

The "NEW TIMES" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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.

THE NEW TIMES

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WHILE POLITICIANS ARE SLEEPING

YOUR LIBERTIES ARE STOLEN

One of the greatest menaces to genuine democratic Government in Australia is the manner in which a stream of legislation is rushed through the Federal Parliament without Members having adequate opportunity of studying what the legislation means.

Probably one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation ever introduced at Canberra, the Approved Defence Projects Protection Act was passed in the small hours of the morning.

Making use of the Communist menace, which over past years Dr. Evatt and his associates have never admitted-- we well recall when Dr.



Evatt said that Russia's aims were peaceful!--this legislation is a further attempt to erode the Federal Constitution.

REMARKABLE REVELATION

Speaking at the Melbourne University on Friday, June 27, Mrs. Blackburn, M.H.R., revealed just what a farce so-called responsible Government is at Canberra in this era of "progress." The following report is from the Melbourne "Sun" of June 28:

"There might have been a quorum in the House of Representatives when the Approved Defence Projects Protection Act was rushed through at 3.30 a.m.—but she was sure there wasn't a quorum awake at the time.

"This was stated by Mrs. Blackburn, M.H.R., in a critical address on the Act yesterday to students at the University.

More Tax-Cuts Needed

In spite of the miserable tax reductions—of direct taxation, not indirect—which came in effect this week, and which are being more than offset by increasing prices, bigger all-round tax reductions are urgently required.

Official figures show that total tax collections are not being reduced.

Nine months' figures to March 31 show that the Treasurer received in income tax an amount of £122,330,000, compared with £124,380,000—a decrease of roughly only £2,000,000. On the other hand, the flow of revenue to the Federal Treasury from Customs, Excise and Sales Tax has greatly exceeded the Treasurer's expectations, and compensates many times over for the slight decrease in income tax revenue. For the nine months' period to March 31 this year, customs revenue amounted to £32,590,000, compared with £19,960,000 in the same period of 1945-46. Excise brought in £42,750,000 as against £35,830,000, and Sales Tax £28,820,000, compared with £23,740,000.

The Victorian League of Rights, 7th Floor, 262 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, announces that it has adequate stocks of tax-red action forms and urges all democrats to use them in the campaign to decrease industrial unrest by reducing all taxation. The League of Rights tax-reduction forms are free of charge, hut any donations will be accepted.

"She said most members were sound asleep. She would have asked for a division, but she looked round at the sleeping figures and was sure she wouldn't have had a seconder for her motion."

Australians must awake from their apathy and realise that the Federal Government at Canberra is little better than the German Reichstag was under Hitler; it is a rubber stamp for the Socialist totalitarian who can obviously (Continued on page 8.)

NO MORE JEWS WANTED

An A.B.C. news-report last Monday evening, June 30, stated that Australia is to have an increasing flow of immigrants from now on.

If this flow is to contain similar types to those who have arrived over the past twelve months, Australian citizens who are determined to hold this continent for the British way of life have cause for alarm.

Whether we like it or not, we are at war with enemies who hate the British way of life and there is nothing more deadly in war than successful infiltration. It is no secret that there is a plan to have large numbers of Jews sent to Australia; the vanguard has already arrived.

General Sir Frederick Morgan, who was the first controller of U.N.R.R.A. in Eastern Europe, and other responsible authorities have asserted without being contradicted that U.N.R.R.A. and other relief organisations in Europe have been used by both the Zionists and the Communists to get trained fifth-columnists out of Europe. Whatever other differences of opinion they have, the Zionists and the Communists are firmly united in their hatred of the British Empire.

CALWELL'S CONFESSION

Karl Marx, the Jew, said that the British would never make a revolution for themselves, that foreigners would have to make it for them.

Questions asked at Canberra have proved conclusively that Mr. Calwell, in whose honor some trees have been planted in Tel Aviv, Palestine, cannot guarantee that fifth columnists are not

being brought into Australia amongst the numbers of refugees being allowed in.

A halt must be called to the policy of bringing Jewish refugees to Australia.

The following report from the Melbourne "Age" of June 24—we did not see the report in any other paper—indicates that Mr. Spender, M.H.R., has had his eyes opened on this matter while recently in Europe:

MR. SPENDER'S REPORT

"Mr. Spender, M.P., who is returning to Australia after investigation on the Continent of the possibilities of displaced persons as migrants for Australia, said today that he would report to Mr. Calwell his grave fears that because of the high-pressure tactics of certain organisations, almost only one Continental type was being selected for Australia.

"Many suitable Baltic migrants could be obtained among displaced persons in Europe if action was taken quickly. These were types who would willingly accept accommodation in staging camps, and then build their own improved accommodation, especially if (Continued on page 8.)

THE PROFIT MOTIVE PRAISED

The following extracts are from a special paper given by Mr. Eric Butler, in his capacity as Campaign Director for the Victorian League of Rights, to the Economics Committee of the Melbourne Junior Chamber of Commerce, on Monday of this week:

"The best fruits of our civilisation have been produced as a result of the 'Profit Motive.' It is only under a system of profit inducement, profits obtained from services rendered, that that wonderful thing, individual initiative, can expand. As the opportunities to make profits are diminished, principally by the actions of Governments, so is initiative stifled. This is exactly what is taking place in our community today . . .

"Financial profit in a system of free enterprise can be termed an economic calculator. To grasp this aspect of profit best, it is essential that we now examine what genuine free enterprise really means . . .

"Under genuine free enterprise there is economic democracy. Just as the political vote is used, or could and should be used to control our political organisations, so the money vote permits consumers to control the economic organisations.

"The money system is the most marvellous voting system ever devised. It permits the individual consumer to 'vote' for the goods and services he requires whenever he likes. Under genuine free enterprise, the consumer with his money vote has economic sovereignty. Manufacturers, entrepreneurs and farmers are all servants of the consumer . . . (Continued on page 8.)

Independent M.P.s Vindicated

Many of our Melbourne readers probably noticed reports in the press some weeks ago, which stated that Messrs. Wedd and Lonergan, Tasmania's two Independent M.L.C.'s whose activities we have had pleasure in publicising in the past, were to be taken to Court for trespassing on Commonwealth property.

Mr. Wedd and Mr. Lonergan will be recalled as the two men who defied the Apple and Pear Board's policy of leaving good apples to rot while Tasmanian people were short of them. They have been active in placing homeless people in the former "Stowell" hospital, an empty Commonwealth building in Hobart. It was this activity, which resulted in legal action by the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth charge against Messrs. "Wedd and Lonergan was dismissed on technical grounds; but it is

believed that, alternatively, it would have been dismissed on the ground that although they had nominally trespassed, they did so with a reasonable excuse.

Commenting on the matter in a



Mr. D. Lonergan, M.L.C.

radio talk, on June 8, Mr. Lonergan, after referring to the opening ceremony of the Tasmanian Parliament, said:

THE TWO CEREMONIES

"But while all this ceremony was taking place at Parliament House, another ceremony was taking place in another part of Hobart. A ceremony that was degrading in any civilised community. Six little Tasmanians, the best immigrants this country could (Continued on page 8.)

Reds Want Controls

There is no doubt about the attitude of the Communists towards controls; they desire permanent controls. When the Victorian Legislative Council recently rejected the Economic Stability Bill, the following resolution was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Victorian State executive of the Australian Communist Party:

"The rejection by the Victorian Upper House of the Economic Stability Bill is a blow aimed by a completely undemocratic institution against the living standards of the people, and is designed to create a condition of anarchy in rents and prices. This latest action of the Legislative Council is a new endorsement of the need to abolish this undemocratic institution." (vide Melbourne "Sun," June 16.)

Food For Gt. Britain

In a statement issued by Mr. R. E. Hewart, Representative in Australia of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, it is stated that, "All food exported (from Australia) becomes the property of the British Food Ministry AND MAY BE DIVERTED EN ROUTE." (Our emphasis.)



A Disputed Quotation

Several readers have written to us saying that the alleged quotation from the United States "Bankers' Magazine," in which it is stated that financiers were "engaged in forming an imperialism to govern the world," has been disputed by some people who are offering £50 if the quotation can be proved authentic. We are asked what is the truth about the quotation in question.

As far as can be discovered, the first use of the quotation in Australia was made by the writer of a letter to the Melbourne "Age." The writer stated that the quotation he gave was from the United States "Bankers' Magazine" of August 26, 1924.

The first doubt concerning the source of the quotation arose when Mr. Eric Butler obtained an actual copy of the "Bankers' Magazine" but was unable to discover the quotation. Investigation in America then revealed that the quotation first appeared in America in 1892.

A close study of the complete quotation reveals that it relates to the domestic American politics of that time. The quotation, as first published in America, reads as follows:

THE ORIGINAL QUOTATION

"We must proceed with caution, and guard well, every move made, for the lower orders of people are already showing signs of restless commotion.

"Prudence will, therefore, dictate a policy of apparently yielding to the popular will until all our plans are so far consummated that we can declare our designs without fear of any organised resistance.

"The Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labour organisations in the United States should be carefully watched by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to control these organisations in our interests or disrupt them.

"The coming Omaha convention, to be held July 4, our men must attend and direct its movements, or else there will be set on foot such antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome.

"This, at the present time, would be premature. We are not yet ready for such a crisis. Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. The courts must be called to our aid. Debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible. Where, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will become more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government, applied by central power of imperial wealth, under the control of leading financiers.

"The truth is well known among our principal men, now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. While they are doing this, the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism. The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organisation known as the Democratic Party, and the question of protection and reciprocity must be forced to view through the Republican Party.

"By thus dividing the voters, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us, except as teachers to lead the common herd. Thus by discreet actions we can secure all that has been so generously planned and successfully accomplished."

QUESTION OF AUTHENTICITY

This quotation is taken from the book, "No Plutocratic Peace but a

Democratic Victory," published in 1919 by the Monetary Education Bureau, Kellogg Building, Washington, D.C.

On page 35 of this book it is stated that the quotation is from a Bankers' Circular, discovered and made public on March 21, 1892.

While we should imagine that it would now be almost impossible to produce the original Circular for the purpose of winning the £50 being offered, we point out that it is hardly conceivable that anyone should invent the quotation. Further, any student of the blatantly corrupt practices of financial and industrial monopolists in America during the latter part of the last century must know that many open statements were made by financial monopolists, boasting of what they were doing.

We have never printed this disputed quotation since it was discovered that the origin as given in the Melbourne "Age" was incorrect, but, taking it in conjunction with a mass of evidence which could be proved in a court of law, we feel that the quotation as printed above, is authentic. It is, of course, merely of historical value now. There are dozens of authentic statements on record, revealing that various financiers of this century have the same will-to-power, as had the Rothschilds and others of last century.

The London School of Economics

L.W., of Brighton, Melbourne, asks: "What evidence is there for the statement often made in the 'New Times,' that the London School of Economics, a Socialist institution started by the Fabian Socialists, has been financed by Jewish International Finance?"

There is considerable evidence that we could quote, but we will content ourselves with the following two items.

Professor J. H. Morgan, K.C., writing in "The Quarterly Review" of January 1929, stated:

"When I once asked Lord Haldane why he persuaded his friend, Sir Ernest Cassel, to settle by his will large sums on... the London School of Economics, he replied, 'Our object is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State.'

Lord Haldane said that Germany was his spiritual home. Sir Ernest Cassel was an influential German-Jewish international financier.

WHAT A LABOUR M.P. SAID.

Mr. Norman Smith, British Labour M.P., speaking in the British House of Commons on November 12, 1945, said:

"My right hon. Friends on this side of the House may not know that the late Sir Ernest Cassel, although he was not a Socialist, was a very broad-minded man. He was, in fact, a millionaire international banker, who believed essentially in two things: (1.) that the business of creating money out of nothing was the business of bankers and not of Governments; and (2.) that there was profit to be had out of overseas loans. The world was his parish, and to make money his religion.

"He was not a Socialist but, as I have said, being a broad-minded man, he did not object either to nationalised industries or to a Socialist Government provided that those industries and that Government played the political game according to the rules prescribed by the bankers. . . . Then there is the London School of Economics, with which he was long connected; and hon. Members on this side may not know that the London School of Economics was rescued from perishing about 1920 by a very munificent gift of £472,000 from Sir Ernest Cassel, with the result that you still have that institution corrupting and poisoning the minds of young Socialists. . . ."

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Victorians are the latest intended victims of an inspired move which is yet another example of the continuity—behind the superficial diversity of events—of the policy of restricting individual liberty on any and every pretext.

Suddenly a tremendous hue-and-cry has been raised against motorists and road accidents. Terrific propaganda in the Melbourne monopoly press has been followed by proposals for bureaucratic medical panels, hordes of governmental examiners and more police, etc.

Very little analysis is required to show that these measures will not substantially lessen accidents, and that the evils inherent in the regimenting proposals will be greater than those they are supposed to prevent.

If any section of the community can be said to be reckless or careless it is obviously the young bloods—who will pass any medical test.

Secondly: As a matter of plain fact, old slow-motion cars are not nearly as great a menace as stream-lined "atomic" models—which will pass any inspection.

Finally: Unless the police are increased to the ratio to population used in the Police State called Soviet Russia, the effect on the number of accidents will be practically nil.

MR. CAIN'S COMPLAINT

The Victorian Legislative Council's defeat of the cunningly misnamed Economic Stability Bill upset Premier Cain, judging from his outburst reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 14, wherein he predicted that Victoria



Mr. Cain

would be at the mercy of "a rapacious band of profiteers and inflationists."

Mr. Cain did not name this band, but the same issue of the "Herald" reported the following example of rapacious profiteering and inflation: "The Northern Territory administration ['Canberra'] has increased the rentals of private and business premises by 50%."

Mr. Cain may have had in mind the Victorian (Government) Railways and their impending increase in workers' fares. What a pity he was not more explicit.

PRICE-FIXING FOLLY

The following comments on bureaucratic price fixing are taken from the monthly bulletin of the Bank of N.S.W. (Vol. X, No. 2, May, 1947):

"Price Control, for instance, is liable to PERPETUATE SHORTAGES, because it tends to induce a desire by producers to withhold supply, and thereby gives positive inducement to evasion and UNLAWFUL MARKETS. . . . This evasion is not always deliberate, because conditions make it difficult, if not impossible, to comply with the law. . . . The lifting of price control in the United States brought a sharp rise in prices which was great enough to bring AMPLE SUPPLIES to market, with the natural corollary that prices again DECREASED."

The folly of bureaucrats fixing prices has been stressed in this column ever since the scheme was introduced, but the above observations, coming from such a source, are worth placing on record.

FOOD GLUT IN U.S.A.

A New York press item recently informed us that women shoppers in America's largest cities will soon be blitzed with free films to keep them in a buying mood from the time they enter the shop until they have laid their cash on the counter. A special drive is to be made to sell all kinds of FOOD.

(That should be of special interest to the hungry people in England, if the news item is allowed to appear here.)

Recent news from the U.S. production front shows that the plague of abundance has overtaken them since the controls were lifted. Of course, the Planners are striving to send all they can away to other countries—excepting food to Great Britain.

One news-item informs us that the Planners intend to REDUCE America's wheat production quite considerably.

These connected news-items make strange reading!

POPULATION PROBLEM

Opinions on the cause of the so-called population problem were recently aired again in the Melbourne press. As usual, for some strange reason clergymen's views were given special prominence.

In this case, the Rev. Arthur Lewis blamed shortsightedness, lack of housing, economic insecurity, etc.—not wickedness, which is at least a change for him.

The Rev. Roscoe Wilson could think of nothing other than blaming selfishness of parents and their desire for entertainment, and his remedy was religious DISCIPLINE and encouragement to marry young.

Then a bit more realism entered in the form of a summary of extracts from letters to the Health Department from 400 Australian women—e.g., "no homes, no help, no security, and no hope of any change for the better."

That final note of despair is, unfortunately correct while socialistic policies undermine the people's initiative.

ALIENS AND THE R.S.L.

The Returned Soldiers' League is perturbed by the apparent ease with which alien migrants are obtaining houses and flats before ex-servicemen, and the League seeks an immediate "census of all aliens who have entered Australia in the past, two years, to ascertain their place of residence and occupation."

When these aliens, mostly Jews, arrive, it is widely publicised that their relatives have accommodation for them. That may be so, but how did their relatives manage to get the accommodation, when thousands of our own Christian nationals, including ex-servicemen, are homeless?

How do these refugees from Hitler (deceased) have the funds to pay black market prices for accommodation? How did funds come to be transferred to these Jewish accounts from conquered countries where the assets (if any) often must have been worthless, and the currency more so?

The answers to these questions might be useful to the R.S.L.

HOMES FOR WORKERS

Two interesting items of news, relating to this subject, appeared in the press of June 23. The first was an account of the commencement of the Peter Lalor Home Building Co-operative Society, which is largely sponsored by the Trade Union movement, and is being financed with State-advanced money excepting for the first £112 per house.

The second item was a denunciation of "workers owning their own homes," by the N.S.W. State President of the Builders Industrial Union (Mr. E. W. Bulmer) who said, "as home owners workers lost their militancy and became unprogressive." This is, of course, consistent with the need for a propertyless proletariat as cannon fodder for Communist upheavals. By the way, Mr. Dedman also has referred unfavorably to workers as homeowners.

Good luck to all workers' efforts to own their own homes, but they need to see (among other things) that these co-operative efforts give them equity in their home—free from any committees with any powers over them, their property rights, or their private and social affairs.

—O.B.H.

Significant Political Pointers

Those naive people who scoff at the suggestion that orders are given and taken on the international plane are invited to examine closely the following statement made by General Smuts in 1942 and recorded in the war diaries of Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin:

"After the war we shall all, I suppose, take our orders from America. The war has secured the world for America. I don't say Roosevelt has deliberately cornered the world. But American big business thinks in world terms. It pursues its designs on a world scale. America is everywhere. America has everything. She maintains us and she owns us."

Behind "American big business" is Jewish International Finance.

"Many men and women are becoming freed from working for private profit, and are servants of the community."—Mr. Attlee.

Whereas the wretched reactionaries in Russia are tumbling over themselves to buy tickets in the new lottery.

—London "Tidings," May 10.

GREECE IN THE TOILS

In the process of being "saved" from Communism by "America," the Greeks are to lose all domestic control of their economic policies, as indicated in the following report from the American "Saturday Evening Post":

"Greek economy is to get a thorough overhauling. Over-all control of economic matters will be vested in a U.S. economic mission that will include about 20 experts answerable only to Washington. On paper, the U.S. mission may be given only advisory powers. In fact, however, it will have real power through its ability to withhold all or part of the \$200,000,000 to be spent on non-military aid to Greece. U.S. economists can appeal to Greek public opinion if politicians refuse their advice.

"Greek trade abroad is to be supervised by an American who is to be an employee of the Greek Government, not a U.S. civil servant. Thus he is to be free of pressure from U.S. business and will be able to have Greeks buy where prices are lower and sell where prices are highest.

"Greek currency is to be stabilised under the watchful eye of the currency commission set up a year ago at Britain's request. Its members, three Greeks, one American and one Briton, all are employees of the Greek Government. Each has a veto over the issuance of currency and all legislation or Government action requiring expenditures.

"Greek banking, although the most efficient branch of an inefficient Government, is to have its wings clipped. The Bank of Greece must surrender to the Trade Administrator its monopoly on currency for imports and exports."

(Quoted in Sydney "Bulletin," June 18.)

GENERAL DE GAULLE

The English "Social Crediter" of May 3 comments upon General de Gaulle's new political activities in France as follows:

"So far as it has been reported in detail in the Press of this country, General de Gaulle's Unity Policy is simply the Electoral Campaign, the policy of the Union des Electeurs of Quebec, practically complete and without modification. We wish it every success as a starting point to the cleansing of the Augean Stables of French politics. The Communists (i.e., the Sanhedrin) are clearly alarmed by it."

Douglas Reed comments as follows in "Tidings" of April 12:

"Probably the most fascinating possibility for the political student to consider is that of a revival of France. It might completely alter the outlook for Europe, which has forgotten the tremendous force that France once was. The spiritual sickness of France has continued so long—it only appeared to be broken by victory in the 1914-18 war, which events proved to be no real victory—that it has come to be held as the natural order of things in that country. The happy and prosperous land, which travellers found before 1792, can now only be traced in old books.

"General de Gaulle's emergence as the central figure of French hopes opens fantastic possibilities. It should be obvious to the British islander that his name is magical to that great mass

of Frenchmen, not represented by the pandemoniac parties of France, on whose spirit the shame of 1940 lies like a leaden weight. It is significant that de Gaulle is now being attacked, by that great political and press machine which shies at the name 'Communist' but is Communist-controlled. There is now no national leader of those who fought 'Fascism' between 1939 and 1941, from Mr. Churchill to Mr. Bevin, from General Anders to the King of Greece, from General Mihailovitch to General de Gaulle, who has not been declared 'a Fascist' and subjected to this worldwide campaign of defamation. It is quite obvious that any man who puts himself at the head of a



General de Gaulle

movement of national liberation or revival will be similarly attacked by those who seek the servile 'World State.'

"The calumny is that such men—and now de Gaulle—want 'dictatorship.' From so tainted a source, the charge is obviously mendacious. We do not claim to know what is in General de Gaulle's mind, but his words

A SUCCESSFUL "NEW TIMES" DINNER

Those who attended the "New Times" dinner at the Federal Hotel, Melbourne, on Wednesday evening of last week, agreed that it was a great success and that such a function should be a regular annual event. As the Chairman of the "New Times" Board of Directors, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, said, Social Crediters should occasionally come together in a social atmosphere, meet one another informally and discuss their various activities.

Approximately 60 people sat down to dinner at 6.30 p.m. and were welcomed by Mr. Carruthers.

The first toast of the evening, to His Majesty, The King, was proposed by Mr. Carruthers, after which the National Anthem was sung.

The second toast was to Major C. H. Douglas and was proposed by Mr. Eric Butler. In proposing this toast, Mr. Butler briefly referred to the great genius of Major Douglas and his contribution to civilisation. Mr. Butler was asked to write to Major Douglas conveying the best wishes of those present at the dinner.

The toast to the ladies was proposed by Mr. Norman White, whose humorous remarks created considerable laughter. Mrs. D. Cumming responded very nicely on behalf of the ladies.

Mr. Carruthers moved a toast to Mr. Eric Butler and in doing so eulogised what he had done and was doing. In responding, Mr. Butler said that he felt that his wife was his biggest asset in the work he was doing, as he was so often away from home. He assured those present that he would continue to serve them to the best of his ability.

Mr. Frank Robinson recalled memories of the past when he proposed a

are against that dictatorship, exercised through corrupt political parties, which has reduced France to its present plight, and will so reduce our country if it continues. Frenchmen, other than Communists and their dupes, cannot forget that France in 1940 was in fact under a dictatorship of infiltration, which brought about its collapse and surrender to a foreign power; the desertion of the Communist leader to the ally of that power was the open sign of the truth.

"The part that General de Gaulle may play in coming events in France appears to us of the greatest importance, and we hope it may lead to the revival of France, the long sickness of which has been the chief cause of Europe's decline."

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

"It is surprising that anybody should imagine that the more Socialism there is, in Germany or anywhere else, the better the prospects for peace between peoples; when the truth is that in proportion as any Government monopolises and conducts foreign trade, and makes itself responsible for the standard of living inside its own country, does it become all the more tempted to increase its territories and its population. Marshal Tito demands portions of Austria, with their populations, because that would mean under his system more land and more slaves. The Soviet Government can seriously proclaim that it cannot spare fifteen women who have married British husbands because they will be depriving their country, and their 176 million fellow-citizens, of their services, even though they are working in a foreign embassy. This episode has done a great deal to strike the imagination of ordinary people in Great Britain, and to show them the real character of the Government, which is proposed to them as an ally. But the instance is only a logical extension of the universal tendency to treat human beings as part of the wealth of the State. Over and over again we meet this implicit assumption, that a man and all he possesses is to be added into the statistical columns to give the total of the nation's assets, and that then the pleasurable exercise can begin of planning how to lay out his energies and his possessions for the general advantage. What is wholly ignored is that these energies are not a static thing but highly variable, and that a good state of society is one which elicits the energies of the individual, and makes him active because he is hopeful and confident."

—"The Tablet," London, April 12.

—E.D.B.

BANKING ACT EDICT

Alternative for Local Authorities

Under these headings, the "West Australian" of June 17 published the following important report:

The Minister for Local Government (Mr. Watts) said yesterday that he had referred to the Crown Law Department the expressed intention of the Commonwealth Government to require certain local authorities to transfer their banking accounts to the Commonwealth Bank. Crown Law officers were of the opinion that no Commonwealth process of compulsion, when issued, could apply to the State Rural and Industries Bank and that therefore any local authority was entitled to conduct, its banking operations with the State bank.

"The Government of this State," said Mr. Watts "does not want to interfere with the banking arrangements of any local authority, whether it desires to bank with one of the associated banks or elsewhere. But if a process of compulsion is to be applied by the Federal Government requiring the local authority to bank with the Commonwealth Bank, it seems to be the duty of the State Government to advance any available alternative,

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

"The Commissioners of the Rural Bank have advised me that they are ready and able to accept the ordinary banking business of local authorities.' Therefore, in the event of the Commonwealth proceeding lawfully to require any local authorities to leave the associated banks, it appears they will be at liberty to support the State institution, which is regarded as coming within the meaning of 'State Banking' exempted from Federal laws by the Australian Constitution and also by the Commonwealth Banking Act itself.

"Further inquiries are being made and local authorities will be well advised to delay all action in this matter until a further statement can be made."

THE WORLD FOOD BOARD

"It has been said that our personal sacrifices of food coupons and cash will be but a raindrop taken from the flood of need that threatens the proud Englishman. But there is more significance to it than that . . . the International Emergency Food Council directs where the food exports of individual countries should be placed."

—Norman Bede Rydge, in a signed editorial in "Rydge's" business journal, Sydney, June 1947.

workers, I will be able to sit down and do nothing!" (Laughter.) Mrs. aBeckett responded on behalf of the voluntary workers and paid a tribute to the fine young people now coming forward in the Movement.

Mr. John Bradshaw delivered a personal message from Mr. Bruce Brown to those present. Mr. Bradshaw was asked to convey the regards of all those present to Mr. Brown, his wife and family.

After dinner had been finished, informal discussions took place and it was very pleasing to see old Social Credit friends coming together. New-comers to the ranks were also made to feel at home.

A short session by a "magician" was highly entertaining and thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Eric Butler then gave a twenty minutes talk in which he drew attention to certain important aspects of recent Social Credit work. There was laughter when he proudly referred to his Training Class, saying that his pupils at the dinner could be easily noticed by their bright and intelligent demeanor! Questions were asked and some "off-the-record" information was given.

After another session by the "magician" and further informal discussion, the evening finished at 10 p.m.

Congratulations are due to Mr. John Weller, who made most of the arrangements for this successful function.

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No. 26

THIS IS OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire. The exposure of all international planning which attacks our sovereignty.

2. The preservation of our existing local government institutions and opposition to all attempts to weaken them. The extension of local decentralised government in order that electors shall have a greater control over their own affairs.

The attempt to govern such a large continent as Australia, with its great diversity of climatic and other conditions, is incompatible with genuine self-government, and, if continued, can only result in a permanent bureaucratic tyranny.

3. The preservation and extension of genuine private, competitive enterprise and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.

If all artificial shackles are removed, genuine private enterprise is capable of providing everyone with a high and rapidly expanding standard of living.

4. The supplementing of the wage system with the payment of national dividends to all members of the community; such dividends to be based upon the actual productive capacity of the community.

The object of the production system should be to supply goods and services when and where required by consumers; NOT TO MAKE WORK.

We hear much about the necessity of increased efficiency in production. This can only result in greater production with less employment of labour. It can easily be shown that manpower is a decreasing factor in modern production. The main factor is the application of the cultural heritage, the knowledge of how to do things, to the use of solar energy—coal, wood, water, etc.

The use of solar energy, controlled by a decreasing number of men, can now provide greater production than could millions of men using man and animal power. It is physically possible for a comparatively few men, working a few hours per week, to supply the entire community with adequate production.

As the application of the cultural heritage to the use of solar energy is obviously the birthright of every individual, he is surely entitled to some share in production whether he is needed in industry or not.

5. "Unemployment" is not a problem to be solved by setting as many people as possible to work on all sorts of useless activities, which result in no immediate benefits for the individual.

If we insist on a policy of "full employment" in a society, which could provide the necessities of life with very little employment, as we now understand it, it is obvious that we must have a virtual dictatorship to ensure that all work under compulsion.

Before the war the increasing use of solar energy and improved industrial processes was creating an increasing "unemployment problem." There was poverty amidst plenty. Although adequate production had taken place without the assistance of the "unemployed," they could not get access to it because, not having worked, they had received no wages. This helped to make it difficult for those who had produced to sell their goods and services at a profitable price.

The basic problem was obviously one of financial policy. Instead of the financial system being used to make increasing abundance and leisure available to the people, it was used to plunge the community deeper and deeper into debt, thus resulting in the controllers of the system obtaining an increasing lien on the assets of the people, the creating of a large number of unemployed suitable for indoctrination with Communist and other alien doctrines, and the crippling of the small businessman and retailer at the expense of Monopoly. The war resulted in increased supplies of money—as further debt against the assets of the community—being made available for colossal destruction.

The "unemployment problem" was "solved," the production of consumable goods was drastically restricted, and a system of bureaucratic controls and high taxation introduced during the war years is now being continued in the hope that we shall never return to the "problem" of poverty amidst plenty. We now have "full employment," but much of it is not directed towards the production of the goods and services the people urgently require.

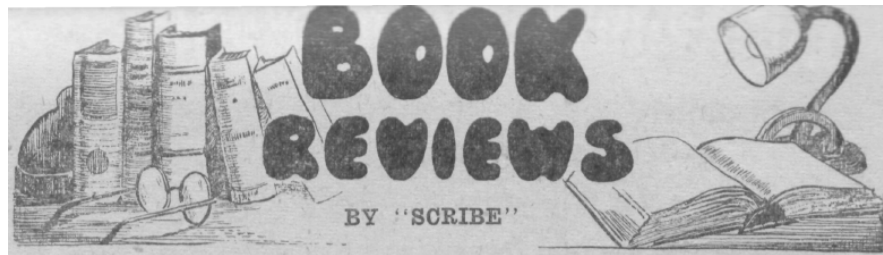
We repeat: The object of the production system is not to make work, but to give maximum production with minimum human effort. If the shackles were removed from the production system, a system that was enormously improved during the war years, we could soon be providing ourselves with increasing production and increasing leisure.

Some idea of the potentialities of the modern production system can be gained from the fact that, in spite of 21 million being in the armed forces or the munition factories, the general standard of living in America increased by 40 per cent, during the war years. Surely no reasonable person will deny that countries which can, in war-time, GIVE thousands of millions of pounds of production away to their military enemies, can also in peace-time, give themselves an even greater amount of production, or, if they cannot use all the production, an enormous increase in leisure.

Increase in leisure does not mean an idle population. It means the opportunity for greater SELF-EMPLOYMENT. It is amazing how many people are confident of their ability to make excellent use of increased leisure but are worried about the "other fellow."

6. Financial policy should be controlled by the people, who, by the free use of their money "votes," can decide what they want or do not want produced. The financial system should be simply a system for distributing to the people their own production, and should not result in increasing debt.

Improvements in industrial processes and the consequent payment of less and less wages in the production of goods and services should result in a properly constituted Authority estimating and distributing, preferably through the existing banking system, increasing dividends to the community. As such dividends will be directly related to the amount of production taking place, it is obvious that the greater the efforts made by the community,



"Build Your Own Home"

By The Home Builders' Advisory

(Price 10/5, post-free.)

Accustomed to living in a society where specialisation has reached such a stage that very few see production as a whole, the average individual feels that the building of, say, a house, is beyond him. That large numbers of our forefathers built their own homes, and far better ones than those being erected by Housing Commissions today, is a fact, which seems to have escaped him.

Today there are tens of thousands of people urgently clamoring for new homes. The publishers of "Build Your Own Home" state very emphatically that many of these home-seekers can take steps to build their own homes and at the same time save themselves hundreds of pounds. This is no idle statement, as thousands of people who had never previously even driven a nail have built or are building their own homes. Those who have studied "Build Your Own Home" will agree with the statement by the publishers that the book provides: "A simple and practical solution of the housing problem that is within the reach of the average man—a scheme whereby YOU can build YOUR OWN home in your weekends. First, by building part of



it and living in it, and then adding each additional room as time and materials permit."

This important book is clearly written, the sequence is easy to follow, and the diagrams are well done. An amateur can follow the directions without any trouble. The publishers do not seek to disguise the fact that there are certain aspects of home building, which will require expert attention. But, as they point out, this assistance can be obtained as required. The laying of foundations, the making of various types of concrete bricks, the building of walls, etc., can all be done by the determined amateur.

The book contains some excellent small home plans suitable for amateurs who want to build their own homes. The practical information given so clearly in this book is worth 10/- to any person who wants to do any building of any description, even if only

the greater the dividends, while, of course, the less the effort, the smaller the dividends.

We do not believe that it is necessary or desirable that electors should have to become financial experts before demanding that the system be used to give them the RESULTS they know are possible.

7. In order that electors can defeat the disastrous financial and economic policies being imposed upon them, there must be established in every electorate non-party groups for the purpose of helping the electors to bring their individual Member of Parliament under the direct control of the electorate.

Policies—i.e., results desired—must be framed by the electors. Members of Parliament are their paid servants and should represent the electors' policies.

Having decided policies in order of priority, electors can convey them to their Members by resolutions at meetings, but preferably by personal signatures to demand letters embodying the policies desired.

For those who desire to know how government would be carried on under a Parliament comprised of Members controlled by their electors and not by Party Machines, we recommend to them Mr. Eric Butler's radio talk, reprinted in this issue.

8. It is no use advocating dividends and increasing leisure in a society in which production is stifled, shortages are rationed, and there is, in many cases, a manpower shortage for essential production.

The first step is to remove the main shackles preventing the production of plenty.

The people's policy, imposed upon Parliament in the manner we have suggested, should be to have taxation drastically reduced, thus providing greater incentive, lower prices—i.e., increased purchasing power—and the abolition of the present super-structure of bureaucracy. Having taken the first step successfully, they can take other steps later.

the building of a fowl house. For those who are urgently in need of a home, who have a little capital, who are tired of waiting for the "New Order" in home building to arrive, and who have the initiative to do something for themselves, this book is worth far more than the price being asked.

"Communism in Australia"

By J. T. Lang, M.H.R.

(Price 2/2 post-free.)

Every democrat should have this factual survey of how the Communist Party is undermining the Australian nation.

Written by a man who has had a lifetime's experience in combating Communism in the Labor Movement, this book provides much detailed information about prominent Communists and their past activities. For example, the history of Mr. Ernie Thornton, the notorious Communist controlling the Ironworkers' Union, is most revealing. It will be recalled that Mr. Thornton took out a writ for libel against Mr. Lang when "Communism in Australia" was first published, but did not continue the proposed legal action.

Australian unionists should read and digest this book, which reveals how their Unions have been undermined and are controlled by the Communists.

There is only one major criticism that can be levelled at Mr. Lang's book; it deals only with the avowed Communists in Australia, but makes no mention of the undeclared Communists in high places.

Nationalised Medicine

Demoralisation of New Zealand's medical profession has gone on steadily since introduction of the Dominion's social security scheme, in 1939, says Mr. Douglas Robb, leading Auckland surgeon, in his book, "Health Reform in New Zealand."

Describing the social security fund as a "bottomless pit," Mr. Robb says that the State free-for-all service scheme puts emphasis on the number of acts a doctor does, rather than the quality.

Many doctors had rapidly become extremely prosperous under the new scheme. "We find a doctor personally doing a number of trifling things in his practice that ought to be the duty of a nurse or secretary, but are worth 7/6 a time to the doctor."

TOPICAL TRUTH

"Yet much remains to conquer still:
Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than War."

—MILTON.

The Folly of Party Politics

Practicability of a Non-Party Parliament

(Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac.)

It is surprising that there are so many electors who—although prepared to admit that Party Politics have brought them no worthwhile results—will ask, "what can non-Party Members do in Parliament?"

In order to deal with this question it is essential that we reach some agreement upon fundamental principles of government.

The main objection to the Party politician must be that, being controlled by his Party, he cannot speak and vote for his electors in Parliament.

It can, of course, be pointed out that we have even had Members of Parliament calling themselves Independents who have neither spoken nor voted for their electors. But these "Independents" have been just as independent of their electors as the Party politicians.

What, then, do electors require from a Member of Parliament?

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

No democrat will disagree that Parliament should be merely an institution to serve the people; it should not be, as is the case at present, an institution used by power-lusters to impose their policies upon the people. The original idea of Parliament was a meeting place for all the people, and possibly the nearest approach to this was the old Greek idea of a free, deliberative assembly. However, several millions of Australian electors cannot meet at Canberra, or in their State Parliaments, so they send Members of Parliament to represent them and to speak for them. This, at least, is the theory of democratic government, although it is not being put into practice at present.

Democratic government will only become a reality when enough electors agree with and act upon the following principles:

The function of the Member of Parliament is to be independent of all Party and other entanglements, which prevent him from fighting for his electors at all times. He must be directly responsible to his electors and to no one else. (If he is not directly and solely responsible to his electors, it is obvious that he must be responsible to some group or groups other than his electors.)

PRESSURE POLITICS

A Member of Parliament's main concern is to know just how much voting support he commands in his electorate. While electors vote apathetically for one of the Party labels, Members naturally do not offend the Party controllers, because they control voting support. The Members have little or no effective control over the Party controllers, who in turn are influenced by vested interests of all sorts—political, economic and financial. It is not surprising, therefore, that elections are regarded by the Party controllers as mere contests for the electors' authorisation to let them do what they like.

If this totalitarian state of affairs is to be challenged, it can only be challenged by the electors themselves. Electors who want a Member of Parliament directly responsible to them and to no one else, have got to organise on a non-Party basis to make it clear that they will support their Member just so long as he takes his instructions from them and from no where else. Electors will never get Members of Parliament to fight for them unless they show that they are prepared to fight for Members who serve them.

VOTERS' POLICY GROUPS

Real democracy can only function when the electors use their sovereign power to get what they want. At present strongly organised minorities are using Parliament to impose their policies upon the great majority. The minority is defeating the majority simply by creating dissension among the majority of the people and thus preventing them from associating to use their power. Electors have got to forget the unimportant issues that divide them and come together on the fundamental issues which concern each and every one of them, irrespective of whether they are farmers, business people, manufacturers, workers or professional people.

All over Australia today all sections of the community are starting to come together in Voters' Policy Groups. These groups are initiating action in

their electorates to encourage electors to associate to make their Members of Parliament personally responsible to them. For example, all sections of the community want taxation and bureaucratic controls drastically reduced. Voters' Policy Groups are suggesting that electors instruct their Member by signed demand forms that they want him to fight for this policy, a policy that will benefit everyone.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM

The basis of real democratic government is that it shall be responsible government. There is no such thing as effective Party responsibility. Personal responsibility must be made operative in our political affairs. This means that electors must take the lead by first accepting personal responsibility themselves and then making it clear to their Members of Parliament that they hold them personally responsible for their actions. If Members of Parliament are not made personally responsible for their actions, but are controlled by majority Party decisions, how can there be a really democratic Parliament?

Suppose, for example, we have a Parliament comprised of the Government with 20 Members and the Opposition with 15 Members. The Government Party meets in Caucus to decide some policy, and 11 Members are in favor of the policy, but the other 9 are opposed. The 9 are now bound by that deadly thing called "collective responsibility," and when the policy is introduced into Parliament they must either support it, or, at the best, refrain from opposing it. If the 15 Opposition Members are opposed to the policy, this means that, together with the 9 Members of the Government, 24 Members of the Parliament are opposed to the policy and only 11 in favor. The minority dominates the majority. This outrageous destruction of democratic government continues irrespective of what Party is in office.

NON-PARTY EXAMPLES

Some electors will no doubt ask "But, if every individual Member of Parliament was controlled by his electors and not by a Party, this would virtually mean a Parliament of Independents, and how then could we have stable government?"

Well, we don't seem to need Party politics in most of our municipal affairs. And what about the conduct of an ordinary trading company? The company is owned by shareholders, who, by their votes periodically elect a number of representatives to direct the company's affairs and get results. These directors are usually chosen as a result of their reputation for integrity, commonsense, and general business experience. The business is run on a basis of getting results. The principle involved is that of personal responsibility, resting ultimately with the responsibility of the directors to the shareholders. And the shareholders judge the directors by results, and results only. Directors who fail to get results are removed.

Let us now consider all electors as political shareholders in Australia Unlimited.

AUSTRALIA UNLIMITED

We have our national board of directors—the Federal Parliament. But, from a commonsense and business point of view, what a farce is the administration of the nation's affairs! We elect a board of directors who are openly pledged to oppose one another on nearly every major issue, and who tell the shareholders what they think is good for them.

Are you as shareholders satisfied with this state of affairs? If not, then why not consider a Parliament comprised of Members directly responsible to their electors? These members should appoint a Chairman of Directors—the Prime Minister—who, please note, in that capacity should be personally respons-



Wind-Electric Power

Sir, —As a regular subscriber to and reader of the "New Times," I read with interest your recent article on "Power-Generation and Individual Independence."

In Australia, independent power-generation will always be necessary on the many widespread farms, and wind-power is the most logical solution to this power need.

As yet, there has been hardly any wind-power development in Australia because no firm has constructed a worthwhile wind plant. Plants of a type can be built on the farm, but their efficiency generally leaves much to be desired.

About five years ago I constructed a wind plant on the air-foil propeller principle, and discovered a way of increasing the efficiency of this type so that it would generate power in a very light breeze.

The building of a really perfect plant of this type is impossible on the farm, as it needs to be designed scientifically and built accurately.

Building by a firm would make the initial cost higher, but this would be offset by the lower battery capacity needed—due to the generation of power in lower wind velocities.

I am convinced that even the most modern wind-power plants are not developing the maximum efficiency that is possible with a given diameter of propeller.

So far I have not taken out patent rights for my idea, as I feel that there has been insufficient development of wind-power in Australia and I think that the patent rights for this plant should cover Canada and America as well.

As your paper seems genuinely interested in independent air-power development, you may know of a firm that would be interested in my plant, or you may be able to help me with advice on the matter.

If this letter is of any interest or use to your paper, you may publish it so long as you withhold details of my name and address; the reason being that I do not want to be annoyed or exploited by go-getters without sufficient resources.

—Yours etc., H.F., Victoria.

[As requested, we have withheld details of our correspondent's name and address, but we will gladly forward any worthwhile bona fide enquiries and any special information that we may obtain.—Editor.]

ible to the entire Parliament, not merely to one section of it. The Prime Minister should appoint his various Ministers, and as such, they in turn must be personally responsible to the Prime Minister.

A Parliament conducted on these lines would be based solely upon personal responsibility. The individual Members of Parliament would be personally responsible to their own electors, and would re-present their electors' policies. The Prime Minister and his Ministers would be personally responsible for implementing the people's policies.

ELECTORS MUST DECIDE

Parliament can be made a genuine democratic institution just as soon as the electors decide that they want to make it serve them. At present it is little better than the German Reichstag was under the Hitler regime; it merely legalises what powerful groups working behind the political scenes decide upon. Unless the electors organise in their self-defence, they will soon find that Parliament as an institution will be abolished. At present we have a hidden dictatorship. Soon it may become an open dictatorship. And never forget that all Parties have been responsible for this terrible threat to our liberties. The parties have not even been able to protect the sectional interests of those they are supposed to

Exposing Communists

Sir, —As a regular reader of your paper, might I suggest that you have been devoting far too much of your valuable space to exposing the Communists instead of putting forward your positive constructive proposals for rectifying the faults in our present financial system. In introducing your paper to some people, they remark upon the negative and sometimes destructive attitude that is adopted. This tends to put many prospective readers off the paper. I think that you should aim at making your paper more attractive and have more constructive articles.

I think that you are doing some good work, but I felt that I would like to make a few comments.

—Yours etc., L.C.W., Sydney.

[Our correspondent will note that this week's issue is a positive attempt to make the "New Times" a more attractive journal.

We well realise that many people who have not given the matter much thought may think that we are being unnecessarily negative, but it must be pointed out that we are engaged in a war, and that in order to be successful in war, it is essential that the tactics and identity of the enemy be clearly understood.

Major Douglas was once asked what were his proposals for correcting the faults of the financial system; to which he replied by asking his questioner if he had studied the present financial system and its faults. His questioner had not done this, and, as Douglas pointed out, it is no use putting forward a solution to a problem unless you first understand the problem.

The "New Times" must necessarily devote a large amount of space to exposing our enemies in order that effective action can be taken to defeat them. The Communist menace is, of course, only one aspect of a greater menace. The only hope of ultimately defeating the menace is by driving it into the open by exposure.—Editor.]

PRAYER PERVERSION

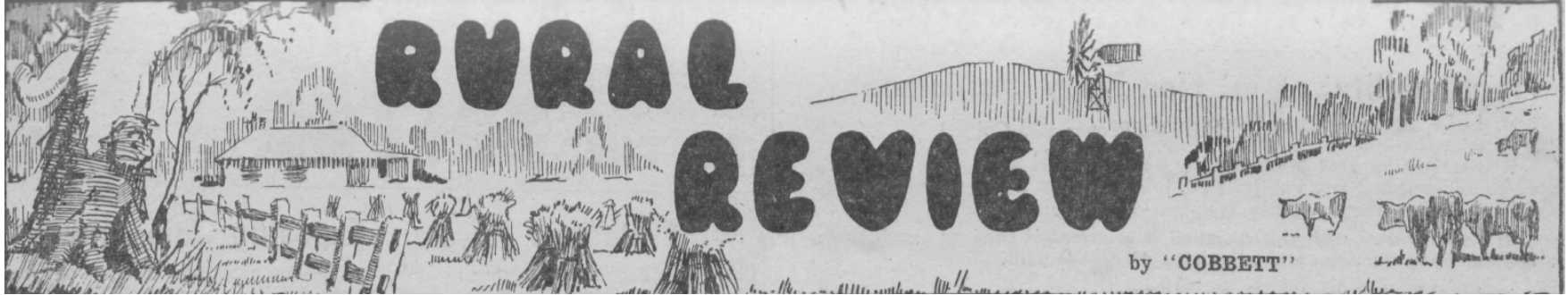
Quite a commotion was caused recently in London when an American singer rendered the earlier version of the Lord's Prayer with the words "forgive us our DEBTS," which has been perverted to, "forgive us our trespasses." It was suggested that the song might be connected with the American loan, and perhaps revive thoughts of Christ driving the financiers from the temple.

Another slightly different example of perversion is that of a Massachusetts (U.S.A.) school committee removing Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" from its list of required reading, at the request of a Rabbi.

It should not be long now before the word "Christ" disappears from our "reading." Seemingly it is only a matter of some Rabbi "requesting" that this be done, and, "Thy Will Be Done!"

represent. The present Labor Government is treating the workingman, as no non-Labor Government would dare to treat him. The Country Party and U.A.P. Coalition Governments pursued policies, which drove thousands of business people and farmers to ruin or into hopeless debt.

Those electors who continue to vote apathetically for a Party label are voting for serfdom. Why not start organising now, electors, to bring your present Member under your direct control, or, if he will not submit to your control and fight for you, organise to replace him with a Representative who will be a genuine servant of the electors. This is the only manner in which you can defeat the threat of serfdom confronting you.



The Soil and Civilisation

"Steps must then be taken to safeguard the land of the Empire from the operations of Finance."—Sir Albert Howard.

In our over-urbanised civilisation, it is generally overlooked that the soil is our most important capital asset. It is the very basis of life. This basis is being progressively destroyed, primarily by disastrous financial and economic policies.

These policies have led to such excessive centralisation of most human activities that we find in Australia that we have nearly half the population congregated in several capital cities. The more centralised human activities become, the more the individual is at the mercy of those who control the financial system.

The disastrous results of centralised financial and economic policies, particularly as applied to the soil, have led to a revolt that is rapidly gaining momentum throughout the English-speaking world. Large-scale, specialised "farming" by the use of chemical fertilisers is under heavy attack.

Such world-famous agricultural authorities as Sir Albert Howard have shown that the basis of life, the soil, can only be saved by a return to mixed farming and the composting of vegetable and animal wastes to build up the humus content of the soil. Even city dwellers with small back gardens have learned that by composting they can provide themselves with an adequate supply of fresh, healthy vegetables and thus make themselves a little more independent of the present economic system.

There is a growing awareness that the soil concerns everyone—it is not so much raw material to be exploited in the interests of an industrial civilisation that is mainly devoted to destroying human beings in mass production factories—all in the name of "full employment."

Time To Call a Halt Now

The destruction of soil in Australia by all forms of erosion has now reached alarming proportions.

Disease, which Howard and others have proved to be the result of bad farming methods, is increasing in animal, crop and orchard.

Instead of living in harmony with Nature, men are now engaged in a full-scale battle with her in which they even use aeroplanes to spray orchards with deadly chemicals. Every further upset in the balance of nature by the use of such methods creates new prob-

lems, new diseases.

If we are to continue as we are, it is clear that the individual landowner will be forced to submit to more and more bureaucratic controls. Already he is being told that soil erosion can only be prevented by Government planning authorities with the power to do as they like to individual landowners.

The time has come to call a halt. The individual landowner has the solution in his own hands if only he will decide to throw overboard the policies that have brought us to the present pass. Every person who has a plot of soil, no matter how small, can, if he will, do something effective to build up some means of self-defence against the present economic tyranny. But, of course, far more than this is required. It is essential that it be clearly understood that the present financial system has been one of the primary causes of the destruction of so much soil in Australia. In the comprehensive book, "The Rape of the Earth," by Jacks and Whyte, it is stated that soil erosion in Australia is even worse than in America, although Australia has only been "civilized" one-third as long as America.

Financial Considerations

The famous English landowner, Lord Northbourne, has written:

"Erosion is nearly all man's work. Some of it can be attributed to mere foolishness. But most of it is due to greed combined with the existence of the possibility of getting rich quick by exhausting the land and underselling competitors. But the actual tillers of the soil who have got rich are few. What, then, has been the inducement to so many to despoil the land on which they depend for a living, and to despoil it within the last century or so to a hitherto unheard of extent? What, has been the stimulus to the rapid extension of exhaustive farming all over the world?"

"The stimulus has been a great development of the said possibilities of

getting rich quickly, a development partly dependent on the evolution of new and powerful machines, and partly on a roughly simultaneous world-wide extension of a peculiar financial system, which has led to a vast accumulation of financial debt. Such debt, both internal and external, has grown to a point at which repayment is generally out of the question, and the payment of interest alone has become severely oppressive. The only way by which anyone can pay this interest is by producing or manufacturing and selling something with a view to making a money profit out of which to pay it. So, surely financial considerations have everywhere acquired dominance over all others."

Sir Albert Howard writes: "... Economics has done a much greater disservice to agriculture than the collection of useless data (by the Government agricultural bureaucrats) ... The people must be fed, whatever happens. Why not, then, make a supreme effort to see that they are properly fed? ... The nation's food in the nature of things must take the first place. The financial system, after all, is but a secondary matter. Economics, therefore, in failing to insist on these elementary truths, has been

guilty of a grave error of judgment." The urgent task of all landowners who want to preserve their independence is to join with other sections of the community in opposition to the financial and economic policies, which have helped destroy our soil. But far more than this is required. Farmers have got to learn that many of the present methods of farming in Australia must be given over in favor of methods that will build up the humus content of the soil, thus preventing erosion, reducing disease, and making the individual farmer more independent than he is at present. If Australian farmers will not take these steps, not only are they proving false to man's greatest heritage, the soil, but they are paving the way for their own destruction.

The subject of the soil and its preservation is of such vital importance in the battle to save our civilization, a civilization that is being attacked upon all fronts, that it is proposed that these pages be used to bring to the aid of every person who owns land the information being made available by such famous agricultural authorities as Sir Albert Howard, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Lymington, and many others.

WHAT'S WRONG IN AUSTRALIAN FARMING?

The following extracts are taken from "Getting Together" a report on Australian farming conditions by the delegation of British farmers who toured Australia in 1945:—

"Australia is a young country but there does not seem in some areas to be the same desire to settle on and develop one holding for generations, as is often so in New Zealand, while the whole attitude to the land contrasts very greatly with that in Britain and some European countries, where the holdings have been farmed by the same families for hundreds of years. The difference in attitude to the land is readily understood in view of the extremely difficult climatic conditions.

"Stories of soil erosion in Australia are not just alarmist press stunts ... While the Federal Government seems well aware of the seriousness of erosion, we felt that it was not fully realised by the whole people, and certainly it is not yet under control. Authorities suggest that if a national calamity is to be averted drastic action

must be taken now.

"Coming from a country where mixed farming is the rule and balanced farming the aim, we were impressed by the lack of attention to the need for restoring and retaining humus, which obviously could not be achieved by monoculture. Equally obvious was that in future there would have to be a very different attitude to the land. Many of the earlier settlers had apparently made no attempt to maintain soil fertility, and some of their descendants were doing just as little about it. This is by no means a general condemnation of farming methods. While agriculture in some parts has not passed from the phase of soil exploitation, in a few areas definite crop rotations have been established, and there is some balance between cropping and animal husbandry."

"Organic" Farming in Australia

Colonel F. S. White, of "Bald Blair," Guyra, N.S.W., is recognised as one of the foremost exponents of organic farming in Australia. His own farm is an outstanding example of organic farming and has many visitors who desire to learn something about the practical results being achieved by Colonel White.

The following is a report of an address on organic farming given by Colonel White to an Agricultural Bureau Conference at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College last year:

Colonel White began by saying:

"Soil exploitation, with its twin results, erosion and disease in plants, animals and humans, is not solely the fault of the man on the land. The scientist, for keeping his knowledge too long to himself, and the politician, for imposing an unworkable set of economic conditions, are just as much to blame as the farmer.

"Dig deep—apply humus and more humus in the form of compost—and for Heaven's sake, keep chemicals away."

Using this as the basis of his address, Colonel White told delegates to the Agricultural Bureau Conference something of his own experiences in land usage.

"I have worked the land for 40-odd years, and have endeavored to make wise use of it. I have seen pastures that I was proud of begin to go back until they gave no result, and weeds took possession, because I had missed the one vital thing that makes the soil—organic material," said Colonel White.

BASIS OF FERTILITY

"No worthwhile scientist," he said, "will today contest the statement that 'organic matter,' meaning plant and animal refuse, is of paramount importance in land use."

Colonel White said: "The present-day use of artificial fertiliser has been gross exploitation of soil fertility. The farmer has largely been ignorant of the true basis of soil fertility, and the scientists have failed to impress on

him sufficiently the basic requirements of organic matter in soil restoration."

There was, he said, abundant practical evidence that organic farming practices ensured a high state of reproduction and resistance to disease in plants, animals, and human beings. Similarly, there was ample evidence of ill-health, and infertility where artificial fertilisers alone were used to boost production.

"Scientists won't admit that you can cure contagious abortion, for instance," he said, "but there are three specific cases within my personal knowledge where it has disappeared when organic fertiliser was used."

TEST OF EXPERIENCE

Quoting from an article, which appeared in a Victorian newspaper, written about the property of a Mr. Geoffrey Hooper, of Talbingo, between Tumut and Kiandra, where an extensive programme of soil fertilisation on organic lines has produced the finest results in fat beef cattle, Colonel White read:

"Mr. Hooper farms his pastures with the same meticulous care that he devotes to the preparation of his cattle. Every paddock on Talbingo is not only rotationally grazed, but also rotationally farmed.

"Mr. Hooper has little respect for permanent pastures, and believes that they should all be disced in, green man-

ured, and resown at regular and frequent intervals.

"Superphosphate, he believes, should be only the initial phase of pasture improvement. Unless the pastures subsequently receive a sufficient fertilisation of sheep compost and organics, the troubles of the clover grazer inevitably multiply.

DISEASE AND HEALTH

"The diseases of stock depastured on clover, recently reported from Western Australia, were met and identified by Mr. Hooper at Talbingo several seasons ago. All these troubles came after generous dressings of superphosphate and abated to a marked degree with the application of organic principles."

Referring also to the new disease that was making itself apparent in sheep in New Zealand, Colonel White said that, it was found in areas where super, was largely used. "They should look to the soil for the reason," he added.

He quoted Hopkins in "Chemical, Humus, and the Soil," thus:

"The phrase, plant growth, should not merely cover the successful raising of one generation of plants from seedling to maturity. It means much more than that. It means the growing of generation after generation of plants in healthy growth and with an ability to bear seed for healthy production of the next generation."

T.V.A. OR NATURE'S WAY?

In recent years, Australians have been inundated with propaganda about the Tennessee Valley Authority in America. This scheme is presented as a successful example of large-scale regional planning.

Those realists who have studied the T.V.A. scheme recognise it for what it is: an outstanding example of the manner in which Nature's laws having been violated by disastrous financial and economic policies, the tragic results—i.e., soil erosion and flooding of streams—are used as an excuse to compel large numbers of people to submit to socialistic planning.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is lauded by the Socialists all over the world. Even persons who claim to be anti-Socialists have been taken in by the specious propaganda about it.

The usual approach to large-scale water-conservation schemes is as follows: At certain periods during the year enormous quantities of water are wasted when the rivers flood, while at other times these rivers are nearly dry. Therefore, we must spend millions of pounds on huge schemes to artificially conserve water when the rivers are in flood.

This approach completely overlooks the fact that the excessive flooding of many Australian rivers has been caused by the destruction of the catchment areas.

The Case of the Murray

Those who can remember back 30 years will recall that the Murray River, for example, had a much more even flow during twelve months than it has today. That was before the catchment areas of the Upper Murray and the tributaries of the Murray were attacked by over-grazing, the excessive felling of timber and fire.

Before the catchment areas were denuded of much of their natural vegetation, the heavy rains and snows of the winter months were, to a great extent, absorbed by the soil and released by the springs during the summer months. Nature has her own method of storing water.

Mrs. Elyne Mitchell, a well-known authority on the catchment area of the Upper Murray, writes as follows in her beautiful book, "Soil and Civilization":

"That the mountain slopes should be fully protected by forest and grass and undergrowth is essential for the even flow of a river. An eroded catchment—bare, desiccated hills or burnt-out forests — means a fluctuating stream, with excessive floods at the

time of heavy rains and the melting of the snows, and a very small flow during the dry periods of the year.

"Forest cover breaks the beat of the rain that would otherwise clog the soil pores; and the leaves and sticks and the decomposing mould of the forest floor retain the rain as it falls, so that there is little run-off before the water is absorbed in the soil itself. A soil particle does not actually take up water; the water drops cling to its surface. But organic material is like a sponge.

"It is of the utmost importance," Mrs. Mitchell continues, "that forest land should not be burnt and that what timber is cut should be re-planted or cut lightly and protected from stock so that it can regenerate itself. Deforestation means a shortage of water in the dry months and tremendous wastage of the energy of the stream during the flood; wastage of the life-giving water that is potential energy for the minds and bodies of men, could it be held in the soil to make green many acres of grass in summertime.

Big Dams Not Main Need

"Men can build huge reservoirs to store water against the summer; but before they destroyed the vegetation and soil balance of the mountains, the water was stored there, at the sources of the rivers, to flow more evenly throughout the seasons. Nor was there the silt in the streams which now fills up dams and irrigation channels and constantly raises the river-beds so that floods occur more easily and banks and levees have to be built."

It is obvious that unless worthwhile steps are taken to restore the balance of Nature, all the large-scale conservation schemes, which necessitate the use

of the national credit to the extent of millions of pounds, can only result in more and more problems that will provide the planners with more and more excuses to indulge in further large-scale planning. For example, the siltation of many Victorian reservoirs is already a matter for alarm. In 1938, a committee appointed to investigate erosion in Victoria, said:

"Unless the rapid siltation of the national reservoirs is checked, it will only be a comparatively short period before new storages will be required at further great expense."

Reporting on the Hume Reservoir, the Committee said:

"When the Hume Reservoir is full, the stored water backs up the river, causing the sandbanks to form. When the level of the water in the reservoir falls, the stream speeds up again and washes the sand further into the reservoir . . . In this way the Hume storage is steadily being filled."

Apathetically permitting power-lusting planners to exploit the effects of upsetting Nature's natural methods of water conservation, can only lead to more and more regimentation of the individual. Some local de-centralised water conservation schemes, fed from catchment areas that have not been destroyed, may be desirable and necessary. But much of the people's credit that it is proposed to spend damming back flood waters would be much more wisely spent on restoring catchment areas to a natural condition. Planting trees may not be as spectacular as building huge weirs, but this policy will genuinely increase the real credit of the community in a permanent manner. If we work in harmony with Nature, the freedom of the individual can be increased. Large-scale planning to try and deal with the effects of upsetting the balance of Nature decreases the individual's freedom.

Disease of Civilisation

"... That disease of civilisation—fragmentation—by which such intimately related subjects as agriculture, food, nutrition, and health have become split up into innumerable rigid and self-contained little units, each in the hands of some group of specialists. The experts, as their studies become concentrated on smaller and smaller fragments, soon find themselves wasting their lives in learning more and more about less and less. . . . Everywhere knowledge increases at the expense of understanding."

—SIR ALBERT HOWARD.

DEBT AND EROSION

"International debt and soil erosion are twin brother and sister, inseparable."—LORD NORTHBOURNE, in "Look to the Land."

Fate of Farmers in Great Britain

Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons on February 6 of this year, one of the Social Credit members, Mr. P. H. Ashby, referred to the manner in which British farmers are being treated by the Socialistic tyranny in Great Britain:

"I have here a booklet entitled 'Living Casualties,' which was sent to me from England. It is published by the Farmers' Rights Association, 4 Shrewsbury Road, Church Streeton, Salop. It is dedicated to the memory of George Raymond Walden, aged sixty-five years, of Borough Farm, Itchen Stoke, Hampshire, who was dispossessed by the Hampshire War Agricultural Executive Committee, a Socialist committee. While defending his home, where he had lived all his life, and his father before him, he was gassed and shot to death.

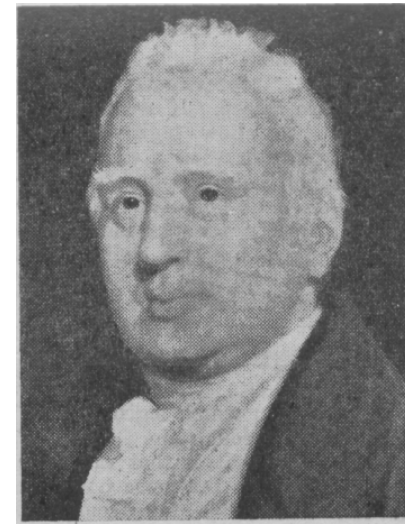
"They thought it could not happen in England. It is happening in England and it is beginning to happen right here.

PLENTY OP EXAMPLES

"In this booklet is a photograph of a field of Timothy hay which this Committee claimed was couch grass. You can see the farmer standing there, the hay well over his waist, about six inches below his shoulders.

"This book gives dozens of illustrations, one or two of which I should like to read.

"Here is a man who for twenty-one years managed the Duke of Westminster's home farm of 1,500 acres in Cheshire. This man founded the Shire-horse stud and pedigree herds of short-



WILLIAM COBBETT, 1763-1835

(From a portrait, by an unknown Artist, in the National Portrait Gallery, London.)

Although comparatively little known, one of the greatest men ever produced by England. Of sound yeoman stock, Cobbett was a genuine patriot whose warnings against the debt system of finance, its effect upon English agriculture, and the menace of Jewish infiltration, are contained in some of the most vigorous writings in the English language. Cobbett rode on horseback over large parts of his native England; attacking tyranny, particularly taxation tyranny. Although he taught himself to write, he became one of the greatest of English writers. The English "Social Creditor" has commented upon Cobbett as follows: "Cobbett was a giant of a man, physically, mentally, and spiritually. Able, and accustomed from childhood to turn his hand to anything, his stormy life did not prevent him from earning a comfortable living, while at the same time travelling sufficiently to provide him with first-hand information in regard to the things of which he spoke and wrote. His outlook was that of the countryman on a horse—warm, generous, full of courage and sound of judgment!"

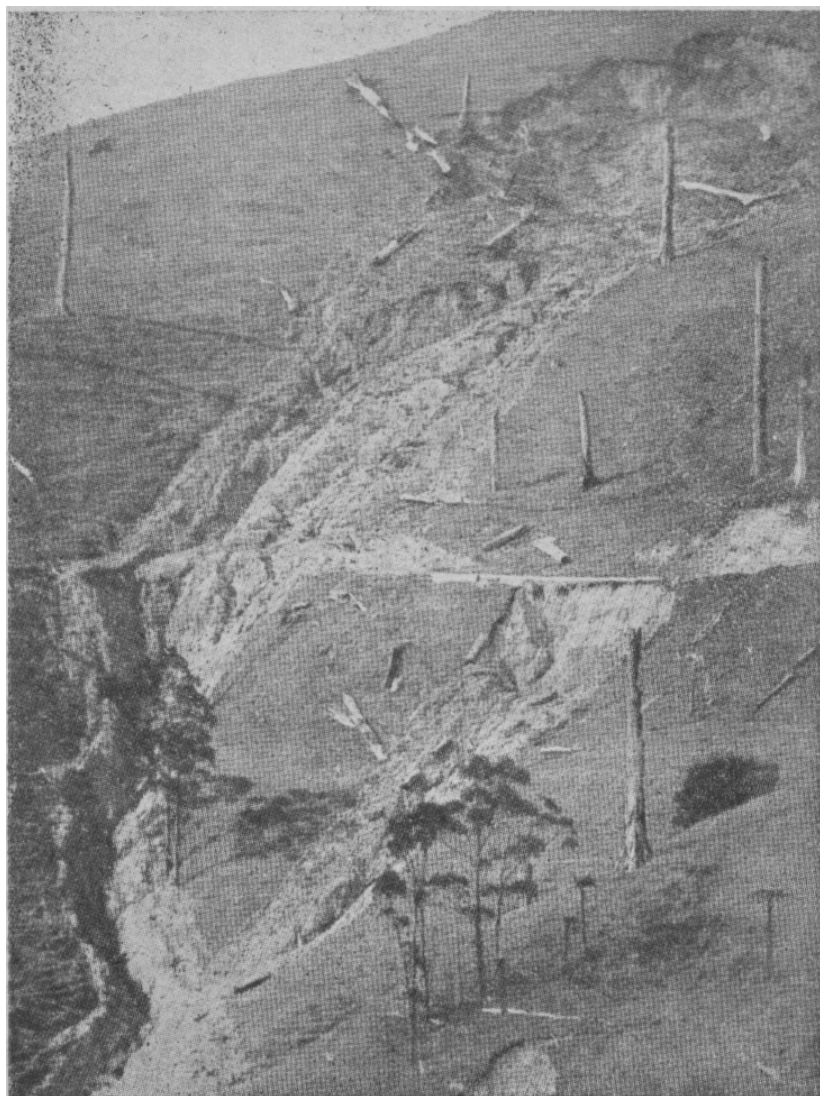
Australia could well do with several modern Cobbetts!

NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS

"... The world in which we live is an organism, and . . . men and animals have intricate relationships with the earth—not amorphous, but specific and infinitely varied—which can only be disregarded at the peril both of men and the earth they live on."

—C. H. DOUGLAS, in "The 'Land for the (Chosen) People' Racket."

HOW OUR HERITAGE IS DESTROYED



This picture of erosion on a denuded hill-side in South Gippsland, Victoria, vividly illustrates one of the main effects of indiscriminate felling and non-replacement of timber, over-grazing, etc. Even the road (centre) has been blocked after heavy rain.

Note for Australian farmers: Don't say, "It can't happen here."

WHILE POLITICIANS ARE SLEEPING

(Continued from page 1.)

ly have their policies implemented while the "representatives" of the people are asleep. If Australians are prepared to allow legislation to be rushed through their Federal Parliament while their Members are asleep, then there is no hope for the preservation of liberty for the individual in this country. But we cannot believe that Australian electors are prepared to tolerate this dangerous farce if it is brought to their attention.

CANBERRA TOO POWERFUL

One fact does emerge clearly from the manner in which legislation is being rushed through the Federal Parliament, and that is that the Federal Government has far more power than it can handle. So far from having any more powers, it should have its present powers severely curtailed. If the Liberal and Country Parties were really concerned about responsible Government, they could make this an issue at the next Federal Elections. They won't.

The greatest menace to the welfare of the Australian people has always been the Federal Government, irrespective of its Party label. What is required is a nation-wide rallying of the Australian people to defend all attacks upon the Federal Constitution and to insist that it be strengthened to protect the people against the menace of centralised Government used by power-lusters for their own ends.

Where Do You Buy Your Books?

The "New Times" has much pleasure in announcing that special arrangements have been made for stocking books, which although of a general nature, will be of interest to readers of this journal. When desirous of buying books in future, even if a birthday or Christmas present for your children, drop us a line and let us know your requirements. We can help you. Get the habit of ordering your reading material through "New Times" Ltd. We specialise in social, political, economic, soil and health literature.

The following is a short list of a few of the books we have in stock at present. All prices include cost of postage:—

- "I Planted Trees," by Baker, 16/11.
 - "Flight from the City," by Ralph Borsodi, 2/81.
 - "Build Your Own Home," by The Home Builders' Advisory, 10/5.
 - "Soil and Civilisation," by Elyne Mitchell, 4/8.
 - "Pay Dirt," by Roydale, 21/5.
 - "Ploughman's Folly," by Faulkner, 10/2.
 - "Reconstruction by Way of the Soil," by Wrench, 19/11.
- Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

THE PROFIT MOTIVE PRAISED

(Continued from page 1.)

"Under a system of genuine free enterprise, the operators of which are motivated by the necessity to make a financial profit, it is obvious that the amount of profit made is an economic calculator indicating to all producers exactly what is required and in what priority. When the consumer controls the policy of industry—in other words, has economic democracy—those operating industry will naturally have to develop the most efficient administration, or, of course, give way to those who can and will. By attacking the 'Profit Motive,' Free Enterprise, and the individual's right to use his money vote as he thinks fit, we attack the very basis of freedom and security for the individual.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT

"It is interesting to note that most of the attacks against what we have termed economic democracy, are made by the manipulation of the political system. Those who oppose free enterprise governed by the 'Profit Motive,' conveniently select certain abuses by Monopolies and use them to condemn free enterprise and to urge the necessity of more Government control. They are careful not to point out that practically all the abuses they mention are the result of Government policies . . .

"As it is Government that is being used to destroy economic democracy, it is essential that we briefly examine the function of the political vote. The political vote has very definite limita-

THE PAPER WE WANT TO PRODUCE

Special Statement to Every Reader

The following is a special statement to every "New Times" reader, by Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Chairman of the Board of Directors of New Times Limited appointed at the recent annual shareholders' meeting:—

After being elected to conduct the affairs of New Times Ltd., the first major decision made by the present Board of Directors was to produce a specimen copy of the type of journal felt necessary to give present readers better value for their money and to make it easier to get new readers. We think that the present issue of the "New Times" is a basis from which to work for further improvements. All suggestions from readers will be carefully considered.

While present printing difficulties remain, it may be impossible to produce an eight-page issue more than once a fortnight. However, my Board feels that the production of such an issue, even if only once a month for a start, would be a progressive move designed to increase our circulation and prestige. Although an improvement in the set-up of the "New Times" such as the Board suggests will necessitate the issue of further share capital, the Directors feel confident that over a period of, say, twelve months, the spending of this capital on improving the paper and internal administration will result in sufficient increase in circulation to make it practical then to continue improving the paper from revenue. An improved paper will also make it easy to obtain carefully selected advertising to supplement revenue from circulation. Readers will see by this issue that we have made a start to obtain worthwhile advertising.

In view of the increases in circulation obtained over the past eighteen months, some readers may ask why we are unable to finance an expansion programme out of revenue. It is true that a large number of new readers have been obtained, but no paper can effectively retain increases in circulation without excellent administration. In the absence of a full-time Secretary and Business Manager, administration was not adequate in the past to maintain all increases in circulation. However, my Board has recently appointed Mr. John Weller as Secretary and Business Manager, an appointment that will ultimately pay worthwhile dividends. But at present it means increased expenditure.

The main factor, which has offset the benefit of the steady increases in circulation actually maintained, has been the big increases in printing costs. These costs increased during the war years and we recently were faced with a further increase of nearly £3 per week. It is probable that our costs may be increased again if the mooted further increase in the price of newsprint takes place.

Apart from the urgent necessity of introducing our ideas to an ever-increasing audience, we feel confident that we can more than offset increased costs by a big increase in circulation and the obtaining of selected advertising. This can only be done by the regular production of an eight-page issue. The twelve-months' programme we have in mind will require approximately £1000.

My Board therefore makes a special appeal to all readers to subscribe this amount by buying shares in New Times Limited. Some readers are already shareholders. We ask them to consider increasing their number of shares. We appeal to the great majority of readers who are not at present shareholders, to take this opportunity of obtaining a small interest in the "New Times."

We well realise that many readers are already subscribing to various funds connected with our work, but this is a special appeal for a very special objective. Shares are £1 each and, if necessary, may be obtained on terms involving minimum payments of two shillings per share per month.

Even if all readers not shareholders at present were to take only one share each, we would have far more than sufficient to implement our expansion programme immediately.

Believing that the Board of Directors should set an example in this appeal for £1000, the members of the Board—Mr. F. H. Robinson, Mr. A. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. Norman White, Mr. Eric Butler, and myself—between them have subscribed £60.

The Board has every confidence in the future of the "New Times." Do you share that confidence, readers? Make a real investment for your future. Send the money for your shares NOW.

This issue of the "New Times" is just a sample of what can be done regularly. Surely there are enough readers who will each buy their portion of the £1000 worth of shares to make it possible?

[The foregoing statement does not purport to be a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Act. Bona fide enquirers may obtain additional details by applying to the Secretary.]

tions. Whereas the money vote is a flexible device which permits the individual consumer to have an 'election' about all kinds of detailed matters every five minutes of the day if he so desires, the political vote can obviously only be used to determine general rules and principles under which the individual members of the community should have the greatest possible freedom to look after their own affairs.

THE PLANNERS' MYTH

"It is absurd to suggest, as is being suggested by all those people usually referred to as Planners, that the political vote is of the slightest use for controlling the production system. In theory it sounds superficially attractive to say that Government ownership and control

of industry would mean democratic control of industry by the electors through the ballot box. But how can it be seriously suggested that any Government economic planning Board or similar body could decide upon a programme of production which would meet the desires of all consumers? Only the millions of individuals expressing their personal desires direct to industry by a money vote can decide what programme of production is really required. The more Governments interfere in industry, either directly or indirectly, the more of the individual's money they take by high taxation and spend as they think fit, the more they destroy the real substance of democracy, which is the economic vote."

INDEPENDENT M.Ps. VINDICATED

(Continued from page 1.)

ever have, stood wild-eyed with fear while their mother was being evicted and all their worldly belongings were being put on the street. The elder child was aged ten years, and as he held the hands of his brothers and sisters, big tears coursed down his cheeks. The baby clutched a ragged teddy bear and gazed in wonderment on the scene. . . . It was this family that appealed to us for help at 5 o'clock in the evening. We left the Legislative Council in response to a telephone message and visited them at an address where they were being sheltered temporarily. We then hastened back to the House of Assembly and urged the Premier to do his utmost to find suitable shelter. He wrote down the particulars and said he would give it attention, and he did give it some attention, because he issued an instruction to the Police Department to find accommodation.'

Mr. Lonergan went on to say that the police were unable to find shelter and that at eight o'clock that night he and Mr. Wedd were again appealed to. With the aid of a screwdriver they removed a door at "Stowell" and helped the family to settle in. Mr. Lonergan continued:

HUMANE ACTION BY Ms.P.

"In giving our evidence, we made it clear that we desired to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In cross-examining Mr. Wedd, Mr. Hogman suggested that we regarded our entry into 'Stowell' as triumphant. This we flatly denied, because in attending to our duties we have both had to neglect our businesses, in fact Mr. Wedd's health has suffered. The four hours we spent that evening getting into 'Stowell' could have been spent profitably in our own homes. . . . A subpoena was served on the Premier to be present at the court, and although it was delivered at his home he ignored it, just in the same manner in which he has ignored the plea of hundreds of homeless people . . ."

NO MORE JEWS WANTED

(Continued from page 1.)

it meant escape from the intolerable conditions in Europe.

"These were the types of people Australia really wanted, but he feared the displaced persons now being selected were not the right type. It was important Australia should have its own Continental organisation to ensure that any suitable individual who wished might migrate to Australia—and not as at present, principally people who could obtain the backing of highly organised international bodies, which at present were exercising on the Continent an influence on migration to Australia out of proportion to their size."

All electors should contact their Federal Members about this matter; and also bring the matter before their various organisations and get them to take the matter up with Federal Members.

TEXTIT

[Regd.]

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[Regd.]

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