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EVERY FRIDAY

THE

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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).

A Big Plot to Socialise Australia Exposed

All Party Bosses Implicated

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

The greatest threat to the people of this country at present is the enemy seeking to destroy the sovereign rights of the people under cover of war. That this enemy exists there is no doubt. Some of its tools are sincere idealists whose only solution for the problems of life is to plan us all into a uniform, regulated number of ciphers devoid of any personality whatever. It should be emphasised that the centralised forces seeking to wreck this country, and every other British country, prefer misled idealists to do their work for them. Why pay people—who may turn on you, in any case—to carry out your plans, when sincere idealists will work for nothing?

The real issue in this country is: The State versus the Individual; Socialism versus Democracy. Someone will immediately complain and argue about the term, "socialism." No matter what camouflage is used, practically every Federal politician in Australia has been advocating more and more control over the individual by centralised authority. And that is the central theme of socialism.

As we will be dealing more extensively with Dr. Evatt later, we can leave him aside for the time being. But Mr. W. M. Hughes, a keen advocate of greater powers for the central Government at Canberra, is not so well known as the author of several booklets on the virtues of socialism. These were written, of course, prior to his leaving the Labor Party. Then we had Mr. Lyons, another former socialist, who led the U.A.P. until his death. And, of course, we have Mr. R. G. Menzies who during his trip to England during the early part of the war, boasted of being a "practical socialist." As his Government was responsible for so many National Security Regulations and many bureaucratic Boards, he certainly had something to show for his statement. But just to make it clear what he thought about the State, he wrote in the Melbourne "Herald" of April 7, 1943:

"In a score of public speeches I have made it crystal clear that the day of unrestricted private enterprise is dead; that the State has a far more important function than merely to keep the ring for the competitors. . . . And, in order to ensure that private enterprise would be discredited, Mr. Menzies, along with the "conservative" leaders, supported the financial system which, even before war broke out, was driving out the real business men, and building up a group of chain stores and trusts. The socialists and other "opponents" of Menzies and Co. now want to extend the trust idea: they want one big

trust running everything—the State. We can see, therefore, that everyone has been helping the monopoly idea along.

It's time that the farming community realised that they have no real representatives in the Federal Parliament. They haven't had any there for years. Having created a muddle on the food front, and having convinced many people that the farmers are incompetent and inefficient, the Federal authorities are now proceeding to take control of food production and socialise it.

The business men are in the same position as the farmers. The very men they thought were representing them were supporting the financial system that was paving the way for their elimination. And they are still doing it.

The working class, as they like to call themselves, are being prepared for a hell-on-earth by Trade Union dictators, whose knowledge of any real practical work, in most cases, is nil. I hope that some of the working class will follow me in my story; they will learn of what their "Labor" leaders are plotting for them. Of course, those who are prepared to let Thornton and other union dictators weld them together in one mass and use them as a man uses a club, are advised not to read any further. I am writing for flesh and blood men, not soulless automatons.

Now, although farmers, business men and workers are being regimented further every week, total State dictatorship can never be introduced in Australia until the State Governments are completely smashed. For years the attack has been going on and the people of Australia have been subject to a lying barrage of propaganda by many "opposing" groups. The first major blow was delivered during the Great Depression, when two German Jews visited this country and put a Federal Labor Government and

four State Labor Governments "on the spot." Professor Copland was the local financial "wizard" and he has been an economic adviser to every Government since. The attack on the sovereignty of the State Governments was delivered per media of the Loan Council, which dictated financial policy to all State Premiers. People were led to believe that they should abolish State Governments because they were "incompetent." But they weren't told that the States were being financially starved by the Loan Council, dominated by the private trading banks. Business men and farmers were in a similar plight. Labor leaders went up and down the country telling the workers that private enterprise had failed. And so the ground was prepared for the present deplorable position.

The second serious blow against the State Governments was delivered, significantly enough, by another Labour Government: Curtin's Government. Blinded by mass lies, the States saw their last pretence of sovereignty taken away by the Uniform Taxation Bill. The Melbourne "Herald," the

Sydney "Bulletin" and, of course, the Communists, applauded the move.

But still worse was to come. In 1942, even while the nation was fighting for survival, people heard with amazement that Dr. Evatt was to propose fundamental constitutional changes. For months one of the most diabolic attempts to smash our democratic machinery (yes, we have democratic machinery but we rarely use it) was pursued in this country. I want to impress upon Australians that the forces behind Evatt are not deterred by the fact that they were temporarily defeated early in 1943. They are going to try again before long. Menzies, Hughes, the "Bulletin," Evatt and the Communists—all desire greater powers for the central government at Canberra. They are all backing the Monopoly Idea. Before going any further, I think that we should briefly examine Dr. Evatt and his overseas friends. Some of their ideas are very interesting.

(To be continued.)

NOTES on the NEWS

Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, is given substantial space (free) in the Melbourne "Sun" of September 4 to advocate "marriage of British-American post-war trade." Readers will readily recognise the insidious propaganda for part of the Federal Union idea. Perhaps unintentionally, yet actually, the article suggests that British traders have to rely on protective trade devices, such as cartels, to place their wares. If that is partly true, it is only because Britain has permitted the bankers to make purchasing-power and production-quality fit their crazy money system. And the same goes for U.S. The answer to the "proposal of marriage" should be a dignified, but emphatic, "NO."

QUEBEC QUANDARY: Apart from the Quebec Conference coinciding (?) with the reported political elimination of 63 of Mackenzie King's political brethren, the absence of Stalin aroused much press comment, and brought forth, among others, the following explanations: He wasn't invited; he was invited five times, but was too busy directing military operations; so far as the conference was concerned with anti-Japanese action, Stalin's presence would have been embarrassing for Russia. You can take your pick from this bunch of press guesses. It's just like the thimble and pea trick.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Under this heading the "Age" of September 1 gives prominence to a lecture by Miss J. Hyslop, Director of the Board of Social Studies. Some desirable objectives were outlined, but the lecturer stressed the note that "the State must provide them." In other words, she developed the attitude that the meaningless abstraction, "the State," must be relied on—the "Leave it to George" idea! She has yet to learn that whatever has been done and whatever will be done, has been and will be done by individuals. The idea of leaving it to the State is a dangerous opiate, usually peculiar to socialists and people without individual initiative.

SCHOOL SCANDAL: Mrs. Quinton, President of the Victorian Mothers' Clubs, is reported as commenting on our socialised State schools thus: "Apart from four walls, a blackboard and desks, the parents had to provide most other school requisites. In

many instances teachers also paid for equipment from their own pockets." These facts should interest those visionaries who think that "handing control over to the State" solves all problems. If it were not because of financial limitations, how many parents would entrust the education of their children to the State schools? Would YOU? Given financial sufficiency (which it is the duty of the State to ensure) it's a safe bet that parents would choose private, and even individual, tuition. Under these circumstances State schools could be happily dispensed with.

TRADE TROUBLES: Signs that the "export-mania" is again rearing its ugly head are found in press comments to the effect that "If Anglo-phobe (not export-phobe) politicians recognised that America has most of the chips (money), they could get down to the vital business of trading with Britain—to the advantage of both nations." Here we find chips and trade described as vital. Surely these things are merely incidental; things which should never be regarded as more than unavoidable chores of life. No intelligent person would regard these things as "life" itself. There was a time when many cultured Britishers held "trade" in quite a different perspective—when it was simply "not done" except as an unfortunate necessity. Of course, this attitude was regarded as snobbish by others. But it was realistic in a way.

CHURCH CHALLENGE: Under this heading, the Melbourne "Sun" of September 6 reports Rev. F. Coaldrake, at St. Paul's Cathedral, as "strongly objecting to the Government asking the Church to assist in its money raising projects or morale boosting. The people should be told that war was a shocking thing, and not a glorious thing." He then advanced two highly contradictory propositions: "He believed that the people wanted Socialism," and "in the new order, above all personal liberty would have to be secured." Fancy proposing Socialism and personal liberty in the one breath! They are utterly incompatible propositions. Of course, he advocated "work-for-all" (not leisure), and a world Government controlled by civil servants. Ye Gods!

OLD AND NEW ORDERS: Hot propaganda press news tells us that "the Russian socialist regime has restored Church life and reversed old ideas." (They probably meant "reverted to old ideas.") Many confusing reasons are given for this alleged change of viewpoint. Needless to say, none of the stated reasons is necessarily correct. However, the news may indicate that big changes are afoot, and it may be that the Russians also are being offered a "new order" as a reward for their valour and sacrifice. It may even be (miracles never cease, they say), that the Parliamentary way of life may be restored, instead of government by regulations issued by commissars and Communists who represent approximately 3% of the people. The other 97% might then have a say in policy. Meanwhile, Britishers must see to it that the scourge of Socialism is not imposed on them. —O.B.H.

Future Of Local Government

To cope with the high-sounding titles of war-created bureaucrats, Local Government Association secretary A. R. Bluett has suggested to his executive that the title of "High Panjandrum" be conferred upon him. "I have felt handicapped out of the race," says Mr. Bluett in a special report to his executive on "The Future of Local Government." "With the humble title of secretary—and secretaries are two a penny—I have often felt the executive should have allowed me to meet these Public Service nabobs with a title of my own. Australia is being largely governed by a number of men with such imposing titles as directors, controllers, director-generals, commissioners and presidents—titles which savour more of military power and discipline than a description of servants of a democratic community. The future of Australia—if it is to be governed mainly by bureaucracy and regulations—is a bleak one. The only way of avoiding this peril is to hand all the details of administration over to elective local bodies."

Mr. Bluett's delightful Gilbertian satire will excite a cordial response in a multitude of Australian hearts. At great cost to themselves, Australians are earnestly striving to achieve a war effort which will quickly destroy the enemy. It is a common experience to find effort hampered and frustrated by inexperienced bureaucrats—clerks who instruct agriculturists, accountants who direct shipping, and so forth. Efficiency is the last thing produced. Totalitarianism cannot be overcome by the use of totalitarian methods. Our acceptance of them will delay our victory at an increased cost in life and treasure. To say that men and women of British stock require methods of compulsion to spur them on to victory is a libelous falsehood. The initial success of the enemy was not due to his lustful compulsion. It was due to preparations made during twenty years prior to the war, in the construction of an enormous war machine. According to a statement made by the Chairman of the Congressional Finance Committee, American resources worth 30,000,000,000 dollars and British resources worth £360,000,000 were applied to the same end. At the same time Britain pursued a policy of disarmament. Practically all her ship-building yards were bought up, dis-

mantled and closed down. No less than 50,000 British ship-building operatives were idle on the dole for 15 years. When war began, Germany was armed to the teeth, and sowed corruption and subversion in France. Britain was woefully unarmed. But after four years our enemy faces ruin and disaster. His methods of compulsion have not saved him from the prospect of an appalling defeat.

The British war effort has been great and glorious. But had she been true to her own self in relying upon her instinctive qualities requiring her traditional methods of Inducement, her speedy achievement would have amazed the world. The names and origins of those individuals who were responsible for the abandoning of the British methods of Inducement for the imposition of those of Compulsion would undoubtedly be most enlightening. These men are not among our best military leaders, who know well that one volunteer is worth ten pressed men. Nor are they among our industrial leaders, who so constantly protest against intrusion by bureaucrats. Who, then, are these men who impose the methods of Compulsion upon us? What is their origin? What is their purpose? It may be asked "what has all this to do

with Local Government?" The answer is, "If Bureaucracy be allowed to continue and expand, the activities of all Local Councils will be invaded and captured by a new horde of power-itching Bureaucrats. Their greedy hands will seize by the throat our remaining democratic liberties." If Bureaucracy is to survive, then, when we win the war, we shall find to our great sorrow that we have lost the peace.

Are we fighting in this war, temporarily surrendering our liberties, many of us laying down our lives, in order that all may live in freedom, to do the things we choose to do because of inducement? Or are we doomed, through lack of vision and vigilance, to a future existence under the heels of a tribe of tyrants?

Bureaucracy is the outward and visible sign of the policy of Compulsion. Let the British policy of Inducement—government in accordance with the will of the people—prevail with victory.

We repeat Mr. Bluett's warning:—"The only way of avoiding this peril is to hand all the details of administration over to ELECTIVE LOCAL BODIES."

-J.M.

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[To members of Policy Associations and others: Reprints of the foregoing article may be obtained from the "New Times" office for prompt delivery to all councillors in all municipalities or shires and to other citizens. Price: 1/6 per 100, post free.]

"THE SYSTEM IS AT FAULT"

(Part of a Broadcast by JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc., from 7HO, Sept., 12.)

In discussions of a political nature it is not a difficult matter to point to faults in our political, financial and educational systems. On all sides you hear the remark: "It is the System that is at fault." And when the discussion reaches this stage, someone is sure to say: "And nothing but a gigantic burst-up will alter the System."

Now, I am beginning to get rather tired of these two statements. Firstly, because our so-called systems do not run like automatic machines, but are controlled, regulated and wangled from day to day by human beings who make these so-called Systems do just what they want them to do; secondly, I am not a believer in the great organised revolutions of the world—these are quite different things to what the ordinary man has been induced to believe. The condition of France to-day is a sample of the real qualities of revolutions.

As one Indian writer says, a revolution means exactly what it says: "Now, no realistic observer (unhypothesised by the poisonous dope of the ideology-mongers and their hangers-on) has any excuse for being unaware, with the examples of recent European history before his eyes, that revolutions are, in fact, just what their name implies, that and nothing more; the wheel turns, i.e., it revolves, and, having done so, returns to the place whence it started. And so far as any real amelioration—as distinct from a fraudulent cliché-catch-word "progress"—in the conditions of the vast mass of the people is concerned, the wheel might as well never have turned; indeed, had it not we should have been spared the ghastly grinding, grating and screeching, or, in human terms, the infinity of human agony and misery, all utterly futile, accompanying the revolutions."

"The other sinister fact that strikes any detached observer is that if only you bellow and bawl loud and long enough about Freedom and Democracy, you can quietly filch even such poor scraps of liberty of action as still remained until recently (to the propaganda-infatuated numbskulls of this continent), and can rivet upon them totalitarian tyrannies of an all-pervading and drastic ruthlessness that make the rule of a Caligula, a Tamerlane, an Ivan the Terrible, a Ghengis Khan, seem like a kindergarten by comparison—and without their in the least being aware of what you are doing until they are hopelessly enmeshed." In blaming systems it is well to remember that a bad system can be made to run remarkably well, and that a good system can produce, sometimes, very ridiculous and dangerous results in the hands of the wrong men, or of men who don't care. The financial system in peace-time did not permit sufficient goods to be turned out for peace-time requirements; but the same system could, when permitted, turn out an amazing variety of the most complicated goods in war-time—and this without the assistance of the large army of young men then in the armed forces. It is not so much the system which is at fault, but the will to make that system perform its legitimate tasks. The old saying: "Where there's a will there's a way," still holds good, and this war has shown this in very many ways.

There is no doubt that the world has changed a lot in recent years. In our father's time, men could move about more; if they were prepared to rough it for a while, they could always move to new parts and break up new land. When America and Australia were being built up there was always a job for strong arms; Russia is still in the process of that building-up stage. After the war will come China's turn.

But this process of building roads and railways and factories is a comparatively easy process, especially in these days when the machinery and skill of the entire world is available. A few years can see a vast transformation in a country. I was one of a small band of skilled engineers which was sent to a foreign country to give it all the apparatus of civilisation. In the course of a few years we, with the aid of mostly unskilled and semi-skilled labour, built a water supply, built roads, bridges and railways, electric power-station, factories, hospitals and houses.

Most of the engineers who did this job were well under 30 years of age. In three years these young men, working under the disadvantages of climate, language, and with almost complete lack of skilled labour, built practically a new civilisation. And this is only a sample of what engineers have done all over the world.

But the speed of modern production is ever-increasing, and the number of roads and bridges and power-stations which can be used is not unlimited. As countries get built up, the scope for labour becomes limited; before the war America and Great Britain had more factories than they could usefully employ. Since then other countries have added to their industrial equipment. The scope for labour is being quickly narrowed; men are no longer free to choose their place of employment, they are no longer free to choose a piece of land to work.

This increasing lack of choice, and the corresponding need for men to seek employment with large organisations, is changing the characteristics of our race. Men no longer feel free; they no longer have that feeling that they are masters of their own destiny. They have a feeling that no matter what they do, they cannot shift themselves out of their groove; they might, with luck, turn in their groove, but that

is all. It is this feeling of restriction and frustration which leads to corruption, to wire-pulling and a decline of all real standards of excellence.

It is almost impossible to believe that a nation of pioneers like the Australians, should, in such a short period of time, lose so much of their initiative and resign themselves so submissively to a very unfavourable environment.

One does not expect a virile people to keep on blaming the system so continuously; one expects a little more action, a little more experimentation and a little less reliance on Government aid; also a little more reluctance to swallow ancient catch-phrases which were out-of-date a quarter of a century ago.

No doubt the sons of Australian pioneers find themselves at a disadvantage in the restricted and highly artificial life of the crowded cities, where the Smart Alec and the quack lawyer and the servile politician blossom so luxuriously; but still I can't see why the ordinary man and woman

would submit so easily to the very worst types of regimentation. I am not at present referring to war-time regimentation, a lot of which is ridiculously overdone, but to pre-war regimentation, as found in the Postmaster-General's Department, in schools, and in Trade Unions.

Monetary reformers often suggest that the problems of education are all problems of finance. Now, this is one of these very dangerous half-truths which could not be made by people who really understand educational problems. It is true to say that if large sums of money were made available for education, bigger schools could be built, and bigger salaries paid to teachers. But that does not necessarily mean that the quality of education would be better.

Some people have an idea that extending the school-leaving age to sixteen is going to solve a lot of problems; I don't think it is going to solve any.

Compulsory education has not brought us one single thing that was expected of it. Dr. Tudor Jones, the biologist, says: "There is no evidence whatever to suggest that the human being of the present day is in any essential cleverer or more able than the human being of six or seven hundred years ago." And considering that the man of six hundred years ago paid only a penny a gallon for his beer, and got 150 eggs for a penny, it looks as if we are not so very clever after all.

[The latter part of this broadcast will be published next week.—Editor.]

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PASTEURISATION

Quantities of a combined leaflet and letter-form are available at one shilling per hundred from the Consumers' Protection League (Hon. Sec., T. S. McEncroe, c/o Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. The leaflet is headed, "Is Milk Pasteurisation A Public Menace? What's Behind The Move To Make It Compulsory?" It is worded as follows:—

The Milk Pasteurisation Bill now before the State Parliament will, if passed, make bulk pasteurisation COMPULSORY.

MANY PEOPLE WANT FRESH RAW MILK! Why should they be prevented from getting it?

MANY EMINENT AUTHORITIES consider Pasteurisation to be harmful, viz.—

1 "We have found that Pasteurised Milk lowers the children's resistance to tuberculosis."—Dr. A. H. McDonald, Medical Officer to Dr. Barnado's Homes (evidence given before Hobart Milk Enquiry, June 9, 1943). Dr. McDonald also said: "Professor Sprawson, our dental expert, has found that the children's teeth tend to decay with Pasteurised milk."

2 "Scurvy, sooner or later, appears in babies exclusively fed on Pasteurised milk."—Dr. J. H. Kellogg, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., in his text book, "The New Diets.".

3 "To pasteurise good milk—is to show the intelligence of a fool; to pasteurise bad milk—is to show the mentality of a criminal."—Dr. G. E. Philpots lecturing before members of the Psychological Society of Victoria, 21/8/43

4 Dr. W. Howard Hay (author of the famous Hay Diet System) in his book, "Health Via Food," tells of practical experiments on groups of children in a large orphanage . . . "the groups fed on 'whole milk did best—those fed on Pasteurised milk showed deficiencies which, if continued, would have brought on rickets."

5 "Pasteurisation's worst offence is that it makes insoluble the major part of the calcium contained in raw milk. This frequently leads to rickets, bad teeth, and nervous troubles; it also destroys 20% of the iodine present in raw milk, and generally takes from the milk its most vital qualities."—"Armchair Science," London, April, 1938

6 "In Montreal, as a result of improper processing during Pasteurisation of milk, 5000 cases of sickness occurred and approximately 500 of the victims died."—Victorian "Hansard," No. 4, p. 273, August, 1943

Practical tests using pasteurised milk on humans have proved the dangers—the advocates of pasteurisation have not produced similar practical tests to prove their case! Why???

Unless you protest against the Bill—by writing immediately to your State Member of Parliament—it may be too late. Don't delay—do it now! and strike a blow for the well-being of your children. The Bill would also provide a rake-off for the sellers of big pasteurisation units—and for the big suppliers of milk bottles. It would play right into the hands of the monopolists. YOU can prevent this!

The Milk Trade can be subsidised—as is being done in other industries—to allow the

MYSTERY MAN

"Die Zeitung" (London) for April 30 gave currency to a report that the chief of the German Military Secret Service, Admiral Canaris, had been removed from office and replaced by the chief of the Security Police and Gestapo, Ernst Kaltenbrunner. "Canaris's name," said the writer, "and his pictures are both unknown to the German public. He is one of the most mysterious personages of the Third Reich, and the correctness of this information cannot be verified. Should it be true it would appear to fall within the framework of recent developments connected with the increase in the power of the S.S. over the Military and Bureaucracy."

CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIES

In the British House of Commons on May 25, Mr. Rhys Davies asked the President of the Board of Trade the number of businesses that have been concentrated up to date; stating what are those businesses, the number of firms closed down by this process and the number of nucleus firms left; whether concentration is being pursued further; and, if so, which industries are to be dealt with?

Mr. Dalton: Concentration of production has been applied by my Department to nearly 70 branches of industry. Up to date, 6156 nucleus certificates have been issued, and 3294 establishments have been closed. The only industries where concentration is now proceeding are the clothing and printing industries.

Mr. Davies: Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind the desirability of not concentrating industries in those parts of the country which suffered severe industrial depression between the two wars and are likely to suffer it again when this war is over?

Mr. Dalton: I think my hon. Friend knows that I am very deeply concerned to see that we do not have, so far as it is within our power to prevent it, any repetition of the state of affairs in pre-war distressed areas. These concentration matters are a wartime provision, and it is laid down in the White Paper issued by my predecessor that the Government will give all facilities for the re-opening at the end of the war of businesses which have been closed down. I will, however, bear in mind what my hon. Friend said.

Mr. Davies: If my right hon. Friend concentrates some of these small businesses out of existence during the war, it does not follow that they will re-open at the end of the war.

COMPULSORY PASTEURISATION THREATENED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Speaking at the Chelmsford branch of the Essex Farmers' Union, Mr. R. W. Haddon, managing editor of the "Farmer and Stockbreeder," chairman of the Ministry of Agriculture's Publicity Fund and chairman of the Red Cross Agricultural Fund, said that the English farmer had no rivals, with the possible exception of the New Zealand farmer. To-day, Great Britain was producing 4½ days' food a week. In 1943 the farmers had been asked to produce 6½ days' food. He said: "There is a danger at the present time that the Government, with its very wide powers, may force on an unwilling industry compulsory pasteurisation. I do not know that conditions are any more serious to-day than they were when the country turned down pasteurisation. I feel the National Farmers' Union must fight this in the interests of the small man and in the interests of producers as a whole."—"Essex Weekly News," January 15, 1943

A consumer writes: "I think compulsory pasteurisation a very retrograde step. The milk industry has been trying to raise the standard of milk and make it all tuberculin-tested. Pasteurisation, to my mind, is only to the benefit of the big combines so that their milk will keep for long periods. But good milk of a high standard should keep for a reasonable time without pasteurisation. If I lived in a town I should feel strongly if my child were forced to have pasteurised milk when tuberculin-tested milk is perfectly possible."

BOOKS TO READ

(Obtainable from The United Electors of Australia, Room 9, Floor 5, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.)

"The Tragedy of Human Effort." By C. H. Douglas. Indicates how to make democracy works. Specially recommended for distribution at the present time. Price 7d. posted.

"Federal Union Exposed." Exposes the international bankers' plot to dominate the world through a World Government. A complete analysis—and a most important reference book. Price, 1½d. posted.

"Alberta's Road to Freedom" is the answer to false statements about Alberta's attempt to overthrow the bankers' tyranny. Describes the Treasury Branches scheme. Price, 9½d. posted.

"Red Glows The Dawn." A well-documented record of the disruptive anti-British activities of Communists in Australia. Price, 7½d. posted.

"Banks and Facts." A remarkable presentation of the banking swindle. The banker states his own case—and is answered paragraph by paragraph. Price, 7½d. posted.

"Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia." A compelling array of facts showing that motor fuel resources are abundant in Australia—certain interests preventing the development of same. Price, 7½d. posted.

"The Story of the Commonwealth Bank." By D. J. Amos, F.A.I.S. Price, 1/4½d. posted.

CHARMING "COINCIDENCE"!

Colonel Clifton Brown, the newly-elected Speaker of the House of Commons, is a member of the family of international bankers whose firm, Brown, Shipley and Company, provided us with our dearly loved Mr. Montagu Norman, of the Bank of England.

—"The Social Creditor," 20/3/43

dairy farmers to operate their farms in the most hygienic manner. (Pasteurisation does NOT mean clean milk.)

You can get natural un-"doctored" milk by writing to your Member in the State Parliament. Tell him what you want in your own words—or sign and send the attached letter to him. Your M.P. is your servant. Tell him what you want. Get your friends to do likewise.

Mr....., M.L.A.

State Parliament House, Melbourne.

Dear Sir.—Some people want Pasteurised Milk. **MANY OTHERS WANT FRESH RAW MILK.** It is most unfair if those who want fresh milk are prevented from getting it.

I therefore request you as my ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE to OPPOSE the Bill for Compulsory Pasteurisation.

—Yours faithfully (Signed).....

.....

Date.....

NORTH AFRICAN SIDELIGHT

The Berlin Radio announced the North African landing as a coming event weeks before it occurred—the only mistake they made was that they were sure that the main landing would be on the Atlantic coast. That was why General Nogues shifted his troops to Casablanca.

Much of the subsequent trouble was due to the naive diplomacy of Mr. Robert Murphy, the American representative, who placed all his money on General Giraud, planted on him by M. Jaques Lemalgre-Dubreuil, a close associate of the Comité des Forges, and other highly reactionary French organisations. —"The Social Creditor" (England), 20/3/43

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NOTES

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

DON'T PROCRASTINATE—ACT! The type of Government most people would prefer is a virile functioning Democracy. That would be possible, if each individual would take an intelligent and active interest in public affairs. Whilst many people take an interest, they fail to ACT; they assume it would be useless, as the other fellow would not do his part. Don't YOU procrastinate any longer. Establish a healthy relationship with your Member of Parliament; subscribe to "Hansard" and keep your friends informed on current affairs. We can assure you that you will not by any means be the only one doing so. We will be interested to get reports from you as to what you have done, or what you intend to do. If you want advice, just call or write. We would particularly like to hear from some of our old friends in the country on this theme.

QUARTERLY MEETING: We remind members that the next meeting will be at 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, September 25.

BOOKS TO READ: "Federal Union Exposed," by C. Barclay Smith; price 1/-. "The Victory Road," by C. Barclay Smith; price 3d. "The War Behind the War," by Eric D. Butler; price 3d. (All plus 1½d. postage.) We have stocks of these books on hand.

F. BAWDEN, Hon Secretary.

WHAT IS THE NEXT URGENT MOVE?

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

Sir,—This series of letters relating to the dictatorship of the Commonwealth Bank Board was begun because of the rather impudent "warning" issued by Sir Claude Reading just before the recent Federal Election. The "warning" was that the Government's intention to use bank credit after the war as it was being used during the war is dangerous and should not be done. He emphasised that "the views he expressed were entirely personal, and did not necessarily reflect the views of the Commonwealth Bank Board." One of the things he said, you will remember, was that "there must be a strict limit placed upon use of bank credit in the post-war period for any purpose." ("Argus," 10/8/43)

Subsequent events have shown that at the very time he uttered this "warning" as his "personal" view the annual report of the "Board" containing the selfsame "view" had either been completed or was in course of preparation. This report included the following:

"To check the rise in purchasing power, with its threat to economic stability, the closest supervision needs to be exercised over Government and private expenditure. Strong action should be taken to close the gaps in the control of wages. Weaknesses in the Economic Organisation Regulations should be corrected and resolute steps taken to avoid unnecessary overtime.

"Future issue of Treasury Bills could be reduced by increasing some forms of taxation, increasing the volume of loan subscriptions, and reducing Government expenditure.

"Use of central bank credit in war-time was unavoidable, but its dangers had been kept in check by taxation, loans, and war-time economic controls. It did, however, add greatly to the accumulation of purchasing power in the hands of the public, which would continue to increase until after the war. The greatest danger, therefore, was in the immediate post-war period, and it would be essential that controls should be carried over into that period to prevent these accumulations from causing serious dislocation. In such circumstances use of central bank credit after the war must be made with the greatest caution in the light of governing economic conditions."

That is well worth reading again. Plenty of purchasing power is quite a good thing for the master, but it is a very bad thing for the slave, and so the Australian worker must be given less. He is getting too much and is therefore dangerous; so his supply is to be reduced and he must submit to more "sacrifice" so that the present out-of-date and dishonest financial system may be helped to survive. Our productive system does not need any interference with the workers' income, but on the contrary hopes he will have plenty of it, especially when the war terminates so that he will have the wherewithal to provide increasing demand for goods and services. That is the very time when purchasing power will save the nation from chaos and civil disturbance. The second demand of the "Board" is that the Govern-

ment shall ask for less bank credit even before the war is won; and that to this end it shall spend less, tax more, and force the people to make loans. Here you see, is the clearest admission that the three nightmares—taxation, loans, and economy in the use of money—are imposed upon us by those who control the fraudulent system of finance within which all our activities must be conducted. What is necessary, of course, is that the Government should spend more, tax less, and abolish Government borrowing, but to do this it must first restore to Parliament control of the nation's financial policy.

The third insolent demand of this non-elected body is that steps shall be taken to continue regimentation after the war and to reduce the volume of money in circulation. Extensive use of bank credit in war-time is absolutely essential in order to obtain the full use of our material resources, and it is obvious to those who are still rational that precisely the same thing will be necessary after the war to secure the utilisation of our resources for reconstruction purposes. If we do not use our resources after the war how shall we honour the promises already made to the fighting men who are safeguarding those resources for us? In an editorial on 5th April, 1941, the London "Times" contained the following:—"The only safe limits we can set to our efforts are not financial, but the physical limits of man-power, raw material, and the organisation to make effective use of them." That is the position in reality. It will still be the position in reality after the war, and men who do not understand this are not fitted to be formulators or implementers of national policy. Even the suggestion that our post-war organisation should be circumscribed by financial considerations is treason against the members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to say nothing of the PEOPLE in general.

Now if the "warning" issued by Sir Claude BEFORE the Election was entirely "personal," then it is obvious that similar views were either shared by a majority of the members of the Board or have been imposed upon them from another quarter. In either case, the revelations now made AFTER the elections show clearly that the Board as at present constituted is a serious menace to the satisfactory prosecution

RUNNING THE HOUSE ON RED TAPE

In keeping with modern trends in this country, and as a gesture of good-will to the nation, my wife and I have introduced a complete Red Tape system in our home. From top to bottom the whole joint runs on Red Tape. And you'd be surprised what a difference it's made.

Although under our simple (and obsolete) method of running things, our home seemed plenty big enough for the two of us; it was quickly evident that more accommodation would be needed to carry the red tape. So we took over the two houses on either side of us, knocked down the intervening fences, and built sheds all over the back yard. Then I turned our bedroom and lounge into offices, hired a public servant and a typiste, and set about putting our affairs on a proper Red Tape basis.

After a couple of months, by dint of desperate and frenzied disorganisation, we had the old homestead pretty well red taped. Our household staff then consisted of the following:

Director-General of Domestic Affairs (that's me).

Deputy Director-General of Domestic Affairs (my wife).

Controller of the Kitchen.

Supply Commissioner.

Finance Administrator, Domestic Caterer, Garbage Supervisor, and one Maid.

In addition, we had a Domestic Board of Control, with an Advisory Committee—as well as a couple of expert advisers to advise the Advisory Committee. This was quite apart from the sub-committees who could be found huddled in every nook and cranny.

Although I have gone deeply into debt and have been forced to borrow from relations in order to keep this gang functioning, it's well worth it, because our home runs like clockwork (or very nearly so). To give you an example: Suppose we happen to be running short of sugar.—The maid reports the matter to the domestic caterer, who rings up three or four grocers, and gets quotations for "sugar, white, household, 2 lbs. of."

These quotations are then carefully entered in one of our Special Food Requisition Forms (blue with a pink border) and passed on to the Supply Commissioner for scrutiny. With his pencilled comments on the three copies, these forms then go before the Finance Administrator, who sees whether my bank balance will stand it and initials accordingly. The Kitchen Controller then comes into things by writing a report as to why we have no more sugar—who used it—why—and stating the reasons as to the general advisability of more sugar. Then after the form has been initialled by my wife and has lain on my desk for a couple

of days, I finally get my hands on it and sign my approval on the dotted line at the bottom. Then, maybe, we get some sugar.

The whole thing is so refreshingly simple that we're kicking ourselves for not thinking of it ages ago. It takes these Government departments to teach a man a thing or two.

We call tenders for all the jobs round the house now, such as cooking, washing up, cleaning and maintenance. We've got a specially constituted Board who cares for this section—not on their own, mind you. They receive advice from sub-committees, who draw up long and amazingly useless reports, which nobody takes any notice of anyway. Nobody ever gets the sack, nor do we blame anyone for errors or mistakes, because we have installed a system of "Passing the buck," which is as good as, if not better, than anything ever conceived by any Government. Although the Maid is the only person around the place who actually does any useful or constructive work, everybody else has a cast-iron alibi which has convinced me of their indispensability.

Our system of hiring people is very interesting, and is in strict conformity with the Red Tape methods. Our Kitchen Controller is a professional piano-accordion player, and although he knows nothing whatever about kitchens, he plays the piano-accordion very well (d'ya get it). Besides he's my wife's uncle's brother-in-law.

Our Supply Commissioner has a long and honourable career with the Water and Sewerage Department, and is the secretary of our local ping-pong club—which should be good enough qualifications for practically any Red Tape job.

My wife hired the fellow who acts as our Finance Administrator. Although the fellow doesn't know much about finance, we feel very satisfied with him. You see, he has a beautiful set of initials, and as much of his work consists in initialling forms, we've no kick coming.

Here's the last problem. We've got to hire a cook next week, and we don't know whether to employ a very nice master plumber (who attended the same class as myself) or a rather elderly chap (the father of the maid), who holds some of the most marvellous certificates on internal combustion engines.

—Anon.

of the war and to the future well-being of the Australian people; and that the members of the Board are willing again to sacrifice us, as they sacrificed us in the period of the depression, even though Sir Denison Miller had clearly shown them in 1920 how to prevent conditions of depression from developing. My view is that these men have committed acts of treason both before and during the present war, and that they are threatening to commit further acts of treason after the present war terminates. Whether wittingly or unwittingly makes no difference to the result. It was following an ultimatum from the Bank Board in 1931 that the Scullin Government introduced the legislation for the imposition of the swindling Premiers' Plan; and even now, when the necessity for the maximum war effort transcends every other consideration, the same Board is demanding that bank credit be looked upon as more valuable than the lives of our men and women, and that the latter should be sacrificed in preference to using the former to finance the war without leaving us in irredeemable debt and everlastingly bowed down under crushing taxation. This same "Board," whose members are not individually responsible for its decisions, is again demanding the theft of the people's purchasing power just as it demanded it prior to the "trough" of the depression; it is demanding "economy" in government and private spending, just as it did in 1930 and 1931; and it is demanding higher and still higher taxes, just as it did in 1930 and 1931 "to balance the Budget!"

Mr. Editor, unless we DO something about it we are going to be betrayed again, and I therefore suggest that anyone who may

"WHAT A PITY"

"From the American Press I quote a story which is being told by Mr. Quentin Reynolds, the well-known journalist and broadcaster. General Dwight (nicknamed "Ike") Eisenhower, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa, says Mr. Reynolds, likes to relate how his brother Milton, who holds a position in a Department in Washington, squashed a snooty dowager there. This lady is said to have remarked to Mr. Eisenhower: 'What a wonderful family the Eisenhowers are—one brother died at Bataan, one is in charge of an Army, and you have a big job in Washington. You're a great family—what a pity you're Jewish!' Whereat Mr. Eisenhower retorted, 'Madam, what a pity we're not!'"

—"Jewish Chronicle," April 16, 1943

read this letter in the "New Times" should communicate immediately with the Federal member for his or her particular constituency and ask for the following information:

(a) Does the recent annual report of the Commonwealth Bank Board represent the unanimous opinion of its members? If not, which of the members dissented?

(b) Seeing that the terms of the report are diametrically opposed to the policy enunciated by the Government, are steps being taken to remove the Board from control of the People's Bank? If not, why not?

—Yours faithfully, BRUCE H. BROWN, 189 Hotham Street, East Melbourne, 12th September, 1943

MY CAREER ON THE FOOD FRONT

By FOOTLE.

I suppose you've noticed that a new front has recently achieved honourable mention. I refer to the "Food Front."

I have to confess that I'm a bit out of touch with things rural. My impressions are distinctly pre-war. I recall the farmer as a man who disdained suburban conveniences; whose aesthetic sense was trained to observe beauty and utility in super-phosphate bags, and to prefer packing cases to maple or silky oak in the matter of furniture. As for gas, elec., and "h. & c.," etc., so beloved of town dwellers, well, the only "h. & c." he would permit himself was "h." in the summer and "c." in the winter. The only benefit he seemed to inherit from all this austerity was to be referred to on national occasions as "the backbone of our young Dominion, and even of the Empah." I'm not saying he isn't the backbone, of course. In fact, I'd call him the whole bally skeleton.

It now appears that a lot of these people have found their way into the army, and signs are said to be showing of a disturbance in our national economy. I hate to say it, for nobody likes a quitter, but it cannot be denied that members of our primary production system have deserted their spartan life for the fleshpots of the parade ground and the camp. They've let us down. We had a right to expect men who were impervious to comfort and economics in peace time to continue to be so in war time. They never showed themselves to be interested in anything but farming and poverty, nor would they ever permit themselves to be organised in the manner of their softer brethren.

I've even heard—but this seems almost treason—that rural workers deserted to munitions and the C.C. And now see where all this lands innocent people! The Government is being blamed for taking rural workers off the land and folk like myself are being exhorted to make up the deficiency in vegetables and things by rooting up the lawn and so on. It seems to me that all the Government needed to have done in the first place was to offer the farmers soldiers' pay and dependants' allowances.

I have a distinct grievance in this matter of growing vegetables. It led to a domestic crisis of first magnitude in my, or perhaps I should say, Aunt Ella's home.

Aunt Ella has never properly recovered from the air raid shelter controversy. Having decided that nothing less than Cheops' pyramid was really safe, and that evacuation was the only solution, she was deterred at the last moment because the people she had decided to fly to had themselves decided to evacuate. The slit trench on the lawn and the unsightly mound by its side, which appeared to become inevitable, remained as a scar on Aunt Ella's soul.

So her reaction to the market garden wheeze was as I had feared. She was definitely hostile.

"I really can't see the point," she de-

"SCIENTIFIC APPROACH" MOVEMENT

A series of lectures discussing the scientific approach to problems of government, including those of post-war reconstruction, will be given in the A.C. Hall, 25 Russell St. (next State Theatre), Melbourne. First Lecture: Friday, 17th September, at 8 p.m.

Subject: "Government and Natural Law."

Speaker: C. Ellis. Chairman: A. Griffiths.

Second Lecture: Thursday, Sept. 23. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested to attend these lectures and contribute to the discussions following.—Adv't.

murred. "It appears to me to be only a matter of paying more for vegetables. That seems to be a much better idea than making a mess of the place."

"But, my dear Aunt!" I expostulated, "if there isn't enough of a thing to go round, there still isn't enough, no matter what the price is."

"Do you think I haven't experienced shortage before?" she snorted. "You just pay a bit more. That's all I've ever done, and I've always had enough."

I had to play my cards carefully.

"I consider we should set a patriotic example, Aunt," I said. "Like the DeKayses and the Doherty-Grubs," I added artfully.

Aunt Ella wavered, and I pressed home my advantage by undertaking to fill in the slit trench and smooth the lawn. I won, and now I wish I hadn't.

The ground was very hard, and the turf strong and matted, but I had the energy of a neophyte. I beamed into it, spurred by the fear that Aunt Ella might change her mind. Fork, shovel, mattock and even crowbar were impressed for the operation. And I discovered many things. Among other things, I discovered that the human frame, and particularly its covering, are ill-adapted to this class of work.

I perspired so freely that I seemed to be working in a puddle in spite of the drought. I believe if I had stood in a shower I should actually have been dryer. My hands were lacerated in less than half an hour, and I flitted from crowbar to mattock and from mattock to fork, not as a butterfly from flower to flower, but like an exasperated animal rushing from bar to bar looking for a space to escape through.

The other things I discovered, the first fruits of my endeavour so to speak, were: (1) a horse shoe, (2) pedestal and glass reservoir of lamp (not Roman), (3) chunk of iron bedstead, (4) miscellany of tins, (5) 54 bricks, (6) portion of earthenware pipe, also length of pipe, g.i. The last-named gave me considerable trouble. They appeared to have roots somewhere, but the Footle determination and a crowbar conquered in the end.

That seemed to be enough for one day, and I retired early with the intention of rising early to the job. But it didn't work out like that. I got up later and less fresh than usual.

At breakfast Aunt Ella said, "Notice anything? Funny smell, I mean." By an effort of occlusion I did, in fact, detect a foreign odour above the scent of coffee and bacon. The smell was stronger outside. I glanced at the scene of my late endeavour. Perspiration still dyed the ground. Or was it perspiration? Closer inspection showed clearly that it was not. Closer inspection also disclosed the source of the odour.

I retreated thoughtfully to a half-finished breakfast it was now impossible to enjoy. Without explanation I departed hurriedly for a couple of urgent interviews.

Aunt Ella was not easy to live with for some time after the receipt of the bills for damage to the sewerage and gas systems, and it will be a long while before I live down a local reputation for sabotage.

Needless to say, the incident ended my career as a recruit to the Food Front.

EDUCATION AND DEMOCRACY

The following is part of an address by the Principal of the University College of the South West, Exeter, England (Mr. John Murray), to the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, at London, in January:—

When Mr. Taylor sent me the kind invitation to address you, I accepted it gladly. But I have my misgivings. I very frequently speak on education, chiefly at prize-givings, when only one H.M. is present. One in an audience of 200 or 500 or 800 does not dismay me. An audience of H.M.'s only is another matter. It is not only the audience; the character of the present controversies about education also weighs on my mind. The range of debate has been widened and the key sharpened by the intrusion of motives that are not educational. The crisis, still a little below the surface, seems to be advancing into major politics. For I doubt if the deliberations of Board of Education Committees, or other devices, can keep the issues but of the open arena.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

It would be difficult, I think, in any other sphere of discussion to match the confusions and errors that beset education. For what is Education? Buildings, equipment, staff courses, curricula, examinations, are necessary means, but are not education. With them you can miss it; and you can have it without them. The essence of this matter is subtler. The true concern of education, I consider, is with imagination. And what is that? I can give no exact or tidy answer but only indications. It is a fugitive, delicate, spontaneous manifestation, an intimate stroke of personal initiative. It is not always the agent's act so much as an event of which his mind is the scene. It enshrines, for instance, the curious transition, from puzzlement to clarity, from fumbling for a clue or a meaning to a firm grasp, from uneasy dimness to light and security. It is a moment of constructive vision, with the stress now on vision and now on constructiveness. Again, it is the release of a natural energy; it is an act, and the master-key of action.

For all its frequency and familiarity, it is unique, and a sort of miracle. This illuminatory incipency of mind I call imagination. You remember Socrates, of course, who was a born teacher; he claimed only to be a midwife of the mind. This incipency is as various as the modes of man's activity. There is the imagination of the hand, the sense of materials, of what can be done with them, and how. There is the scientific imagination that steals ahead of facts in presentiments of what causes will be like, of where they may be looked for, of what the linkages will be. There is, rarest of all, the mathematical imagination. There are the imaginations that give us the fine arts. There is the imagination that makes the athlete or the acrobat, the sense of balance, pace, momentum, whereby in some persons the entire system works harmoniously and beautifully with an almost untaught perfection. Lastly, the most widely diffused and the most urgent in the particular and the general interests, there is the social imagination—the sense of what is in other minds and natures, the reciprocal focussing that builds up contacts into ties, and ties into conscience and a life.

The educator's business, to sum it up, in essence is to search out the roots of imagination in children. The roots are

AN AUSTRALIAN IN ALBERTA

Extracts from an R.A.A.F. Pilot's Letter to a Friend.

"On the information gathered by one of our chaps, who was a school teacher in N.S.W. before the war, education standard is about the same as in Australia, but owing to more social activity in the schools, I think they take at least two years longer to reach our standard; that is, they leave college at 18 years of age with the same knowledge our pupils get at high schools, leaving at 16 years of age."

"On the whole there are mixed feelings here in Alberta, the farmers and people on the land are solidly behind the Social Credit Government, due, no doubt, to the freedom from taxes which they get, while the city folk and monied people have the reverse feeling."

"When the Premier died there was quite a lot of feeling. Old Aberhart was well liked by the working class and farmers. Since I started this letter, I asked a painter here what his views were, and he said that

HOUSING PROBLEM

The put - the - builder - out - of - business racket, run in Great Britain by the Ministry of Works and Planning, appears to be conducted on essentially the same lines in Canada, except that it has proceeded to the next step by the formation of a concern to annex the business. The "Edmonton Bulletin," in a leader dated December 3, 1942, remarks: "The upshot of the negotiations with Wartime Housing Limited, and with the Dominion Real Property Administrator is that no new houses are being built in Edmonton, or in prospect of being built here by either. And, meantime, the need for living quarters becomes greater, and the over-crowding more serious."

Dear, dear, Clarence; isn't the world getting to be a small place?

invisible, and often dormant. It matters little in what order they come alive. They ripen unequally and irregularly. The vivifying of imagination in one sphere often induces a vivifying in others. It is for the educator to discern and to encourage the natural stirrings. What the task calls for is obvious; a hopeful and affectionate helpfulness above all. The temptations of the practitioner are also obvious; to be dominant and didactic. It is so easy for him to forget the miraculosity of imagination, or to despair of it, and to turn aside to mechanising the circumstantial. Very often there seems no way but this mechanising to fill the time up. So handicapped is he by the defects or the delays of Nature, by lack of favouring conditions of health and vitality, of home and environment. It is not in reason that the schools should make up for deficiency in the very influences that are the "sine quibus non" of good schooling.

The educator must himself be a person of imagination, of at least two imaginations, the social as "sine qua non," and some other or others in as high a degree as can be managed. It is not only the teachers. There are the committee men with their staffs, the bureaucrats at headquarters in London and the politicians. If the teachers themselves are liable to the mechanising fallacies, how much more liable are those others in their various degrees of remoteness?

(To be continued.)

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Readers of "The New Times" are frequently exhorted to write to their M.P.'s and tell them what they want. With this I entirely agree. But I confess to having grave doubts as to whether a few hundred letters from all parts of Australia are going to have much effect on the policy of our Governments.

Now that we have an effective weapon (the Electoral Campaign), it is no use pottering around. Why not an Electoral Campaign to demand the repeal of the National Security Act, that notorious scourge of the nation; or, say, the abolition of taxation, which is rapidly becoming ludicrous? I cannot imagine anyone refusing to sign demand forms on these lines. Surely it would be much better to have a nation-wide, concerted, Electoral Campaign effort.

This should take a positive form, and should demand that the Government DO something; not as formerly, refrain from doing something.

Later we could demand the repeal of conscription, abolition of compulsory voting, payment of national dividend, the basic wage plus 25% for soldiers and sailors on active service, guarantee of permanence of State Governments, and many other reforms, all of which the great bulk of the nation are yearning for.

Of course it is for the Government to find out how to do these things; that is their funeral, and what we pay them for. I would like to hear the opinions of other of your readers. Now is the only time. What are we waiting for?—Yours, etc., "ENGINEER," East St. Kilda.

since the Douglas Credit System was started, people got work, and there was a lot more done for the workers than any previous Government had done. This painter was an old returned soldier, and had two of his toes missing, which made him limp, and he said that a lot had been done for the returned men. I asked him if he would vote for Social Credit next election, and he replied, "Definitely yes."

"So it all boils down to this: The working class and farmers are definitely for, whilst the monied classes are definitely against Aberhart and the Douglas Credit Movement."

[Note: The writer of the above is just 23 years of age, and has not previously shown any interest in economics, politics, or isms of any sort—which explains the innocent use of the misleading phrase, "since the Douglas Credit System was started."]

PERNICIOUS POLICY

It is becoming clear to the most casual observer that the future of this country, and sooner or later every country, is bound up with the defeat or victory of "Employment for its own sake, no matter what else goes." Victory for that policy means first slavery, then war, then anarchy. Defeat of it means freedom in security.

WHY CHINA WILL WIN

"I listened to the Bishop [Yu Pin] explaining to the late Senator Pittman just why he is hopeful of ultimate Chinese victory. His chief reason for optimism was extremely unexpected: 'China will win the War because she is completely unorganised.'"
—Helen Lombard: "Washington Waltz," p. 191.

THE PROBLEM OF THE MILK SUPPLY

(A Talk from 7HO on June 13, by Mrs. Barbara Guthrie. Concluded from last issue.)

We want clean milk, and we want fresh milk of a higher quality, and we want it cheap—much cheaper. And if the Government doesn't know how to do this, then I'll tell them. Dairymen know perfectly well how to produce good milk; it requires good, clean herds, well-fed cows, milked in clean sheds, with clean apparatus, by clean men who know their job; the milk then to be sent swiftly into town in insulated containers in fast motor trucks, and delivered straight away round the town.

Now all this is easily possible, and was possible many years ago; but, as usual, we are up against the usual problem—Finance. But you mustn't talk about Finance in Labour-Socialist circles—except at election times! However, finance is a problem with dairymen, and it has to be tackled.

The erection of decent milking sheds and the employment of good labour, and the best breed of cows requires money—and money is just what the dairymen have not got.

The Curtin Government has set up a Mortgage Bank to "help" farmers—with loans at 4 per cent. That is, a dairyman who borrows a thousand pounds has to find £40 a year interest. As the dairymen are already up to their necks in debt—not forgetting Mr. Curtin's taxes—which the mother buying children's milk has also to pay—it can be seen that Mr. Curtin's new bank is about as useful to the dairymen as the toothache—but not so easily got rid of.

After tremendous pressure from all sides, the Curtin Government has been forced to give £62 million subsidy to the dairying industry—and that, remember, after three and a half years of war. Since this money is to cover the whole industry, including the production of butter, milk and cheese, and since butter is produced at a loss, the money, I am told, will just about cover the rise in the cost of production caused by the Government's own actions. At any rate, it is three years too late to do any good during the War.

If the dairying industry is to be put on a proper basis, then a much greater Government subsidy will have to be made for the double purpose of enabling good men to do a good job and produce more milk, and at the same time reducing the price of milk so that families can afford to buy more.

We are tired of having doctors talking

on the air, telling mothers to give their children two pints of milk a day. How many families in Hobart can afford to pay for two pints for each person a day? The only families who get plenty of good milk are those people who have their own cows. And Government inspectors are very much opposed to these back-yard cows, as they call them, and no doubt a move will be made to do away with them.

No doubt the Government will do away with these back-yard cows, but will it supply the same amount of milk as the Family got when they had these cows? Not on your life! The Government's one objective is to destroy every attempt made by small men to get independence, and to centralise all control in a central depot. The Government can destroy effort, but it can't build initiative.

Of course there is always severe criticism when a Government subsidy is suggested, especially for anything which will bring health and comfort to a human being.

Take this war, for example. The Government finances the cost of all the bombs and guns used by the soldiers, but when it comes to supplying Red Cross equipment and comforts for the soldiers, women have to spend countless hours standing at street corners cadging for pennies and running raffles.

The Socialist-Labour politicians are always ridiculing the efficiency of the small producer, and pointing out the efficiency of the great monopolies. But they don't tell us how the great monopolies are subsidised.

The dairy farmer gets paid 1/2 to 1/4 a gallon for milk that is delivered to you, but he only gets 6d. a gallon for milk sent to the factories—to the monopolies. There is a big difference between 6d. and 1/2. Who subsidises the monopolies?

In the same manner, a girl working in a shop was paid 14/- a week before the war; but it would cost at least 25/- a week to keep that girl, not counting the cost of educating her and feeding her for 14 years. Who subsidises the big shops? Why, the working man with a family. Of course, that kind of subsidy is quite O.K.!!

Now, suppose we look at those great big "efficient" monopolies. How do they make their big profits? Here is how it is done in America, as told by an American:

A steel works wants to control the prices of a mine supplying ore; it is too shrewd to buy the mine; it buys the controlling share which may be 51 per cent. of the total, but often very much less than that. When it has control, it proceeds to run the mine at no profit. The shareholders get nothing; but the steel works gets cheap steel with no capital cost charges.

This delightful type of brigandage is widespread, and no doubt you have seen it at work. Every big industry is subsidised in many ways. After all, what are political parties for, and who supplies their funds?

Over £500 millions have been found for the war this year, and nothing like half of it came from taxation. The Government could keep this war going for another ten years if necessary, and find thousands of millions for it. Well then, let them find some money to give decent, clean, rich milk to the kiddies, and if they can't do it, let them get out. We can find people who can.

QUEENSLAND NEWS

The annual meeting of the Douglas Social Credit Secretariat of Queensland will be held in room 14, 2nd floor, Blocksidge and Ferguson's Building, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, on Monday, September 27, at 8 p.m. All members and intending members are requested to attend.—A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary.

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