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Now, when our
land to ruin's
brink is verging.

In God's name,
let us speak while
there is time!

Now, when the
padlocks for our
lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

Whittier (1807-1892).

What Are Australian Electors Seeking?

Party Platforms or People's Policy?

As polling day approached, the daily papers, almost without exception, have been striving strenuously to foster the old idea that the be-all and end-all of the electors' functions is to choose one of the prescribed Party "platforms," vote accordingly, and then go into a political trance for three years.

But, as we have reported before, more and more intelligent citizens are thinking otherwise. A further indication of this new trend of thought—and action—is provided by the following dialogue, broadcast from 7HO on August 8, between Mr. James Guthrie, B.Sc., and Mrs. Barbara Guthrie. These non-Party broadcasters, who don't seek political positions for themselves or others, discoursed thus:—

B.—"The last time we were discussing the elections, you said that the electors should not wait for the candidates to tell us what they intended to do, but that we, the electors, should tell the candidates what we want. That was the idea, wasn't it?"

J.—"Yes, that's what I suggested."

B.—"But don't you think that the affairs of a modern State are so complicated that we want a very highly trained man to look after the country's affairs?"

J.—"You mean a lawyer?"

B.—"No, not exactly."

J.—"A school teacher, perhaps?"

B.—"Certainly not."

J.—"Well, perhaps a combination of a doctor, a lawyer and a farmer, with perhaps a little bit of —"

B.—"All right, you win! Perhaps you can tell us what we want?"

J.—"I don't think that a representative of the people can be, or need be expert in everything. If the Government wants expert military advice, then it should know

where to look for it; and the same with such matters as building roads or controlling currency. It must rely on experts for these things, and these experts are available either in the Civil Service or in Industry."

B.—"In which case the Government has nothing to do but hand over the work to experts—the Government then escapes all responsibility?"

J.—"Not at all. The Government must seek the advice of experts, but it does not need to accept their advice. Whatever it does, it must accept responsibility for the results produced."

B.—"That doesn't seem fair."

J.—"It is quite fair. You can't make contacts with men for twenty years without finding out whom you can trust, and whom you can't; it is not a difficult matter when you are interested."

B.—"But experts sometimes make mistakes."

J.—"An expert is only an expert when he makes less mistakes than other people."

B.—"Otherwise he is not an expert."

J.—"Otherwise he is not an expert."

B.—"Why do economic 'experts' make so many mistakes?"

J.—"There are very few economic experts; the men 'advising' Governments are not usually chosen by Governments, but are thrust upon them by vested interests."

B.—"You don't think our economic experts are as stupid as they appear to be?"

J.—"Experts are stupid when they are paid to be stupid; but when they are heavily penalised for being stupid, then they become very wise."

B.—"It is, then, the job of our Parliament to see that our experts become wise, by getting rid of them when they do not deliver the goods?"

J.—"It is the job of our representatives in Parliament to watch over our experts and see that they produce the results that the people want."

B.—"And to sack the experts if they don't deliver the goods?"

J.—"That's the idea!"

B.—"The British Government has spent hundreds of millions of pounds reducing the price of food and other commodities to prevent inflation, but all the experts in England and Australia said it couldn't be done."

J.—"Not all the experts."

B.—"Well, the official experts."

J.—"The experts subsidised by the Bank-

ing fraternity, and imposed on our institutions. But Major Douglas, over 20 years ago, showed how to "bring down prices."

B.—"Yet they say Major Douglas doesn't count!"

J.—"But when Governments find themselves in a hole, they have to bring in the real experts."

B.—"The last time Winston Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said that when he took the advice of experts they landed him in chaos."

J.—"This time he has a big job to do, so he has to rely on men of character."

B.—"Men like Generals Wavell, Alexander and Montgomery."

J.—"And there are many others. Mr. Curtin, when he wants to get back into power, has to use Major Douglas's advice to bring down the prices by means of subsidies."

B.—"Professor Copland said that wouldn't work."

J.—"But Professor Copland has now to use them to keep his job. Mr. Fadden wants to get into power, so he is forced to use Major Douglas's idea of Post-war Credits."

B.—"You believe in Post-war Credits?"

J.—"I most certainly do. To get some of my taxes returned after the war is going to be very useful to me."

(Continued on page 4)

Electors' Job—After the Elections

Unless we admit that we have forgotten nothing and learnt nothing since the 1914-18 war, we should be striving to establish a much more satisfactory peace after this war. It seems likely that what citizens do, or fail to do, in 1943 will determine whether this will be accomplished, or not. We are putting a newly-elected team of Parliamentarians into office at Canberra, but there is a very widespread fear that the bungling of the past will continue to be in evidence in what are supposed to be the "difficult" days ahead of us.

Many who value the British tradition of real freedom have very good cause to fear the centralised and irresponsible power which necessarily goes with bureaucratic Socialism. On the other hand many who remember the dismal days of past "depressions" are caught up in Communistic or Socialistic movements, as if those were the only ways open to people wishing to work for a more satisfactory set of conditions in the community. Why is it that so few will take the care to consider how a really healthy revival of the true democratic ways can surely rid us of all tearfulness, and set us firmly on the way to BOTH FREEDOM AND SECURITY?

In an article in "World Review" (London, May, p. 13), it is blasphemously said that the price required for establishing a satisfactory peace machine in place of the all-out war machine, is that:—

(1) "The producer must submit to all the annoyances of control," etc.

(2) "The worker must submit to training and direction into work," etc.

(3) "The consumer must submit to some limitations of choice," etc.

The awakened citizens of Australia, showing an unmistakable democratic fervour, must refuse point-blank to bargain away their freedom for a controlled, slave-State security.

There are certain simple lines of action

Alberta's New Premier

"The unanimous election, by the parliamentary caucus, of the Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade and Industry, to succeed the late William Aberhart as Premier of Alberta, will be welcomed by Social Crediters all over Canada and the British Empire. Mr. Manning has been more closely associated with the late Premier, both before and after his election in 1935 than any other Minister, and has frequently acted as Deputy Premier in the absence of Mr. Aberhart from the Province. He is a young man, of great ability and unquestioned character, and by now has a training almost unique for a man of his age. We have no doubt whatever that if there are no 'accidents' he will emerge as a world figure."

— "The Social Creditor," June 19.

which will certainly be effective if there are enough sensible electors who will respond and act in the way suggested. If they do this, then we can put an end to the confusion, the frustration, the insecurity, and the regimentation which are so obviously part of our social life.

(1) So soon as a candidate is elected to Parliament, every constituent should make it his business to write and impress on the new "Member" that the Representative's only real job is to find out what it is that his constituents want, and to voice their wishes to the Government by all means within his power.

(2) It then becomes the job of the Government to pass on to the technical experts in every sphere (especially in the financial sphere) the task (and responsibility) of devising ways and means to actually give the RESULTS which the people want.

Let us say, for the sake of argument that the electors in the farming areas are pushing solidly for a payable price for all their products; and that electors in the city areas are pushing for more adequate supplies of food and clothing.

Orthodox procedures are not flexible enough to bring satisfaction to both these sets of people, and it would obviously be foolish for Parliament to draw up technical legislation formulating means to give the desired results. But, after consulting Parliament, the Cabinet can at once call for the controllers of finance (not call for advice from irresponsible academic theorists), and say in effect to them:—"If you can so arrange finance that every producer of wanted goods gets a satisfactory price and every consumer can get all he needs of the available goods, then we will allow you to keep your present positions." (Whether they are officials of public or private institutions is relatively unimportant.) "But if you, as the professed experts, fail to accomplish this task, then you will be unconditionally dismissed from your places of control, and others will be appointed who can see to it that the people can enjoy a fulness of freedom while they consume and produce such things as they desire."

Let us demand conditions under which ample leisure is assured to all, and

NOTES on the NEWS

U.S. press correspondents in Quebec are reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 12 as pointing out that "Churchill's arrival by coincidence (?) comes just after Mackenzie King's second political reverse, namely, the further loss of three by-elections, which followed the loss of 60 out of 90 seats a fortnight ago in the Ontario Legislature."

No mention is made of the issue which caused this sensational political debacle, so it can safely be presumed to be connected with the bankers' debt and interest ramp. It is also safe to say that if they wanted to, neither Churchill nor Roosevelt could restore the lost seats or deter Canadian electors from seeking to rid their Parliaments of financiers' puppets.

ARTFUL ADVERTISEMENTS U.A.P. anti-inflation advertisements picture shopping baskets and their contents getting smaller and smaller—and, of course, they blame the Labor Party for this. The truth is that all Parties are responsible, because all of them pile on indirect taxes, interest charges on borrowed money, which on the one hand load prices and on the other reduce the purchasing power available to meet the increased prices. All Parties foster the "class-struggle" by alternately "soaking" each section of the people. It is interesting to note that none of the Parties promises to remove such scourges.

AXIS ANXIETY: Evidence that bankers' puppet Hitler, may soon be called off-stage by his masters is to be found in a press report of August 9, reading thus: "The German Army has decided to take control, but not to liquidate Nazism [National Socialism], and they are anxious to obtain the collaboration of Dr. Schacht, the former Finance Minister." What use a banker would be to war generals is not stated; but, of course, he may be a good shot, or perhaps a good truck driver—it's hard to say. However, it does seem that the bankers consider that Hitler, like Mussolini, has gone far enough. Meanwhile the democracies have to make sure that local socialistic dictators are NOT enthroned.

PRESS PRATTLE: Answering a criticism to the effect that the only reliable information in the daily press is "the name of the paper and the racing results," the Melbourne "Sun" of August 11 suggests that this cannot be true, because, for example, a paper with a circulation of 280,000 must have won the confidence and trust of its readers. This argues that you can't fool all the people all the time, but it doesn't prove that you can't fool most of the people all the time. Another important point overlooked is that daily newspapers are used for other purposes than reading.

READING'S REPLY: In an attempt to head-off the growing public realisation that

avoid degradation under an army of busy-bodies whose business it will be to find or make work for us.

Let us be sure that finance is a means of exploiting machines to the limit, and of preventing any possibility that human life shall be exploited.

Parliament can become a place of healthy activity, instead of a place where interminable "Party" clap-trap is the order of the day.

—C. H. Allen.

"if we can find hundreds of millions for war we can also find them for peace," Sir Claude Reading, Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank Board, made a public statement deprecating this idea. In effect he puts it that although we can have hundreds of millions of bank credit for death and destruction, we can't have them for peace and prosperity. When questioned on this, he simply took up the Montagu Norman attitude: "I'm sorry, but I can't explain." Now, the sooner this banker is given to understand that he is a paid public servant, whose job it is to give effect to the people's policy, and not that of the private bankers, the better it will be for all concerned. His statement can only be regarded as presumptuous impertinence.

CONTAGIOUS CONSCRIPTION Washington reports say that U.S. military authorities urge compulsory military training after the war—so they must be satisfied that this war will not end wars. British military authorities also advocate this proposal. Russia has had compulsory military service since the revolution for freedom, and, of course, Italy and Germany have always been sold on the idea. Here in Australia peace-time compulsory service was abandoned as being undemocratic; but judging from the utterances of some politicians (mainly militarists), this is likely to be revived.

(Continued on page 3)

Pasteurisation Bill

This week, and in three recent issues of the "New Times," we have given some publicity to the case AGAINST milk pasteurisation, which is carefully suppressed by the daily press, and we have indicated that there is an alternative, in which dairy-farmers would play their part, if it were made financially possible for them to do so. The Milk Pasteurisation Bill now before the Victorian Parliament would make compulsory the COLLECTIVE pasteurisation of milk. It would also enforce universal bottling, which, as indicated in this issue, is NOT the most hygienic method. The Bill WOULD provide a nice rake-off for sellers of expensive pasteurisation plants, and for the big suppliers of milk-bottles. It would also play right into the hands of the Socialistic centralisers. Victorian readers of this paper who wish to write to their State parliamentary representatives, demanding that they oppose the Bill, should get busy. The second reading of the Bill is due to commence next Tuesday (August 24)

THOSE RESTIVE SCHOOL TEACHERS

(A letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown.)

Sir,—At long last the Victorian school-teachers are awakening. It is a healthy sign to see them publicly expressing dissatisfaction with present conditions, and it is to be hoped that what we are now witnessing is but the beginning of something that will lead to great benefit for the community as a whole.

School teachers are the same as the rest of us: They get access to goods through MONEY; and therefore the stuff they have to fight for is that selfsame thing, MONEY. It is only fair, of course, that they should themselves feel the pressure of the conditions they have been instrumental in creating, although I know many individual teachers who personally understand the situation and would like to be taking more positive action towards rectification.

In considering the general question we must start at the beginning, and the first thing to be understood is that the prevailing conditions in the Education Department are the product of financial considerations, and that financial considerations alone stand in the way of the achievement of what the school teachers desire. Notwithstanding this demonstrable fact, the pathetic truth is that most of the teachers are unbelievably ignorant on the subject of Finance, and the way in which the system has been, and is still being, manipulated against them. Not only so, but the school curriculum and the school textbooks have been so arranged as to keep the general community equally uninformed. Governments and people alike are all in the struggle for money, which means that the controllers of the money supply are the controllers of the nation.

Now what is the grievance of the teachers? According to the Melbourne Press the two main things are salaries and opportunities for promotion, but apparently the establishment of an "independent tribunal" is the burning question. At a meeting in Melbourne of head teachers and male assistants it was decided to support the stop-work proposal but to stress that "it was not merely a question of salaries and promotion, but it was linked with the refusal of the Government to establish an independent tribunal to deal with smaller classes, raising of the school-leaving age, recruitment and training of teachers, better-equipped schools, and long-service leave. Action was necessary because all other conciliatory methods had failed to move the Government." At another meeting in Geelong, attended by primary, secondary, and technical school teachers, it was decided to urge that "the demand for an independent tribunal be made a major issue." The ballot paper being circulated by the Teachers' Union is as follows: "Are you prepared to stop work on the first Wednesday of October as a protest against the failure of the Government to increase teachers' salaries and to provide a satisfactory system of promotion for primary teachers?"

Summarised, then, the questions that are troubling the teachers are Salaries, Promotion, Smaller Classes, Raising of the School-leaving Age, Recruitment and Training of Teachers, Better-equipped Schools, and Long-service Leave. What, in reality, do they all mean? Salaries are a matter of MONEY, pure and simple. Promotion is an opportunity to get MORE MONEY. Smaller classes mean more teachers, bigger buildings, and more equipment, all of which depends on the Government's ability to PAY, i.e., MONEY. Raising of the school-leaving age means that parents will have to wait longer for their youngsters to help to get some MONEY to help make financial ends meet in the home; it also means that greater numbers will be attending school at the one time, requiring more accommodation, more staff, more furniture; all of which is governed by the MONEY supply. Recruitment and training of teachers depends on the Government's ability to PAY and to BUY, i.e., FINANCE. Better equipment for schools can only be obtained in the same way, i.e., according to the Government's ability to BUY. Long-service leave is a matter of increased staff for relief and the EXPENDITURE involved. Every item is governed by the same thing, FINANCE. Yet this FACT has not even been mentioned by any of the teachers' spokesmen.

What do they propose to do? They propose to stop work! That will not hurt the controllers of the MONEY system a scrap. It will only inconvenience parents. Now, if we consider the position calmly and quietly, we find that it is the duty of the

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Sir Harry Goschen, chairman of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, said recently that nearly a million acres of Britain are now mortgaged to that firm. The total of loans was £14,293,083 secured on 962,560 acres of land, together with the necessary farmhouses and buildings, valued in all at £22,393,121.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

(Obtainable from New Times Limited, Box 226 G.P.O., Melbourne.)

"THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE," A short history of the Bank of England. Price, 6d. Postage 1½d. (4/- per dozen, post free.)

"THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY." The best "hand-book" for Australian democrats. Price, 9d. Postage 1½d. (6/- per dozen, post free.)

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT to put the whip to the Government, it is NOT the duty of the school teachers or any other section of the people to do it. The position in Victoria is that the MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT are so grouped that they could dismiss the Government at any time. This means that while the teachers are attacking the Government, those really responsible, viz., the members of Parliament, are escaping scot free. The Government is merely the executive of Parliament. Parliament is the governing body.

May I suggest that there are three ways in which the school teachers "can effectively help themselves? The first is that they vote at the elections on 21st August for candidates who know what is wrong with the MONEY system, and are prepared to do something about it. If these candidates obtain a good vote the significance of it will not be lost on those who secure elec-

SAYING IT WITH MUSIC

It's perfectly marvellous what one can do with music. One can, as the saying goes, soothe the savage breast. But nobody ever bothers about that. The principal use of music nowadays is to exasperate the civilised soul. Music is becoming to the ear what the lithographic art is to the eye.

Already, the rising generation, confronted with a picture of Henry VIII., thinks, not as we did, of how many wives he had and how unlucky he was; their minds fly instantly to Charles Laughton. And confronted with a picture of a beautiful siren, they don't furtively tear it out and shove it in an album for future gloating reference; they look with hardened superciliousness for the caption's recommendation in the matter: whether it is soap, cream or powder this time.

So, also, is it fast becoming with music. Already we have reached the pass at which, if we were an opera-going people, it would be difficult for some of us to remain in our seats for long. Some phrase or aria would be sure to cause us to sneak out and be off to see what could be done about those shoes, or rhubarb pills or bathroom appointments the music had reminded us of.

The musical theme seems to be a necessity to the radio performer. It is a sort of hall mark. Its importance can be gauged by the eagerness with which good listening is faded out for fear there may not be time for the next theme. The item itself gets shoved in somehow, albeit grudgingly. It is also becoming a nasty habit to fade a good item down to make some world-shattering announcement drawing attention to the fact that the performance is drawing to a close, or that it is exactly three-sixteenths of a minute to eight, or something of the sort that doesn't matter to anyone who expects to live more than twenty minutes.

Then there are those beastly ping-pong noises our stations use as an "all clear." I'd rather listen to the "Wreck of the Hesperus" or "Dan McGruce" any day. To prevent exasperation at the reiterated pings and pongs I find myself fitting words to the sounds. They are not sensible words, but they help to preserve my sanity.

One "all clear" consists of a doleful descending theme of just three notes. The words they suggest are "All's not well." Then there is a longer theme, quite tuneful and playful really. The words suggested here are, "Die pussy, die, and you'll finish in a pie." And a still longer one—the most tuneful of the lot, to which I have assigned my masterpiece of xylophone lyrics:

"I am a winkle, I come from the sea;
I coil up so tightly, you can't tickle me."

You see what I mean, of course, about the words not being sensible. Don't sing them to yourselves too often; that's all.

Some nights ago, just before Mr. Curtin came on the air with his first speech of this election, the theme which preceded him caused me to yelp with delighted surprise. Someone had cracked a musical joke. Mr. Curtin was marched into the arena to the tune of the "Entry of the Gladiators." Admittedly it was a sinister joke. The lot of a gladiator can hardly be described as a happy one, and, of course, no one could reasonably expect Mr. Curtin to say, like a good gladiator, "We who are about to die, salute thee, Caesar!" For one thing a difficulty arises similar to that uncovered by Omar Khayyam's query, "Who is the potter, pray, and who the pot?" Namely, "Which the Caesar here, and which the lions?"

However, there was a gleam of playful inspiration about the theme which caused me to hope that the perpetrator wouldn't have to pay too high a price for his waggishness. For a moment I wondered what other musical excursions there would be. The field is surely wide. I mean to say something appropriate might be found for each Ministry. Supply and development: "The Quartermaster's Store"; Transport: "Where My Caravan Has Rested"; Agriculture: "Scenes That Are Brightest"; Army: "Yes, Let Me Like a Soldier Fall." Great possibilities.

tion. The second thing to do is for each teacher to communicate at once with his or her representatives in both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, and in both Houses of the Federal Parliament, telling them the actual position and indicating what is wanted. In addition, the Victorian Teachers' Union should similarly communicate with EVERY VICTORIAN MEMBER of the Parliaments mentioned, and KEEP ON COMMUNICATING WITH THEM in preparation for assisting in their dismissal at the next election if the desires of their constituents are not complied with. The FEDERAL members can bring pressure on the FEDERAL Government to have the MONEY system put right, so that State Governments will not be short of money, and the STATE members can direct the Government to instruct the Director of Education to do what should be done. The third thing to do is to get an understanding of how the MONEY racket works and join in wholeheartedly with those of us who are endeavouring to secure a MONEY system that will serve the community instead of crucifying it. School teachers should have been in the forefront of such an effort, whereas up to now most of them have not even been interested.

—Yours, etc., BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, C.2. 15/8/43

COAL NATIONALISATION

From the "Social Creditor," England:—
The coal nationalisation racket is now becoming clearer in outline. It was foreshadowed by the Sankey Commission in 1920 at which, it was freely alleged in Washington, a Jewish witness was briefed at £10,000 to present a case for making coal "a national asset." "National assets" are, of course, under lien to national mortgagees.

At that time, this little scheme went awry, but the Orientals behind it are nothing if not patient, and it is evident that British coal and the second world war have close relations.

Coal having been acquired but not paid for, we now see the next step in the Report (one more Report) on "Coal Utilisation Research and the National Economy." The Chairman of the Committee which presents this Report is Viscount Samuel. The Report is a truly remarkable instance of the use of the step-by-step process of Encyclopaedism, each step by itself being unexceptionable.

It should be realised that coal is probably the most important source of raw material for the chemical and dye industry, including the production of synthetic rubber and high-octane fuel for aeroplane engines.

The chemical industry is completely "international" and predominantly Jewish in control and German-Jewish at that.

The amount of consideration which will be given to "the people," as distinct from the Chosen, in the use made of once-great Britain's vital asset, can be readily assessed.

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I wrote to you last week announcing the formation of The No National Government Campaign, and you were good enough to publish my letter appealing for interstate support.

On Tuesday, August 10 I gave the Melbourne "Age" an advertisement, asking for sympathisers to forward their addresses in order that a public meeting may be convened. The cost was 5/-, and it was to appear on Wednesday, August 11. On Friday, August 13, I received a letter from the "Age" as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—We have to advise that the meetings and lectures advertisement submitted by you for insertion in the 'Age,' has been held over for enquiry.—Yours truly, David Syme & Company, per J. Richards."

It will be noticed by readers of the "Age" that that paper, in its editorials, has been advocating a National Government.

The fight against a National Government is to go on, irrespective of any Press boycott, and the remarks of Mr. Maurice Blackburn, M.H.R., are worth noting. He is reported as saying: "It would mean doing things behind the people's backs, without responsibility to the people. There would be NO CRITICISM in the House, and it would mean a veiled dictatorship."

We have been warned, so let us act while there is time. In the words of Whittier, published every week on the front page of your paper, "When the padlocks for our lips are forging, silence is crime."

—Yours etc., Vivian James, Box 2325V, G.P.O., Melbourne.

BACTERIA ON MILK BOTTLES

The city health department of Baltimore, Maryland, made a study of the bacteria deposited on the caps and rims of milk bottles. In the handling of milk bottles by milk distributors, and their exposure to city dust in milk wagons and while waiting upon doorsteps to be taken in, germs of various sorts, some dangerous to life, are deposited in considerable numbers.

Germs, even very dangerous germs, are sometimes conveyed to the lips of milk bottles by the hands of milkmen. Other germs, such as typhoid and dysentery germs, are deposited by flies. Contamination may occur through contact of animals with milk bottles. Cats and dogs often lick the mouths of milk bottles while standing on the doorstep.

The examinations made of numerous milk bottles showed various sorts of dangerous germs and indicated that there is a real risk in the use of milk from containers in themselves thoroughly clean and sanitary. The milk becomes contaminated by contact with the lip of the bottle when it is poured from the bottle.

The cap and lip of the milk bottle should be very carefully wiped with a cloth dipped in boiling water or peroxide of hydrogen before the milk bottle is opened. The importance of doing this should be known to every housewife and should never be forgotten.

—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in "The New Dietetics."

"New Times" Subscription Rates

Our charges for supplying and posting the "New Times" direct to your home every week are as follows:—

Three months, 5/-; Six months, 10/-; Twelve months, £1 (HALF rates for members of the A.I.F., C.M.F., R.A.N., R.A.A.F., etc.).

Payments must be made in advance and sent direct to New Times Limited, Box 226 G.P.O., Melbourne.

DOCTOR CONDEMNS PASTEURIZATION

The extracts quoted hereunder appear beneath the heading, "Injurious Effects of the Sterilizing or Pasteurizing of Milk," on page 453 of the text-book, "The New Dietetics" (revised edition), by John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Great Britain, and of the American Medical Association, Member of the Societe d'Hygiene of France, late Member of the Michigan State Board of Health, Editor of "Good Health," Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, etc.:—

"The public has been taught to place too much faith in sterilized or boiled milk. It is true that pasteurization or boiling of milk destroys certain specific disease-producing organisms such as those of typhoid fever, tuberculosis and diphtheria, but these processes at the same time destroy certain highly essential, vital properties of milk, and, as has been long known, fail to destroy the spores of putrefactive organisms, which probably are, on the whole, the cause of far greater mischief and many more deaths than the organisms which give rise to tuberculosis typhoid fever and other specific organisms.

"If left to itself, cow's milk does not decay, but sours. Boiled milk rots. The acid-forming organisms which find their way into the milk from the air thus exercise a protective influence, preventing the toxemia which results from intestinal putrefactions. When an infant is fed upon sterilized milk, the stools, which are naturally slightly acid, quickly become foul-smelling through putrefaction, and the infant is thus exposed to highly potent disease-producing influences, against which it is protected when fed upon natural, clean milk. A temperature of 240 deg. F. for half an hour is required to destroy the spores of putrefactive germs, and even such milk is likely to promote putrefactive processes in the intestines, especially in the case of young children.

"It is thus apparent that pasteurization and boiling of milk should be regarded only as makeshifts which mitigate to some degree the evils resulting from the use of milk contaminated with barnyard filth. The movement to provide 'CERTIFIED' MILK should be everywhere encouraged." [See item headed "Certified Milk" elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.]

"Whenever pasteurized or sterilized milk is used, free use should be made daily of orange juice, tomato juice, potato soup, or some other foodstuff rich in vitamins.

"The boiling of milk modifies in a harmful way nearly all its ingredients and considerably reduces its nutritive value. Rats fed on boiled milk grow to only half their normal size.

"Scurvy sooner or later appears in babies exclusively fed on pasteurized or boiled milk. The subtle alchemy by which milk is prepared in the laboratory of Nature is upset by the crude process of cooking. Boiled milk will sustain the life of rats, but it will not enable them to grow to full development, and reproduction fails altogether. Another defect of the pasteurizing process is found in the fact that it is not absolutely certain. Cases of tuberculosis have occurred in calves fed on the pasteurized milk of tuberculous cows.

"Another matter of much significance which must be borne in mind in relation to pasteurized milk is the rather surprising fact that, if not handled with very great care, pasteurized milk is likely to develop within a short time more bacteria of a dangerous type than are found in ordinary raw milk. The reason for this is that most of the bacteria found in ordinary raw milk are of the acid-forming sort; that is, they are of the kind commonly known as buttermilk or sour milk germs, so-called friendly or protective germs. So long as these bacteria are dominant, the growth of putrefactive organisms is prevented.

"Boiling, if thoroughly done, may destroy the germs of typhoid, tuberculosis, and

YOU AND YOUR M.P.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—A few citizens recently met in a hired room to consider the idea of forming a local Voters' Policy Association. No agreement was reached, but those present agreed to meet again in a few weeks time, and to endeavour to increase the attendance. To re-engage the room I had to interview a storekeeper who had previously said that he was too busy to bother about politics. On this occasion he admitted that it was fear that he might give offence to customers that kept him aloof from politics!

"You have no objection, I suppose, to asking your customers what it is that they want," I said. To which, of course, he replied, "Certainly not." "Then would you have no objection to your own Member of Parliament asking you and other citizens what it is that they want?" said I.

The fears and worries of business seemed to vanish for a moment, for he smiled comprehendingly, and said: "Instead of the Member ———— Rather than report the concluding words of the reply, I suggest that each reader should complete the sentence according to his of her own ideas, and then, during the first week after the election, that he should write to the new Member and voice those ideas.

It is not exaggerating the position much to say that the successful launching of the coming "peace" depends on whether electors follow some such course, or not.

—Yours etc., C. H. Allen, Ashleigh Grove, Millswood, S.A., 14/8/1943

other infectious diseases. It does not, however, destroy the spores of the germs which produce putrefaction, and consequently, if boiled milk is allowed to stand for a few days, these undestroyed spores develop and putrefactive changes take place.

"It should be noted, also, that in the boiling of milk the germs which produce souring are destroyed. Consequently boiled milk is less likely to sour than unboiled, but instead may undergo putrefactive changes, and the same thing that happens in the laboratory test-tube or the milk-bottle may happen in the intestine; that is, boiled milk is more likely to undergo putrefaction in the intestine than is raw milk.

"Among the numerous dangerous organisms derived from stable filth and found in unclean milk is the highly virulent Welch's bacillus, the cause of gas gangrene. Estey found this germ present in all but two of a large number of samples of market milk obtained in Providence, Rhode Island. It is often present in commercial milk.

"In a recent bacteriological study of milk, Roderick, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium laboratory, found Welch's bacillus present in 54 per cent, of 470 specimens of commercial milk examined. This dangerous germ, being a spore bearer, is NOT destroyed by pasteurizing, or even by boiling. Scrupulous care in dairy practice is the ONLY POSSIBLE PROTECTION against this highly dangerous organism, against which every housewife should be warned.

"It is evident that pasteurization does not solve the milk problem. When scientifically done, pasteurization does mitigate some of the evils associated with unclean milk, but the only true solution for the problem is CLEAN milk.

"It is also known that boiled milk is less easily digestible than raw milk. Hence it is important to emphasize the fact that milk should be produced in such a way as to be in the highest degree possible free from bacteria and other impurities of every sort. In an experiment in feeding of calves with boiled milk between 80 and 90 per cent, of the calves died, and there can be no doubt that thousands of human infants have lost their lives from the same cause. Whenever boiled or pasteurised milk is used for feeding-infants or young children or as an exclusive diet for invalids, orange or tomato juice must be freely given to supply the deficiency of vitamin C." [Our emphasis throughout.—Ed.]

"CERTIFIED" MILK

"Certified" milk is milk produced under special conditions which are calculated to insure freedom from disease and germs. The following are the requirements as laid down by the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions:—

(a) Certified milk shall be produced by a trustworthy dairyman in accordance with a code of requirements prescribed by a medical milk commission. The dairyman shall enter into a legal contract with the commission in which he shall agree to comply with all its requirements.

(b) Certified milk shall be obtained from healthy, tuberculin tested cows under veterinary inspection; all persons who directly or indirectly come in contact with the milk shall be under medical supervision and the milk itself shall be subjected periodically to bacteriological, chemical and other tests.

(c) Certified milk shall be free from harmful germs and shall contain relatively few of the common bacteria. It should not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre; this average should be based upon bacteriological examinations covering a period of ninety days, and the counts should be made at least once a week during this time.

(d) Certified milk must be bottled at the point of production, rapidly chilled, kept cold and delivered promptly to the consumer. After it is once chilled, the temperature of certified milk should at no time go above 45 deg. F., or below 32 deg. F.

(e) Certified milk shall be normal milk; that is, neither heated, frozen, nor altered in any way except strained and cooled.

(f) Certified milk shall be of uniform quality and contain not less than 3.8 per cent, nor more than 4.2 per cent, of fat, unless it is labelled otherwise, in which case it shall not vary more than 0.2 per cent, from the amount stated on the label.

(g) Certified milk shall not be subjected to the action of heat, shall not be subjected to the action of any preservative whatever except cold; shall not be subjected to the action of light, electricity, pressure or any special force or agency of any kind for any purpose; no substance of any kind shall be added to the milk for any purpose; and no part of the milk shall be removed.

(h) Pastures of paddocks to which cows have access shall be:

(i) (a) Free from marsh or stagnant pools.

Notes On the News

(Continued from page 1.)

Perhaps it will be part of the "work for all" plot. But local advocates never refer to it as conscription. Tut, tut, no! They select the more euphonious term, "National Service"—which could mean anything from sweeping the streets to spruiking in Parliament. Surely such things can be left on a democratic voluntary basis?

AUTHORITATIVE ART: According to Sir Keith Murdoch, as reported in the "Herald" sup-press of July 25, "Art in the post-war period would be the subject of a discussion between himself and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Bailey, and the Premier, Mr. Dunstan" (none of whom has achieved any eminence in this sphere). Murdoch's artistic temperament can be gauged from his own words: "Each State should have its own authoritative Art body." Now just fancy any "Art" conforming to a standard, or being controlled by an "authoritative body"! How dear to the hearts of the above-mentioned team is that blessed word Authority—and what immeasurable voids there are between that word and ART.

ARABS' ALARM Drew Parson, U.S. "Daily Mirror" correspondent is reported in the daily press as saying that "a cleavage of views has occurred between Britain and America over the Jewish and Arab question." He says pressure from the U.S. State Department has compelled the question to be opened. It is odd that such a matter—only of benefit to a handful of Zionists—should even be permitted to obtrude itself among urgent affairs, especially as Major-General Pat Hurley, former Secretary for War, stated that he was informed by the Arab leader, Ibn Saud, that "the Arabs would drive all Jews from Arab territories."

CLOTHING CODE: An interesting item under the title of "Honour System For Clothing" appeared in the daily press of July 17, to the effect that "U.S. Production Board announced that owing to difficulties encountered already with food and petrol rationing, clothes will not be rationed. The Government prefers to trust to equitable distribution and patriotic self-denial by consumers." What an extraordinary thing for a Government to trust its employers! Besides, how are they going to find work for their Copland-equivalents and other academic asses?

SHARE SCARE: According to Press financial scribes, gold shares are rising following details of British and U.S. post-war currency plans. The scribes suggest that "the schemes tend to ally fears that gold would be discarded after the war." Considering that no Parliament (as such) has declared its policy on this matter, someone must know what the decision will be. There would, of course, not be anything unusual about this, since it is the practice for bankers to determine policy, and through their devious channels simply direct the Government to stir their stumps and make it effective.

ERSATZ EATS The St. Louis Busch Brewing Co. (U.S.A.) is reported as producing a synthetic beefsteak by mixing yeast with water and molasses then treating it with ammonia—which is said to convert the yeast into a protein. Large-scale use is expected after the war because the synthetic product is cheaper than real beef. This indicates that the mighty U.S. is expected to be short of money (pieces of paper, etc.), and as a consequence, that the people must forego natural foods in favour of synthetic chemicals. In this instance no claim is made for food value, which apparently is of no consequence. Isn't it strange how this money-shortage mania is permitted to dominate the people's lives?

DOCTORS' DOPES The daily press reports a district court-martial of a 53-years-old member of a garrison force. The charge: "Having refused to obey the lawful command of a superior (medical) officer." The command was "to be inoculated" (against what, not stated); that is, he was ordered to submit his very own body to a military needle-pusher. In 1941 the victim was fined £5 for refusing inoculation. Later he was charged with another refusal and kept under arrest for more than 40 days before the charge was dropped. Similar persecutions followed just prior to this charge. He saw practical results of inoculation on his brother, who, he stated, was so ill that he nearly died. Military discipline must be maintained, but this seems to be nothing more than a brutal story of persecution for resisting dope-pushers using soldiers for guinea pigs. It's not compulsory under civil law, and surely a man's body is his own—or is it?

MILK MENACE Mr. G. Howey, President of the Victorian Dairymen's Association, is reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 6 as "objecting to the Milk Pasteurisation Bill on the grounds that it was purely a political move, and because he opposed control of the milk supply passing from practical men to those with only scientific qualifications." (He probably meant theoretical training.) Apart from these angles, evidence has been produced in these columns to show that practical tests on human beings have de-

(b) Crossed by no stream which might have easily become dangerously contaminated.

(c) A sufficient distance from offensive conditions to suffer no bad effects from them.

(d) Free from plants which affect the quality of the milk deleteriously.

—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, in "The New Dietetics."

THESE FINANCE EDITORS!

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—The Finance Editor of the "Herald" (Melbourne, 11/8/1943), says:—"Money without goods is useless. It is sound to expand credit as long as there is an appropriate expansion in the quantity of goods and services to exchange for the extra money. (This does not mean an equal expansion, as some of the credit cranks believe—because money can remain in circulation after goods are consumed)."

That last sentence disturbed my sleep. I saw this great juggernaut of money "circulating" drunkenly through town and countryside, leaving flat, messy blotches of once-living humans all over the road in its wake and flattening mansions, cottages and factories everywhere—simply because all goods had been consumed. Nowhere any sign of new goods, for producers all over the world had stopped dead—in more senses than one!

Then I awoke to the comforting thought that the "circulation" of the money juggernaut would stop simultaneously with the consumption of the last available goods. Second thoughts, however, were not so pleasant, for when the goods are finished money must go on "circulating" to pay the debt incurred in producing the vanished goods: for ever and ever, Amen!

All the same, somebody ought to stop Finance Editors from telling such distressing stories, especially in an evening newspaper.

—Yours, etc., F. H. Ault, 69 Strathalbyn Street, East Kew, E.5. 14/8/1943

U.E.A. ELECTION GUIDE

In addition to the list of candidates who signed the "Undertaking Form," as published in last week's issue, the following have since signed:—

Balaclava: G. Morris. Fawkner: C. E. Kennett. Flinders: T. F. Lee. Melbourne: D. Bickart, Wimmera: H. G. Follett. Senate: R. T. Millane.

SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The next monthly meeting of the S.C.M. of S.A., will be held in the United Democrats' rooms, 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide, on Thursday, August 27, at 8 p.m. At the conclusion of general business, the order of the evening will be a general discussion on the Elections, led by the chairman, Mr. D. J. Aмос. This should be of great interest to all; so roll up, you members, and bring your friends.—J. E. Burgess, Hon. Sec.

monstrated that pasteurised milk is positively harmful to humans—because of destruction of food value, etc. It is up to those supporting the proposal to produce similar evidence of practical (not theoretical) tests indicating that the proposal is sound. In the absence of such evidence they have no case.

BANKERS' BURDENS In addition to carrying the burden of having enlightened persons denouncing their counterfeiting money system, the Melbourne "Sun" reports in an unfavourable light their attitude to their returned employees: "A bank clerk who returned from the Middle East after three years' service was met by the bank manager, not with a handshake or a welcome, but with this: 'My word, you have lost three years' valuable banking experience.' The bankers won't be long before they put up a propaganda blast in answer to that. They might even enrol an army of their own from their returned staff to answer the charges being laid against them. They'll need them!"

CANDIDATES' CONSCIENCES In reply to questions to candidates seeking to ascertain whether or not they were prepared to represent the wishes of the majority of their constituents, a few aspirants for political honours refused to give such an assurance on the grounds that such an undertaking might involve them in committing themselves to something opposed to their conscience. This is, of course, an alibi; because if it did arise they have the option of resigning. Another aspect is that presumably these same fellows would have no compunction in passing legislation compelling electors (their employers) to act against their consciences; for example, conscription, paying taxes on counterfeit borrowed money, etc., etc. And, of course, the electors could not resign! One advantage of this form of contact with candidates is that it makes their humbug quite apparent.

BABIES. Some idea of the insincerity of the authorities in the matter of population propaganda is found in the recent press reports. Early this winter (in Sydney) a baby was born on a tram stop when transport could not be procured. On another occasion a woman reached hospital just in time after a rough ride on a motor lorry. Then another report says that a woman, at the height of a snow blitz, gave birth to a child on an open sledge! Shortage of nurses and hospital accommodation—in turn caused by bungling socialistic bureaucrats—is partly responsible for this terrible state of affairs.

—O. B. Heatley.

PROGRAMME FOR THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. DOUGLAS, in the "Social Creditor," England. (Continued from last issue.)

To those who wish for considerable elaboration on the point, there is available a mass of documentary and other evidence to establish three common factors in the essential nature of the Russian Revolution, the Fascist Coup d'Etat, and the National Socialism of Hitler's Germany. These factors are (1) They all claimed to be Socialism, and, in fact, are Socialism, in the only sense in which Socialism appears to have any definition—the subordination of the individual to the omnipotent State and those behind the State; (2) They were all financed from the richest and most powerful financial groups in the world, all three having verifiable connections with Wall and Pine Streets, New York; (3) They all suppressed "the right to strike" with ruthless physical force.

Doubtless to a less degree, these three characteristics are identifiable in the United States, under the name of the New Deal, and in the peculiar rush of post-war control measures known as "Planning," in once-great-Britain.

It is fairly obvious that we are faced, perhaps for the first time in history, with an attempt to superimpose on the entire world, from some pervasive and undisclosed centre, "overwhelming power behind Law." There are local variations; but the Big Idea can be identified without difficulty.

It is a situation which I think can be called formidable. To obtain a detached view of it requires some reconsideration of the way things happen. It cannot be in the limits available a comprehensive survey; but it is essential that it should be realistic. Let us begin with slavery.

The word itself, which is probably German, meaning a Slavonic captive, is one of a group of magical words, the use of which can usually be guaranteed to create an illusory emotional picture in place of a reasoned idea. To most people in these islands, it is a curious mixture of brutal overseers flogging aged saints, and women and children on ice floes being chased by bloodhounds. Yet at the same time, its chronology in most people's minds is more or less in the far distant past.

The facts, of course are that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is about as true a general picture of Negro chattel slavery as that which is being presented to the American public at the present day of British rule in India. Negro slaves (to put the matter on the lowest grounds) were property, and continuous ill-treatment was bad business. I doubt very much whether ill-treatment of slaves in the Southern States ever compared with the vicious cruelty of English industrial conditions in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, or was even very much worse than the treatment of Negroes in parts of the Southern States in recent years. That is not the point.

The second point which is curiously overlooked is that, if we regard the American War of Abolition as the end of official slavery in "white" countries, there are plenty of individuals still living who were born slaves. The point I wish to make is that the economic structure of the world from pre-historic times to within living memory was founded upon a slave class and some form of slavery was regarded as, and probably was, inevitable. And during this very long period, there is little evidence of unrest, and no evidence that such conditions as, for instance, the nail-makers of Cradley Heath, or the child labour which made the fortune of Engels, the patron of Karl Marx endured, would have been, or was, tolerated by public opinion. Yet, not slavery, but conditions under which slavery operated, have undoubtedly been distorted and exaggerated.

When a false picture of something is circulated on a large scale, experience teaches us to look contemplatively at the remedy, and in this connection we can, I think, derive useful information from the well-known letter written by an "American" banker towards the close of the American Civil War:—

"Chattel slavery will be abolished by the war and this we and our European friends are in favour of. For slavery is but the owning of labour, and involves the care of the slave. We can obtain the same result with less trouble by controlling the money."

We notice at once that the effect of the substitution of what labour agitators call wave-slavery, for chattel slavery was firstly to increase the demand for money, and so enhance the power of the banker and money-lender, and secondly to make economic insecurity of the "worker" an essential feature of the new system.

When, however, power-production made obvious the threat of economic plenty for all, it also made obvious the political impossibility of maintaining for much longer the sanction of economic security. It is perhaps not too much to say that the abolition of slavery became practicable with the invention of the steam engine.

Perhaps it now becomes clearer why "the

MONOPOLY MENACE

"A move afoot (it started in Heidelberg) suggests acquirement by the Tramway Board of all private bus services. Williamstown should have a word to say in opposition. We can't allow the Board to play 'ducks and drakes' with our main service to Newport, or any other service. One failure is enough." —"Williamstown Advertiser," August 7.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURES

"Gradualism" will be the topic for the next lecture in the series, to be held next Wednesday evening (August 25) at the headquarters of the United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. As usual, the lecturer will be Mr. F. A. Parker, B.A., Dip.Ed. All welcome. Questions invited.

right to strike," i.e., the right to contract-out, is eliminated from the New Orders. It is, precisely, the dividing line between slavery and Freedom, and was first denied by the Trades Unions. We are, in fact, reverting to chattel slavery because of the breakdown of wage-slavery, and it is recognised that the slaves must be well fed and looked after, because they are property. And it will be remembered that no slave could own property, because it would enable him to contract-out, so, for the slaves, property must be abolished, i.e., "nationalised."

I am confident that we should be much helped in our consideration of the events of the past fifty years, if not before, if we had access to the records of the "Alliance Universelle pour l'Action Maconique" whose permanent headquarters are in Algiers—where General Eisenhower's headquarters are, you know. Or even to the Minutes of the Meeting in 1920. Perhaps Admiral Leahy, until recently U.S. Ambassador to Vichy, who, if I am not mistaken, was present, could assist.

Meanwhile, it appears desirable to consider the truth, if any, in the statement that men are born free and equal, and, in the light of our conclusions, why Columbus discovered America. There must be some excuse for him.

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PLANNERS' PARADISE

The tired civilian lay dreaming of the future. The sunrise bell echoed down the bare, uncarpeted corridors of the Government hostel for civilians, and the poor civilian rose from his plank bed with a groan, donned his threadbare standardised clothes, bolted his standardised breakfast in the great hall of the hostel, and set forth on his standardised day of standardised work.

As he passed the bureau at the entrance to the hostel a rough voice called him, and he entered, to find the official with a balance-sheet in his hand.

"You must be prepared to do better this year," said the official threateningly. "I see that last year your profit was a miserable £10,000, from which the Government only get 97½ per cent."

"I am doing my best for my country," stammered the poor civilian sadly.

"You are getting into arrears," said the official sternly. "We allow you to keep 2½ per cent, and at the present price of onions, it doesn't pay for your board and lodgings here. You business men have no ambition. You should not be content with a turnover of a hundred thousand pounds; double it, treble it, quadruple it. We must have more money. Concentrate! Concentrate! We have furnished you with a hostel; we feed you, we clothe you. It is your duty to make more money to clear off your arrears of taxation."

"But how can I?" said the poor civilian timidly. "Look at the trade restrictions."

"How dare you argue, civilian! Go away and read the latest Board of Trade guide to commercial success. Be docile and you will be happy."

And the poor civilian started to his office. On his way he paused at the corner of Berkeley Square. There stood his old home, the haunt of so many memories. The windows stared blankly, dully—blindless and

cobwebbed. Many of the window-panes were missing, and he noticed wearily a furtive cat performing his ablutions in the littered porch.

Poor old home!

How well he remembered being turned out at a few hours' notice when one of the early Ministries commandeered it—and since then it had stood tenantless, deserted, falling into slow decay because it had not enough bathrooms, and there were twenty-three doors.

It had always been good enough for him. But, then, his notions had never been extravagant.

He walked on and reached his office.

After seeing that his time was correctly checked by the representative of the Board of Timekeeping, he apologised to the army corps of Government typists billeted on him by the Board of Typists for the insufficiency of poudre de riz, and was about to compose himself to work when he was interrupted by the sudden entrance of a representative of the Board of Mutual Admiration.

"A new form" explained the official briefly. "Sign it." The poor civilian glanced at the paper. It contained a series of affirmations.

"This is the best, wisest and greatest of all possible Governments."

"Everything is for the best if it says it is so."

"It is unpatriotic and impertinent to breathe one word of criticism."

"I am perfectly happy and contented with anything any Board, Department, Bureau, Minister or official has done, may do, or can do."

"I will be good, and I will try to be happy."

"I know nothing about business or business methods; the Government knows everything."

"I love the Government. Everything it does is right. Long may it govern."

And reaching for a pen—he awakened from his dream.

As he wiped his moist forehead he laughed, but shuddered again, for, fantastic as the nightmare had been, it had contained one or two grim elements of actuality.

(—From the book, "Not For Fools," by H. Dennis Bradley.)

U.E.A. CAMPAIGN NOTES

Our financial appeal met with a speedy response from regular staunch supporters, and included sums ranging from 5/- to £5, according to means, plus determination to carry on the fight. Headquarters desire to specially acknowledge the donation from L.S. of Warracknabeal, who sent £2, being three months' contribution in advance—as he puts it—to keep the flag flying.

From the moment the new Parliament assembles, our fight for political and economic democracy will go on with renewed vigour. The more money "bullets" YOU supply, the more intense the fight will be. Please remember that we do not mean the other fellow, and that our appeal is to YOU. £1 (more or less) from every "YOU" who reads this will mean more and better propaganda; it will mean that our message will travel further, ignite more sparks, and, in turn, more flares that will dispel the ignorance which makes possible the political and financial buffoonery existing to-day. Will you demonstrate your desire for this work to continue by forwarding that cheque, money order, or P.N., without delay? Thank you! Our address is United Electors of Australia, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. —O. B. Heatley, Campaign Director.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

(From THE UNITED DEMOCRATS, of 17 Waymouth Street, Adelaide.)

NEW LEAFLET: We are circulating a topical leaflet which is specially recommended. Will those members who have received packets of leaflets give them as wide a circulation as possible. A plentiful supply is still available. Send in for some more, if you want them. The latter part of the leaflet reads:—

"Contact your Paid Servant. Your Member of Parliament. Ask him for Results on Matters you as a Citizen Believe Possible and Desirable. Then Watch for his Report on Action he has Taken."

"REMEMBER! Economic Democracy, with INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM, is possible for ALL after the WAR, so CONTROL your Representative in Parliament from TODAY, and enjoy Post-War Peace with Security."

"KEEP OUT POLITICAL DICTATORS. After an Election you should control your M.P. and give him jobs to do. Get free advice from us."

VALE!: All South Australian social creditors feel the great loss occasioned by the sudden passing of a stalwart supporter who kept his name in the background but was always in the vanguard with valiant support. Mr. Reg. Sarre died at the comparatively early age of 55 years on August 4. We extend our deep sympathy to the bereaved ones.

—M. E. Dodd, Vice-President.

Responsibility for all unsigned election comment in these columns is accepted by H. F. Allsop, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne, C. I.

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