

"EXEMEX"

Clears up Obstinate Skin Troubles.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E. BUOTCHIE,

45 Brunswick St., Eastern Hill, N.G.

'Phone: J 1873.

THE

NEW TIMES

"CATARRHEX"

Clears Up Catarrh.

A. Nasal.
B. Pulmonary,
C. Stomachic.

Obtainable only from

RICHARD E. BROTOHIE,

45 Brunswick Street, Eastern Hill, N.G.

'Phone: J 1873.

Vol. 5. No. 27

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

Every Friday, 3d

For The People Or The Banks?

On Which Side Is Radio Station 6AM?

REFORMER'S BROADCAST BANNED

As the issue is being pressed to a conclusion, every week produces a further revelation as to where various public men, newspapers and radio stations stand, in regard to The People versus The Credit Monopoly. Now, the Perth radio station, 6AM, appears to have made up its mind. But it may be constrained to change its mind before very long, as public opinion in Western Australia is likely to become very hostile to the station because of certain high-handed action on the part of its management. And an unpopular station is useless to advertisers.

Mr. C. O. Barker, a Perth businessman and M.L.A. for the electorate of Irwin-Moore, made up his mind a long time ago in regard to the question asked in our main heading above. His decision was "For The People." For some two years or more Mr. Barker has been broadcasting in his business capacity of managing director of Litchfields (A/sia) Ltd., and has endeavoured in his talks to enlighten his listeners on the vital subject of finance.

Latterly, he has gone so far as to urge his listeners to become subscribers to the "New Times." Apparently Mr. Barker's following is extensive, and his influence on it considerable, for over 300 persons in different parts of W.A. has taken direct subscriptions on his recommendation. This must have been the second-last straw to 6AM, and a submitted broadcast, "Bankers And Their Control," the last straw. 6AM declined the broadcast, and any future ones. We doubt if 6AM has had the last word in this matter, and expect to report further developments. For the present we content ourselves with publishing the following "unexpurgated edition of Barker's Banned Broadcast":

"BANKERS AND THEIR CONTROL"

How do you do, listeners? A friend of mine said to me during the week: "By jove, you're making it pretty hot for the banks, aren't you? What have they done to you; called up your overdraft, or what?" Well, in the first place, I don't have an overdraft—mine's all on the right side of the ledger. However, I said: "If placing the facts before the public is what you call making it HOT for any particular institutions, then I'm afraid they'll just have to order asbestos suits and take what's coming, because I'm most certainly going to keep the heat turned on." Now, I don't want you to think that I am against banks and all the people that work IN them; I'm not.

I would most certainly retain the majority of the banking officials, because they know their job. My attitude towards a bank is that the whole institution can be regarded as a machine, manufacturing a commodity called credit, for the benefit of the community—note that I said for the benefit of the community. Unfortunately, the banking machine has become perverted and is now a soulless machine, a species of mechanised,

Frankenstein monster, bent on crushing beneath its ponderous wheels the whole of the real producers of wealth. I think I have stated before—however, I'll state it again—that the soil is the source of all wealth, and it only requires labour applied to the soil to produce everything mankind requires.

Unfortunately, working alongside the producers of real wealth is a factory that produces spurious wealth—fictitious wealth. I am referring to the banks, which produce pieces of paper, and, by a reversion of the normal order of things, seek to convince mankind that their pieces of paper are reality—real wealth—and the product of the soil is a species of unnecessary evil that they, the bankers, out of the goodness of their hearts tolerate, and, in a patronising manner, aid the purchase of from the producer. Of course, they refer loudly to over-production and gluts on the market and generally pat themselves on the back as being great fellows for aiding the industry to carry on—referring at great length, of course, in how they have opened up the country and aided the farmer in production.

That's the fiction. Now let's have a look at the reality. Who was it that hewed a home out of the wilderness, cut and rolled down the trees, worked sixteen hours a day, licked Nature into shape and produced a farm—was it a banker? Did I hear someone use that objectionable expression, "Oh yeah!"? Let me hasten to assure you in reasonably decent English that it most certainly was NOT the banker. Those gentlemen like

the lilies of the field, "toil not; neither do they spin."

Perhaps I am getting a little poetical in referring to your local banker as a lily, a flower that suggests beauty and purity. Some of you chaps in the drought areas might be able to think up a more suitable and expressive word.

Now, then, you listeners around the Beacon line, please note that there is no question of wedlock in the flower world, so you'll have to think of another word.

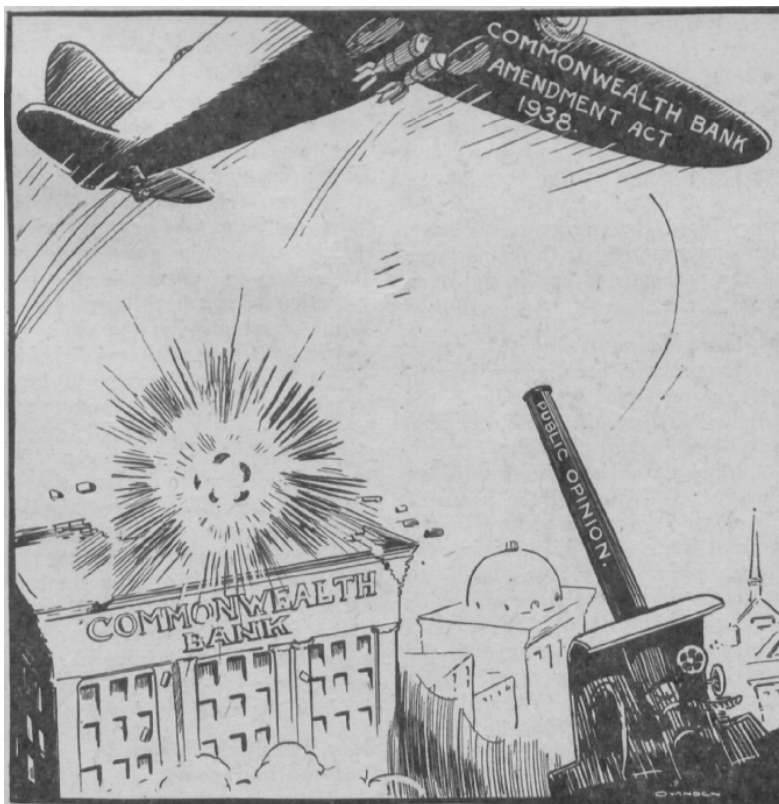
Alright. Let's get back to the real producer, our good old "cockie," who has worked and slaved to make a farm out of the wilderness. Despite all his industry and hard work, he finds after ten, fifteen or twenty years that, although he did all the work, his farm is taken over; taken over by a financial institution that never produced anything except fancy pieces of paper at two pence a dozen. By what manner of chicanery is this possible in a civilised country?

I thought we had laws to protect people from confidence tricks, yet the evidence goes to show that the greatest confidence trick of all is the creation of credit at the cost of the ink, and the using of the figures thus produced to take reality away from honest, hard-working people! I say that that is the greatest confidence trick of all, and is rampant in our community.

Some of the old die-hards will, no doubt, say I am talking through my hat. Alright! Let's have a look at it then.

Do you recollect seeing in the various papers and publications half-page illustrations of certain banks? There, up in the top corner, was a hut-like structure—the first bank in Victoria, South Australia, or, perhaps, Western Australia, and, occupying the whole of the front portion, a magnificent, palatial structure—the present banking premises. Go into one of these banks and on the counter you'll find a little booklet extolling the services and facilities the bank has to offer. Turn to the back of the book and you'll find the last three pages devoted to a list of the bank's branches throughout the country. Three pages of them—900-odd branches! Each branch costs an average, of £3000, and there's 900-odd of them. That means around £3,000,000 in branches. Add on the palatial structures in every capital city, add on the £150,000,000 worth of farm property they have obtained by "assisting" the farmer, add on the millions of pounds worth of Government Bonds we pay toll to them on, add on the millions of secret reserves, add to that their hold on the whole of the industry and commerce of the country -- why the ramifications would astound you. I say to you people who think I am talking through my hat, add it all up if you can stand the shock of seeing what your country's been robbed of; add it up and show me a parallel case in history where any individual, or company, has, within almost the memory of the oldest inhabitant,

(Continued on page 4.)



HANDS OFF THE PEOPLE'S BANK!

The above is a reproduction of the cartoon, which appeared in our issue of February 24, when the campaign to "Save the People's Bank" was launched by the "New Times" throughout Australia. Since that date, many weekly or monthly newspapers and journals have published similar matter, repeating our warning to the public; hundreds of committees have risen to the occasion in every State, and thousands upon thousands of electors, supplied with the FACTS, are DEMANDING that their Representatives in Parliament oppose the anti-social and dangerous proposals embodied in the Commonwealth Bank Act Amendment Bill. Should this Bill become law, control of Commonwealth Bank policy can pass from the Government of our country into the hands of private financiers. Citizens of Australia there is yet time to defeat THEIR Bill and save YOUR Bank?

New Economic Policy Demanded

POVERTY AMID PLENTY DENOUNCED

Eminent Englishman Emphatic

REALLY IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE SPEECHES IN LONDON—SUPPRESSED BY DAILY PRESS—WHY?

There was a very important-gathering in London recently, which the Daily Press has been remarkably reticent about. Which is, indeed remarkable, for our daily papers invariably give preference and prominence to reports from the far ends of the earth—even (in fact, mostly) utterances by alleged statesmen divorced from reality concerning matters over which Australia has no jurisdiction, by the outcome of which Australia is unlikely to gain or lose and, frequently, from which no positive lesson is to be learned.

The occasion for this gathering was a Dinner given by the Economic Reform Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, in honour of Sir John Boyd Orr, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., who was the principal speaker. The gathering was presided over by the President of the Club, Vincent C. Vickers, Esq., an ex-Director of the Bank of England. The Vice-Presidents of the Club, by the way, are Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alliot Verdon-Roe, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.Ae.S., M.I.Ae.E. (of "Avro" aeroplane fame); the Marquis of Tavistock; P. C. Loftus, M.P., Parliamentary Monetary Committee; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence; and Sir Reginald Rowe.

That sounds impressive and respectable enough, but the Dinner Committee responsible for organising the function seems like a page from the index of "Who's Who?" The list of names is as follows: Vincent C. Vickers (Chairman); Vernon Bartlett, M.P.; Mr. Ernest Bevin; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; Dr. V. Borland, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Bethnal Green; W. Craven-Ellis, M.P. (representing the Parliamentary Monetary Committee); the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Feversham; Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., M.D., B.A., F.R.C.P.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Dr. Julian Huxley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Commander Stephen King-Hall, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; Commissioner D. C. Lamb, C.M.G., LL.D.; P. C. Loftus, M.P. (representing the Parliamentary Monetary Committee); the Rt. Hon. Viscount Lymington; Compton Mackenzie, O.B.E.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., LL.D.; G. C. M. M'Gonigle, M.D., D.Hy., B.S., D.P.H.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Northbourne; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Asquith; Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence; Sir Reginald Rowe; Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Sempill, A.F.C.; Professor Frederick Soddy, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alliot Verdon-Roe, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.Ae.S., M.I.Ae.E.; Mr. A. M. Wall; William M. Wiggins, J.P., Chairman, Monetary Policy Committee of Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association; the Rt. Rev. E. S. Woods, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield.

The speeches speak for themselves, as all good speeches should. We are greatly indebted to the "New English Weekly," London, for the following verbatim report. We make no apology for its length. Typographical emphasis, except that effected by black type, is ours and not necessarily that of the particular speaker.

SIR JOHN ORR, introduced by the Chairman, Vincent C. Vickers, Esq., spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I appreciate the honour of being invited to this dinner, I appreciate still more the responsibility of accepting the invitation to speak on 'Health, Agriculture and the Standard of Living.' These are subjects of the greatest national importance. A healthy, vigorous population and a prosperous countryside are the true foundations of national greatness. These are REAL assets, more important for the future of our race than all the 'wealth' of the City of London, with its loans, credits and overseas investments, which are largely paper money which might blow away in the storm of another international economic crisis.

"The standard of living is of vital importance to millions of our fellow-countrymen, whose standard is so low that they cannot get sufficient of the necessities of life to enable them to attain full health and the joy of living which accompanies health.

"The majority of well-to-do people do not realise what a large proportion of the population falls below the poverty line nor what a low standard the poverty line represents. Unless we have a clear idea of what the present standard of living is, and of what it might be if we

utilised the resources we have, we cannot appreciate the importance of the problems of health and agriculture.

Millions Malnourished

"There have been many investigations on this subject and the results of them all are in general agreement. Mr. Seeborn Rowntree's recent exhaustive enquiry on the cost of living and the needs of life gives as good a picture of the present state of affairs as any of them. Mr. Rowntree tried to ascertain the lowest wage on which a family with three children could be supported. He estimated the cost of the minimum requirements of physical efficiency. We will consider here only the diet he aimed to provide. He based his diet on the British Medical Association minimum diet.

"To make it as cheap as possible, he eliminated butter and whole-milk and substituted margarine and tinned separated-milk, and he assumed that the bread would be baked at home. The kind of diet which he devised for the money he thought should be available—viz., 20/6 per week—was probably about as good as could be got for that expenditure. It contained one cheap, but fairly good, meal in the middle of the day. The other meals consisted of the cheapest foods, which would satisfy hunger. The basis of both the breakfast and tea was tea, bread,

and margarine. Tea, which corresponds to the dinner of the well to do, consisted of tea, bread, margarine and jam, with one day of the week a herring and another day of the week a kipper. Supper consisted of bread, cheese and cocoa five days of the week, with lentil soup and bread on Sunday, and, for Monday, bread and any lentil soup, which was left over from Sunday.

"That is not a diet on which you can rear a healthy race. But Mr. Rowntree was forced to the conclusion that there are MILLIONS of our fellow-countrymen who are so poor that they cannot afford as food a diet such as that. He proposes that an effort should be made to bring the standard of living of the poorest up to that standard, but he would allow a 'breathing space' of five years to make the necessary economic adjustments.

Effect of Poverty

"Is this country so poor that it cannot feed its population properly, or are the well-to-do in this country so indifferent to the welfare of the millions of their fellow-countrymen, who are ill-fed, that they are unwilling to make an effort to develop the resources of the country to raise the standard of living of the unemployed and the working-class families with children up to a level at which they would be able to attain health and physical fitness?"

"There is no longer any doubt about the effect of bad feeding due to poverty, on health. The subject has been studied by League of Nations' Committees, consisting of physiologists, agricultural experts and economists. To quote the words of the Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, of Australia, who has shown a great interest in agriculture in relation to health and economic prosperity, the reports of these Committees show that 'poverty is directly correlated with ill-health, diseases and premature death.'

"We do not need to go to the League of Nations to learn this. Our own health statistics show that the incidence of many diseases, such as rickets, tuberculosis and bronchitis, is from two or three times as high among the poor as among the well-to-do. Probably the best indication of the health and vigour of the community is the ability of women to rear children. Infant mortality among the well to do is just over 30 per 1000; among the working-class, it is over 70; among the unemployed, it is over 100! There is reason to believe that if the poorer families were supplied with sufficient of all the necessities of life, their infant mortality rate would be reduced to about the level of the rate amongst the well to do. There are thus many people suffering from ill health who need not suffer from ill-health, and many children die who need not die.

Only Touching Fringe of Problem at Present

"What are we doing to rectify this state of affairs? We provide school meals to some of our necessitous children. At maternity clinics and child-welfare centres some foods of special health value, such as milk and cod-liver oil, are given free, or at reduced prices, to necessitous mothers and their infants. The Government Advisory Committee on Nutrition has strongly recommended the Government to bring the milk consumption of children up to a pint and a half per day. We have a scheme whereby school children can get one-third of a pint at half-price. Then we have innumerable charitable organisa-

tions. All these measures do a great deal of good. The extension of these measures in the last few years has been of great value in the elimination of the worst cases of malnutrition.

"BUT THEY ONLY TOUCH THE FRINGE OF THE PROBLEM. If we are going to build up a healthy race we must build from the bottom upwards. We must take means to improve the diet of the poorest twenty-five per cent, of the people in this country. When we do that we will have as low an infant mortality rate and as fine a physique in our country as some of the more favoured European countries and our own Dominions.

Scientists Have Succeeded, Economists Have Failed

"Medical science knows what is necessary to eliminate these preventable diseases. It knows the kind of diet, which is fully adequate for health. Agricultural science knows how to produce IN ABUNDANCE all the additional foodstuffs needed to bring the national dietary up to the optimum standard. It is no longer a scientific problem. It is an economic problem. As Lord Horder has well expressed it, 'Health and physical fitness are hammering at the door of economics.' Biological science has come to the end of its tether. Therefore, although I am not an economist and know nothing about the mysteries of finance, I am going to venture to refer to the economic and financial aspects of health and agriculture.

"The twin problems of the depression in agriculture and malnutrition due to poverty are only special aspects of the world-wide economic problem, which shows itself in the difficulty of finding profitable markets, the slowing down of industry, the contraction of international trade and the increase of unemployment.

Planned Scarcity

"To meet these difficulties, those who control the means of production and distribution have evolved a new economic policy, according to which industrial and trading concerns with common interests combine to eliminate competition and share the existing markets, regulating production and sales at a level which will keep up prices and maintain profits. While such a policy may be quite legitimate for big business, which does not pretend to have any objective except big profit making, it is not in the interest of the general community to apply this policy to trade in the necessities of life. Yet it has been applied to the production and sale of food.

"Let us consider the problem of health and then the problem of agriculture, in the light of this new economic planning.

Purchasing Power Too Small

"The Government Advisory Committee on Nutrition has approved a dietary standard which it considers necessary for health. Though there are differences in the health value of the diets of families on the same economic plane, the average diet of the wealthier half of the community comes up to this standard. But the diet of the poorer half falls below this standard, and the poorer the family, the worse, on an average, is the diet. To bring the national dietary of all classes up to that standard, we need a great increase in the consumption of animal products, fruit and vegetables. Lord Astor has estimated that we would need 24 million more cows. We need a corresponding increase in fruit and vegetables.

We need more eggs, more meat and more fish.

"But a diet on this standard costs, at present retail prices, according to district and season, somewhere about 7/6 to 10/- per head per week. That cost puts it beyond the purchasing power of the great majority of working-class families with children.

"If the nation awakened to the importance of national health and physique, and decided to make the diet of the whole nation fully adequate for health, we would find ourselves faced with the need for increasing the supply of the more expensive foodstuffs and for decreasing the retail prices to enable them to be bought and consumed.

Taking From Poor Peter to Pay Poor Paul

"Now look at the agricultural problem. With the exception of the war years, agriculture has for many decades been, on the whole, unprofitable. Wages have been lower than those paid to the skilled workmen in any other industry—and farm work, especially some of the branches, such as dairying, poultry and fruit-growing, requires more skill and training than is necessary in some of the industries which pay nearly double the wages. In spite of low wages, a considerable proportion of agricultural produce has continued for many years to be sold below the all-in cost of production. Prices have not been sufficient to maintain land, buildings and equipment in a state of efficiency. The part of the industry, which has survived, has done so because it has been living off its capital. Many millions of pounds are now needed to recondition the industry and bring it into a state of efficiency. During all these years food has been sold off the farmers at less than the true cost of production. Consumers have been subsidised at the expense of British agriculture.

Taking From Poor Paul to Pay Poor Peter

"With the further fall in prices at the crisis of 1930, the industry was virtually bankrupt. Government schemes based on the 1931 and 1933 Marketing Acts, were designed to raise prices by regulating supply to economic demand by means of Marketing Boards given monopolies, supplemented by quota schemes, to make the monopolies complete by controlling production and imports.

"These schemes, which maintain prices by producing an artificial scarcity, benefit the producers. But the benefit is at the expense of the consumers. Milk production is now profitable. But the retail price of milk is higher than it is in most other countries. Wheat growing is profitable. But the subsidy for the wheat farmer is paid by a tax on flour, which, in the present year, will amount to about 3/4d for the four-pound loaf.

"For the wealthier half of the community these indirect taxes on food are not important, because the proportion of the total income spent on food is small. But the poorer the family, the higher is the proportion of the total income spent on food. In some families it amounts to as much as 70 per cent. The poorer half of the population are thus forced to make contributions to assist farmers, many of whom, in spite of the depression in agriculture, are still better off than they are. There are few farmers who are as poor as the two million unemployed.

Detriment of Dominions

"The most unfortunate feature of this policy is the restriction of the amount of food allowed to come on the market. It is suggested that we may have a further restriction on the imports of mutton, but all the beef and mutton at present

being produced or imported is, presumably, being eaten. Therefore, for the benefit of the producer in this country, some are to be *deprived of meat* and the rest are to pay a higher price. But the evil does not stop there. *It involves a further restriction on inter-Imperial trade to the detriment of the Dominions and of our own exporting industries.*

"Most people now realise that this economic planning for scarcity has been unsuccessful. The recent demonstration of the unemployed, asking for food or work, and the threat of the farmers to march to London to call attention to their plight, show that our agricultural and public health measures have *not dealt with the fundamental cause of malnutrition, due to poverty, and of the depression in agriculture.*

Stabilising Stagnation

"A policy of restriction might be justified as a temporary emergency measure, like throwing the cargo overboard to lighten the ship in a storm. As a permanent measure, applied to food, it is *indefensible*. It retards the improvement in national health and physique. It prevents the expansion of agriculture and allied industries. It tends to stabilise the present stagnation of trade, with resulting unemployment and poverty. Worst of all, it tends to foster class-hatred against a system, which seems to be run in the interests of the favoured few.

"The time has come to abandon this policy, which is fraught with danger to the whole economic and social structure. Let us examine the position anew, on the assumption that the objective of the Government is to promote the welfare of the whole forty-five million inhabitants of this country.

"The basis of human welfare is health, and the first essential for health is an adequate diet. If the nation is to enjoy an adequate diet we must increase the production or imports of animal products, fruit and vegetables, and the retail prices of these must be brought within the reach of the poor.

"On the other hand, the additional foodstuffs cannot be produced unless the farmer is guaranteed a price big enough to induce him to increase production.

Crux of the Problem

"Here is the crux of the whole problem: *WE NEED MONEY TO BRIDGE THE GULF BETWEEN WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS AND WHAT THE POOR CAN PAY. We have tried to make the farmer subsidise the consumer. Then, in the last seven years, we have tried to make the consumer subsidise the farmer. Both methods have failed.* The money must be found where the money is, or, if that process is going to be too painful for those who have the money, **OUR FINANCIAL EXPERTS MUST DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF ADJUSTING THE VOLUME OF MONEY TO OUR POTENTIAL WEALTH,** so that we may apply our scientific knowledge to the resources of our country to bring our national food supply up to our national requirements.

"We need the food. We have the land to produce it. We have two million unemployed wanting work. *If we say we cannot produce the food, which the nation needs, because we cannot find the money, what we are really saying is that we cannot produce it under the present economic and financial system.*

Bridging the Gulf—and Ensuring Prosperity

"The amount of money needed would not be so very large. If we could balance the total amount which has been spent to assist agriculture with an equal amount to help bring retail prices within the

purchasing power of the poor, we would have a fund large enough to initiate a new food policy which would reconcile the interests of health and agriculture.

"The organisation needed would be simpler than the present complicated system required to apply restriction. Marketing Boards would need to become National Boards, responsible to the whole community. And, indeed, the community *should* have control of its food supplies. The objective of the boards would be to increase consumption and production as rapidly as possible with the minimum interference with the normal methods of trade.

"Some of us have advocated a food policy based on national food requirements as the only means of abolishing malnutrition. But it has become obvious that we cannot have such a policy without *changing the objective* of national planning for agriculture. The more the position is studied, the clearer it becomes that *making human welfare the objective in any measure dealing with food, instead of being incompatible with national prosperity, would be one of the easiest methods of bringing about economic prosperity.*

Potential HOME Markets

"A league of Nations' Committee of agricultural and economic experts of international reputation studied this question, and the report shows that a policy which has for its objective raising the consumption of food up to the optimum standard would relieve the present deadlock of the economic system, which is breaking down under the 'burden of plenty,' for which it cannot find markets. We have a market for foodstuffs in this country among the half of the

head of a new movement for economic prosperity.

The One-Thing Agriculture Needs

"We have a new Minister for Agriculture—an excellent appointment. He has the confidence of the farmers and the goodwill and best wishes of everybody for the success of the difficult task he has been given. *He will be successful to the extent to which he can get MONEY, which is the ONE thing the industry needs.* We would have had, however, greater hopes if, instead of being appointed merely Minister for Agriculture, he had been appointed Minister for Food and Agriculture. He would then have had an opportunity, which his predecessors never had.

"In that case, in addition to consulting the farmers as to what they need to make farming profitable, he would have been able to consult the wives of the working-class families as to what food they need to rear healthy children, and what they can afford to pay for it. He could have consulted medical officers of Health in the distressed areas on the effect of bad feeding, due to poverty, on the health of the unemployed in these areas. Then, having considered both the production and consumption aspects of the national food problem, if he were given the *money* and the powers, he could evolve a policy, which would bring about the prosperity of agriculture on the broad basis of the welfare of the *whole* population. If he were able to do that he would be more than a great Minister for Agriculture. His name would go down in history as the initiator of the greatest social and economic reform of our time.

New Policy Will Come—But Will It Come Before Disaster?

"An announcement that it has become the policy of his Majesty's Government to ensure that a diet fully adequate for health is to be made available to every member of the community, and that farmers are to be offered a price which will induce them to produce the additional food needed, would be a new gospel for the poor and an assurance of prosperity for agriculture. It would open up vistas for the expansion of trade and industry. It would be the initiation of a new economic policy which every person could understand, and which every person could believe in. It would lift the nation to a higher spiritual plane. We would be planning for *human welfare*, instead of planning for the maintenance of *narrow, vested interests*. We would have an objective worthwhile working for. The present feeling of frustration and doubt would be replaced by a spirit of optimism and purpose. It would be an important practical step towards moral rearmament.

"There are twenty-one countries with National Nutrition Committees working towards this objective. *This new policy will, undoubtedly, come.* When it comes it will be the first step for the relief of **ECONOMIC DISTRESS, WHICH IS THE CAUSE OF WAR.** *But will it come soon enough to prevent* (Continued on page 6.)

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME

Have you ordered that EXTRA copy of the "New Times" yet?

population whose diet is inadequate for health. *Every country has a market of the same nature.*

"In Australia, probably thanks to the influence of Mr. S. M. Bruce and Mr. F. L. McDougall, one of our greatest authorities on the economics of food, the Government has done an investigation on diet and health, and found that even in a wealthy city like Melbourne, where the standard of living is higher than in this country, 21.7 per cent. of children of pre-school age show signs of malnutrition, due to lack of sufficient milk, dairy products, eggs, fruit and vegetables. I venture to predict, when similar surveys are completed in different countries, the percentage of people requiring more of these foodstuffs will be higher than that found in Melbourne. *Even in the wealthiest countries there is no lack of a market for foodstuffs, which can be exploited so soon as we have national food policies based on national requirements for health.*

"A national food policy, on the lines suggested, would reconcile the interests of the producer and the consumer. It would bring about 'the marriage of health and agriculture.' It would put a bottom into poverty. It would bring about a rise in the standard of national health and physique. It would bring prosperity to agriculture, with increased employment. The prosperity would overflow into other industries. It would be the spear-

THE PRINTED WORD
in
Pamphlets, Booklets, Leaflets,
Weeklies, Monthlies, Annuals,
Newspapers, Magazines, or
Books

EXCELLENTLY AND
ECONOMICALLY
PRODUCED

by
The Advocate Press
143-151 a BECKETT ST.,
MELBOURNE.
'Phone: F 2673 (3 lines).

The New Times

A non-party, non-sectarian, non-sectional weekly newspaper, advocating: political and economic democracy, and exposing the causes, the institutions and the individuals that keep us poor in the midst of plenty.

Published every Friday by New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets, Melbourne. Postal Address: Box 1226 G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Vol. 5

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939.

No. 27

MR. MENZIES DECLARES HIMSELF

In an article appearing on the front page of the "New Times" of June 9 we asked Mr. Menzies "to give some immediate indication that he represents the Australian people and not the fiendish Money Power." The article referred to bore the caption, "Patriot or Traitor?" Mr. Menzies has supplied the answer.

The replies given by Mr. Menzies to questions addressed to him at a meeting of about twenty-five women's organisations, held in Sydney on Monday, July 3, indicate clearly that he does not represent the Australian people, but is, consciously or unconsciously, a puppet of the Money Power. Our accusation is qualified, as Australia's "highly-intelligent" Prime Minister publicly admitted at a meeting of the Kew branch of the U.A.P., on July 4, in answer to a question about how defence costs were to be met, that "I do not know"; thus implying that he is an ignoramus. "If there is to be no increase in taxes and no increase in borrowing, I must confess I am a little worried about how I am going to find the money," he added.

The "Argus," July 4, report of the Sydney meeting is, in part, as follows: "The Australian Women's Party [through Mrs. Pauline Budge, its spokeswoman] asked why, as the Constitution gave the Commonwealth control of money and credit, the Government did not instruct the Commonwealth Bank Board to issue whatever was necessary for public works. It also asked why money was not made available free of charge, 'so lifting from the backs of Australians the intolerable load of interest and taxation,'

"If I were to encourage this idea of unlimited free money I would be inflicting the greatest injury on the wage-earners of Australia that could possibly be inflicted upon them, Mr. Menzies, declared in his reply. The law could be altered, he said, so that the Commonwealth Bank could print as many bank-notes as anyone wanted, but the more notes they get the less they would be worth.

"Mrs. Budge. 'You are talking nonsense! It's wicked!'

"Mr. Menzies: 'I am old-fashioned enough to believe that the money the Government provides must be provided by the people. If, as one or two people suggest, money could be provided free of interest for carrying on all social services and works, and for private income, then the millennium, has arrived.

"Mrs. Cameron: 'So it has!'

"Mr. Menzies said that, unless the note issue were skilfully restricted, the value of wages would fall and the nation would soon, be confronted with complete financial collapse.

"Mr. Menzies answered a limited number of other points raised by the various organisations."

The basis for Mrs. Pauline Budge's questions should be blazoned across the sky so that every Australian can read and know. It should be as a diadem of the nation, to defile, which would be an act of treason—and treason has a penalty attached to it.

Obviously, the questions caught Mr. Menzies unaware. His proverbial "wit" forsook him, and his blundered answers were most damaging to the cause of the power he represents.

There was no suggestion of "**unlimited**" free money in the question addressed to him. The building-in of that word is purely an act of cunning, designed to misconstrue. There is no need to alter the law (a pet word of the? -honourable gentleman) to enable the Commonwealth Bank to print Notes—the Note issue is at present under the control of the Bank; and there was no mention of Notes in the question. Mr. Menzies is certainly old-fashioned if he means that he still retains the antiquated and fallacious belief that the people make money: the people produce wealth, and that wealth has to be monetised before it can be distributed. Does Mr. Menzies know who, or what institutions, does the monetising at present and what institution should rightly be doing it?

Mrs. Cameron is not quite correct in her interjection. Undoubtedly, the conditions to warrant the "millennium" are here, but as long as Mr. Menzies retains the high position of Prime Minister of this country, there will be no millennium as far as Australia is concerned. The sooner he is removed from office the brighter will be the prospects for an era of peace and plenty.

Mr. Menzies had a lot to say about the Note issue, the silliest statement being, "unless the Note issue were skilfully restricted.

"Why restricted? Why not skilfully expanded? The expression of his views given at the Sydney meeting has crushed the hope, lurking in the minds of many people, that Mr. Menzies would tackle Australia's problems in the interests of the Australian people. Mr. Menzies has declared himself.

For the People or the Banks?

(Continued from page 1.)

got from that early position of penury to the spot where they own the whole country and everyone is in bondage to them.

I challenge you to produce me a parallel case in history. Why, not even John D. Rockefeller, with it gushing up out of the ground for nothing! Not even Rockefeller, the oil king, could lay claim to anything half as vast.

Would you suggest that this vast wealth was obtained by legitimate trading methods? Pause a while and consider, reflecting duly on the fact that a bank does not produce any article of use to mankind. A bank produces nothing that mankind can eat, drink, wear or use: so tell me, all you people so satisfied with "sane" finance, how banks have accumulated these vast assets.

You'll need to tell me that before you'll get anywhere in the discussion.

It's no good talking about payment for services rendered to the community. I render services to the community, but I can't get millions out of it. As a matter of fact, to try and injure me and my company, some friend of mine published last year's balance-sheet, and you can see from that that I am being a fair-sized sort of philanthropist. Isn't it funny that everything they try out to injure me is immediately used by me to my advantage? Here have I been fulminating against the money system, knocking vested interests and the banks right and left, and their only hope would have been to produce a statement showing how much I was making out of the public with my company. If they could only have shown that I grabbed money off the poor—feared sums paid in and so forth—as some concerns do—what a lovely smack they would have given me.

But no! We find that I never grabbed anyone's money, never forfeited any contracts, never made any whacking big profits. In fact, the reverse was the case; and yet all my shareholders and investors are perfectly satisfied with my management and their returns. So they'll just have to think up something better than that—and the defenders of "sane" finance will have to think up something better than "service to the community" to account for this stranglehold over the whole country.

We know how it's done alright, and therein lies the rub.

C.O. thus becomes public enemy number one to the vested-interest team. His extermination must be assured. Oh, well, I can only die once, and it might just as well be fighting in a good cause as dying in bed with gout. So I'll be with you 'til journey's end and die game. A little bird told me they're going to kill me politically, socially, and financially as soon as Parliament meets. They only need the machine guns to complete the job. But, then, they were going to do that in 1936, in 1937, and in 1938, so I suppose, to be consistent, they must carry on in 1939. We shall see what we shall see. And that reminds me that you should see about that subscription to the *New Times*. The *New Times* is the paper that is fighting for an alteration in the money system. A quarter's subscription will only cost you 3/9, and it's well worth the money. Talking about money, if you have some to invest, drop a line for our free booklet. It's post-free without obligation from Litchfields (A/sia) Ltd., CML, Building.

And don't forget the name . . . Litchfields.

And so, for the present, good-bye everyone.

ANTI-TAXATION CAMPAIGN

A Job For YOU

Thorough preparations are being made to launch an Anti-Taxation Campaign. As part of the preparations, an extensive and practical test is being made to ascertain the attitude of the Businessman towards the proposition. Undoubtedly, he will be favourable to it, but more than lip service is necessary. A definite guarantee of a monetary contribution, and the amount, towards the expenses of carrying out the Campaign, must be obtained from individual businessmen as an indication to what extent the Business World is interested, and whether it is prepared to substantially assist in the propagation of the Campaign.

YOU are requested by the Tax Repeal League to present the proposition to as many persons as you can, telling them that the Campaign will really move when sufficient support has been guaranteed. Do not collect money at this stage, but take names and addresses and amounts promised. Inform them that you will not collect until sufficient interest and support is evidenced to warrant it.

You are asked to bring particulars of your efforts to the meeting

HAWTHORN GROUP

Action Against Bank Bill

On Thursday evening, July 13, Mr. Heatley will address the group and point out the dangers to the Commonwealth Bank hidden in the Bank Act Amending Bill. It is intended to formulate plans to assist electors of Kooyong to inform Mr. Menzies that he must not allow this Bill, in its present state, to be foisted on the nation. Several new members will be attending the meeting, and it is expected that the evening will prove both informative and constructive. IMPORTANT: New address is. Mrs. Allsop, 78 Power Street, Hawthorn.

to be held in the Youth Section Rooms, Chartres House (next Metro Theatre, Collins Street), 5th Floor, on Wednesday evening, July 12

The presentation of the Anti-Taxation Campaign will be found on the front page of the *New Times* June 17 issue.

One worker has already approached six business people, and has been guaranteed £3, or 10/- on the average (5/- being the lowest). See if YOU can beat this. It should be easy.

THAT EXTRA THOUSAND COPIES!

125 Copies Still Required

Donations Still URGENTLY Needed

Have YOU "Done Your Bit" Yet?

TRAGIC INCOMPETENCE

Commonwealth Bank Board Should Be Replaced

A Letter to the Editor from BRUCE H BROWN

Sir,—Two items of news in the press last week were significant. They were the publication of the contents of two communications sent by the Board of the Commonwealth Bank to the members of the Loan Council. The communications were marked "confidential," and they were sent to the members of the Loan Council because they are the representatives of all the Australian Governments. The purpose of the missives was to "lay down guiding principles" for the extension of central bank credit, and to explain the failure of recent Commonwealth "loans." It was a clear case, of the Master giving orders to his Men. Everyone is advised to read the contents of the memoranda, for they reveal not only that the policy of the Board is framed entirely in the interests of private financiers, but also that the actions of the Prime Minister are dictated by the very same interests. The Board is attempting to foster and perpetuate economic ideas which were appropriate to the time of the Ark, and which, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to chaos and bloodshed. In these days, when solar energy and machinery are displacing what we have been pleased to term the "workers," the advocacy of archaic economics is a crime against society, and the men responsible for it should be publicly paraded as our enemies.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE

While reading these "revelations" in the newspapers of June 30 and July 1, I could not help thinking of our old acquaintance, Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin, and when I compared the contents of the Board's memorandum with the contents of the "Letters to John Smith," which appeared in the Melbourne *Herald* in 1931, the connection between the two was immediately apparent. At a time when the shops were full, these "Letters to John Smith" advised the workers that they would be better off with less food and clothes, and the publication of the "letters" synchronised with the activities of Professor Copland as chairman of the committee which formulated the Premiers' Plan. The "Letters to John Smith" were written by Professor Giblin, and both professors were connected with the Chair of Economics at the Melbourne University: Both were advocates of economy of the scarcity type, and both have vainly tried for many years to disprove the FACT that industry generates costs faster than it distributes the wherewithal to liquidate them. No manipulation of the EXISTING money supply can possibly alter that FACT. The fools of old who argued against facts and retarded the progress of humanity have apparently provided no lesson for these fellows, and, although still described as "doctors," "professors," "masters of arts," and so on, they continue the Canutian absurdity of trying to push back the tide with their hands! That Professor Giblin is taking an important part in what is going on was admitted in the House of Representatives only a few days ago, when, in reply to a question regarding the members of the Bank Board, the Government officially acknowledged that Professor Giblin was on the Board as the representative of FINANCE!

LIBEL AND TRUTH

Some of your readers will probably be surprised to hear that for saying something similar about one of the other men associated with Professor Copland in formulating the Premiers Plan I was threatened with a libel action. Is it not strange how truth eventually gets plenty of confirmation? Truth can, of course, be libelous, but when speaking or writing of the truth is in the interests of a long-suffering public, and the dissemination of the truth could help in securing their emancipation from financial mesmerism and servitude, threats of libel or anything else should not prevent us from focusing attention on the actual FACTS of the situation. My friends have sometimes expressed concern because of declarations over my signature that most of the men quoted to us as

"authorities" are little other than tools in the hands of financiers. That has been suggested of Professor Giblin, and the statement is now officially supported by the Federal Government itself. Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin speaks for private financiers. He does not speak for the millions of suffering Australians. And the same man was speaking again for the same financiers in the "confidential" memoranda issued to the Loan Council by the Bank Board. These instructions to the representatives of supposedly sovereign Governments contained much of the same sort of gibberish written by Professor Giblin in 1931, telling the struggling men and women and the underfed children that it would be good for them to go hungry in a land of great plenty.

WHEN WE ARE SKELETONS

In this letter there is only sufficient space to refer to the contents of one of the "confidential" communications. The other, dealing with the failure of the loans, must wait for comment later. The purpose of the first memorandum was to create the general impression that the extension of credit by the Commonwealth Bank would be a bad thing, and that we should entertain the idea only when the community has been reduced to skeletons or war breaks out. It said that extension of Central Bank credit "is an expedient which should be used only in the last resort." This means that if the manipulators of bank credit choose to limit the quantity available, then the people must go without. The present controllers of the Commonwealth Bank would never think of doing what Sir Denison Miller did in the year 1920 to prevent the controllers of credit from robbing the community of its money. They are not there for that. They are there acting for the manipulators, not for the people, and a suffering populace is nothing compared with the adulation of knighted counterfeiters and pretenders. Neither the Governments NOR the people are to have any say in the supply of money, even though they cannot live under present conditions without it. All the say is to be left in the hands of a private, monopoly, notwithstanding that the community is the basis of all credit and is, therefore, the real owner of it. The "sovereign" Governments is to continue subservient to the private banking system—i.e., to people not elected by the community and not responsible to the community.

BY WHOM AND FOR WHOM?

We are told that Central Bank credit must be strictly regulated, but we are NOT told *by whom* or

for whom. One thing, however, is certain. It would not be regulated according to our productive capacity, because if it were we would be placed in the position to get out of the chains of debt, and that is the very last thing desired by the financial gang, which has put the chains on us. It will continue to be regulated according to the dictation of the bank controllers, whose objective always is to keep us struggling for a better share of the inadequate supply of money, and thus in the frame of mind not to worry about the other fellow's share. We are also told that it is only an "expedient" and that it should be used only in the last resort. An expedient is something that is politic rather than just. The sort of thing we should shy away from. The implication is that it would not be just to use Central Bank credit as a regular thing, but only if and when the producers of private bank credit get the nation into a mess. We must get in the mess first. The last resort is, of course, the final stage, and we must be reduced to that position before the community's resources are called upon for the community's benefit.

BUSINESS MEN ASLEEP

Every businessman who is trying to sell goods to the public should be alarmed to know that rather than supply the general public with money equal to the prices they have to pay, the Bank Board prefers to see taxation increased and retailers ruined. Read this extract carefully: "*In times when unemployment is not acute, increased taxation would be the most useful method of financing defence programmes. Central Bank loans might be useful when there is unemployment due to general trade slackness, particularly if for some reason people would not subscribe to public loans . . . The bank's view is that increased taxation means that people have less to spend and that reduced production must follow, releasing resources of men, materials, and equipment that could be used for defence.*" It has the brazen effrontery to admit that the community would be "poorer" by the loss of goods for eating and wearing, but says it would, nevertheless, be the "most useful way" to finance defence! Most useful for WHOM?

WHEN IS UNEMPLOYMENT NOT ACUTE?

Except when unemployment is "acute"—as if it could be other than acute to the poor devils who experience it—the Board advocates a heavier burden of taxation on those who remain IN employment, so that they can buy still less and bring about further bankruptcies, with more and more unemployment. When the position gets bad enough the people's own bank will come to their rescue, but in the meantime the rescue can only be something to look forward to if we can bear the suffering long enough. Our incomes, which form the basis of taxation, have all been received from industry and included in the costs of industry, and it is obvious that if part of this income is taken away in taxation, so that it cannot be used to liquidate those industrial costs, then the costs must remain unliquidated. It is equally obvious that if that money is used to produce more goods than two lots of costs have been generated by one lot of money. If the mad ideas of the incompetent Bank Board have sway, it will mean that money which should have been used to purchase the goods already produced would be diverted to the production of a different type of goods which ultimately would depreciate out of existence or be given away to the enemy in the shape of shells, etc. But the financial costs would still remain on both lots—i.e., on the goods remaining unsold because of the diversion of

wages to the production of armaments, and also on the armaments themselves which are never "sold" in the ordinary sense. That explains to some extent why the world goes further and further in debt to the banking system.

"MIGHT BE"

Central Bank *loans* might be useful, the Board says, when there is unemployment due to general trade slackness. See how these brilliant men suffer from "loan" mania! They cannot visualise the credit of the community being recorded as the property of the community. It must be a "loan"! That is to say, the community not only does everything it wants doing, but must also pay money for the privilege of doing it! And the loans only "might" be useful. There was no doubt whatever about their utility when they were issued by the late Sir Denison Miller, and if there is any doubt now then it is evidence of the incompetence of the present Board. Even the late Sir Robert Gibson publicly declared that "so long as the Nation stands the Commonwealth Bank will never close its doors." Evidently he was better versed in the strength and stability of the bank than those who claim to speak for it now.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

And then we must remember that Central Bank credit could only be contemplated if the unemployment is due to general trade slackness! If the unemployment is due to the increasing use of machinery or the introduction of more efficient methods then it is just "unemployment" and not a matter for the Board's concern. Finance, apparently, would be no good in that case. Credit contraction or expansion could, of course, have nothing to do with general trade slackness. That would come about only because people had died off in great numbers and traders found fewer and fewer stomachs and backs to cater for. You are expected to forget that during the war general trade was anything but slack, notwithstanding the rate at which the very flower of the manhood of several nations was being killed off. The fact that 8000 MILLIONS of additional money was created and placed in circulation should be forgotten. So also should the fact that we did not even start to get out of the 1930-31 depression until the banks resumed the production of additional money and started to put it into circulation. But if the slackness of trade coincides with an unwillingness of the "people" to subscribe to "public" loans then the Central Bank might be sympathetically disposed to consider the matter, even though in their second confidential memorandum they admitted that the bulk of all loans are subscribed by banks and their allied financial institutions! So the Board admits that its sympathies are dictated by the actions and desires of the financial institutions.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR MENTALITY

And so one might go on. That a responsible body of men could express such views to our allegedly sovereign Governments is a sad reflection on the mentality of the electors as a body. It is no wonder that on June 20 the Women's Non-Party Organisation in Sydney sent the following telegram to the

(Continued on page 8.)

C. FORD

The Caterer

IS AT

204 High St., Prahran

Telephone: Win. 6066.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE
ADVERTISERS.

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

GENERAL

ELECTRO-PLATING.—Nickel, Silver and Chromium Plating. Highest Grade Work Only. W. K. SPEAKMAN, 69 Latrobe St., Melbourne.

INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES Pty. Ltd., 155 Yarra St., Abbotsford, Vic. Cold Glues, Dextrine. "LEUKOL." By far the most up-to-date Toothpaste. No Toothache. No Extractions. No Pyorrhea. 30,000 packages sold without advertising. Send 2/- to W. Winford, 183 Waterdale Rd., N.21.

MELBOURNE

ASCOT VALE.

A. J. AMESS, 390 Mt. Alexander Rd. (next Tram Sheds). Motor Garage. Just Price Discount-Repairs and Supplies.

BLACKBURN.

"A" GRADE MOTOR ENGINEERS, Station Garage, Whitehorse Road, WX1490.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. Ladies' and Gent's. Wright, 122 South Parade.

BOX HILL

BOX HILL FURNISHING CO.

247-9 Station St. Cash or Terms. CHAS. L. COX, TAILOR, Men's and Boys' Wear. 285 Station Street. CHEMIST, F. Cheshire, For Your Prescriptions, 270 Station Street. COOL DRINKS, Sweets, Smokes. R. Dannock, 1124 Whitehorse Road. ELECTRICAL and RADIO. Holiday, opp. Stn. Sales, Repairs. WX2677.

FURNITURE REMOVERS. Gill Bros., 254 Station St. WX 2073. GROCER, W. M. Anderson, 14 Main St. WX 1233. HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist. L. Larsen, Station St., opp. Gilpin's. ICE and FUEL. J. Underwood, 440 & 770 Station Street. WX2547. IRONMONGER & SPORTS STORE.

F. P. Park, 10 Main St. WX 1290. RENNIE'S BLUE TAXIS. WX 1946. City Prices. Day and Night Service. WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. Barnes. 32 Main Street. Repairs.

BRUNSWICK.

"FAMOUS FOR BEAUTIFUL WAVES." Miss. Townsend, 42 Sydney Road. FW1986.

G. W. TOWNSEND. Your Hair dresser and Tobacconist is at 46 Sydney Rd. Look for the Neon Sign.

CITY.

BLINDS of every sort. Car curtains repaired. T. Pettit, 235a Queen St. "CIRCULEX" clears up all Chills. Phone Richard E. Brothie, J 1873.

CAKES, PASTRY, etc. Home Made "Clovelly," The Block, Elizabeth Street. Cent. 255.

DAVIS, 568 Bourke St. Royal Medal Milkers, Separators, Engines.

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT BOOKSHOP, 166 Lit. Collins St.

EXCEMEX permanently clears up all skin troubles. Phone Richard E. Brothie, J 1873.

JAS. JENNINGS, 211 Queen St., and 6 Regent Arc. Optician, 73 years est. Testing Free.

MAISON MERLIN, Natl. Bk. Bldg., 271 Col. St. Ladies' Hairdressers.

OPTICIAN and Hearing Aids. M. L. COLECHIN, Champion House, 4th Floor, 57 Swanston St. F5566.

OPTICIAN H. Buckham, J.P., Nat. Bk. Ch., 271 Collins St. C 831.

P. A. MORRIS & CO., OPTICIANS 298 Lt. Collins St., and 80 Marshall Street, Ivanhoe.

PRINTING, E. E. GUNN, Off 600 Lit. Bourke St. Cent. 6021.

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller. M. Chapman, comprehensive experience. M.L.C. Chambers, Cr. Collins and Elizabeth Streets.

(Continued on page 7.)

New Economic Policy Demanded

(Continued from page 3.)

disaster? It is a race against time. The United Kingdom, the world's greatest market for food, holds the key to the position. We might well take the lead in a movement, which would ultimately become worldwide. We might give leadership to a distracted and fear-ridden world. We might guide civilisation towards prosperity and plenty, which are the only sure foundations for peace."

* * *

LORD HORDER

In proposing the Toast of Sir John Orr, the Right Hon. Lord Horder, G.C.V.O., said:

"I am proud of the privilege of voicing the thoughts of all here this evening; and I only wish I had the resonant voice of your honoured guest in order to propose this toast more adequately."

"When the son of Sirach said it was a fitting thing to 'praise famous men,' he seems to have been thinking of famous men who were dead. Tonight we have a chance of being a little wiser; we have a chance of praising a famous man while he is still very much alive! To tell him that his efforts for humanity are recognised and appreciated by his fellows is a much better thing than to leave it to be told to his executors."

"It may be that in the long list of Sir John's activities there is something on which he feels more pride than on that which we all of us here regard as outstanding. It is said that Socrates hoped to go down to posterity as a great musician. A surgical colleague of mine used to listen resentfully while I described his exquisite surgical technique to foreign visitors, but said nothing about his skill at golf!"

"Your name, Sir John, will be linked for all time with the study of nutrition in relation to the people's food. Surely no man could wish for greater fame. There are subjects the mere thought of which brings the name of one man or woman, and only one, to the mind. In our time, for example, television suggests the name of Baird, and radium suggests that of Madame Curie; when we think of nutrition and the pragmatic implementation of our knowledge of nutrition—of whose name do we think except that of Sir John Orr? For in the new, important approach to the subject of nutrition through *fieldwork*, he has been a pioneer. It is as a result of his labours that we are face to face with certain practical issues. Sir John has re-stated these issues tonight with clarity. He is never tired of saying that what is urgently needed is a widespread knowledge of the fact that the people's food influences enormously the health and physique of the nation."

Supreme Importance—How to Get Results?

"That the matter is of supreme importance is obvious from the fact that we spend one third of our total income upon food—nearly one thousand of the three thousand millions per annum of our income."

"Then comes the question of 'DOING SOMETHING' about it. To grapple with the problem of the nation's food supply should be one of the chief preoccupations of the Government."

"Who is going to be statesman enough to grasp this nettle? One of the main difficulties is that the problem does not come within the sphere of any one Government Department. This new knowledge has come at the very time that

we have new knowledge of food production; but with this new knowledge of production nothing is being done; the situation is not being dealt with. Some time ago, speaking of this situation, I said that it was understood that Ministries must be departmental, but need they be so compartmental? "Still more recently I pictured a Dictator (if such an anomaly could exist in this country—which Heaven forbid!) locking up the Ministers of Health and Agriculture and Transport in a room, together with the Governor of the Bank of England, and not releasing them until they had solved the joint problem of food production and distribution; and they were not to be given haloes if they came out and confessed that they had not done their job, though they were honest men."

Idle Men and Idle Acres

"The decline of the countryside has been pictured by many people; ten years ago George Lansbury said: 'Idle men and idle acres stare us in the face—the most vital industry—in spite of State help of every description—goes from bad to worse. We talk of colonising OTHER lands, and our own land, as far as the countryside is concerned, calls aloud for colonisation . . .'"

"You have dealt Sir John, with an aspect of the situation in which, as a doctor, I am deeply concerned. My presence here this evening demonstrates that those who have organised this dinner have more vision than those who govern the food policy of this country."

In his recent book on 'British Agriculture,' Lord Addison laments the loss of skill in this country through the loss of land not in cultivation; but we are losing a great deal more than mere skill and craftsmanship, we are losing health and physique. I was so moved by this consideration the other day that I did what I believe English gentlemen only do under extreme emotion—I wrote to 'THE TIMES'! A discussion had been going on for some days about land development in terms of food production: an account in a ledger! So much food from abroad so much produced at home, so much needed in peace, and so much needed in war; no account being taken of the value of food production in terms of the health and happiness of the individual. I asked if men and women were not as important as supplies, and whether the tillage is more important than the tiller? No doubt other people wrote the same thing—but none of their letters appeared."

Town Bred and Town Fed

"As a doctor, I am really concerned that our race is becoming town-bred and town-fed (and I am not biased by being myself of yeoman stock). Speaking figuratively, the countryman is still the 'salt of the earth.'"

"I would like to know if it be not better, if health and happiness are considered, that a man should be put on a farm to eat English butter and English vegetables, than that he should live in a synthetic flatlet on synthetic food, with Hollywood standards of life and thought. We are suffering from a sort of national hemorrhage which has been going on for years; and, as the Hebrew lawgiver has it, 'The blood is the life . . .'. We have seen THREE MILLION acres go out of cultivation since 1921, and we have lost over 100,000 agricultural

workers in the same period. Cannot we do something to stop this loss of blood before the patient is almost dead?"

Economics for Man, or Man for Economics?

"Sir John has pointed out to us both the disease and the remedy: what is the conflict between the dismal science we call Economics and the operation of simple truths, such as Sir John has told us for years past? Economics is the killjoy amongst the sciences, but I suggest that Economics was made for man, and not man for Economics."

"Health and happiness are hammering at the door of Economics: who is going to open the door and let them in? Must we go on in the present state until national decay rules a red line across the ledger in Whitehall and declares the account closed?"

"Is the answer to be found in a change of our monetary system.' If it is, as many think, then more power to the elbow of Economic Reform Club, whose object is to do something about this; and whose other object is the wider, but no less important, study of all questions relative to the benefit of the community."

"It is because our guest has warned us so clearly, has pointed out so convincingly the way of salvation, and has looked so steadily and scientifically at the human interests involved, that we pay him this tribute tonight. Shall we not say to this prophet: 'Go on crying: you are no longer crying in the wilderness. . . .?'"

* * *

LORD SEMPILL

The Right Hon. Lord Sempill, A.F.C., proposing a toast to the Chairman, Vincent C. Vickers, said:

"One can only touch on the problem of agriculture, but the future of the country must be bound to an increasing extent, not only on the prosperity of our farming community, but on an increase in the utilisation of the resources of the soil. It is mundane to deplore the steady exodus of the workers on the land to the towns, but it is a problem to be faced, as a prosperous countryside does not only mean greater food resources but a larger potential market for the industrial products of the town."

"We can take a leaf out of Germany's book in the enterprise she is showing with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in agricultural products. As an instance, the Government there has introduced the compulsory recording of milk produced on all farms where more than three cows are kept. This policy, together with the compulsory licensing of bulls, is expected to raise the milk yield very appreciably. Their plant breeding experiments have been signally successful, and one interesting result has been the introduction of a special type of maize which ripens even in the North of Germany, and is said to yield fifty per cent, more food value per acre than the oats it is displacing. One might continue in this strain, but there is no time."

Bold Policy Needed

"In this country we find that the total acreage under all crops, including grass, in 1937, was over

(Continued on page 8.)



"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

How Five Brothers Built World Empire Which Controls the Military and Economic Destinies of Nations

(From "Social Justice," U.S.A.)

The Rothschilds have sat in their counting houses and controlled the military and economic destinies of the world for better than a century.

Their influence is measured in the subservience of governments.

Kingdoms have toppled in Europe, empires have been shattered, customs have been ground in the dust of time—but the brothers Rothschild, by inter-marriage and close co-ordination of their money temples throughout the world, have built an international dynasty that grows more secure each year.

The bank empire of the powerful clan was started in Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, in 1800 by Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who, from birth, had been educated to be a rabbi.

For his business symbol he adopted a red shield, leading future historians to believe that his family had come from Stadt Roeskilde ("red shield city"), Denmark.

Meyer Amschel made an early advent into the affairs of international finance, extending his first foreign loan to the Danish government.

FOUR SONS ESTABLISH FAMOUS BRANCH BANKS

Shortly afterwards he became trustee of the tremendous fortune of William of Hesse Cassel, who fled from his country before an invading French army, Amschel buried the money, intermittently digging up parts of it to lend out at high interest rates. He was so successful that he was able to repay William with 5 per cent, interest.

Four Rothschild sons established branches of their father's banking house toward the middle of the nineteenth century in London, Paris, Vienna and Naples. The oldest son, Anselm Meyer, remained at Frankfort, and in 1820 became the Bavarian court banker.

Nathan, the best known of all the Rothschilds, went to England. From there he supplied funds to the allies to crush Napoleon. He used carrier pigeons and his own sailing ships to apprise himself of

the developments in the war, and, though he was far from the scene of hostilities, managed to get news of events ahead of other financiers.

News of Blucher's defeat, two days before Waterloo, caused a crash in security prices, but Nathan capitalised on his messengers by getting the first tidings from Waterloo and cleaned up a fortune.

NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT GAVE HOUSE NEW PRESTIGE

The Corsican's defeat heaped enormous power and ill begotten prestige on the House of Rothschild. Since the British Government was unable to pay, drafts for war loans had been signed by Wellington, and the brothers became the financial backers of the allied forces.

Solomon went to Vienna, became intimate with Prince Metternich; Jacob went to France and established the house still known as Rothschild Freres, and Karl founded the Naples branch, discontinued in 1860.

Only the fatuous are deceived by the many legends build around the Rothschilds—among them the one seeking to establish the brothers as romantic gamblers who were, albeit, patriotic to their adopted nations.

First of all, they were not romantic, but bankers motivated only by the lust for profit. Secondly, they weren't gamblers. In times of war the four always stuck together, regardless of the alignment of the embroiled nations. They pooled their resources, when necessary, thus providing sufficient funds for the debtor combatant to emerge victorious from the battlefield.

With respect to their alleged patriotism—if that claim has not already been discounted—let it be said that the Rothschilds were international bankers and therefore gave allegiance to no country. Their loyalty was to one another!

The passing of the original Rothschild brothers did not greatly affect the international system, which they established and which becomes daily more powerful.

The domain of this famous banking family reaches today to the four corners of the earth. Their central banks in Europe are supplemented by other institutions in every large country of the globe.

Montagu Norman, in England, and J. Pierpont Morgan, in the United States, are intimately associated with the Rothschilds and frequently confer with them.

One of the largest enterprises of the clan is the World Bank, in Basle, Switzerland, which is part of the machinery of the League of Nations and the World Court. It is controlled by proxy through the Bank of England.

WORLD BANK AT BASLE A ROTHSCHILD ENTERPRISE

The following statement concerning the World Bank was written several years ago by a London economist:—

"The bank pays no taxes and its assets and deposits are immune from seizure, confiscation and censorship in time of war; it is also subject to no restrictions or prohibitions of any kind on its imports or exports of gold or currency.

"The governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, is a director of this international bank, which owes allegiance to no single government and can do as it likes.

"Truly, there never has been anything like it in the world before. The unearned interest collected by the bank will eventually cause the impoverishment, debasement and disintegration of all but a few powerful families."

The biggest objective imputed to the House of Rothschild was the attempt to regiment world business and labour.

This startling manoeuvre was essayed by Lord Dudley, acting in liaison with the Bank of England and the Rothschild brothers. The effect would have been to drag the American workingman down to the abject level of enslaved workers in other countries.

FINANCIERS ENGINEERING SCHEME TO MANAGE WORLD

Lord Dudley's proposal, reportedly made to Myron C. Traylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, set forth a gigantic plan to consolidate world business, like world banking, under one huge control—to be dominated by the World Bank at Basle, the Bank of England and the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

Through the instrument of worldwide "planned economy," the Federal Reserve Bank and its Rothschild-owned counterparts in other nations would gain control of all means of production and set up industrial combines to enslave all workers, Americans included.

All but the super-financiers and their friends would be reduced to the level of Russian and Japanese labourers. In short, the plan would bring about the most despotic degradation of human beings the universe has ever known.

And the Rothschilds and their ilk, sitting over all, would, instead of just controlling the world, own it and its people outright.

**THE "NEW TIMES"
IS OBTAINABLE
AT
ALL AUTHORISED
NEWSAGENTS**

TO OUR READERS—

You may obtain your copy of the "NEW TIMES" from any authorised newsagent. Should your agent not have supplies, please ask him to communicate direct with New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I. Tel.: MU 2834.

If you wish to have your copy posted direct from this office, please complete the form below and mail it, accompanied by remittance payable to New Times Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM.

To New Times Ltd,
Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.
Please forward me the "New Times" for
Months, beginning with issue dated..... 193.....
cheque
postal note for the sum of
money order

Name.....

Full Postal Address.....

Date.....

Please fill in name and address in block capitals.

The subscription rate to the "New Times" is 15/- for 12 months; 7/6 for 6 months; 3/9 for 3 months. Post-free.

New Times SHOPPING GUIDE and Business Directory

PATRONISE THESE ADVERTISERS.

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

MELBOURNE (Cont.)

(Continued from page 6.)

ELSTERNWICK.

BRIDGE & SON, Men's and Boys' Wear. Opp. Station. Phone: L5383. RADIO & ELECT'L SERVICES, Mackintosh's, 72 Glenhunting Road, L4588.

FAIRFIELD.

BUTCHER, 93 Station Street. Arthur B. Heath Solicits Your Patronage.

FOOTSCRAY.

BOOT REPAIRS. A. A. Taylor, Station Ramp, While U Wait Service.

GLENFERRIE

OPTICIAN, W. W. Nicholls, 100 Glenferrie Road. Haw. 5845. SUITS to order from 70/- H. 5813. A. Sutherland, 184 Glenferrie Road.

HAMPTON.

BOOKSELLER, S. J. Endacott, 75 Hampton St., for all book needs. CHEMIST, Rod Burgess, 156a Hampton St. XW2424.

HAIRDRESSER, Ladies and Gents. R. STEWART, 68 Hampton St.

TAILOR, R. W. Simpson, Railway Walk. Suits Hand Made from 95/-

IVANHOE

BOOT REPAIRS, J. Fraser solicits your custom. 130 Upper H'berg Rd.

P. A. MORRIS & CO. PTY. LTD.

EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

"YORK HOUSE" BASEMENT, 298 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

MELBOURNE.

Phone: Central 8400.

And at 80 MARSHALL ST.,

IVANHOE.

Phone: Ivanhoe 88.

UPHOLSTERER, Blinds and Bedding. Duke's, 111 H'berg Rd., Ivan. 626.

KEW.

ANDERSON'S, 141 High St. Authorised Newsagent. Haw. 1145.

BUTCHER, S. Daw, High Street, Opp. Union St. Satisfaction, S'vice.

C. KENNEDY, Grocer, Haw. 229. Opp. Cemetery Clock, Parkhill Rd.

DRY CLEANING, Depot & Library A. I. Fraser, 182 High St. H. 3733.

E. WHITE, 109 High Street. Confectionery and Smokes.

GIFTS, & All Jewellery Repairs. Old Gold Bought. Greaves, opp. Rialto.

IMPERIAL DAIRY, R. H. Kent, 9 Brougham Street. Haw. 3243.

M. J. MARTIN, 157 High St. Haw. 3794. Shoe Store, Shoe Repairs.

MOTOR GARAGE, Kew Junction Service Station, Cr. High and Denmark Streets. Haw. 6457.

RADIO EXPERT, J. G. Littlewood, 267 High St. Also Elec. Applncs.

MORELAND.

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

NORTH FITZROY.

PARLON, The Fitzroy Tailor, 45 Best Street. JW1555.

NORTH CARLTON.

W. BROWN, Hairdresser & Tobacconist, 733 Nicholson St., N. Carlton

SANDRINGHAM.

A. RYAN, opp. Stn., Shoe Repairs. Tennis Racquets Restrung from 7/6

GROCERS, McKAY & WHITE, Bay Rd., opp. Theatre, XW1924.

HAIRDRESSER and Tobacconist, A. E. Giddings, 18 Station Street.

ST. KILDA.

HARVEY'S COFFEE GARDEN. Sweets, Smokes. 227 Barkly Street.

SPRINGVALE.

DAIRY, M. Bowler, Buckingham Ave.

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

WILLIAMSTOWN.

DUNSTAN, DAIRYMAN. 28 Station Rd. Phone: W'town 124.

WINDSOR

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

New Economic Policy Demanded

(Continued from page 6.)

29,000,000 acres, and this was reduced in 1938 to 24,000,000 acres. The number of those employed on the land fell by 6.7 per cent, to 589,500. A bold policy of agriculture is needed, and the appointment of Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, a practical farmer, to be Minister of Agriculture, encourages us to hope that the Government is determined to find a solution to this urgent problem.

"The connection of the new Minister with the National Farmers' Union and his experience and knowledge of the point of view of the farmer should help him to frame a practical policy. From his public utterances it is clear he is under no illusion as to the difficulty of the task, which confronts him, and his farmer friends will not expect him to work miracles. Many though the complications are which surround the practical solution of successful farming in this country, it is encouraging that all concerned seem to be arriving at a method which will secure 'that the farmers and farm workers shall have a square deal.' The method favoured, that of 'price insurance,' may solve the problem, but it will no doubt require a great deal of working out, although it seems to have worked out fairly satisfactorily in its application to the growing of wheat.

Going Without Because There is Too Much

"Before the War, whenever the working man clamoured for more of the good things of this world, he was told here was not enough goods to go round, and that he could only have more if he produced more; that only by making a bigger cake could he expect to get a larger slice. Now he is told that he cannot have a slice at all because the cake is *too large!*

"We see the remarkable spectacle of two million people [in England] being paid by the State not to produce. We have even seen vast quantities of food and other necessities, which have been produced, being destroyed, whilst, as Sir John Orr has pointed out, *millions* of human beings all over the world are undernourished.

A Famous Letter

"You may, some of you, remember the letter which appeared in an American paper, concerning President Roosevelt's policy of paying farmers not to produce hogs. It was regarded as a scathing criticism of President Roosevelt's policy. May I, however, remind you that the policy is *not* peculiar to the New Deal. It is the policy, which we ourselves and all other orthodox and so-called 'sound money' States pursue. We, too, are paying our two million unemployed *not* to produce. May I read you that American letter?"

"Sir, —A friend of mine in New England has a neighbour who has received a Government cheque for 1000 dollars this year for, not raising hogs. So my friend now wants to go into business himself, he not being very prosperous just now; he says, in fact, that idea of *not breeding* hogs appeals to him very strongly.

"'Of course' he will need a hired man, and that is where I come in. I write to you as to your opinion of the best kind of farms *not to raise* hogs on, the best strain of hogs *not to raise*, and how best to keep an inventory of hogs you are *not raising*. Also, do you think capital could be raised by issuance of a *non-hog-raising* gold bond?"

"The friend who got the thousand dollars got it for *not raising* 500 hogs. Now we figure we might easily *not raise* 1500 or 2000 hogs, so you see the possible profits are only limited by the number of hogs we do *not* raise.

"The other fellow had been raising hogs for 40 years, and never made more than 400 dollars in any one year. Kind of pathetic, isn't it, to think how he wasted his life *raising* hogs when he could have made so much more *not raising* them?"

'I will thank you for any advice you may offer,

"—Harold Trueman.'

Money Shortage

"Now the reason why we find it necessary to pay people *not* to produce, is because there is no 'effective' demand for the goods which they would otherwise produce. There is *no demand from people with no money in their pockets*.

"Sir John Orr has shown conclusively that there is an *immense unsatisfied human demand*. The unsatisfied humans have no money and therefore their demand must continue to be unsatisfied, and consequently their fellows must continue to be unemployed. Being wage less, they must themselves go unsatisfied.

"Under the present system, whenever there is a glut of goods in the market, new money can only be injected by its being *borrowed* for purposes of *more* production. What is needed when there is a glut of goods in the market is *not more production, but more consumption*.

"As nations have hitherto refused to plan consumption, they have been driven to plan production, which, in practice, means to *restrict and regiment production*. To make such a policy effective, it is necessary to *eliminate the small independent producer* and to gather the *control of each industry into a few hands*. This is what we see everywhere occurring, whether that concentration of power is falling into the hands of political dictators, as in the case of Russia, Germany and Italy, or *the financial oligarchy, as in the ease of the so-called democracies*.

Freedom in Deadly Peril

"An ancient British law, which existed long before the coining of the Romans, provided, amongst other things, that no man should be deprived of his tools of trade under any pretext whatever. In the modern world, a man's tools of trade are in a factory, and if he is deprived of access to that factory, he is deprived of his means of living. *A man who is dependent for his means of living upon the will of others is not a free man*. Freedom is today in deadly peril. Before us lies the choice of planned production, involving an ever-increasing concentration of power in the hands of planners, at the expense of the private citizens, or the planning of consumption which, it seems to me, necessarily involves *important changes in our financial system*.

"To those who are frightened by the prospect of a change, may I point out how great and far-reaching have been the changes unobtrusively made in the last seven years in our monetary system. There is hardly a canon of what used to be called 'sound' finance — the breaking of which would, we were told in those days, lead to immediate and irreparable disaster—which has not, in the last seven years, been deliberately broken or quietly but permanently

abandoned. We have seen, in the last few months, the Bank of England hand over to the Exchange Equalisation Fund the larger part of the gold cover of the currency, and then write up that gold from 85/- an ounce to 148/-, and in neither case did the Bank of England feel it necessary to make a corresponding alteration in the total of the note issue. This was a most commendable and common sense procedure, but the men who did it would, only a few years ago, have regarded anyone advocating such a course as a dangerous lunatic.

"It is my pleasant duty, on this occasion, to propose the health of our Chairman, Mr. Vincent C. Vickers. He has rendered great service to this nation by the work he has done, over a very great number of years, to arouse interest in this question of *monetary reform*. He has used his great powers of humour to ridicule the absurdities of the system. His knowledge of that system has lent weight and authority to the criticisms he has levelled at it. He is that rare phenomenon, a keeper turned poacher, because he was, for some years, a Director of the Bank of England. May I say to him as President of the Economic Reform Club, that I hope he may organise many more dinners of this character, *because I believe that in the solution of our economic problem lies the key to world peace*.

"I give you the toast of Mr. Vincent C. Vickers."

MESSAGES

Among the many messages received from well-wishers unable to be present were the following: —

From the Minister of Health:

"Economics has long ceased to be the 'dismal science' that its Victorian critics derided. In fact, neither word now applies and I look forward with the greatest interest to the conclusions to which the Economic Reform Club will be led in its application to present-day problems of human health and welfare.

"Tonight you are honouring my old friend Sir John Orr. Since he extended the scope of his scientific studies from the other animals to man himself, he has made the object of nutrition particularly his own, and if ever we speak of a marriage of health and agriculture we must surely mention Sir John at the same time as one of the principal matchmakers. I wish I could share your privilege of hearing him tonight."

From the Right Hon. Viscount Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E.:

"... There is, indeed, probably no more profound admirer of Sir John Orr, or warmer supporter of his Nutrition Campaign, than I am."

From the Rt. Hon. Viscount Lymington:

"If agriculture is to be more productive, and give a greater reward to the skilled man who works on the land, this cannot be done *unless* we go back to Sir John Orr's metaphor and marry agriculture to consumption *by means of financial reform, whereby the currency is made available to the consumer to purchase the increased production, and the capital for the improvement of the land is made available in fresh issues bearing little or no rate of interest.*"

Messages were also received from Mr. W. M. Wiggins, Chairman of the Monetary Policy Committee, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, Manchester; Dr. Julian Huxley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., and others.

Tragic Incompetence

(Continued from page 5.)

chairman and members of the Loan Council:

"The Constitution of Australia gives the Government full control over all money, credit, and banking. If the Commonwealth Bank Board refuses to carry out your instructions to make sufficient credit available through the Commonwealth Bank for national requirements, the Government has the power to replace the Bank Board with those, who will."

The women of Sydney are to be congratulated for taking that direct and appropriate action, but the Loan Council, instead of exercising their sovereign authority, permitted the Board to "lay down guiding principles." The principles must be laid down by the Federal PARLIAMENT, not by the Government, and the Board must give effect to them or be replaced. — Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H BROWN

MELBOURNE YOUTH SECTION REPORT

(The Y.S. Rooms are situated on the Fifth Floor of Chartres House, in Collins Street—next to the Metro Theatre.)

The general meeting on June 29 was productive of excellent results. The nucleus of a programme-and-rooms committee was formed, and as their first entertainment they announce a dance, which is to be held at the Y.S. Rooms this Saturday (8th), at 8 pm. This committee is of great importance to the Y.S., so all members are urged—STRONGLY urged—to come along to the next meeting, which is to be held at the Rooms on Monday next (10th), at 8 p.m.

Open-air speakers will be back on the job again *tonight* (7th) at Brunswick. SPEAKERS AND NEW TIMES SELLERS! Meet at corner of DAWSON STREET and SYDNEY ROAD (near Town Hall), at 7.30 o'clock.

ERIC BUTLER'S QUEENSLAND TOUR

Since his first meeting in the Kennedy electorate at Cairns, Eric spent a very useful week at this big centre. Many personal interviews paved the way for greater activity in the near future. The rank and file of the unions has been contacted, and they hope to arrange a big meeting for next week. This will be in relationship to the Bank Bill. Last Sunday night he spoke at a big meeting in Mossman, and has been speaking in the surrounding district all this week. Reports of these meetings will be published as they come to hand. After the meeting of the unions in Cairns he will then tour the Atherton Tableland, where some record meetings are expected. He will also use the radio. After this he will return to Cairns, where a monster meeting on the sugar question is to be organised. Supporters further south are asked to get in touch with 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, if they desire to have meetings addressed as he works south to Brisbane.

ADELAIDE UNITED DEMOCRATS Women's Division

The next monthly luncheon will be held on Wednesday, July 12 at 1 p.m. We regret we are unable to announce the name of the speaker in advance, but one will be provided. All visitors are assured of a warm welcome, a good lunch, and an interesting time.