nice restful place for the tired wage earner to come to at night—quite the way Nature intended. It is surprising how many people are in the confidence of Nature, by the way. And undoubtedly it would be all right, if— If, for instance, all men were paid so well that they could afford to keep a wife and family who were not wage-earners, and if all women were just naturally born with exactly similar tastes and talents, and those talents confined to household duties, and if mothers could bequeath purely feminine desires to their daughters, and fathers purely masculine ones to their sons—but unfortunately it does not work out like this at all.

Children inherit from both parents, and daughters are born with talents, ambitions and aspirations not at all unlike those of their brothers, and all these things make quite a problem of the whole affair. So we may reasonably conclude that this idea of making women a manual labourer in perpetuis is merely a survival from the aborigines, and not applicable to an advanced civilisation. Indeed, Havelock Ellis makes an interesting comment on the "parasitic male," by which he means that helpless person who is lost without the constant attention to his wants of some female. He seems to think it is better for human beings of both sexes to have a measure of independence and self-helpfulness. And now we come to the point: How is Germany getting on with the great idea? And here, we may say at once that it is not in operation at all, for so far from women having been taken out of industry they are back right there, the only difference being that instead of occupying the higher grade positions, they have been thrust into the more arduous and unpleasant ones. A recent visitor to that country told the United Democrats of South Australia the other day that she had never seen women working so hard in her life as she saw in Germany. In the fields, the farms and the factories they are fully employed, while the men for the most part are swanking round in uniforms and practising the goose-step. So much for the "putting the women back in the home." It has not been done, because it proved economically impossible. The plain fact is that under present conditions industry cannot be carried on without women. We may weep

and lament and sentimentalise about it, but the stubborn fact remains. A woman writing to an American magazine took the trouble to compile figures about the position there, and she came round to the conclusion that in the United States the hands of women were largely holding up the whole industrial system, and that if they were removed from it, down it would crash. Nevertheless, we will continue to hear many persons bleating that no woman should hold a paid job, unless it is a hospital or domestic one; these being, of course, the worst paid ones.

There is a lurking fear in many male minds that the sweets of independence might prove too much for a woman, and that if she could earn a sufficient competency, marriage would no longer attract her. I have both seen and heard this argued against giving a woman a living wage. These persons, we may confidently state, are not in the confidence of Nature; and, anyway, if I were a man, I would hate to think I could only get a woman to have me by *starving her into it!* So all this airy talk about the happy adjustment of the sexes under dictatorships of the Fascist type is just moonshine. It is merely an attempt to return to barbarism, and not a successful one, either; for even barbarous conditions will not bring back the simplicity of barbarism in a civilised age. It must mean just severe repression and seething discontent. Men all soldiers, and women all industrial and domestic slaves. A great ideal, truly!

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN NOTES

VICTORIA

"BY

the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat," may have been applicable during the time of Paul, but were he alive in these present days he would recognise his adage as a contradiction of the purpose of civilisation, and a barrier to the coming of the Kingdom. For, while one is bowed at the spade of toil, all that is open to vision is dull, murky earth, containing no visible life other than the squirming, blindworm. Does it not fit into the Scheme of Things that

THE POWER OF

the sun and the elements of the universe, should be employed to free man from the fear of destitution; and to take the sweat from his eyes, so that he may look up to the trees, to the mountain peaks to the wondrous dome of the sky; and as the vision widens, so does the mind, till it enters the sphere of Beauty Omnipotent—so different to that artificial world created by fear. Man's evolution is banned: his rightful activities are frustrated by a small, predatory section of the community. The scientists and inventors are working for the "meaning of things"; they are approaching nearer and nearer to the day when "all things shall be revealed." They have created

THE MACHINE

and its purpose has been destroyed by the hyenas of society, who live on the filth of their fellows' misery, and the bones of those whom they have deliberately sent to suicide and bankruptcy. The have perverted God's greatest gift, the creative mind of the scientist, to their own rapacious intentions, determined that the machine shall not free humanity from their fiendish clutches. They would plunge the world into war, but enlightenment has spread, and it is, perhaps, doubtful whether they can again bring about a holocaust. The peoples of practically all nations are awakening to the machinations of High Finance. The ignorance of the people has been its strength, but it is fast becoming recognised that *finance* is the life stream of a nation, the most vital thing in a nation's existence, and therefore must be controlled by the nation, not by private individuals and private institutions, as at present. There is no reason other than a money one why the product of the machine should not reach the people. By instructing Parliament to Abolish Poverty—that is, to arrange that the wealth produced and producible by the nation is made accessible to the nation's own people—Parliament will necessarily have to insist on the financiers, and their institutions, altering their policy to conform to national requirements, and not merely to sectional interests. It is the individual's right to instruct Parliament. When you exercise this right

THOU SHALT HAVE

done thy duty to thyself, to thy dependents, and to thy fellow-citizens. At a time of extreme crisis, such as the present, to remain passive is to renounce faith in oneself, and to lose one's self-respect (the world, during all its history, has never faced a greater crisis than the present; and has never seen greater changes than those which must occur this year). You know that your friends agree with you that the destruction and restriction of foodstuffs while people are hungry is criminal. It is a crime that can be sheeted home to ourselves, and is not pleasant to contemplate, is it? Then let us put things right with ourselves by issuing our orders to Parliament, and then becoming responsible for our friends. This is a personal matter, so see that your friends join. They will issue the same instructions as yourself when you point out the situation to them. So, in association, we will get what we want, for Parliament exists for no other reason than to carry out our instructions. In this way, by simple constitutional action, will the gates of

LEISURE

open to a nerve-racked people. And, as time moves on, the creative forces placed in the hands of man shall evolve a human unrecognisable as the misnomer of today.

* * * * *

Parliament receives instructions through Members of Parliament. They are paid to render this service. The United Electors of Australia came into being to assist electors to give their individual instructions to their Member. The Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, when signed, achieves this object. Forms are obtainable free of charge at the U.E.A. Rooms, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, or posted on application. Signed forms should be sent in to Head Office, where they will be allotted to their correct electorate.

Benalla has formed an official "Why isn't there a regular Group. Good work has been going on for some time in and around Benalla, on the personal initiative idea. Home meetings have proved effective, so much so, indeed, that the forming of the Group can be said to be the outcome of them. The Group intends to devote most of its energies to furthering the "Home Meeting," hoping to reach well out into the country and to neighbouring towns. It is confidently expected that Benalla will stir the North of Victoria to action. The organisers of the Group mean business; and now that the Group is formed, we can look for deliberate, planned, far-reaching work. A few more powerful country centres like Benalla, and the job is practically done.

Malvern held a successful meeting of supporters on Tuesday evening last, February 22. Action was the keynote of the meeting. Leaflet distribution, and posters, must be entered on in an earnest manner:

Caulfield is holding its meeting too late to report in this issue.

Individuals can do a big job by forming small groups of contributors from whom to collect regularly—forwarding proceeds to Head Office. The Publicity Campaign must get going—and quickly. This year is the crucial year.

Organisations. - Members of A.N.A., lodges, or other organisations, please arrange for your branch to receive an address on, say, "Can Poverty be Abolished", or "The Functions of True Democracy."

Thorpdale is making a nuisance of itself again. Why can't those fellows attend to their spuds and cows, and leave such trivial matters as an increase in Shire overdraft, from £1200 in Oct. to £8500 on Feb. 1st, alone? They don't understand the intricacies of finance. They seem to think that they have sweated and toiled and tamed a wilderness for the purpose of making a home and living, when they should know that it was all for sound finance. And now they actually intend to complain when sound finance insists that they pay for the embellishment of roads, etc., that adds value to their ("Sane" Finance's) properties. Preposterous!

Useful Publicity appears on the front page of *Macks' Home Journal*, an advertising publication placed in 150,000 suburban homes fortnightly. Macks are to be congratulated on the courageous paragraphs they publish. Also, it is well for supporters to know that the *Aspro Year Book*, of 1,500,000 circulation contains helpful matter on page 18.

Youth Meeting. - Below is a report submitted by the U.E.A. delegate to the Youth Conference recently held in Sydney, N.S.W. Read it—and, Youth, be stirred to take a proud place in reshaping a disgraced world; fading generation, he contrite and ashamed at your supercilious opinion of the younger people. This Youth Movement embraces the world. Young, virile minds are at work. Plainly, the guiding principles of the Movement should be those of pure democracy, which, in essence, constitute the ideal of the U.E.A. We must have full representation on the Youth Movement to ensure that the principles of democracy prevail. We must gather our young people together and help them to take their place. Young people take notice: older folk pass the word on to your young friends.

Young folk are asked to gather in the Rooms, U.E.A., McEwan House, 343 Little Collins-street, Melbourne, on *Monday evening, March 7*, to discuss the matter.

Australian Youth Congress. - Report submitted by U.E.A. Delegate:—

Conference held at Thornleigh, Sydney, January 21, 24, 28 and 30. Conference time consisted of four days and six evenings.

Delegates were present from Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Delegates numbered 70 in all, representing many and varied organisations, such as the Church of England Fellowship, Christian Endeavour Union, University Peace Group, and The Young Communist League. The chairman, Rev. G. Coughlan, opened conference by welcoming the delegates. Greetings were exchanged by State leaders. Victoria had 20 delegates representing 10 organisations.

The aim of the Conference was to set up a Council as a clearinghouse for Youth organisations, and to formulate a Charter of Rights for Youth. With so many points of view represented one would have expected disunity and discord; but it was the reverse. The young people were striving for unity and they were for the definite purpose of getting something done. Hearing so much of the intolerance of youth, one would wonder how such a conference could be

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDUCATING THE TAXPAYER

Sir Josiah Stamp, the eminent economist who helps to direct the Bank of England, is reported as saying: "Direct taxation thirty years ago . . . seemed to reach a breaking point and was regarded as psychologically unbearable at levels which, today, are merely amusing. But there can be little doubt that, with the right applications of experimental psychology, and adjusted education, the mind of man would be still more adaptable."

From the following press item it would appear that the taxation authorities in France have commenced a short but intensive course of "experimental psychology and adjusted education." Although the means used may be too crude for Sir Josiah's approval, the objective, that "the mind of man would be still more adaptable" to the pressure of taxation, is the same. Here is the first lesson:—

"London, January 25 (1938). — A farmer's widow, Mme. Cornuel, of La Fleche, near Le Mans, refused to pay \$1/10/- in taxes," states the Tours correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. "A bailiff was deputed to collect the amount, but the woman's sons, aged 26 and 24, barricaded the doors of the house. A locksmith, under a police guard, was examining the lock, in order to enter, when one of the sons opened the door and shot him dead. The Mayor, Sub-Prefect, Public Prosecutor and judicial authorities hastened to the scene and vainly parleyed with the inmates. A siege was arranged, and firemen were summoned. They played searchlights on the farmhouse to prevent a nocturnal escape. The sons spent the night charging cartridges with buckshot. When dawn came the authorities procured tear gas bombs. A gendarme tore a hole in the roof, and threw one in, and flung another down a chimney. Police then dynamited the door and rushed inside. They found the family taking refuge in an adjoining cowshed, from which one of the sons fatally shot a police adjutant. Police ignited the building as a last re-

successful. Although we had such varied opinions, creeds and beliefs, the greatest of tolerance was shown to all points of view—we were there for a purpose.

Committees on Economics, Religion, Recreation, Education and International Peace were set up to discuss the essential points affecting youth from these five points; and to make suggestions as to what is possible for youth to have today. These suggestions to be made into a Charter for Youth. The Charter of Rights to be forwarded to all youth organisations for their consideration, and expression of opinion and suggestions for improvement. It will be a challenge to youth to show how they can co-operate in pressing for what the Charter contains, when it is in its completed form.

There will be a World Youth Congress at New York in September of this year. Congress has planned to send delegates—£31 has already been promised towards the expenses of the delegation. Youth is aware of its responsibilities when it responds so readily.

The Education Committee states that youth has the right to the best education the State can give. Suggestions are for free university and higher education, raising of school leaving age, subsidies for students, adequate school buildings and equipment, reduction of school class numbers. Recreation Committee considers adequate recreation to include fullest cultural, mental social and physical training facilities. In regard to city planning, the statement was made: "We consider that living not business is the end of life."

sort. As the family dashed out the police fired, killing the mother and one son. The second son escaped carrying a gun."

This news item appeared in the *Hobart Mercury* of January 27, 1938, with the caption, "Woman's Stubbornness Leads to Tragedy".

Of course, such things could not happen here, and, if they did, the responsibility for them, no doubt, would be repudiated by Sir Josiah Stamp and the taxation system so subtly supported by him. It would be interesting to know how an orthodox economist of Sir Josiah's standing would record the *cost of collecting* that 30/-, if and when it is collected.

F. H. AULT

Hobart.

J. T. LANG AND THE "LABOR DAILY"

With money furnished by the Bank of New South Wales, the anti-Langites have now obtained control of the *Sydney Labor Daily*. It would seem that more than half the adult population of New South Wales, including many a follower of Major Douglas, like myself, vote for Lang at elections on account of his hostility to the Loan Council and other sundry authoritative numbskulls. We have been in the habit of buying the *Labor Daily*. That expenditure now ceases on my part, and if other Langites in New South Wales hold similar ideas, how long will the *Labor Daily* last under its new management? Echo answers, "How long?"

There is a rumour here that Lang intends to produce a new daily newspaper. Any new morning paper has no chance with the *Sydney Morning Herald*, which holds an impregnable position on account of its prices being the rigidly accepted ones in New South Wales for all starting price betting. But a new evening paper is a much better proposition. Any decent sheet on sale each afternoon would immediately get half the monopolistic *Sydney Sun's* customers.

"GLANEUR." Sydney.

Therefore, we would suggest the cities to be so planned as to provide adequately for parks playgrounds, indoor and other recreational facilities.

Religious Committee has planned questions of vital importance to the Christian viewpoint, so as to enable differing creeds to obtain a working basis for co-operation in the future. Has organised religion a place in the life of youth today? Does the allegiance of the Church to the State interfere with its effectiveness? Is the Church tied to the present economic system of the Western world?—are some of the questions for consideration.

The Economic Committee gave the unanimous decision that the present social order is unsatisfactory. While it exists in its present form it is impossible for the younger generation to lead a really full and happy life. Youth will study economics and make an impartial examination of our present system of production and distribution; and of alternative methods—such as Socialism, Douglas Credit, Single Tax, etc.—will review taxation with regard to its effect on the people, particularly direct taxation, wages tax and entertainment tax: borrowing and its effects on municipal finance; banking and monetary conditions.

Youth has set itself a task, and realises that it will be a long, arduous job—but youth will succeed.

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