

Papers of Hugh Dalton:
Original Manuscript Diary

Volume 55:

1938

**(Diary of visit to Australia and
New Zealand, with letters to
Ruth Dalton, memoranda by
Hugh Dalton and newscuttings)**

Reduction Ratio:

12 x

Dalton 55 (1)

This file is diary cuttings
& speeches. The diary was
passed to Lady Dalton
with a few notes of affection.
These last I have withdrawn.
It is possible that some of
the personal references should be
cut out of this collection & N2
diary was reviewed - which
seems unlikely

RF (+)

2/8

As if I missed any of
the purely personal letters to
Lady D, I'd like them
extracted & sent to me.

(X)

[1938]

(+)

[Sir Robert Fraser]

Written on ship; 1937-8
first part on way to
Arshatz; second part
after fall of Arshatz, on
return to N. 2. via
Dance.

Dalton 55 (2)

Thoughts on Politics — & Life.

Darlow SS(3) U

Do we see the real world outside our heads
or only "his dream in our own heads"? Too often the
latter.

Are we escapist or realistic?

Do we ride off on slogans & generalities, or do we
face concrete detail, however unpleasant & intricate,
& draw honest conclusions?

"Too much harshness & not enough hope," said an Australian
Labour man when confronted with a very elaborate
scheme of Advisory Committees, etc to be attached to Govt.

I am coming back in the first week of April, 1938, having
left England in the middle of December. When I left
there was an unspoken question in my heart — but
whom would it have profited to speak it? — "Will IT
begin before I come back?" IT is the ~~the~~ NEXT WAR,
not some little war in a corner, — China, Abyssinia &
Spain. Not War in the open, all over Europe,
perhaps all over the world.

Well, it has not yet begun. But there have been

bad months, even compared with the run of months for some time past. Austria is gone, without the firing of a shot, (except in private revenge or suicides). Spain is all but gone, & it would be merciful now if she went quick. Hitler & Mussolini are like stronger than ever, & their bold persistence has been justified by success.

Czechoslovakia is hemmed in, & is indicated as the next victim. Will that be our sticking point? The signal for IT to begin? I don't know what Minister or

Opposition have been saying about that. ^{should be inevitable} advise the Czechs to give up their (German?) Spain under Franco will be grateful to Hitler & Mussolini. She will, I anticipate, leave the League

and join the Anti-Communist Pact - now perhaps ask us to leave Gibraltar - ^{the A-C P is primarily anti-Communist} anti-League & anti-British. France is shaky. No fight looks long now. The

BLM idyll seems over. ^{seen from without} Russia is ^{so one huge} ~~not~~ ^{just} a ~~mark~~ ^{mark}. "The great

Russian flats are still obscured by a layer of brown fog." The little people ^{in Europe} are all on the run, to take cover in neutrality or pro-Fascism. ^{leave the boats to come} I ask myself those questions.

Is there any chance an equilibrium ^{but would be} reached by concessions to Germany? Or will she always hold out her plate, demanding a second helping, with her mouth still full? Can her present rulers

comprehend the very idea of a reasonable discussion, on a basis of equality, leading to some compromise, or a mutually acceptable arrangement, between two warring sets of interests?

Is there a limit anywhere to their dream of domination?

As they grow from strength, they have become more of a ^{of a} ^{concentration} ^{of a} ^{more} ^{strident}. "It is a rising market" as N. Henderson said to me. And his shocking campaign

on what conditions will they agree to halt?

It is all - "Technically very difficult"!!
 "Time is on our side" some say. I doubt it, whether in terms of economic strength, or allies. ---

"Some fantastic concepts even promising peoples have become as dead wood, rotting & crumbling into a fine powder of misery, outlaw & slavery." That maybe coming next to us & the French, to Japan or Siam, (maybe the Treaty of Versailles exactly repeated, & then applied with a brutal & continuing completeness to the vanquished. We never ^{to} applied it, after the first few acts to Germany,

Neither art reparations, nor disarmament, nor much else.
 We could not go on hating & oppressing. They
 could. Concentration camps, purges, --- if this
 shall be done in the green tree --- ?

But if we go down, we shall rise up again. They
 will take care we don't. We shall be a small,
 starved, depopulated little island on the edge of Europe, wretchedly
 & always at their mercy.

It will be quite easy to write the history of
 the West. France will take Europe &
 take over most of the British & French colonial
 Empires. Italy will take over everything round
 the Mediterranean & more in East Africa. Japan
 will rule the Pacific. Australia & N.Z.
 will be cut off, but may be allowed to go on
 for a little while in nominal independence. Canada
 will hide safely under the American big America
 citizen and food will with such relief find to
 British refugees. Some of us will prefer not to
 be here.

No difference between victors & vanquished.

A foolish fable. The Germans didn't believe it
after 1918. We shouldn't have believed it if they
had won. We should believe if they win next time.

16/12/37
10.30 pm

We are just coming into Paris - Gare de Lyon. The train is half an hour late. My sleeper has at last been reduced to a bearable temperature after I have turned off the heating altogether and opened a chink of window. (So your admonitions are being observed from the start!)

I was very sad at leaving you this morning.

But my instinct to be on the train not quite at the last moment was not wrong. The leader of the opposition came to see me off, very sparrow-eyed and friendly, and so did D'Esquillon's representative and Drummond Shiels who is going to sit in D'E's office in his ^{absence} and a representative of the ~~Labour~~ ^{Labour} and ~~MacDonald~~ ^{MacDonald}. The last two had also been seeing Mr De La Warr who was further up the train. There was a crowd of not Labour official people wishing their farewells including Purvico. Looking very boozey.

An awkward moment when photographers insisted on making a great U. Atlee, me, De La Warr & Malcolm MacDonald! Come to myself

on the train, feeling rather tired & somewhat
easy passage. But late at Calais owing to fog
great trouble at Calais, because my hat box went
to be seen. Altercation with porter, but
finally it was discovered in an other compartment!

Dined by myself, feeling rather morose. Not
a very bright looking lot. Talked later

to a man in the next sleeper, who is
going on a voyage to Australia for his health.

He says most of them are getting off at
Bombay. All labels, except the ticket,

washed off. Hat box & suitcase in ruin at
Calais.

17/12

I have left one blind up. Wake about 8,

to see cypresses waving unkept locks.

8.30 Avignon. Too drowsy to get up and

look out, until we have gone on again.

And then I begin to feel very happy.

I did not remember that there were so
many cypresses, - hedging every field.

standing over every house, lines of every size, in every
 size in a line the same size.

And then suddenly all the dunes. I hadn't seen
 any till about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour after Avignon & then there
 seemed to be nothing else, with their grey green
 leaves blowing in the wind. It is windy & a
 cloudy sky. No proper sun yet.

At Avignon station I saw a Midi et Demi
 man, enormous, Tartarinospe, standing alone
 on the platform. ---- And then, mixed

in with the cypresses, which sometimes grow in
 lines very close to the line. - Stone pines,
 vines, red earth, rocks, & blue sea.

5th.

I am writing now in my cabin, - more legibly
 I hope than in the train. I have done a
 grand unpack, & taken out everything, except
 what sort of L.P. Literature & a few other
 things. The clothes all hang up, & the
 luggage goes very easily under the bed, and
 there is plenty of room, & yet the cabin is quite

Small, I should say 6ft 6 by 8, with a window
 & chest of drawers Volants & not built in. But
 there seem plenty of drawers, hooks etc. I haven't got
 a proper nautical post hole, but a window-wood
 Suroomss! - looking out across a promenade deck
 to sea. I shall ^{have} more air & view, & less
 waves & privacy, when with a post hole.

The British Consul at Marseilles, ^{Roubin-} came on
 board, to salute the Lord High Seal. He invited
 the latter, me & the L.D.S' secretary - a young
 man named Garner from the Dominion Office -
 to lunch with him at La Reserve, a restaurant
 on the edge of the city looking over the sea.

He made a rather bad impression on both
 de la Warr & me talking very contemptuously
 & confidently of various foreign nations, including the
 Turks - he has recently been stationed at Constantinople,
 & seemed proud of the fact that he never met any
 Turks socially - especially emphatically & with much
 parade of ignorance of "the Foreign Office" etc. Very stupid
 & ignorant. However we have asked him to join us
 at Mont Ventoux, 2 or 3 months top but the
 restaurant in the Vicare Post, this evening. I shall

ham some Coquillages!

We glide out of his vast port in the small hours of tomorrow. I haven't yet studied the ship or the passengers.

Here today it has been cold and mostly quite sunless. Possibly there will be no warmth till Egypt. I shall post you my next instalment from Port Said.

Tomorrow you will be at W.L.

I love to think of you there. I shall gradually refocus, I hope I shall be able to convey some of the essence of what I see, hear & think.

I am told we only have half a day at Bombay, & a whole day at Colombo. I shall pick up your first letter at Bombay.

De La War, as we have, is light weight but relatively harmless. My previous

impression is fortified today. I shall exercise great reserve towards him, but will not have been stuck with much worse comparisons. I shall lose him in W. Australia.

17/12.

Dine at Mont Ventoux in the Vicar Port. The little Consul is a very poor type. Talks the most blatant and reactionary nonsense about Italy & Spain. Also makes such a song about the danger of typhoid from Coquillages that I find it less desirable to eat bouillabaisse and champignons des pins provençaux. Thought he is even a little doubtful about the latter.

18/12.

We started in the small hours: when I wake there is a good deal of rolling. I have breakfast in my Cabin at 10 - coffee (not very good), toast, butter, orange & grapes. Grey & cold. I am pleased at a table with an elderly American bachelor & 3 Anglo-Indian females, & the ship's First Officer. The first four will get off at Bombay. I dodge a suggestion that I should sit at the same table as De La War. That would be too much. Want to talk to the secretary (an ex-competent, educated at Highgate).
1 - Should visit 2 intelligent young men: a few Cambridge. - After lunch run up to deck the sports deck which is deserted as it is cold except for 3 people playing deck chairs - very slow looking & some. It is dark by 5 pm. We are approaching the Strait of Bonifacio and Corsica has been visible for several hours, a fine rocky line of - but very little of Sardinia has been seen. The smell of Golfo Janici has been ascending.

that mountain, whose name I forget, on mules.) Dalton SS (14)

Was it Brunca spina?

In the dark we shall pass close to Capriera. Tomorrow, still I am afraid in the dark, through the straits of Messina.

There are lascars in his crew, as on the P & O boats, & most of the stewards in the Dining Room, though not in the cabins - these are white - one little dark man, - from Goa one of the Anglo-Indian ladies tells me. Question. Are these

Goanese lascars?

The family of the Viceroy of India - "the Viceregal Party" the old lady calls them - are on the boat, with various aides-de-camp. Mrs Jacob, retired field Marshal, & others whom I have not yet identified. A lot of his human

cargo will be unloaded at Bombay.

Mrs North, the eldest lady at my table, is the wife of the General - now is supervising under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty the building of barracks in the Canal Zone. A very difficult job, she says. He must do nothing to upset the Egyptians, and he must please the British Ambassador, & he must get the work done properly. Lord Lloyd was a fine

man. He was sacked by Jimmy Phocas, who got his own money mixed up with other people's. Lloyd understood orientals, because he had Jews

Had on his mother's side. Reading was the best victory they ever had in India, because he was a Jew. Much better than Irwin. Nice man, stiff lunch & all that. She had often hunted with him. But he was a failure in India. Hore Belisha was a great man. (Yes, she said exactly that) getting rid of the old generals Westergaard her husband's interests, but it was quite right. And it was splendid of Develle to offer to resign. (Very nice of everybody in old lady, and what a funny lot of things to be sure of! She doesn't know I can't think she thinks I'm an archaeologist, because I talked to the American about the Louvre, & the new method of lighting the Nike and the Egyptian fonts inscriptions!)

The American says he feels very nervous when the ship rolls. He doesn't stay in his cabin. I tell him I am going to Australia. He asks "What is the population of Fremantle? Is it a big manufacturing centre? Is it the temperature very high? Is it very mountainous? Is it like eternal snow? Everything wrong! But also he has some sense of American culture.

19/12.

Breakfast in bed. Read Harold Nicolson. Rather charming child and very intelligent. My idea of the time table was all wrong. We pass through the

Lipai islands about noon. Close under Stromboli, smoking heavily. A fine mass of rock rising sheer out of the water. Looks like lava, interspersed with strata of red granite, - though this sounds geologically impossible. Two little villages on the water's edge, right under the rock. Vegetation, and some 1. Distinguished olives. Near mouth lie other islands, one long & narrow bar, - I call Lipai itself. I suppose there are still a (strong) political divisions here!

In the afternoon we go through the straits of Messina, but it is very dull & misty. There has been hardly any sun today. The town of Messina lies flat, visible & uninteresting. Better view Sicily & Calabria are quite without colour, and clouds hide all the heights. And so we go between Scylla & Charybdis! It is raining a little. The sun & heat are to come! We all over coats on deck, & people are complaining of the cold.

The American at lunch says that he believes it was Russian, disguised as Japs, who sank the U.S. gunboat in the Yangtze & shot the British Ambassador. I tell him that he is an easy victim of the Anti-American Party. I think the ladies, though understanding little, agree more with me than with him. Play 3 games of chess & win 2. The other man will see a long, dull American film.

we put the clock forward 1/2 hour each day. It is all these last half hour, - & later it becomes an hour a day - which have to be restored ~~later in the~~ ultimately in the Pacific in the form of an extra day.

20/12

Meet Sir George Broadbent on Deck. He has met for "price" at Comrade - again at Comatz Hall. You are a "very good stealer." This is his first visit to "any of these Empire countries." He refers to De La Warr as "the Earl." Vulgarish, but harmless. Accept about Australian.

The sports Deck is a congested area, & most of the games are very slow. But on C Deck there is an mini-tennis court. Eight times round is a mile. I think I shall do most of my "keeping fit" by walking briskly, or even, when there isn't too much traffic block, by running round this.

one can listen in on the wireless at 9 pm. ~~later~~ Greenwill time, but as we are going ahead 1/2 hour earlier clock every night. You 9 pm will soon be in the small hours. Tonight it will be 10 pm.

Pass Aotea in the late afternoon, not very close to the south western end of the island. But visibility is again very bad - clouds along the mountain skyline and not very high up. After dark we see lighthouses winking at us, as we go along the southern side. My table companions become less inane with keeping.

2/12

Get up at 7, put on shorts & grey sweater & run one mile round & round C Deck. 8 times round the Deck is one mile. I also walk briskly an additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. No one in the way except 4-5 sailors impassively & rather inconveniently washing the Deck. Parts of it are so wet that I have to trot with caution. Also one white woman, young but ugly, now runs round once & then disappears.

Return to my cabin with a great sense of moral rectitude, & have a bath. The sun was up & it is a lovely morning. Eat an abnormally heavy breakfast - one small omelette aux fines herbes and a lot of honey or toast.

Afterwards sun myself, & rub my face & neck in a deck chair. I am jealous for you in your snow & ice surroundings, according to the wireless news.

We are due at Port Said at 5 am tomorrow and sail again at 8 am. So we shall have long ashore.

I am told that "it's not much of a place anyway". My hat here should be more interesting and more heat.

This afternoon is quite clear & cool. My little mate Slidell is a painter living in Paris. I have finished Nicolson's Dufferin, rather a pot-boiler. I was with a good deal of interest in Chalm.

At 6.30 the faithful Danwish comes on board - you will remember
 how he has kept up a constant conversation with me for years -
 with a British-Egyptian policeman. It is now light & we walk toward
 the house, & take take a cab drawn by 2 horses, & drive
 through the suburbs & the market quarter. At 7.30 or thereabouts
 we hear the Koran on the wireless in all the coffee shops.
 There is a queer smell, of charcoal & salweenia, in all the narrow
 streets. The ~~to~~ Yacoub houses are strictly wood. There would be
 a fire if one of them caught fire. Lovely flowers, like
 unknown ^{ones} on the walls & in the public garden, a mass of
 pink flowers, & quite unfamiliar flowering trees. Many
 postcards, stamps etc under Danwish's direction, & change French money
 into English. He shouts at the people, & hassles with them.
 He generally shows off & enjoys himself. Another old stickler of
 mine from the school, Fahmy, now a magistrate, comes up &
 we have great cordiality & photography. Then, could best remark,
 I recross the portico to the ship.

And we enter the Canal. It is 100 miles long, & it takes us
 12 hours to go through, the average speed of ships going
 through is now 15 hours ^{for the passage}. It said to Kantara 24 1/2 miles,
 through Lake Menzaleh, - it seems at first as though we
 were open sea on both sides of the ^{two narrow} strips of land enclosing the
 Canal. Flamingos on the lake, hundreds of them, sitting on
 the water, looking pink in the distance. One fresh water
 Canal runs close along on the western side, parallel to the
 Canal. On that side there are wheat cultivation & rice
 - sugar & pines & palms - & bright green fields, with
 fellows plying watering cans. On the eastern side the
 deserts sands of Sinai, with a mile of them; no

with numerous rivers, but sandy sediments. The mud here, but very muddy, such of low flowing vegetation, some grasses, and *Lythrum* (purple) and *Lythrum* (purple) are the most common. It is noted that a railway line is built on the west bank, and that the houses in the neighborhood are built on the side of the river. The houses are built on the side of the river, and the houses are built on the side of the river.

From Kansas - Lake Texas, near *Island*, 17 miles. *Island* is a large island, and the houses are built on the side of the river. The houses are built on the side of the river, and the houses are built on the side of the river. The houses are built on the side of the river, and the houses are built on the side of the river.

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2. *Island* is a large island, and the houses are built on the side of the river. The houses are built on the side of the river, and the houses are built on the side of the river. The houses are built on the side of the river, and the houses are built on the side of the river.

Warm - last breeze all day, dolphins following the ship, the soft plup of their bodies as they strike the water after their jumps through the air makes me up in the afternoon while I am sunbathing. Play one hour ^{and} some of them & read History of Western Australia. Wireless from Sydney asking weather on Jan 26th I should prefer luncheon plus regatta or luncheon plus race meeting. I shall reply "failing cricket, prefer regatta." No land seen all day.

25/12.

Christmas Day in the Red Sea! This lovely head wind continues, & it is quite cool whenever there is circulating air. Pass a few volcanic rocks, & see part of the Somali coast at a considerable distance.

Christmas Party - Turtle Soup, Turkey, Plum Pudding, etc - but not in excessive quantity & with plenty of alternatives. The cooking is quite good on his

boat, & ~~we~~ has many interesting Indian choices. We all wear fancy hats for dinner, & later have ribbons, & show through windows. And in the afternoon there is a Christmas Tree, & Father Christmas appears through a disused funnel to an audience of delighted children. Talk to Israel Temple, brother of the Arch Bishop, who has spent most of his life administering Indian. He told his story, among others.

artesian borings in

18

Dalton 55 (25)

from this oasis is piped alongside the road to Aden. Then
back & up among the volcanic rocks, which look like a
mass of clotted cinders, to the famous ^{new sort of the stone,} tanks, almost
empty now, but of huge capacity, supposed to have been
constructed by the Persians and to afford evidence of a much
greater rainfall here than there now. Another shabby
garden below the tanks. An Arab boy picks some
jasmine for me, - it is in a glass of water in my cabin
as I write, smelling very fragrant & so back to meet
tunnels in the rock to the harbor. This drive has
given me a faint first sense of the Desert, & brought me
a little nearer to realising the land of the Seven Pillars. I
saw strings of laden camels passing along the road, and tough
looking Arabs, also carrying loads on their backs, joggling
along the roadside.

We leave soon after 10 am.

27/12.

Yesterday & today the same weather has continued, sun,
cool breeze, no conscious movement of the ship. I
find it all very placid & easy & am very tolerant
of all the world! I will send for a separate 2nd St.
on the trip & persons of the ship, but his need not be
via mail. I will stop at his sheet for posting by
via from Bombay. I am invited to foreman meet there
there & shall meet, - according to instructions received tonight -
the speaker & Prime Minister of Bombay, (C. Y. J. P. M.). It is a
scheme that you should be having ^{filling} God's word in England,
but w.b. will be better than London!

Here are some impressions of the boat, its routine & its occupants after 11 days, just half way - by time - from Marseilles to Fremantle. I have grown more & more placid & tolerant as we have gone on. Chiefly surprised, as you will have gathered from diary notes, by the lack of ~~that~~ great heat or rough sea:

I am told, by some who have travelled on both, that the P.O. has much less organised ship life than the Orient and, if so, I prefer the P.O. There are a number of events, - sports, cinema performances, boxing contests among members etc. - fancy dress dances, etc. - are constantly taking place ^{and} being advertised. But there is no fuss or pressure to take part in, or to watch, them. And, in fact, large numbers of people don't take part or watch, any of them. It is all very individualist.

I went to one cinema show, but it was boring, & I haven't been again. I watched the boxing contest two nights ago; it was quite friendly & unbloody; I won 2/- from a young Australian girl who was sitting next to me, in sixpence betting window, as they came into the ring! I find that during some of the other hand Jack has strained a little the Achilles tendon of my right leg; it is practically all right again now, but I have had to suspend violent exercise for a day or two; sometimes, however, I lie on my back

Quite out of top house, but quite pleasant in an uninteresting way.

(3) Mr Keenan, widow of a Naval Officer, was called a good sort. Chief interests fishing & helping young men. Has a fishing in Iceland, & is now going to fish in New Zealand. Is talking with her a cousin, ^{Lindsay Ellis} much younger, now 21, educated at Rossall, West Yorkshire - small county family, fed up with an office job in London & wants to go on the land in New Zealand. Rather engaging. He has a little money, but not much, & wants to begin by working for Mr. Jones for a few years. I shall give him a letter to Wash.

(4) Col Temple, ^{entirely} widower & Archbishop, was not recently joined in being fed up with the company of his previous wife. In India since 1805. Interesting & amusing. Very contemptuous of the Dopes & Hasards - a soft effect. He was once travelling out to join the Vicaroy. He has also on board the seat of Jersey, a vulgar looking young man, who I believe was in some recent divorce proceedings. A number of civil servants, ~~but~~ soldiers & business

in English literature (I took English Prof after Econ over part I
 while he taught Centre univ. says Peter Lucas is much
 better than now,); also in Politics, found Communists
 very ~~at~~ earnest, high-minded & passionate at Cambridge,
 but is a bit undecided about it all. His sister has
 horses and the most exciting thing in the world, & ~~is in~~
~~to~~ some concern connected with these shows. I

should also mention among the passengers - Lindsey, of the
 Ministry of Health, brother of Maxford Balliol, now has a
 pleasant - good humour, but a deplorable wife.

It is all, as I have several times said, very lazy & easy -
 not much drinking, either by me or by most of them.

Any clothes, mostly ~~rather~~ very little. In the evening
 I notice that only either very elderly or rather big-
 men wear stiff shirts, or ~~collars~~ collars. Soft shirts with

~~collars~~ studs instead of buttons are worn only by

persons of the highest class, e.g. De la Warr & I.

(I have not mentioned the Low King seat before. And his
 illustrates his humble insignificance!)

These ~~rather~~ mess jackets are a good deal worn,
 though not at all universally. They look ^a much cooler than

black. I rather like mine, but I have just sent it
 to the wash. The food is varied, not at all too heavy,

& well served. I don't believe you have ever eaten ~~anything~~
 I have - often. Wireless news, rather sketchy, but low

18f.

581

Dalton 55 (31)

is quite enough, is circulated in typed copies at 5 am each morning.

in pyjamas, etc
I find my things are just about right for coolness, though we haven't had it really hot yet.

This is written to catch the sea mail for Bombay.

I enclose some Egyptian stamps of May.

This packet will get home after my

air mail from Beirut.

19.

Dalton SS (32)

28/12 & 29/12
 had a lazy day like the streets.

30/12.

Today we reach Bombay. I am vaccinated by the
 ship's doctor in the morning. This is advised on all
 going ashore here. One is also advised, owing to
 small pox, not to visit native bazaars, or to
 travel in rickshaws.

31/12.

Yesterday was a lovely day. I will write about it in
 a moment. Today I stayed in bed, drooping, till past
 noon. We are steaming along the Bombay Presidency
 coast. It is beautifully sunny. I am perspiring freely
 all the time, but wearing only a thin sleeveless shirt

open at his neck.

20.

Dalton 55 (33)

above write. Planned to visit. The boat is very spacious.

- almost a private yacht - now in the
of the Australian girls "now we've shed all the
effete aristocracy of the old country, this is practically
an Australian boat." (I had in mind the Hope
and Howard Coast & the East of Jersey with
his film star wife & her two Australian friends -
"very low caste women the Indians must be
them", said some one.) But she replied, rather
surprisingly, "we've still got Lord De La Warr
on board, haven't we?"

I shall shut his letter after the story
of yesterday at - Buntary. Tomorrow will be a
large day, the day after I shall spend
in Ceylon.

This boat goes very slowly. You could go much faster.

Not far
up in recent
years.

I make no complaint but
might wish a P.Q.
30/12. Bombay.

21

Dalton 55 (34)

Land sighted soon after 10 am. I watch Bombay emerge. Very white
along the sea line. A few tall factory chimneys forcing the
sky. But put in the shade by many white towers, domes &
minarets in the foreground. One famous Gateway of India,
a Marble Arch on the sea front, has been dwarfed by
the huge Taj Mahal Hotel, crowned with a great dome
in imitation of the Taj Mahal itself. ^{Prin} ^{swallow} ^{river}
have been allowed. But the general effect ^{of} ^{the} ^{city} ^{from} ^{the} ^{sea}
is very pleasing.

On arrival find a letter from W.L. - an invitation to
breakfast at 10.30 - which I shall refuse; I have nothing to say to
the Singapore! - and an affair young A.D.C. from
Government House (which we abbreviate to "G.H." if we
want to show familiarity with the social situation.)

I hope we meet going to have a lot of breakfast in our
juice. I am quite pleased about Eileen & Munira. He has
slow down, though not sloppy. I hope they'll be small

W.L. I love having your diary. But I'm not a bit eager
for papers. I can picture you walking the Downs & poddling
about, if not too chilled lying on your couch reading
The A.D.C. came up to me and asked whether I was Lord
Hamilton & Dalzell. He was looking for us both. I

enclose his list, initialed by the Governor, to show how these
things are done. Boy can be G.H. when I am given a

suite in a bungalow; swarms of Indian servants crawling
round like flies. I then go in ^{by} miles along the sea front
to have a talk with "H.S." ^{the} ^{excellent} ^{woman} ^I ^{knew} ^{on}

Edwin P.P.S. I form the impression that he is doing very well

He has a Congress Ministry, with whom relations seem to be smooth. Congress Headquarters, Gandhi & Nehru, have forbidden all social relations with governors. They may not have meals at G.H., but may only come for business. ~~Mr~~ Lumsden had his P.M. & Finance Minister in to talk business. He asked them if they would have a drink. They each had a glass of water. Next time he asked if they would have tea. They agreed. He said he generally had tea with his wife. Would they join the two of them? They agreed & adjourned business till after tea. After tea he noticed that they were much more cordial. Next time the P.M. came he said "I had to report that tea party to Wadhwa" (Congress Hq.) "but I have got abstention." One only difficult situation he foresees is if Congress Hq. issues a general order to all Congress Ministers to resign. If Gandhi dis. - & he seems pretty ill. - he thinks Congress will probably split into a Right wing & a Left wing Party, which will be a healthy evolution. His Ministers have told him that they have been surprised at his help ^{at his help} they are getting from foreign officials. Drove in car with a Police Inspector, - a fat & cheerful Indian - along the Hanging Gardens on Malabar Hill, very lovely views & superb views over the city, to the Towers of Silence. There are five Chinese Towers in a large garden. We see the vultures sitting in the trees waiting for the next bodies. On an average there are 3 bodies a day. They devour a large body in half a hour.

a baby in 5 minutes. The hot sun soon dries up all that is left on the body, which are washed down when the monsoon comes into a cylindrical pit in the centre of the town. It is against the Purse religious to bury or to burn ~~the~~ dead bodies, or to commit them to water, since earth, fire & water are sacred and must not be defiled by dead matter. The method of exposure on a high place leads quickest to the dissolution of the corpse into its elements & its return to nature. It is also, in a hot climate, very sanitary. I am given a propaganda booklet on leaving. I think they have a case, though I still prefer cremation. ~~The~~ Exposure is expeditious, & wastes ^{no} land.

Late in the afternoon, after my interview with the President of the Legislative Council & the Speaker of the Assembly, I am rejoined by the A.D.C. & stick with the Police Inspector, drive round the mill district. There must be shocking overcrowding & swelter in the blocks of tenements. I have no means of getting any useful information on conditions of labour, but the facts, of course, are accessible & well-known. Small spots of pale social research are not very rare.

Visit Hindu burning ghats & see half a dozen ^{lines} corpses burning in a row, each in its grate in the open air. The mourners sit about looking pretty cheerless. They build a fire of logs, & put a heavy log on top of the body to prevent it from sitting up. The nearest corpse to me was plainly visible, and more

man half buried. close by a Mahomedan burial ground. The
 Police Inspector, rather to the consternation of the A.D.C., leads
 us right into a crowd ^{of relatives} round an open grave. The
 corpse, ^{apparently} wrapped only in a shroud, had just been put in.
 A man I saw in the grave is fishing out some bones of
 a previous corpse, & pushing them on one side. Then,
 at a signal, all the relatives push in earth from
 the surrounding heap with their hands.

A very sociological appearance. I saw
 first pure Hindus.
 second pure. Parsis.
 no pure. Mahomedans.

Have a friendly interview with President & Speaker. The
 latter has a more suspicious air than the former, &
 was not very willing to meet me. But I talked
 him up about the importance of his office & tell
 him that, as a free man, I always regarded the
 speaker rightly as my guide, philosopher & friend.

~~After~~

I am shown round the Assembly Hall by an Indian
 official and make jokes to him about Lord L. & tell
 portrait of woman adorns a wall in the lobby. I tell
 him how I had a hand in the dismissal of Lord L. &
 from Egypt.

Drive round Bazaras in the falling light. I have
 been advised to postpone my shopping till Colombo. I
 did not feel happy with the A.D.C. & the Police Inspector in town,

25,

Dalton SS (38)

and with the pulsating swarms of humanity surging round his
rich looking car in these narrow alleys, I should have
got very good bargains! (But I have been collecting
information on board the boat as to places to buy
things at Colombo, & have prepared a plan of campaign to
be carried on immediately on landing, & before going up
to Kandy.)

Dine at G.H. De la Vaux, Farmer & his staff.

Rathin a fairly good by night with lights in his garden.
I am pleased to see with Lunley, his wife & his military
secretary. They are all very cozy with the Bombay

Yacht Club which still refuses to admit Indians. The
bar has been broken down in all other clubs &
institutions. Lunley very friendly, but it is amusing

to watch him practising a gubernatorial walk, & even a
gubernatorial seat in a chair, as if on a horse.

A.D.C. very raw & new. One, in particular, in
a complete dither. Frightfully upset, because there
was a hang-up of 5 minutes over a car for me,
while I reclined importantly on a couch in
my bungalow. When Governor rings for A.D.C.,
Cullen appears and stands at attention. Governor then
addresses him by his Christian name & gives him instructions.
He addresses the Governor as "Sir" - ^{we were still sticking to} ^{the first time since leaving England}
& dinner jackets.

26.

Dalton SS (39)



P & O STRATHNAVER

New Year's Day, 1938.

A P.S. to Bombay. I sat up till 3.30 am, seeing the New Year in. With the Hays exchanging greetings with the Barman & the stewards behind the Bar after closing time. Very like electric dancing. I am assured that I shall go down very well with the Australians! On such occasions a small amount of conversation spins out a long time.

Don't get up till 12 o'clock. Lunch with De La War, Garner & the 2 Lindseys. It is warm & the sea gloriously blue, blue than we have seen it yet; as blue as the Bay of Naples. ~~But~~ I sit and watch the Indian Coast go by. Here & there white towers on the sea shore, but not ~~any~~ ^{much sign of} thick population. Sometimes green cliffs. Behind a haze over dull green land sloping up to the skyline of the Western Ghats, a range of

26.

Dalton SS (39)



P & O STRATHNAVER

New Year's Day, 1938.

A.P.S. to Bombay. I sat up till 3.30 am. Seeing the New Year in. With the Hays exchanging greetings with the Barman & the stewards behind the Bar after closing time. Very like electioneering. I am assured that I shall go down very well with the Australians! On such occasions a small amount of conversation spins out a long time.

Don't get up till 12 o'clock. Lunch with De La Warr, Garner & the 2 Lindseys. It is warm & the sea gloriously blue, blue than we have seen it yet; as blue as the Bay of Naples. ~~So~~ I sit and watch the Indian coast go by. Here & there white towers on the sea shore, but not ~~any~~ ^{much sign of} thick population. Sometimes green cliffs. Behind a haze over dull green land sloping up to the skyline of the Western Ghats, a range of

hills running parallel to the coast ^{Dalton SS (40)} all the way.
I am looking forward to Columbus tomorrow. Fortunately
the Governor is away, & the Council not in session.
So there will be no "G.H.", which in Ceylon would be
less interesting than in Bombay, and no meeting of
C.P.A. to attend. All the day free for shopping &
sight seeing! We will be met by Kammangana
& an A.D.C. from G.H. to take us to Kandy. One
speaker at the Ceylon Assembly & some Ministers will
I gather, come with us. I should like to
have more than one day in Ceylon.

For the last two nights, at Bombay and last
night at sea, we have had superb sunsets.
One span seems to have bright green just before
it sinks. I am told this is a specialty of
the Indian Ocean. Last night it sky was
all ^{rain} colors at the same time, - red, gold, deep
blue & every shade of green & purple.

After this letter there will be a gap of 9 days
before I can send another by air mail, & I
fear it will be slow getting home by sea. How
long there should be ~~for~~ no more long gaps
until I start back from N.Z.

Winter news ~~reported~~ ^{repeatedly} report English
weather - drizzle; low temperatures. Sunshine ^{!!}
with a shower.

Amo Kien
Celtic yill
Pact d'as
Small mail

27.

Dalton 55 (41)

2/1/38.

A wonderful day in
very much to be
share it all.



P & O STRATHNAVER

Ceylon! I went down
here today, & to

You would have

loved this day. I think more than any other
day of my trip, either past or future.

D.L.W., Ganna & I take Broadbridge with us. ~~The~~
Colombo is uninteresting from the sea. We are
taken off about 8.30 am. in a first launch,
in charge of Kammangara, a large & smiling
Singalese, - Clerk to the State Council and Sec
E.P.A. Branch - & an A.D.C. representing the
Governor who is away from the island.

We do some shopping, & I buy

Then
are
Chinese.

- 2 silk dressing gowns (you can keep one
in London & one at W.L.), one principally
bright blue, the other principally bright red;
- 2 little silk jackets, one black
embroidered white, the other cream, embroidered
all over;
- 3 garden hats, straw, like Beryl brought back,
one rose & green, one blue, one purple.
on straw without backfrunt;

2 small cinnamon stones, - a Ceylon speciality - a reddish brown colour, which, if you liked them, could be mounted.

Dalton SS (42)
Total cost of these

~~present~~ purchases £6-10-0.

I am also presented with a pair of ebony elephant book rests by the Deputy Speaker, & with a lacquered walking stick by Kammangam - Spent 2 guineas rather less value.

We then proceed to the Parliament House and are introduced to all the leading politicians. Ceylon has a London County Council Constitution, devised by the Dominion Commissioner & supported to be largely inherited by the former British Administration. One Chamber - called the State Council - all men & women vote at 21, ~~21~~ Ministers are Chairmen & Chairwomen but have no collective responsibility. One weakness of Ceylon politics is that there is no Party system. On this all are agreed. At the last election, for the first time, 2 Labour members were elected, one came to my lecture at the School in 1947-8 & did a tour under Lasker in Co-operative Parliamentary Procedure. Both these 2 are

28. Dalton SS (43)

Very smiling women introduced to me. After I have
some round shaking
a dozen, including
of state", 1 P & O STRATHNAVER (some 6 two



hands with about 2 British "Officers
hefty great fellows who explain that they're
Australians^{mp's} - Clydesdale (W.A) and Perry
(S.A.) They are joining our boat here &
coming on to Australia. One of Singapore
asks if we will have a drink. Asked what
I will have, I say "whatever you think
will do me good". This spirited sally
are delightfully

delights the Australian who, "O you'll
go down well in Australia!" But the
Singapore produce a glass of beer orange juice.
In Australia, I gather, the response would have
been a "handful of beer".

The Parliament House is a good building
within 50 yards of a sandy sea beach. So
the members can bathe between Divisions.

We then motor to Kandy, 72 miles, the
run taking just over 3 hours, in 2 cars

accompanied by Kallucungara and Huxham, the
 British Financial Secretary. The latter & I sit
 together at the back of one car, putting Broadbrite
 in front beside the driver. DLW, Gurnea &
 Kallucungara in the other. I talk to Huxham
 about all the problems of the Island. He impresses
 me favorably, seems to have a number of
 constructive ideas and admits that the new
 Constitution is working quite satisfactorily,
 though Ministers are inclined to take too much
 interest in the promotion & posting of junior
 officials - in response to lobbying. He has
 been trying to get them all to adopt 3
 year programmes & to stick to them. One
 Island defects, chiefly, on location, rather & tea.
 There is hardly any variation in the seasons.
 One most fertile & settled part of the Island has
 plenty of water; the dry zone can be irrigated, &
 increasing population will make it necessary to
 push ahead with this on a large scale, ^{& clear jungle.} ⁱⁿ ^{reach}
 interest is now being taken in nutrition. He
 wants to change habits of consumption by
 differential taxes, encouraging unpurified rather

L4

Dalton SS. (45)

has polished rice,
mills, ~~water~~ developing
- in sea is



P & O STRATHNAVER

setting up sort rice
fishing industry,
full of fish.

but little is caught or eaten - etc. Large
Tamil immigration from S. India - chiefly
work on tea plantations, Singapore now re-arranged
for his work, don't turn out to work if it rains,
prefer working on their own land in their own
time. Hardly any instance of public order. Population
peaceful, cheerful, much cleaner than Indians,
(Tamils are Hindus.)
health better, Buddhists. Clean but their
public health services are very good, anti-
malaria measures very effective in recent years,
but admits forestry still "rather a joke" & should
be improved. Singapore an anomaly; Tamils
Dravidians. Only serious disturbance was in 1915,
much before his time. Mental law was declared,
& Governor lost his head completely. He had
convicted that the King was misunderstood, &
mis-handled. Turkey had just come into the
war against us; in Singapore beat up the

Moors element in the island. They associated them with the Turks & conceived themselves to be rallying to the side of the Allies. The Moors, ^{respectively} - few in number, are the island's money lender; so when their houses were burned down, records of debt were also destroyed! He is planning research into economic history of particular villages. He thinks his goes in cycles, - good prices, prosperity, increase in population, diminishing returns on the land, poverty, increase death rate, decline of population, better returns from the land, ---- If this could be definitely established, it would help in policy making. Relations of native inhabitants with Europeans much better than in India. Some Europeans elected to Council by Singapore constitution. He is not very popular with ^{the} Merchants & Traders, Singapore & European, because he is the author of the Layton Income Tax introduced a few years ago.

The drive from Colombo to Kandy goes through luxuriant vegetation. Palms still with coconuts, Bananas (great cupped leaves, like palm but large, few & lower growing, with ^{multi-} bunches of small green fruit below the leaves).

^{crops}
Paddy fields. ^{bright green.}
Well arranged little
sometimes a single
several different
to let in water



P & O STRATHNAVER

of growing rice, with
irrigation channels.
paddy field ~~levels~~
levels. ^{containing}

no green ^{growth} visible yet, but a lovely dark
mud pie, well "puddled" as they say, in what seed
has been, or soon will be, sown. Road passes
through few villas, but many single houses, 2
groups of 4 or 5. Soft drinks in coloured bottles everywhere
offered for sale.

We call on Sri Solomon Bandaranaike,
(K.C.M.G. & a bit of a S.O.B. who has
entertained us ^{at} ^{various} ^{times} etc.) His country house
is close ^{to the road} ^{filled with photographs, racing cups, hunting trophies, etc.} He has a private Zoo in
his garden. He shows us some rare and
beautifully coloured snakes, one with red markings
on blue & green ^{on his legs,} two tame elephants,
which do tricks, ^{balancing on his leg, sitting}
on their hind legs, waving their trunks at the
word of command, ^{taking their mahouts in their mouths.} He gives us ^{asparagus sandwiches}
& some lovely fruit. - pineapple & bananas
just picked out of the garden, & a glass of coconut

milk from the King Coconut, which is golden brown outside & all milk & no solid inside. Dalhou 55 (48)

Then we go on through rubber plantations, tea plantations (like low laurels, under shade of other trees on lower levels, out in the open higher up) through forest up to 25 ft (but see Rept here), tea factories beside the road, and so rising steeply at the end, with fine mountain views opening out - some flanks neatly planted with tea, others were jungle - to Kandy. (1500 feet up).

A most charming situation, on a small lake. (I have a lot of photographs.) No plan about the town, but it is most attractively spread about. Visit Temple of the Holy Tooth, (Buddhist) beside the Lake. ^{the Adigar} lunch with a descendant of the Kings of Kandy, and eat Ceylon Curry, rice, eggs, prawns, powdered coconut and onions in coconut milk. Go down to the river, which seems to be full of dark rocks. But these heave up and turn out to be elephants bathing, lying with their heads under water! These elephants insist on a bath every day, or become ill. Vamped & impossible. The Adigar invites us to take a ride on an elephant along the river bank. Dhwd! accept. one sits on a cloth on the animal's

back, holding on with
grasping a rope



ones' knees and
round his neck.

I feel rather
carry it off

P & O STRATHNAVER

insecure, but

G. Broadbridge declines a ride. "I'll give this
a miss" he says.

all right. Sir

The Adigan takes us back to his house for
tea and we watch a display of dancing, to
the accompaniment of Pong Pong, by the Ten
Dancers.

Drive down at a great pace
through the warm dark. Singese in white
walk beside the road carrying torches to
light their way. Back in Colombo in 2
hours & dine at Hotel Galle Face with
Speaker of State Council, Ministers & notables,
very simple & friendly. And then back in
a launch to the ship at 10.45. We
sail soon after 11.

Just outside Kandy we visit the famous
botanical gardens. glorious trees & flowers.

Dalton SS (50)

Great avenues of palms. (You would be convinced
of the beauty of palms if you saw these.)

Very tall. Trunks clear of leaves nearly to
the top. Many varieties of palms, some very
thin & elegant. Others with trunk thick
half way up then either at top or bottom.

Giant bamboos. Temple flowers, very white
& fragrant. (Frangipanni) A gorgeous
red flower (Poinsettia pulcherrima), with
long flaming tongues. Bougainvillea, all
shades of purple, growing on creepers on
tall trees. Nutmegs & all sort of spices.

At the dinner in the evening I
held the floor, explaining how well
the L.C.C. works with a Labour majority.

Broadly very silent through all this.

A very unprofitable day. I enclose
a few of the photographs.

3/1/38



Last night was

hot and I didn't P & O STRATHNAVER

So to sleep at once, & today is "sticky out of the wind". But on deck there is a breeze. Some complain of the heat, but I don't mind it at all. Even in my cabin, with windows & door open, & ventilation on, there is a strong breeze. Wear canvas shoes, no socks, & shorts part of the day. Wore flannel trousers in the afternoon, & a ~~canvas~~ shirt, open necked. In soft shirt. Cummertail & mess jacket, which today looks & feels best, I can quite happily in the evening.

Play Squirt Tennis singles in ~~the~~ early evening.

First Officer, smiling Irish, shows me all the navigation gadgets & charts. Talk to Saper, son of Sir T. B. Saper, who is going to Sydney representing Central Indian

Assembly. He is wearing rich clothes & carrying,

2 doesn't look very healthy. Dalton 55
Bones on rather about (52)
the defects of the Federal part of the Indian
constitution. But the questions about Provincial
Autonomy are not heard so much now.

Read ^{the story of} Kingsley Fairbridge by Himself. (O.U.

Pres.) I should like you to get a
second hand copy of his. Rather a fascinating
book. A sensitive, imaginative creature, son
of quite humble parents, first Rhodesian
Rhodes scholar. Mostly about his youth in
Rhodesia, with natives & wild animals.

Tomorrow we cross the line about 9 am.
The ancient customs connected with this
event are not observed on this pleasantly
lazy & unorganised boat. There was a

4/1/38.

Up in time to
look for the
Equator from
8.30 am onwards.
Talk to First
Officer. Sea an

subat sunset to night. Great thick
trees shapes of deep blue - black
cloud, above a narrow belt of
Chinese embroidery on a lemon
yellow ground.

The sea hereabouts is 2 miles
deep!

Oily calm. We are in the doldrums, where sailing ships used to lie becalmed. Only flying fish break the surface, but there is a P & O STRATHNAVER a visible swell coming up from the South, from the Antarctic, the oily water mounting in low ridges.

For a large part of the circle there is no visible horizon. Sea and clouds just merge in the distance. There is no blue in the sea this morning. The colour is most nearly a silvery grey.

Talk to West Australian Labour M.P. (member of W.A. Upper House), Clydesdale, a heavy and friendly. Pretty moderate politically. Says permanent met at Colorado. that there is far too much betting and boozing among the workers in the W.A. goldfields. They are getting very big wages at present. Collier, ~~the~~ Labour Ex-Prime of W.A., "took to booze" & had to be shifted from his leadership. He is still an M.P. Self-interest on his part in W.A. is all a question of markets. Mr. good growing stuff he can't sell.

People often talk enthusiastically about "going on the land", but no one who's there already will say, with equal enthusiasm, "come on the land." There are "communitic elements" in the Trade Union. They put up impossible demands & the Lab Govt sometimes puts up Bills embodying these, knowing they will be thrown out or amended in the Upper House, which has a anti-Lab majority. So the Govt gets the best of both worlds; it pleases the extremists, it can denounce the Upper House & it is not embarrassed by such measures passing.

~~It~~ It is interested in the Fairbairn school at Pinjama. He gave them money from the State Lottery Board of which he is Chairman, on condition that the girls were taught to cook, which before they weren't. Some WOULDERS (Australians for Dismal Jobs) objected to Pinjama depending on money from gambling, but it went through. Some children had to be

Talk to Bandanaike, sent old Sir Solomon,
a smiling young man now is representing Ceylon
at the Sydney celebrations.

5/1/38.

Last night was hot. Many could not sleep, but
I did pretty well. Write diary; play
quilt tennis, but after tea instead of
before, & therefore sweat much, but
not so much as yesterday.

6/1/38.

First Seidlitz of the voyage; & first sea horses
since we entered the Indian Ocean. A
cooler breeze & a very slight movement of
the ship. Am beginning to read up Australian
systematically. This course goes on & on for
ever, one feels, & boredom be a long way off.
At my table now, in addition to the first
Officer & Ken Kelland, the Fighting Widows, is a
retired medical Colonel of the Indian Army, Dufferin,
Duck & - to me - deferential, believing me
to be something without actually connected with
British Foreign Policy. The little Scot named Brodie, who
has been in Australia many years, official at Joint-Terrace &
a young middle-aged Australian named Mrs. Barnacle!

34

Dalton 55 (56)

sent back to England
 been some troubles
 & girls, but it
 better now.



can unsuitable, & there had
 with some of the boys
 was working

P & O STRATHNAVER

Federal M.P.'s get £1000 a year
 and free postage and free typing,
 & free pass over all Australian railways, but
 it costs a good deal to live at Canberra.

State M.P.'s get £600 a year & railway pass.
 In W.A. Parliament sits from July to December.
 Clydesdale reminds me of Tom Grundy but
 younger & more alert.

In the afternoon play Quoit Tennis
 with Brodie, a little Scotsman. Do a
 terrific sweat which I enjoy.

Brodie & I are entertained before dinner, &
 given a lot of drinks on the bridge by the
 First & Second Officers. The latter is
 Cousin of Petruch Lawrence, whom he regards
 as rather quaint. See a film of Tasmania.

6/1/35. (contd)

35.

Dalton SS (57)

Play Quiz Tennis
& Bandaranaike.



wil- Perry (St. M.O.)

met an interesting
Melbourne, film P & O

Strathnaver exhibition, terrific

account. DLW had said to me more than once

"you should meet Griffiths; he's a very typical
Australian." I ~~met him~~ walked str to a table

where he was sitting with DLW & Gaven. He was
talking about his film business, aggressive to the
point of rudeness, laying down his law, no
flinched a smile. Clearly there was something
in his neighbourhood he didn't like. Then the
Stair pro went away & I dropped a "breeze"
on two with a salute. "Why," he said, "you
talk like an Australian!" And from that
moment he treated completely, all his
defences went down & we have been most
friendly ever since! Talk to Broadbent &
Indians.

7/1/35.

Cooper. Play Quiz Tennis. Read Shant Haire
had (How good the best skill is!) New NSW
Year Book. Talk to Griffiths also little thing
wife: they are both very good at all deck
games, the best on the ship.

They have two small children, based on a percentage of
input analysis now requiring Melbourne. Dalton SS (SP)

Eat Pao Pass - common in India, full of Pepsi,
very good for digestion, half way between
melon + banana. Irish Chief Officer

Very sniffer about D.C.W. - see V. L. &
Melbourne. Conan Doyle says he is British

So far we have lost in the world. I explain that he
is only J.K.K.'s, ex-Champ. "Melbourne is
English; Sydney is
American."

See Southern Cross for first time. A
handsome sky sign, ^{better than the P. sign.} Four principal stars at
the points of the cross, seeming to right to
be lying a little over on one side, &
a fifth, 1 or 2, which I don't clearly
identify. Several very bright stars.

The whole night sky has a rather
unfamiliar and more crowded look.

Last night, about midnight, we passed
within 40 miles of the Cocos Islands. Low coral
reefs, showing a few palms. Here the Sydney
caught & destroyed the Sander in Nov. 1914.

36

Dalton 55 (59)

8/1/38.

Last night there
But today it is



was some shower.

clear, cool, dry,

P & O STRATHNAVER

Sunny. (And I still read every day in the
Wireless News & Co's, Daily. Summer weather in
England, & I think that you have only a few
days longer at W.L! What a shame that I
can't send you some sun!)

My vaccination of some 10 days ago felt "very
moderate". But it never bothered me at all.
Today ~~the~~ the dressing & sticking plaster ^{are} finally
taken off my arm. Sometimes there is a
to-do at Australian ports if people were want
to land here without vaccination.

Play 3 games of Chess with Sapru, winning 2.
Talk to Lindsay Ellis about his intention of
farming in N.Z., give him a letter to Nagh,
& arrange to meet him again in Wellington.
High Chief Officer pulls leg of Richard Colborne
asking "what is the use of a King?" Which

Dalton 55 (60)

becomes quite angry & abusive. Ready for
horseplay with 2 Australian M.P.'s. Old Cap. J. J. Dale
wants to come to England as Agent General for U.A.

Sleep under a blanket tonight for first time since
we passed Suez.

9/11/38.

Play a lot of Quitt Tennis, including a
formal one with the Captain of the ship, - a
very heavy Australian - George Gillie &
Winters a large Canadian. I am improving
at his game & if I play it regularly while
Akrona is coming 2. sure. I shall be quite good
by the time I reach Southampton.

Feeling very well (Touch wood!) though
quite a number of passengers seem to have
sore throats, chills, etc. Change of temperature
conducible. Wear socks & a coat about
the ship, & stop wearing shorts.

10/11/38.

We shall be in Fremantle at 6 am tomorrow
(with some 10. pm. to night) still cool &
stabil movement of ship. Packing.

37 Dalbar 55 (61)



LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO Port Pirie

16/11 1938

~~to~~ I write this, rather hastily! -
 on the "Trans". We are 4 hours
 beyond Kalgoorlie. Willcock,
 W.A. Lab Previc - is on the
 train with a wife & 3 daughters -
 one quite good looking. They
 are going to Sydney. Also Forrest,
 young Scott Geologist with whom
 I have made friends. We are
 going through very dry country
 already, though there is a good
 deal of vegetation, - salt bush
 & blue bush, low growing grey
 plants, - KURRAJONG. A
 birch been foliage, - 2 ~~oaks~~

head & there a taller gum. ^{cut gum}
2 salmon gum. The lake with
a salmon colored trunk.

Some aborigines at the tent
halt. Very poor type, receding
foreheads, poor physique, some
obviously half cast, "regular
monkey type" said Willoughby -
begging & offering to throw spears.
And now I think I had better
make up my diary from a few
hastily notes scribbled down
each day.

Jan 11th

Tea in my cabin at 5.30 am.
on deck by 6. Here is Australia!
Line of Darling Kangas on the
sky line. ^{Sandy Const} We are off Fremantle,
an uninteresting port.
"Medical examination" very formal.
Doctor looks at my wrists. That's
all. Got a radio message



LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

Last night been Curtin, welcoming
 me on behalf of Federal Nationalist
 Labor Party. met by Sir John
 Kinwar, aged Chairman of Second
 Chamber (Nationalist), Curtin,
 Kilson, Chief Secretary in
 N.S.W. Lab Govt. (Minister for
 Health & Police), May Hoffman,
 whom you will remember at
 Ipswich in 1930, and Steele, ex
 E.P.A. in N.S.W., Clerk to the
 Parliament. A lot of talk
 about plans. Rather a confusion
 I tell Curtin & Kilson that I
 want to spend time with the
 Comrades & cut loose from D.L.W.
 "I'll see the boys."

They are pleased at his, & everything is
rapidly rearranged. Dalton 55 (64)

I am to stay at the Weld Club
near Kinross West, - the post social
Club of Perth. But I shall be
in Kitson's charge on the journey.
Motored from Fremantle by May
Holman ^{along the Swan, through}
^{- the bush as it was -}
King's Park, full of glaucous ^{brilliant}
flowers, - all shades from ~~red~~
red through pinks to white,
a very lovely scene, looking
down on the wide waters of the
Swan, ^{through} suburbs to the
University. Only free University
in the Empire. Still in the
making, but very attractive. A
great hall with fine jarrah
roof, beams decorated with
designs taken from aboriginal
cave patterns. Buildings in a



39 Dalton St (65)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

Local Stone, rather like Lutzowd.
 Arboretum of W.A. Trees, - all
 sorts of form. She oak, Casuarina,
 etc. This will be a permanent
 garden, around which the
 buildings will ultimately form
 a great square. Lots of space,
 & access to the Swan.
~~Best~~ Best of location in a
 prominent position, with
 protection from one of the directions
 in favour of free discussion.
 This, says the Vice Chancellor,
 a nice man, Scientist by
 trade, is "our answer to the
 totalitarian state".

Meet two young Deas; one was
at the L.S.E. but very eager.
Since adult education in W.A.
& Correspondence courses for those
living in remote places.

Morning Tea at Parliament
House. Civic Reception ^{at Town Hall} -
Very dull speeches - we drink
the King's Health in local
beer (very weak beer).

Lunch with Premier Ministers
at Parliament House. Very
good W.A. wine, sherry,
chassis & port. ^{Ministers} A middling
lot. Willcock is slow steady,
stodgy, shrewd. Wife, Minid
Agriculture, young & fast.
Willcock, DLW, 1 of Bealbridge
& Kilgor make speeches.
1 make much in best
speeches!



Dalton SS (67)
40

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

think ~~they~~ ^{the Australian} ~~begin~~ to like me
already.

After lunch to Kitzner's office
I have a long talk with
Curtin. I am making a
separate note on this. I am
much impressed by his
ability & ~~his~~ personality. He is
easy & friendly & has a
twinkle & a gift of phrase.
We talk in some political
language. As in Sweden, I feel
what a much better leader
he would be than our little
Lutz with tea with
Curtin, Kitzner, May
Hulgerman & Woff.

O.

Lab lawyer. All very simple & satisfactory. Then go for a Drive with M.H. & a brother & a sister in law. Drive through endless beautiful suburbs to Midland Junction (state) call at a pub (some shops) (residential hotel) where my sister's house, & her husband, a butcher, are lodging. Drink beer. They sleep on a nice verandah. Most people sleep out in Party with mosquito nets. (But I don't hear or feel any mosquitoes) Then in the Dark of the Day, Darling Range, National Park, Darling Range, stop at most attractive Little Hotel. Quite modern architecture, in Swan's Valley. I drink beer. View

Darling SS 68



Dalton 55 (69)
41

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19
from high point ^{over} of Perth, a
thousand little hills, lying

below. Moon nearly full.
Warm yet fresh ~~clear~~ ^{clear} air.
Starry bush fire smoke.

Back to Midland Junction. Call
again at Hotel. More beer
& sandwiches. Back to Perth.
Drive along water front. They
are re-planting trees & laying out
parks & gardens every where.
A wonderful site for a city, &
they are slowly making something
very much worth while.
And so to bed about midnight.

12/1/38

Dallon 55 (70)

Morning tea at 6-30. Start in car
at 7 for two days in the South
West. ~~Let~~ Kiltson said
"Travel light," so I bring only
~~two~~ toilet things wrapped up
in pyjamas & tucked into a
pocket of my mac. It is
delivered at this simplicity,
having with me a small suitcase.
The car is driven by Bill
Lonnie, a charming &
good looking ^{young} man who is
Lat. Com. for Subia (is
(they say Sooby - ack!),
a Subant & Path. It is a
State motor driven by Karp, a
political protégé of Kiltson.



42 Dalton SS (70)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

Also in the car, Sullivan, the manager of the State Saw Mills, a solid, competent man, Wilson himself, and later George Gigg, whom we pick up at Rockingham, ^{where} he owns the Hotel. ~~We~~ we drive to Rockingham for breakfast. 17 miles south of Perth on the coast, arriving about 8.30, having made a detour to show me beaches. All this coast is one long sandy beach.

Dalton 55 (72)

Gene Grigg is a character. Made great friends with Tom Smith, ^{our hero,} who introduced me to him when he was in England for the coronation. My politician's memory for faces works well here. I said "Why, but I met you with Tom in the House of Commons!" Friends for life at one hour!

Waiting for breakfast, we have a round of whisky & milk. Breakfast: Weeties, & a steak with an egg on top & honey. The hotel at Rochefort is right on the beach, plenty of shade from gums, a ^{new} block just completed, wide ^{wooden} verandahs outside all bedrooms, an Australian ~~Airtable~~ Airtable, large screen, good looking local wood & stone, all rooms facing the sea, which is a most deep blue. In the grounds near the hotel are a number



43 Dalton 55 (73)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

of bungalows, which can be hired¹⁹ with or without food. They all bear native names. I went round visiting them during remembrance D.H. Lawrence's unsympathetic Kangaroo.

Linga Longa

Appydaxe.

Asulikit

Wywurrie.

Ouroam

Appyambrit-

Dryazell

Uneedme.

Stayawile

Thisildo

Hereami

Bgondulkar

Frefruunka

Kitson tells me that many skilled workers & their families come to his & similar places for holidays on Rottneet Island in South West Bungalows to work.

the indication of the native name ending
in -up in the Sw. (meaning
"water" or "meeting place", the
same thing in "abbo", for being met
beside water holes) a local publican
named his brother KORKITUP.
After breakfast & a walk round,
inspecting a most superb collection
of native birds, all colours of
the rainbow, in a large cage in
his garden, we leave adding some
Figg, a Rezman in Kilber's
company - so his visit has political
value, - to our party.

May a good road, his wife joins
back bus, ^{with} James & Blackboy, to
Pinjara where we inspect the
Fairbridge Farm school. I am
very favourably impressed. I talk

Dalton SS (76)
are now married, practically all L-
Australians & not L-O-F's, & have
between them 40 or 50 children.
Bad employees are black listed. The
after-care man & his wife visit
all O.F.'s in W.A. (a few have gone
to the Eastern States out of reach) twice
a year. If they get into difficulties,
they ^{lose a job or have to leave a bad job,} can
come back & live at
Fairbridge, ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~for~~ working on the
place till a new job is found
for them. Their fare back-
Fairbridge is paid where necessary.
Apart from this, they can come back
& spend holidays at F. There is a
Club House for Old Boys & Girls.
Prof. Wilson says L-G's 2 to 1.
The place gives all its own food,



Dalton SS (77)

45

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

except

.....19
of beer, tea & sugar. More than 300
times over. There should be
second in his state. British
Govt. Commonwealth Govt & W.A. Govt
pay 5/6, 3/6, 3/6 a week for
child, the rest through private
sources. Children lodged with
Hawai Mothers, about 12 to a house.
Tea in hut, then meals a
common. W.A. Govt has built a
school on the farm. Kilzer
says he will express no opinion
till I have formed my own. I
say I think it's first class. He says

Dallas SS (78)
he & Let got agree - half the
children were in a scenic holiday
camp at Mandana when we came
to visit them. The arrangements &
return if stranded on
economic safety - (kept in)
Then on southward ^{part} ^{past} ^{Burlingame, small ports,} ^{by}
roadside in shade of pepper ~~tree~~
tree. Koffe produces a good
lunch, including lovely peaches
& apricots from his own garden,
from his recesses of his car.
Bush getting better & better.
Kasari & Janku beginning.
Stop at Downybrook. (May
Holman (constituent) they
have been wanted of our coming.
Civic reception. Local committee
& farmer. ^{Dyn} ^{health} ^{of}
King & myself. I made a
speech. Reference to Grammy Smalley



46 Dalton SS (79)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

from hereabouts, & Janak &
Ravi containing you received.
Heather Smith in view.
In King's Bridgeton, central of
apple growing, miles of orchard,
& smiling countryside, undulating,
bush cleared over large area,
except for ornamental leavings
& shelter belts.

Story of little boy now was told to
Sayles Meyer & after saying he was
father & mother & how he himself
might get to heaven, added "and
please God bless Don Bradman".
(This is a pendant to P.M. at Canberra
in Cabinet meeting "Another to Bradman")

Pick up Vickary, Officer in charge of first
 Settlement in this area. & Baker of
 Agricultural Bank. This is the best
 part of the State, perfect climate,
 sufficient & regular rainfall, land
 variable but mostly excellent.
 Great Settlement scheme was suggested.
 Many settlers unsuitable. But
 those who have stayed on their
 holdings, 1900 only 1700, are
 now doing the best & doing
 well. Expended time on roads,
 water supply, clearing the work
 great long term investment. Many
 of the vacated holdings are now
 being taken up by others.

2 to Mangimup (meeting place
 beside the rushes), a flourish



47

Dalton SS (81)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

little trade. Cattle, Dairy produce,
(milk & cheese & casein) fruit,
tobacco, timber. Some Italians
& Italians here, as elsewhere in
W.A. (large tract of vineyards
outside Perth in hands of Jugs).

All say they make excellent
settlers & good citizens, especially
the Jugs. At Manginup I
heard a frank talking Jug in
the street. The early settlers
for their relatives & friends. They
are beginning to marry
Australian girls.

One children quite like being called
 Australians. Some refer to their
 parents as "bloody Dago's" or
 "Dago bastards" (Australian
 pronunciation same as mine)
 These, it is explained, are terms
 of endearment. (Kiliza tells
 a story of a timber worker
 union leader who was running
 as Labor candidate, ^{but} when he
 was sat to speak - The man
 said "Here's a bastard of a
 politician come down from Perth
 to tell ^{just} you what he knows of
 Jimmy Mitchell" (anti-Lab Premier
 in those days.) "Well, he says
 I stand for." This was to illustrate



48 Dalton 55 (83)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

19
The poor typed Lab candidate (my office
(et.)) in the window of the bank at
Mauritius were two notices, one in
Italian & one in Sclavo-Geat,
about sending remittances home.
I am very delighted at this news
of Italian & Japs. The latter
wants to get more women as
well as men from these countries.
They must have £50 each on
arrival, but "the same £50"
was saved, "is used a number
times over". The Japs also work
in the timber yards. I praise their
wheeler effort with men, & suggest Sclavos
as well.

Dalton SS (84)

Sleep at Manginup. Nice little locality
hotel, ^{for storage} just rebuilt, modern style. I
Command the horizontal line & Kiltzen.
He says it is almost universal in new
hotels out here.

~~12/1/58~~ M has a team plan for
the future. Shows rows of local
enthusiasts. They have planted
avocado & pines, growing in 30
years to maturity, - the soil &
climate suit them - & ornamented
fence. Plans to Town Hall.

Visit Local Council (called in hist.
"Road Board") Office. Look at
plans & draw fees. Again
a lovely freshness in the evening
air.

13/1/58.

Start early. Cup of tea in bedroom
at 7. Leave 7-30/30 to Pemberton
for breakfast. ~~8:30~~ 8:30 steak & egg & tea

Dalton 55 (85)



LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO

49 After cutting
Keari branch
over 1/2 year

Get (good) ~~negotiation~~ Annual cut
of ~~negotiation~~ cut
of ~~negotiation~~ cut
of ~~negotiation~~ cut

Handwritten note on the left margin: "Handwritten"

preceded as yesterday by whisky 2 miles
Here we are in the heart of the
big forest. Huge Karris; - jamaica
smaller. Visit State Saw Mills
huge trees being broken up.
Great bonfires of shavings sawdust
always burning. These mills
make a profit for the state
Wages average \$4.50 to \$7.00 a
week, incl- firewood at a nominal
price. 4 1/2 hours week, 12 days
holiday incl- pay (for kids a
General State awards) a long
service leave of 3 months with
pay after 10 year services
Men don't leave for employment!

Then into the heart of the forest ^{Dalton 55 (86)}
see giant trees being felled
& hauled by wire ropes attached
to winches. I am invited to
try my hand with an axe. (2) with
a cross cut saw. I take off my
coat & tie, open my shirt, drop
my braces & do (1) with ^{with} carbide
bar (2) rather efficiently - to
their surprise. A hefty fellow
works at one end of the saw &
I at the other. Snapshots are
taken a loose system scene.
Get on very well with an old
Veteran who I was warned
was rather rough & had asked
some ~~rather~~ ^{handwritten} stuff ^{visit} from
England "how would you
Neddy well like to have to

Dalton SS (87)
50



LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

Can you living at the job?
In the end my rice falls
with a waring, roaring,
rending crash, & as it smites
the ground, raises a cloudy
dust as if in an artillery
bombardment. And the old
man, saying I was a bit too
old to learn to use an
axe, but that I might make
quite a passable show with a
saw after a bit more practice,
cuts me off a large chip
from the stump as a memento.

Dalton SS (89)
57

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

Then to Tolmow house, & Curving,
- a milky business - estate owned
by Michelides, fresh from Perth
Wilson says the way is too low
& the men aren't all in the
Union; an organizer is being sent
from Perth to ensure there we
are shown round by a foreman
named Johanson, Australian
born, father a Danish immigrant.

Visit a young settler named
Breason, who came out from Lincolnshire,
his doing well. Not exceptionally
bright. Tall, healthy, son of a 2^d
rate up a farm of his own.

Dalton SS (90)

Bush fires are now well controlled
from look out ^{towers} fires, etc. But
never so destructive as for might
suffer owing to promotion of
natural regeneration.

Much timber killed by ring
farking. This is the mode of
clearing. You can't grow a
crop, or pasture sheep or cattle,
without cutting down or stubbing.

See subterranean clover. This is
first class pasture & kills
down shoots from trees & shrubs.

Back to Manginup for high tea.
Lock, local enthusiasts, give
evening party in our hono. - All
the leading men & women of the place
turn up. We are all expected to
play poker (I had forgotten what
SC and what, but seen, with a little



Dalhousie SS (91)
52

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

encouraged & instructed from one of
the young ladies - address as
"Dorsey", short for Dorchester. - I
get it right. After playing for
about 3 hours, I only lose about
5/-! Then Lock & Kitson & I
make speeches, & we drink my
health, & Lock's, & Mangimup's, but
not the King's, his time. He sol-
ted half an hour after midnight.
The great jest of the evening is how
George lent me a dusta to
dust my shoes, - and he dusted them
out to be a discarded pair of female
pants - worn 1 place, in last

with-^{legs} arms, on his bed, ^{1/2} outstretched,
 with one of his shirts, likewise
 with arms outstretched, tucked
 into them, & an oak tray where
 his face would be on top of his
 shirt. (Play his, & show little acts,

I am building up a reputation
 as a Dinkum Aussie!)

14/1/58.

Wakened at 5.30 am. Sun
 up & a lovely blue haze on the
 bush. (Too early for tea even.

So (George distributes oranges which
 we sack) ~~to~~ Motor 2 1/2 hours

through lovely forest, north of

Dilliner north, to Collie. This is

the coal mining centred W.A. (Coal not



Dalton 55 (93)
53

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

Very good quality, but unlimited
supply, easily got.) Well laid
out little town. Miners live
in bungalows each with garden,
44 hrs. (Kilger says there is
some demand for nationalisation, but
Govt isn't keen.) State is chief
purchaser, for railways & electric
generation; so can control the
power now. Relations of men &
management good. Wages, or shares,
under an award. 44 hours week
to bank. Men earn up to 30/- a
shift. 12 days holidays with pay. |

Double shift. Pit head bats rather
 primitive. Corrugated iron shed.
 Breakfast with Managing Director.
 Steak & egg. Then with Kitson
 to Miners' Office, see Tom Lowry,
 Secretary. One-eyed high man,
 Kitson says he drinks too much. ^{Also}
 see "Guard" Jubilee, another man's
 leader, ^{much} better type. Practically
 no unemployment any more. Lowry
 says "two or three unemployed men
 found up here last week"; - obviously
 rather an unusual event; - and his
 local branch carries a considerable
 demand for the best skilled for
 these men work, or the branch would
 disaffiliate from local Labour Party.



Dalton 55 (95)

54.

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

Then drive back to Perth, at high speed. Lunch 1.30 in my room by train vision & postural movement.

Peter Mason in the chair, Percy Traynor, Curtin, (he has had all my letters, invitations etc)

Adelaide & Melbourne arrived by his secretary in my absence).

Wilza, Clydendale, May Holman,

- a gathering of about 200, including a number of women. Just out of home. All very pet! I make

a Latham speed, stressing IV side. I think they like it. May

come up & talk to me afterwards.

Then to Tiger Hall, meet TV. Secretaries. All night beat & LP. Conference at home. Most friendly & familiar tips. Ask & answer questions.

Tea at New Club. Drink whisky with Sir John Kirwan, tell him of my trip & impressions; also meet a nephew of Sir Sam Forest who was at Magdalen Oxford 1906-9 & now runs a station in the north; also Ross Macdonald, leader of opposition, young & reasonable. "we find him a nice gentlemanly fellow to do business with" said Kirwan afterwards. Politics in his state is not bitter at the top anyway.

7. Called for by Mary Holman, with a car

Dalton SS (97)
55

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

load of her family, all jaysa¹⁹ on herself, with spouses etc, - their number seems unlimited! She was evidently showing me to them. Their collective jocularity was tremendous, their accents & their jaysa indescribable. Did I like oysters? Better than any other fed in the world! So he drove, a young sister took driving & leading him singing, to the Oyster Beds. ("I'm afraid you'll have found it rather rough & ready," said Kitzler afterwards, but in fact I loved the place.) A little warden shack, with a wooden platform outside,

lapped by the water of the Swan, with a
 gorgeous red sunset out to the sea,
 & a warm evening breeze stirring
 the water. ^{+ bringing sea smells.} And there we all
 sat & ate dozens of ^{local} oysters, small
 but very good, & drank beer
 produced from the can, etc

9.15, when I insisted that I
 must be driven back to Reef & back
 with Peter Messey & Percy
 Traynor, who were waiting in a
 car outside the Wild Club, to take
 me to a very different club, the
 Celtic, where I was to meet
 "Some of the boys." And there we
 sat outside on a bench in the
 summer night, telling stories &



Dalton SS (79)
56

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

listening 2- years about life &
TV. with "our back" and along
the "abbos", & one Vic Johnston,
Secretary of the Australian General
Workers Union recited & sang
Australian bush songs, & Labour
songs, including one to the tune
of John Brown's Body, with chorus
"Gloria Gloria to Australia"

" " "

" " "

Australia will march on
a blend of Australian nationalism &

Dalton SS (100)
anti-capitalism - A. real

Character - (I shall see him
again at Sydney, when I am
invited to his Union's Conference
in a fortnight's time.) We all
drank great quantities of ~~the~~
Very well local beer. I
couldn't misapprehend any quantity of
it intoxicating me. And his
circle was ^{enlarged} ~~enlarged~~ by
new arrivals, including some
most friendly Irish policemen,
until at last, after midnight,
I was escorted back to the old
Club.

14/1/38.

Early morning tea & breakfast
in my bedroom. Spent 8-105



57

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

with Kitzner, wife (Mairin)
Micalah, Gray (Assistant Master)
Jovan (Dept of Agriculture Civil
Servant) & a newspaper man, for
a tour of the Wineries on the
Middle & Upper Swan.

Civic Reception & Speeches at
Middlar Junction (Lab Council).
Pick up Thorne, Country Party
member for his constituency who
visited.

Call first at Hampton's. Limited
production of high quality wines.
Old establishments from scientific work.

Tom the Vintner (Olives & cypress
 there too, & hot-sun & the sky)

Then taste a series of wines,
 including all their best, which
 would be appreciated in his next
 select clubs & common rooms

Especially Sherry & Port.
 1 acquire prestige as a connoisseur

2 safeguard his future, by pouring
 away a little from each glass, or
 by spilling into a bucket, so
 as not to overboard, or make
 undue mistake in his turning.

~~Then to Bellhus,~~

1 made special enquiry into
 Muscat, & tasted both Muscat
 Liqueur & Muscat ordinary, reminding
 myself of the Nonssillon.

Then to Bellhus to see a
 tallist^{vintner} joining to make a Muscat

58



 LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

shaped like a cross, ~~3~~⁴ mile long,
 50 years old. Then to Conroy,
 grapes for export, highly irrigated
 found a remarkable results. Then
 to Valencia vineyard, kept by
 Terry Wilson, 6 ft 4 high,
 said to be a "very rough Australian"
 but he & I made friends at
 once. Tasted more wines,
 Sparkling Moselle, Sherry, Tokay,
 Muscats. Talked about
 marketing. Promised to stir
 things up when I get back.
 Back by 2 o'clock. Gray
 the newspaper man, especially

have much enjoyed the trip! The latter
 insists on standing drinks before we
 separate. I have a soft drink.
 Kitson & I agree to disperse with
 lunch. I go back to ~~the~~ pack
 & he will pick me up & motor
 me out to his own house for a
 cup of tea. The P.M.'s Dept
 will fetch my luggage & put it
 on his kani.

After his presented cup of tea,
 I am introduced to his Mayor
 & Fremantle & other local
 notabilities. (I have a soft
 drink.) Then to Rockingham
 to Lord Giff's Hotel for high
 tea and to meet Bob
 Walker, once a Chairman of the
 General Council & President of
 the Workers' Union, now

59

LOUNGE CAR.



EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

The day of commonwealth went at
 Wyndham, W.A. He is spending a
 holiday near Rockingham. Kitson,
 who is quite a first class fellow,
 told me the story of his seeing
 under a cloud from England, they
 had met in 1928 when he had
 been in England. Now he
 looks splendidly healthy &
 younger than when he came
 out here. He was quite
 indignant at seeing me, though
 I had never known him well.
 He nearly left when we
 parted, & sent messengers to fetch

(had several more drinks.
 Caught the train but
 you have 2 spare

Hicks & others

Motor back to Park to about
 the night train, Trotting races
 on a floodlit course, watched
 by crowd of thousands. A
 very pretty sight. I was
 made a great fuss of, taken
 into the special enclosure,
 taken round with the stewards
 in a car inside the course.
 backed a horse named
 Maori Star both ways
 for 10/- ^{with} ~~was~~ the total, it
 got a place, so I only
 lost 2/- (note how
 quickly I have picked up
 this jargon) and, having



60 Dalton SS. (107)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

17/1/38.

.....19

Last night I left my sleeping car window open. A hot strong ^{north} wind from the desert blew in all night & I kept a blanket on. Half-awake in the ~~day~~ dawn at a wayside halt I glimpsed I saw a ship with two great masts beside the track. Mine? No, a wireless station.

Muller's Plain is well named. Hundreds of miles of red sandy dust with not even salt bush. Then salt bush after I mallee scrub, mes, in the afternoon

a few larger trees, like
 buck & cattle & sheep
 stations & occasional gold
 workings. Halts every
 hundred miles or so, - little
 groups of railwaymen, permanent
 way men & ^{with} station staffs.
 They call out to us for
 newspapers, & we have them out.
 The Trans-Kain passes every
 second day. Tennis courts,
 very rough, ^{marked out} in the sand.
 The shade temperature has
 been up to 110°, - I saw
 106° on a hot car, but had
 I underestimated its temperature
 in air conditioned lounge
 car & dining car up to 87°
 & since here can be no
 windows open, this was



61 Dalton SS. (109)

LOUNGE CAR.

EN ROUTE TO.....

.....19

Temperature feels hotter than
in the rest of the train with
windows open & air moving.
Live in shirt sleeves & open
neck. Play cards with
Willcock, his wife & others. He
is on old engine driver, a
good solid tipo. Drink hot
wine from me yesterday.
I shall buy some Hospitaler
Muscate. It is very good.
A young man, whose wife died
in childbirth, is taking his
3 weeks old baby down to
Sydney. He has his cat in his

Dalton 55 (110)
Sleeping birds near hilllock.

Inferior woman section type,
looks after the baby when
the father is having his
meals.

I see a native living in
boom camp. And goats
eating dust & reeds after at
the hills. No one can
even settle in this country.
"It would be good sort if they
ever had any rain."

Tomorrow I get 2 Post-Mirrie
at 7.45 am - he returned all
day through South Australia.

reaching Adelaide where
I am to stay with Bob's
Uncle & Aunt in the evening.
I am very well, happy & alert
but I want my air mail!

18/1/38.

Woke at 6, & see the Flinders Range, long flat ridge,
out of my sleeping car window. We are now just in
desert & in a thinly inhabited part of S.A.; cattle &
hay stacks visible from the train. Quite a shock at
Port Augusta, a small town, the first since Kalbarrie,
two days ago. I would not have missed this trip
across the desert for anything. One halts on the line
have all been called after Australian statesmen -
Barton, Reid, Deakin, Cook, Watson (1st Lat P.M.)

Staffs, etc.

Breakfast before Port Augusta &
Port Pirie, running along the Spencer Gulf. Line
of hills standing up beyond the stretch of blue
water -

get out at Port Pirie (rather drab town with
town - Labor stronghold.) Here other passengers
change trains - & wait queue - for Adelaide. I am
met by Charles Hawker Federal MP, (U.A.
Party) for a country constituency in S.A. 200 miles
by 150, friend of MacDonnell. An interesting &
intelligent man, middle forties, badly wounded in the
war, very lame, walks with a stick but surprisingly
active. Arrangements have been made, most cordial,
after consultation with Lacey, S.A. Lab leader.
Hawker was at Trinity, Cambridge. He & his family run
several large "stations", chiefly sheep. A squatter
family. Talks in a most suggestive way about the country,
& the successive "waves" of settlers into dry & unproductive

in stores (they insist on giving me preacher & rector's without payment) and in the street. Drink the mental health in a part, - shandygaffs - with several local councillors. One is the name of one of the towns, Crystal Brook another. Then through a tract of fruit country, apples & vines and, 2 or 3 to Adelaide, arriving at the Howards' house (Bob's Uncle & Aunt) in Medindie, an Adelaide suburb ~~some~~ 6. Nice friendly people, & the house less pretentious than I had expected. Needs soft drinks, table & change, but not evening dress. Three daughters, one married, one divorced & the third much more affable. No. 2, Joyce, is coming to London & we shall have to see her occasionally. (I shall have a lot of social commitments to Australiana after this!) Several interesting people to dinner, including Sir Stuart Hicks, physiologist, New Zealand, Cambridge, now Professor here, compound left wing mind, rather currency crankish, but engagingly keen & outspoken. (Australia is much the older than continents. That is why the mountains are all worn down & the Centre so dry. It's just silly to try to do anything with the Centre. 1/3 of the sheep & cattle there, they & fetch water for them, or sink wells. They just destroy the vegetation & make the waste being desert again. One abolitionist is really Argentinian. His criticism is superficial, & "needs out". Some half caste children are quite white, & they become white again in a few generations. He had recently lectured in Germany, shown abolitionists on the ~~spot~~ screen & explained, in Sicilian or Venetian, that they were Argentinian (Lord protests & how (Catholic))

65. Adelaide.

Dalton SS (114)

Very 200 night. Hottest for 4 years. My host & hostess very solicitous for my sleep. I open door & window in my bedroom, & put off all bed clothes. I sleep pretty well.

19/11/38.

At 8 am 4 superb nectarines on a plate are brought in. An improvement on morning tea! Motor out to see Aunt Edith, the Aunt whom Bob looks to for a legacy. Old, face half paralysed, rather pathetic. Greatly "honoured" - his word often repeated - by my visit. I recall the talk about Bob, Betty & Rosalind. She has a lovely old garden ^{road} on suburban house just under Mount Lofty. Drive up to the top of the ridge with S. Hicks. Well wooded & with fine views. But Adelaide is rather difficult sitting. Not so much better here. Perth as it ought to be. Few good buildings, but an excellent inner Green Belt. Endless suburbs, but ^{more} no streaked villas, & few bungalows ^{than at Perth}. Not nearly such a good natural situation. Lunch at Parliament House in this morning. Leaders of both Parties present. ¹ ^{make a speech} ^{shown in this} STATE is badly organised, unimpressively led and likely to remain in opposition. Reactionary Second Chamber. These Second Chambers elected on a property franchise, in Brit. S.A. & V. are a blot on democracy. N.S.W. has a rather better Second Chamber, members elected by 2 House parties, & of her a single chamber. (I wish I were going there. It sounds the most interesting & go-ahead state in the Commonwealth.) After lunch I meet the comrades in their pleasant Parliament House.

I don't think much of Lacey or most of the others. But Dawes, an
 engineer, is young, good looking, a good mixer & rather
~~the~~ intelligent. + Richards is also ~~to~~ above the average.
 Homburg ^{tends} ~~is~~ me a typist to write 1 dictation letter
 & notes of my speech for next day to the Commonwealth
 Club.

Evening dine with little bunch of Labour intellectuals
 who have formed a Fabian society & are conscious of
 low intellectual level & narrow outlook of state
 Labour Party. Useful talk. They regard me as a happy
 prospect - an intellectual who has got on in British
 L.P. I suggest that they should let "literature" from
 Transport House & N.F.K.B. Some good types among
 them. Doctors, lawyers, teachers.

(Hawker said yesterday that the Labour Party in Australia
 were opportunists & very disloyal to each other. Lacey
 & the extremists in NSW had a point of view of their own,
 & stood for a "less compensated economy". Lacey
 was the greatest asset of the anti-lab forces. Hawker
 admired Curtin. He had in him more than his critics had
 any of the strong & great distinctions of power, & a friendly
 way of speaking which disarmed much opposition. Hawker
 had listened in nervously to Curtin at the Federal
 Election fearing that he might just "float past
 everything", "like Roosevelt in U.S.", & conquer by charm
 & a man-to-man confidence trick. But he had been
 much less effective than Hawker had feared.)

Curtin had promised the patron of the Adelaide Fabian Society
 & so had Norman Makin. Lab spectra at Canberra ^{with} ~~with~~
 the Scullin Govt. & a big man conscious of L.P.
 defects. Hawker said that if the L.P. took up, & worked
 out, & pushed, a National Plan for Australia, it would
 go like hot cakes. As it was, they were only likely
 to "trickle into office, and then to trickle out again."
 They had lost a lot of votes by their lukewarm attitude
 to defence & other isolationist inclinations. (Many
 things including Down & some of the W. Australians
 said this too.)

20/1/38.

Give interview at Hambro's to newspaper man: question
 about Canada, my own position, attitude to "topless
 business" (this a burning issue here whether men should
 be compelled to cover their tummies & breasts, when
 trading!); give with Down & Richards up to windy
 point on Mount Lofty Range, & ask question on
 constitution of L.P. - ^{Australia} ~~Federal~~ L.P. in Federal. E.g. will
 equal number from each state; state boundaries & L.P.
 have an E.C., a Council meeting monthly, & an annual
 conference. Individual membership exists ~~only~~ on paper.
 Poor organisation in S.A. is too bad with in many districts, it's
 a dead letter, Country districts can't afford to send delegates
 to Adelaide. Much suspicion of the middle class. Little sense
 & constructive programme making. Organisation centres round
 persons, not parties - All return to Down! S.A. very backward
 politically.

meet at H. Dalton Hall, a remote relative and would
 sailor, was used to spend week ends at Windsor with
 Canon D ^{in naval uniform} when I was at Etos. (I remember how
 the D & Gerie used to be scandalized by his visits!!)
 He produces a letter from Canon D in 1903 which he
 has treasured for more than 20 years. Now nearly 60
 & employed in State Telephone service. Very amusing
 & much moved at meeting me. Presents me with
 model made by himself of HMS. Buffalo. Comes to see
 me off at the station later in the day.

12 noon attend ~~meeting~~ gathering of leading
 "Vignery" at Quellthaler House, taste various
 wines. ^{check very good.} German Consul present. German ~~still very~~
 prominent as but Wagner me in S.A.

1. Lunch with Commonwealth Club. Audience
 about 100. Sit next Butler, Merrin, beauty
 & Long. But leaders also present. Make speech,
 carefully prepared, on "International situation as
 seen by a member of the British Labour Party." This is
 also broadcast, as I speak it. Very careful about
 susceptibility of Germans. Rather a success, I think.
 Comrades afterwards say how I have helped them, by
 my advertised presence & by some other things I have said.

State election campaign just beginning.
 Visit Pary with 2 daughters & Bagnal, a wine press, & wine
 maker in the same winery. This is not such good wine!

Back to Stranberg at 5. Tea; catch train for Marlborough
 6.35 Good host & hostess. ^{much fruit & good coffee} ^{today much work} Train runs
 through National Park. Station called NP on left & right.

69.

Dalton 55 (118)

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"AUSTRHOTEL"TRUNK CALLS T.L. 15.
PHONE NO 888.
BOX 1010 BR O.P.O.

Sydney,

193

N.S.W.

21/1/38

Arrive Melbourne 9.35 am, after a very pleasantly worked
sheep country. Breakfast opposite a large stud-ward, Lambale,
anti-Labour. "5 of us are dead in France. I'm sacrificed"
(of international possibilities) "Labour agitators. Don't kill the
bird but lay the golden eggs."
Met at station by Parker Molyne (meaning Scullin fort, very
anti-Labour), Macnamara, Secretary Trade Hall, Poole,
(see E.P.K. Victoria), Wood (Economist) & W.J. Miller,
(son candidate of Sniffed). Put up at Athinaeum Club,
greatly Wood. Very comfortable. Valet unpacks &
tidies up all my luggage. Wood & Copland, (Prof of Economics,
Melbourne Univ) controlling my programme. Call on
Speaker L.A., Trumelle, (Lab), son from me from
of Australian Tokyo. Very simple & friendly. Country
Party fort in Victoria, supported by Labour. U.A.P. in
opposition. L.P. gets better attitude towards service,
(Workers' Compⁿ & allowance for deserted & orphan children),
from support fort. Trumelle thinks Commonwealth
should be allowed to expand its functions, & compete
with commercial banks. Small, smiling & very like a fool,
with obvious frank. Small, smiling & very like a fool,
at very close, Lab member of a good Local Authority.
11.45 meet W.S. Robinson (broken Hill Municipality, & local politics).

friendly, bold, deaf but friendly. Ours the best private use of
in Victoria, where he often to put at my disposal (see
below.)

12.15 Copley joins us. Very much in command of my
movements. More impressive out here than at Queen's

L.S.C. where I had previously met him.

Lunch at Atheneum. Copley has collected a distinguished
company (Cargill, the Capitalist, to meet me. Sir John Lubbock,
was once taught Marion Phillips, ^{and has moved} from University, through Bank
private to Supreme Court. Copley is sensitive to under-valuation.
Says people in England were surprised that he could speak
correct English. Also an I.C.I. man, a (17 years old) boy
from a coal mine, was says nobody outside a museum,
except himself, appears with Lionel Robbins.

With Copley to University Buildings a fruitful chat
of materials & styles. Afternoon with Colin first absence,
taken in a speech in his room. He is going to W.2; then
to W.H.; then back to Cambridge. I advise him to stay
in Australia for 4 or 5 years at least, & then decide
whether to return or not. Copley wd like him to stay.

He seems quite happy here, though he still looks odd,
even against a low standing background.

Spent with Ball, Physical Scientist, in Melbourne
London; says (no reply); a number of students, & under-
graduate, left in private; his housing arrangements; 3.00
hours in the to be done; 3.00 more to be recorded; and;
a small matter; Phillips, Transport

in the world. Very rough & self-made. His house, ^{Dalton SS (121)} built
up bit by bit, with no plan. Ugly & comfortable. Nice fireplace.
Very ripe & plentiful. Mr. Kees in his garden. Drive to
neighbouring house, still one story, but spacious & planned.
Very high roof, wooden floors verandah, raised above
floor level, round 3 sides. Best spring in Victoria. 800,000
Gallons a day! Injures magnificent fruit & vegetable
garden, in the care of one particular Chinaman. More figs,
& lots of cherry-plums. Then to Penhurst, where
we are spending week end with Ritchie, very high house
pastoralist, in N.W. near Cambridge (1920-1, ^{fruit full} ^{fruit}
by Herbert Henderson. Took 3rd in "Evening" on 20
work. Pretty & intelligent Canadian wife. One small
baby. (Still one floor)

House, 50 years old, - stand on a hill; fine view
including mountains, 14 miles N.W. Centre craggy peaks,
over 13,000 a day, nearly all under sheep.

Play 2 sets of tennis before dinner. Dress. (Dinner
of check & soft shirt.) Garden full of roses & oleanders, all
in flower. Large silver poplars, just back wood of
pine & firs. Fat mauve carpet hedges.
Inside oak paneling & some very handsome Australian
wood - blackwood, acacia. Keen on trees - L-shelter
sheep. Break wind velocity, & hence check wind
erosion. (Water erosion is a separate enemy)

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Sydney,

193.

N.S.W.

Busby road station is can with Ritchie. Discuss fencing,
 ("fences" are a craft, like shearer); sheep districts;
 grasses; water supply; bones & dams & windmills; transport
 tanks; plantations; station fencing, i.e. concentrating many
 sheep occupying a small area. ~~Ritchie~~ Ritchie says it is
 a falling but Australians are poor riders ^{on horses} there are only
 about a dozen men who can ride really well in Victoria.
 Perhaps he can have driven out his horse, except for
 hacking round after sheep (like our own "old sods")
 He thinks it will be what to break up his station before
 long, into smaller holdings. "Field sports are impossible in a
 domestic country." "No hunting here!"
 Afternoon neighbours offer to play tennis. Clouston
 says but strong wind. I play 3 sets & have a lovely
 sweat, a don't do too badly.
 Coflaw can't bear L.R. & L.S.E. gang. Kileen on Sweden,
 L. wants to go there. Status of ^{compensation} Australia nearly as good
 as in Sweden. Mitchell, Premier N.Z., said a year ago
 "Even so... You can't live with him, but you can't
 live without him." Coflaw takes great credit to himself
 & his colleagues for having advocated, & secured, cuts in interest
 (permanently) in addition to cuts in wages & local services (only
 temporary) in depression, & the measure of inflation. A good
 bit. Cui!

Dalton SS (123)

(1) Learn how the continent-long rabbit fence is set. Leave
camel patrols!)

Monday. Play cards (morning) & only lost 1/- in the
evening. Some lose much more.

24/1.

Wakens at 6 am. Breakfast 6.30. - Colgate, shower &
Local honey, peaches & rectorium. Leave by (last) 7.
Motor with Ritchie to Hamilton, longest town south
in Western Districts. Arrive 7.45, after passing through
a prosperous settlement of Germans, now 3rd Generation, complete
with very red brick Lutheran church.

Dive to aerodrome, where by arrangement, W.S. Robinson's
beautiful all-metal plane, "Silver City", arrives at 8 o'clock,
with two pilots. American - "Loupheed 12" - very superior;
Ravelling so fast that she has to circle round the
aerodrome several times before she can land. Closed, &
seating 7 passengers, behind the pilots, air-conditioned &
full of gadgets - of the kind we use to return to Melbourne.

She is in communication with
the ground every 15 minutes at
the most by wireless.

Ritchie & I consist of his,
totally used to flying, & I
get in. It would have

taken 5 hours by road, & I couldn't have kept morning
appointments. By train, nearly a whole day. By air,
55 minutes, - not hurrying. 160 miles or less
over in plane, flies. I feel a little uncomfortable
before & at the start, & shut my eyes tight
for several minutes after

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Sydney, 193.....

N.S.W.

take off. I am in the seat of honor, with a view
to the pilots, & strapped in, against bumps, in a
most comfortable arm chair. But it is a beautifully
smooth take-off, & I am not conscious of the moment
when we leave the ground. When I open my eyes &
tentatively look out through the windows, as from a
car, we are high above the trees & farms. I feel
fear become reassured, & look out & down without
any sense of vertigo. Passivity is the key to peace,
as in the Italian Velociteria in Lucca. To have had
anything else there would have been terrifying. But I
soon find it quite interesting looking out, & round, & down.
We fly at 180 m.p.h. at a height of 2500 to 3000
feet. Near cloudless sky, & sun. Below trees, big
farms & out buildings, small lakes, dry flats. Enough
noise from the engines to make one shout a bit, but not
enough to be tiresome. An occasional slight bump,
but not nearly as much as I feared. Much less than
at sea on a moderately rough day, or even when in a train
"above the wheel". But less rhythmic, & predictable,
than either of these other forms of motion. Never, however, at any
conscious or unconscious time for more than a few seconds at
a time, & never with any distance of feeling or sick.

Descent via Melbourne, - his notion of "losing height" - beautifully easy & gradual. At one moment he turns at a fairly steep angle. But I don't feel low; only see it, - he eats at a green angle, keeps one eye on the sky high in - then. Very smooth landing. Driven by pilot to centre of city. Feel very superior at new experience. Pleased with credit & even some enjoyment.

At that chance with dark suit & stiff collar. Visit Thumelike at 10. He introduces State Lab leader. Good straight forward chat. at 10.15. Then reception in Parliament House. (EMH). Llewellyn, Mc-John & D'Epille after. We all make short speeches.

Lunch. Dull & uninteresting at G.H. Humphreys, Governor, looks elderly & decayed. Medicine bottle on table in front of him. (wast manner!) G.H. is enormous. Before Canberra, it was his for-land's official residence.

3. Trade Hall. Welcome by Governor. Very pet & homelike. After, meet a few privately, without press. Talk about Spain, Japan, migration, communists. They are happy for news about his movement at home. Colin appears. I make him in front of them. When he forgets local Chairman says "well, he looks the part" - i.e. a bloody Murray. Mark says that he is the first time he's seen him. 5.15 broadcast platitudes, compliments & inflectional cricket metaphor & 15 minutes. [The Whiffers to me "I've decided to stay in A"]

73.

Dalton 55 (126)

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Sydney.....193.....

N.S.W.

6-30 Train leaves for Melbourne for Sydney.
 State Premier for Victoria & S.A., speaker for V &
 S.A., Hackingfield, wife & ADC's, Stuart & his
 wife, Steen, S. Africa M.P., & all on Delegation,
 in addition to them.
 Change at Albury on frontier of N.S.W. & V (Change of
 gauge) at 10 pm. Then into sleepers.

25/1/38

Arrive 10 am. Met by a meeting most attentive &
 efficient Ministers. Drive to Australia Hotel. Sydney is
 looking very gay with flags breaking.

Understandably, much. Many congratulations, chiefly
 congratulations. Empire Delegation Conference.

men 3 + D'Erville + 2 S. Africa
 2 (Canadian)

1 N.Z. (S. Africa, O.I.) & (Govt)

1 Indian (Japan)

1 Leyba (Banda, Maika, too tall)

Went long morning. 1 W. Africa (retd).

4-6 Reception at Parliament Buildings. "Impersonal": Buns,
 drinks, conversation, cheerfulness.

+ several
 N.S.W. Ministers

Views on Sydney Harbour.

Dalton SS

(127)

Retires to H.W. rd, very nt by George Dalton.

Ulling to be a Cousin; stayed with Cousin D at
Windsor in 1903. Now aged 52. Has come over in
the road. Delivery Clerk. 3 sons, one a boy with
a 2 skin in Spain. Round faced, jovial, typical
working Australian. We must have 27th.
He lately had a letter from Henry Hearn, Datchet!

74. (I think last, right!) Dalton SS (28)

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Sydney.....193.....
N.S.W.

26/1/38.

This is the great day of the celebration. We all witnessed the
 Pageant - Australians March to Nationhood - this morning. A very
 good ^{show} of its kind, lovely tableaux & ^{to bands} parades marching in
 historical costumes down to the present day. A fine day, not
 too hot, & great crowds & gay flags & bunting everywhere.
 Parliament House, from which we watched the show, was packed
 with spectators. "Old Joe" Lyons, in a grey suit & soft
 collar, looking not clever but cunning, a good politician;
 Menzies, looking like so many others, much more of a bookee
 in day clothes than when I met him before in evening dress;
 Casey, now Treasurer, who used to cause minor trouble at the
 P.O. in 1930, looking rather too much like an English butler
 to be a full success in Australian politics; Sir Billy Hughes,
 aged 75, very wizened and ~~quite~~ stone deaf, with a pea stick
 in rising on his toes when nothing much is happening & just
 look a modeler; 6 State Premiers, 3 Lab, Willcock, Gilvie
 (27 min), young, small and ~~and~~ ^(a lawyer) cheerful & Foyersmit
 (Waleslaw), the most forceful personality; 1 party, in
 Australian politics. I had a good talk with him later in
 the day. Very forth coming, though with a rather grim face
 & emphatic manner. I plan to spend 2 or 3 days with
 him in Queensland, before leaving here on 4-11-38. Q. is said

By making to be the most interesting state in the Commonwealth.
 Lab fights for 20 years until last 23. FS has won
 his last 2 elections himself in Premier, & is quite confident
 that he will win again this year. Not yet 50. Very
 tough & combative. Even his walk is that of a man
 determined & self-confident man! The only state with a
 single chamber. One highest wage, the lowest unemployment ^{in the world},
 & the highest productivity, according to figures worked out for
 him by John, of any country in the world except California.

Are divided into 2 parties, - one for the Kejakta, to
 work, & nearly all the industrial work, including on
 the Ormond, at least length, - the other for a Race
 meeting.

Drove his evening to Manley, along to work, over Paul's
 bridge, which is a terrific landmark, with view of
 the Harbour, which is certainly a most beautiful view
 of natural scenery, & to have a quick view of the beach
 & the bay. Evening. Lord Mayor's Reception. Very hot & crowded.
 Not the night for a boiled shirt! Back to Hotel as
 soon as possible & drink iced coffee before ~~retiring~~
 King's Representative shamefully late. Every one ^{going to bed} starting up ~~at 11~~ 12.

F. Smith very pleased with my attitude while he knew we knew!
 L.N. & Ansett in last 2 years. Centre would have won the election
 if he had gone for C. Security, & not said himself open to attack
 on the ground that he was for isolation, ^{at Canberra about defence.} that had been imposed on
 him by last "N.S.W. gang", who were all split & squabbling, & would
 be in the bloody wilderness for the rest of their natural lives." He had
 had the 3 Q state seats by denouncing Lyons for leaving Q independent
 with not a single anti-aircraft ^{gun} ^{all along}

he found a very little further, he would have seen ^{Dr. John SS (131)} of the Hen team. It missed it altogether when he sailed past
 - might have found a very different view.
 on the shore of Botany Bay were one 2 acres of France, marked after the war by Holman, Lat Premier of NSW. One surrounded a monument, - an obelisk of pinkish brown stone - commemorating La Pérouse, French naval officer who in 1788 was beaten by a short head, - "by a nose" as Mitchell, speaker of S.A. L.A. was was with me on his trip today but it - by Capt Phillip in his peaceful acquisition of Australia.

Phillip had landed a few miles to the north, hoisted the British flag & taken possession of this continent without the firing of a shot. A few days later La Pérouse landed at Botany Bay with a French flag; but, hearing of Phillip's action ^{and news} didn't last it, but sailed away - and was wrecked before he returned to France. The piece of history is very strange. French ships from time to time have called here.

2 but metal plaques bearing their names on the stretch; he was wrecked in his Australasia in the New Hebrides. This crew were eating ^{commissary} ^{being after} ^{French sailors} an old native spoke & eating "strong pig" i.e. little
 The EPA visitors to Sydney, - ourselves 4, including little

D'Épville, - 2 Canadian, 2 S. African, 1 New Zealand, 1 Indian & 1 ^{French} - have a fleet of cars at our disposal, driven by a number of civil servants, who have volunteered for the job for 3 weeks & are most effusive and friendly. They are always offering to fill in our time with driving in between official functions. The one now drove me today says that he passed his last instruction because (he is in the State

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Sydney, 193.....
N.S.W.

Luthey Dept, profits of which go to the Hospitals) entirely on P.F.,
out of which all the exam fees were set! (lopland at
Melbore, introducing me to his evening party & said Law
had succeeded in doing what no other man had ever done,
writing a best seller on P.F.)

Lunch with Legacy Club, - a sort of Ex-Servia Rotarian
Club, looking after children of Ex-soldiers, whether dying in
War or since. Rather hot, so we all sit in our shirt
sleeves. I make a speech which may seem to like.

Attend opening of Law Convention, and hear
Address by Menzies on Statute of Westminster. Quite well
done. Short argument. Australia never wanted the Statute,
nor did N.Z. But, now that it's passed, it should adopt it.

Ornamentation of Judges, Federal & State, on the platform, sitting
in back row behind us "distinguished visitors". All rather
unimpressional looking. Photograph says "would the gents at the
back ~~please~~ mind standing up?" ^{to the photo} ^{and others} ^{of the} ^{blowers"}

Talk afterwards, or have been downish, with Sir John Latham.
(Master Melbourne) Chief Justice - Watt, Judge of Federal Court
appointed by Scullin Govt, very frankly Latham - training,
Attorney General of NSW. Latham & Watt not a lot of

Questions about Lab politics & politicians at home. Watt rather
Court contemptuous of Little Antam. Said to him when he was out
new lecturing "very doubtful you will

When that time will always be when we've got Socialism
all over the world?" This, meant to be kept a joke, was taken
most seriously. "He looked at me," said Eratt, "like a frightened
rabbit and said 'O I couldn't possibly take that line'."

Evening. Very heavy official dinner with Australian Manufacturers.
Began at 7.30 & went on till 11.30 - immensely dull
speeches - I got out of making one. Sit between sponsor,
NSW, minister & works and talk about cricket and credit,
& Sir John Peden, President of NSW. Upper House.

This is now elected, since floodings by Lang & others, by
members of 2 Unions sitting jointly. (Council 60, Assembly 90.)
Members retire in ^{9.15} rotation. Voting by secret ballot

& P.R. Admitted to be ~~no~~ unsatisfactory & corrupt. I was
told that a) someone had a certain figure, not
highly esteemed, was elected, not having bribed the
electors, but having bet 10 of them 3 to 1, in favour
that he wouldn't be elected. 10 was the stake of

votes required

for 28/1/38.

My visit to Queensland (Feb 4th to 8th) is now arranged
This will be much more interesting than official functions. The
W.L.P. Lab movement is in a terrible mess. I shall keep
clear of the factions & walk warily. But I am
playing tennis & lunching with O'Sullivan & a few of
state Lab MP's on Monday. There is (1) the Lang group,
(2) the anti-Lang group, (political) (3) the T.V.'s. (also anti-Lang).
Some T.V.'s are Communist, & pro-collective security. A most

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS
"AUSTRATOL"

TRUNK CALLS T.L. 15.
PHONE B. 0388
BOX 1610 BB C.P.O.



Sydney.....193.....

N.S.W.

wholly new going on in public about the Labor Daily paper, run by T.U.'s. Lang holds a debate on the paper and is putting in a Receiver, claiming that interest is in arrears & pending either to shut down the paper or change its ownership. He is a wealthy estate agent, a long time State electrician in a few months, & there is talk of TV. 2 Lab candidates, 2 also of ~~Lab & anti-Lab~~ Lang and anti-Lang Lab candidates, fighting each other in a number of constituencies.

Official lunch at Royal Empire Society. Fortunately few speeches. Garden Party at Govt House. A sticky afternoon. I put on top hat & morning coat, for first & I hope last time this trip. Family carrying their equipment all round the world for one or two hours' wearing! Saw people at Garden Party. Very badly organised. Private clubs & delays in the. Wakehurst (ex-Lodge) not seen receiving. D'Evville very indignant with mine counting not given to Overseas delegates. I set out (shilly) in the back to hotel, change, visit Longue Beach (the "stinking seaweed"), the only beach visited apart from Shankers. No surf today. Then to rather pleasant tea party by Teece, President of the Convention, in garden looking straight on to Harbour. Company fairly large. Counsel against Lang in present legal case says that Lab Party is now one California & Howdens. (I have arranged to meet some comrades on Monday, but great discussion is required here.) evening off. Read paper, write, sort out Sir James' letter word, (Emilia Samson), how say with "Duke of Newcastle tried to be out here, but got it all wrong."

29/1/38.

Dalton 55 (135)

Evening.

I have had a lovely dinner, all enjoyed, 12 oysters, especially
omelette, passion fruit & cream & peach, half a bottle of first
class Kirkton (Lindemann, NSW) Wallis & Black coffee. I
have decided to cut Governor General's official reception. No hot
for a boiled shirt.

Made plan today to Queen's Day, Canberra, etc. I am using
time pretty well, between Nov 2 Feb 11, but won't anticipate.
Dini afternoon went to Army War & Air Force Review - rather
impressive & well organized. Then to Regd, etc. Tea Party last
in water. Meet some Tony N. 2. as was lunch work is

"Destroying all antiquities" in N.Z. & passing much to
legislation. Sydney University are giving me an honorary
degree. - D. Sc. I hear it is a very gay gown!
Tomorrow we have an all day visit to the Blue Mountains.

I hope to stretch my legs whilst.

Australian say "hey word!" when wishing to make emphatic
comment on what one has said.

Sydney streets are very full, those days and can drive but
might bother his horn. No one in the He looked again to an

Australian said "we heard you all right the first time".
Dini is said to be very Australian. That American sailor
said "We've got London hours here but in New York."

Stamps. I am arranging for variation & millions
of stamps on envelope, which showed do they pretty
well. Had some she will be able to exchange.

I will do the same in N.Z. & I shall do some shopping
here before leaving. I am looking at various objects, particularly
I have spent practically nothing in Australia up to date. Everyday is
amused & hard for.

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Sydney, 193.....

N.S.W.

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30/1/35.

Blue Mountains. A lovely day! Fleet of cars, in charge of Weaver, the
 speaker of the N.S.W. L.A., leave soon after 10. Lunch at Katoomba,
 in the heart of the Mountains. Sydney to Penrith 25 miles, over
 level country, with the Range in front of us, really blue, a heavy
 blue over the bush, - grass, etc. - which covers both flanks
 & ridges. From Penrith we rise pretty steeply. The Ranges
 are some 50 to 60 miles long at this point. No wonder
 they baffled the early explorers! At Katoomba we are 3200
 feet up. These Mountains are different from any others
 we know. ^{Very few} sharp peaks, but long ridges wooded on the top.
 Many steep precipitous rock faces, brown & yellow rock; in other cases
 steep wooded slopes. Ridge beyond ridge in irregular formation.
 Deep valleys, deeply wooded, far beneath. Many dramatically
 placed "look outs" - one a platform over a sheer drop of
 1000 feet onto tree tops. Superb view of mountains all
 round the horizon from the roof of the Hotel where we lunch.
 Rather a dearth of good postcards. After lunch, having expressed
 a desire for exercise, accompanied by Pickering, a young man
 in the State Path Office, I climb down into a deep ravine,
 down a flight of ^{wooden} steps - many hundreds - to a point at the
 foot of the Leura Falls, a towering mass of rock ^{above our heads} down which
 water splashes, even in the summer season, in countless streams.
 Luxuriant vegetation, including many giant tree ferns, on all
 sides. Climbing up again is very good exercise.

Dalton 55 (137)

I get back to the top in a glacial suit, & tell Pichering what I have sweated out several official dinners. The Skerms have all gone, and our car, with P, his wife & Mrs Robinson, wife of the South African delegate, now have stayed at the top, follows on to Lapstone, where we have tea on a terrace overlooking "millions and views" towards Sydney. (It would be fun to spend a week in these mountains & to go right through to the ^{plains on the} other side.) I come back with Weaver, who asks questions about HM (Procedure, & whom I get to talk about NSW politics. He admits that they have won the last 3 elections ^{on merit} but that Lang is a bogey-man. He dominates the inner group of NSW Labor Party, but has outperformed most of the TV's whose ~~he accuses~~ he accuses, - falsely says W - of "communism". He has held no party meeting for 6 months, & refuses to call one. That he is a very able politician & a shrewd politician, & a Premier, & no matter for him. ^{Stevens and the Govt} ^{Lang sacked him for storming party.} He has forced a Royal Commission into alleged abuses in the sale of certain state trading concerns. By accusing the TV's of communism, he hopes to reap the U.C. vote. By seizing the "Labor Daily", he has alienated many supporters. With his spat of proceedings between these two factions, the ~~best~~ ^{best} advice tactic for the Govt is to have an election ^{say Weaver,} while they've both got their pants down. That Lang has misused his ^{Govt} Royal Commission, originally he was on a fishing expedition, having no real evidence to go on. That his counsel is able, & has to run a lot of mud, some of which will stick, especially to certain Ministers. If the NSW Labor Party gets rid of Lang and gets only a moderately good leader in his place, they will win NSW. It is by nature the best Labor state in Australia. Pamy, W2 Minister, good fellow, says that he would like to try to intervene, but Bryan Smith has advised him that it is hopeless.

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N.S.W.

~~hopeless~~. "One thing must be allowed to turn itself out." Parson is offended because none of us visiting labor people have been invited to Sydney Trades Hall, in fact at other state capitals there has been great cordiality.

Talk with Forjan Smith in the evening, & his secretary McKelister. (D'Equille says that F.S. has "drinking bouts", looking & hearing more at a time; in between he is teetotal. This may be the case.) I want F.S. will wangle an offer to chair of the Union of Economists at Brisbane (I know a year). I shall advise him to accept. F.S. is planning my time in Q, so that I can see as much as possible of the country outside Brisbane. He is on the verge of his election campaign. I offer to say a few words in Italian to his Italian electors. (There are a lot in Q.) He says they are ^{heavily} ~~mostly~~ either anti-Fasist or indifferent about it. He tells a story of one of his opponents, now didn't know Italian and wanted a short speech in Italian which he could read at a meeting, having practiced the pronunciation but understanding nothing of the meaning. F.S. drafted a short address in English, & had it translated into Italian & put in the folder in his hands. "You are a pack of greasy dagos. You are not fit to have the vote in a British community. You have come here to undercut British workers' wages. You are a danger to the State of Queensland." ... The unhappy ^{man} delivered his speech, was nearly lynched by the audience, & was heavily defeated by his labor opponent.

31/1/38.

To Parliament House at 10.30, for Tennis & talk with comrades. It has been
 thundering & raining very heavily, but Tennis on "entout car" court
 is quite practicable. Met at door by O'Sullivan, Lab Whip, & taken
 round opposition Reading & introduced to a number of "the boys". This
 is the oldest & most out-of-date Parliament House in Australia,
 but facilities immensely superior to those of our old House
 Women's home, ^{where} Mother & Parliament, ^{ever} Here all members
 have a share of the house, - sometimes by 5 or 6 men - with
 own writing table, drawers & telephone, & free typing provided.
 There are hard & soft Tennis courts in the garden, & baths,
 including most up-to-date "showers", for the use of members.
 Jolly tips. Much more alert & on the spot, & self-assured,
 than some of ours, & much fitter-looking physically, & on the
 whole a lot younger. One speaker walking in & out, very
 informally, joking and bugging away with the members.

Have a talk with a Lab MP who has held a working
 seat for 27 years, - & still very active & only middle aged. He
 gets the farmers' votes & they keep up his organisation.
 No wage-earning agricultural workers. He has 90 polling
 districts. ~~In~~ each of these he has a small committee, sometimes
 of 3 or 4 key people only. They only exist to win the election,
 each after the receipt, ^{then} influence voters quickly. No candidates to
 or (any) ^{then} ~~and~~ from, Party Office. Only two Labour Leagues (=
 Local Labour Parties) in the Division, & they are a bit of a
 nuisance, - being drawn into the inter-division strike with the Party.
 He can get his key jobs on the telephone in all the polling districts
 & "a talk on the telephone is often as good as a visit." I don't have
 handwriting of Lab Rural Propaganda. Rural voters spread like wildfire.
 May 3 sets a Tennis with M'Court, Joe Arthur, - very engaging young

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N.S.W.

Aussie type, baby of the state Parliamentary Labor Party, from Newcastle, coal district, very downright, friendly and self-assured - 1 Phillip, Maria Jones' step son. He's about 1 1/2 m 1 set out and lose 2. It is a humid day, - though only 85° - and I am firm & towel to take on to the court. We all sweat our faces & necks ^{with towels} from time to time. Even yesterday, Great was nothing to this! O Paradise! We all run about & show Great activity. I have one of the most up-to-date showers, - having brought a change of clothing with me, ^{your} shirt is quite literally dripping - ~~lost~~ no time lunch with comrades, - Mc Kell, Beilerman, Mrs Long (but how superior to Alf Short!), ex - Attorney General Longfoot, Joe Arthur, Will Davis, (I must let him to send his namesake a post card) Joe Morrison & Edue, & O'Sullivan, & Dan Clyne. Introduced to Lang for a minute or two. Am to have a long talk later. I was told he might be made a stand offish. But he wasn't. Unhealthy looking. Tall. Rather thin mustache. A few pleasant nothings. Then I say some things he will like about social justice & rentiers, and ask him how pulled Gorman's strings. (Same was the previous was dismissed too; anyway stay. The matter of Gorman's conduct is real here.) He said the chief justice of the state. "When I walked out at one door, I saw him walking in at the other." Lang said later, if interest in very he allows in principle, but always in execution, I'm afraid. make the rich in NSW pay it. All

I am conscious of an atmosphere of groups & whistlings. More talk with comrades, & then a drive with McKell, Arthur & Davison to Paken Beach - a long array of surfing beaches for miles - stop at a pub, drink beer, & drive back, talking politics all the time.

It is fundamentally important here that Lab politicians have no sense of social inferiority. The other side are not gentlemen, & I don't put it over them. No noble families, no governing class; reactionary Tories in the background - "capitalism" & all that - & a reactionary press. But it doesn't look so overweighed & unfair as the political scene at home.

Official dinner, with 13 speeches. ~~by 2~~ 2 S.S.'s (A & M), 2 G's, Lyons, Storer, Kruxner, etc, etc. (Largest & worst by De Launay, who seems to have got the notes intended for an address to PEP - mostly quite irrelevant to Australia.) 7.15 to midnight!! Meet Fride, Deputy Federal Opposition Leader - "just a cheap" said he speaks - but he seemed likeable & no fool. I am to see him before I go.

He represents, not a NSW constituency, as Central Q. The soap on stairs have told me before, I think, but Arthur out here got into the hands of all sorts of cranks, "old ladies & peace societies." The Labor soap he also addressed Temperance meetings! Joe Arthur yesterday said that, when he came to Newcastle, the floor of the hall was only 1/2" full and all the leading Labor people kept away, because he was "in the wrong hands".

1/3/38 Drive alone with Brown, (some Lotties, one of my most devoted attendants) to Richmond, R.A.A.F. Headquarters, some 30 miles out of Sydney. Show room by front left De La Rue station. When after only half an hour I feel quite friendly towards, & untroubled by, all aeroplane with closed space for occupants. I should not be so sure about open planes! Southern Cross Kingford

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Sydney,.....193.....

N.S.W.

Smith's ^{history} plane, in which he did most of his record flights, is in the shed. It is to go into some museum soon. Of course I understand nothing about the machinery, but I try to ask intelligent lay questions. Lunch in mess. - a quite simple lunch, but including a lovely lunch soup based on crayfish & oyster. Technical discussion of possibilities of Jap attack on Australia. Conclusions rather comforting. If they are right, the Japs won't likely to risk an attack. One horror after great rounded flat-ridges forest City - London the extreme example - is quite absent in Australia. The terrific scatter of Sydney - hardly any flat dwelling - makes it far less vulnerable, & aircraft flying over, less a surface city & half the population. And for ^{every} aircraft to get over it would be a far more remote possibility. And, warlike happen outside Australia, the people here would still have lots to eat. The airman with war to Japs are quite interested in the tropical parts of Australia, which they would settle. If they even wanted anything, it would be S. Queensland, NSW & Victoria. Brisbane, was chosen would experience a London in the mess, is very hindered by his trip. He is much impressed by the ^{airmen & the} ~~exp.~~ & their machinery, which he understands, & by the workmen's skill. But I am interested, & rather flattered, to find that he has never flown, & swears he never will, being unnerfed at the very thought. De La Rue says ^{aircraft carriers, & their freight cars to make} ~~aircraft~~ ^{and} even a script list, will make a surface ship. ^{aircraft} ~~aircraft~~ ^{and} even a script list, will make

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"AUSTRHOTEL"
TRUNK CALLS T.L. 18.
PHONE NO. 80.
BOX 1110 DE G.P.O.



Dalton SS (146)

Sydney, 25/1/1938
N.A.V.

a few
I settle down, in a large & comfortable hotel bedroom,
- private bath room, W.C. & room or lounge or balcony,
having with hanging for clothes, adjoining, - & links up very
dinner from next 25th.
This is the best hotel in Sydney. And I am the first of the
N.S.W. Govt for 2 1/2 weeks here. - with occasional jaunts abroad,
I'm not clearly settled. All very lively, & rather slick &
near-American, as I had been warned. No ladies or
gentlemen, (except an occasional freak on a station,
vide infra.) We have a terrible pack of official functions,
- luncheon, reception, dinner, much else, for the next
week or so. Then it eases off, & the best few
days here may be the best.

I picked up ^{amid} a mass of official invitations, etc. - two
letters from you on arrival this morning, dated 22/1/38
& Dec 24th, one posted to Orlando, but then to Perth.
Lovely news about tree planting at W.L., & peace in
Mist. They made me feel very happy. Sorry not to be
there to sniffle & shovel!
This is a most remarkable experience. You would have liked
bits of it, but only small bits. It is the most active, hearty, philistine
P.S. who is so well on the top of the Australian
wave. - good social surfing. You would

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Darmon 555

be found. Shocked & tired by a lot of it. But I shall bring
 home some books, Shri Kipling & Tale & Shri ~~...~~
 but you will like to handle, & I shall refer questions
 & referment on the further side of the Ganga (Hindu) &
 Panchala.

I have ^{just} had a most interesting dinner in the field
 house, including a dozen Sydneyysters, said by the
 natives to be the best in the world, very fat & luscious,
 & half a bottle of Porphyry, - a sweet NSW wine,
 half way between Hoch & Sauterne, an Australian
 speciality, & quite superior to food.

Now I will write up my diary but to keep things
 straight, I report that I felt also at Melbourne from
 letter here to you? - you had felt my letter posted
 at Bombay, talking about Suez & Aden.

Sorey Eileen feel better - she generally does, but her
 Muniya Postman will tidy up her sense of presence
 values - & also her husband. But I am sure
 the wilds are very much worth while. He likes
 have too few intellectuals in the C.P. at home we
 have too many & too talkative & snobbish (Rouse,
 Cole, Leigh). Then semi-crazy, diabetic, & under-sized
 Glenites would cut no ice with these Russians.
 One last two would be more jealous of me than even
 if they could see me in action with the local
 (can't say) (mostly) he takes LCC at ~~...~~
 Melbourne in an interview with the ~~...~~

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Sydney, 193.....

N.S.W.

2/2/58.

Your letter of Jan 15th came today. I am very pleased to hear about the grand rackets! How free felt tonight. And this, you say, is your last letter addressed to me in Australia, before what you had any of my Australian letters, not even my valued Ceylon. How slow!

I am quite used to the humid heat of Sydney; I am in bed now, in my thin pyjamas, under a sheet only, with windows wide open. Sweating steadily & perceptibly.

One one thing that annoys me is having to put on a boiled shirt & high stiff collar. This happened again, I hope for the last time in Australia, I trust. Overseas Parliamentary Dinner at Admiralty House with - Gervie, Gervie General. He is a regular G.D., V.C., etc, earlier name Hore-Rutven. Reminds me ^{in appearance} of poor little Middleton, whom I imagine well nourished all his life & very governing class. Inclined to be politically ignorant - he made an unfortunate reference at the Public Dinner in the Race Hall the other night to "specious" plan for economic recovery which had been "dangled before the Australian people, but most wisely rejected." Lang, etc, were in the audience. Otherwise I have no complaint against him - that I have become interested in his governing pattern, a book I see later. Admiralty House stands on the Harbour, across

Sloping down to the water, a ~~mass of~~ ^{more or less} lights beyond, near up
Chinese lantern, a ~~mass of~~ ^{mass of} lights behind the trees.

Eastern Edge E.P.K. Conference. - D'Agville's best day. Opened
by Lyons in the morning. Slow, sly, round faces, common sense. Nearly
all speeches very dull. "Empire development" weaver, the speaker,
confidently meridrey. I go out half way through the morning to
the University, where they have a gathering in their Great Hall for
conference a ~~hour~~ ^{hour} before. Straub, de la Harpe & Dame
officially head on are the three "distinguished" recipients. Straub
is made L.H.D., de la Harpe only M.A. (he has no higher
degree!), O.S. Doctor of Philosophy, I Doctor of Science. My
face is scarlet, with wear facings, I had scarlet & yellow. Quite
gay! I hint that I should like to be presented with one to take
home. ~~but~~ I am presented by Mills, now Prof of Economics here, an
old student of Cairns. Long & laudatory tale. I & I & P.F.
Scientific world best value, read by all students of economics
today. Mark of L.S.S. for permitting private activities staff.
P.O. "Scientist, Soldier & Statesman". Degree
recognize me ^{honour} his lapidary ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~Clayton~~ ^{Clayton}?
We all make short speeches in reply. I say that for a few
brief moments in the life of academic men he is rather on the
aspect of a bird's paradise. ~~But~~ it is disputes rather position
a science, or an art, or something a little different from either of these
if his position is even distant in academic circles -
mathematical position maybe able to have some light upon it,
etc. well received. (Lyons is the only one who is not)

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Sydney.....193.....

N.S.W.

This is a good scalp to bring home, & still in 'who's who'! Lunch at Parliament House. Sit at same table as 5 Comrades. I open the discussion after lunch, & play up to the Comrades in the audience, who were very bored this morning, but cheer up & applaud ^{heartily} when I broost the Labor Party, denounce many leaders, middlemen & shipping companies, who take us long to get us to Australia now or 50 years ago.

"You have ^{just} celebrated 150 years of progress; the P & O Co could celebrate 50 years of stagnation - Poor old creakers! We want smaller, cheaper, faster & less luxurious ships!" References to Migration, Meat & Defence, all within the 10 minutes allowed to each of us, are more restrained. & I hear it said that mine was the best speech of the day & many Comrades have listened to me for ten hours. --- The standard of Australian speaking is very low - dull & unemphatic, & most of the Orators delegates are every bit as bad as the Australians.

3/4/38

9.30 am at G.H. An hour talk - 2 - talk with Wakehurst, ex-Lodge, (Council Lads' Brigade, HQ (1924-29). Friends of cypresses lead down to the blue Harbour. Well-meaning, & little stiff & shy like Australians. Quits there is a great deal of very good second class accommodation here, ²⁵⁰⁰ ~~1000~~ would be the first class if it saw first class models. He looks

Official people are beginning to "back under the skin" the official
celebrations. Lang came to meet him at the Hennessy on
arrival. Since then, he hasn't seen him. Lang refused all
invitations to G.H. This makes it difficult for him to see
other Lab leaders. State Justice is really municipal
on English standards. Mostly social services. Little debating
but lots of personalities.

Dalton 55 (149)

10.45 to 12.45. With Federal Lab meeting on 8th floor of
Commonwealth Bank, where they have Spicer, typists, etc.
Most of the time with Forde, Cummins deputy. He would like
to be part of our mailing list from President Harris

for publications. I mention to arrange this. R.C. but quite
good type. Social Gov in constituency. ~~Proble~~ He has a
lot of questions. More light on Lang. He dominated NSW
Federal members, & set them against Scullin in 1931. There was

were loyal to Scullin had been heads cut off in NSW.

Talk later with McKell about Lang. & said to contact ~~NSW~~
A.Z.? (Conf. by Kitchey & Corruptive. Conf. has taken away
right & electing leader from State Party Party - (have no
meeting for 2 years!) and itself made Lang leader. Also
from his house to show his own Minister if he wins elect.
NSW have except in NSW. He has a large fund, whose

hasn't shown, but many suspicious. (Ligier Ints, Kating Ints,
R.C.'s, etc). He has organized men for around TV's & Lab
leaders, & let the right people sent to conference delegates on
mandated how to vote. It confers there is a vote for EC by
groups, (various TV's being pushed together) & the returning

Spicer is a "God" & tells us we failed. One Minister.
Railways & NSW are all anti-Lang but are
willing to go with couple sitting
wasting

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Dalton 55 (150)

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N.S.W.

I say to Mc Kell that they ought to join & take control.
He says that Lang maybe run outed at the Eastern
Coffee.

11.15. Edgewood David, former socialist, says that
Blue Mountains were once 15,000 feet high. Now
nothing more above 4,000.

Lunch with three prominent people with City Mutual
Life Assurance Co. Fine building, (Tengborn the
architect!) I make a speech which is thought the
best. Many rather obvious funny stories & jokes. ~~to~~
~~them~~ They like "Yes, Oswald, you may leave the
room." This is reproduced next day by Labor Daily.

4-6. Lunch. (Dined Spain at Ye Olde Crusty Wine
Cellar, featuring Australian wines by invitation.
Very pleasant madefood cellar. ~~Saw~~ Light white
wines very good; and also some of the red wines. You
run by Leo Buring.

7. Dine at Australia Club (SPT silk shirt) with
the Justice Michieby, (nice man, old family Simon, Cooper
-ford, Great Grand Woman), Sir Thomas Brown, ex-Member,
Wilson, Labor Country Party member & ~~ex~~ State Party, Miller,

Phyllis & her son. Australian born but at LEE 1912---, D'Espire,
 who knew Leah, & David Campbell, alternative person.
 who combined wool buying with editing Australian periodical
 Quarterly ~~with~~ & Manning, State A-G. Nicholson
 & Mills made Kim Mackay. They would be her best
 ability & sincerity; he had a difficult family history,
 now is being explained when we are joined by Steven,
 the Premier & an MP. Steven is a good politician &
 a good economist. Used to be Director Finance with
 Sackel by Lang. ^{noted} ^{because} ^{he} ^{had} ^a ^{shaky} ^{but} ^{scat} [&] ¹¹
^{children} [&] ^{support}. He had to watch his back & back!

4/2/38.

Fly from Sydney to Brisbane. Leave Aerodrome 7-45 am
 & arrive B aerodrome at 11.30, 650 miles or less flying,
 but we came down at Lismore to put down one
 passenger & pick up another, - a slight deviation & loss of
 1/4 hour on the ground. I am quite happy all
 the time, even watching with interest, on this second
 occasion, the "take off"; it is unparaphrased when one looks
 in the ground. ^{one vacant seat} ^{Quite} ^{comfortable}. A Display with 3
 in the plane. ^{one vacant seat} ^{Quite} ^{comfortable}. A Display with 3
 engines. One small civil aviation type in Australia.
 Sydney & the Harbour & the Heads & the coast line
 westward are a lovely sight below us at the start.
 Early there are low clouds, well below us, near the
 coast, & out at sea, lying like a great carpet of
 white with most over the water. Inland tree tops, ...
 suddenly

Belle Vue Hotel

one really sees very little
of a country flying over it.
It is all reduced to a mere map.
We leave the coast after

GEORGE STREET
BRISBANE

a time to fly above the
Northland continuation of the Blue Mountains; ~~and~~ later the
Great Dividing Range. Beyond to the East the sheep
plains. About 2/3 ²⁰⁰ of the way to Brisbane, after a clear
stretch, the clouds become very magnificent. Huge
cloud shapes, very white, envelop us all round, with
occasional glimpses through of the route to Queensland; quite
near the clouds look solid as snow. That was the drive
through them, they flew past in broken grey wisps,
emphasizing our speed, about 200 m.p.h., with the white
banks further out ^{still} seeming to be hardly moving. Here we
"bumped" a good deal for about 5 minutes, ^{was} due, I
understand, to the contrast in temperature between the hot
cloud and the hotter dry air. These bumps are all quite
vertical. ^{one just drops several feet down} I hold on to the strap which prevents me from
being bumped out of my seat and begin to wonder whether
this is going to last very long. But it is 90% wonder
still, & only 10% apprehension. No one says anything but
the Australian in the seat in front of me turns round &
gives the rest of us a cheerful, grinning grin. When he
the ~~through~~ ^{the} clouds, it is quite smooth again. He tells
me I suspect of having ^{been} a good deal, says, when we

Dalton 55 (153)
Come down at Lismore, "pretty bumpy going through those clouds
won't it?" I assume a most 'kase' air!

At Brisbane aerodrome met by a SWA and official representative,
photographed, interviewed, & driven away to Hotel Bellevue. &
is flying on to Singapore tomorrow. Forgan suit him
but him in charge of Dixon, back to the Palt, & the S.P.A.
Board. He has ~~intended~~ me on to W. H. H. H. H., his
own private secretary, - perfect of his kind - & Ferguson
his publicity man. I call on F-S in his office; he is
most impressive; he is going to do me very well while
I am here, He has collected a group of very able young
men round him, - a sort of brain trust. M. H. Ferguson,
Cochran (Electricity expert) etc.

After lunch to the State Forests at Beerwah with C. C. C.,
Assistant Forests & Ferguson. Astrisking results with
pines. They grow 5 to 6 feet a year. Some wonderful
plantations, stepping up in walls, year by year. Vicer, judge
suburb, from a fire burnt hill-top with a hill top.
C. C. C. now has a Commonwealth Fund scholarship in U.S. to
study forestry. Has original ideas about thinning - much
pruning (all by saw & ladder) &
more drastic than is conventional - a 2 fire breaks. Vicer
18 feet
insects, scrub, (hoop pine is fine, the only Australian
white pine, traces of it found in excavations in S. Aust.,
but nowhere else in Empire) control section, etc. Tea
and lovely lunch in a little hotel at Beerwah. Drive
through miles of various forest, including untouched bush.
Walk about energetically with rangers, in cotton trousers, open

with parents at age of 2. Full day on sugar. Much information in fruit. See men cutting cane. Very hefty fellows. They naked to sun, most with bare legs, broad brimmed coarse straw hats, (I shall bring back one of these). All members of H.V.U. Earn 3/- a day. All members of H.V.U. (preference of law to T.V. etc.) Bingeria is the centre of sugar growing here. Economy of whole country, a sort of contrast, very interesting. See ora crushing mill.

Back to Bundaberg. Introduced by Buss to leading men of town. Make a speech, well received.

H.V.U. is Sugar Experimental Station at Maryann. New cane from Java - "Java Bonda Cane" - just introduced in S. Queensland. Free from disease & a great grower. Talk to Curtis - Lat former now from sugar, - brother of Lat Knaton. Tea at Banyana, lovely little seaside place.

Drink to Memorial on hill top to Bert Hinchler, native of Bundaberg, who ~~has~~ made a name in a Civil Engineer.

Dine at Hotel with Buss & Moffitt. Former has a quite remarkable knowledge of British history & personalities. A bit of an Australian from without! He then takes me over to Broadwater Station, and introduces me to S. Queensland on the air. I then speak impromptu for about 10 minutes, - ending up with "no party" - colony of former settlers, in the new "part of on the map in the old country". Sit in club, drinking beer & answering questions about the Simpson, etc. till train is due. Leave at 9 pm. for Brisbane. We sail in days by travelling at night! Due in Brisbane morning about 8 am.

Belle Vue Hotel

Mundoolan
& Windooimba

GEORGE STREET
BRISBANE

6/2/36

11.30 pm I am sitting in pajamas - I should prefer to be nude! - in my bedroom at this hotel, with windows & door on E. Verandah wide open. I drove this morning with Mr. Allister, Ferguson & a policeman, to two cattle stations, having morning tea at one & lunch at the other. Q is a great cattle state, in addition to everything else. Photographed in a group with an emu, which makes deep noises in its turning like thumps on a drum. Second station inhabited by ladies & gentlemen. Some of the best was at Majdala, Oxford. Women ask after titled blokes in London. After lunch drive up to top of a hill called the Tambourine. See slopes of bananas; also acacia wood, Sycamore, orange groves & mangoes. Through sub-tropical jungle, - Rice fern, etc; part lovely waterfalls, - Curtis Falls - to Eagle Heights, with nice little country hotel on the top and magnificent view. Mountain are higher here; first on the skyline over 5000 feet. Look-out over ~~the~~ impenetrable bush, in which people can still get lost and starve to death. Conflicting stories about Italians. Police Commissioner or former last night very hot against Calabrians & Sicilians. Many murders, & Vendettas transferred from Italy to Q. Lab member of State Parl. whom I saw this morning says the Italians, - he has many in his constituency - are good settlers, & sensible people, who were mostly with Labour. Frank Ford, member for Capricornia (Q) in Federal House, was expected by many to succeed Scullin as Leader. He had been a poor minister of Customs. He was defeated by Curtin, - much after a real spell-binder at his best, - partly by Q voters. Ford is an honest, agreeable fellow, & a fluent speaker, but not a leader.

Lang is said to let heart of his friend from him have a night but interests.
Forgan Smith once replied to an abusive attack by Lang with words,
which I have heard quoted more than once, "if there were an
aristocracy among bastards, you would be a Prince!"

Dine with FS at his house, simple and non-alcoholic meal, with
his wife & son & Cousin, director of publicity, specially
interested in Am methods of selecting Parliamentary candidates
& in own publicity. He will copy "Your Britain" in format.
"Your Queensland", but, as in Swedish prototype, record of achievement,
not mere promises. Sectarian spat, R.C. demand for money
for schools (they get none now) & Post reaction to this, may
take him a few seats, but he can afford this, having now
46 to 16. Vast new area to less than 10,000 in population
& just under 1 million. 45,000 more at work than in
1929, before slump. He is inclined to offer Colin Brisbane's job,
Govt Statistician & Planner in Chief, including planning
Public Works Programme.

Much more punch in Govt of Q than in any other Australian
State. Much control of wages, prices at every stage, & productive,
e.g. in sugar & other branches of agriculture & industry. "If I
can control, I don't make care how users." But likes Public
Corporations & is making use for Electricity, from generating
stations to heat bulbs. Politically controlled public enterprises
in Q were a failure. Inefficiency due to inefficiently run
Many were sold by other side in 1929-32, their 50% share taken
of office since 1915. T.J. Ryan was first Great Lat Statistician here.
"Home ownership" is approved in this, as in other States, by Lab Party.
Abolition of Second Chamber, - "dodderers' dead march" - was
done by appointing Lab Lieut Governor, in interregnum between
two Normanby Governors - now had previously promised as condition
of getting in job, to sweep Tory majority by new ^{Lab} appointments
of Dalton 55 (157) - "the suicide club" - now had signed
people to vote their own abolition.

Belle Vue Hotel

He has some ground Acts on his Statute Book. One enables GEORGE STREET BRISBANE him, by order in Council, to declare anything a "necessary commodity" and to appoint an arbitrator to fix its price. He told his enemy press that, if they behaved unfairly, he would declare of newspapers a "necessary commodity"; also perhaps advertisements in newspapers. His arbitrator, who would be a man "with a keen sound equity" might then reduce the price from 2^d to 1/2^d and fix very low advt rates! He may compel them, - he is thinking his

over - ~~at~~ under this threat to give him equal space for any reply to any criticism of the Govt or attack on himself.

Another is the Sugar Acquisition Act, which enables him to take over, at a fair valuation, sugar or anything else (a nice little sub-clause this) which is not being properly worked by the ^{to work it} owners. He would like to see the exact text of his Act!) He has used this power to take over a sugar mill, belonging to Australian Estates Ltd, which the owners closed because they were dissatisfied with the price of cane as fixed by the Sugar Board. Also to take over a slaughter (a quantity of cattle belonging to a rich lady who had sold to the meat works) was trying to move them over the

border into N.S.W. to escape the price controls. He also threatened Vestey to use those powers on him if he closed his meat works or let down his herds. He expounds all this with the lucidity of a trained lawyer or academic. He was a great admirer of Uncle Arthur. He is a ^{conscientious, confident, shrewd}

aggressive. A great Party leader, I can find. A collector of young men. "Nothing is better for the Public Service than the presence of a few young men. It makes the old men walk quicker to their work." He has pushed a number of young men into key positions.

Another cause of unsuccess of politically run public enterprises in Q, he says, is that, with a 3 year Parliament, a danger of sales enterprises by opponents, you can't attract good men out of private employment. With public corporation you can appoint for 7 years, & make reversal much harder.

But running a lot of gov't in Q is a child's play, he admits, compared to running it in V.K. in face of traditions, powerful interests, etc. Q is, however, in danger of being a one-man show. "He is the whole works," says Comrie, as he goes home together, though he is clever enough not to let his colleagues see it.

He is very keen on ^{empire} trade based on bulk purchase & believes it to be quite practicable. But he is all for the Trade pact with U.S. on political grounds.

Queenslanders are a most healthy race, as all the evidence shows through several generations. But the heat is making them taller, ^{whiter} saltier and sparer than Australians further South.

7/2/38. Early morning tea and two mangoes. "You ought to eat them over a brat," they say.

Call at G.H. 9.30 & see Mr Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson. A good & popular Governor. Once Trey Chief Whip. Ex-Governor of Queensland. FS. 1930 Does office that he wouldn't have any new Governor for England, but would agree to a second term for L.W.

Rather pessimist. Public works cost too much, no proper civil service, though FS is beginning to build one up. He wants them to have Indian Adviser, (Aylo-India) on irrigation. Ministers were sticky. He found they thought he meant real Indians! He doesn't think white men - much less white women - can live in the tropical north or in the N.W. of Q. He thinks "our British fellow subjects"

Belle Vue Hotel

GEORGE STREET
BRISBANE

from India should be brought in. They found, he thinks, he kept notes of an aspect like in the West of the state women are nervous, & can get no domestic help, & children aren't healthy. He admires F.S. He thinks the latter would like to go with Federal position, if he could be leader. But his would be difficult. His own social ambitions is to be a P.C. (F.S. ^{seems} told me last he refused a Knighthood offered through J.H.T.) L.W. says F.S. has knocked off drinking since he returned to A. But he drank terribly on his boat coming home & had to go into hospital at Melbourne. It was feared he had a duodenal ulcer. L.W. has "talked to him like an uncle" and his wife to Ken Smith, who sent to you "yours a darling". Ken has a good influence on him & is very lovely.

See Jeffrey, of Australian Estates Ltd, who finances & sell all sorts of things. Same tale as Wilson about hardships of women living in W & W. Inside Australia really not much. Admits hot refrigerators, air conditioning apparatus, (now rapidly cheapening), electric power, ~~and~~ aeroplanes, for carrying doctors, etc), wireless, etc is altering the whole pattern.

See Summers, head of Govt Meat Board. Very able man. Several apprenticeship with Swifts. Wanted a Cull supply of early maturing bulls from UK. This not difficult. Rapid advance in chilling technique. First experimental shipment in 1934. Much work is left by products. - Meat, bone, etc - new skank products in tanning oil, used as food for cattle. Very valuable observation now being made.

55 (161) (162)
Lunch ^{to me} Pault-Honke. F.S. in Chair. Governor present. Has all
Ministers, M.P.'s (including poor little opposition) & T.U. leaders. I make
a speech which is well received.

Dictate letter to Miller, W.E. Sarette, with stuff for Gleason.
Arrange for letter, saying all the right things, from F.S. to Will
Davis, for publication. Draft cable to Colin practically
offering him job here, & urging acceptance. Talk with F.S.,
who presents me with a walking stick of Tulip wood, ^{made}
manga book ends. Labour Party would have swept the country
at Federal election, if they had denounced Govt. on strength
then recent proposals, for having neglected defence Australia,
& kept clean & technicalizing Navy & Air Force. In of Lab
Party is a country Party; few secondary industries; all
constituencies out-back ~~are~~ are Lab. Small farmer, - & most
are small, like Labour. Govt has looked after their marketing
& selling prices.

With Professor do some shopping. Buy hats, for the garden,
descendants of old "Cabbage Tree Hats", with broad brims. Two (Stomach
was for you, if you like them, & 2 un-stomach, one with even
brim from him than for me. Photographed in one of these in the
street. Buy of tobacco, 2 varieties, one flavoured with
eucalyptus; also 3 little objects in of wood. I would rather
spend money here than in Sydney. Vicary City from his house.
Collect money of "Liberation" which will be useful.
Broadcast for 10 minutes, ^{in the} ~~by wireless~~ ^{in the} old country. "A great of (E)er,
a great Australian, a great Britisher, a great Empire builder." This
won't do any harm in view of early elections.

Belle Vue Hotel

GEORGE STREET
BRISBANE

Lecture in the evening on "The Great War and its International Affairs"
to well attended meeting of Q branch of Royal Institute of Int'l
Affairs. speak for 1 1/4 hours, without note or preparation, with
frankness & ^{much} detail. Governor in chair, 2 F.S. Secs, 100 of the
Very hot room. Everybody sweating. Women fanning themselves.

Talk to Little Hunt & Ramsay at Hotel. Very good accounts
of Italian settlers. Glad to be away from Mussolini. Great
impression of evidence in their favour. Brisbane, it is claimed,
is a friendly city. "In Melbourne they say to a stranger 'Who are
you?'; in Sydney 'what have you got?'; in Brisbane 'come
& have a drink!'"

8/2/38

Finish writing of Diary at 1.30 am
Sleep under mosquito net. Called 6.30. Tea, toast & jam for
7 Ferguson send up letter to Miller (N.E. Farrell) to my
bedroom to be signed. 7.15 leave Hotel for aerodrome.

7.45 plane leaves. 10.35 plane docks at Sydney
(Sydney trip train going up). Seen off at Archerfield

(Sydney aerodrome) by Mr. Allison & Ferguson, both very
dear old slaves. 1 married man by name at his
house at Paul's House & they admire very highly
resistance to fatigue, etc. Both very efficient!

M^r A is writing to you & sending your cutting. F is coming to London with his wife to the Great General's Office. Less attractive than M^r A, who is quite a little pet. But very kind at the up take. We shall have to be nice to them.

After 4 days in the hot & sunny in his trip. Straying perfectly managed & missed the central in stage!

Return by plane, large mail carriage, seats for about 15, but not all filled. Charming young lady "Air Hostess" looks after our comfort, rum on the coast air, brings us newspapers & cups of tea, points out geographical features, moves in about from one seat to another, so we distribute the material right.

I can quite make in the air now! But there was some lovely effects. Great ^{sharp} white clouds, looking like

fallen than we have seen from the ground. You can look up ~~at~~ ^{the} ~~men~~ ^{men} & ~~down~~ ^{down} ~~at~~ ^{at} the same time! A lot of cloud at the Brisbane end, not much at the Sydney end.

Occasional bumps when going right through clouds. But I know what to expect now, & don't mind a bit. We fly higher than ^{from Sydney} normally, & I know - high above the sea of cloud ^{lands} a cloudless blue sky. (Sollent tonight; above the clouds, there is always a cloudless blue sky in the daytime.)

Approaching Sydney we fly over the sea, magnificent view of most of Hawkesbury River, and then Sydney Harbour from the air is a grand fantastic view.

11.15 Back at Australia Hotel. But I have left my heart in on the part of Q! if I take a good morning!

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS
"AUSTRAOTEL"

TRUNK CALLS T.L. 15.
PHONE B. 0388
BOX 1610 BB C.P.O.



Sydney.....193.....

N.S.W.

8/2/36.

Lunch at Pault House with Comrades - Dan Clegg, McKell, O'Sullivan, George Burt (ex-Skebel), Joe Anthony, they have Christmas Supper "Aspro"! trying to settle a linen circuit me. These people are not socially (well) either

openly or secretly. (Saving for fear of Lang). ^{Arrived for} ^{with Dan's} ⁶
2.45 visit Convention of A.W.U. (strongest all-Australian

T.U.). Very good chiefs. Queensland sends ~~strong~~ ^{strong} contingent: Vic Johnston & L.A. Very glad to see me again. Presents me with a Janak walking stick from Perth Trotting Association, with inscription, to commemorate

my visit: A.W.U. very anti-Lang. All men after lunch, - sheenens, Sajan workers etc. I make a speech about industrial & political side & yell them how well our national Council of Labor works. A series of very nice speeches in reply. One "magic of the bush", in Capitalists

then Kanakas. in bad conditions of farm hands on the stations in the 50 days. "I was born in Lancashire, but I was re-born in Australia."

Drinks with Secretary & Vic Johnson in pub 20.00.
4.15 Back to Speech at Parliament House.
5.15 Broadcast ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{voice} of National on "Labor Party & international Affairs."
7 Drive at Univ Club with Phil. Part of Economics Melville & Commercial Board. (repacked)

Very intelligent, Hytten, (Bosch & Nye) and most of young community.
Melville rather sceptical about everything. Like young community.

9/4/36

Tea & breakfast 5.45. Leave Hotel 6.45 with O'Brien (N.Z.),
Morris Jones, Blandford & Sapiro to fly to Canberra.
Sapiro has never flown before & is rather nervous. I am very
nice to him, & tell him how I enjoy it now, & about a
little while ago I felt as he does. But old O'Brien,
suddenly coming out of his shell, says very solemnly to Sapiro
"Is this the first time you've been up? Well, I suppose you've
brought a second pair of under-pants." ~~But~~ You always
need them the first time." And poor little Sapiro,
looking still more solemn, took his badinage quite seriously!
We leave at 7.15 in the plane carrying the mails. A
smaller plane than those I have been in before, and
a little less steady in the air. Some bumps and
also an occasional rocking motion. But no serious
discomfort. Though I should not have been so quickly
adjusted to flying, if this had been my first flight.

Just over an hour to Canberra. Fly over deep forest, &
a large dry lake. C. if not the Capital, would have

been a typical sheep station. Breakfast at Hotel Canberra,

where ^{a number} ~~many~~ of the ministers stay. ^{before lunch} ~~the~~ rest of the party are
to see sheep, but I have expressed ^{in advance} preference for trees, and
am met by Mr. Chief Forester. Drive to Institute of Forestry, &

meet Lane Park, Director, raised in France. Inspect woods, chests,
seeds, etc in the Institute.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS
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Sydney.....193.....
N.S.W.

Very interesting, but not much ^{to} mixed of woods, esp "maple" & "walnut" are ill-named, but very handsome. Only 8 years supply of hoop pine left. New plantations work by ^{to} ~~maple~~ ^{1990!} "We are a nation of Gascons" says Lane Poole. "I read ^{his} about 'le midi et demi' which he likes. Cutting is still excessive & reckless. He doesn't believe that in N.A. annual growth 2000 eqs annual cut, as they told me. They have 200,000 acres of conifer planted in Federal Territory. He didn't know & misfect. Planting began in 1912. Very good ^{judging} forest now in parts. Thinning. Control experiments. LP against Croke method of very heavy thinning & let very rapid growth of few trees. He thinks of practice is wrong on his. They will let less wood & it will be too soft. Dedicating wind make better & firmer trees. I don't think that a ^{good} plant a service tree to show students! C is a real ^{good} garden like. Pop only 7000. Several drifts still to be moved up. Charming effect. Tremendous ^{number} of

planting activity. Cupressus, poplar, gum, beech, roses, ... 1800 feet up.

Lunch at Parliament House with Cabinet & Chief Minister, also Salisbury, W.C. G.S. Sit between Sir Billy Hughes, with champagne & box on table, & White, young Minister of Customs, dog-faced & eggs, married to Deakin's daughter. Conversation stops & try to poke him up. That has a bit

Suspicious, I think, & switching talk on to New Zealand & its natural beauty.
Contemptuous of Wellington. "I am attached to these people."

After lunch visited Parliament House - good internal arrangements -
& drive round the city. Left Shedden, Secretary to Defense of
Cree, above in car. Point him. For New Philat

Leaves in 1932. Displeased with Simon (L) K. M. Very dissatisfied

Now with Air Force Ministry. Great delay in supply of aircraft.
Model recommended now spotted. Inst. aircraft pur. No predictor

ret. still. Low pur. Vital lack delays. Vh to date all
missions in first establishment. Aircraft factory near

Melbourne. Private capital. Got close contact of Minister. Lead

given only to depend by center. (4. Vojan Smith)

4.30 By car with Miss Wilson & her wife. Home very

intelligent. (Company party members of NSW. Point.)

Lost by in war. Leading war stories. Wife, was her

never been out of Australia. Loves Robert's poems, & knows

Some other best of heart. Visit Sheering shed & Sheering's
quarters. Accommodation minutely prescribed by news &
agreements with A.W.V.

8. Reach Berrard. 2200 feet up. Stay with Wilson
Blanket on bed for first time since
in Country Club. view over city lights - peak planting.

arrived in Sydney. Long sleep. Tired at 10.30.
Rather weary!

10/2/38. Early morning tea at 7.15. Train to Sydney. Continued
in own room

Dalton 55 68

"AWATEA"

ON BOARD

13/2/1938

This is the 3rd fastest ship in
 the British Merchant Navy - screw
 capt. Queen Mary & Empress of
 Britain. Fast, of course, much smaller
 & less elaborate than those luxury
 monsters. One capt. is delighted
 at my public denunciation of the
 poor old Cunard, coupled with
 having this boat at lunch on
 11th, reported in Press yesterday.
 (See below).

This boat has an all-British
 and N.Z. crew, and the most
 lovely wood paneling (Australian,
 N.Z. & Indian) with beautiful
 symmetrical emphatic forms.

We are crossing the Tasman
 sea with nothing in sight. We
 can just feel the boat under us,

a moderate roll. Tomorrow ~~morning~~ we shall
see the N. coast of N.Z. & reach Auckland
about 1 o'clock. Sticky air, but
I am well used to that after the
humidity of Sydney. And here it is
morning air.

Yesterday I said to myself, when I
woke up in my cabin, "Oh bee
Lloyd!" So I stayed in
bed till lunch time, with 2 brief
breaths - having taken a Seidlitz for early
in second time since leaving England.

Talked last night to a man (Carr) and
a woman (Macalister) from Brisbane.
They say Q is being ruined by high
taxation, Capital is leaving the State,
F Scott is not the man he was, there
is dissension in his cabinet & party,
but his opposition, they add, are utter
ducks & quite unfit to take over, the
workers are always asking for more money
& shorter hours, & sometimes going
on strike in defiance of arbitration
court procedure, his mills meet with

enough for ~~great~~ change of air in the
hot weather. The distances from the forest
cattle country to the great water on the
coast are too long for Q ever to
conflict with the Argentine. The roads
near Brisbane have been neglected
by the City Lab Council. The
constituencies boundaries for the State
Parliament have been jerry-mandered by
Lalor. This is the other side.

But Mrs Mollat's husband was
an unsuccessful anti-Lab candidate
last time. & Mr Cam would like
to be an anti-Lab candidate!

The Q could have done me very
well. I have a ^{very} box in my cabin,
full of literature, hats, wooden objects,
& a bottle of Brandy Bay Rum.
(Mr Bally we should keep this for a
year or two to mature it!)

F.S. sent a "gentle message" to
Bill Davis by Air Mail, suitable
for publication. "---- The inspiring
speeches delivered by Dr Dalton during

his form, his radiant personality, his zeal in
the Lubean cause and his intencives in
the Messiafer created a profound impressia
in his State - - - -

I am writing & will suggest that his
should go to the N.E. Gazette &

Herald.
23rd your scolding from cultings.

I am leaving Australia with cord storage
now till I have left NZ.

like state jealousies are very bad, as are
Federal v state.

Historical note.

1768 - Royal Society persuaded Louis Mont
that ^{intending} Transit of Venus should be observed
from S. Pacific. Hence Cook's Expedition
took with him Banks, Forster, & other
Scientists. Transit of Venus observed from
Tahiti, Jan 3rd 1769. This great & glorious
event "society 1800's". Hence & Botany

Bay, ^{in 1800} missing Sydney Harbour, ^{but} significant

from ^{the} Hence Monstrous (Q). which I
also saw & now Cape York to Jan &
So & one via the Cape. Cook's 2nd voyage

Dalton 55
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Dulton 55 (173)

"AWATEA"

1772-5 to New Zealand &

ON BOARD.

Pacific Islands. Period 1776-9,
killed by natives at Hawaii.

British Govt used to ship convicts to
work on cotton & tobacco plantations
of American colonists. When American
War of Independence, convicts diverted to
Australia & first settlement at Botany
Bay.

After Peace of Paris one of Capt
Mason's mates, proposed that legalists
should be settled in N.S.W. & encouraged
to develop country with Chinese & Kanaka
labour. If this had happened, a world
have been looked by Chinese, etc. who
handful of emigrants.

But legalists were settled
in Canada and Sydney, Sec of State
(Stanley) decided to send convicts to A
instead. In 1788 Philip sent to of a
first convict settlement at Sydney. 1799
ship was a ~~with~~ rebels sent. Heavily
propagated in Australia. 1805 Const
Branch at Hobart. 1824 Brisbane. Kanakas
removed from 2 on one of first aded
Federal Pact 1902.

To complete diary. (Reminded ~~write~~ ~~streaks~~)
10/2/58.

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Dalton 65
Return to Sydney from Bristol. Drive
to Botany Head, where lunch with President
of Kuring-gai Chase. National
Park 40,000 acres on Hawkesbury
River. (First class. (Australia to
Sydney -) Part of it ^{itself} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} Hawkesbury
in motor yachts. Drive back to
Sydney. Lecture to L.N.U. Ronald Holt,
rather solemn, but live wire & well
informed.

11/2/58.

Buy a number of Australian novels, etc.,
recommended by various people, for
homework reading.

Farewell lunch by NSW Govt. I sit
beside Stevens, & Orffield, who has
suddenly appeared on other side. I make
speech replying for guests. (Orffield also
speaks, very badly, halting & incoherent.
He has an evil face. I can imagine
him financing Fascism or committing
other crimes.)

animation. My Cousins & many others are bound
to see me off. Greeted by a lady whom I
remember to have seen somewhere; taking her
to be an Australian, to be treated

Dillon
to
176

juvially, I press her hand & say "So
long, my dear!" It is Lady Wakehurst,
the Governor's wife. I had seen her
before at G.H!

(To make room in the baggage & as
I was packing, I gave away my top hat

to the representative of Smith's Weekly,
the best of the papers in Australia.
Who called on me this afternoon while
I was packing. He will use it for

amateur theatricals, & a press
man.) Produced scene of singing,

shouting, paper streamers, bagpipes
till we leave. Sydney Harbour is lit

up like fairyland. We go under
Tait's bridge & ^{out} through the Heads into
the open sea. It is a warm, sticky night.

Dixville from me from letter of 12th - 21st / Jan,
with Cuffin's orchard, sent to Wellington &
passed back to Sydney. It is a beautiful & you said
let me. I haven't yet heard your comments
on Ceylon!!!

W AIRAKEI... the Wonderland of Thermal Grandeur

GEYSER VALLEY
WAIORA VALLEY
KARAPITI BLOWHOLE
HUKA FALLS
ARATIATIA RAPIDS



MINERAL BATHS
GOLF
SWIMMING POOLS
FISHING
TENNIS

Wairakei Hotel

Wairakei, New Zealand

Evening.

157 2/ 1938

It is raining hard. This is an astonishing place, in the midst of the most lush & luxuriant vegetation. Quite different from dry Australia & ~~the~~ ^{most} the trees quite unfamiliar, - though they give oaks & pines or exotics amid the native trees. I am smoking a Maori carved pipe. I also bought one or two ^{small} carved wooden objects at Rotorua this afternoon. Tomorrow we are going to see something of the sights listed at the head of this note paper & then motor onto Waitomo, to see the Glowworms, & then catch a night train to Wellington. Beyond that nothing is yet fixed. We left Auckland by 2 cars at 9 am this morning. One party consisted of Gordon & his wife (N. Ireland), Steyn, myself & Dwyer, a good fellow from the Govt Hospitality & Tourist Dept who met us on the boat's arrival and is looking after all arrangements. D'Eville stayed in Auckland to see people, having seen the Thermal wonders before. We drove through rich dairy country, full of cows, spent half an hour in a dairy factory, which runs with milk butter on a great scale (I thought it was insufficiently mechanized, much less mechanized, said Gordon, than one he had seen in Queensland.) But the milk & the butter tasted good. Then through lovely bush, quite different from the Australian. But I can't identify the trees. It is the height of summer, but the grass is green everywhere. At Rotorua in time for a late lunch. Met by the Mayor (Lab), a milkman now delivers all his own milk, M'Connell (Lab), the local M.P. who used to have a small business, but is now a full time politician, and Stearns (Lab),

W AIRAKEI... the Wonderland of Thermal Grandeur

GEYSER VALLEY
WAIORA VALLEY
KARAPITI BLOWHOLE
HUKA FALLS
ARATATIA RAPIDS



MINERAL BATHS
GOLF
SWIMMING POOLS
FISHING
TENNIS

Wairakei Hotel

Wairakei, New Zealand

arrange for the Lab Councilors to stand with
 a "goodwill message". Tea with the Mayor's brother. He has
 a charming garden. Pick apples & grape fruits off the tree. A
 grape fruit tree is very like an orange tree. (Does one say "orange
 tree"?) After dinner, "strictly" in Hotel, attend evening meeting
 of the Council and address the Councilors. All very ^{friendly} ~~friendly~~
 orderly & expeditious. Then talk on the air for 20 minutes,
 praising SWAN, much. Jordan (was used to sit for an Auckland
 constituency) and Demos. No politics, but helping his
 Govt! Tell them how SWAN was told you how good it was.
 you have only bought N.Z. butter. Spent rest of evening
 with Belshaw. Young Prof of Economics at Auckland, N.Z. born
 but spent 2 years at Cambridge, doing Ph.D. & was influenced
 by Keynes. Calls himself a Socialist & is sympathetic to
 present Govt. But thinks some of their policies a little dangerous,
 & likely to make "next crisis" worse if prices begin to fall.
 costs have been much increased by 40 hours week & wage
 increases. Guaranteed price to farmers too high, & not closely
 enough related to export price in London market. There
 will be deficits, - met by Central Bank credits, with danger
 of undue inflation. Wash works for Govt, & doesn't deserve
 detail. Other Ministers not very clever. Govt not socialising
 enough & doesn't understand capitalist mechanism of prices, etc.
 This maybe too pessimistic, colored by fact that he was Advisory
 Govt member to Cooper with Govt. But I think
 there may be something in it.

New Zealanders are much more emphatic than Australians, quieter, less volatile, less accent, less self-emphasis.

Jean Dalton, the N.Z. airwoman, I am told, is 1/2^d Maori.

16/2/38.

A heavy dose of Tourism. In morning visit the Blowhole, close to Wairakei. Dry steam ascending from a round hole about 2 feet in diameter, with terrific force and steady roar. Any object caught in the blast is thrown high into the air. Experiments with heavy logs of wood, tin cans etc. Nothing like hot anywhere else in the world. If it was really blocked up, there would be a terrific explosion. "The safety valve of the North Island." Then to Huka Fall, tremendous head of water pouring down a rock face at a great height. This is the Waikato River. Then up Geysa Valley, much wilder & more striking than Rotorna. All sorts of sizes of Geysers; guide knows when they will each erupt. Some every 20 minutes, some every 2 minutes. Mud pools, petrified trunks of trees, ferns growing in hot damp earth which grows in the land, the whole valley steaming & smelling of sulphur as at Rotorna. Grim story of a woman who fell into a boiling geyser pool, was instantly killed and boiled away so hot they only fishes out a residue weighing 7 lbs! Mournful, the M.P. ^{how long it was,} had her home in a parcel to her relatives! One of these new Geysers only broke out after the earthquake, many miles away, at Napier some years ago. Then to Aratiatia Rapids, on Waikato. Then back to Hotel at Waiwaka for lunch. Drive in afternoon through forests - mostly new pine - to Arapuni Hydro-Electric Power station on Waikato. State owned. Feeds Auckland & reaches Port of N.

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Hotel

Dalton 55 (181)

WATERLOO



WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND

Island. Stage Dam. River diverted into an other valley.
The water in this stream valley washed away the earth, &
D. 300 yds a forest of dead trees, thousands of years old. Some
of these seen standing, black stumps. On highway heavy
rain to Waitomo. Dine at Hotel. State owned. No
license. That made £1600 profit last year. ~~Open~~

- state owned. Fine show of mines and reefs, but the
speciality is the Glow Worm Cave. More about in this in a
boat. To have to describe (I sympathize with Tom Smith) &
to photograph! All the rock overhead is alive with them. Tens
of thousands of little shining points of light. Complete silence, so
as not to dim them. I have a short memo on this

Glow worm. Both males & females glow, & hang down little
in readiness to catch flies, etc. Nothing else like this anywhere in
the world. Night train from Te Kuiti to Wellington.

Some sleepers with Auckland Lab Committee, who talk
about Australasian Islands. Remember we are very foolish
not to adopt his system.

17/2/38. ^{Station}
Met at Wellington by Fraser, arriving P.M. (Savage is sick)
Nash & others. Fraser has read all our Conference Reports,
etc., & knows a lot about our position. With Fraser &
see Savage. - bright-eyed little man - at his private house.

It is better to hope to be about on Monday - All very pleased to see me. Ration counterpane of Australia. Most counterpane of W.S.P. Labor Party & their tolerance of Lang's misleadership.

Lunch at Parliament House. Most ministers & many M.P.'s present, including some of the opposition. Place heated with Union Jacks & W.S.P. flag. ~~Bo~~ Local toast. All rise and sing "God Save the King!" Toast a visitor, proposed by Fraser. All rise & sing "For they are jolly good fellows." I make the municipal speech in reply. May seem to like it. Frankly Labor speech - "if a banker may speak, why should a politician remain silent?" Reference to Stamp, who criticized W.S.P. Govt here last week. Other speakers by Gordon, Storr, d'Esparville, Nash & Hamilton. Leader of the opposition. General skew of Labor on top & very self-confident.

Talk to David Wilson, General Kuching (I prefer him to Middleton) & 2- sample, Kurita & Rother works. Now tells me of his programme & methods. Strong personality.

Tonight I am to speak on the air; then to meet Desmond Wilson, young Lab M.P., ~~an~~ attraction looking, Oxford, - & a few "intellectuals." Colin Clark came to the lunch. We had a short talk. It is going to

Beirson in a day or two, I will work with Forjan Smith's offer. I have pushed him towards being but he didn't need much pushing. He will probably stay out here 3 years. Much competition for his services. Deland offers him a chair at £1100.

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Dillon 65

98.
Hotel

Dalton 55 (183)

WATERLOO



WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND

but he knows it down.

One of jst is martial
academist.

position. & Economics, not

It will be good for him & his value

in England taken on. (if we ever have a Lab Govt!) I
hope there'll be no hitch.

Tomorrow I leave for the South Island; for some
days among the glaciers. Stay down with me for the

first part of the trip & so does the admirable Dwyer,
who has shepherded us so far.

I shall have 2 days in Wellington before sailing. I can
try to meet the Cabinet & Lab M.P.'s & have been promised

Quantities of printed matter to read on the way home.

Tom Holt and Jan 22nd & 26th have come. At least

you have my copy & first stage of Australian story.

Get Barbara's "Lament on Economics." It sounds

good. I note ^{& with interest} all your activities. I hope the 11/12/13
won't stick!

Two stamps for May, stamped "Official" for use by M.P.'s.
They have £2 a month in stamps.

Two love kisses one on each eye-keef! Sweet little Pet.

I shall sleep a bit later
the end of next month. P.B.



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Dalton 85 (184)

Waiho Gorge.

18/2/1938

Last night after talking in the air for 20 minutes, I met with various Wilson a bunch of intelligencia, - Satch, Secretary L. West, Laura etc. Kenne Hunt, M. (brother of the P.M.), Dept. Head of the Census Dept., John Lee, one man but not M. & David Wilson, Party Secretary & some 3 or 4 others. I was not very ^{much} impressed. Their minds seem to skid on the roadway of reality. I suspect that the left hand side has had something to do with making the surface (reax). D. Wilson & Laura are exceptions, among the talkative; but with a focus on practical matters. ^{One thing} ^{rather like} ^{Miss E. had}

Tea at 10.30 with West & Krosser.

(West, like Stan Minister, has a room in Parliament House, Whistari. He has the wireless on, hearing the Parliamentary debate down stairs. If anything calling his mind, he can go down at once, he says. Rather a disturbing procedure!) not very clever underhand. Wasn't haven't been at 2 are still ~~in~~ - slaves.

Today has been one of the most wonderful days in my life! Leave Hotel at 7.15 with Steve & Dwyer for aerodrome, & fly down the west coast of the South Island. Leave just before

8 and land here at 12.30. We first cross the Cook Straits, ^(the only)
the only 3 passengers in the plane. Channing & Chirelle
pilot, Capt Mackgill, who has flown all over the
world. It is drizzling at Wellington & there is a
lot of mist & low clouds. The straits are 45
miles across. ~~Going~~ Fly over Blenheim and then
through hilly country, following the line of a gorge
to Nelson, where we come down & pick up 2 more
passengers, rather springy N.Z.ers. (They are
Syriacian than the A's, & much quieter, & softer.)
Come down again at Picton, for morning tea &
change planes, but same pilot. He says N.Z. is
much bumpier flying than any other part of the world
he knows. One higher for fly in, low the bumps,
which are due either to sharp ^{flights} changes of contour,
or to air currents above mountains. Here, keep
out in A, you are given cotton wool to put in your
ears & chewing gum to suck, but to prevent
your hardening in your ears, & causing temporary
deafness, if rapid & large changes in altitude take
place. M says it is a persistent British
press story that British planes & engines are the
best in the world. That it isn't true. The pilots are
American & seem to be better. British firms are
also very slow with spare parts. They are sitting back &

Dalton 55 (185)

Glacier Hotel

FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER
Westland
N.Z.

100

Dalton 55 (186)

Waikato Gorge.

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making ^{a easy} hole ⁱⁿ the fort. At mid 4 10⁰⁰ was
already for other take-^{1/2}s, probably 20⁰⁰. The
Italian Hussar & English are in front of ours.

Come down again at Hokatika, - the late Dick
Seddon's home town, & change, in 3 1/4 hrs more you
will witness plane piloted by Mercer, a
remarkable man who has pioneered civil
aviation from St Southland, & carries mails.
At present he was in St District's Commission,
& the attendant at the aerodrome, where he
landed after a most dramatic scrape out to
sea in order to come in at the right height
& angle, convey his greetings of the local Labour
Party. Not much bumping up to now, though he
says it has been a little rough. I think I have
become a healthy good air traveller! Steve, who
is Dutch & physically near-bleeding, is completely
without nerves. Like a large child, however &
good natured, but a bit of a bore. Dave confesses
but he doesn't much like flying, & doesn't look too
happy.

And now for the high drama! We have been flying
for some time over, or close to, the sea, and the
mountains on our left (~~the~~ East) have been
steadily growing finer. Snow peaks, & good
visibility. All the snow ^{we} see is behind us,
it is full summer. From beyond the Hukatika
almost continuous virgin bush on the ~~the~~ narrow
strip. A few deserted little mining villages. There
& there a lonely prospector's shack, still occupied
Mt Cook (12,349 ft) & Mt Tasman (over
11,000) stand out very clearly, the two highest

peaks. Now we turn towards the coast & come in
sight of the Franz Josef Glacier, ^{the} which runs
downward from 8,000 feet ~~to~~ to only 600 feet
above sea level, the lower part running
through tall bush vegetation on either side.

This is a unique phenomenon. ^{No other great}
glacier in the world ^{is so gently} ~~is so gently~~ ^{it}
~~under its~~ ~~it~~ ^{flows} ^{from} ^{under} ^{its} ^{toe}
the Waicho River (Maori "Smoky Water"
wai = water). This is

a wide grey glacier stream.

Flying over the ^{fast} coast 18 miles we
come to the Fox Glacier, the second largest
in N.Z. We then mount high above



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Dalton 55 (188)

Waikato Gorge
(more than 1 1/2 miles)

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In bush & the snowfield, making straight /
 through ^{in fact} ~~the~~ ~~mountain~~ ~~range~~ we reach a height of 8,000
 feet, ~~the~~ ~~glacier~~ ~~at~~ ~~about~~ ~~level~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~highest~~
^{not much below}
 peaks, though this of course, is an illusion. We
 circle round at this height, & get the
 mountain, & the glacier & snowfield below,
 from ~~several~~ many angles. The visibility is
 magnificent. Every rock & every ridge in snow
 or ice is clearly seen. Then we turn & follow
 down the Franz Josef Glacier, but at a
 considerable height above it. It shines ~~up~~
 at us ^{a quite} ~~an~~ ^{unusually} blue, & so down to a landing
 ground on the flats between the little wooden
 hotel and the sea. Open sea, thick bush (full
 of bushy trees & ^{quite} ~~quite~~ ^{ideally}), glacier, ^{still} ~~sea~~,
^{a formerly acorn-}
 with cliffs — all within a ring fence. This
 you will see nowhere else in the world.
 No, I wasn't scared at all, nor even
 uncomfortable, nor deaf, nor heart conscious. The

Most I will confess to is a sense of very faint & remote apprehension, when we were circling round at our maximum altitude, underlying a very strong & poignant sense of wonder & accomplishment.

If you have confidence in the pilot, & take to it, taking yourself except ^{still} sit & look out, you have, I find, no fear. The only pilot hired in whom I did not have full confidence was the one who flew me to Canberra, & there was probably no rational ground for that.

This according to my informant, is the best flight of my trip. Today he did in a few hours what by ^{road} ~~road~~ would have taken 2 1/2 days! ^{was almost unpopulated,}

It is in the west, further down towards Milford Sound, but children who have never seen a car or plane have travelled by air. I am now very air-minded, but

— these have all been free trips! (consideration of economy, if nothing else, will keep me on the ground when I come home!

We are staying here two nights. The hotel is full of native people, very quiet & quite uninteresting — but N.Z. etc. (I read in the paper of Australia, India, Spanish. All very far away. . . .)



102

Dalton SS (190)

Waiho Gorge.

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19/2/38

A strenuous day. ~~Waiho~~ Park of 29, about half women, start at 9.30 with 4 or 5 guides for the Glacia. We furnish ourselves with an extra pair of socks, a pair of heavy nailed boots (keep my size!) and an alpenstock. A supply of sandwiches + tea brought by the hotel staff to a hut close to the Glacia bottom. Very attractive walk through thick bush. Tree ferns like palms (each fern bush breaking off + leaving an untidy crown). S. African was known + (strange trees says that he is quite defeated by his flora. It is so distinctive that N.Z. must be very old, - having not so utterly smile + flattened out as Australia. Many of the party walk slowly, so I push ahead with two people, male + female, now run out to the Queen's lair. She has a terrific accent, he a hatchet face (? apply his to her). But we go ahead + do some deviationary ascending onto a post, fringed with haemlock fern, in which, on a still day, snow + peaks are reflected. Today it's ripply.

Lunch at the start at 11.30 + then start on a 2 hour climb at the centre of the Glacia. We

1911
55
Dulvon

striking out in single file, two guides going in front & cutting
steps with ice axes, another bringing up the rear, & others pro
moting about in ~~the~~ among the party. There are
moments when I very distinctly dislike it, going
along narrow ridges, with a crevasse on one side
& an ice slope on the other. But one man
dislikes it even more than I do, & several women
quite as much. So occasionally the string is slowed
down, while a guide takes some of us by the hand
over unpleasant places. (Odd to compare my
lack of concern yesterday as a eagle, with my
feebleren today as an earth worm!)

Apart from these, it is pretty ^{pleasant} climbing, ^{the glacier} ^{is} ^{descending} ^{rather} ^{well}.
The party ^{is} ^{very} ^{well} ^{at} ^{the} ^{point}. ^{At} ^{1.30} ^{we} ^{reach}
a high point with a superb view down the glacier
into the bush, with the sea in the distance. In the
foreground a great dome of ice, central blue, a
wonderful limit of upthrust. It is cold at the
halt, the wind blowing ^{down} the snowfield above. But
the skin shines all day.

Going back is, at some points, even more disagreeable
than coming up. It is tiring, & the ice steps
quickly disappear, & have to be recut. Now one is leading
downwards. But the guides are quite used to leading
now don't like narrow ridges & we are off the glacier
by about 4, - striking off to the side by time & scrambling



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Dalton 55 (192)

Waiho Gorge,

193

on a narrow ledge to Waiho River. We see it
emerging under a great arch of ice, or rather high over.
many Maoris went up under here in canoes in
last days, ^{and now} but none come back. Return by
a wonderful gorge in next valley (Calleys, a
tributary of Waiho.) ^{Back at Hotel at 5.30,}
having walked quickly. ^{Warm in the thick bush.}
exercised. Several drinks & a hot bath. Have
supper. ^{Very dry, sunbaked, &} see pictures (Lantern slides) of beauty
of S. Island. Fall asleep in middle, - a very ^{soon}
after in bed. Feel fitter than at any time since
leaving England!

Telegram from Wellington last Akarana 10-21-22.
Hi March 1st. This gives me several more days in
N.Z. Wyvern? I shall put in one active
day in Wellington, 1 trip, & 2 more in S. Island.

20/2/36. Smokey smoke! ^{Rather stiff & sun sore, but}
Leave by motor coach (10.30) to Hokitika.

This Hotel has had quite the authentic mountain
feeling. Last evening, on our way back from the glacier,
those who got back first at the Lunch Hut, where
we had a cup of tea, watch lake below heavily

(193) Coming down the road he stretched happily on the grass.
 Today's drive is ^{very} ~~the~~ thick impenetrable bush.
 Red pine (Rimū), white pine, rata vine - a parasite
 with red showy flowers, white kills the trees - the
 rata tree has the same flowers but larger.
 Glimpses of lakes surrounded by bush, sea from
 top of Mount Hercules (1000 feet up), mountains
 & show through occasional vistas. Then country
 more open. Some bush fires, deliberate, burning
 off dead trunks. Lovely smell of burning &
 dense smoke. Through woods out good
 mining, on wooden bridges over many
 rivers (eg. Waitangi, the Maori "crying water")
 & to the Hōhōitika, a primitive little
 coal mining town. Dick Sedden returning
 to NZ, and his his home town, wonderfully
 set between sea, bush & high mountains, said
 "I am going home to God's own country."
 He died on the voyage, but he had made
 a place for himself.
 Rather hot & still. Sunday. Everything
 shut. But with a tolerable little hotel.
 (I read that in Melbourne it was 98° in
 the shade two days ago.) Arms & neck
 a bit sore from yesterday.

Dalton 55



Hotel Westland HOKITIKA
Hotel Buller - WESTPORT
Hotel Nelson - NELSON

Hotel Westland

P.O. Box - 18
TELEPHONE 11

20/4/38. (cont)

Evening. Visited by Major & Mrs. 2. Stables, mixed Lat and Tory. Sit round in hotel sitting room, having drinks & talking. Seddon's last speech even better than I thought. It was in 1906 at Sydney just before sailing on the Oswestry for N.Z. He had had a very heavy programme, & some very heavy hospitality. And he was a very heavy man, 20 stone, aged 62. He said "And now I am going back to God's Own Country to promote advanced legislation to benefit the masses, & to see that the benefits are not snatched away from them by Sten's class." But right he had a heart attack & ~~was~~ died at sea.

N.Z. joke "A lot of soldiers are being born out here now, to save the fare."

N.Z.ers are much better mannered & better spoken ^{than A's. They} are than the ^{English at school.} ^{They just say "bastard"} ^(Seddon's words on 23/1/38) ^{Many are in distinction with} ^{from N.Z.ers} ^{cf. South Australian party on trip Aug.} ^{big} ^{from N.Z.ers}

N.Z. anti-A story. Small boy, looking at hippopotamus at Zoo, "Ain't ^{big} that a bloody bastard?"

Question: "How often have I told you not to use that word 'ain't'?"

Peace Conference story. ^{Very dirty and} ^{Staphor.} ^{even} ^{Wilson has had a row. Wilson was} ^{leaving the room.} ^{Wilson was} ^{rather deaf. (only to Massey} ^(N.Z. V.M.) "Ain't 'e a highmouant bugger?" (Wilson had wanted a plebiscite in ~~Saxa~~ ^{New Guinea} or German Australia rule. Hays had argued that this was impracticable as natives were "instinctively" a lot of bloody cannibals", & had threatened to send the Australian Division to occupy the island, in addition to the New Guinea Brigade which had captured it.) This followed up telling them that Staphor, sitting next to me at lunch at Canberra had said "How have we fallen from our high estate? Now we

85 (195)
D-1/Am

have to look up page 203 of ^{some} book by some professor. We used to
be able to say 'Get away to buggery out of here!' "
They all like my story about Jordan & the French men at
the S. end, (the which you failed to see the joke!) "Jim O'Brien can't love this seat."

Laba go off with 2 comrades, very confident of winning the election.
"All the young people here are voting Laban." Attend a rather
jolly concert: first break through ^{here} on a Sunday night. Hall packed!
Large number of children, youths & maidens. All very cheerful,
happy, good natured & healthy-looking. Most men wear open
shirts & blouses. (Most men working on road either naked to
the waist, or wearing what look like tops of baby dresses.
Similarly in A.) mixed programme. Maori songs & dances.
(Quite natural, not for tourists, as at Rotorua). Mouth organ
band. Chorus round a camp fire, Maoris & whites ^{together}.
Small boys singing songs of happiness ^{to} people & beauty of sea & sunset,
mountain & lake, in praise of "God's own country, my native
land." Jodelling. Itunooa's recitation by local milkmaid.
Tropic ditto by Scaplin's daughter, very good looking dark woman.
etc.

Heenan. Laba councillor, says they like the Maoris & treat them
as social equals in every respect. They are good singers &
good athletes. "Wonderful foot ballers."
Party of comrades at Hotel Alhambra. Eager for more light on
Duke of Windsor & Mrs Simpson. One other party is named
Dunham Dalby, son of an Irishman from S. Shields.
How much more work defending our those healthy, sunny
Korivian Democrats in the S. Pacific than the counting houses of
the City of London, or the snob Home Counties, or the streets of
Glasgow!

21/2/28

By bus with Dwyer & stop from Whitika to Otira, to next bush.
old gold workings (alluvial; they have made a filthy mess of large
areas, bringing the humus deep under masses of shingle & ^{boards} ~~logs~~ ^{boards}),
& up from Otira gorge. Lumber at Otira & take train to Christchurch.

HEAD OFFICE, TIMARU
P.O. BOX 226
PHONE 533
TELEGRAMS "MOTORIST"

BRANCH GARAGE
QUEENSTOWN

PROPRIETORS
THE HERMITAGE, MT. COOK
EICHARDT'S HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN
THE WHITE STAR,
QUEENSTOWN

MOTOR SERVICES
TIMARU-HERMITAGE
PEMBROKE-QUEENSTOWN
CROMWELL AND
STUDHOLME JUNCTION
QUEENSTOWN



THE HERMITAGE

"The Hermitage," Mount Cook,
New Zealand

So through tunnel 5 1/2 miles long, & then down road - engineering
tombe force - across ^{long} rail bridges with above river, along
melting edges, through ^{trucking} tunnels, finally leaving the bush &
coming down through sheep country on to level plain (Lankenshaw
Plains) to Christchurch. Arrive 5.30.

Spent the evening with Middlesworth's family, who seem to be all
out there. Married sister, Ken Mc Mullen, her husband (frankish) was
now a clerk in the Railway shops, two other sisters, a younger
brother, a brother-in-law (W. Z. Brown) & two little Mc Mullens. Very
pleased to see me. Nice family party. Professor & Zephyr. "No
party here". All keen Labour supporters. Parliamentary proceedings
broadcast every afternoon & evening when Brown is sitting. Very
popular. Has brought party into houses of the people. (I follow
the proceedings are usually orderly, & Lat. Speaker take the best of
debate. Only so much of the Brown, with notes on his part
of the logical difference.) I shall ^{send} Miller an airmail with a letter
for the Gazette.

Christchurch is a very charming town. ~~Little~~ River Area
winding through parks, fringed with poplars & planes. Lots of
parks. (I ^{had} seen some pictures.) Meet some other
& had some more ^{thousands of feet above Wherry Level} ~~very~~ confident about election.

22/2/28

Dalton 55 (197)

Steyn left last night by boat for Wellington, on his way back to S.A. I have had about enough of him. Continue with DWL, who is tactful & easy. By Govt car to Hermitage, under Mount Cook. Affluent & Southern Alps from the eastern side his time. Flat fertile country (wheat, sheep, ~~the~~ ^{pine} windbreaks), gradually growing hilly. Landed at Fairlie. Stop at Lake Tekapo, (from which I sent you two postcards by sea mail.) Mount Cook comes into view. Very clean ~~to~~ ^{with} high, -with twin peaks of Tasman - above the rest. Along Lake Pukaki, long, pale water, astonishing reflections of Cook, then snow peaks & clouds. Cook stands up more & more magnificently as we ~~approach~~ ^{come} nearer. Towering to heaven. Much more stupendous than from the West Coast. Then, as we get nearer still, a haze of rock in the foreground gains on the peaks behind.

But the Hermitage is well placed. Ringed round with mountains. A little like Vent, but on a grander scale. From my bedroom window Cook is in the middle of the view.

Evening walk by myself up to high point, on down from Hotel, looking down on moraine below Mueller Glacier. Cook straight off-site. Snow peak rose in setting sun. Echo of distant waldenchor. All distances are long!

Hotel closely occupied by ^{South} Australian farmers party & R.C. Priests, now have a conference somewhere near.

Your last letter to NZ. 2 cuttings forwarded to Christchurch this morning. Delighted to hear of your night life, & of your planning & other scores. Yes, I will print all articles on board ship. This diary writing is a sort of egotistic narrative. But I have managed to keep it up. I shall be in much better A.R. now. Very glad my W.A. diary didn't fall in the sea!

HEAD OFFICE, TIMARU
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PHONE 633
TELEGRAMS "MOTORIST"

BRANCH GARAGE
QUEENSTOWN

PROPRIETORS
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QUEENSTOWN

MOTOR SERVICES
TIMARU-HERMITAGE
PEMBROKE-QUEENSTOWN
CROMWELL AND
STUDHOLME JUNCTION-
QUEENSTOWN



THE HERMITAGE

*The Hermitage, Mount Cook,
New Zealand*

23/1/48.

A Day on the Tasman Glacier. Much easier than the Franz
Joseph. No discomfort. Go to near the foot of a magnificent
ice fall. A lot of scrambling on moraines on the way
out & back, & a 12 mile rope ride in a car from
the Hermitage to the Bell Hut. Perfect day. Hot sun &
cool wind off the ice. I should like to have gone further.

Party includes some nice S-Australian farmers.

Evening. Meet Lord Douglas Hamilton, who has just
come back from climbing Mount Cook. Younger brother
of Clydesdale, N.Z. was flew over Everest, (27,000 ft. just
above the height of Cook), with money provided by Herston.
Both sons & some well known peers, were killed & frozen.
Dun Geary man climbs. Plus & join in organizing trip of English
public school boys to N.Z. A shipload arrives next month.
Quite amusing till he starts to talk politics. Then rather
naive, earnest & boring. Pro-Franco etc. The paper

Thousands of Feet Above "Hurry-Love"

full of Edwin's resignation and connected events, I enclose a statement made at short notice & on the basis of slight information. It was given in a prominent place. I hope you will have been able to send me, to C. O. R., full reports, including Parliamentary. The Party seem to have done quite well. Domestically, if we play our cards with even moderate skill, we should score heavily for the moment.

But how long the effect will last is hard to say. The Chamberlain policy may diminish the risk of a General War in the near future. That is the best that can be said for it. On a longer view it seems likely to strengthen our potential enemies, and to weaken & estrange our potential friends. These are all the ^{cautions} platitudes I venture at long distance, of space and time before you get them.

Both Australian & New Zealanders, I have often observed out here, feel very naked in the wind. And now can wonder!

24/2/38.

By car from the Hermitage to Queenstown. Moore with Dwyer & Rogers, the driver, a New Lat supporter. Clouds obscure but look & mist along the wide valley & shingle flats below the Tasman glacier. Along Lake Pukeriki & through desolate poor country to Omarama, an out-back place where we lunch. ^{over} Lindis Pass, through narrow gorge, to Lake Wanaka, where we have a cut of tea. Then over top of Crown Range, 3760 ft, highest motor road in N.Z., & down zig-zag road full of mountain beads, to Queenstown. A charming little tourist and market town on Lake Wakitipu. Ringed round with mountains, including the Remarkables. Silly name, but not inaccurate. Jagged peaks & sharp ridges in the rocks. I can

Dalton 55 (200)

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WHITE STAR HOTEL
QUEENSTOWN
NEW ZEALAND

sending you some postcard by sea mail. The South West corner
of the S. Island is very wild, wooded & mountainous & almost empty
of people. There has been a good deal of alluvial gold mining,
but very little now. Queenstown (the Hotel owned by Sam Co. in
the Hermitage) is a tourist centre, Lake & Mountain, for folks from
Invercargill & the S.E., as well as for more distant visitors. The Lake
is a fish & bird sanctuary.

25/2/38

By car to Dunedin. In lunch on Lake Waititip with
Queenland women we met Mr Francis Joseph Macia. Large
of Italian to Q in 1927, refugee from Fascism. Some bad character,
but majority excellent people. No Fascists. One woman,
who went back to Italy to see her friends, returned & said "I would
scarcely like a bread & fat in Australia than to a rich
woman in Italy." Some anticipate a flow of Spanish refugees.
It is said that an organization has been formed for this.
Thousands of feet above Harry's level
New-Orleans

mustn't come in too quick, or there will be news 2" in digestion. Federal
Govt lets anyone in, 2, once in, they go 2 wherever state they like.
Most foreigners come 2 Q.

Leaving these friendly people at the end of the Lake, braced with trees
along one shore, & lying well in among the mountains, we drive
through more desolate country & narrow gorges till there is a
gradual opening out, sheep, cattle, trees, or chums, etc. No rain
here for 2 1/2 weeks, very exceptional. Normally a good & regular
rainfall. This drought accounts for the brown & dried-up look
of many of the pastures. Pass through Cromwell, where we have
dinners with a foreman on road works, to whom we gave a lift.
Lunch at Roxburgh. Cut of road at Milton. Arrive in
Dunedin at 5.30. Note the news! This part of N.Z. is very
Scotts. It has been a hot, heavy day & the windows of the
car have been pleasantly open, & we have travelled without coats
or ties. Invercargill is Highland. The countryside is full of pipe bands,
& men in kilts and there is an illegal whisky still which the
police can't, or don't, find.

Good shops, including book shops.
Positivity & Positiveness

Buy 1/4 - F.S. O'Brien
Interviewed by the Press.

26/2/38.

Leave by car for Christchurch.

This run round has been hurried, but the best way
to call the time.

Now it has been through wide
last 1 should visit the four chief towns in N.Z.
to some jealousy or comment.

Met Ken Lubbock, in Dunedin in town
W. Elliott & Angus Dale, both in P.P.S.
Amused much. Defending Edair's letter to
"hey", said "in P.P.S. Ken was working about
with affairs. He was brought up in a
shop and is barely a Scotlandman."
hurry, but the best way

Hotel WATERLOO



WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND

26/2/36.

Dunedin to Christchurch by road. Pleasant country. Long plantation of pine & gum beside the road near Ashburton. The gums have some disease, but the pines grow very well.

Dwyer explains post system & salaries.

It works like this

P.M. has salary of £1800

10 Minister's rate .. £1100 each.

M.P.'s £450.

In addition Minister has allowance of £200 for a house, a free rail pass anywhere, a free car at any time, anywhere & for any distance, £2 a day travelling expenses when on public duty, & £2 a month allowance for stationery & telephone, etc.

It is very common to vote a pension of £100 a year to a retired M.P. or his widow, in case of need. This is on the Civil List.

Under post office system, with offices & salaries only & not 2nd additional. P.M. gets £850, 12 Ministers (2 above cost) have

£675 & 2 Labour M.P.'s have £530 each conditional 100% attendance & public duties. All earned income up to £100 is also to be paid. Dwyer thinks his plan is not good. Ministers

are not much too low. Both Savage & Nash have a ^{Dutton 55} very simple attitude ⁽²⁰³⁾ to money. Savage is a bachelor, neither smoker nor drinker, & looks well old friends. Nash seems to have no interest in money at all...

night boat from Lyttelton to Wellington. Seen off by all the Mr Muller family. Very full of fond farewells!

The boat is crowded. A dull crowd. Quiet & solemn.

N.Z. is to Australia or Sardinia to Italy.

27/2/18.

In at 7. Spend all day with Ministers. (I omit all detail of our conversation - I have made notes of this & am being loaded up with printed matter to read on the boat.)
Morning with Sullivan, (Railways & Industry) Paddy Webb (Minist, Armstrong (Labour). Afternoon in car with Fraser (Health & Social & Deputy P.M.) & his wife. ~~Later afternoon~~ see Savage off at railway station (his going to Auckland R.C. Leutenancy!). Then walk with Nash. Then again with Frasers & Webb, now finally ring up for a State car & drive me up to Mount Victoria, whence a good view of Wellington & a typical high wind.

It is a Sunday, & yet several of these Ministers are standing a lance point after day in their offices at Parliament House. They are working too hard & in danger of becoming tired out & inefficient. Nash develops nothing, carries everything in his own head; is a tremendous Christian. Some one said "These Ministers are a simple, straightforward, uncompromising lot. All quite unsophisticated except Nash, & he makes up for that with his Christianity." Nash said to me "I have to watch everything!"

28/2/18.

Morning tea with the Speaker (Kearney) & discuss procedure & monetary

Hotel WATERLOO



WELLINGTON
NEW ZEALAND

John. He is on a Party like with is making a scheme for use of public credit, through Reserve Bank. Seen danger of inflation, but would like to go forward reactively, with state loan & steel works, Housing & Transfer of Bank of NZ. (4 Gov directors out of 6, but use of the 4, the Chairman is unreluctant.) I have been of certain limitations & difficulties.

See Jones P.M.S. & minutes for Defaul & Pensions. (Tell May that he has given me a fine collection of NZ stamps which she shall take - I am bringing them back.)

Dinner & talk before lunch with Paddy with Mark Fagan, - minutes without P.M.S. - now tells funny stories about how he dressed up for the coronation, about his velvet at the Governor now came into his room at midnight and when he mistook a bundle & about D'Evill's lack of speed known on Queen May - 2 others. Lunch at Bellairs.

Spent an hour with Defaul, M. Norman's nominee in Governor of Reserve Bank. Rather like Norman, kept her head working. Apprehensive of Gov's policy. All right up to date, but heavy conversation ahead, starting balances down, ^{& still falling} but heavy ^{strong} ^{with} ^{very} ^{expensive}, prices rising, demands for increased credit very strong. If export prices fall position may become very serious. Danger of exorbitant ^{and} depreciation. Danger of NZ's credit & broad. Most 2 or 3 very rigid ideas. P.M.'s speech on maintaining national income making impossible promises. If slump comes, looking to meet it with hand-stead

Wednesday project only justifiable if at all, on defence ^{Dalton} ²⁰⁵ N.Z. market too small for large industry. Says he is only Mexican to help. Likes himself to a doctor now can wear 2 mesquite. N.Z. a very pleasant country, but lack of culture. I say how I am struck by Quichuan & people. No tarantulas. He says they remind him of a spirit now looking over a ledge. Clearly very Mexican to put his canticon case, & hopeful how I shall pass it on.

Tea with Salway at G.H. Large ^{juvial} ⁱⁿ ^{mental} type. So jovial how one Mexican described him to me as a "bit of a tarantula". They say that he is not distinctive. Increased in N.Z. coal, irrigation, increase of population, inefficiency of water side ~~work~~ work, (continue very badly with Australia.)

More tea with Civil Servants and give an address, importance, on relation of Civil Service to Legislature & Executive. Knowledge for the hour on importance of N.Z. Secretary, people etc.

A little dismissed position. More tea. Good to Trades Hall to meet industrial side. Like at the promised. Walsh, Seaman's lunch. Messner to Dunham. Like at the promised. Walsh, Seaman's leader says Lang is a rotter, but some industrial opposition to him is ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{country}. It is now midnight. They leave night in N.Z.

Tomorrow I see Laura, of Reserve Bank even event, at 8:15

Visit Housing scheme at 9.

Address Lat M.P.'s at Party Meeting at 11.

See Nash's private secretary on Literature at 12.30

Lunch with University & other intellectuals.

Attend opening of Parliament in afternoon.

Kauroa sails at 5.

Tomorrow will be a rush, so I finish this diary now. I have packed the hell of a lot into a short time, tomorrow will be better than packing rather less into rather more time. On the boat I shall sleep, read, write & play Quoit Tennis - & count the days!

Diary,

Dalton SS 200

19
In afternoon some
in sight of land, the Republic of Panama, S.W. of the Canal
Apart from Pitcairn Island & Henderson Island this is the
first land seen since leaving Wellington on March 1st
It has been a very smooth voyage. The Pacific has
lived up to its name. The Arkon is carrying butter,
wool & meat & 160 passengers. A one class ship -
the only tolerable arrangement. Plenty of room on various
decks. The food is pretty good, though the dining room always
has a cooking smell, ^{rather fishy} sit at the Captain's Table,
an easy, pawky little ^{vet} man. Other occupants are
Aitchison, retired Anglo-Indian; 2 Meaghers, Australian
mother & daughter; Cicely Turner, 19 year old New Zealander,
coming to study in London. Rather a treat to have to sit
with the same 5 table a day for 5 weeks - I have breakfast
in my cabin - but it might have been much worse.
The Misses are Australian - Irish from Sydney. The mother
quite a lady, still with touch of Irish brogue & not without
distinction. The daughter is much more Sydney. She should
have married long ago, for she must be nearer 40 than 30,
& still piggancey as she has weight lost much longer. Both
R.C.'s.

The boat is also carrying home the British Rifle Team,
8 or 9 of them, who won the Rifle Shooting competition at
the Empire Games; a number of New Zealanders, ~~and~~ mostly

to ~~some~~ some playing their ^{first} visit to England; a number of
"Tommy Rippers", provincial English & retired people, were
£100 came out on his boat, spent a few days in W.C.
water, & we now looking back again. I find nothing
much either to excite or amuse me in this crowd, & this is
what, at first appears, I prefer. I have a good cabin, more
space than in the P.L.O.
sleep, sit in the sun, play some deck tennis, & read.

Principally Australian words & stories.
Cotters.

- Fortunes of Richard Matheson;
 - No Roads to Byz;
 - A House is Built;
 - All that Swagger;
 - Over the Range;
- } all by Women.

N.Z. in the Making (Lundlie);

2 books by Swatt (Tollpiddle Makers & Coloured
several booklets of Australian literature & Vol. 1 & 2 of
& a quantity of "literature" & leaflets, picked up on my

travels.

Steady South West winds keep it cool, till we are
nearly under Equator. Then it turns suddenly into a humid.

Pitcairn Island stands up, a solitary rock in the
ocean. The landing is dangerous & seldom attempted.
But 17 landers came out in 3 rowing boats, - packed
like sardines, - 2 offer fruit baskets, sticks of
I buy a dozen mangoes for a shilling. There are
people

offspring of mutineers of the Bounty & a Hawaiian lady. They have inbred too much, & lived poorly, but are very unwilling to move away. Some of the younger ones are good looking, ~~but~~ ^{and} in all the Hawaiian type predominates. There is no doctor on the island & no priest or Minister of Religion. But they hate a dentist! When they row away, they sing "we shall meet on the beautiful, beautiful, shore."

Henderson Island, a few hours further on, is uninhabited, except by an immense army of rats. It is said to lack drinking water & it carries no trees. Only a little scrub. It is quite flat, ^{& low,} a good deal larger than Pitcairn, & has sandy beaches.

No more land till Panama.

observing some of my fellow passengers, but taking trouble not to get too deeply involved with any of them - at one stage I had to disentangle from a rather persistent ^{retired} Admiral's wife - I am more tolerant of "cruises", though there would be, for some of us, vast possibilities of boredom. (Old Father Mathew came out on his boat, & the the Chief Engineer says they find him very entertaining.) But, from what I hear, I think the best & most amusing way to travel would

popular with the Officers. I can tell of being all up for an
 excursion here, new Housing scheme at Gatun, ~~extension~~
 of new suburbs at Cristobal, dine at Bilgray's, - good
 local fish, Corbina, & Papaya, Australian paw-paw, &
 back on board to finish reading my large mail.

Panama Canal Zone regime is interesting. U.S. Govt
 runs the whole show through agency of Panama Railway
 Company. This was bought from private ownership, &
 shareholders paid off. Now a Public Corporation, Govt
 & Canal Zone Chairman & ^{9 or 10} other members of the Board,
 some local, some in N.Y. (Runs Commission, which
 has monopoly of all sales ^{of products} within the Zone. Runs Housing
 schemes. Owns land, including much that has been reclaimed
 from swamp. Very Socialist. Americans have cleaned
 this place up wonderfully. Govt has power of
 deportation at his own will. Many West Indian
 negroes have been brought in to work here. Young Panamanians
 are going to schools & University in U.S.A.

22/3/38

Curacao. Long Dutch island. Important now because
ships can get there more cheaply than anywhere else
within easy distance. Oil from Venezuela.

Akrona takes 2 oil, at Caracas Bay. We drive
two or three miles, to Wilhelmsburg, the Capital. Picturing
little town, very clean, fairly modern houses.

Strait. I needed this badly because the
Fanta on the ship is sick & scurvy, - one of the
wheat joints in an otherwise good from out. Have
some coffee & food with. Walk about the town.

Buy some strands & postcard & wife tobacco, &
then walk - this very central - about 4 miles
further along the coast to Pescadero Bay. This
is a Club, open on payment of 2/-, to all arrivals
from ships as well as local boats.

Meet the Captain & his local agent. Drink 2
Glasses of Plantain Punch. Family pot. out.

Drive back to ship in time for dinner.

As ~~we~~ steamers run round first before 11 pm.
 saying "any more for the shore?", one adds

"next stop Southampton"

 intervening days from rather steady. This is a
 long ~~trip~~ ^{run} & I should like to be home.
 Weather good, things getting colder. More
 clothes on, blankets, first one, then two, on the
 bed, etc. I get rather bored with my
 fellow passengers collectively & become rather
 hermit crab like. Read, ^{in my} labia, everything

I brought from A & M - rather an achievement
 was described in parts. It is a bit to collect a 4.

I have been acting as Chairman of the Sports
 Committee on the ship. A nice easy job. We
 meet on Sunday morning 2 of them & the British,
 a nice fellow, does all the work.

Just before Panama, I presided, ~~at~~ with two lady
 assessors, at the Panama Deer Parade & chose the
 prize winner.

2/4/38.

Farewell concert. I promise to make a few
short & simple little speeches.

4/4/38.

3/4/38 - Saw Forjans with a memorandum
of congratulations on the special results.
In sight of England, Scilly, Land's End, Lizard,

Start Point, end of Plymouth.

New Zealanders visiting England for first
time very excited.

Sunshine, smooth sea, gulls crying. Nearly home.

That bloody tobacco I bought at Amalou
burned my tongue. So I haven't smoked for
a week, & it is still sore. I checked the tobacco
overboard.

Packed. Everything goes in very easily.

Queensland

Dalton 55 (219)

on the boat, within 3 days of arrival. I hear
that Ferguson Smith has won again, with
practically the same majority.

He is in 3rd win running. Long has lost
3 times running, & W.S.W., on the face of it, is an
even 2nd stake from Q.

I am taking home a good deal of
literature.

Sugar is very interesting. Contrary everywhere,
- own wages (incl. C.T.), increase under w/o (local
board), price to millers, price from miller to refiner,
retail price to public in Capital Cities, export
(incl. contract) STATE in background.

Good summary by Brindley.

"I don't care how soon he goes, but not."

Workers becoming sugar farmers. Generally small men.
Savings of which Australia. Sugar line pushing north
along coast. Q has best land of A.T. prices. Cattle
best from E.W.

Issue of Planning in Q. Home of industry.
Public Works (Public estate important board.)

Q. (Contd.)

Electricity. (contn) to acquire all in SE. Q in
\$10. + \$15 per year.
power alcohol. Meat buy.

80 National Parks with area > 400,000
acres.

Input mortality water stock 36.
Tropical Area 38.

Rent for land, wild mangrove land, birds in as much
as income tax.

Referendum a safeguard of Democracy.
NSW Act (1980) providing referendum before
change of statehood, & other method of change.
Other NSW in Q. Still valid. Imposition of
mandatory vote for Governor's
appointment.

made similar provision in
repealing 2nd Chamber or changing form of Parlt.

Air. out back places now supplied by air, with ice, ice cream
& fresh food for work hours. (S in NSW)
Revised air saving. Butlers. NSW - by air 2 hours
Saw 6 weeks.)

Donnybrook. Home of the Granny Smith Apple. Dalton SS
Bridgeton Centre of Apple Country, miles of orchards. (217)

This, I was told, was best part of the state
perfect climate, sufficient & regular rainfall
land, variable, but mostly very fertile.

MANJIMUP. flourishing little township with great
ambitions

= water hole in
meeting place beside roads.

cattle dairy produce, milk,
butter, cheese, casein, fruit,
tobacco & timber.

Aravanis & firm move to here to maturity & 30 years,
i.e. by 1968. & ornamental gums.

Swiss settlers. Yumipita per

Italians & Yugoslavs.

became good Australians.

Pambatan is Big Forest.

KARKI & JARRAH

annual the city will pay; best make let long service

leave of 3 months will pay, often 10 years service.

Lance MARRAN (fresh water (water) matberria & sea

I remark that they call the Restaurant at Paul's
House, Wellington "McLannan's".

Minister & wife have high tea there on Sunday &
was with them.

At EPA lunch, with Lat Minister making personal
speeche of welcome, & majority of those present
Lat M.P.'s, the dining room was hung
with Union Jacks; when loyal toast was taken,
all stood & sang "God Save the King", & all
shook of "the Empire" with affection.

Ascription Act repealed in 1832, but restored
by Lat Act in 1836.

in effect. compulsory TV in length
Preference Union, source is a statutory
Directive to the high court.

1100

AUSTRALIA

I spent just one month in Australia, arriving at Fremantle and Perth on January 11th, and leaving Sydney for New Zealand on February 11th. In that time I was able to visit five of the six Australian States, as well as Canberra, the Federal Capital. Though I was not able to visit Tasmania, I met Mr Ogilvie, the Tasmanian Labour Premier, at Sydney. In each of the other five States I made contact both with the political and industrial sections of the Labour Movement. I met Mr John Curtin, the Federal Labour Leader, Mr Frank Forde, the Deputy Leader, and other members of the Federal Labour Party, and attended and addressed the Annual Convention of the Australian Workers' Union at Sydney. I received an Honorary Degree from Sydney University, had talks with a number of economists, financiers, lawyers and civil servants, and was enabled, through the most kind and efficient arrangements made on my behalf wherever I went, and by means of much travelling by railway, car and aeroplane, to see something, not only of the capital cities, but of the countryside and of some typical country towns in each of the five mainland States.

I have come back with a strong sense of affection for those sturdy, free and easy, downright, hospitable citizens of that young British Democracy in the South Pacific, which has just celebrated its hundred and fiftieth birthday. They are building up a civilisation kindred to ours and yet with a strong character

of its own, under a stronger sun than ours, with far more elbow room than we, in an atmosphere of far greater social equality, with no tradition of a hereditary ruling class.

While I was still at sea, I received a radio message of welcome on behalf of the Federal Labour Party from John Curtin, who came down to meet me on the ship at Fremantle. There and at Perth I spent the best part of a day with him, and he showed me great personal kindness. We had a long, frank and friendly talk on many aspects of British and Australian Labour policy, and he expressed a keen desire for closer and more effective contact and exchange of ideas and publications between our two Parties.

John Curtin is a Western Australian, not yet fifty. He has a background of Trade Union organising and of journalistic work. He has won his way, through outstanding ability and personality, to the leadership of the Labour Party at Canberra. He is, by general consent, the best speaker in the Federal Parliament, and I was told that he can move great audiences as no other political leader in Australia. His political opponents feared him on the radio at the last election. He is an idealist with his feet on the ground, a thoughtful student of politics, honest and clear headed, with a dislike for the exaggeration of a good case. He is free from the silly vanity which spoils so many politicians. He has great personal charm and a sense of humour.

New South Wales, which should be the strongest Labour

State in Australia, is to-day the weak spot, owing to disunity and widespread dissatisfaction, especially on the industrial side, with the personality and methods of Mr Lang, the leader of the State Labour Party. If unity can be restored in this key State, the Federal elections of 1940 should see a sweeping Labour victory, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, and John Curtin should be Labour Prime Minister of Australia, with power to carry out, in co-operation with Labour governments in at least a majority of the States, a far-reaching constructive programme. It is difficult to exaggerate the value, for the advance of Socialism within the British Commonwealth, of Labour Governments simultaneously in power in this country, in Australia, and in New Zealand, could this happy conjunction be achieved.

In three of the Australian States there are to-day Labour Governments: in West Australia, under the Premiership of C.J. Willcock, an ex-engine driver, in Queensland, under the Premiership of Forgan Smith, an ex-house painter from Scotland, and in Tasmania, under the Premiership of ^{A.S.} Ogilvie, a lawyer. In New South Wales, according to an opinion widely held both in Labour and anti-Labour circles, with any other leader than Lang, a Labour majority would be certain.

Inter-State, and also State versus Federal, rivalries - some call them jealousies - are a source of political weakness. The Australian Constitution, drawn up at the beginning of the

century, and largely based on the model of the United States, seems to me to give too little power to Canberra and to leave too much with the States. A shift of power can only be accomplished by an amendment of the Constitution. And this requires, in addition to a majority in both Federal Houses, a majority by referendum, not only in Australia as a whole, but in at least four out of the six States taken separately. And it has been the habit of Australian voters to be very conservative when constitutional amendments have been proposed.

The small powers of the Federal Centre, as compared with those of unitary Governments, in this country or in New Zealand, for example, make it very difficult to work out and enforce a National Economic Plan for Australia as a whole. And Australia urgently needs, and is peculiarly fitted for, such a Plan. John Curtin sees clearly the importance of such a Plan. In his Policy Speech at the last election, calling on the electors "to build and defend a happy and self-reliant Australia", he dwelt on the need for "a better spread of population", for the creation of new secondary industries in States hitherto industrially backward, for decentralisation in the manufacture of arms, and in allied industries, - which should be publicly owned or controlled "to remove the profit from defence, no less than war", - for a national policy of reafforestation to check soil erosion and the silting up of streams and storage basins, and for the reorganisation

of the Commonwealth Bank and the extension of its powers, under Governmental guidance, to enable it to control credit, rates of interest, and the direction of investment.

On foreign policy and defence, Mr Curtin told me that neither he himself nor the Australian Labour Party stood for "isolation", as their opponents alleged. But they regarded the Lyons Government as being dragged at the heels of the British Government at Westminster, and insisted that Australia should not be committed to war outside her own borders, except with the consent of the Australian people, and that there be no conscription for military service outside Australia. In the Great War, every Australian soldier, in France and in Gallipoli, was a volunteer, and in the referendum on conscription the soldiers at the front voted heavily against it. On the technical question of defence Australian Labour is also at variance with the Lyons Government. Australia, they hold, cannot, out of her own resources, afford a Navy equal to that of a world power, but she should, and can afford to, maintain an Air Force equal to any which could be brought against her. The Australian Air Force, therefore, together with shore defences, should be greatly strengthened.

I asked John Curtin how the Labour opposition voted on the Defence Estimates. He said that they supported the estimates. The votes, now, therefore, went through without a division. Before he became leader there had been some indiscipline in the Party,

and some cross voting on defence, but he had insisted that there must be unity in face of their political opponents. To support the Defence Estimates did not mean support of the Government's foreign policy, nor even of their defence policy in its technical details. It meant, simply, that the Labour Party stood for the defence of Australia against aggression.

But he believed that the foundation of Australian defence lay in industrial self-reliance and industrial preparedness.

The Australian Labour Party has always stood for a balanced economy, and the full development of Australia's industrial, no less than of her agricultural, resources. Already, though this will be news to many outside Australia, as many workers are engaged in industry as in ~~the~~ primary production.

Australian Labour stands, therefore, for a high protective tariff, but "with preference to the United Kingdom and our sister Dominions. Such preference", in John Curtin's words, "based on kinship, is understood by all foreign countries and excites no reprisal." But there should be no discrimination as between different foreign countries.

Australian Labour is not, as is sometimes alleged, opposed to all immigration. Unshakably attached to the policy of a White Australia, it would, indeed, relentlessly oppose the introduction of coloured labour. But no political party would dare to-day to propose a reversal of what was, in the beginning,

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AUSTRALIA

I spent just one month in Australia, arriving at Fremantle and Perth on January 11th, and leaving Sydney for New Zealand on February 11th. In that time I was able to visit five of the six Australian States, as well as Canberra, the Federal Capital. Though I was not able to visit Tasmania, I met Mr Ogilvie, the Tasmanian Labour Premier, at Sydney. In each of the other five States I made contact both with the political and industrial sections of the Labour Movement. I met Mr John Curtin, the Federal Labour Leader, Mr Frank Forde, the Deputy Leader, and other members of the Federal Labour Party, and attended and addressed the Annual Convention of the Australian Workers' Union at Sydney. I received an Honorary Degree from Sydney University, had talks with a number of economists, financiers, lawyers and civil servants, and was enabled, through the most kind and efficient arrangements made on my behalf wherever I went, and by means of much travelling by railway, car and aeroplane, to see something, not only of the capital cities, but of the countryside and of some typical country towns in each of the five mainland States.

I have come back with a strong sense of affection for those sturdy, free and easy, downright, hospitable citizens of that young British Democracy in the South Pacific, which has just celebrated its hundred and fiftieth birthday. They are building up a civilisation kindred to ours and yet with a strong character

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of its own, under a stronger sun than ours, with far more elbow room than we, in an atmosphere of far greater social equality, with no tradition of a hereditary ruling class.

While I was still at sea, I received a radio message of welcome on behalf of the Federal Labour Party from John Curtin, who came down to meet me on the ship at Fremantle. There and at Perth I spent the best part of a day with him, and he showed me great personal kindness. We had a long, frank and friendly talk on many aspects of British and Australian Labour policy, and he expressed a keen desire for closer and more effective contact and exchange of ideas and publications between our two Parties.

John Curtin is a Western Australian, not yet fifty. He has a background of Trade Union organising and of journalistic work. He has won his way, through outstanding ability and personality, to the leadership of the Labour Party at Canberra. He is, by general consent, the best speaker in the Federal Parliament, and I was told that he can move great audiences as no other political leader in Australia. His political opponents feared him on the radio at the last election. He is an idealist with his feet on the ground, a thoughtful student of politics, honest and clear headed, with a dislike for the exaggeration of a good case. He is free from the silly vanity which spoils so many politicians. He has great personal charm and a sense of humour.

New South Wales, which should be the strongest Labour

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State in Australia, is to-day the weak spot, owing to disunity and widespread dissatisfaction, especially on the industrial side, with the personality and methods of Mr Lang, the leader of the State Labour Party. If unity can be restored in this key State, the Federal elections of 1940 should see a sweeping Labour victory, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, and John Curtin should be Labour Prime Minister of Australia, with power to carry out, in co-operation with Labour governments in at least a majority of the States, a far-reaching constructive programme. It is difficult to exaggerate the value, for the advance of Socialism within the British Commonwealth, of Labour Governments simultaneously in power in this country, in Australia, and in New Zealand, could this happy conjunction be achieved.

In In three of the Australian States there are to-day Labour Governments: in West Australia, under the Premiership of C.J. Willcock, an ex-engine driver, in Queensland, under the Premiership of Forgan Smith, an ex-house painter from Scotland, and in Tasmania, under the Premiership of Ogilvie, a lawyer. In New South Wales, according to an opinion widely held both in Labour and anti-Labour circles, with any other leader than Lang, a Labour majority would be certain.

Inter-State, and also State versus Federal, rivalries - some call them jealousies - are a source of political weakness. The Australian Constitution, drawn up at the beginning of the

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century, and largely based on the model of the United States, seems to me to give too little power to Canberra and to leave too much with the States. A shift of power can only be accomplished by an amendment of the Constitution. And this requires, in addition to a majority in both Federal Houses, a majority by referendum, not only in Australia as a whole, but in at least four out of the six States taken separately. And it has been the habit of Australian voters to be very conservative when constitutional amendments have been proposed.

The small powers of the Federal Centre, as compared with those of unitary Governments, in this country or in New Zealand, for example, make it very difficult to work out and enforce a National Economic Plan for Australia as a whole. And Australia urgently needs, and is peculiarly fitted for, such a Plan. John Curtin sees clearly the importance of such a Plan. In his Policy Speech at the last election, calling on the electors "to build and defend a happy and self-reliant Australia", he dwelt on the need for "a better spread of population", for the creation of new secondary industries in States hitherto industrially backward, for decentralisation in the manufacture of arms, and in allied industries, - which should be publicly owned or controlled "to remove the profit from defence, no less than war", - for a national policy of reafforestation to check soil erosion and the silting up of streams and storage basins, and for the reorganisation

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of the Commonwealth Bank and the extension of its powers, under Governmental guidance, to enable it to control credit, rates of interest, and the direction of investment.

On foreign policy and defence, Mr Curtin told me that neither he himself nor the Australian Labour Party stood for "isolation", as their opponents alleged. But they regarded the Lyons Government as being dragged at the heels of the British Government at Westminster, and insisted that Australia should not be committed to war outside her own borders, except with the consent of the Australian people, and that there be no conscription for military service outside Australia. In the Great War, every Australian soldier, in France and in Gallipoli, was a volunteer, and in the referendum on conscription the soldiers at the front voted heavily against it. On the technical question of defence Australian Labour is also at variance with the Lyons Government. Australia, they hold, cannot, out of her own resources, afford a Navy equal to that of a world power, but she should, and can afford to, maintain an Air Force equal to any which could be brought against her. The Australian Air Force, therefore, together with shore defences, should be greatly strengthened.

I asked John Curtin how the Labour opposition voted on the Defence Estimates. He said that they supported the estimates. The votes, now, therefore, went through without a division. Before he became leader there had been some indiscipline in the Party,

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and some cross voting on defence, but he had insisted that there must be unity in face of their political opponents. To support the Defence Estimates did not mean support of the Government's foreign policy, nor even of their defence policy in its technical details. It meant, simply, that the Labour Party stood for the defence of Australia against aggression.

But he believed that the foundation of Australian defence lay in industrial self-reliance and industrial preparedness.

The Australian Labour Party has always stood for a balanced economy, and the full development of Australia's industrial, no less than of her agricultural, resources. Already, though this will be news to many outside Australia, as many workers are engaged in industry as in ~~the~~ primary production.

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I saw a good deal of Forgan Smith, both in Queensland and in Sydney, where he was representing his State at the

celebrations. There is no more powerful and pungent personality in present day Australian politics. He has been Premier since 1932 and is not yet fifty. A Scots Presbyterian, he is a good leader of a Party containing a large Roman Catholic element. He migrated to Australia as a young man. He was a house painter by trade. Incidentally he has been closely associated with the Australian Workers' Union, one of the few Unions with an All-Australian, as distinct from a State, basis of organisation. This Union, which has done magnificent work in lifting the standards of the shearers, station hands and other bush workers, is stronger in Queensland than in any other State.

In Queensland to-day wages are higher and unemployment lower than in any other Australian State, and the productivity of labour, per head, is higher than in any other part of the world except California. This last statement is based on calculations made by Colin Clark, who is staying on in Queensland as Government Statistician and officer in charge of Economic Planning.

It was characteristic of Fergan Smith to make Colin Clark this offer. He has his eyes open all the time for young men of ability, drive and constructive outlook. He has gathered a group of such around him and given them scope and responsibility. "When I promote a young man," he said to me, with a twinkle, "all the old men walk quicker to their work next morning."

He told me that he was impressed by the great improvement in the British Labour Party's publicity in the last 18 months.

He was delighted with "Your London" and "Your Britain" and was planning an illustrated propaganda sheet, on similar lines, to be labelled "Your Queensland". I spent an evening discussing this with his chief publicity officer. His slogan in the elections was to be "What Labour has promised, Labour has done."

Queensland has many advantages. It is a State of amazingly rich and varied natural resources.

The wholesale alienation of public lands has been the greatest of all errors committed in the short lifetime of new countries, which started with a clean slate and no feudal chalk marks, with all land belonging to the Crown .

In some Australian States alienation has gone terribly far. But in Queensland Labour has set its face against this policy. By an Act passed in 1917 no more Crown land may be alienated. It may only be leased, the Crown retaining the freehold. During the brief period, from 1929 to 1932, when an anti-Labour Government held office, this Act was repealed. But it was re-enacted in 1932.

Of the total area of Queensland, only 6% has been alienated - and part of this to local authorities - while 77% is held under leases and licenses from the Government, and the remainder is either unoccupied or held as reserves, including National Parks, and the tracks of future roads or stock routes.

In Queensland there are great distances. From Brisbane, in the south-east corner, to Cairne along the coast is 900 miles.

From Cairne to the far north, another 500 miles. From West to East

The concentration of population in the capital city is less in Queensland than in any other State.

Queensland is the most air minded of the Australian States. In proportion to population, it has more air services than any other State; more aerodromes, public and private, and more private aeroplanes. Travel by air along the main routes costs little more than travel by train. The flying doctor and the air ambulance are peculiar institutions.

Queensland lies mostly in the tropics. It has furnished the great successful test-case of the White Australia policy. It has now been proved, through several generations, that, given good wages and conditions of work, and healthy surroundings, white men can live, and live well, and bring up families in the tropics. Statistics show that the population of Queensland is one of the healthiest in the world. The infant mortality rate - 37 per thousand in 1935 - is lower than in Australia as a whole, and lower than in any other part of the world except New Zealand and South Australia. Similarly with the general death rate. I saw near Bundaberg, in the sugar belt, men cutting cane under a midday sun in the height of the Queensland summer. They looked healthy. They told me that they were all Trade Unionists and that they earned round about 30/- a day in the season. A new human type is being bred in Queensland, taller, thinner, wirier, with darker hair and more sallow complexion.

"I don't care who owns", said Forgan Smith to me, "so long as I control." There is public control of wages, acreage under crop, prices at each stage, and marketing arrangements.

Unemployment in Queensland is below 10,000 in a population of just under a million. This would be equivalent to less than 450,000 in this country, as compared with more than 1,750,000. The Unemployment Relief Tax is now being mostly used to pay wages to men carrying out public works. There is a big public works programme always going on.

Queensland is not, as yet, an industrial state. Its wealth is in the soil, and in the forest. I went through forests, and I saw banabas and pineapples and sugar canes growing by the roadside.

But Labour in Queensland, as in New South Wales and West Australia, holds nearly all the "out-back" constituencies.

How is it done?

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Dalton 55 (249)

THE BRITISH DEMOCRACIES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

By Hugh Dalton.

I have just returned to England from a visit to Australia and New Zealand. I was a visitor from the British House of Commons for the celebration of Australia's hundred and fiftieth birthday. New Zealand will celebrate her hundredth birthday two years hence in 1940.

These are young communities, as age is measured in Europe or in Asia. They have been peopled principally by men and women from the British Islands in the North Sea. These territories came under the British flag without war with any European or Asiatic Power. More than once there was a peaceful race between British and French ships, and the British won, *and hoisted their flag before the French won*. So it was at Botany Bay, south of Sydney, where an obelisk *the French sailors* celebrates La Perouse, and the land surrounding it is part of France, a gift from the Government of New South Wales made as a symbol of friendship during the Great War.. And so it was at Akaroa in New Zealand, where the population still includes descendants of some early French settlers.

Australia and New Zealand are self-governing democracies, members, by their own free will, of the British Commonwealth, and members, in their own right, of the League of Nations. Foreign observers sometimes find it difficult to understand the relationship of the British Dominions to the United Kingdom. The only legal

link is the free acceptance of the British Crown. In all other respects the British Dominions are independent States, with whose policy the Government in London has no power to interfere. But there is a practice of continuous consultation on all matters of common concern. And there are close ties of kinship between many individuals and families in England and in the Dominions. In Australia and in New Zealand I met relatives of my own and relatives of friends of mine in England, and men who had been born in the constituency which I represent in the British Parliament. At the celebrations at Sydney there were present representatives not only of the British Parliament at Westminster, but of the Parliaments of Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Northern Ireland, India and Ceylon. And we all felt that we were members of a large and very friendly family party.

Australia's population is a little less than seven millions; New Zealand's a little more than a million and a half. The former includes some 80,000 aboriginals, including half castes, primitive inhabitants of the stone age, *difficult to incorporate* ~~retreating and dying out~~ *in a modern civilisation.* ~~before the advance of white civilisation.~~ In New Zealand, on the other hand, the Maoris, a most gifted Polynesian race, after a period of decline, are now increasing in numbers. They live on terms of social equality with the white population. Intermarriage is common, and there are few parts of the world where the relations between colonists and the original inhabitants of a country are happier or more harmonious.

NY

A child born in New Zealand has a better expectation of life than a child born in any other part of the world; a child born in Australia a better expectation than in any other country except New Zealand and Denmark. ~~Infant mortality in New Zealand is the lowest in the world and is still falling.~~

The good health of Australians and New Zealanders is due partly to the climate, - to the sunshine and the easy opportunity of life in the open air - partly to the high standard of living and the absence of the ^{mass} grinding poverty which disfigures older lands, partly to public health services efficiently organised by democratic governments.

Immigration was checked during the years of trade depression. In recent years there has even been a small exodus of population. But there are signs that migration is likely to be resumed in the near future. Provided that ~~it is not rushed, nor on too large a scale, and that~~ economic prosperity continues, it will be possible for a steady flow of immigrants to be comfortably absorbed into both countries. ^{through with a great flow,} The ^{present} population is overwhelmingly of British stock, but in Australia many Germans settled before the War and have now become good Australians. Many Australians would welcome further German immigration. Recently there has been an influx of other European races, chiefly Italians and Jugoslavs. And these too, in the opinion of ^{nearly all} ~~the majority~~ of Australians with whom I discussed the question, are making good settlers, and are happy in their new homes. Their children are growing up quite

naturally as young Australians. In a small township in the south-west of Western Australia, I heard Serbo-Croat being spoken in the street and saw in the window of a Bank two notices, one in Italian and one in Serbo-Croat, describing facilities for sending money home.

In New Zealand also I found Yugoslav immigrants who were being readily absorbed into the life of the country.

I believe that in the future ^{Care number} ~~many~~ men and women from ^{the} ~~many~~ countries of Europe, as well as from the British Isles, will make new homes for themselves and their children in these democratic lands in the South Pacific, ^{where} Many ~~of these~~ will find ~~in these new homes~~, not only a better livelihood, but a political and social freedom denied to them in Europe. But the policy of a White Australia is very firmly rooted and will not be abandoned, and the same attitude is found in New Zealand. ^{Colonial labor w. U} ~~not be admitted.~~

Large parts of Australia, probably two thirds of the whole area, are useless for settlement under any conditions, owing to lack of water. Much of New Zealand, also, is too rough and mountainous to carry any appreciable population. But in Queensland it has been demonstrated that, where there is water and good soil or mineral resources, white men can live and work and earn good wages and raise healthy families in the Australian Tropics. A distinct physical type is being developed in Queensland, taller, thinner, and with darker skin and hair than in the cooler regions, but, according to the evidence both of statistics and of ^{casual} ~~known~~

observation, a type as healthy as any in Australia.

Australia and New Zealand are usually thought of as rich lands of primary production, exporting great quantities of wool, wheat and meat, butter, cheese, fruit and other foodstuffs. But this is only part of the truth. In Australia, and to a lesser extent in New Zealand, industry has developed, and will develop much further. Already in Australia there are as many workers engaged in industry as in primary production. Australia has great supplies of coal, as well as of other minerals, including iron. New Zealand has great resources in water power, already mobilised in an impressive chain of hydro-electric stations.

Further industrial growth in both countries, and especially in Australia, is to be welcomed. It will give a more balanced economy. It will diminish the risks which the pursuit of economic self-sufficiency in other countries imposes on primary producers dependent on export trade. And it will greatly strengthen Australia's powers of defence, enabling her to manufacture her own armaments, within her own borders.

It is inevitable that questions of defence and of international relations should be much in the minds of Australians and New Zealanders at the present time. They are very conscious of the dangers and the tensions in Europe, and, moreover, what to Europe is the Far East is for them the Near North. In the event of War, they would have no fear of starvation through blockade, though their external trade might be gravely interrupted. And in

the event of attempted direct attack or invasion, which could only be a serious threat if an enemy power had command of the sea, many geographical and natural factors would be on their side. None the less, much thought is now being given to the concrete problem of defence.

In the wider field of international relations, both Australia and New Zealand are legal members of the League of Nations. Both are supporters of the principle of collective security and both take their duties at Geneva very seriously. New Zealand is to-day an active member of the Council of the League, not afraid to speak out fearlessly on issues on which others sometimes prefer ambiguity or diplomatic silence. And the spokesmen of Australia at Geneva have sought to make a contribution to international appeasement by proposals for improving the physical health of the nations by better nutrition and by preaching that butter is better than guns.

celebrations. There is no more powerful and pungent personality in present day Australian politics. He has been Premier since 1932 and is not yet fifty. A Scots Presbyterian, he is a good leader of a Party containing a large Roman Catholic element. He migrated to Australia as a young man. He was a house painter by trade. Incidentally he has been closely associated with the Australian Workers' Union, one of the few Unions with an All-Australian, as distinct from a State, basis of organisation. This Union, which has done magnificent work in lifting the standards of the shearers, station hands and other bush workers, is stronger in Queensland than in any other State.

In Queensland to-day wages are higher and unemployment lower than in any other Australian State, and the productivity of labour, per head, is higher than in any other part of the world except California. This last statement is based on calculations made by Colin Clark, who is staying on in Queensland as Government Statistician and officer in charge of Economic Planning.

It was characteristic of Forgan Smith to make Colin Clark this offer. He has his eyes open all the time for young men of ability, drive and constructive outlook. He has gathered a group of such around him and given them scope and responsibility. "When I promote a young man," he said to me, with a twinkle, "all the old men walk quicker to their work next morning."

He told me that he was impressed by the great improvement in the British Labour Party's publicity in the last 18 months.

He was delighted with "Your London" and "Your Britain" and was planning an illustrated propaganda sheet, on similar lines, to be labelled "Your Queensland". I spent an evening discussing this with his chief publicity officer. He slogan in the elections was to be "What Labour has promised, Labour has done."

Queensland has many advantages. It is a State of amazingly rich and varied natural resources.

The wholesale alienation of public lands has been the greatest of all errors committed in the short lifetime of new countries, which started with a clean slate and no feudal chalk marks, with all land belonging to the Crown .

In some Australian States alienation has gone terribly far. But in Queensland Labour has set its face against this policy. By an Act passed in 1917 no more Crown land may be alienated. It may only be leased, the Crown retaining the freehold. During the brief period, from 1929 to 1932, when an anti-Labour Government held office, this Act was repealed. But it was re-enacted in 1932.

Of the total area of Queensland, only 6% has been alienated - and part of this to local authorities - while 77% is held under leases and licenses from the Government, and the remainder is either unoccupied or held as reserves, including National Parks, and the tracks of future roads or stock routes.

In Queensland there are great distances. From Brisbane, in the south-east corner, to Cairne along the coast is 900 miles.

From Cairne to the far north, another 500 miles. From West to East

The concentration of population in the capital city is less in Queensland than in any other State.

Queensland is the most air minded of the Australian States. In proportion to population, it has more air services than any other State; more aerodromes, public and private, and more private aeroplanes. Travel by air along the main routes costs little more than travel by train. The flying doctor and the air ambulance are peculiar institutions.

Queensland lies mostly in the tropics. It has furnished the great successful test-case of the White Australia policy. It has now been proved, through several generations, that, given good wages and conditions of work, and healthy surroundings, white men can live, and live well, and bring up families in the tropics. Statistics show that the population of Queensland is one of the healthiest in the world. The infant mortality rate - 37 per thousand in 1935 - is lower than in Australia as a whole, and lower than in any other part of the world except New Zealand and South Australia. Similarly with the general death rate. I saw near Bundaberg, in the sugar belt, men cutting cane under a midday sun in the height of the Queensland summer. They looked healthy. They told me that they were all Trade Unionists and that they earned round about 30/- a day in the season. A new human type is being bred in Queensland, taller, thinner, wirier, with darker hair and more sallow complexion.

"I don't care who owns", said Forgan Smith to me, "so long as I control." There is public control of wages, acreage under crop, prices at each stage, and marketing arrangements.

Unemployment in Queensland is below 10,000 in a population of just under a million. This would be equivalent to less than 450,000 in this country, as compared with more than 1,750,000. The Unemployment Relief Tax is now being mostly used to pay wages to men carrying out public works. There is a big public works programme always going on.

Queensland is not, as yet, an industrial state. Its wealth is in the soil, and in the forest. I went through forests, and I saw bananas and pineapples and sugar canes growing by the roadside.

But Labour in Queensland, as in New South Wales and West Australia, holds nearly all the "out-back" constituencies.

How is it done?

In the years just prior to the War a young man, Hugh Dalton, became a Research Student in the London School of Economics. Behind him lay the tradition of Eton and of King's College, Cambridge; ahead of him lay a life of service. His training in Economics at Cambridge had forced upon his notice the problem of the distribution of incomes in modern communities, and he selected for his research subject the Causes of Inequality of Incomes, and especially their relation to inherited wealth. This work was almost complete when it was interrupted by the outbreak of War, and Mr. Dalton for four years served with distinction on more than one battle front. The return of peace gave him the opportunity to complete his research work. His study of the inequality of incomes was published in 1920, and he received the degree of Doctor of Science of the London University. This book is a scientific study of the causes of inequality of incomes and a careful analysis of the treatment of distribution of income in the writings of earlier economists.

Dr. Dalton became a Lecturer in the School of Economics in 1919, and later a Reader. Another topic which attracted his attention was public finance. After teaching the subject for some years he published an admirably concise book - "Principles of Public Finance", justifying its design which was, in the words of Bacon, "to excite the judgment briefly rather than

to inform it tediously." Both these books have for long been textbooks in the University of Sydney, and all students in the Faculty of Economics, familiar with the writer's thought, owe a debt to him for the quality of his learning and the lucidity of his expression. But Dr. Dalton has lived a life which has transcended that of mere scholarship. He well understands the public duty, which, as Burke said, "requires that what is right, should not only be made known, but made prevalent."

He pursued knowledge not merely for its own sake but for the welfare of humanity. True to the views of its founders the London School of Economics allows its teachers complete freedom not only of thought but of action. The School has always welcomed the fact that many of its teachers have occupied themselves with public affairs, and have entered Parliament as members of different political parties. To this spirit of the School no doubt Dr. Dalton owes much, and the School, as well as the community, gained when Dr. Dalton entered politics as a member of the Labour Party. The turn of the party wheel has meant that Dr. Dalton's great talents have for the most part been exercised in opposition, but his work for some years in the Foreign Office has given an earnest of the possibilities which lie ahead for him in the field of international politics.

Wherefore, Mr. Chancellor, I present to you as distinguished scholar, soldier and statesman, Edward Hugh John Neale Dalton, Master of Arts in the University of Cambridge, Doctor of Science in the University of London, Member of Parliament, for the Degree of Doctor of Science in the University of Sydney.

M. Dalton —

Dalton 55 (262)

FOR MILITARY SECRETARY

1. This letter is to be given to Dr Dalton by an ADC on the boat - to-morrow.
2. Dr Dalton will visit Hon Mr Pakvasa MLC, President of the Legislative Council in the latter's office in the Council Hall at 5 p.m. ADC to find out where the office is & take Dr Dalton to the Council Hall - & make necessary arrangements about car.
3. ADC who meets him on the boat to find out what else he wants to do. He has been asked to spend the day here and to come to dinner.

Dalton 55 (263)



The University of Sydney

Sydney

9/1/38

Dear Dalton,

Enclose the check which I
forwarded you.

The form is the Cambridge D. Sc. (which
we are allowed to use) obtainable from
Bodgers, Sidney St, Cambridge.

The hood is the Sydney D. Sc. obtainable
from Howard & Co. Phil. & Co. Ltd, I
believe, a London firm.

Yours sincerely

Reedhill

Dalton 55 (269)

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1938.

DEGREES FOR GUESTS.

WAF

COLOURFUL SCENE AT UNIVERSITY.

Distinguished Visitors.

Stone walls, the subdued light from stained glass windows, and the rich hues of academic dress lent a touch of almost mediaeval pageantry to a ceremony in the Great Hall of Sydney University, yesterday, at which degrees were conferred on four distinguished visitors from overseas.

Earl de la Warr, the Lord Privy Seal, received the degree of Master of Arts; Sir Josiah Stamp and Dame Maria Oglvie Gordon, the degree of Doctor of Laws; and Dr. Edward H. J. Dalton, M.P., the degree of Doctor of Science.

When conferring the degrees on behalf of the Senate, the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Halse Rogers, said that the University was honouring itself by honouring visitors of such attainments.

COMMON IDEAS AND CULTURE.

"This is, indeed, a great moment for me," said Earl de la Warr. "The thing that has most impressed me in Australia has been the warmth and generosity of the welcome, but no other honour accorded to me has been in any way equal to this."

"Contacts between countries must be established on a wider basis than that of mere politics, on a deeper basis even than that of blood," he added. "What really keeps British communities together is a common body of ideas and culture, and that is nowhere developed more than in our university centres."

Earl de la Warr added, amid laughter: "I have only one source of disappointment. Yesterday, I made the humble suggestion that we be allowed to give our messages in Latin. I was told that, in the absence of the Professor of Classics, no one was likely to understand me. At the time, I thought this was an unjustified reflection on members of the University. I have since realised that it was probably a fair comment on the quality of my Latin prose."

Sir Josiah Stamp said that Sydney University, by granting such degrees, linked itself with a great fellowship of knowledge, which in such a world was more than ever needed.

Dame Maria Oglvie Gordon, who is the first woman to have received the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University, said she delighted in the honour, because it was given in a country where men did recognise how useful to the State their womenfolk could be.

Dr. Dalton said that, although he deeply appreciated the honour he had received, he had never been able to make up his mind whether political science was a science or an art, or something entirely different from either.

GIFT TO NEW COLLEGE.

Sir Josiah Stamp presented to the Chancellor, as a gift for the new University college at Armidale, a copy of the diary of Surgeon-General White, who accompanied Phillip on the voyage to Australia.

NEW ZEALAND

I spent a fortnight in New Zealand, and visited the four principal cities of Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin, as well as the Thermal Region in the North Island and the Southern Alps and Lake District, in the South Island.

At Wellington, the capital, I met most of the Ministers in the Labour Government, and was informed by them individually regarding the activities of their Departments, both in administration and new legislation. I met a number of other Labour M.P.s and attended and addressed a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. I had a talk with Mr David Wilson, Secretary of the Labour Party, a conference with some of the leading representatives of the Trade Union Movement, and interviews with Mr Lefeaux, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, and with the Manager of the Wellington Municipal Milk Supply, which is regarded by many experts as being the best of its kind in the world. In Wellington, also, I met a group of the younger officials attached to Ministers, and some of the Government nominees on the Reserve Bank and on the Bank of New Zealand, and visited a new State House scheme and a model Maternity Home. I also made contact with Labour representatives at Auckland, Christchurch, in the Thermal Region and Hokitika on the West coast of the South Island. I brought away a large quantity of official reports and political literature, and arranged for an improved scheme of interchange of documents and information between the British and New Zealand Labour Parties.

Compared with the Australians, the New Zealanders are a quiet and unemphatic people, - some say they have grown to be like their cows- more Scots and less Irish in their racial origins, more old world British and less conscious of new nationhood, more inevitably agricultural and with less industrial possibilities, and a smaller internal market; more dependent, therefore, on external trade and more remote from any close approach to future economic sufficiency.

The New Zealand Labour Party is younger than the Australian. It was formed in 1900, the same year as ours, and first put forward Parliamentary candidates, all of whom were defeated, in 1905, when already the first Australian Federal Labour Government had held office. Not till 1935 did Labour come to office in New Zealand, but then it came with full power, holding 55 seats out of 80 in the House of Representatives. It has suffered none of the humiliations or disillusionings of Minority Government. None of its leaders have even gone over to the enemy. The present group of leaders have grown up with the Party. They seem like a band of brothers. They live simply, with no outward signs of egoism. Since 1875, when the ten Provincial Councils were abolished, New Zealand has had a unitary constitution, free from the Federal complexities and split sovereignties of Australia. The New Zealand Parliament has unlimited ~~XXXXX~~ ^{authority} over the whole range of economic and social policy. The popularly elected House of Representatives is, in practice, unimpeded by the Second Chamber,

the Legislative Council, whose members are appointed by the Government, without limit of number, each for a term of seven years. If the Council were to show obstructive tendencies, an adverse majority could be immediately swamped by new appointments, and members showing hostility to the Government could be dispensed with when their seven years' term ran out. The present Government has had no trouble with the Council up to date.

In the nineties of last century, under a Liberal-Labour Government, led by Seddon and greatly influenced by Pember Reeves, New Zealand won an international reputation for social pioneering. She led the world in introducing not only adult male suffrage, with no plural voting, but women's suffrage. She was the first to institute old age pensions, on a non-contributory basis. She adopted compulsory Industrial Arbitration even before Australia, and it is interesting, and at first sight surprising, to observe that, in New Zealand, as in Australia, it is the parties of the Left which have consistently supported this system and sought to strengthen and extend it, and the parties of the Right which have sought to weaken, and even to destroy it. In this same period New Zealand broke new ground with a graduated land tax, coupled with power of compulsory purchase and valuation according to the famous formula of "tax or buy". A little later, it was again New Zealand which was first in the field with widows' pensions, and later again, with family allowances paid from general revenue, though this last development is still in a very rudimentary stage.

The Railway System was, from the start, built and owned by the State and ambitious programmes of public works opening up and developing the national resources of the country were a prominent feature of public policy. The State, moreover, was early in the field in New Zealand owning coal mines, and running Life and Fire Insurance and a Public Trustee's Office, though in none of these activities was there a State monopoly. And, before the creation of the Reserve Bank, the State had a substantial control over the most important Bank in the country, the Bank of New Zealand, holding a large block of shares and appointing four out of the six Directors. All this was well-accepted and familiar long before Labour won the 1935 election.

The record of the present Government, in broad outline, is well known. The Labour Party had carefully prepared its plans in opposition - an indispensable condition of success in office - and it put through its legislative programme at full speed. The Reserve Bank was taken over, as was the State Advances Corporation; the status of the Directors was changed to that of Government nominees; private shareholders were eliminated, but received full compensation based on market values. Public ownership and control was instituted, but there was no plausible private grievance. Nor, it is instructive to observe, was there any financial crisis. Guaranteed prices of dairy produce, with State ownership and rationalised marketing of this important branch of exports. A forty hour, and five day, week, except where the Arbitration Court

is satisfied that this is impracticable. Improved pensions and unemployment pay and a general restoration of the cuts made by the previous Government. These are the outstanding achievements of the first Parliamentary session.

But much more than this has been accomplished. For agricultural workers, a minimum wage of 42/6 a week for workers over 21, plus either board and lodging or an additional 17/6 a week, bringing the total up to 33 a week. Since a 40 hour, five day, week is not practicable on the land, agricultural workers who have a weekly half holiday are entitled to receive a fortnight's holiday with pay each year; if they have no weekly half holiday they are entitled to four weeks holiday with pay annually.

By means of a vigorous policy of Public Works unemployment has now been reduced to less than 10,000, many of whom are stated to be sick or physically unfit.

Although it has now been nearly two and a half years in office, the Government is still very popular. It goes from strength to strength and, barring accidents, it will certainly win the next elections in the autumn. I spoke to people in trains and on boats, in public houses and by the roadside, and in newspaper offices, and I heard always the same story. No one seriously expects the Government to be beaten. Under the other crowd, men were unemployed, starving, bankrupt. Under this Government, hope, work, purchasing power have returned. The Government may lose a few seats on balance. That would do it good, rather than harm.

Its present majority is unwieldy, too fat to be quite healthy.

One means by which the Government have held the attention of the electors and made politics live, is by the broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings on important occasions. This has been very popular. It has brought Parliament and its work into the homes of the people. To listen in to Parliament is better than to read an abbreviated and perhaps misleading Press summary next day. It is especially appreciated in scattered and isolated rural areas. Hitherto I have been opposed to the idea of broadcasting Parliament in this country. But, in the light of the New Zealand experience, we should, I think, reconsider the question.

The Government did very well to put through the great mass of its legislation at high speed in its first session. It has thus gained valuable time to administer this new legislation efficiently and to consolidate its advance. But in the present session of Parliament important work is being done. The first duty of the House when it met, on the day I sailed from Wellington for home, was to ratify twenty two I.L.O. conventions. Proposals for a comprehensive scheme of National Health Insurance and of superannuation were to be brought forward and passed, after due examination by a Parliamentary Committee, before the election.

A new and important Socialist measure has been introduced, to create an Iron and Steel Industry of New Zealand - there is none now - publicly owned from the start and free from all financial

private interests.

A large plant of the most modern type is to be established at Onekaka at the northern end of the South Island, where there are rich iron ore deposits. It is to be public property and its construction is to be financed by a credit from the Reserve Bank. When in working order, it will draw coal from the State's mines in the neighbourhood, and will supply about half the iron and steel requirements of New Zealand. The adoption of this scheme is, of course, due partly to defence considerations. But it has value also for employment and for the development of New Zealand economy, at once more balanced and more socialist. In this same connection serious study is being given to the possibility of establishing a state owned oil from coal plant in the same area. These will be the two biggest industrial enterprises in New Zealand.

Mr Sullivan, the Minister of Railways and Industry, is also extending public ownership of transport from rail to road. He has taken over, since he assumed office, a number of road bus services and intends to proceed much further, aiming at the complete coordination, for the most part under public ownership, of transport by rail, road, in and coastwise shipping, - the policy laid down by the British Labour Party.

As regards the land, the New Zealand Labour Party does not stand for wholesale nationalisation, nor does the Government propose it. The Party programme provides that no land, now publicly

owned, shall be alienated, but that there shall be full recognition of the private owners' interest in the land, "including tenure, right of sale, transfer and bequest." There shall be power of compulsory acquisition of areas of land suitable for closer settlement or for town planning, that is to say, selective and gradual nationalisation. There shall also be a graduated tax on unimproved land values. This programme is being carried out. Small owners are exempt from the land tax and deductions are made from tax assessments in respect of mortgages. The land tax only falls heavily on large landowners. The small and middle-sized farmer, owning his own land, is a most important element in the political, as well as in the economic, life of New Zealand, and it was his vote which gave the Labour Party many seats at the last election. Guaranteed prices, mortgage adjustments, improved credit facilities, and the Public Works programme have brought him many solid advantages. But his vote would undoubtedly be lost if he were either heavily taxed on the value of his land or threatened with the loss, even for a fair purchase price, of his freehold.

It is also noticeable that in New Zealand, as in Australia, the Labour Party favours home ownership, both in town and country, and gives financial assistance to enable small occupiers to purchase their houses. In addition, however, the New Zealand Government is building a large number of houses to let.

I had a conversation with Mr Semple, Minister for Public Works, one of the most active and dynamic members of the Government.

He is pushing through, with immense energy, a very large and varied programme, which has absorbed many thousands of men previously unemployed. "Bob Semple's Pretorian Guard", - the men employed on these works - and "Bob Semple's running shoes" - "Go and get your running shoes" is one of his favourite forms of exhortation - are familiar phrases in New Zealand to-day.

The range of public works is very wide. It includes the construction of new, and the improvement of existing, railways and roads; development of electric supply; public buildings; aerodromes; afforestation; land draining, irrigation and reclamation; extension of telegraph and telephone systems; and development of tourist resorts, including State owned hotels.

Mr Semple has given special attention to the amenities of life in the public works camps, often situated far from urban centres. Entertainment halls, with radio sets, libraries and canteens have been provided. The Y.M.C.A. provides recreation and amusements in all the larger camps. The men work a five day week of forty hours and many spend their weekends away from the camps. All are required to become members of the New Zealand Workers' Union. Wages are about £4 a week. Nineteen thousand men are now employed on Public Works, in spite of the fact that much powerful and up-to-date labour saving machinery has been put into operation.

Public Works are financed, as to about 40% from revenue and as to about 60% from loans. The loans are furnished from the

Post Office Savings Bank and other surpluses accruing to Public Departments. No loans for this purpose are being raised on the open market. The revenue includes part of the proceeds of the old Unemployment Relief Tax. This is now paid into the Employment Promotion Fund, a significant change of name. Money which used to pay ~~wages~~ for unemployment relief is now helping to pay wages on work of social utility.

Some 19,000 men are now employed on Public Works. In his last Annual Report Mr Semple states that "the men on every class of construction have improved wonderfully in skill and in output of work during the year, and now they are an army of men the nation can be proud of." He adds, "I have spoken to the workmen wherever I have gone and impressed upon them the fact that the Government expects them to give a fair day's work for the wages they are receiving."

Mr Nash is determined, in spite of some expert advice tendered to him in the opposite sense, to continue a policy of cheap money. As a result of its legislation, the Government has now a very strong hold over finance.

The Reserve Bank, the State Advances Corporation, which lends, on mortgage, to Local Authorities and to private individuals for housing, and to farmers for farm improvements, the State Insurance Office, the Post Office Savings Bank, the the Public Trustee, - who, unlike his British counterpart, realises all assets and reinvests the proceeds, paying all beneficiaries a flat rate of

interest on their principal, - between them command great financial power.

Private underwriters' commissions on all public and semi-public loans have been washed out, the Reserve Bank having taken over this function. The Reserve Bank has also the power to fix the amount of the deposits which the Trading Banks must keep with it.

Over the Bank of New Zealand, by far the largest of the Trading Banks, the Government has a power of control which it has never used, since it appoints four out of its six Directors, an arrangement dating back to 18 , when the Government of that day had to rescue the Bank from imminent bankruptcy.

Mr Nash has announced that there will be no more borrowing by the Government in London, except for the replacement of debt, and he is taking steps to reduce the total of external debt outstanding.

There was no financial crisis, ^{or visible panic} either in New Zealand or in London, when Labour won the election of 1935. Nor when the Labour Government nationalised the Reserve Bank and the State Advances Corporation. After having done these deeds, Mr Nash came to London and converted a maturing Loan on very favourable terms. He only missed by a fraction of 1% breaking all records for cheap borrowing by New Zealand. New Zealand's credit in London stood very high. Since then, there has been a general fall in Stock Exchange values in London, in which New Zealand stocks have

naturally shared. There is no evidence of any recent flight of capital from New Zealand. Sterling balances have been somewhat diminished, owing to imports into New Zealand having grown even faster than exports. And it appears that some New Zealanders have been buying Australian securities.

The Government now supplies free milk, half a pint a day, to all children attending elementary schools. As I am on the boat, the new superannuation scheme is announced. It seems that they are to have 30/- a week at 60, provided not more than £1 a week other income, - from any source, whether from work or property. Also free medical and hospital service. Also unemployment maintenance.

Finance. Substitute present unemployment relief tax of 6d in £ on wages by new Social Service tax of 1/- in £ on wages. The State to double each pound. Since wages run to £4 or more a week, this means weekly contributions of 4/- upwards. Benefits to start in April next. New Zealand has a young population and is spending a good deal on pensions now. I should like more details. Anyhow, it is good electioneering.

New Zealand Trade Union Movement has only just found, in 1937, an effective national organisation.

National Federation of Labour is based, not on separate representation of Unions, and hence of industries and crafts, but on regional representation. New Zealand is divided for this purpose into ten areas, in each of which a Trades Council is established.

naturally shared. There is no evidence of any recent flight of capital from New Zealand. Sterling balances have been somewhat diminished, owing to imports into New Zealand having grown even faster than exports. And it appears that some New Zealanders have been buying Australian securities.

The Government now supplies free milk, half a pint a day, to all children attending elementary schools. As I am on the boat, the new superannuation scheme is announced. It seems that they are to have 30/- a week at 60, provided not more than £1 a week other income, - from any source; whether from work or property. Also free medical and hospital service. Also unemployment maintenance.

Finance. Substitute present unemployment relief tax of 6d in £ on wages by new Social Service tax of 1/- in £ on wages. The State to double each pound. Since wages run to £4 or more a week, this means weekly contributions of 4/- upwards. Benefits to start in April next. New Zealand has a young population and is spending a good deal on pensions now. I should like more details. Anyhow, it is good electioneering.

New Zealand Trade Union Movement has only just found, in 1937, an effective national organisation.

National Federation of Labour is based, not on separate representation of Unions, and hence of industries and crafts, but on regional representation. New Zealand is divided for this purpose into ten areas, in each of which a Trades Council is established.

Each of these Trades Councils sends a representative to the Federation Executive.

Much talk of weakness on waterfront and in railway shops. Galway says it is serious. He wonders whether an impartial Commission of Enquiry would do any good. Sullivan says that in some railway shops 25%, in others 10%, of the men are slacking. Only at the Wanganin shop is output as good since the 40 hour week as before. (This concerns his Department.) Fraser says waterfront works are slack. One addresses them, is applauded, goes away, and no improvement. Nash says waterside workers and railway shopmen aren't working properly. We can establish Socialism by persuasion, if men will work. Otherwise it is hopeless. Socialism by revolution will never come in any case. The other side will beat you at that game, if you try to begin it.

It is common form to criticise New Zealand waterside ~~men~~ workers. It is said that loading and unloading is much slower than in Australia.

Captain Summers of the Akaroa, with whom I talk, without giving any lead, doesn't blame the men, but the old fashioned and insufficient rolling stock (railways), inadequate berths, and lack of frozen and chilled accommodation for meat close to the ships. New Zealand in this respect is much behind Argentine, Brazil and, more recently, Queensland. He says nothing against the men. But he thinks the New Zealand Government would do much better to make more rolling stock in its railway shops than to build a line

through useless country from Napier to Gisborne.

Nash says a Labour Government in England would help them enormously. He is very earnest about this. I fancy he is thinking of banking (a nationalised Bank of England playing ball with the Reserve Bank), conversions (again Bank of England and Government might help to lower rates of interest), trade (we might accept the offer he made to the present Government, or go beyond it in organising bulk purchase.)

Fraser is likely to succeed Savage soon as Premier. He is an extremely nice fellow, sensible, sincere and kindly, a good judge of men and situations, more intellect than Savage, but less personal magnetism. Not an obvious looking leader. He has a good wife. And he has, to use his own phrase, "that intangible thing wisdom".

Labour in New Zealand has given an example to the world of democratic drive and political efficiency. She is advancing towards Socialism, not through deepening capitalist crisis or through increasing misery of the working class, but behind a barrage of prosperity in which all sections of the community are sharing. And this is both the easiest and the surest way of advance. This prosperity is due partly to external factors, - good prices for New Zealand exports in London, - but largely to wise public policy in New Zealand. If external factors turn adverse, - if another slump comes, with a collapse of export prices, or if a World War comes - New Zealand's economy will be tested.

New Zealand has gone so far along the Socialist road that Planning is essential. The Labour Party, in opposition, thought out clearly their next steps. Now that they are in power, the men who did most of that thinking are in the grip of office. I had the impression that Ministers were in danger of losing some of their efficiency through overwork, - and overwork not on plans for the day after tomorrow, but on the details of today. I formed the very definite opinion that more planning ahead was needed, that hypothetical questions should be fully studied, and that Ministers and their immediate staffs were much too busy to do such work.

The notion of a "brains trust" has been discredited in New Zealand, because the previous Government had one, and based its reactionary policies on alleged expert advice. There has, therefore, been a tendency in the New Zealand Labour Party to exalt the Parliamentarian as such, and to declare that the Representatives of the People, unhampered and unworried by outsiders, shall do the full job of Government. This sounds well enough as a principle, but it can be carried too far, and may result in bad breakdowns, through mental unpreparedness, if a crisis comes.

There is, I think, a strong case for creating now some Thinking and Planning Machine, composed of a nucleus of Ministers and Members of Parliament, but also of able men, economists and others, from outside, provided that they have the right political outlook.

NEW ZEALANDFinance

Nash
Lawn
Lefeaux

Lefeaux is very much against further expansion of Reserve Bank credit. He wants to "keep the decks clear" for conversions, and possible Depression. He thinks credit has not been too much expanded so far, but is apprehensive of further demands. Nash "has very rigid ideas". Sterling balances are falling, and are now insufficient to pay off £17 million sterling loan maturing in 1940. Imports have been increasing more rapidly than exports, though these are at record height. Imports are ordered months in advance, and would not fall, if export income fell, until after an interval. Pressure on exchange might be serious and a demand for exchange control might develop. He would regard exchange control as very undesirable, and it would be very bad for New Zealand credit in London. Already the loan raised by Nash at 98 is down to 89. Public Works are very expensive. Some cost £100 per man per year. Not much scope for industrial development, owing to small New Zealand market. No case, apart from defence, for iron and steel industry. The man talks at length, freely and rather apprehensively. I think he feels lonely and unhappy. He would, I fancy, much prefer to be in London and meet ladies and gentlemen and to go to good concerts. He says he has no politics and is only anxious to help. He regards himself as a doctor, whose

duly is to advise on financial health. Looks rather like Norman. It is bad that some loans maturing in the 40's have only one fixed redemption duty.

Lawn. Labour economist, now Director of Reserve Bank, and Economic Adviser to Lefeaux. Solemn and slow of speech. Thinks Lefeaux feels very isolated. He should see Nash more often, and it would be a good thing if he sometimes saw the whole Cabinet. Lawn once arranged for him to see Nash regularly once a week, but this broke down, as Nash was too busy. Sometimes now they don't meet for a month or more, and, when they do, it is when Nash has some demand to put to him, which Lefeaux dislikes and resists. He doesn't think Lefeaux is disloyal, but he might be driven to resignation, and, if this came just before the election, it might be awkward, and, whenever it came, it would be bad for New Zealand credit in London. He has a 7 year contract, till 1942 (?).

Lawn thinks plans should be worked out for exchange control and import control, in event of recession. Possible prejudice in Labour Party against "Brains Trust", because Coates had one, including Belshaw, and had outside experts to defend deflation. Planning Committee of Enquiry should include ~~xxx~~ Ministers and M.P.s as well as outside experts with Labour sympathies. He thinks man could be found. There is danger of being caught unprepared. Nash won't , and is overworking. So are other Ministers. There is a majority for Government if

necessary. Directors of Reserve Bank meet once a month.

Nash, charged by me with overworking and not devolving, admits that he has to "watch everything" to prevent mistakes being made. There is no one who combines the right political and financial knowledge. He is always looking out for such a person. Colin Clark might have done. Lefeaux is a good banker but very orthodox. He has been having some hard tussles with him. The latest is over Loans to Local Bodies. He wants L. to lend them \$11 million over a term of years at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. This is $\frac{1}{2}$ % below market rate. L. most unwilling. "The sweat was pouring off him" at the end of the talk. He questioned Nash's right to dictate terms of loan, though admitting his right to require loans to be made. Nash insisted that he had full rights. If not, L. could fix 15% and nullify the whole thing. Anyhow there would be a majority on the Board if necessary. He would like to see L. more often - I put Lawn's point - but he was very busy.

He (Nash) was regarded by some as the conservative of the Party, but many held Douglas credit views, and it was impossible to go too fast. He had to think of credit in London. He asked my views and I said that suspicion of "funny business" in finance would certainly have adverse effects. Conversions fell rather awkwardly. He thought a Labour Government at our end would help them tremendously. For election purposes some form of words must be used that would hold the Douglas Credit vote.

Bank of New Zealand has 45% of the clearing bank business, though there are five competitors with head offices outside

New Zealand. On the Bank of N.Z. there are four Government Directors out of six, but they have never had any directions from the Government. Obvious course seems to me to be to merge the others in the Bank of N.Z. and to impose licensing requirements against new competitors.

Barnard and Nordmeyer are toying with the idea of using Reserve Bank credit to "take over" Bank of N.Z. as well as to start new iron and steel industry at Onekaka. I strongly discouraged the former proposal.

Lawn is afraid that "disorder" in money or labour market might lead to "quick action" of a Fascist character by opponents.

Wash, Fraser and Lawn all speak of danger on waterfront. Also Galway (They say that Galway is too much of a larrikin and gives offence by telling dirty stories in after dinner speeches.) The men are working badly, much worse than in Australia. Unloading is very slow. The shipping Companies are threatening to cut out Auckland. Repairing contracts are being lost to Australia.

The men on Public Works have a 40 hour, and five day, week; many go home from the camps for weekends. They get from £3 to £4 a week. This has been a very good show up to date, but it costs a good deal per man employed and it is generally recognised that it would be a good thing if a number of these men were drawn off into industrial employment.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF NEW ZEALAND

By Hugh Dalton, M.P.

I was only able to spend a fortnight in New Zealand, but during this time I made contact with both the political and industrial wings of the Labour Movement. In New Zealand our comrades have a majority of 55 to 25 in the House of Representatives. There is also a Second Chamber, called the Legislative Council, which, however, is completely tame, its members being nominated by the Government. An election is due in November, and no one to whom I spoke doubted that the Labour Government would be returned again with an ample majority. Labour in New Zealand has proved that, if its programme is carefully prepared beforehand and put boldly and swiftly into execution when the opportunity comes, democracy can deliver the goods. It has proved also that Socialism and social reform are not alternatives, but complementary policies. New Zealand's Labour Government has socialised the Central Bank, the State Advances Corporation, and a large part of road transport now linked up with the publicly owned railway system. A large new iron and steel industry, publicly owned from the outset, is being established, based on publicly owned iron ore and publicly owned coal.

The export trade in dairy produce has been socialised, unnecessary middle men eliminated, and prices guaranteed to farmers. A large and varied programme of public works is in progress, and unemployment for the whole country has been reduced to a few thousands.

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Side by side with all this, a forty-hour, five-day week has been established, holidays with pay extended, wage cuts restored, and a new scheme of pensions, conditional on retirement from industry, is now before Parliament. This scheme, which also includes free medical and hospital services and a number of other social benefits, is the most generous which any country in the world has yet adopted. It will be financed on a contributory basis, by a social welfare levy of one shilling in the pound on wages and other incomes. The State will add an equal sum, thus placing half the cost upon the general budget.

I had the pleasure of meeting all the Labour Ministers individually, and of addressing a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. I was much impressed by the good spirit and excellent team work prevailing. The relations of the Trade Union leaders to the politicians are also very harmonious. We can learn many valuable lessons from New Zealand, and not least the value of unity and self-confidence within the Labour Movement.

By Hugh Dalton

A grim simplification is steadily taking place in international politics. The so-called "Anti-Communist Pact" is more and more clearly revealing its essential character. It is directed against Communism in name only, ~~and~~ though this name has great propagandist power, both within the countries which have signed the Pact and, ^{also} in those whom the Pact, ~~threatens~~, either directly or indirectly, threatens. Communism is still a terrifying word, not least ^{for many members of} ~~among~~ the Conservative and propertied classes in countries where, in fact, Communism is very weak, such as the United States of America, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. Such persons are the dupes of a clever slogan, designed to exploit their political prejudices and their ignorance of ~~the present day~~ ^{educated} present-day international realities. Any man said to me recently that he believed that it was Russian Communists, disguised as Japanese airmen, who had shot the British Ambassador in China and sunk the United States gunboat Panay. This man is a perfect example of the dupe for whose ^{benefit} ~~the~~ ^{the} title of the Anti-Communist Pact was invented. ~~And~~ Such illusions, moreover, are a most effective

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antidote to national patriotism and to sober calculations of national interests. (2)

The Anti-Communist Pact is, in truth, directed against ~~the Soviet Union~~ a number of objectives, and the order in which these are ^{to be} attacked, and the manner of attack, remain to be determined from time to time according to the opportunities which will present themselves, or will be deliberately created by the signatories of the Pact.

These objectives include, of course, ^{the} Soviet Union, but they include also the economic and political independence of a number of the smaller states of Europe, particularly of Middle and South Eastern Europe. They include also the two great democracies of Western Europe, Britain and France, and their colonial territories. They include the overseas interests, as today in the Far East, not only of Britain and France, but of America. And they include, ~~as one of most immediate and important of~~ ~~all~~ finally, the League of Nations itself.

said Kitchin "economic safety."

There was ^{also} a Club House for ~~Old Boys and Girls~~, where O.F.'s at Pinjarra, where Old Boys and Girls ~~some could~~ come and spend their holidays. At this date 1100, or one in four hundred of the population of Western Australia, were O.F.'s ~~and~~ of these nearly a hundred were already married, and most of these had ~~children~~ begun to ~~see~~ raise families of their own.

What a contrast between the smoke and ~~and broken homes~~ slums of London and Tyreside and Glasgow, ^{and} ^{productive} ^{community-} with these children ^{country} come, and their ^{community-} out in ~~the~~ open, on the Ranges, ^{with} ^{drained} in the Australian sunshine and in easy reach of the Australian sea! I wished there were many more such settlements and much more child migration. ~~The most~~ One of the

defects at this time was insufficient opportunity at, or ~~with~~ near, PINJARRA for further education, right up to the Free University at Perth. But this, I am told, has been corrected now.

~~Pr~~ Praising the genius of Fairbridge,
We drove ~~the~~ southward, past the small part of BUNBURY. We climbed in the Bush, in the shade of a ~~the~~ pepper tree. ^{Here} The Bush was getting better and better. The big

Trees, Karri and Jarrah, were beginning.
KARRI JARRAH

We stopped at DONNYBROOK, in May Holman's constituency. They had been warned of our coming and local councillors and farmers gathered to give us a civic reception. This is the home of the Granny Smith apple. Then through BRIDGETON, the centre of the apple country, miles of orchards, ~~and~~ a smiling countryside, undulating, with the Bush cleared over large areas, except where something had been left for ornament ~~or~~ or shelter belts.

Here we picked up the officer in charge of Group Settlement in this area, and an officer of the Agricultural Bank. This, they say, is the best part of the State, with a perfect climate, a sufficient and regular rainfall, and land variable but mostly very fertile. Group Settlement here was rusted ^{without preparation} after the First World War. Many settlers were unsuitable. But those who had stayed on their holdings, more than half the total, were now round the corner and doing well. Expenditure on roads, water supply, Bush clearing, etc was a good long term investment, and many of the vacated holdings were now

being taken up by new comers.

That evening we reached MANGIMUP, ^{where} we stayed two nights in an agreeable little ^{small} township, ~~with~~ ^{consisting} of two stores, just rebuilt, in modern style.

MANGIMUP was a flourishing little township, with great ~~future~~ ^{ambitions} ~~for the future~~. In this part

of Australia the termination ~~of~~ ^{is} -up ⁱⁿ ["] ^{aboo} means "water" or "meeting place" - the same thing in "aboo" for

the aborigines met beside water holes. MANGIMUP means the water hole, or the meeting place ^{beside} ~~among~~ the reeds.

It lived on cattle, dairy produce - ~~the~~ milk, butter, cheese and casein - fruit, tobacco and timber. It had a Town Plan for the future, and

1. way shown round. They have planted avenues of pines which will grow to maturity in this ^{country} ~~can~~ - the soil and climate suit them - and of

ornamental gums. We drank beer over the plans for a Town Hall and an industrial zone. There was once again a lovely freshness in the warm evening air.

There were Italians and Jugoslavs in
 MANDIMUP, as in many other ^{places in} ~~parts of~~ Western
 Australia. ~~All these I said~~ They make excellent
 settlers and good citizens, I was told. The early

A large tract of vineyards outside Perth was owned
 by Jugoslavs, and they paid their debts more
 promptly than any other section of the community.
 Both Jugoslavs and Italians

settlers sent for their relatives and friends,
 and the younger arrivals ~~was~~ ^{were} beginning to
 marry Australian girls. ~~The children~~
 was told, after a few weeks at school soon
 became good Australians. ~~of the first~~

~~Those who arrived~~ The immigrant children,
~~They would ~~return~~ leave to~~ "Hullo, you
 bloody old dago bastard!" they would say
 to their parents, and these, ~~if we explained~~
~~in~~ new terms of endearment

A.M.R.

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My first night in MARGHUR | Heard a
group talking Serbo-Croat in the street, and
SERBO-CROAT

In the window of the Bank were two notices, one in
Italian and one in Serbo-Croat, explaining
the ~~system~~ how remittances could be sent
home.

Next morning we started earlier and drove
for an hour before breakfast to PEMBERTON.
Here we were in the heart of the big
forests, huge Karri and jarrah smaller. At the
State saw mills ~~where we were told~~ we saw
^{some splendid} trees being "broken up" ~~and~~ with great bonfires
of blood and red sawdust always burning. After cutting
Karri you must burn over the ground in order to get
good natural regeneration. We were told that the
annual to cut was now equivalent to the annual
growth. In addition to annual holidays like pay, forest
workers get long service leave of three months with
pay after ten years ~~and~~ service.

A 212.

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(17)

From the Saw Mills we went into the heart of the forest, and saw giant trees being felled, and hauled by wire ropes attached to winches. I tried my hand first, cautiously, with an axe and then, with ~~peaks~~ ^{peaks} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~blades~~, with a cross cut saw, ~~worked~~ ^{manned} by two ~~or~~ workers. At last the tree I was assaulting fell with a roaring, ~~roaring~~ ^{rending} crash and, on it smote the ground, raised a cloud of dust as if in an artillery bombardment. The old foreman said I was a bit too old to learn to use an axe properly, but with a bit more practice I should make quite a passable show with a saw.

At Pemberton we had a lovely lunch, including MARRAN - a fresh water lobster - and mulberries and cream. In the afternoon we visited a newly completed swimming pool

The Delegation is shortly returning
to Cyprus but will be glad to
provide further information from:-

THE CYPRUS TURKISH DELEGATION,
P.O. BOX, 339,
NICOSIA,
CYPRUS.

LONDON,

7th October, 1954.

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Dillon

20 unemployment among miners, they said. "Two or three
 men turned up here last week," they told us. ^{They} ^(unemployed) This was
~~especially~~ a very unusual event, and the Miners' Lodge
 had carried a resolution demanding that the government
 should find these men work, or the Lodge would
 disaffiliate from the local ^{Luton} Party. ^{Want a}
 world away from ^{Durham} ^{out to dead pits,} ~~the pits!~~ ^{1 the pits,}
 with the despair of its dead pits!

constitutional developments in Cyprus.

The Turkish community in Cyprus however, despite the fact that the island was taken over from Turkey, have been loyal subjects and have been co-operating with the British Government for the last 76 years. The Turks of the island are well pleased with the present administration and do not desire a change in the sovereignty of the island. Ever since the enosis movement started, the Turkish Community of Cyprus have been vehemently protesting against the claim through different channels. Since 1944, the Turkish Community, who are united and well organised around the Turkish National Party, have increased their efforts against the enosis movement by holding mass meetings of protest, sending delegations abroad, through the press and by all available means. The far reaching improvements and developments in all fields and the prosperity brought to the island by the British administration are well appreciated by the Turkish community.

Why the Cypriot Turks are against the Enosis movement:-

- (a) It is essential for the security of the island itself, for the protection of the minorities in the island, and for the peace of the Middle East and generally of the whole world, that Cyprus should remain under the powerful British administration.
- (b) As a result of enosis, the rights of the Turkish community would be stamped out and disregarded, the fate of the Turks in Cyprus would be similar to those in Crete, other Aegean islands and in western Thrace.
- (c) It would bring to the island financial ruin, racial and social disorders and even ideological civil war as in the case of Greece. The ground is well prepared for such probabilities.

5.

On January 11th we landed at Fremantle. Among those who met us were John Curtin, then leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party, Bill Kitson, Chief Secretary in the Western Australian Labour Government and May Holman. I told them that in their State I wanted to spend my time, as much as I could "with the boys" - in Britain we should say "with the comrades" - and not trail round with De La Warr and my other co-delegates. So plans were quickly rearranged.

May Holman drove me from Fremantle along the Swan, through King's Park - a piece of the Bush, just as it was - full of gums in flower, all shades from bright red through pinks to white, a very lovely scene, looking down on the wide waters of the river. Many of these gums won't last much longer, and must soon be replaced by newly planted young trees.

We drove on through bungalow suburbs to the University. This, they told me, was the only free University in the Commonwealth, or "Empire" as they still called it. It was still in the making, but already very beautiful. There was a Great Hall with a fine jarrah roof, the beams decorated with designs taken from aboriginal cave drawings. The buildings were in a local stone, not unlike Cotswold. There was an arboretum of Western Australian trees - a wonderful variety of gums, Sheoak, Casuarina and many more.

6.

This was to be the central feature of a large open space, around which the University buildings would ultimately form a great square. There was plenty of space for the needs of the future, and the grounds ran down to the banks of the Swan. In a prominent place in the garden stood a bust of Socrates, with a quotation, in both Greek and English, from one of Plato's dialogues in favour of free discussion. "That", said the Vice-Chancellor, a scientist by trade, "is our answer to the totalitarian States." I met two young Dons, both very eager. One had been at the London School of Economics. There is much adult education in Western Australia, including correspondence courses for those living in remote places.

After a civic reception at the Town Hall and lunch at Parliament House with the Premier and his Ministers, I had a long talk with John Curtin in Kitson's office. I found him impressive both in ability and personality. He was easy and friendly, with a twinkle and a gift of phrase. I soon found that we talked the same political language. As when I had met Per Albin Hansson in Stockholm I had envied the Swedish Socialists their leader, so now I envied the Australian Labour Party.

John Curtin became Prime Minister in 1940 (?) when the Labour Party won the Federal elections and continued in

7.

office till his death in 1944 (?). They had no Coalition Government in Australia even in wartime. They took their politics too hard for that. A Federal Labour Government ruled Australia from _____ to _____. The strain of the war shortened John Curtin's life. The ~~imminent~~ ^{imminent} threat of invasion by the Japanese and the terrific difficulties of defending this immense coastline, with most of his best troops away, wore him down. He had a hard fight with Churchill over the use of his Australian divisions in _____ .

I kept up a correspondence with him after our first meeting and I renewed our friendship during his visit to London in _____. I was then President of the Board of Trade in the Coalition Government. I told him that I was having a hard job to get some of my colleagues to move either in favour of Distressed Areas or against Monopolies. He advised me not to hesitate too much about resigning. "Don't leave all the running to Shinwell", he said. And he told me that he had ascertained that I was well liked by the Trade Union leaders.

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8.

That afternoon of the Australia Summer, January, 11th, 1938, he spoke of

9.

Next morning, January 12th, I started by car at 7 o'clock for two days in the South West. I was in charge now of Bill Kitson, one of the leading Ministers in the State Labour Government. He was a Yorkshireman from Leeds, where he had been a member of the I.L.P. He came to Western Australia as a young man, and at once threw himself into the life of the Labour Movement. Later he came to London as Agent General for his State and held this office from _____ to _____. I often saw him in London during this period.

On this summer morning we were all travelling light. The car was driven by Bill Lonnie, a most agreeable and good-looking young man. He was Labour Councillor for Subiaco, a suburb of Perth evidently named by Italian immigrants. He was a State government car driver and a political protege of Kitson. We also had with us Sinclair, manager of the State saw mills, a solid, competent man. Later we took on board George Grigg, owner of the Hotel at Rockingham, right on the beach seventeen miles south of Perth. All this coast is one long sandy beach. In this most comfortable Hotel, shaded by gums, looking out on a most deep blue sea, we breakfasted on whisky and milk, a steak with an egg on top, and honey. George Grigg was a most lively companion and one of Bill Kitson's key men

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10.

in his widespread Parliamentary constituency. He had made great friends out here with Tom Smith, Yorkshire Miners' M.P. when the latter had been out on a visit, and had paid his first visit to England at the time of the Coronation of King George VI. My politician's memory for faces worked well today. I said, when he received us at his Hotel, "Why, but I met you with Tom in the Inner Lobby of the House of Commons." Friends for life at one blow! For many years after we exchanged greetings by postcard and letter.

In the select horrors reported from Austria not much attention has been paid to the new authorities in the Burgenland. To the Viennese, naturally, nothing is generally known; it is only because for the moment atrocities are out of fashion among the German Liberators of Austria. But the facts are that the local Gauleiter, during the early weeks of the revolution, turned his attention to one of the very few colonies of agrarian Jews in Europe, settled on their farms, remarkably enough, for centuries, and living at peace with their Austrian and Hungarian neighbours. These peasants—there were many hundreds of them—were evicted without warning, stripped of all they possessed, refused passports, and ordered to clear out over the frontier. There they were met by a Hungarian patrol and driven back again into Austria, to which, naturally, they were refused admission. Those with a Hungarian passport, such as the connoisseur Sandor Wolff, who has spent many years in forming a unique collection in Eisenstadt, the capital of the Burgenland, were fortunate enough to be stripped and evicted only. I was told that one trainload were promised asylum in Vienna, only to be turned back when they reached the city. Some straggled down into Jugoslavia. The rest killed themselves. According to the press reports the blossom in the Burgenland is particularly fine this year and a very heavy tourist traffic is expected.

* * *

One of the most alarming developments at the moment is the growth of anti-Semitism in France. I have in front of me a sort of French *Der Stürmer* called *Je Suis Partout*, attributing all the troubles of the world to the Jews. Much of this propaganda is directly financed by Germany. It catches on all the more easily in these days; of course, it coincides with the disruption of the Popular Front and it is easy to ridicule Blum and some of his Jewish associates. Another tribute to Dr. Goebbels as a propagandist is the sudden discovery in a number of French papers that Czechoslovakia is really not a proper State at all, but an invention of the devil at Versailles and an oppressor of good Germans. I've met some surprising discovery in England too. People talk of the Sudetendeutschen were an oppressed minority, like the Ukrainians or the Jews in Germany, and you will find in quite reputable papers remarks about these Germans "sent to the Fatherland as if they had once been part of it and had been taken from it like the Germans in the Italian Tirol. But no one remembers the Tirol because it is Mussolini as he feasts with Hitler.

* * *

... has been working for some years in the Far East. The following unusual comments. She writes

... high-souled that causes one to feel more sympathy for the Chinese. The latter have such a sense of pity that they cannot pity them. They just know the Chinese has to be assumed. . . . But these bayonet-loving Japanese—some of them in a muddle, all longing to go home, and carrying dolls. . . . Yes, really! But they have a yearly doll festival. . . . I watched twenty of them off duty playing blind man's bluff. . . . of laughter floated up to the . . . few tussles with them, as they waited till they got . . . and take a different

... tion of arma-
... the volume of
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while the stimulus it provides will only be temporary and does more to weaken than to strengthen general enterprise. In the same way we may be sure that if any Labour Government in this country started to spend money on schools and hospitals instead of on armaments the economic fabric would collapse. As a Victorian statesman once proclaimed, these are the wonders of the science of political economy, and we should do well to profit by the lessons which that science has taught.

* * *

A colleague tells me that he will shortly be travelling north to have a look at the Empire Exhibition and hopes to give *NEW STATESMAN AND NATION* readers an account of his impressions. I never know about the utility of exhibitions. Personally, I take a delight in the Amusement Park's side-shows, and I suppose exhibitions do stimulate *tourisme*. But do they really increase trade, either in the home market or internationally? So far as this exhibition at Glasgow is relevant to Scottish national problems, I shall be chiefly interested to learn whether its make-up suggests that Scotland is still making the old mistake of concentrating on the heavy industries, or is turning effectively towards development of the new, light industries on which her industrial employment must in future largely depend.

* * *

Shakespeare had an apt comment on our state to-day. You will read in the first part of *Henry VI*, Act I, Scene I:

One would have lingering wars with little cost;
Another would fly swift, but wanteth wings;
A third thinks, without expense at all,
By guileful fair words peace may be obtained.
. . . Of England's coat one half is cut away.

CRITIC

THIS ENGLAND

Our prize of 5/- for the contribution at the head of the column goes this week to Gerard Fay.

All cuttings should be addressed to "This England," 10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Extracts should not be sent without their context. The article or passage should be sent in full with the proposed excerpt marked.

To drink beer is for your country's good as well as for your own. Every time you raise a glass of beer to your lips—you do *double* good. You not only benefit *yourself*—you help to keep the country's flag flying. Think of this wherever you go—into a little country inn or the bar of a town hotel. Say to yourself 'for the country's well-being as much as for my own—beer is best!'—Advt. in *Sunday Times*.

One of the first results of the pact with Eire is that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will go fishing in Galway as soon as the House rises in July.—*Sunday Dispatch*.

In an interval Captain A. H. Farley (vice-chairman of the Middlesex Cadet Association) addressed the assembly on the objects of the Territorial Cadets. They did not want to train the boys to be soldiers; they wanted to make men of them, he said. They hoped that when the recruits reached 18 years of age they would join the Territorials.—*Hornsey Journal*.

My views on the social services are well known but sometimes misunderstood. I am in favour of social services provided they are of the right kind and that there is no waste.

The expenditure of taxpayers' money sets up certain trends in the national economy. For instance, if we spend huge sums of money on pensions we will create a nation of aged people. If we give pensions to spinsters we will create more spinsters—the fertility of the nation will go down, or its view of morals will change for the worse.—S. W. Alexander in *Evening Standard*.

The Rev. E. P. Orr, vicar of Littlehampton, has decided to try to reduce motor accidents by blessing cars brought to his church on Rogation Sunday (May 22).

Mrs. Orr said to-day, "My husband says that the driver who does not observe the simple rules of the road will in no way benefit by his benediction."—*Evening Standard*.

is aware of his own weakness and of the shock which the arrival of Germany on the Brenner has brought to the Italian people. And Hitler, though he has reached the point of failing to distinguish clearly between himself and Almighty God, yet retains a shrewd eye to his own safety. He does not want world war; for such a plunge he has not yet a navy, nor enough officers or trained troops or raw materials. In a few years or even months time he will be far stronger than he is to-day, if his plans for acquiring the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, the wheat of Hungary and the oil of Rumania are permitted quietly to mature. Every day of British rearmament and British loss of prestige is a day of twice as much German rearmament and a step nearer to Germany's unassailable domination of the Continent. To-day, then, Hitler might listen—if the settlement offered him provided an alternative to piecemeal expansion and its rejection involved a concert of Powers such as that which defeated Germany in the last war and which he has declared it is his policy at all costs to avoid.

Mr. Chamberlain prefers a different course. He will approach the Führer with France as a military ally but with every other moral and physical asset discarded. We make no doubt that he will receive an encouraging reception—no encroachment on British interests is contemplated for the moment and British complacency is useful while expansion goes on elsewhere. What we may be sure of is that Britain will earn only contempt—the contempt reasonably felt for a Great Power which abandons its traditions, betrays its word and watches, frightened, the destruction of other Powers only threatening to bite like a rat in a corner if its own safety is menaced. When that time comes who will have the power or the inclination to save the British Empire from the destruction it will have earned?

THE DANUBE AND THE ANSCHLUSS

AMONG the many problems that have been created for Europe by Germany's absorption of Austria, not the least acute is the future of international trade along the Danube. It is more important than might appear at first sight; and it is not generally realised that England has a considerable stake in this trade.

The smaller experiments in international co-operation that were initiated after the war have largely been forgotten or overlooked. The internationalisation of the Danube is one of the most interesting and most successful, and deserves a great deal more attention than it has received. The Danube was given its new Statute, according to the provisions of the Peace Treaties, in 1922. This Statute established a Commission, the C.I.D. (Commission Internationale du Danube), in which every riparian State was represented by one delegate, Danubian Germany for this purpose being held to consist of two States, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the non-riparian States of Great Britain, France, and Italy also were represented by one delegate each. In addition, the European Danube Commission, which had been established after the Crimean War and functioned only for the Delta, was given a new lease of life, taking over from the C.I.D. at Braila and controlling the maritime traffic. Originally this Commission, intended to keep a close watch on Russia's Danubian ambitions, had only French, English, and Italian members; now a Rumanian was added to them.

The Statute of the Danube provided that the whole course of the river from Ulm downstream should be open to traffic

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specific to her. The *Current* reminded its readers that in a war Rumanian oil would be vitally necessary for Germany, and also control of the Delta, through which about two-thirds of Rumania's imports from the Western countries are received. That access to Rumanian oil must also play an important part in the strategy of England in a future air-war, need hardly be emphasised. England has already established herself in the oil-carrying trade of the Danube; but this, one cannot help feeling, is only one of the reasons why she should be as interested as any of the riparian States in maintaining the status and authority of the C.I.D., and preventing exclusive domination, from whatever side it may come.

JOHN LEHMANN

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA is by far the oldest of the continents. That is why her mountain ranges have been worn down and her centre has dried up. So a learned scientist at Adelaide explained to me. The Blue Mountains behind Sydney, now not much more than 4,000 feet high, were once over 15,000 feet. I crossed part of that dry centre on the Trans-continental Railway. For two days, between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta, it was sheer desert, a plain of red dust, worse than Bedouin country. But politically Australia is the youngest of the continents, and I went, representing His Majesty's Opposition at Westminster, to the hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebrations at Sydney of the first British Settlement.

In Australia social equality is in the air. Australians are not socially cowed. No "aristocratic embrace" is possible where there are no aristocrats. There is wealth and poverty, of course, but both much less extreme, massive and enduring than with us. Australia is much less remote than we from the classless society. At a reception given by the members of the New South Wales Parliament, I tried in vain to guess which of our hosts were Labour and which were Ministerialists. It was impossible to distinguish them. In physique, in bearing, in speech, they differed only as individuals, not as groups.

I was invited to a Law Convention, at which the Federal Attorney-General was to read a paper on the Statute of Westminster. With other visitors I was placed in the front row of the platform. In the second row were a number of Australia's most eminent judges. Before the session was formally opened, a press photographer came forward from the body of the hall to get a picture of the platform. "Will the gents at the back stand up?" he cried. The judges of the High Court rose obediently. My mind wandered to our own Lord Chief Justice and his learned brethren.

In each of the States I found much that interested and attracted me. But it was Queensland which stimulated me most. Queensland has a character of her own. She extends well into the tropics and carries the largest white population of any tropical region in the world. This population, principally engaged in the cane sugar industry, has a high standard of living in terms of real income. It has also a high standard of health. Infant mortality, for example, in Queensland as a whole is 36 per thousand; in tropical Queensland it is 38; in this country it is half as large again, and in some parts of this country more than twice as large. Queensland has proved that the White Australia Policy is a practical proposition and that, given good wages and social services, a white race can not only live well, but can perpetuate itself, within the tropics. Some say that a new physical type is being bred under these conditions, taller, thinner, wirier and sallower than further south.

In North Queensland there is a substantial number of Italians. Many are now naturalised, and many of the younger generation are Australian born. They soon become assimilated, I was told, to their new surroundings. Most are either anti-Fascist or quite indifferent to Fascism. A Labour member

Aug. 55.

KWINANA NEW TOWN

The widening influence of the conception of completely planned and socially equipped new towns in connection with new industries is exemplified by the character of this new town in Western Australia described here by its consultant planner.

by MARGARET A. FEILMAN

KWINANA NEW TOWN is some two and a half miles inland from Cockburn Sound and twelve miles south of Fremantle, the port serving Perth, the capital city of Western Australia. Perth is just twenty miles NNE from Kwinana as the crow flies.

The new town, which will ultimately form a sub-regional centre, is initially providing the residential facilities for the recently completed British Petroleum oil refinery and for the BHP Steel Mill, both located on the shores of Cockburn Sound. Other lighter and in some cases ancillary industries are waiting to move into the land south and east of the refinery. The project has been spon-

sored and financed by the Government of Western Australia, and the planning and co-ordination have been carried out by the consultant planner working in conjunction with existing Government Departments.

Configuration of the Site

The town is located on two main ridges running north and south—Medina and Calista on the western ridge and Parmelia on the eastern ridge—rising to 200 feet. The valley between the two ridges, Gilmore Parkway, is flanked by a number of major open spaces and between Calista and Parmelia opens out into a flattish basin, the site of Kwinana town centre. To the west of the town

Children of men working on the refinery site at school in the new Medina neighbourhood.





British Petroleum Co. Ltd

The modern shopping centre for the Medina Neighbourhood of Kwinana New Town.

is a valley used for playing fields and a tree nursery for the local authority and a very sharp ridge intended as permanent park land with its natural bush cover.

Between this scarp and the coast is a flat coastal plain used in the north for industry and in the south for dairying and mixed farming. The town has been hewn out of virgin bush, and the land to the north of Medina, although marked for agriculture, is not yet developed. The whole area is sandy soil with ridges of limestone, with some outcrops of loose capstone on the hilltops.

The town is directly linked to the refinery and industrial area on the north by a limited-access dual carriageway road, of which one carriageway is now partly built. This route will ultimately link up with the great southern agricultural area of the State.

Structure of the Town

The first part of the town, for 25,000 people, will consist of four

neighbourhoods of varying sizes dictated by the very well-defined topographical features. Land has been acquired to the south for a further three neighbourhoods to bring the population to 40,000 or over if and when expansion is required. The first development has taken place in the Medina neighbourhood, to have an ultimate population of 4,500-5,000 and in the northern part of Calista, to have an ultimate population of 3,500.

Medina is planned with Medina Avenue as its central spine and main bus route. As the ridge is fairly broken the contours have been fully utilized and several of the basins used for permanent open space. The "turned-way" treatment has been extensively used, with only an occasional cul-de-sac; the cul-de-sac is unfamiliar and is resisted in some official quarters.

Housing lots vary in width from 60 feet for timber houses for the lower income groups to 72 feet and over for executives' brick houses, all with an average depth of 132 feet. This den-

sity although considerably lower than usual in Britain is much higher than in previous residential areas in Western Australia, and has been achieved by reduction of depth of the house site and by elimination of the grid layout. This provides a gross neighbourhood density of some ten to fifteen persons an acre. Road widths are traditionally wider here, Medina Avenue being 99 feet wide and the residential streets mostly 66 feet wide with a few experimental sections of 56 feet width.

Facilities

The lower density imposes greater distances from homes to public facilities. One primary school site of 12.5 acres, centrally located on the west of Medina local centre will serve up to 1,000 children from a half-mile radius. To date sixteen classrooms are completed and are more than fully used. Calista primary school site is just west of the town centre, and about three-quarters of a

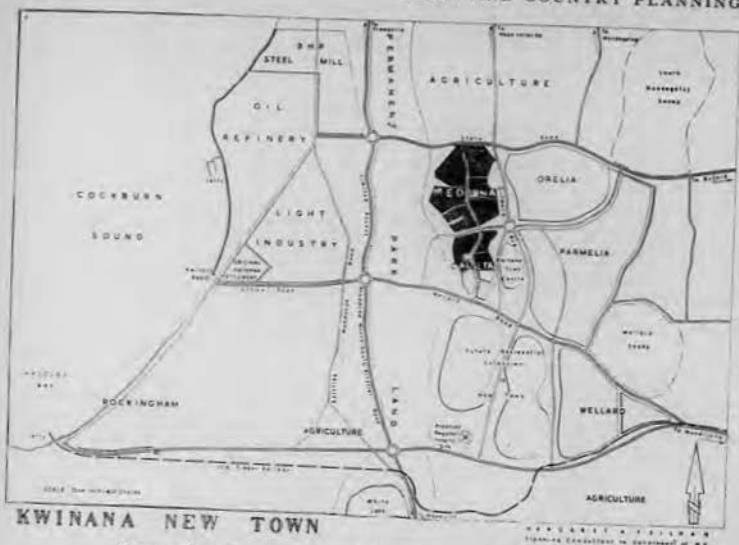
mile from its Medina counterpart. A high school and technical college site of forty to fifty acres is just north of the town centre, east of Gilmore Avenue.

Medina local centre provides a shopping block of some dozen large shops characterized by deliveries restricted to the rear with customer parking at the front. A cinema and open-air gardens, the latter a peculiarly West Australian feature because of the long, hot, and dry summer, is under erection. Also under way is Medina Hall, with a paved terrace court, which will be used for open-air activities. A temporary hotel which it is hoped will ultimately become the local club, is already operating and prospering. A site is held near the hall for an infant health centre.

Parking for some 200 cars in a planned and marked-out parking area, stretching from the shops to the pub, is a new feature for this State. The Australian vehicle figures are

Kwinana New Town. Medina is seen on the left and the Calista neighbourhood partly developed on the right.





Master plan showing proposed development of the new town.

closer to American than British statistics and in this State there is an average of one vehicle per house. One service station is already operating and sites for others are being made available shortly. The first service industrial area is being opened up on the south-west corner of Medina.

For Calista a centre is being planned with similar facilities, but with a completely different layout around a U-shaped court, opening on the east to Calista Avenue.

Before this Calista centre is opened for development, the Kwinana town centre is being commenced at its northern end closest to existing residential development, in order to assist businesses, banks, official and community organizations to establish themselves in their correct and final location. This centre will serve ultimately a closely built-up area of about one mile radius, and provide regional facilities for a larger area.

The early facilities in this main centre include shops (larger than in Medina centre), super market, departmental store, chain and multiple stores, banks, and some offices. Later there will be a civic centre, complete with city hall and offices, concert hall, library, gallery and museum, fire station, court house, and post office, grouped round a formal "place", in contrast to the local centres where the keynote is informality. A regional hospital site of fifty acres has been selected to serve the new town and the existing settlement of Rockingham.

Housing is being designed and erected by several agencies as in any normal town—by the State Housing Commission for normal applicants and for some refinery people; and by private architects and builders. Private development is steadily growing as the interests represented in the town widen.

With the refinery completed its permanent staff are beginning to move into the area, as well as people in other occupations and employment. An attempt is being made to ensure an average social cross-section in each neighbourhood, with the tendency for better housing (entirely brick), including future high-quality flats, to fringe the town centre and Gilmore Parkway.

The new town is being administered by a new local authority, the Kwinana Road Board, to which the West Australian Government in January 1954 appointed a Commissioner with no elected advisors for the first five years.

A social life with its own organization is already functioning and has given a very real community identity to the town, which is essentially a social experiment. The town is named after a ship wrecked on the coast many years ago and still visible in air photographs of Cockburn Sound. The ship was named after a district in the north-west of the State. The neighbourhoods and major roads,

such as Gilmore, are named after ships that brought the first migrants to these shores in 1829 and 1830. Of these, the *Parmelia* is the best renowned.

The landscape treatment is a special feature; the planner's aim has been to integrate an essentially Australian town in a particularly attractive Australian landscape. This is being achieved by the siting of the major park land between the industry and the town and by the generous provision of open spaces; clearing is only taking place where grassed playing areas are required. Where clearing has been heavy in the residential sections a variety of local trees, many with brilliant blossom, are being planted in streets, parks, and the private gardens. Some non-indigenous trees are being used for contrast.

The speed of development of the town has been an important feature of the project. About 850 houses are completed and under construction, and a steady flow of extension is anticipated.

Cross Section of London

"I came to it on a dull and smoky day by the South-Eastern Railway, and our train was half an hour late, stopping and going on and stopping again. I marked beyond Chislehurst the growing multitude of villas, and so came stage by stage through multiplying houses and diminishing interspaces of market garden and dingy grass to regions of interlacing railway lines, big factories, gasometers and wide reeking swamps of dingy little homes, more of them and more and more. The number of these and their dinginess and poverty increased, and here rose a great public house and here a Board School and here a gaunt factory; and away to the east there loomed for a time a queer, incongruous forest of masts and spars. The congestion of houses intensifies and piles up presently into tenements; I marvelled more and more at this boundless world of dingy people; whiffs of industrial smell, of leather, of brewing, drifted into the carriage, the sky darkened, I rumbled thunderously over bridges, van-crowded streets, peered down on and crossed the Thames with an abrupt éclat of sound. I got an effect of tall warehouses, of grey water, barge crowded, of broad banks of indescribable mud, and then I was in Cannon Street Station—a monstrous, dirty cavern with trains packed across its vast floor, and more porters standing along the platform than I had ever seen in my life before."—H. G. WELLS: *Tono-Bungay* (1909).

HODGE AND HIS SONS

The Devon labourer of the 1950s is very different from his ancestor of the 1850s. His physical conditions and standard of living are immensely improved, but he is becoming town minded.

by E. W. MARTIN

THE DEVON labourer—whether presented in ancient or modern guise—is an interesting figure, both intrinsically, and for what he tells us about the nature of agricultural and social change. He is also something of a challenge in a non-industrial county, because it is not easy to recognize a similarity between nineteenth-century Hodge and his descendants in the twentieth century, who have been divested of many of the qualities that distinguished their ancestors.

When the investigator, James Caird, wrote about Devon agriculture in 1850 he found that the labourer's wage varied from 7s. to 9s. a week. There were supplementary privileges, such as a daily supply of milk, free fuel, and perhaps a cottage and garden at a merely nominal rent. Also, before the cottage industries experienced unhappy shrinkage, the labourer's wife and children would sometimes earn a sum equal to the male worker's wage, by practising such a craft as lace-making which was traditionally based in the district about Honiton.

The Days of Rural Depression

Even so, it does seem that Hodge—or John Plodpole, as Cobbett called him—was a depressed and dispirited character, moving heavily along the by-paths of life, with scarcely a glance from social historians. Gradually it was seen that it was a social and historical error to neglect the labourer. He was an original

human being; a creative person who was the master of many skills. He could shear a sheep with dexterity; use a scythe, a flail, or a bill-hook with masterly precision. He was able to make gates and hurdles, thatch a rick of corn or lay a hedge solidly and expertly. His whole interest did seem to be centred on the work he had to do; and all his effort was confined within the bounds of the little parish that he probably did not leave from birth until death.

Despite his manual ability, Hodge had to employ a constant thrift and ingenuity in order to support an invariably large family. Within a county like Devon, where peasant cultivation was continued until a late period, the working farmers them-

A modern house for an agricultural worker in Devonshire.



Inclaw.
N.Z. Herald
15/2/38

LABOUR'S POLICY
INTEREST OF VISITOR
ENGLISH PARLIAMENTARIAN
TRADE AND DEFENCE

"I am a great admirer of the vigorous initiative taken by the New Zealand authorities toward an improvement in the standard of life of the people of the Dominion and toward a greater measure of security both for primary producers, industrial workers and other sections," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour M.P. for Bishop Auckland, Durham, and chairman of the British Labour Party national executive during 1936-37, who arrived from Sydney by the Awatea yesterday. Dr. Dalton attended a conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Sydney.



DR. HUGH DALTON

Dr. Dalton said he was looking forward with very great interest to meeting again members of the New Zealand Government whom he had had the pleasure of seeing in England last year, particularly the Prime Minister, Mr. Savage, and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Nash. The Labour Party in England was anxious to keep in the closest possible touch with all the Dominions and not least with New Zealand.

"We believe that much can be done to develop trade on a basis of planned exchange, free from exploitation by middlemen and other unproductive elements, and in bringing closer together the peoples of the Old Country and overseas," he added.

Dealing with armaments, Dr. Dalton said that in the present troubled state of the world and in view of the threatening attitude adopted by several States toward their neighbours, including openly expressed contempt for international law, the British Labour Party was firmly of the opinion that Great Britain should be powerfully armed in order to play its part both as a member of the League of Nations and of the British Commonwealth in the defence of peace, democracy and the British Constitution. *12/2/38*

Dr. Dalton added that he believed that the British Labour Party would make substantial gains at the next general election. The party had made great progress during the past year.

Dominion Wellington
18/12/35.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTS

Welcome To Delegates From Overseas

INTERCHANGE OF VISITS

The value of an interchange of visits by representatives of British Legislatures was stressed by the speakers at a luncheon given yesterday by the New Zealand branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in honour of Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P. (British House of Commons). Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Gordon, D.S.O., M.P. (Northern Ireland), Mr. G. P. Steyn, M.P. (Union of South Africa), and Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E., secretary of the association. The Speaker of the Legislative Council, Sir Walter Carncross, presided in his capacity as joint-president of the New Zealand branch of the association.

A hearty welcome was accorded the visitors by the Minister of Education, Hon. P. Fraser, who deputised for the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage. New Zealand, he said, would be more than delighted to receive a full representation of the association from every country of the British Commonwealth on the occasion of its centennial in 1940. An invitation was being extended to the association to hold a conference in the Dominion in that year. It was hoped that the invitation would be accepted.

In Dr. Dalton said Mr. Fraser, they had a distinguished member of the British Parliament. Dr. Dalton was a distinguished economist and teacher, and also the author of a number of books. To him he extended a cordial welcome. The people of New Zealand extended an equally cordial welcome to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who occupied an important position in Ulster, and to Mr. Steyn and Sir Howard d'Egville. Sir Howard was part and parcel of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and throughout its existence he had been its guiding genius. Members of the New Zealand Parliament who had been in Great Britain knew what was done for them by the association during their stay in the Old Country.

Comradeship of Free People.

The work done by Sir Howard d'Egville in building up the association was referred to by Dr. Dalton. The association, he said, was a comradeship of free people from within the English-speaking world. New Zealand had amazing natural wonders which the whole world envied. The country was a peculiarly British community.

A tribute to the stand taken by New Zealand in international affairs was paid by Dr. Dalton. The Government was also worthy of praise for the part it was playing in domestic affairs. If a banker could speak publicly about New Zealand problems, why not a politician? asked Dr. Dalton. Sir Josiah Stamp had been on a brief visit to the Dominion, but he had said that some of the policies New Zealand was going in for were rather far-reaching. Dr. Dalton said he himself had watched with great appreciation what New Zealand was doing to raise the standard of living of the lower-paid people, of the primary producers and the workers. Even if these experiments were to fail, which he did not for one moment contemplate, the Government deserved every credit for making them. His own opinion was that they would not fail, but that they would succeed and be copied in other parts of the world, and particularly in the British Empire.

South African Problems.

South Africa, said Mr. Steyn, had problems New Zealand did not have. There they had the language question and the coloured and native problem. Of the 9,500,000 people in the Union of South Africa only 2,000,000 were whites. The scenery of the Dominion was marvellous, and he would like

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Lieut.-Colonel Gordon said the association did good work in bringing the various units of the Empire into closer contact with each other.

The changes that had taken place in the Dominion since his last visit 11 years ago were referred to by Sir Howard d'Egville. He thanked Mr. Fraser for the invitation for the association to hold a conference in New Zealand in 1940. Sir Howard also paid a tribute to the work of the secretary of the New Zealand branch, Mr. C. M. Bothamley.

After Sir Walter had proposed the toast of the "New Zealand Government," the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. Nash, and the Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Adam Hamilton, also spoke. They referred to the pleasure it gave the New Zealand branch of the association to meet representatives of other Parliaments of the Empire.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS

Representatives of three Empire Parliaments arrived at Wellington yesterday from Auckland after attending the conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Sydney. They were Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour M.P. for Bishop Auckland, Durham, who was chairman of the British Labour Party national executive in 1936-37; Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Gordon, M.P., for East Down, Northern Ireland, and Mr. G. P. Steyn, M.P. for Willowmere, Union of South Africa. Mrs. Gordon accompanies Colonel Gordon.

The visitors were met by the Minister of Education, Hon. P. Fraser, and Mrs. Fraser, the Minister of Finance, Hon. W. Nash, and Mrs. Nash, Mr. G. H. O. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. C. M. Bothamley, secretary of the New Zealand branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. After morning tea at their hotel they made a call on the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage.

Mrs H. Dalton.

5 Carlton Mansions.

Carlisle Mall.

London S.W.1.

England

Australia

770

Australia

Step Dalton.

5 Carlisle Mansions.

Carlisle Mall.

London S.W.1.

London Morning Herald
**INTERNATIONAL
OUTLOOK. 11/4/38**

Danger Spots.

MR. DALTON'S FEARS.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, a former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and a member of the British Labour Party in the House of Commons, in a lecture arranged by the League of Nations Union at the Pitt Street Congregational Church last night, said that the present outlook of the world was "pretty black," but it would be wrong for the people to drown with dull despair.

There was definitely a grave danger of war on a greater scale, and much more destructive and unspeakable than ever before, he said. It might break out in more than one place. There were many danger spots in different parts of Europe and in the East and the utmost should be done to diminish the danger.

Everything possible should be done to repair the League of Nations from which certain people had run away. It might be possible to repair it, and make it useful once more. Economic grievances should be removed, and steps should be taken to see that Great Britain was not so lightly armed and had so few allies that an aggressor could attack.

Dr. Dalton said that Germany, Italy, and Japan were all potential aggressors. They talked as if they would not stop at war. They had suppressed free speech, and freedom of the Press, particularly in Germany and Italy, and there were no means by which the people in those countries could be informed of what was going on outside. Nor were there any means by which they could make any peaceful change in the method of their government.

DICTATORSHIP DANGERS.

There was a great deal to be said for a dictatorship where the dictator had to come up for re-election. The trouble was not so much that there was a dictatorship, but that there were no means of getting rid of a dictator after trial of his rule.

"Signor Mussolini, to-day," said Dr. Dalton, "was getting wilder and wilder. Having been allowed to get away with the Abyssinian adventure, events in Spain, and anti-British propaganda, he seemed to have conceived a hatred of the British Empire, and it had to be remembered that Signor Mussolini was in the Mediterranean.

Germany, Italy, and Japan were the only three Powers which seemed at all likely to conduct armed aggressions against their neighbours. The Russians appeared in many respects to be a most conservative people at present, and they did not want war. They were a pacific force in the world in the same way as he believed the British, French, and Scandinavians to be.

"LUNACY NOT TO ARM."

It was disconcerting to see that the three peoples who threatened peace were "getting into a huddle." Against them there should be a triple policy. First it should be shown that democracy was a better policy and form of government than any other; secondly, while those nations were as powerfully armed as they were it was obviously lunacy not to arm to the requisite degree to make them hesitate to become aggressors. Thirdly, endeavours should be made to secure the peaceful removal of grievances and to bring back the means of settling disputes, particularly those of an economic character, without conflict.

The League of Nations could not be confidently counted upon to check aggression, but it would be criminal to despair of repairing and strengthening it.

A. Deloitte.
Adelaide.
21/11/58.

BLUNT TALK ON WAR DANGERS

"Three Powers Threaten World Peace"

BRITISH LABOR M.P.'s WARNING

Urges United Stand By Democratic Nations

"To speak bluntly—and I should not be doing my duty as a representative of the British Parliamentary Labor Party if I did not speak bluntly—we see only three great Powers who today threaten the peace of the world and the continued existence of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the lives and happiness of ourselves and our children. These nations are Japan, in the Far East and the Pacific; Italy, in the Mediterranean; and Germany, in Europe and the North Sea."

Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Labor leader and an authority on international affairs, made this statement in an address to members of the Commonwealth Club at a luncheon at the Adelaide Town Hall yesterday.

The real danger existed not so much in aggression by one of these Powers, but in the possibility of their forming an aggressive combination, he said. To resist a calculated aggression by such a combination, we needed to contemplate and plan joint action by the British Commonwealth of Nations and by such other countries as were still loyal to the League of Nations. We should, moreover, in the present difficult international situation, maintain constant consultation and co-operation with the United States, which was particularly interested in the Far East and the Pacific.

Britain And Dominions

Dr. Dalton said that in the judgment of the British Labor Party it was still possible to seek friendship with the three nations he had mentioned, and to build up once more the international authority of the League of Nations. However, if the worst should come, it was his firm conviction that if Australia or New Zealand were threatened Britain would stand steadfastly by them.

The British Labor Party had laid it down very definitely that in the present state of international tension, Britain must be powerfully armed in order to make any foreign nation think twice before attacking either Britain or any of the Dominions, he said. Labor desired nothing better than peace with all nations and a friendly consideration of any grievances, as regards colonies, markets, and access to raw materials.

But equally it was desired that it should be understood throughout the world that British democracy was not prepared to beat a disorderly retreat before foreign dictatorships. The world in future must move either towards greater freedom through democracy or towards intolerable slavery through dictatorships.

"Facts Cannot Be Ignored"

"We vote for the former alternative, although we have complete goodwill toward the great mass of the people of Germany, Italy and Japan, whom we believe are being gravely misled by their present rulers," he added. "But we cannot blink the hard truth that the leaders of Germany today have built up a most powerful air force, which is a potential threat to London, one of the most vulnerable air targets in the world, and that the present leaders of Germany often use a diplomatic language of threats and menaces."

"Italy is not friendly disposed toward us, and in the Far East the present rulers of Japan show evidence of unlimited projects of world domination in Asia and the Pacific. It would be stupid and dishonest to ignore these plain facts."

In conclusion, Dr. Dalton said that another great war was not inevitable. It might be avoided by the careful and courageous steering of the ship of State, but some parts of the channel would be difficult to navigate. Trouble could never be escaped by running away from the trouble-makers; and there was a better chance of escaping it by showing a firm and united attitude.

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Among the guests at the luncheon, in addition to Dr. Dalton, were the Premier (Mr. Butler), the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lacey), the President of the Legislative Council (Sir David Gordon), the Speaker (Mr. Nicholls), the Attorney-General (Mr. Jeffries), the deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party (Mr. Richards, M.P.), and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council (Mr. Condon).

Dr. Dalton left last night for Melbourne, on his way to Sydney to attend the sesquicentenary celebrations as a representative of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Melbourn Age.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1938.

BRITAIN AND WORLD AFFAIRS.

United Front Needed.

EMINENT VISITOR'S COMMENTS.

Significant observations on the attitude of Britain towards world affairs to-day in relation to what he described as the "dissatisfied nations" were made yesterday by Mr. Hugh Dalton, a member of the House of Commons and one of the leaders of the British Labor party. Mr. Dalton, who arrived in Melbourne by the Adelaide express, on his way to Sydney, where he will be a guest of the New South Wales Government at the sesquicentenary celebrations, confessed that he hoped to learn much during his visit and that he had already been greatly impressed by Australia and its people.

Mr. Dalton, in an interview, recalled that during his term as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the last Labor Government, he had met in London and Geneva representatives of two Australian Governments, the Bruce Government in 1929 and the Scullin Government in 1931. With representatives of the other Dominions, a "united front" had been reached, as far as the British Commonwealth in relation to world af-



MR. H. DALTON.

fairs was concerned. At that time it was hoped that the League of Nations would prove, through the power of co-operation and harmony, an effective force in ensuring peace. Since 1931, however, there had been vast and important changes, until to-day it was being realised that some of the dictator nations had "run up a larger score than is healthy."

It was essential that all nations which desired peace and were prepared to meet the reasonable demands and grievances of other nations in regard to access to raw materials, better markets, and even a reconsideration of the colony arrangements, should come more closely together. It was the hope of the British people that it would eventually be possible for these peace-loving nations to present a firm and united front, with strengthened armaments, in order that those potential aggressors would not venture to challenge the peace of the world. It was possible at the same time to be generously inclined towards the dissatisfied nations. If that course would result in a smoothening of the existing rough seas of world politics. Preferably through the League of Nations, if that were possible, Britain and all the Governments of the Empire desired to work as closely and as harmoniously as they were able with all the democratic and peaceful-minded States of the world, including America.

Re-housing Plans.

To the success of its re-housing plan does Mr Dalton attribute the present



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Re-housing Plans.

To the success of its re-housing plan does Mr Dalton attribute the present favor with which the Labor-controlled London County Council is held to-day. The Labor party first won a majority in the council in 1934, and in spite of a strong campaign against the party, it had been returned with an increased majority last year. This was largely due to the progress that had been made with the re-housing plans. To-day large numbers of slum dwellings were being swept away, and the people were being housed in central blocks of flats or in individual homes erected on council estates in the outer part of the city. Except for one or two difficult areas, it was hoped that by 1940 all the slums would have been abolished.

Another interesting project of the council was to establish a "green belt" around the city. Assisted by other local authorities, it had acquired lands around the city which would be preserved against annexation for all time, and which would provide parks and recreation facilities for the people. An ambitious programme of swimming pool construction had also been entered upon in connection with the physical fitness campaign that was being waged. Seven pools were to be built in different parts of London, so that one at least would be accessible to every resident. Mr Dalton observed that the re-housing and other plans were being implemented on capital account, and that surprise had been shown in certain quarters at the cheapness with which the Labor council had been able to borrow funds.

Mr. Dalton said the Labor party in Britain now appeared to be rising on a wave of popularity. One of the principal reasons for this was its support for the Spanish Government against General Franco, whom, he thought, in the interests of democracy, should not win. The party also felt that it was inevitable that Britain, in co-operation with other democracies, would have to intervene in Japan's aggression in China. Closer co-operation with America in trading coupled with expanding trade within the Empire, was believed to be possible by the Labor party, which supported the present efforts to reach an Anglo-American trade pact.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dalton visited the University as the guest of Professor Copland, and he expressed his admiration of the progressive building programme of the institution. He renewed an acquaintance with Mr. Colin Clarke, the British economist, whom he knew in England.

FOR BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS



George Broadbridge, the ex-Lord Mayor of London Mayor, Sir Harry Twyford (right). Next, Lord [unclear] will officially attend the Celebrations.—Air Mail.

the Bank. Right: Mr. Twigg.



*A telephone on their
the [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]*

Melbourne Argus 22/1/38.

STIMULATING REARMAMENT

Aim of British Labour

The desire of the British Labour party to stimulate British rearmament was emphasised by Dr. Hugh Dalton, a Labour member of the House of Commons, who arrived in Melbourne yesterday.

If a Labour Government were returned at the next British general election it would review the whole question of the rearmament programme, not with any idea of retarding the programme, but, if possible, to make it more efficient, Dr. Dalton said. He will be one of the representatives of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the 150th anniversary celebrations in New South Wales.

The Labour party recognised that continuance of the rearmament policy was necessary in Great Britain. Certain aspects of it, however, needed to be examined, he said. There would be consultations with the Dominion Governments, and a new policy of the finance of rearmament would be embarked upon.

Air armament was not felt to be progressing as satisfactorily as the Labour party would like, he said. There would have to be greater economic efficiency in the production of fighting aircraft. If more finance were required it should be sought through an investigation into the profits of armament firms rather than by increased taxation of the general public or by increased loans.

Spanish War

Opinion in England was divided on the subject of the war in Spain, Dr. Dalton continued. It was agreed, generally, however, that the interests of democracy and the interest of Great Britain would both be served by the success of the Spanish Government. A serious situation would arise if a dictatorship nation in Western Europe, which had been assisted in its establishment by Italy and Germany, was able to threaten Great Britain's freedom in the Mediterranean.

The East and West were both focal points of danger, and it would be difficult for any man to say which demanded the greater attention. If greater international tragedy in the East were to be averted, the Labour party felt that closer co-operation with the United States would have to be achieved. Had Great Britain not refused the offer of the United States to co-operate in 1931 during the seizure of Manchuria, the task would now be much simpler.

The full sovereignty of the Dominions would be recognised in any plans the Government would make if the Labour party were returned, Mr. Dalton said. The Government in which he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had co-operated happily with two Australian Governments—the Bruce-Page Ministry and the Labour Ministry under Mr. Scullin, and any future discussions would, he hoped, be mutually profitable.

Dr. Dalton's wife served as a Labour member of the House of Commons in 1929. Dr. Dalton was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. For three years he held a research studentship at the London School of Economics, and he is a barrister. He served during the Great War from 1914 to 1919. The author of several publications, Dr. Dalton is a Doctor of Science of London University.

He is keenly interested in all aspects of Australian life and is impressed with the standard of living in those parts of Australia he has visited.

War Australia. Pak 12/1/35

LABOUR AND DEFENCE

PERSONAL.

POSITION IN BRITAIN.

"Would Not Reverse Programme."

"The British Labour Party has declared that a British Labour Government coming into office tomorrow would not reverse the present programme of rearmament in Great Britain, although we would naturally reconsider the whole problem of defence, in co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." So spoke Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member of the British House of Commons and immediate past chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party in Great Britain, who reached Fremantle yesterday by the liner Strathnaver. He is on his way to Sydney, to be one of the three representatives of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the sesquicentenary celebrations there. The other representatives of the branch—Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Henry Morris-Jones, a Liberal member—are expected to pass through Fremantle by the liner Oronsay next Tuesday.

"The Labour Party has always wished to see disarmament by international agreement," Dr. Dalton said. "It has never stood for disarmament of our own



DR. HUGH DALTON.

country irrespective of what other countries might be doing. I believe that had a Labour Government been returned to power in Great Britain in 1931 it would have so handled foreign policy that we would have secured an all-round reduction of arms throughout the world. But in view of the developments in the last few years in the foreign field and the threatening attitude of several foreign nations, we have now laid it down that the country must be properly armed to resist aggression and to play its part in building up a collective force of democratic nations sufficient to deter aggressor States from threatening us."

Questioned regarding the present position of the Labour Party in Great Britain, Dr. Dalton said that the last British elections were on September 25 last, and Parliament could run for five years. But recently the general practice had been to have an election every four years. "We are prepared for them whenever they like to call an election," he said. "The party has made considerable progress in the past 12 months, when we launched a big campaign and put forward a new statement of Labour's immediate programme. If an election were to be held tomorrow it is well within the bounds of probability that we would secure a majority in the British Parliament." In rural districts in particular, he thought, the Conservatives had previously had things "too much their own way," but were sure to meet stronger opposition at the next elections.

Discussing his Australian visit, Dr. Dalton said that he was living up to the slogan "See Western Australia first." He was remaining here until Saturday night, when he would leave by the Great Western express for Adelaide, where he would spend three days. He would be in Melbourne for four days, arriving in Sydney on January 25. He would sail on February 11 for Auckland, returning to Great Britain by way of America. In this State he was particularly keen to see forest country in the South-West, as he was specially interested in forestry. England was very much behind in afforestation, which she had found out during the Great War, for it was now planting a great deal of softwoods to meet national requirements. Until now afforestation had been neglected in England since the time of the industrial revolution, and a great deal of the country now being put under forest had had no timber on it for many

Sir Murchison Fletcher, the Colonial Office announced in London yesterday, had tendered his resignation of the Governorship of Trinidad and Tobago on the ground of ill-health, and His Majesty the King had been pleased to accept the resignation.

The Assistant Minister for Commerce (Senator Allan MacDonald) will leave Perth for Adelaide by the mail plane Bungana on Friday.

The Lord Mayor of Perth (Mr. C. Harper) and the Lady Mayoress (Miss Sylvia Harper) will leave by the Kanimbla tomorrow to attend the 150th anniversary celebrations in Sydney.

Dr. W. Woodhouse, of Melbourne, who is visiting his parents at Claremont, will leave by the Kanimbla tomorrow, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. S. V. Jones has been appointed general manager for Australia of the Blue Star Line in succession to the late Mr. C. W. D. Conacher.

Mr. A. C. McCallum, managing director of A. C. McCallum, Ltd., will leave for a visit to Melbourne by the Kanimbla tomorrow. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McCallum.

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The Rev. P. Sands, who was recently appointed rector of St. Mary's, South Perth, following the resignation of the Rev. P. H. Hall, will leave for England by the Mooltan, on Monday. He is due to return by the Strathnaver on June 14. Canon Burton will have charge of South Perth during the absence of Mr. Sands.

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Mr. Archie Blythe, pastoralist and manager of Mount House station, West Kimberley, is undergoing treatment to his eyes in the Mount Hospital, Perth.

STRATHNAVER'S PASSENGERS.

Passengers by the liner Strathnaver, which reached Fremantle from Great Britain yesterday, included the following:—

The British Lord Privy Seal (Earl De La Warr), who has come to Australia at the invitation of the Federal Government to represent the British Cabinet at the sesquicentenary celebrations of New South Wales. He disembarked at Fremantle, and will continue his journey to the Eastern States by air on Friday.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member of the British House of Commons for Bishop Auckland, Durham, and immediate past chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party. He is one of three representatives of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Sydney celebrations. He disembarked at Fremantle and will continue his journey by train on Saturday night. He was one of the guests of the State Ministry at a luncheon at Parliament House yesterday. During the day he met the Chief Secretary (Mr. W. H. Kitson) at his office. The Leader of the Federal Opposition (Mr. J. Curtin) was also present. Dr. Dalton will leave this morning with Mr. Kitson on a tour of the group settlements and timber areas in the South-West. They will return to Perth on Friday morning.

Sir George Broadbridge, an alderman of the City of London, and the immediate past Lord Mayor, who will represent the City of London at the Sydney celebrations.

Mr. P. N. Sapru, a member of the Indian Council of State, and Mr. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Government in Ceylon, who will represent the Indian and Cingalese branches respectively of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the Sydney celebrations.

Mr. H. Norman Hollis, who succeeds Mr. A. P. Case as P. and O. representative in Australia. He entered the company in 1905. He is travelling to Sydney

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Australian Democracy.

Labour conditions in Australia would naturally interest him a great deal, Dr. Dalton said, and he wanted to find out just what Australia had to teach England in this regard. "We in England know that you have a land of wonderful opportunities, with a splendid and virile population, almost wholly British," he said. "I know of no part of the world in which democracy means more in the standards of the people. I have many Australian friends, and I am confident that I shall go back having learnt a great deal and with an even greater regard and affection for this country."

Dr. Dalton added that as Under-Secretary in the British Foreign Office from 1929 to 1931 he had met the then Australian Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin) and other Australian leaders. "I also met a lady who I think is still active in this State, in Miss May Holman," he said. He added that before the arrival of the liner at Fremantle he had received a message of welcome from the leader of the Labour Party in Australia (Mr. J. Curtin).

This morning Dr. Dalton, accompanied by the Chief Secretary (Mr. Kitson) will leave by motor car on a tour of the timber country and group settlements in the South-West. He expects to return to Perth on Friday morning.

Mr. C. W. D. Conaghan.

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Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, who is travelling to Sydney to be the guest of the Governor-General of Australia (Lord Gowrie), who has been a close friend since boyhood. He will return to Great Britain by the same vessel.

Mr. A. Clydesdale, M.L.C., who returned after a holiday visit to Colombo.

Angus (Kellerman)

PUBLIC MEN LEAVE

Notable Group for Sydney

When the Spirit of Progress left Spencer street station last night it carried as passengers for Sydney a notable group of public men from Great Britain, South Africa, and Australia.

Before the train departed the platform presented an animated scene, as small groups of men distinguished in the service of the three countries stood and chatted to friends. They were on their way to Sydney, where they will be the guests of the Government of New South Wales at the 150th anniversary celebrations.

In one group was the Governor (Lord Huntingfield), Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of directors of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, and an eminent economist, and the chairman of the Victorian Railways Commissioners (Mr. H. W. Clapp).

The Federal Ministry was represented by the Minister for Defence (Mr. Thorby). He will join the other Ministers who left for Sydney on Sunday night. The Minister for the Interior (Mr. McEwen) was unable to obtain a seat on the train, and he will leave by air this morning.

The list of passengers included also the secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association (Sir Howard D'Egville), the Civil Lord of the Admiralty (Colonel J. J. Llewellyn), Sir Henry Morris-Jones, and Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., all of Great Britain, and Mr. G. P. Steyn, a member of the South African Parliament.

The Victorian Government was represented by the Premier (Mr. Dunstan) and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. Tunnecliffe).

History of Horderns'

A history which tells the story of the commercial house of Anthony Hordern and Sons from its beginning as a tiny store in 1823 to the present emporium in King street, Sydney, has been published by the house as its contribution to Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations.

The booklet is printed on glazed paper with a lithographed cover, and is profusely illustrated. It tells how closely interwoven the history of Horderns' is with the commercial history of New South Wales.

National History Exhibition

As a contribution to the celebration of Australia's 150th anniversary, the trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria have arranged an exhibition of books, maps, and pictures in the lower McAllan Gallery of the National Art Gallery. The exhibition will be opened by the president of the trustees (Dr. A. S. Joske) at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow.

The exhibits will portray and tell of the history of Australia from its discovery. The public is invited.



The building in Queen street owned by the National Trustees Executors and Agency Co. of Australasia Ltd., which was sold yesterday to the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria.

HIT WITH CHAIR

LEADING LANG SUPPORTER

SYDNEY, Monday.

There were several rowdy scenes at a meeting of the Mascot branch of the Australian Labour party to-night, when it was decided to adopt the recommendations of the industrialist conference during the week-end to withdraw its affiliation fees from the State A.L.P. executive.

At one stage several members became involved in a brawl, and a leading Lang supporter was struck over the head with a chair, suffering an injury which necessitated the insertion of three stitches.

The King A.L.P. branch also decided to withdraw affiliation from the State A.L.P. executive.

A demand that Mr. Lang and Mr. Beasley, M.H.R., should resign their positions as directors in favour of Messrs. C. Neilson and J. Wilson will probably be made at a meeting of the board of directors of the "Labor Daily" to-morrow.

The meeting is considered to be a vital one in the present faction fight. It is likely to be argued to-morrow that, as Mr. Lang has now become a creditor of the company, he has no longer any right to be on the board.

SWIMMER ASTONISHES WATCHERS

Before a small group of astonished spectators on the banks of the Yarra last night, a well-dressed man walked down the southern bank until he was shoulder deep in the water, and then struck out for mid-stream fully clothed.

From the bank, a man called to the swimmer, who was taking off all his clothing while he trod water. "It's all right," the swimmer replied, as he removed his shirt, "they've done me wrong, so I'm sending them downstream."

The swimmer later left the water after he had discarded all his clothes, and attempted to stop several cars in Alexandra avenue. A message was sent to the police, and a constable from South Yarra, with two sacks which he had found, rushed to the river and returned with the swimmer to the Prahran police station.

METHODS ARE DIFFERENT

British M.P.'s View

Addressing a meeting of Labour members of Parliament and trade union officials at the Trades Hall yesterday, Dr. Hugh Dalton, a member of the British Parliamentary delegation to the Sydney 150th anniversary celebrations, drew a parallel between the conditions existing in England and Australia.

"You do all sorts of things differently in Australia," Dr. Dalton said. "I have studied the system of making wage awards here and it is quite different from ours. Here people are fined for not voting at elections. It might be a good thing to take a leaf out of Australia's book in that regard, which might give a little stimulus to the apathetic voters. You can also vote at places other than where you live, and by post, which would be a revolutionary proposal to the old stodgy point of view adopted in the Old Country."

Dr. Dalton said that tremendous progress had been made in Australia's short history, and he would return more than ever convinced that this country had a wonderful destiny. Standards of living had already been built up which were far ahead of those obtaining in England. That was only one of the great advances which Australia had made.

Avoiding War

He urged that the Labour and trade union movement throughout the world could do much to prevent war, and to consolidate understanding between the various races.

Moving a vote of thanks, Mr. Parker Moloney said that when he was in England as a Federal Minister Dr. Dalton was regarded as the probable next Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain. Labour in Australia would welcome kinsmen from overseas when its own people had been settled on the land.

DEMOCRACY WILL WIN

MATCH WITH DICTATORS

EMPIRE M.P.'s AT RECEPTION

"In the world to-day a sort of timeless test match seems to be going on between democracy and dictatorship. The dictators have been batting and have had a bit of luck, but I believe that democracy will win," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British Labour M.P., speaking at a reception tendered at Parliament House yesterday to representatives of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

"I believe that Australia is destined to pull tremendous weight on the democratic side," added Dr. Dalton. With other representatives, Dr. Dalton is on his way to the 150th anniversary celebrations in Sydney, where an Empire Parliamentary conference will also be held.

"One has to see Australian democracy 'on the ground,' as it were, to realise the significance and intensity of it. Australian friends in England told me that I should like the atmosphere of democracy, steadiness, and the absence of mobbishness and humility. I do. It is an atmosphere that makes a strong appeal to me."

Touching on Empire defence, Dr. Dalton said that Australia, with her vast distances, seemed to have particular use for aircraft. Future defence, he thought, would involve the closest contact between the Australian and British Governments, with a view to co-ordinating all defence measures.

Rely on Britain

Australia might rely on the aid of Britain in any emergency that arose, said Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, First Civil Lord of the Admiralty. The fact that Britain had gone on with the Singapore dock was evidence of that. Colonel Llewellyn is Conservative member of the House of Commons for Uxbridge.

"But I hope the emergency will never arise," he added. "The world may grow a little saner in a few years. Unfortunately there are countries to-day that seem to think that the only way to settle international disputes is by force. It is regrettable."

Sir Henry Morris-Jones, a Lord Commissioner of the British Treasury and a National Liberal member of the House of Commons for Denbigh, said that he was much impressed by the parks and gardens that he had seen since landing in Australia.

"Your Botanic Gardens are the finest I have seen in the world," he added.

Association's Influence

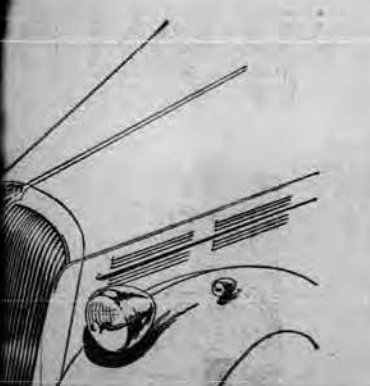
Introducing Sir Howard D'Egville, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Frank Clarke) said that it was owing chiefly to Sir Howard D'Egville's efforts that the association had attained its present power and influence.

"At the conference in Sydney we shall have representatives of all the parties in all the Parliaments of the Empire," said Sir Howard D'Egville.

Mr. G. P. Steyn, the South African delegate, who is a member of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, contrasted South African and Australian problems. South Africa's were the greater, he thought.

"You have no language problem, for instance," he said. "I, when I speak English, as I am now, am speaking a foreign language. My own language is Afrikaans. Nor have you a coloured race problem."

Delegates were welcomed on behalf of the Victorian Parliament by Sir Frank Clarke and the Speaker (Mr. Tunnecliffe). The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) was represented by the Attorney-General (Mr. Bussau).



TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS
"AUSTRATEL"

TRUNK CALLS T.L. 16.
PHONE NO 288.
BOX 1610 BB G.P.O.



Sydney, 28/11 1938
N.S.W.

Some cuttings to annex,

- 2 sometimes check -
for.

Some allowance must be
made for book
reporting!

P.H.

DR. HUGH DALTON. 25/1/38

Address to Legacy Club. AUDIENCE IN SHIRTSLEEVES

Conventions were overridden at the Legacy Club luncheon in honour of Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., a member of the British Parliamentary delegation to the 150th Anniversary celebrations, yesterday, when, on the advice of the president, Mr. Sinclair, coats were removed. Members and visitors sat back in shirtsleeves, pipes and cigars going, to listen to Dr. Dalton's address.

Mr. Sinclair said that Dr. Dalton still remained the good friend of the Australians, whom he had learnt to know and understand, and whose language he had learnt to speak in the trenches.

Dr. Dalton interspersed his more serious remarks with humorous stories and personal anecdotes. He said that, since coming to Australia, he had learned the urgent necessity for being exceptionally tactful when speaking in the different capital cities, as the interstate and inter-city jealousies were something which he had not yet succeeded in understanding.

GALLIPOLI A MORAL VICTORY.

Dr. Dalton expressed the opinion that Gallipoli was a moral victory for the British and Dominion forces, and had added undying glory to the prestige of the Anzacs. Whether the Great War was a war that would really end world war it was, as yet, far too soon to say, but it was certainly a great victory for democratic righteousness, for fair play, and for the continuance of the British Commonwealth as the one great world force that stood for peace and for better lives for men and women.

"In Australia, you have democracy, and appreciate it," continued Dr. Dalton. "Some parts of the world have not democracy, and some have it and do not know how to keep it. The British Commonwealth has got democracy, and we will not easily let it be taken from us. Some of the other countries are just beginning to realise what the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain means. In that system, the rights and privileges of the people are protected as under no other system of Government."

WORK OF LEGACY CLUBS.

Dr. Dalton said that, in the Legacy Clubs of Australia, they had something different from British organisations. They had in Britain various service organisations, but nothing that made a particular task of caring for the dependents of fallen comrades and of those who died since the war. He would carry back with him the highest appreciation of the work of the Legacy Clubs, and it was just possible that, on his recommendation, the establishment of some similar work in Britain for the care of the children of the war victims would be the outstanding result of his visit to Australia. He hoped in that way to make an Australian contribution to the human problems which were confronting them in Great Britain.

There were naturally differences of opinions between Australians and Britons on many subjects, added Dr. Dalton, but they were good-humoured family quarrels, leaving no enmity or rancour behind. Despite these differences, the integrity of the British Empire would never be seriously challenged or broken from within.

"We have ways of doing things in Great Britain that may not always appeal to you in Australia," concluded Dr. Dalton, "just as we may not always understand or appreciate the Australian way of doing things. Sometimes we have test matches. Sometimes we win, and sometimes we don't. Sometimes we take off our fast bowlers to give the Australians a chance (loud laughter), but through it all cricket is played as a game and as it should be. My one regret is that I am returning to Britain via Canada, so I will be denied the great pleasure and privilege of travelling back with the test team."

25/1/38.

(Melbourne)

THE AGE, TUESDAY.

VISITORS AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE + + BALLAR



A picture taken at Parliament House yesterday, when leading visitors from overseas were entertained. From the left are Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, President of the Legislative Council (Sir Frank Clarke), Mr. G. P. Steyn (South Africa), Sir Henry Morris-Jones, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Sir Howard d'Egville, Mr. P. T. Pook (Clerk of the Legislative Council), and the Speaker (Mr. Tunnecliffe).

Argon (Wbca) 25/1/38

THE PASSING SHOW

By ORIEL

Mr. Clapp's "Baby"

As one railway chief to another, Mr. H. W. Clapp paid Sir Josiah Stamp, Chairman of Directors of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, the tribute of a personal farewell yesterday when the Spirit of Progress sailed—yes, sailed is a better word than departed, since she glides so smoothly—out of Spencer street with the very distinguished company of His Excellency and Premiers and overseas delegates and film magnates and a honeymoon couple, all aboard for Sydney and the sesquicentenary.

Sir Josiah Stamp promised to drop a line to tell Mr. Clapp what he thought of his trip on the Spirit of Progress.

"It really is a remarkable train," he confided to Oriel. "I know of nothing finer in Europe or the United States, and some of its improvements, so far as practicable, I will endeavour to incorporate on my own railways. It is a wonderful achievement."

Mr. J. P. Jones, M.L.C., came up to bid good-bye and say how glad he was to be staying comfortably behind in Melbourne, thus avoiding Sydney's bustle and flurry. And Oriel left Sir Josiah Stamp with the impression that the note he will write will make Mr. Clapp more than ever proud of his "baby."

A Two-edged Sword

When the Empire Parliamentary Association's representative of the Union of South Africa (Mr. G. P. Steyn) confessed in his crisp, well-modulated English that English was a foreign language to him and his native tongue was Afrikaans, someone murmured, "He speaks English so well I wonder what language he dreams in."

Kipling says that the language of your dreams is your mother-tongue, and when this was mentioned to Sir Frank Clarke, President of the Legislative Council, as a keen student of Kipling it brought to his mind the amusing effect of a Christmas card on which, merely for the sake of some new quotation, he had inscribed a few years ago these lines from Kipling's verse:—

All power, each tyrant, every mob
Or head that grows too large
Ends by destroying its own object
And earns its own discharge.

"When I met the leader of the Opposition of that year," said Sir Frank Clarke, "he said to me, 'I liked your Christmas card—but you seem to have a very poor opinion of your own Government!' A little later I met the Premier, and he said, 'Thanks for your card—but you are pretty tough on the Opposition, aren't you?'"

Tender-hearted Elephant

It was with a well-chosen Kipling phrase that Sir Frank Clarke introduced Mr. Steyn at the Parliamentary reception yesterday, quoting the famous description of South Africa as "a map that is half unrolled," and adding that the Union of South Africa seemed to be unrolling its map more rapidly than even we in Australia have been unrolling ours.

Mr. Steyn paid tribute to Australian hospitality, and hoped that it would not eventually overwhelm him.

"There was an elephant full of mother love," he said, "that disturbed a little bird sitting on two naked fledglings in a nest on the veldt, and the tender mother's heart of the elephant was so touched by the fledglings' plight that she sat down on the nest to keep them warm. I do hope that in Australia your boundless hospitality will not be like that tender-hearted elephant!"

Coming Down in the World

Sir Henry Morris-Jones confessed that he was once introduced to a lady as the doctor who had given up his practice to become a politician. She added that that seemed to be rather coming down in the world! "I should explain," he added, when he was telling the jest to members of the Victorian Legislative Council yesterday, "that she was a visitor from the United States!" He was introduced as a man of many parts—consulting phys-

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First Impressions

Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association delegation are very polite, almost too flattering, in their first impressions of us, which, let us hope, are the best.

Sir Henry Morris-Jones thinks the Botanic Gardens are the best in the world; he admires the lay-out of Melbourne parks and gardens, and the manner in which the waiters at hotels and clubs give service without servility.

Sir Howard d'Egville says that he is an old resident of Melbourne, so that he could not express his own feelings but he seemed to be proud of his citizenship.

Dr. Hugh Dalton likes the Australian freedom from snobbishness on the one hand and servility on the other. He is very impressed with the way in which air services have developed, after having flown from Hamilton ~~and~~ Melbourne. After noting the way in which Australian motorists think nothing of travelling a distance equal to the length of Britain in a day he has recast his ideas of distance.

Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, thinks that Melbourne learned a marvellous lesson from overseas in how not to lay out a city. Taking cars as a test of prosperity, he found our highways crowded in the week-end, whereas in 36 miles of Germany's concrete roads he saw one car.

January—

RADIANT SUMMER

One of those ideal days which so often visit Melbourne and which are so soon forgotten came yesterday. A cloudless blue sky, a light breeze, and a glowing warmth made a perfect January day filled with invitations out of doors. The beaches, the hills, the gardens, the river, and the golf links, with arms wide open in the sunshine, did not call in vain, although it was the beginning of another week of work for most citizens. It was a day to bring out an army of shoppers, alert and full of zest, to explore the streets for bargains. Some men were emboldened to wear straw hats of the panama shape, and a few veterans recalled pre-war days by appearing in the streets in yellow silk coats as if to proclaim their confidence in warm, settled weather. Each season bestows its own perfect days on Melbourne, on the contented and the grumblers alike, and yesterday was a splendid sample of radiant summer.

FRESH COMPETITION



Attacks on the Independent candidates by Mr. Butler on the one hand and Mr. Lacey on the other, have been features of their pre-election speeches.

Passing By

MR. PIM



N alligator can be put to sleep by stroking its stomach. I am not telling you this from my own experience or observation, but am relating what I read in an English magazine. The keeper of the

reptile house at the London Zoo, the magazine article stated, can put alligators and reptiles to sleep in five to 10 seconds.

I was speaking the other day to a man who has shipped many loads of cattle to Port Adelaide. He told me that he knew a man who could hypnotise ferocious cows by staring into their eyes.

Big Men of Ceylon

DR. Hugh Dalton, British Labor leader, was pleased to see Mr. F. T. Perry, M.P., at the luncheon given in his honor by the State Ministry at Parliament House yesterday, for he and Mr. Perry were passengers in the Strathnaver between Colombo and Fremantle.

Dr. Dalton related that when he landed at Colombo he was taken to meet members of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He was introduced to a large number of Cingalese and Tamil politicians. They were small, dark-skinned men, but at the back he noticed two hefty fellows, and he thought, "Well, Ceylon does produce some big men after all." But when he came to them he found that they were Australians—and one of them was Mr. Perry!

Dr. Dalton added that he and Mr. Perry enjoyed a lot of deck tennis together.

In Memory of Hawdon

LAKE Bonney was discovered on March 12, 1838, by Hawdon when coming overland to Adelaide with cattle. The centenary of the discovery will be observed at Barmera on March 12 by the unveiling of an obelisk and will be further celebrated during Easter week when farmers from the mallee gather at the lake for a carnival of swimming, competitions, and children's sports.

The fruit blocks in the Barmera district are occupied by returned soldiers who fight many of their battles over again on the bar counter. I gathered from my conversation with returned soldiers at Barmera, Berri, Renmark, and other districts that those who have applied themselves diligently to their blocks are meeting their commitments and putting a little aside as a reserve.

Their scale of repayments is spread over 60 years and so, of course, many of them will never own their properties. Mr. R. L. D. Bonnar told me that the Government had met every reasonable request of the settlers, but had refused steadfastly to revise the figures on which capital valuation is based. For instance, the valuation is based on sultanas at £44 a ton less 2½ per cent, but the grower has been receiving between £33 and £34. The same disparity exists in other fruits, excepting currants.

Humble Threepenny Bit

REV. C. Irving Benson, of Melbourne, referred to the threepenny piece as a prince of coins on Sundays, but humble and insignificant during the week. His remark recalls these verses I read in a church magazine:—

"Old Satan sat in his council,
With his demons great in craft;
The subject of discussion
Was some

Alleged Spies On Soviet Soil

HIT AT FOREIGN CONSULATES

MOSCOW, January 19.

M. Molotov has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

Defending the Government's policy, he denounced certain foreign consulates which were "engaged in anti-Soviet spying activities on Soviet territory." He mentioned the closure of some German, Japanese, and Polish consulates.

Also he referred to individuals and organisations engaged in anti-Soviet activity in France, and asked how that accorded with the Franco-Soviet pact. The army representative said that they did not want foreign soil, but upon M. Stalin's orders the army would stand like one man and deliver the most crushing blow in history to the Fascist aggressors on their own territory.

The naval representative stressed the necessity for creating a larger navy.

Too Much Chess

In addition to M. Molotov, the rest of the Council of Commissars were also re-elected, with only three changes, the most important of which was the dismissal of M. Krylenko from the post of Commissar of Justice.

Shortly after the new Parliament opened, M. Bagiroff, a deputy, charged M. Krylenko with

(Adelaide) 20/1/35.

3 Powers Threaten World Peace

MR. LANG IN BOX

Names Men In Charge

SYDNEY, Thursday. Men he had mentioned in allegations in Parliament were named by the Leader of the State Opposition (Mr. Lang) at the Royal Commission of inquiry into the sale of State enterprises today.

Mr. Lang was called to give evidence shortly before the luncheon adjournment today.

Mr. Monahan, K.C. (assisting the Commission)—We have called you to clarify one or two matters dealt with in your speech, to see what they were directed to. In your speech you use the words: "I think I can prove to the House that Renshaw was a dummy for a very highly placed member of the United Australia Party." Who was the person you were alluding to?

Mr. Lang—Sir James Murdoch.

Mr. Monahan—May I take it that that allegation is still maintained?—Yes.

Mr. Monahan then referred to another part of Mr. Lang's speech in which were used the words: "Either the Government was completely indifferent as to whether the company would be able to carry on, or did know all the time that Renshaw was dummying for someone who had substantial means."

"Who was the person you were charging there?" asked Mr. Monahan.

Mr. Lang—That would be Sir Sydney Snow.

Mr. Monahan—Is that charge still maintained?—Yes.

Mr. Monahan (again referring to Mr. Lang's speech)—You said: "It was nothing but a swindle perpetrated by the inner group of the United Australia Party for the pecuniary benefit of those members." Who came within the category of the inner group?

Mr. Lang—The high officials of the United Australia Party.

"INNER GROUP"

Mr. Monahan—Whom have you in mind? Some of us, you see, do not know to whom such a term—the inner group—could possibly refer.

Mr. Lang—The inner group is a term established by the enemies of Labor. It would consist of Sir Sydney Snow and Mr. Simpson as chairman of the consultative council in conjunction with the Ministers.

Are there any others by name you could include in that description?—They would be the two higher officers.

Mr. Monahan—The two you had in mind?—Yes.

Mr. Windeyer, K.C. (for Sir Sydney Snow)—Have you any other source of information other than what Mr. Monahan has brought before the Commission?

Mr. Lang—My remarks in Parliament were based on the papers on the file and my own general knowledge of political movements.

THINKS PAPERS MISSING

Have you any knowledge about the sale of these undertakings except what does appear in the file?—No.

As far as you know, the whole of the matter has been brought out in this inquiry?—I think there are a lot of papers still missing in that blank period of a year.

You mean the period between the time tenders closed in 1934 and fresh tenders were called in 1935?—I believe that the files are not complete. They do not read straight.

It has been said that the whole matter was dropped during those 12 months?—They say so.

Do you know anything to the contrary?—No.

Have you any reason for thinking that there may be any papers that have not been brought forward?—I believe there are still many papers.

What do you base that on?—It doesn't seem reasonable that it would be dropped like that.

Did you ever hear the name of Sir James Murdoch in connection with the sale of this undertaking before this Commission?—His name has been coupled with the people who have been very active in this matter.

Mr. Sheahan interjected that Sir James Murdoch might be the man who was leader of the United Australia

WARNING BY BRITISH LABOR LEADER

Names Japan, Italy, And Germany as Dangers

"Because of the policies they are pursuing, three great Powers threaten world peace, our lives and happiness, and even the expansion of the British Commonwealth of free people today," Dr. Dalton, a British Labor leader, who is visiting Adelaide, told members of the Commonwealth Club at a luncheon today.

"They are Japan in the Far East, Italy in the Mediterranean, and Germany under the present leadership in Europe and the North Sea," he said.

"No nation other than those three is even in the remotest way a menace to a continuance of happy life in the British Commonwealth of Nations," continued Dr. Dalton.

"But we are not weak, and we have great resources. We must look at the possibility of these three nations combining in aggression directed against us. We must keep in close touch with the United States of America, which is particularly interested in the Pacific."

"The British Labor Party has laid down that England must be powerfully armed in order to make any foreign nation think twice before taking any action. The British Empire is not prepared to beat a disorderly retreat before the continual advances of foreign dictatorships."

Misled by Leaders

Dr. Dalton said that the trouble was that the three nations were carefully misled by their present leaders. There was a keen feeling in England for friendliness towards the people of Germany.

But the Germans were not allowed to

know a great deal of what was happening in their own and other countries because of the absence of freedom of the press. They were kept in ignorance, too, of England's friendly feelings towards them.

"We cannot overlook the fact that the Italians are not friendly towards us at present, and that Japan has unlimited projects for expansion in the Far East and the Pacific," Dr. Dalton said.

"But our duty, in spite of these difficulties, is to seek peace, friendship, and co-operation with all nations within limits consistent with our rights of self-government and self-respect. We must make every endeavor to build up the international peace authority in the League of Nations."

Australia's Position

"Equally, it is our duty to work for the best and to prepare for the worst—to see that our armaments are emphatically superior to the forces of those who threaten the peace of the world."

"It is my firm conviction that if Australia or New Zealand were threatened by naval, air, or military attack, Great Britain would stand by them as steadfastly as it did in the great war."

Dr. Dalton said that in such circumstances the defence of Australia would be no less urgent or imperative than the defence of London.

He said he intended to speak frankly in Australia. If he did not he would not be doing his duty to the British Parliament, which he represented.

Thumbnail Sketches Of America

THUMBNAIL sketches on American outlook were given at the Legacy Club luncheon today by Mr. John Bonython, who recently returned from a trip to America.

President Roosevelt loomed largely in American thoughts and expressions, Mr. Bonython said, and was cleverly satirised in the most popular play now running in America.

Americans who knew of the Australian political characters were asking whether Roosevelt was a Lang or Scullin, a compromise between both, or whether he was really saving America from something worse.

When Roosevelt assumed office in 1933 the national debt was 20,000 million dollars. It was now 37,000 million dollars. There was no Labor Party in America, and the opposition appeared to be weak.

Wages had been forced up so rapidly that people could not take advantage of cheap materials. There had been little capital expenditure during the past five years.

There had been no rebuilding or housing schemes to start a recovery. He found that America had not emerged from the depression so well as Australia.

Roosevelt was trying to balance his Budget, but the average man saw no way out of the difficulty. Although the country was one of the richest, the Americans seemed to have lost sight of the point.

Dictatorship or inflation were thought of as possibilities.

One thing about which Mr. Bonython was sure was that the American Administration was anxious not to have any misunderstandings with Britain.

The Government was internationally minded and desirous of helping in

Tourist Officer To Visit New Zealand

Chiefly to study the methods of the New Zealand Tourist Bureau, Mr. G. D. Pryor, of the South Australian Tourist Bureau, will accompany a party of about 30 South Australian farmers and tourists on a tour to New Zealand at the end of this month.

In announcing this today, the Premier (Mr. Butler) said that Mr. Pryor, who represented the South Australian Bureau in Melbourne early last year and later in Perth, would assist the party, and would also arrange for a return trip by New Zealand tourists in July.

Most of the South Australian party will leave Adelaide for Sydney in the Stratheden on Saturday week. The others will go in the Manoora and by air and rail.

Members of the party will leave Sydney in the Awatea on February 4, and arrive in Wellington three days later. They will return to Adelaide on March 5.

AUSTRALIAN WINE AS PEACE AID

Dr. Dalton's Suggestion

"If only we could meet some of the leaders of other nations in a round table conference and offer them a glass of Australian wine, then the international situation might be different," Dr. Hugh Dalton, a British Labor leader, told members of the Commonwealth Club at a luncheon today.

He added that incidentally he had found the West Australian beer was strong, and the South Australian beer



WORKMEN TEARING

STAT

FRISCO HU

Secor War

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Mr. Windeyer, K.C. (for Sir Sydney Snow)—Have you any other source of information other than what Mr. Monahan has brought before the Commission?

Mr. Lang—My remarks in Parliament were based on the papers on the file and my own general knowledge of political movements.

THINKS PAPERS MISSING

Have you any knowledge about the sale of these undertakings except what does appear in the file?—No.

As far as you know, the whole of the matter has been brought out in this inquiry?—I think there are a lot of papers still missing in that blank period of a year.

You mean the period between the time tenders closed in 1934 and fresh tenders were called in 1935?—I believe that the files are not complete. They do not read straight.

It has been said that the whole matter was dropped during those 12 months?—They say so.

Do you know anything to the contrary?—No.

Have you any reason for thinking that there may be any papers that have not been brought forward?—I believe there are still many papers.

What do you base that on?—It doesn't seem reasonable that it would be dropped like that.

Did you ever hear the name of Sir James Murdoch in connection with the sale of this undertaking before this Commission?—His name has been coupled with the people who have been very active in this matter.

Mr. Sheahan interjected that Sir James Murdoch might be the man who was leader of the United Australia Party.

SAW DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Lang—His name was in my mind when I made my first speech in the House. In going through the papers I saw the difficulties the Renshaws had to face. I saw that they were not making much headway until they got into touch with Swan & Swan. This seemed to make their passage much easier. I then recalled the vote of censure I moved in 1924, and the procedure which had been adopted then by these people Swan & Swan and the Standard Portland Cement Co., of which Sir James Murdoch was chairman. The company got a Government contract for thousands of pounds by corruption, and then it was shown that Sir James Murdoch was the friend of the National Government.

Mr. Windeyer—And you thought, because he was a friend of the Government, that it justified a charge of corruption?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that when you launched this censure motion you had in mind Sir James Murdoch?—I had in mind Sir Sydney Snow for the principal asset of the land. I had in mind also Renshaw and his associates.

Do you still persist in your charge against Sir Sydney Snow?—Yes.

The inquiry is not completed.

Stocks of Trunks Diminishing

(Continued from Page 1)

An interesting sidelight on the topless bathers controversy is that most of the bigger stores have very small supplies of topless models left, while some have sold out. A general rush of purchasers during the past few days is reported.

The manager of the bathing suit department of a large city store said today that apparently the young men of Adelaide were optimistic enough to believe that the ban was near enough to being lifted to justify their purchases.

Visitor Believed Australians Were 'Free'

Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British Labor leader, who is visiting Adelaide, was surprised today when he learnt that the wearing of topless bathers was prohibited on Adelaide beaches.

"Good gracious," he said, "I thought everything was very free in sunny Australia. Topless bathers are a common sight in England."

not prepared to best a satisfactory treatment before the continual advances of foreign dictatorships."

Misled by Leaders

Dr. Dalton said that the trouble was that the three nations were carefully misled by their present leaders. There was a keen feeling in England for friendliness towards the people of Germany.

But the Germans were not allowed to

Thumbnail Sketches Of America

THUMBNAIL sketches on American outlook were given at the Legacy Club luncheon today by Mr. John Bonython, who recently returned from a trip to America.

President Roosevelt loomed largely in American thoughts and expressions, Mr. Bonython said, and was cleverly satirised in the most popular play now running in America.

Americans who knew of the Australian political characters were asking whether Roosevelt was a Lang or Scullin, a compromise between both, or whether he was really saving America from something worse.

When Roosevelt assumed office in 1933 the national debt was 20,000 million dollars. It was now 37,000 million dollars. There was no Labor Party in America, and the opposition appeared to be weak.

Wages had been forced up so rapidly that people could not take advantage of cheap materials. There had been little capital expenditure during the past five years.

There had been no rebuilding or housing schemes to start a recovery. He found that America had not emerged from the depression so well as Australia.

Roosevelt was trying to balance his Budget, but the average man saw no way out of the difficulty. Although the country was one of the richest, the Americans seemed to have lost sight of the point.

Dictatorship or inflation were thought of as possibilities.

One thing about which Mr. Bonython was sure was that the American Administration was anxious not to have any misunderstandings with Britain.

The Government was internationally minded and desirous of helping in world problems, but was not sure how to do it.

After having read so much about social credit, Mr. Bonython said that he was amazed in Alberta when a business man countered with the query:—"What is it? A kind of lay-by system?"

Afternoon Nap While Driving Trolley

League of Nations.

Australia's Position

"Equally, it is our duty to work for the best and to prepare for the worst—to see that our armaments are emphatically superior to the forces of those who threaten the peace of the world.

"It is my firm conviction that if Australia or New Zealand were threatened by naval, air, or military attack, Great Britain would stand by them as steadfastly as it did in the great war."

Dr. Dalton said that in such circumstances the defence of Australia would be no less urgent or imperative than the defence of London.

He said he intended to speak frankly in Australia. If he did not he would not be doing his duty to the British Parliament, which he represented.

Tourist Officer To Visit New Zealand

Chiefly to study the methods of the New Zealand Tourist Bureau, Mr. G. D. Pryor, of the South Australian Tourist Bureau, will accompany a party of about 30 South Australian farmers and tourists on a tour to New Zealand at the end of this month.

In announcing this today, the Premier (Mr. Butler) said that Mr. Pryor, who represented the South Australian Bureau in Melbourne early last year and later in Perth, would assist the party, and would also arrange for a return trip by New Zealand tourists in July.

Most of the South Australian party will leave Adelaide for Sydney in the Stratheden on Saturday week. The others will go in the Manoora and by air and rail.

Members of the party will leave Sydney in the Awatea on February 4, and arrive in Wellington three days later. They will return to Adelaide on March 5.

AUSTRALIAN WINE AS PEACE AID

Dr. Dalton's Suggestion

"If only we could meet some of the leaders of other nations in a round table conference and offer them a glass of Australian wine, then the international situation might be different," Dr. Hugh Dalton, a British Labor leader, told members of the Commonwealth Club at a luncheon today.

He added that incidentally he had found the West Australian beer was strong, and the South Australian beer knocked him out. In England he was able to "put a little by," but in Australia he had to be careful.

During the luncheon, as a Labor supporter, Dr. Dalton seized the opportunity to engage in good-natured banter with the Premier (Mr. Butler), who was sitting next to him.

"We do not know the future of politics in this world," said Dr. Dalton, "not even in South Australia, where, I believe, there will be an election soon."

"No," replied the Premier, "but we have got a pretty good idea!"

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BRITISH LABOUR M.P. ARRIVES



On his way to Sydney to attend the 150th anniversary celebrations, Dr. Hugh Dalton, a Labour member of the House of Commons, arrived in Melbourne yesterday from Adelaide. (From left) Mr. Parker Moloney, Mr. McNamara, M.L.C., Dr. Dalton, and Mr. W. J. Miller, a member of the British Labour party, who is visiting Australia.

Melbourn News 22/1/55.

Better Health In Australia

DR. Hugh Dalton, British Labor leader, speaking at a luncheon arranged in his honor by the State Government, expressed sentiments which will find an echo throughout the land. Australia, he said, had built up a standard of living far above that of England, and Australians were right in wanting to lift it higher. They had a liberty and a freedom which they should defend to the last man and the last effort.

It is doubtful if Australians realise how fortunate they are in their standard of living, and in the environment in which they live. A visit to European and Asiatic countries would convince them that they have much for which to be thankful. Could any man expect within reason to live in more wholesome surroundings than those found in South Australia? The climate is equable, seldom being extreme, food is plentiful, sunshine is abundant, and the people are law-abiding.

All the factors are here to produce a healthy, vigorous race second to none in the world. The men and women of splendid physique seen on our beaches furnish an indication of the possibilities of building up a race of which we could be proud.

The abuses by man of his own body are responsible to some extent for the health of the community not being better than it is. Over-eating and over-drinking cause disease and slums in the city and suburban areas create unhealthy conditions. In the climatic conditions of South Australia some of the diseases to which human beings fall victims could be eradicated.

No doubt the economic system, which provides some men with intermittent work only, and others with no work at all, must take some of the blame. The time should come when that system will be varied to enable men to have more regular employment, and when the knowledge of how to live to retain health will be more widespread. South Australians would then make progress in the direction of building up a more vigorous manhood and womanhood. The digger at the war impressed by his strength and virility. In our hospitable climate the standard he attained can be shared by the whole of the community.

As Dr. Dalton remarked, we have a high standard of living. We can lift that standard not only in the direction of obtaining more leisure and high wages for the worker, but in learning a more sensible way of living, with the ultimate end of improving the physical standard.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Earl de la Warr, Mr. P. Liesching, Mr. J. J. Garner and Mrs. Logue have left Government House.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) left Canberra for Melbourne last night. He will leave Melbourne for Sydney to-morrow night.

The Premier (Mr. Dunstan) and Mrs. Dunstan, who have been invited as guests of the New South Wales Government at the anniversary celebrations, will leave for Sydney on Monday.

Mr. Harold Cohen, M.L.A., and Mrs. Cohen, leave by to-morrow's express for Sydney to join the s.s. Nieuw Amsterdam for Singapore. They expect to return to Melbourne early in March. During Mr. Cohen's absence, Mr. J. Gray, M.L.A., will attend to the needs of the Caulfield constituency.

Members of the Victorian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association have selected the Speaker, Mr. Tunnecliffe, to represent them at the anniversary celebrations in New South Wales. Four members of the oversea delegation who are due in Melbourne on Sunday, Lieut.-Col. Llewellyn, Sir H. Morris-Jones and Sir H. d'Egville, representing the United Kingdom branch, and Mr. P. Steyn, of South Africa, will be the guests of the Victorian branch at morning tea at Parliament House on Monday. The party will leave for Sydney on Monday.

Dr. R. E. Priestley, vice-chancellor of the University, will leave to-morrow to spend a fortnight's holiday at Apollo Bay.

Mr. E. E. Bean, patron, and formerly honorary secretary of the Victorian Cricket Association, who, accompanied by Mrs. Bean, sails for England next week, was guest of honor at a luncheon at Menzies' Hotel on Thursday. A large number of representative citizens and well-known cricketers were present. Mr. W. S. Stott, chairman and host, recalled the many notable services Mr. Bean had rendered in the interests of cricket over a long period of years. Canon Hughes, president of the V.C.A.; Dr. A. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Control; Dr. Ramsay Maller, Dr. R. L. Morton and others paid tribute to the effective work done by the guest on behalf of the game, not only in Victoria, but throughout Australia. Mr. Bean, in responding, spoke guardedly but hopefully of Australia's chances of success in the coming Test matches.

Many members of the legal profession attended the funeral yesterday at Burwood cemetery of the late Mr. Arnold Cloudsley Westley, a former member of the legal firm of Westley and Dale, Queen-street, city, who died on Thursday. The Lord Mayor (Cr. Campbell) was represented by Mr. R. Bennett, chief clerk. Chief mourners were Messrs. Stuart Westley (son), H. D. Westley (brother), and James and Vernon Westley (nephews). H. King and Son conducted the arrangements.

The British Foreign Minister (Mr. Simon) will leave London early next week to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva on January 26. He will probably be accompanied by Lord Cranborne.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the famous actor, who died last November, left £2372.

Mr. A. J. Tubb, who has recently been appointed to the fisheries branch of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, will leave on February 17 by the Niagara, for Canada and America, to continue his studies.

Mr. G. Beavis, who was until recently secretary of Heidelberg branch of the Returned Soldiers' League, was presented with a case of pipes at the annual meeting of the branch.

Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith, deputy chairman of the India Round Table Conference Consulting Committee, 1932, will arrive in Melbourne in the liner Oronsay to-morrow night. Other passengers in the liner are:—Mr. Neville Cardus, well-known journalist and cricket writer; Sir Howard d'Egville, founder and secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Sir Henry Morris-Jones, who will represent the National Liberal Association at the anniversary celebrations in Sydney, and Mr. P. H. Holt, son of the founder of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., owners of the Blue Funnel line.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, the eminent British Labor parliamentarian who arrived in Melbourne yesterday on his way to Sydney, where he will be an official guest of the Government for the sesqui-centenary celebrations, is spending the week end at the station property of Mr. A. B. Ritchie, at Hamilton. He will return to Melbourne on Monday.

The South Australian Premier (Mr. Butler) left Adelaide last night for Melbourne, on his way to Sydney.

Archbishop Mannix will be accompanied to the Newcastle and New Zealand Eucharistic Congresses by Monsignor J. Lonergan and Rev. F. Moynihan. He will return to Melbourne on March 19.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, Dr. McCarthy, is spending a holiday at Korot with Bishop Foley, of Ballarat.

Right Rev. Dr. Ross, S.J., Vicar-Apostolic of Hiroshima, Japan, and Right Rev. Dr. Zu Min, Vicar-Apostolic of Nanking, China, will represent the hierarchy of their countries at the Newcastle Eucharistic Congress next month. The prefect of the apostolic prefecture of Sarawak, Borneo, will be represented also.

The president of the Methodist conference (Rev. G. A. Judkins) will visit Belgrave circuit on Sunday, and will preach at Sassafras and Belgrave. The following week end Mr. and Mrs. Judkins will attend the laymen's conference at Healesville.

Rev. Yaksin Lee, of Korea, who was one of the official oversea delegates to the Presbyterian centenary celebrations in Victoria, was farewelled in the reception room of the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, last night. Rev. J. E. Owen, convenor of the Foreign Missions committee, presided. Mr. Lee will leave on Monday for Canberra, and will later join the steamer Atsuta Maru in Sydney for Korea.

Rev. W. G. Sprigg, secretary of the Sunday Observance Council, and former secretary and manager of Collins-street Baptist Church property, will leave for a holiday to New Zealand by the Wanganella on Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sprigg.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd, Australasian representative for Morris Industries' Exports Ltd., will leave Melbourne to-day by air for Perth, where he will meet his principal, Viscount Nuffield.

Mr. J. F. Foster, who has been acting registrar of the University during the absence of the registrar (Mr. A. W. Greig), will leave to-day to join his family at Mornington. The University accountant, Mr. P. H. Johnston, will act as registrar until February 7, when Mr. Greig returns.

The town clerk of Richmond (Mr. F. L. Hallett), who was appointed as a Justice of the Peace a few months ago, took his seat on Richmond bench for the first time yesterday. He was welcomed by Mr. A. Noonan, P.M., representatives of the legal profession and police and court officials.

Melbourne Age 2
22/1/38.

Australian Press Cuttings

Stalbridge Chambers,
443 Little Collins Street,
Melbourne, Victoria.

From

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SOCIALIST FROM ETON

Hugh Dalton, Crusader

By A Special Correspondent

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His young son Hugh, born 50 years ago, went to Eton and to Cambridge as a matter of course. He, too, basked in the sunlight of the Royal smiles; he had been born and bred almost in the purple. He was a studious young fellow who won scholarships and prizes and by the time he was 27 he was a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, and showed a decided flair for economics.

More, when the war broke out, he immediately joined up and remained in it—and in the fighting line—to the end and served with the British guns in Italy.



HE was well born, brave, brainy, and good to look upon. The world was at his feet. But, no doubt to the astonishment of his own circle, the more he studied Economics, in which he became lecturer and reader at the London School and at the University, the more he turned to Socialism.

He was one of that brilliant group, the younger group of Socialist intellectuals, which has been responsible in large measure for the intellectual rise of the Socialist Party. It includes Earl de la Warr, Harold Nicolson, Malcolm MacDonald, Kenneth Lindsay, Robert Bernays, P. N. Baker, Emanuel Shinwell and others. Some of them slid gently over to the National Government, but the others remained staunch to the Party, among them Dalton.

These Bright Young Things—though they average 50 years—have not really had their chance to make England's green and pleasant land. The fortunes of war and of politics have been against them. There was a brief spell in 1929-31 when Dalton served as Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, under Arthur Henderson and Simon; but that has been the only taste of office permitted him—so far. He and his colleagues have been in the wilderness for a long time now, and the years pass, and they lose their early enthusiasm and punch, kicking for ever against the National Government.



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HIS constituencies veered from Peckham to Durham. Peckham, as all the world knows, is one of the dark spots of London. He found plenty of work there; but when the Big Land Slide came in 1930, and the country went all National Government, Peckham went all Tory, and chose a son of Admiral Beatty.

But Hugh Dalton had gone elsewhere—to the Auckland division of Durham.

Between Peckham and Durham there lies a gulf. There may be worse "black spots" in England than the Bishop Auckland division of Durham. South Wales was once cited as a rival, but for "Distressed Areas," Durham probably took the prize. It was a far cry from Eton, Cambridge and the Middle Temple via the British guns in Italy to Durham, but here Dalton has found his spiritual home.

They think a lot of him there, as witness his 8000 majority over his Liberal opponent at the last election. Durham has passed through the fiery furnace of distress, dole and disaster, though today times are better owing to the "boom."



AND in pressing, hammering and thundering away for an alleviation of their lot, for a bigger and better life for the workers and the wives and children of the distressed areas, Hugh Dalton has found a job worthy of himself.

No doubt, he aspires to office and to power, where he can do things. There is talk of a general election next May; but such talk brings poor comfort to the Socialist Party and less hope.

For some years to come, the party cannot hope for its Big Chance. During the interval, the up-and-coming Daltons can only bide their time. It has been objected that the Socialists are at a low ebb, that they have no fighting power, no front rank speakers, and make but a poor showing in the House against the serried ranks of the Government. Maybe. But this ineffectiveness in debate does not imply weakness or poverty of thought, or incapacity.

The Government has had all the luck; it has stolen the thunder of the Opposition; it has caught them bathing and walked off with their clothes. But the turn of the tide will come. When it does, Hugh Dalton will be found in the front rank, and on the Front Bench.

Minus His Monocle

WHEN Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British Labor leader, rose to address the Commonwealth Club at its luncheon this week, he apologised for not having a monocle.

"The usual conception of a British politician embraces a monocle," he said. "When the speaker wishes to emphasise a point he drops it from his eye. I am afraid I will not be able to stress any fact with such a drop kick."

That was not the only sporting term he used. He said that he was sacked from the British Parliament a few years ago, but when another election arrived, he won by 8,000 votes against his opponent's previous victory of 700. So he thought he was well up on the second day's play. Later, Dr. Dalton said that he thought some dictators had been allowed to make more runs than should have been permitted.



Dr. Hugh Dalton
the British Labor leader, who, during a visit to Adelaide this week, said that he admired Australians for having built up a standard of living far higher than that in the Old Country.

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IN TOWN AND OUT

Sun sets, 7.42 p.m.; rises tomorrow, 5.21 a.m.

Moon rises 10.27 p.m.; sets tomorrow, 11.43 a.m.

Light up, 7.42 p.m.

THE TIDES

High water, 6.32 a.m. and 6.51 p.m.

Low water, 12.23 a.m. and 12.41 p.m.

Boosting Our Wine

AUSTRALIAN wines have a champion at Westminster in the person of Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Labor M.P., who is now in Melbourne.

He tells me that he is campaigning against a certain conservative tendency in the House of Commons to think of wine in terms of hock from Germany, port from Portugal, and sherry from Franco-controlled parts of Spain. The Australian products seem worthy to him—especially when savored on their native heath.

Dr. Dalton proposed on returning to England to tackle the chairman of the House of Commons Kitchen Committee, who was Sir John Ganzoni, about encouraging the appearance of Australian wines in the parliamentary dining room. But now, he says, "Sir John is going into hiding in the House of Lords."

He recalled that one of the first votes which he recorded after his election to the Commons in 1924 was in favor of a tariff measure to aid Australian goods in the British market.



Door To Door

A FLAT-DWELLER reports to me his conversation with a pedlar. Over a front door deal in silverfish powder, they discussed the economics of peddling. The cheapjack, who sold his wares at a net packet for sixpence, two for ninepence, or three for a shilling, explained that he bought the stuff from the maker at threepence a packet. A colleague in the same line of business, he said, was making £1 daily.

At this, the flat-holder put down his tea-towel and soup plate and began to do sums on a piece of paper. He concluded that the peddler would have to sell 80 packets daily—more if he had many sales at three-for-a-shilling rate. He might have to visit 400 or 500 people to reach his potential market each day.

The pedlar then became interested in figures, borrowed a pencil, and reduced his first optimistic estimates to the cold statistics of real profits, distance covered, and exhaustion suffered through unavailing sales talk.

"You're very good at figures," he said with a sigh. "Now, look, I've got an absolutely fool-proof racing system. All it needs financing. I'll guarantee you..."



By the Dog Rocks

THE name "Dog Rocks" suggests a plausible combination of troubles, for it is usually expected that people who go to the dogs will finish on the rocks.



Mr G. N. Hyam

This was the first thought in my mind when I heard of a forthcoming excursion to the Dog Rocks outside Geelong. My fears were, of course, immediately assuaged when I heard that the outing was to be eminently scientific, and under the responsible leadership of town-planners and naturalists.

Mr G. N. Hyam, one of the originators of our national monuments scheme, is to lead a

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His young son Hugh, born 50 years ago, went to Eton and to Cambridge as a matter of course. He, too, basked in the sunlight of the Royal smiles; he had been born and bred almost in the purple. He was a studious young fellow who won scholarships and prizes and by the time he was 27 he was a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, and showed a decided flair for economics.

More, when the war broke out, he immediately joined up and remained in it—and in the fighting line—to the end and served with the British guns in Italy.



HE was well born, brave, brainy, and good to look upon. The world was at his feet. But, no doubt to the astonishment of his own circle, the more he studied Economics, in which he became lecturer and reader at the London School and at the University, the more he turned to Socialism.

He was one of that brilliant group, the younger group of Socialist intellectuals, which has been responsible in large measure for the intellectual rise of the Socialist Party. It includes Earl de la Warr, Harold Nicolson, Malcolm MacDonald, Kenneth Lindsay, Robert Bernays, P. N. Baker, Emanuel Shinwell and others. Some of them slid gently over to the National Government, but the others remained staunch to the Party, among them Dalton.

These Bright Young Things—though they average 50 years—have not really had their chance to make England's green and pleasant land. The fortunes of war and of politics have been against them. There was a brief spell in 1929-31 when Dalton served as Parliamentary Under Secretary in the Foreign Office, under Arthur Henderson and Simon; but that has been the only taste of office permitted him—so far. He and his colleagues have been in the wilderness for a long time now, and the years pass, and they lose their early enthusiasm and punch, kicking for ever against the National Government.



HIS constituencies veered from Peckham to Durham. Peckham, as all the world knows, is one of the dark spots of London. He found plenty of work there; but when the Big Land Slide came in 1930, and the country went all National Government, Peckham went all Tory, and chose a son of Admiral Beatty.

But Hugh Dalton had gone elsewhere—to the Auckland division of Durham.

Between Peckham and Durham there lies a gulf. There may be worse "black spots" in England than the Bishop Auckland division of Durham. South Wales was once cited as a rival, but for "Distressed Areas," Durham probably took the prize. It was a far cry from Eton, Cambridge and the Middle Temple via the British guns in Italy to Durham, but here Dalton has found his spiritual home.

They think a lot of him there, as witness his 8000 majority over his Liberal opponent at the last election. Durham has passed through the fiery furnace of distress, dole and disaster, though today times are better owing to the "boom."



AND in pressing, hammering and thundering away for an alleviation of their lot, for a bigger and better life for the workers and the wives and children of the distressed areas, Hugh Dalton has found a job worthy of himself.

No doubt, he aspires to office and to power, where he can do things. There is talk of a general election next May; but such talk brings poor comfort to the Socialist Party and less hope.

For some years to come, the party cannot hope for its Big Chance. During the interval, the up-and-coming Daltons can only bide their time. It has been objected that the Socialists are at a low ebb, that they have no fighting power, no front rank speakers, and make but a poor showing in the House against the serried ranks of the Government. Maybe. But this ineffectiveness in debate does not imply weakness or poverty of thought, or incapacity.

The Government has had all the luck; it has stolen the thunder of the Opposition; it has caught them bathing and walked off with their clothes. But the turn of the tide will come. When it does, Hugh Dalton will be found in the front rank, and on the Front Bench.

AUSTRALIAN wines have a champion at Westminster in the person of Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Labor M.P., who is now in Melbourne.

He tells me that he is campaigning against a certain conservative tendency in the House of Commons to think of wine in terms of hock from Germany, port from Portugal and sherry from Franco-controlled parts of Spain. The Australian products seem worthy to him—especially when savored on their native heath.

Dr. Dalton proposed on returning to England to tackle the chairman of the House of Commons Kitchen Committee, who was Sir John Gannon, about encouraging the appearance of Australian wines in the parliamentary dining room. But now, he says, "Sir John is going into hiding in the House of Lords."

He recalled that one of the first votes which he recorded after his election to the Commons in 1924 was in favor of a tariff measure to aid Australian goods in the British market.



Door To Door

A FLAT-DWELLER reports to me his conversation with a pedlar. Over a front door deal in silverfish powder, they discussed the economics of peddling. The cheapjack, who sold his wares at one packet for sixpence, two for ninepence, or three for a shilling, explained that he bought the stuff from the maker at threepence a packet. A colleague in the same line of business, he said, was making £1 daily.

At this, the flat-holder put down his tea-towel and soup plate and began to do sums on a piece of paper. He concluded that the peddler would have to sell 80 packets daily—more if he had many sales at three-for-a-shilling rate. "He might have to visit 400 or 500 people to reach his potential market each day."

The pedlar then became interested in figures, borrowed a pencil, and reduced his first optimistic estimates to the cold statistics of real profits, distance covered, and exhaustion suffered through unavailing sales talk.

"You're very good at figures," he said with a sigh. "Now, look, I've got an absolutely fool-proof racing system. All it needs financing, I'll guarantee you..."



By the Dog Rocks

THE name "Dog Rocks" suggests a plausible combination of troubles, for it is usually expected that people who go to the dogs will finish on the rocks.



Mr G. N. Hyam town-planners and naturalists.

This was the first thought in my mind when I heard of a forthcoming excursion to the Dog Rocks outside Geelong. My fears were, of course, immediately assuaged when I heard that the outing was to be eminently scientific, and under the responsible leadership of

Mr G. N. Hyam, one of the originators of our national monuments scheme, is to lead a tour of Geelong and Melbourne folk to the Dog Rocks on January 31. The area is geologically unique, and comprises an array of huge, smooth boulders which resemble whales rising from the sea.

Close by the Dog Rocks is an estate which enterprising Geelong hopes to secure as a national park. Decked with old trees and bearing wildflowers, this land beside the boulder plot could be made into an attractive sanctuary.



Choosing Australia

COMMODORE K. H. HEMKES, of the K.P.M. Line, is the latest seafarer to choose Australia as a land in which to take his ease.

After the present voyage of his ship, the Nieuw Zeeland, to Singapore, he is to retire. With his wife and two children, he will later settle in the Commonwealth. With a little more encouragement, in the way of easier tax conditions, it is likely that large numbers of British and other mariners with a taste for southern climes would elect to spend their retirement—and their incomes—here.

While her husband was at sea, Mrs Hemkes tried Melbourne life for a year or two and found it agreeable. There is a...

BRITISH LABOR HOPES

M.P. FORECASTS WIN AT ELECTIONS

Sympathy With Spain

The return of a Labor Government, pledged to continue rearmament, to review foreign policy, and to stimulate trade within the Empire, was highly probable at the next British general elections, said Dr. Hugh Dalton, member of the House of Commons and a leading member of the British Labor Party, today.

One of the reasons why the public was now rallying so strongly to the Labor Party, Dr. Dalton said, was its nation-wide campaign in support of the Spanish Government, which had the sympathies of most people in Great Britain.

"We think it is essential that Franco should not win," said Dr. Dalton. "The interests of democracy and the interests of the British Empire coincide completely in this case."

Dr. Dalton, tall, cheerful and looking rather more like an army man than a politician, is one of the Empire Parliamentary Association's delegates to the Sydney celebrations.

He has for many years been one of the leading members of the British Labor Party, and in the last Labor Government was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Labor Party was not satisfied with the progress of re-armament at present, Dr. Dalton said, particularly the air programme. His colleagues proposed to

raise this point as soon as Parliament met.

Also, it wanted to see the method of financing re-armament altered, so that less money would be raised by loan, and more provided by those who had recently made huge profits, particularly out of re-armament.

Labor's view on the war in China was that Britain, co-operating with the other democracies, would sooner or later have to stop Japan's shameful aggression.

This would be much easier now if Britain had not refused America's offer to co-operate with the League of Nations during the seizure of Manchuria in 1931.

In this, as in all other aspects of foreign policy and in trade, Labor believed in the closest possible co-operation with the United States. It had been much impressed with President Roosevelt's recent statements, particularly his criticism of dictatorships and support of democracy.

More Empire And U.S. Trade

The party supported the present move for a trade pact between the Empire and the United States, and it was convinced that Britain's trade with America and with the Dominions could be expanded simultaneously.

It hoped to see considerable progress in the organisation and rationalisation of trade within the Empire particularly in the arrangement of bulk purchases over a period of years, eliminating the middlemen who made goods more expensive for buyers at both ends of the bargain.

Although he has so far seen only Western and South Australia, Dr. Dalton says that the high expectations with which he came to the Commonwealth have been more than fulfilled.

Working conditions in Western Australian State enterprises, particularly the provision of three months' leave with pay after 10 years' service, in addition to annual leave, have particularly impressed him.

"I think a visitor to this country must be impressed by the possibilities of the

country itself and the qualities of the people.

"You have a higher standard of living than big sections of the British population, and I have not seen here any of the snobbishness and servility that is found in older countries," he said.

Socialist Crusader from Eton
—Page 6.

Hendon Air Display Off

British Official Wireless

LONDON, Thursday.

The Air Ministry has decided to discontinue the annual Royal Air Force displays at Hendon in favor of development of an Empire Air Day as a link between the public and the Royal Air Force.

The reasons given...

BRITISH LABOR M.P. PRAISES AUSTRALIA

DIFFICULTIES CONQUERED.

MR. DALTON AT TRADES HALL.

Labor aspirations and achievements in Great Britain and Australia were discussed in entertaining fashion by Mr. Dalton, a Labor member of the House of Commons in an address at a welcome tendered to him in the Trades Hall yesterday. Mr. Dalton, who left last night for Sydney, where he will be an official guest at the sesqui-centenary celebrations, expressed keen interest in a number of Australian institutions and indicated that he would discuss them with his colleagues on his return.

The president of the Trades Hall Council (Mr. H. Katz), welcoming the guest, said an exchange of views on industrial conditions and world affairs was of great value. The Labor party in Britain was faced with the prospect in the near future of controlling the destinies of the country and the Empire, and would thereby have a share in Australia's destinies. The question of renewed immigration had been raised recently. In the past, through migration, the standard of the Australian working class had been lowered. Whatever action was taken by the Australian industrial movement, it should be remembered that efforts were being made to safeguard conditions which had been hardly won.

Mr. Dalton, who was received with applause, said he had been glad to find a Labor Government in West Australia. In Victoria there was an interesting political situation which he would watch closely, and there was a strong and well-organised trade union movement. He was studying the system of wage awards, which was quite different from the British system although he was not prepared to say which was the better. Compulsory voting at elections was an interesting development on which he would start discussions in Britain. He had an open mind on the subject. At some times and places, he said, with a twinkle in his eye, it might be good to apply some stimulus to an apathetic voter, but at other times it might be better to "let sleeping dogs lie." (Laughter.) In Britain an election result often depended on the state of the weather or the time of the year. Absentee and postal voting were other developments which would be termed revolutionary in "the stodgy Old Country."

Mr. Dalton said he had been asked to convey greetings from the British Labor party to Australian members of the Labor party. He had refused to answer any questions in Australia on migration. The matter had to be handled with great care, and he would want to hear far more before expressing an opinion. He greatly admired the absence in Australia of certain qualities which had lasted too long in Britain. On the one hand there was the quality of snobbishness, and on the other the quality of servility and subservience. They were not so bad as in the past, but Australia was a long way ahead in a spirit of social equality and the refusal to accept and to respect privileged positions which could not be justified on the grounds of services to our fellow men



Mr. Hugh Dalton, a visiting member of the House of Commons, shaking hands with the president of the Trades Hall Council (Mr. F. Katz) yesterday, when he paid a visit to the Trades Hall. At the rear are Mr. W. Maloney, M.P., and the secretary of the A.C.T.U. (Mr. C. Crofts).

and women. It was a fine streak in the Australian character. (Applause.)

The Threat of War.

Mr. Dalton said the greatest danger to the world was another shocking outbreak of war. The Labor and trades union movements throughout the world, where they were still free to live and grow in democratic countries, could play a tremendous part in bringing the peoples of the world closer together in brotherhood and friendship and in substituting peace and understanding for the suspicion and hatred which led to war. (Hear, hear.)

In Australia tremendous natural and other difficulties had been conquered in a brief space of time, and still greater things would be achieved. Australia had a wonderful destiny, and the building of the high standards of life was only the beginning of a great task. (Applause.)

Mr. P. Moloney, proposing a vote of thanks, said Labor people were pleased to welcome their kinsfolk from overseas and in certain conditions would be glad to see migrants, but their motto was "Australia First." Many of our own people were seeking to settle on the land, and when they were absorbed migrants would be welcome.

The motion was seconded by the president of the Australian Council of Trades Unions and secretary of the Trades Hall Council (Mr. A. E. Monk), who said no one could dogmatise on the arbitration system. A majority of Labor leaders thought it had not taken the movement as far as possible. The workers had been rather inclined to rely on the system without doing any of the actual fight-

ing. Officials and committees had done the work, and workers had not thought of their own shortcomings as far as direct action on the job was concerned. During the depression, however, many workers had been protected by the awards. In Victoria the number of unemployed was officially 19,300, but officials of the Labor and Sustenance departments agreed that it was about 40,000. Migration would seriously hamper the securing of employment by our own people.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

MALARIA OUTBREAK.

Station Manager Dies.

DARWIN, Monday.—Mr. Darchy, station manager, died at Katherine on Sunday, apparently from a virulent attack of malaria contracted at McArthur station.

Constable and Mrs. Heathcock had been nursing Darchy with Sister Black, and a message was sent to Dr. Fenlon, who flew out to the station. He brought Mr. Darchy, Sister Black and Mrs. Heathcock to Katherine Hospital. All are suffering from malaria.

Dr. Fenton then flew to Darwin for Dr. Cook, and Dr. Catalano, of Tennant Creek, who was coming to Darwin by plane, broke his journey at Katherine. The three doctors conferred about the best methods of checking the outbreak of malaria.

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Marching Song for Labor.

Air: "Old John Brown."

Ancient Tory lawlessness is faltering to its grave ;
Labor's victory promises the war-soarred world to
save ;

Wounded is the privilege that would free men
enslave ;

Australia's marching on !

Chorus :

Glory, glory to Australia,

Glory, glory to Australia,

Glory, glory to Australia,

Australia's marching on !

Bribery, unable to their lust for power suffice ;
Printed lie and false report and loading of the dice
Could not hide the truth that honest men have not
a price.

Australia's marching on !

Tory parsons, preaching like an ancient Pharisee,
Could not dim our vision of the ~~old~~ days to be ;
Could not sway the souls of men determined to be
free.

Australia's marching on.

Not for naught Australia was hid a thousand years
While our old world fathers ate their bitter bread
with tears.

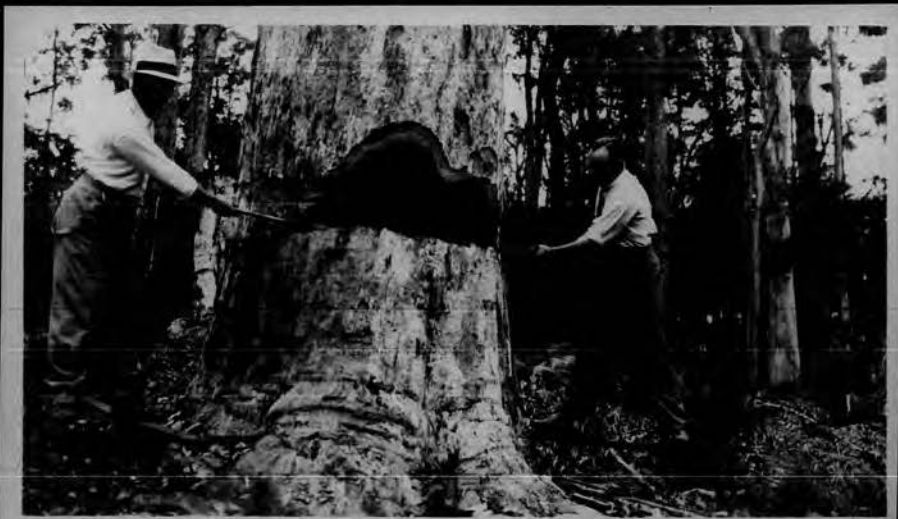
Until men grew bold and strong to fight their
wrongs and fears

Australia's marching on !

Never shall the banners of our liberties be furled ;
To the deep abyss all wrongs shall—one by one—
be hurled ;

Till the noble law of Labor dominates the world !

Australia's marching on !





All then in Karri forest.
South of Pemberton.
W.A.



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Lunch ~~by~~ ~~consider~~
in W.A.

H.D., Kitson, & Swillan (Head of
State Sawmills)



02887





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M.P. WILL EXTOL OUR WINES

Champion In Commons

ADELAIDE, Thursday. — South Australian wines will have a vigorous champion in the House of Commons when Dr. Hugh Dalton, of the British Labor Party, returns to England.

At a luncheon at Parliament House yesterday he promised to try to convert those members of the British Parliament whom—although they professed the warmest Imperial sentiments—he suspected of drinking Continental wines.

"I have often deplored the fact that members of the Conservative Party in England are so conservative in their drinking habits," he said, "and I am going to try to give them a Bolshevik shock when I return. If a man must drink wine, why should he not drink Australian wine?"

Dr. Dalton will arrive in Melbourne tomorrow. He will attend the sesquicentenary celebrations at Sydney as an Empire Parliamentary Association delegate.

BALLOT FOR LABOR

British Labor M.P. Hits Out

Migration and Trade

FEATURE of the visit of official guests to the Sesquicentenary Celebrations of English Parliamentarians has been their frankness.

In an exclusive farewell message to Australia through "Smith's Weekly," Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labor member of the House of Commons for Bishop Auckland Division of Durham County, does not mince words regarding migration and trade.

The main thing is that this, his first, visit to Australia has given the Commonwealth a new and ardent champion in the mother of Parliaments.

IN Conservative eyes Hugh Dalton is a good Old Etonian gone wrong. He concluded a brilliant Cambridge career with an Arts degree, was called to the Bar, served five years in the Great War, became a Doctor of Science, and a noted economist, and for years has sat in the Commons.

As a former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs his observations are worthy of consideration.

Concerning migration, Dr. Dalton expressed the opinion that increased man power was essential to Australia's economic development and national defence.

Worthwhile Scheme

In this regard he considered the most suitable form of migration was that offered by the Fairbridge Farm School scheme which he had seen working so satisfactorily in Western Australia and developing in other States.

This scheme was free from any objections. The youths and girls selected were given a chance denied them in Great Britain. They came to Australia at an age when they could best assimilate the Australian outlook, while the excellent after-care system ensured an avoidance of previous unhappy experiments where Britishers, unsuited to Australia, were thrust into an inhospitable atmosphere to fend for themselves as best they could.

Already, he pointed out, one in 400 of the population of Western Australia is an old Fairbridgian. Many of these have grown up and married Australians and are now parents of healthy Australian children.

It was unfortunate, he added, that in England the great bulk of the people were ignorant of the social services available in Australia. That definitely had a deterrent effect on the migration of suitable types. More publicity was needed in Great Britain in this regard.

Speaking of migration Dr. Dalton mentioned the greatest surprise of his Australian tour.

"Full of enthusiasm over British migration as a partial solution of one of your great problems," he said, "I went to Manjimup, in the south-western part of Western Australia.

"There, to my amazement, I saw, printed in Italian on one window of the local bank, instructions how foreign migrants could send money back to Italy, and the facilities given by the bank for this purpose," he declared. "And on the other window of the bank was a similar notice printed in Serbo-Croat for the benefit of the Yugo-Slavs. Both types are plentiful in that area."

British Capital to Blame

On the subject of Empire trade Dr. Dalton was most emphatic, particularly regarding Great Britain's attitude to meat imports.

"I am astonished at the high proportion of meat the United Kingdom still imports from the Argentine in view of the tremendous possibilities of that trade in Australia," he said. "My investigations in Australia, particularly in Queensland, have greatly impressed me with the rapid progress made in Australia in the meat industry side by side with the modern scientific development of the trade.

"You can breed as good cattle here as they can in the Argentine, and now chilled meat from Australia can compete favorably on the London market despite the greater distance it has to travel.

"It is all very well to say trade within the Empire," he continued, "but the trouble is that at home we are not doing it. Australia is a better customer of the United Kingdom than is the Argentine. Steps must be taken to increase our meat imports from you, and those from the Argentine must be diminished.

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must be taken to increase our meat
imports from you, and those from the
Argentine must be diminished.

"What stands in the way? you ask.
"British capitalist and financial in-
terests in the Argentine are so large.
British trade with the Argentine is a
capitalist interest. British trade with
Australia is a British interest," he con-
tinued. "Argentine interests are strongly
organised and entrenched in London
and elsewhere in the United Kingdom.
They will fight against any develop-
ment of Australia in this respect, and
will do their very best to maintain the
present disproportion. But on my re-
turn," he added, "I shall do my very
best to secure recognition for Austr-
alia and obtain a substantial increase in
the meat import trade of Great Britain."

To Build and Defend



*A Happy
and
Self-Reliant
Australia*

POLICY SPEECH

of the

Australian Labor Party

Delivered by

MR. J. CURTIN, M.H.R.

at the

TOWN HALL, FREMANTLE

on

SEPTEMBER 20, 1937.

Authorised by J. A. BEASLEY, M.H.R. (Campaign Director). J. J. GRAVES, M.L.C.
Printed by The Labor Daily Ltd., 4 Brisbane Street, Sydney.—(40-Hour Week.)

Australian Labor Party Denounces Communism

The following declaration was unanimously agreed to at the meeting of the Federal Executive of the A.L.P. held in Sydney on April 22, 1937:—

"The Australian Labor Party hereby refuses affiliation to the Communist Party and dissociates itself from the policy, methods and propaganda of the Communist Party and all its auxiliary organisations."

"It declares the Communist Party to be an anti-Labor political organisation."

"IT DECLARES, furthermore, that the Communist Party is in direct conflict with the policy, platform and constitution of the Australian Labor Party."

"Membership of the Australian Labor Party is obtainable by every person who supports its principles and policy and who is not a member of any other political party or subsidiary body connected therewith."

"It is by membership of the Australian Labor Party alone that a United Front can be presented by the workers of the Commonwealth towards the forces of War, Fascism, and Reaction generally."

LABOR'S MESSAGE

to the

PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA

Delivered by

MR. J. CURTIN, M.H.R.

at the

TOWN HALL, FREMANTLE

on

SEPTEMBER 20, 1937.

The real decision which the people of Australia are called upon to make at this election is one of values. The Labor Party declares that the immediate task of statesmanship is to overcome the forces which are undermining the moral, social and economic foundations of civilisation.

It affirms that the level of social well-being is the crucial test of economic policy and that peace is an idle dream without social justice between nations and between individuals.

The primary purpose of Governments is to give leadership and direction so that all citizens by their work and industry may contribute to their own welfare and to the common heritage of society.

As things stand in this Commonwealth we are confronted by grievous distress among large sections of our people and a corresponding waste of our human resources.

MALDISTRIBUTED PROSPERITY.

Yet, in the budget speech, recently addressed to Parliament, the Treasurer, as mouthpiece for the Lyons Ministry, stated that the present level of prosperity is higher than it has ever been in the previous history of this country. It is on that premise that the Government has formulated its policy for submission to the electors. Ministers postulate that we are a prosperous nation; that all is well with us; and that in fact we have emerged into the sunlight.

I say positively that this high level of prosperity is not shared by the vast majority of the people.

It is a prosperity limited to favored groups, and, however the aggregate of the wealth of the nation has increased, the truth is that the maldistribution of the fruits of prosperity has never been greater in the history of the country. That is my answer to the pivotal claim of Ministers. There is great prosperity, but it is being shared by a comparatively few.

I ask the workers if they are enjoying a prosperity unexampled in our history? I put the same question to the farmers and the primary producers generally. I put it to many of the middle class? And in each instance the answer must be an emphatic negative.

But if I put the question to the powerful financial groups; to the stock market investors; to the commercial and speculative classes; to certain interlocked manufacturing interests; and to the forces whose profits rise when the trade in armaments is stimulated, then the answer would be in the affirmative.

Just as this Government views prosperity from the standpoint of a class prosperity, so also has its record been one of preferential regard for the wealthier sections of the people, and so also is its policy for the future inspired by the same purpose.

THE GOVERNMENT'S UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

All this is reflected in the broken and dishonored promises regarding social policy which the Prime Minister put forward three years ago. These undertakings were many and varied. Here I refer to Unemployment Insurance, Housing, the employment and training of youth, and the debt structure of the primary producers, while leaving the general question of employment to be dealt with at a later stage.

It was a conspicuous feature of Mr. Lyons' 1934 policy that his Government would inaugurate an extensive building plan of workers' homes in order to assist in the abolition of slums. There is on the Commonwealth Statute Book a Commonwealth Housing Act, but no advances have been made under the terms of that Act for several years. The Government has done nothing to carry out that obligation of the 1934 policy.

With regard to national and unemployment insurance, all that can be said about it is that numerous reports have been received on the subject; that more conferences and inquiries are contemplated; and, although three years have elapsed, the Commonwealth Government has yet failed to bring its own proposals before the public in a concrete way.

Mr. Lyons undertook to raise a loan to afford relief to primary producers, in order that their obligations may be brought within manageable bounds. An Act was passed for this purpose, but, at the present rate of distribution, another 15 years will elapse before the money is expended, instead of three or four years as promised by the Government. This money should not be trickled out in small amounts each year. The Government's only method of dealing with this matter is to urge the States to reduce their works programmes in order that its debt adjustment proposals could be operated more effectually.

In short, it is only by reducing the amount of employment which the State Governments provide that the Lyons Ministry proposes finding the money for farmers' debt adjustment.

Mr. Lyons promised that practical and enlarged efforts to relieve unemployment—with particular reference to the needs of youth—would take precedent over Commonwealth activities. Then, two years later, and characteristically, Mr. Lyons called a conference, and subsequently the Attorney-General said that the Commonwealth had no plan to deal with youths. All that it has done to date is to provide £200,000 as its contribution to the problem and has now passed the responsibility on to the States.

In his policy speech three years ago, the Prime Minister said that the Government would engage in a number of sound major employment works. He especially referred to the unification of railway gauges, country water storage, sewerage construction for large country towns, and the extraction of oil from coal, as a means to relieve the unemployment situation. Practically nothing has been done in these matters by the Commonwealth Government. Such works as have furnished employment as a relief to the community in the past three years have been provided by the Governments of the States.

He also promised to assign to a Commonwealth Minister definite responsibilities for Commonwealth action in relation to employment, but no such Minister was appointed.

The Government authorised its delegate to the International Conference to support the principle of a 40-hour week, but since then has refused to adopt the principle; it refused to allow the question to be put to the people; and has refused to adopt the 40-hour week in respect to Commonwealth employment.

As against this record of unfulfilled promises:

The Government has embarked upon frequent Ministerial visits to other countries.

It has appointed numerous Royal Commissions, the cost being £128,000

It promulgated a trade policy which caused the hold-up of wool sales to a valuable customer nation, involving the loss of £7,000,000 to the wool growers of the Commonwealth.

It has bungled the arrangements in regard to air mails, aeroplane manufacture, and ground organisation for the safety of pilots and passengers.

It has failed to establish collaboration with the States in matters of major importance, to the prejudice of the welfare of Australia as a whole.

RISING YIELD OF TAXATION.

The Government claims to have made large remissions of taxation, but its spokesman did not mention the fact that the Lyons Government has collected the highest amount of taxation ever collected by any Commonwealth Government; that the amount per head was the highest; that the remissions made chiefly benefited those taxpayers in receipt of high incomes; and that the increased taxation received by the Government bore most heavily on the working people with low incomes.

In 1931-32 taxation yielded approximately £54,000,000; last year it was over £63,500,000; and this year £62,800,000.

Examined in detail, compared with the year 1931-32, taxation proceeds in the latest financial year shows an increase of £9,000,000, and this nine million pounds is made up of an increase in indirect taxation of over £14,000,000, and a reduction in direct taxation of over £5,000,000. In 1935-36 Commonwealth taxation per head had reached the staggering figure of £9/8/5, and in 1936-37 it was £8/4/9. The latest fall is due to the disappearance of the Flour Tax.

In its remissions of taxation the Government has favored wealthy land and property owners, shipping, insurance and other companies; while to a great extent it has disregarded the principle of levying taxes on the basis of ability to pay.

It is perfectly true that the financial position of the Commonwealth is greatly improved, compared with what it was during the years of depression. This is also true of every Government in Australia. It is true of most countries in the world. The fact is that the Commonwealth improvement is entirely attributable to the increased proceeds of taxation amounting to over £9,000,000 more in the last year, as stated, than in 1931-32, and the reduction in the expenditure occasioned by interest savings.

SAVINGS DUE TO MR. SCULLIN.

To the end of June last, interest savings on loans held in Australia and converted by the Scullin Government under the Financial Emergency Act of 1931, have saved Australian Governments £46,000,000.

Interest savings on loans held by the public in London, and converted by Mr. Bruce, have saved Australian Governments £11,200,000.

The arrangement made by the Scullin Government in regard to the war debt to the British Government, of suspending the annual payments, has resulted in £33,200,000 of payment being suspended.

Thus, over £90,000,000 has been saved Australian Governments by these various arrangements; and, of the total, the Labor Government was responsible for £79,000,000, and the Lyons Government, through the instrumentality of Mr. Bruce, as High Commissioner, for £11,000,000.

In the latest financial year the Commonwealth Government budget benefited to the extent of approximately £9,500,000, and this nine and a half million, plus the £9,000,000 additional increase in taxation collected, accounts for approximately £18,000,000.

MONETARY AND BANKING.

The Royal Commission on Monetary and Banking Systems was appointed by the Lyons Government to inquire into and report upon what alterations in the present system are desirable in the interests of the people of Australia as a whole. The cost of the Commission was more than £20,000. Its report and recommendations are a reinforcement of the Labor Party's views on this important subject.

It observed that during the depression the proper policy for the Commonwealth Bank was one of expansion, and has stated that if central bank credit was to be successful in promoting recovery Government expenditure had to be the chief factor. The Commission's opinion is that governmental expenditure should be increased during the depression period and that the Commonwealth Bank should have extended credit, the additional credit being used mainly by Governments.

In the matter of monetary policy, the Commission states that the Commonwealth Bank's policy should conform with the views of the Federal Government, and, in return, the action of the trading banks should conform with the policy of the Commonwealth Bank.

While it was declared that when there is a conflict of opinion every effort should be made to reconcile the views of the Government and the Bank Board, it was none the less made clear that the Commission considered that if this is not possible then the views of the Government should prevail.

The emphatic nature of this recommendation is confirmed by the further decision of the Commission that, in the event of failure on the part of trading banks or a trading bank to conform to the policy of the Commonwealth Bank, ample powers should be given to the Commonwealth Bank to enable its policy to be carried out.

I direct attention to a further series of important decisions which the Royal Commission made; the recommendations to repeal the statutory provision regarding the gold or sterling reserve for the

note issue is a significant commentary on previous controversies on this matter. The abolition of the gold and sterling reserve—and it is practically all sterling—would enable the Commonwealth Bank to use the note issue reserve to further its activities instead of the reserve remaining frozen as at present.

Another important recommendation is that the Commonwealth Parliament should enact legislation to prohibit any person, firm, or company from carrying on the business of a bank without licence or authority from the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. Another recommendation requires the trading banks to keep with the Commonwealth Bank a deposit of an amount not less than a percentage of the liability of that bank to its depositors in Australia. These findings emphasise the degree to which the Royal Commission on Banking realises that banking is more than mere finance; that it is in fact a great social function which should be controlled in the permanent interests of the people.

To deal with unemployment and to make that industrial and economic preparedness which is the essence of national defence and security, three related monetary measures are necessary:

- (1) National control of credit to ensure its adequacy to maintain and increase employment.
- (2) National control of interest rates, in order to keep to a minimum the monetary and capital costs on production and industry.
- (3) National direction of investment with the object of assisting in the promotion of a balanced economic development.

The Commonwealth Bank is the logical instrument to function for the community in effecting monetary re-adjustment and economic reconstruction.

The Labor Government will legislate so that the Commonwealth Bank would be able competently to control:

- (a) Credit for the Nation.
- (b) Rates of Interest.
- (c) Direction of general investment.
- (d) Currency relations with external markets.

In the report of the Director of the International Labor organization submitted to the Conference in June last the statement was made that if the depression has done one thing more clearly than anything else it is in making prosperity and social security depend more on monetary policy than on any other single factor.

The Labor Party points to the planks of its platform and insists that the Commonwealth Bank must have its original charter restored. The policy of the Government must be given effect and the people's authority established in respect to an indispensable national service.

Banking policy is not a fixture under existing conditions. It varies in peace and war and in prosperity and in depression; varies as between different banking companies and also from time to time in the same bank. I point to the history of the Commonwealth Bank and declare that its establishment marked a great change in national banking policy. Opposed by every political party excepting the Labor Party it was predicted by its opponents to be doomed to failure. In the last few years policies opposed in 1929 and 1930 were a few months later endorsed as being safe and sane policies.

The mobilisation of gold reserves; the export of gold reserves; the abolition of the gold base in currency notes; the 25 per cent. exchange rate; and the conversion of loans at lower interest rates, were all changes of policy at first opposed by banking executives, yet ultimately accepted by banking executives.

If the Government of the Commonwealth deliberately excludes itself from all participation in the making or changing of monetary policy it cannot govern except in a secondary degree.

TRADE DIVERSION BLUNDER.

The trade treaty policy of the Government has been the cause of friction and complications. Any agreement tending to retard or hamper the future development of the Australian national economy is a major mistake in fiscal policy. In all fiscal policies, whatever the potential misunderstandings and misrepresentations may be, Australia must come first. It must be conceded that trade treaties can be arranged only by giving something in return. What Australia gives must be either at the expense of the United Kingdom or of Australian manufacturers. Invariably, under the Government's policy, Australian industries have chiefly suffered.

The discrimination against Japan and the United States of America was foolish.

That policy was described as a "trade diversion" plan, and it meant that the importation into Australia of certain goods from these two countries was to be restricted. Its purpose was not to protect Australian industries. It was to stop imports from one country, and buy from another.

Dislocation to the motor building trade was one of the effects of this policy, and motor body builders were unable to secure regular and sufficient supplies of materials, with the result that many men were rendered idle.

A SOUND FISCAL POLICY.

The Labor Party says that, in regard to trade relationships with other countries, Australia should treat the world as a whole, with preference to the United Kingdom and our sister dominions. Such preference, based on kinship, is understood by all foreign countries and excites no reprisal. But to have arrangements with some foreign countries, at the expense of other foreign countries, does not protect Australian industries, while, at the same time, it gives ground for misunderstandings, criticism and retaliation.

The Labor Party stands for the development of Australian industry and for the employment of the people. Non-employment of man power means the diminution of the power to produce wealth. The utilisation of our man power is a better national policy than the subsidisation of idleness.

Doles and low rates of relief pay sap the moral and mental fibre of those forced by circumstances to accept them. Industrial armies engaged in the construction of homes, roads, schools, and other permanent works are sustained just as are our military armies by production and transport in the rear. They are fed, clothed and equipped by the energies of workers in the fields and factories.

The Labor Party is determined that no group of private bankers, no coterie of vested interests and certainly no instrumentality set up originally by the people for the people, shall stand in the way of bringing full industrial opportunity to every member of Australia's unemployed, including the youth of both sexes.

Instead of advancement in Australia, are seen malnutrition and too much compulsory idleness. It cannot be disputed that a Government can, if it so desires, absorb man power in a campaign of national construction works. Governments use man power in war to destroy assets. The Labor Party declares that its Government will use man power to create assets.

PROBLEM OF POPULATION.

The most rapid and effective way to increase population is to make the conditions in Australia better than in any other country. Population moves from where conditions are bad to where they are reported to be better. The hope of larger freedom or of material gain such as new goldfields, new lands, higher standards of existence, has shifted more people than all the known forms of assisted migration. Before any new form of migration is attempted, work and higher standards of existence should be provided for the idle man power within Australia now.

This is not an impossible thing. Australia sustained armies for war purposes. It may have to sustain armies for war in the future. Therefore, there is no reason why it cannot sustain the present unemployed in the work of construction. By making the conditions and rewards of toil superior to those of other countries, additional man power for this Commonwealth would flow in as a matter of course.

The essentials to the building up of the requisite population for the security of the Australian people, are work, security, ample food, clothing and shelter. By providing these the Labor Party will ensure the competence of Australia not only to attract migrants, but to hold them when it gets them. We need increasing population to increase our strength.

By carrying out useful public projects and raising the standard furnishing new purchasing power for the products of factories, and thereby providing an increasing home market for primary products, we should engage in laying the foundation of the work of peaceful conquest over the forces of nature; and in this development there ought not to be any limit.

Australia's power to increase population is not to be found in overseas loans or in parrot cries about confidence. It is to be found by ensuring work for those idle, and also by ensuring security for the youths entering or endeavoring to enter industry.

It is very desirable to have a better spread of population in Australia. This end is best achieved by providing occupational opportunity in States of the Commonwealth which relatively have not made the same progress in secondary industries as the two great manufacturing States.

From the standpoint of supplies for defence the economy associated with a concentration of production will be offset by the difficulties of rapid transportation and distribution in time of emergency. Some decentralisation is very necessary.

The Labor Party will establish industrial units in all States of the Commonwealth as an integral part of the defence organisation. This policy will assist in the promotion of allied industries and thereby give employment and added economic strength to the smaller States.

SOIL EROSION.

Here I draw attention to a major national requirement in order to make our country more competent to produce wealth. We need an effective reforestation policy to prevent the silting of streams, the clogging of water storages, and the loss of soil by erosion. In European countries the soil is regarded as the nations' main asset, and its protection is as important as is national defence itself.

In Australia that work has been neglected. By fire and axe forests have been destroyed, with resultant eroded soil and silted streams. Forest lands in many cases have been converted for settlement and then it has been found that the land was too poor for agriculture, and the best timber having been cut and sold, the land has been abandoned.

In all the States of the Commonwealth are to be found sad areas of dead trees ringbarked for no other purpose than to secure grass for a few sheep. In many instances the surface ground has been so torn by erosion as to become useless even for sheep.

As a result, Australian streams and storage basins are in process of siltation, and responsible departmental officers declare that if this is not checked, water supply, either for power or for irrigation, will be diminished.

These are facts of major importance, and the Labor Government will put national forestry in the vanguard of its planned national projects. It will ensure and sustain the counter attack against soil erosion, and in collaboration with the States—within whose functions forestry, tree planting, and soil preservation mainly lie—will urge immediate and constructive action in order to ensure a united national drive for forestry recovery and afforestation in order to combat the ravages by loss of soil arising either from wind or water.

DEFENCE OF AUSTRALIA.

All Governments—in all countries and whatever their policy or label—profess to support international peace. All claim to be non-aggressive. All claim to be armed purely for defensive purposes. Not one admits a desire for war, but all are ready for participation in war.

The Australian Labor Party exists primarily for social uplift and to promote the welfare of the great mass of the people, but like every other Party, it is confronted with the universal fact of preparedness for war. It cannot ignore it. It does not now, nor has it ever in the past attempted to ignore the facts of the world situation.

From its very inception the Labor Movement has stood for Australian national defence. It provided the first Australian Government which transformed words into facts. It gave Australia a navy; a well trained army; a national small arms factory; a national woollen mills; a national clothing factory; national munition works; and behind all these essentials to the defence of the nation it gave Australia the national note issue and the Commonwealth Bank.

Labor's defence policy is designed not for the purpose of aggression against foreign countries, but to maintain Australian security. As a first principle, Labor declares that Australia should

aim at the establishment and maintenance of friendly relations with all other countries, and should not be provocative in its international policies and contacts. The defence of Australia has to be proportioned to our ability to sustain and provide for our defence and we must take into account the changing character of modern warfare.

The primary need in Australia is the building up of industries until every possible requirement to self defence can be supplied within the Commonwealth.

No longer is that doctrine of self-sufficiency merely an industrial ambition. It is now the supreme national necessity. Self defence has become increasingly a question of industrial preparedness.

We must have the essential industries to feed, clothe, and transport by sea, land and air, the forces of the Commonwealth; supplies of every branch of our armed forces must be assured. Munitions of all kinds must be manufactured in Australia. We need more docks for the navy, more aerodromes and aeroplanes; oil storages and reserves, and a line of landing bases for repairs, replacements, and refuelling away from the coast. We must exhaust every possibility of exploiting the natural and artificial sources of oil, because oil is undoubtedly an indispensable commodity in modern effective defence.

As defence is a cost on the entire community and is solely for the protection of the community, it must be chargeable against the citizens in proportion to their capacity to contribute, and expenditure for defence must not be allowed to become a mere market for profiteers.

The complete control of the provision of munitions and war material of all kinds should be a major measure of Commonwealth policy. We must remove the profit from defence, no less than from war.

War obligations and defence constitute a heavy drain on Commonwealth funds, and in the latest financial year, 26½ million pounds had to be provided. From 1914-1915 to date, Australia has spent 125 million pounds on defence, while the Great War, repatriation and war services, and interest on war loans and sink-

ing fund, have involved the Australian people in the colossal expenditure to date of 843 million pounds. By the end of this financial year, over one thousand millions will have been spent by the Australian people since 1914 on the related activities and obligations of the last war and for the defence of the nation.

No political party can justify wasteful expenditure or ineffective expenditure in this vital matter. Money spent on armaments means money withdrawn from our people.

The labor employed for the purpose of destruction means labor withdrawn from productive purposes. The raw materials used create a dearth for industries working to increase the national wealth. A race in armaments, therefore, is an element of economic weakness in civilisation. The recent accentuation of the policy of rearmament not only impoverishes the social and humanitarian policy of all Governments, but, so long as the fear of war is widely prevalent, it is vain to expect that any nation can attain its full economic momentum.

Governments that cannot or will not raise money for houses, or for improved social standards, do devise ways and means whereby to raise money for guns, battle-ships and munitions.

The Labor Party declares positively that the financial, commercial and social measures which have been used in order to combat the depression crisis, must all fail ultimately, if the political and economic fabric of civilisation is for any lengthy period to remain under the constant menace of disruption by another international conflict. We abhor war and regard it as so detestable a thing as to demand the maximum of effort on the part of all Governments to avoid it.

The safety of Australia and the peace of the nation being our fundamental obligation, we insist that the country shall not be committed to warlike activities outside Australia, without the absolute and established consent of the Australian people.

Our position renders it impracticable that we can exercise any decisive influence, either as a police or as a salvage corps, in the problems of Europe. We make that perfectly plain. The Labor Party's policy involves, first, a paramount obligation to effectively defend Australia, and, secondly, no compulsion to be exercised

upon any citizen for service on foreign battlefields. It is our view that by being self-reliant in our own defence, we make a notable contribution to the defence of the British Commonwealth of Nations. By ensuring the safety of Australia, we ensure the safety of nearly seven million British subjects.

When we defend Australia, we defend not only these seven million British subjects, but also three million square miles of British territory, and one thousand million of British investments.

This is our contribution, and it is on a higher scale than that of any sister Dominion in the British Empire.

In 1936 the per capita expenditure on defence by Australia was 21/10, by New Zealand 12/7, by Canada 5/7, and by South Africa 3/5.

For years the Australian Commonwealth has accepted a financial burden far in excess of that of the other Dominions of the British Empire. And the Labor Party asks if that is not a major contribution, what is a major contribution?

We will maintain the Australian Navy, and remind the country that Labor founded the Australian Navy. I have shown that Australia is spending on defence more than six times as much per head as South Africa, and four times as much per head as Canada. Together, Canada and New Zealand last year spent approximately a million pounds on naval forces, whereas Australia spent £3,100,000, and in the present financial year will spend £3,600,000 out of a total defence expenditure of 11½ million pounds.

In recent years the character of modern warfare has changed remarkably. The development in aerial services has affected a complete revolution not only in having brought communities closer together in point of time, but also in endangering the civilian population in time of war to an extent without precedent in history.

It is foolish to say that Australia can sustain a sea-going navy adequate to Australia's needs. Australia's expenditure on defences which are within Australia's ability to sustain, should be on those forms of defence which have become increasingly important and which are within our capacity to provide, while at the same time ensuring at least an approximate equality with the forces an enemy could employ against us.

The strength of Australian defence must lie in aviation. A member of the present Government, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, declared that aerial defence is the only defence within our capabilities. Yet to this "best defence" the Lyons Government has so far provided only eight squadrons, or 96 planes, while there is not far away from us a power equipped with a sea-borne plane strength of not less than 300 planes. For the capital outlay of £7,500,000, Australia could have an aerial fleet of 25 squadrons, or 300 planes. Ships of the Australian navy which cost double that have been towed out to sea and sunk as obsolete. Twenty-five squadrons equals the existing sea-borne planes of any nation which could be regarded as a potential danger to this Commonwealth.

If we cannot afford, as we cannot, a floating navy equal to that of a world power, it is yet within our means to sustain an aerial fleet equal to any that can be brought against us.

Aerial defence represents one of the features of the Australian defence services which the Labor Party will develop and strengthen to the utmost efficiency, while at the same time it will maintain our land and shore organisation to the highest strength within our power and resources. In addition, our problems of internal supply in respect to equipment, munitions and rapid transportation, will be grappled with resolutely. Labor believes that to be a great nation, we have, in this matter, to be absolutely competent to meet every obligation of a great nation, and the Labor Party identifies itself with the famous statement by W. E. Gladstone when he said: "No community which is not primarily charged with the ordinary business of its own defence is really, or can be in the full sense of the word, a free community. The privileges of freedom and the burdens of freedom are absolutely associated together. To bear the burden is as necessary as to enjoy the privilege, in order to form that character which is the great ornament of all freedom itself."

STANDARD RAILWAY GAUGE.

Railways are the arteries of Australian commerce and the chief means for the internal transport of men and materials. The standardisation of gauges will provide much useful employment and is a matter of urgency in connection with national defence and is desirable for other reasons. This work will be proceeded with as vigorously as is possible.

PRODUCING OIL FROM AUSTRALIA.

In addition to its importance in national defence oil is a vital necessity for our transportation and productive enterprises. Therefore the Labor Government will take complete steps to survey thoroughly the latest methods of extraction of oil from coal and agricultural products, in addition to the exploitation of the possibilities of producing power alcohol.

The Labor Party declares that every step should be taken to ensure that our great coal resources should be used as far as is practicable in order to reduce the dependence of Australia on oil supplies from other countries, thereby giving security to the nation in a time of great emergency.

More liberal provision will also be made, as a relevant aspect of this policy, for research into the possibilities of natural flow oil supplies in the Commonwealth. Action in this respect is motivated not only by the desire to provide employment, but also because the safety of the country in a very material degree is dependent upon the successful establishment of industries in Australia which will furnish the nation with what is an indispensable essential in modern economic life.

THE PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

The Labor Party has a comprehensive country policy designed to deal effectively with the problems that confront the man on the land; and because of freedom from embarrassing alliances, Labor is the only Party that can give effect to this policy.

While standing for adequate tariff protection for both primary and secondary industries, the Australian standards of wages and conditions of employment for workers in industry, the Labor Party also stands for a return to the primary producer, based on Australian economic standards, for such of his output as is sold within the Commonwealth. It believes that such objective can only be secured by collective effort by those engaged in primary production. In the circumstances, we stand for organised effort on the part of primary producers in the marketing of their products, both locally and overseas; and more liberal provision will be made for a system of scientific research for the betterment of rural production.

The Labor Party undertakes to pass the necessary legislation, in co-operation with the States, to facilitate schemes for orderly marketing of primary products, whenever the producers themselves are prepared to organise. By such efforts not only will machinery be provided to permit of a reasonable return for commodities produced under efficient conditions, but it will be the means of eliminating speculation in foodstuffs and other primary products by unnecessary interests, in that way helping to bring producer and consumer closer together.

There will be close co-operation between the Federal Labor Government and State Governments, acting through the Commonwealth Bank, to provide for an effective system under which substantial areas of land suitable for closer settlement will be made available for farmers' sons and those able and willing to use it.

The difficulties confronting small woolgrowers and other primary producers, in the marketing of their products, because of lack of finance, give the Labor Party concern; and with a view to assisting them the general policy of the re-organised Commonwealth Bank to be laid down by Labor legislation in the next Parliament, will provide for advances to primary producers against their products at low rates of interest, to prevent exploitation of their financial position by private financial interests.

Labor will take steps, in co-operation with the States, to bring about fodder conservation against the ravages of drought, and a progressive system of water conservation and irrigation, with provision in certain areas for the communal supply of water from artesian and sub-artesian bores and wells.

A Labor Government will provide for improved postal, telegraphic and telephone facilities, particularly for the people in the country districts.

Improved meteorological facilities for recording and publishing information in regard to weather conditions, rainfall, and river gaugings, will be provided.

The wheat industry is one of great national importance, providing employment and food for our people, as well as producing an exportable commodity to pay for necessary imports. In view of these facts, the wheat industry must be placed on a sound basis.

The Labor Party proposes that, after reference to and approval by the growers by ballot, and with the co-operation of the States, a national wheat pool be established.

Labor will continue the present system of control in the sugar industry, thus ensuring the whole of the Australian market to the Australian sugar growers.

The cotton-growing industry will be further encouraged by restoring adequate protection to both primary and secondary branches of the industry.

The Labor Party, when last in power in the Federal sphere, realised the importance of establishing new primary industries on a sound basis, and gave the necessary encouragement to tobacco growers in Australia. The result was a valuable expansion in the cultivation of tobacco. With a change of Government came a change of policy and a severe setback was given to that industry. A Labor Government will not only restore the necessary margin of protection, but will restrict imports over a number of years, gradually diminishing the importation of foreign leaf and increasing the consumption of Australian tobacco, so as to ensure, by gradual development, the whole of the Australian market to the Australian tobacco growers.

The position of the apple, pear and citrus industries is giving much concern. Steps will be taken to confer with representatives of these industries with a view to dealing with their problems so that they may be given a reasonable return for their labor.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK.

The subject of hours is among the most acutely disturbing of all the problems in industrial history. During the post-war period there was an increasing displacement of human labor due to extensive technological development. Improved mechanism in industry has rapidly increased to such an extent as to leave an alarming gap in the ranks of human employees. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a policy of evasion and it has no intention of giving effect to the decision of the Geneva Conference which by 79 votes to 30, adopted the principle of a 40-hour week, 27 nations voting for the Convention.

On 6th May, 1936, a motion was moved in the House of Representatives stating that the House is of opinion that the draft Convention in respect of the 40-hour week adopted by the International Labor Convention should be ratified by Australia.

Every member of the Government Party voted against this motion, which was supported by the whole of the Labor Party.

Again, on 19th November, 1936, Labor moved that the Government shall proceed to give effect to the Convention providing for 40 hours as the maximum working week. In order to avoid the taking of a vote the Government successfully moved an adjournment and shelved the debate.

This question of the 40-hour week has reached the stage when it should be settled by national action. There is a wealth of testimony to justify us in declaring that it is a matter for the Parliament and not the Courts.

A Government is acting dishonestly if it employs its delegate to the International Labor Conference to vote for a policy which it does not endeavor to apply.

The Labor Government will ratify the 40-Hour International Convention and it will take every legislative step to give application to this principle in Australian industry.

That is our definite declaration of policy in this very vital matter. It must be clear to the people that the soundest and safest way in which to introduce this reform into the Australian industrial system is by the orderly processes of law.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

In view of the general dissatisfaction at the methods of arriving at the Commonwealth basic wage, Labor will remove any restrictions which at present prevent the Statistician from collecting data from a much wider range of commodities.

Action will be taken to develop the conciliation machinery of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act in order to avert industrial disputes and to promote agreement and concord in industry.

CIVIL LIBERTIES.

During the period of anti-Labor rule the Statute Book has become disfigured by the enactment of penal laws which deny the elementary rights of free discussion and free assemblage, limit the political and industrial action of Labor, and create a censorship of political and economic literature. If returned to power Labor will repeal these penal provisions.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Ministerial pigeon holes are cluttered with numerous reports on the questions of national and unemployment insurance, and on this occasion the Government intends to go to the country repeating the heroic evasions of many years past, while boasting of their humanitarian enterprise in engaging experts from overseas to tender them advice which so far the Government has failed to act upon.

There is no excuse for the neglect to institute a system of insurance. Invariably, the Lyons Government refers to the financial difficulties that must be solved, but these difficulties it makes no attempt to solve. It has before it the four reports of the Royal Commission on National Insurance, and also a report on Unemployment by the same body. More than two years ago, as Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, Sir Frederick Stewart submitted a report on national insurance.

The Government Statistician of Western Australia, the actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and two experts from overseas have been engaged sporadically in advising the Government upon the matter, yet there are eleven countries, said to be backward industrial countries, which have insurance schemes covering unemployment, and there are nine countries, also allegedly industrially backward, which have insurance schemes covering health.

The truth is that this Government has left the whole responsibility for the relief of unemployment to the States. As a result, heavy taxes have been imposed on the lowest ranges of incomes in order to provide money, and, in addition, the States have had to add enormously to their public debt in order to ease the burden which this aspect of the depression inflicted upon the workers.

All the taxation thus collected has not been made available to the unemployed. Millions of pounds raised from special taxes, which the workers have found oppressive, have been used for general budget purposes, thereby enabling the taxes on the higher ranges of incomes to be far less than otherwise would have been the case.

Any scheme of insurance against unemployment must be related to an all-embracing plan of industrial reorganisation, which should include all works covered by Federal, State, Municipal, and other Government or semi-Government bodies. This is necessary to ensure as far as possible the withholding or the releasing, as the case may be, of such works to meet the needs of the labor market, so that public works can fill the gap caused by the failure of private enterprise to absorb the labor available.

In addition, there should be progressive reductions of the workers' hours of labor to meet the ever-increasing use of machinery in industry.

It is further necessary to limit overtime in all departments of labor, both public and private, except in cases of absolute necessity; and to ensure the legal enforcement of holidays; and a period of annual leave in order to make more permanent the income of the workers generally, and reduce to the lowest minimum possible the number of those who otherwise would be forced into the ranks of the unemployed.

For many years this Commonwealth has had provision against invasion, against illiteracy, crime, old age, and invalidity. None of these is as effective or as extensive as is desired, but all are based on common principle, namely, mutual responsibility. In all cases the cost has spread, and in no case does the community shirk its disabilities or contract itself out of its obligations. Defence is a charge upon the community. The preservation of law and order is a charge upon the community. The provision for old age, invalid and soldiers' pensions is a charge upon the community. All are based upon the taxable capacity of the nation as a whole.

The U.A.P. and Country Parties now propose to alter the existing system and provide for old age and invalidity on a contributory basis.

If the Government's proposals on unemployment insurance are to cost Australia nothing more than the existing benefits, how is it possible that there can be any more benefits than are now the case?

The report submitted by Mr. Ince on unemployment insurance provides for one week's benefits to be drawn for every two contributions paid by the applicant within the preceding year. This gives an absolute maximum of 26 weeks as a continuous period of benefit. Anyone who has exhausted his rights to benefit and is still unemployed, must either be supported by the State provision through sustenance or relief work, or be thrown on his own resources. In practice the latter would be non-existent, and he would become a liability as at present on the Governments of the States.

It is well to bear in mind that the expenditure on relief of unemployment by way of relief works and sustenance amounted for the financial year 1935-36, from revenue and from loans, to £21,000,000. It is this expenditure that contributed primarily to the relief of unemployment.

Broadly stated, Mr. Ince estimates that the workers will pay 9d. per week, the employer will pay 9d. per week for each employee, and the Governments will make a similar contribution. The total income of the unemployment fund from these sources is estimated to be about 5½ millions, and having regard to the scale upon which claims will be payable, the total benefit payments are estimated to amount to approximately a little over five million pounds. These are the facts in connection with Scheme "A." All the schemes contemplate that approximately £6,000,000 will be paid in by contributions from workers, employers, and Governments, and therefore it is obvious that contributions in the vicinity of six millions will have to be made by the Australian community. This amount is to be derived from contributions, but the word is only a synonym for the word "taxes."

The Labor Party maintains that the provision in this connection ought to be made out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Commonwealth Government, and it proposes to institute a scheme of unemployment payments based on this principle.

Labor will act decisively, where the Lyons Government has proceeded from inquiry to inquiry, all the time employing every

device of which it is capable to avoid action, preferring to regard unemployment insurance as an election catch-cry and not a definite plan of legislation.

We undertake to provide legislation to place this matter in the realm of achievement and thereby lay the foundation upon which the nation can develop this principle of social justice in an orderly and rational way. It is proposed, therefore, to provide six million pounds for the initiation of the system.

YOUNG PEOPLE.

The special problem of young people must be faced. There are four spheres of life in which the needs of youth are now greatest. These are education, vocational guidance, employment, and the rational use of leisure time. Our purpose must be to ensure that when adulthood is attained our young men and women are fitted to take their place in the general life of mankind.

Because of the manner in which authority is distributed in Australia between the States and the Commonwealth, a concerted programme by all our Governments is required. The States should adapt their school and educational systems to the new needs that have arisen, and training and work should be assured by a definite plan.

We should take the home as the base of this problem and ensure for the father good work and good wages.

The plan should include raising the school leaving age and attendance either at technical school or commercial college; for those young persons who have left school within the last decade and to whom industrial training has been denied, a system of vocational training should be instituted. In addition, there should be in our educational system guidance not only for industry, but also for sensible use of leisure time.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

There has been little or no advance in the extension of the forms of social service in Australia for many years, and the time has arrived when action in this matter should no longer be delayed.

In prosperity, and more so during years of depression, the lot of those families in which there is no male breadwinner has been a sad one. While the male breadwinner lives he must bear the major responsibility for ensuring the rearing of his children. It is when these responsibilities cannot be discharged that the State should second the efforts of parents to obtain for their children opportunities for full development.

The child is the most important asset that Australia possesses, for the children are the future citizens and to the case of children we cannot apply the doctrines of independence and self-help.

The Labor Party has long been impressed by the seriousness of the plight in which women find themselves when, after a few years of matrimony, their husband dies and they are left with several children to support. The mother, now a widow, has to serve all too often as a breadwinner and when the day is done, then undertake the almost impossible task of nurturing and guarding her fatherless little ones. It is too great a task. Her health suffers. Her economic ability to win a place in industry is lessened and then she herself, as well as her children, undergo strain and hardship which in too many cases becomes unendurable.

The moral effects of this grave disability, apart from its physical consequences, must be obvious to responsible men. Therefore the Labor Party will establish in Australia a system of pensions payable to widows who have dependent children.

We consider it proper for the payment to be £1 per week for the widow who has dependent children and 10/- per week for each child so dependent.

There will be assured the usual safeguards to provide that the payment would not be made where there was no necessity for it, and in this way we estimate that £1,800,000 would enable the Australian people to institute this aspect of a system of family allowances.

The best way in which a widow with dependent children can do her greatest work in Australia is not by competing for wages, but by carrying on to the best of her ability in her home the work of mothercraft so that her children may be given the best maternal guidance to become the future citizens of a great Commonwealth.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

It is my intention to amend the law to provide that children born subsequent to 1931 whose parents were married prior to the passing of the Financial Emergency Act shall be brought into the pension system. We will also liberalise the provisions in regard to the treatment of sick returned soldiers in repatriation hospitals.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Notwithstanding the promise in 1931 that old-age pensions would be restored to £1 per week immediately the financial position of the Commonwealth enabled that to be done, the Government, until the eve of the elections, failed to carry out the undertaking which all sections of the Parliament gave to the pensioners.

In the meantime Mr. Lyons had penalised pensioners who had property and also compelled relatives to contribute to the support of pensioners.

Out of the proceeds of the first Commonwealth surplus in 1932-33 the rights of pensioners should have been met. This was not done, but instead 12,000 pensioners were constrained to surrender their pensions because of the restricted provisions the Government had incorporated in the law.

The surpluses of the Commonwealth approximate over eleven million pounds in recent years while the concessions which it has made to the wealthy sections of the people have saved that fortunate group taxation approximating many millions.

The Labor Party has fought steadfastly, and now successfully, to have the pensions fixed once again at £1 per week. We now undertake to liberalise the law and regulations so that invalids and aged persons will in future be given better treatment.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

A number of important and necessary reforms, including forty-hour working week, the control of excessive prices and profits, national insurance, vocational training for youths, etc., may require either the co-operation of the States or increased constitutional powers for the Commonwealth Parliament. If the States prove un-

willing to co-operate or to transfer essential constitutional powers to the Commonwealth, the Labor Government will ask the people by referendum to give to the Commonwealth Parliament the legislative powers necessary to give effect to the undertakings given to the electors.

SUMMARY.

I summarise the main features of Labor's policy at this election by affirming that:—

We will defend Australia.

We will develop and protect Australian industries to ensure our capacity to resist aggression and to enable us to be a self-reliant people.

We will make the employment of the Australian people a major measure of national policy.

We will make the Commonwealth Bank a bank for the nation.

We will initiate action to develop oil supplies within Australia, as a major measure of national security.

We will apply the Forty-Hour Week principle.

We will enable the primary producers to organise on a Commonwealth basis for their mutual protection against exploitation.

We will establish a system of unemployment allowances.

We will provide pensions for widows who have children dependent upon them.

We will make soil erosion a matter for national attack.

We will give young persons opportunity for training and employment.

We will liberalise the pensions and repatriation laws.

We will not, as this Government has done, evade our responsibilities by shunting them on to Boards and Commissions; nor will we throw on to the State Governments the blame for Federal failures in matters of major economic and social importance.

A Labor Government in the next Parliament will carry out the policy I have placed before you—a policy that will promote the widest distribution of national prosperity and which will safeguard the peace and happiness of our people.

ENDORSED LABOR CANDIDATES

Place the figure **1** opposite the names of these candidates and vote for all other candidates on the ballot paper in the order of your preference.

BARTON	J. R. DONOVAN.
CALARE	W. FOLSTER.
COOK	T. SHEEHAN.
DALLEY	J. S. ROSEVEAR, M.H.R.
DARLING	J. CLARK, M.H.R.
EAST SYDNEY	E. J. WARD, M.H.R.
EDEN-MONARO	C. R. ALLEN.
GWYDIR	W. J. SCULLY, M.H.R.
HUME	E. HOAD.
HUNTER	R. JAMES, M.H.R.
LANG	D. MULCAHY, M.H.R.
MARTIN	S. C. TAYLOR.
MACQUARIE	A. S. LUCHETTI.
NEWCASTLE	D. WATKINS, M.H.R.
NORTH SYDNEY	H. F. N. CLAYDEN.
PARKES	K. J. GUHL.
PARRAMATTA	A. E. ROWE.
REID	J. H. GANDER, M.H.R.
RIVERINA	W. J. QUIRK.
RICHMOND	J. FREDERICKS.
ROBERTSON	G. E. CROSS.
WATSON	W. J. DIGNAM.
WENTWORTH	T. P. CONWAY.
WEST SYDNEY	J. A. BEASLEY, M.H.R.
WARRINGAH	W. R. SALTER.
WERRIWA	H. P. LAZZARINI, M.H.R.

Electors who may not be able to record their vote at the polling booth on Polling Day for any bona fide reasons, such as illness, travelling, etc., should make early application to the Electoral Office of their Electorate for a postal vote.

Information regarding postal voting, including names of candidates for every electorate in the Commonwealth, may be obtained at the A.L.P. Office, Goulburn Street, Sydney. Write, Phone or Call. Tel. MJ4651.

ENDORSED LABOR CANDIDATES

For the Senate

VOTE

- 1 AMOUR, S. K.
- 2 ARMSTRONG, John
- 3 ARTHUR, T. C.
- 4 ASHLEY, W.

Then continue numbering the other candidates right down the ballot paper.

Every candidate must be voted for or your vote will be informal.

SILKY OAK

THE COQUETTE
of
QUEENSLAND
CABINETWOODS



She
Never
Loses
Her
Figure!



Silky oak, walnut, and other Queensland cabinet-woods waiting for shipment, Cairns wharves.

Of all the Queensland cabinet-woods, each remarkable for some quality of beauty, silky oak is the most versatile.

It is like the woman who knows she is beautiful and knows, as well, every art of the beauty parlour. In whatever guise you bedeck her she knows how to make the most of her charms, how to retain that inherent loveliness with which Nature has endowed her. And what is even more important, she always shows her figure to the best advantage.

How to Treat Silky Oak to Best Advantage.

The Queensland Forest Service has investigated methods of finishing silky oak to give the widest possible range of tones available.

After a thorough investigation into this matter the Department recommends the following treatments of silky oak:—The timber should be washed well with methylated spirits before staining or polishing.

Dark Walnut.—Drialine turps mixed with Staining Black.

Light Walnut.—Walnut crystals, water stain.

Grey.—Nigrosene and water.

Rosewood.—Rosewood water stain.

Mission Black.—Printers ink and turpentine.

Green.—Meadow green pigment.

Heliotrope.—Violet ink.

After which the wood will take any kind of polish—French polished, lacquer polish or varnish.

Any of the above shades can be varied to any degree of intensity by varying the extent of the ingredients used.

It will be seen that almost any shade desired in the cabinet-wood trade can be secured from silky oak.

Put any kind of stain or varnish you like on silky oak . . . it yet retains that attractive flecky figuring.

That is its greatest virtue to the cabinet-maker.

He can use silky oak no matter what shade of staining or colouring he requires.

He can go to the length of staining it a mission black, yet the beautiful figure in the timber will still be apparent. He can, by a judicious attention to his stains, secure any shade of tone in the wood that he requires, from the brilliant rosewood finish, and the grey or grey-green buff shades, to the lustrous dark ebony tones that are often so popular to-day.

Thus silky oak is a timber that is dear to the heart of the interior decorator.

Silky oak grows in North Queensland in abundance. In the tropical jungles it is found in enormous sizes, and the wood is obtainable in unlimited quantities.

It has other virtues as a cabinet-wood. It is light, easily worked. . . . magic words these last to the cabinet-maker. . . . its natural colour is pale-pink. It is durable, and is highly figured.

Quarter-sawing brings out all its natural beauties. These once secured in the cutting of the log in the right way, can never be lost.

That is silky oak's greatest virtue.

Silky oak in the North Queensland Jungle.

And
the
Wood
always
retains its
Beautiful
Figure

Authorised by
the Queensland
Forest Service

Printed by
David Whyte,
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Brisbane, Qld.



West Australian
12/1/38.

LABOUR AND DEFENCE

POSITION IN BRITAIN.

"Would Not Reverse Programme."

"The British Labour Party has declared that a British Labour Government coming into office tomorrow would not reverse the present programme of rearmament in Great Britain, although we would naturally reconsider the whole problem of defence, in co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." So spoke Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member of the British House of Commons and immediate past chairman of the National Executive of the Labour Party in Great Britain, who reached Fremantle yesterday by the liner Strathnaver. He is on his way to Sydney, to be one of the three representatives of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at the sesquicentenary celebrations there. The other representatives of the branch—Colonel J. J. Llewellyn, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Henry Morris-Jones, a Liberal member—are expected to pass through Fremantle by the liner Oronsay next Tuesday.

"The Labour Party has always wished to see disarmament by international agreement," Dr. Dalton said. "It has never stood for disarmament of our own



DR. HUGH DALTON.

country irrespective of what other countries might be doing. I believe that had a Labour Government been returned to power in Great Britain in 1931 it would have so handled foreign policy that we would have secured an all-round reduction of arms throughout the world. But in view of the developments in the last few years in the foreign field and the threatening attitude of several foreign nations, we have now laid it down that the country must be properly armed to resist aggression and to play its part in building up a collective force of democratic nations sufficient to deter aggressor States from threatening us."

Questioned regarding the present position of the Labour Party in Great Britain, Dr. Dalton said that the last British elections were on September 25 last, and Parliament could run for five years. But recently the general practice had been to have an election every four years. "We are prepared for them whenever they like to call an election," he said. "The party has made considerable progress in the past 12 months, when we launched a big campaign and put forward a new statement of Labour's immediate programme. If an election were to be held tomorrow it is well within the bounds of probability that we would secure a majority in the British Parliament." In rural districts in particular, he thought, the Conservatives had previously had things "too much their own way," but were sure to meet stronger opposition at the next elections.

Discussing his Australian visit, Dr. Dalton said that he was living up to the slogan "See Western Australia first." He was remaining here until Saturday night, when he would leave by the Great Western express for Adelaide, where he would spend three days. He would be in Melbourne for four days, arriving in Sydney on January 25. He would sail on February 11 for Auckland, returning to Great Britain by way of America. In this State he was particularly keen to see forest country in the South-West, as he was

STRATHNAVER'S PASSENGERS.

Passengers by the liner Strathnaver, which reached Fremantle from Great Britain yesterday, included the following:—

The British Lord Privy Seal (Earl De La Warr), who has come to Australia at the invitation of the Federal Government to represent the British Cabinet at the sesquicentenary celebrations of New South Wales. He disembarked at Fremantle, and will continue his journey to the Eastern States by air on Friday.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member of the British House of Commons for Bishop Auckland, Durham, and immediate past chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party. He is one of three representatives of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the Sydney celebrations. He disembarked at Fremantle and will continue his journey by train on Saturday night. He was one of the guests of the State Ministry at a luncheon at Parliament House yesterday. During the day he met the Chief Secretary (Mr. W. H. Kitson) at his office. The Leader of the Federal Opposition (Mr. J. Curtin) was also present. Dr. Dalton will leave this morning with Mr. Kitson on a tour of the group settlements and timber areas in the South-West. They will return to Perth on Friday morning.

Sir George Broadbridge, an alderman of the City of London, and the immediate past Lord Mayor, who will represent the City of London at the Sydney celebrations.

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Australian Democracy.

Labour conditions in Australia would naturally interest him a great deal, Dr. Dalton said, and he wanted to find out just what Australia had to teach England in this regard. "We in England know that you have a land of wonderful opportunities, with a splendid and virile population, almost wholly British," he said. "I know of no part of the world in which democracy means more in the standards of the people. I have many Australian friends, and I am confident that I shall go back having learnt a great deal and with an even greater regard and affection for this country."

Dr. Dalton added that as Under-Secretary in the British Foreign Office from 1929 to 1931 he had met the then Australian Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin) and other Australian leaders. "I also met a lady who I think is still active in this State, in Miss May Holman," he said. He added that before the arrival of the liner at Fremantle he had received a message of welcome from the leader of the Labour Party in Australia (Mr. J. Curtin).

This morning Dr. Dalton, accompanied by the Chief Secretary (Mr. Kitson) will leave by motor car on a tour of the timber country and group settlements in the South-West. He expects to return to Perth on Friday morning.

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motor cars over the telephone.

The average Australian business man pays too little attention to the way in which his switchboard attendant handles incoming calls. He tells her to get Mr. Jones on the 'phone, but does not bother to see whether, when she locates Mr. Jones, she tells him to "hold on a minute," or that "Mr. Smith is calling." One phrase irritates Mr. Jones, the other tells him who is calling, and gives him a flying start in the subsequent conversation.

Minus His Monocle

WHEN Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British Labor leader, rose to address the Commonwealth Club at its luncheon this week, he apologised for not having a monocle.

"The usual conception of a British politician embraces a monocle," he said. "When the speaker wishes to emphasise a point he drops it from his eye. I am afraid I will not be able to stress any fact with such a drop kick."

That was not the only sporting term he used. He said that he was sacked from the British Parliament a few years ago, but when another election arrived, he won by 8,000 votes against his opponent's previous victory of 700. So he thought he was well up on the second day's play. Later, Dr. Dalton said that he thought some dictators had been allowed to make more runs than should have been permitted.

The Mail 22.1.38.
Adelaide
Chance for Adelaide



Dr. Hugh Dalton

the British Labor leader, who, during a visit to Adelaide this week, said that he admired Australians for having built up a standard of living far higher than

Out among the People

By
Vox



MANY people in Australia and England will mourn the passing of Mr. Charles Coles.

I happened to meet his friend of many years' standing, Mr. Steve Margrett, just back from Kapunda, in Collins street, Melbourne, the other day.

He told me regretfully that he had been out to Calvary Hospital, North Adelaide, but Mr. Coles was too ill to be seen. He spoke of the happy days they had had together at Kapunda, and of Mr. Coles's phenomenal knowledge of horses.

The sad part about it all is that Mr. and Mrs. Coles had booked to return to England in the Orcades at the end of last year to be near their son again.

I shall always remember the pleasant enlightening chats I had with Mr. Coles at the races and out in the country when we happily met.

Just before Christmas, I had a letter from Mr. Abe Shannon, who was upset at the illness of his lifelong friend.

"When the poor dear fellow lost his leg in a buggy accident, I was in the trap with him. We both jumped out together, and he bore his injury with wonderful fortitude.

"I do not know of any man with a more lovable disposition. He inherited that from his mother, who was one of the sweetest and most saintly women that ever lived.

"As a judge of horses and dogs he had no peer."

"Last Of Wonderful Coterie"

A FINE tribute was paid yesterday by Mr. E. W. Castine, M.L.C., of Water-vale.

"The passing of Charlie Coles leaves a very big gap among a great number of his personal friends," he said. "In the days of his active association with the firm of Coles and Thomas, many of their clients have cause to remember with gratitude the personal interest he took in their affairs.

"Without his great ability, and organization conjointly with the late Sir Sidney Kidman, there could have been no historic Kapunda horse sales. He excelled as a horse salesman.

"In all my long and delightful association with him, I never knew him speak ill of any man and one cannot but be sorry that after his retirement from active business he did not offer his service in the public affairs of the State.

"An accident to a leg many years ago brought out the stoicism in his nature; many of his acquaintances never knew of this handicap to his energies."

Mr. Castine said that, although Mr. Coles's residence in England for a number of years caused him to be forgotten by the present generation, yet he was always pleased to meet visitors from abroad.

"I have a very pleasant recollection myself of visiting him and his wife and son at their delightful home at Harrogate," he added.

"Charlie Coles's name will always be remembered with respect when stock men of 30 or 40 years ago gather together. He never forgot a friend. Excepting James Wilkinson, he was the last of a coterie of wonderful auctioneers, including Ben Hunt, Tom Bulder, and E. Crispe, who operated 30 to 40 years ago—men whom salesmen might well try to emulate."

Canon Dalton's Cigars

I HEARD yesterday interesting stories about Canon Dalton, father of Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., now in Australia, from a kinsman, Mr. H. Dalton Hall, R.N., of Helmsdale. He and the British Labor leader met in Adelaide last week, and had an enjoyable chat.

Mr. Dalton Hall told me that, while he was in the Royal Navy more than 30 years ago, he often visited Canon and Mrs. Dalton at The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

"On my last visit," he said, "I was on my way to join H.M.S. Assistance in the Atlantic squadron, and, as a parting gift, Canon Dalton passed on to me three cigars in a parchment cover, which the late King Edward VII. had given him.

"I resolved that I would not smoke these cigars under any circumstance, but a so-called cousin of Old Nick-

got knocked about at sea, and he eventually mixed the leaf with ship's tobacco. Somebody souvenired the parchment envelope.

Royal Tutor

CANON Dalton served royalty for more than 50 years. He was tutor to the two Princes when they came out to Australia in H.M.S. Bacchante in the 1880's; was also naval chaplain to the late King George V. in R.M.S. Orphir during the royal visit to Australia in 1901.

He had many friends in Australia, particularly in Adelaide and Gawler.

It is a coincidence that Dr. Dalton should be a guest of the New South Wales Government for the sesquicentennial celebrations, and Mr. Dalton Hall should have constructed a model of H.M.S. Buffalo for the pioneers' memorial at Glenelg for the South Australian centenary.

Leaving Waite Institute

ON Spencer street station the other night I met Professor A. E. V. Richardson, with whom was his daughter, Miss Yvonne Richardson, to see him off for Adelaide.

I congratulated my old friend upon his new appointment with the C.S.I.R., in Melbourne, and we chatted about the expansion of the Waite Research Institute.

"Yes," said Professor Richardson, "it was a big, bare paddock when I went out there 12 years ago; started with three research men—Trumble, Phippe, and Fricks. I am delighted that my colleague, Professor Prescott,

has been appointed director. I shall not be losing touch with the Institute by any means. A Waite Professor of Agriculture will be appointed to take my place."

I asked Professor Richardson how Mr. Geoffrey Samuel was getting on in England, and was pleased to learn that he is now chief plant pathologist in the Ministry of Agriculture—an important post.

58 Years In One Job

SEVENTY years old on Sunday, and associated with the Adelaide Co-operative Society for 58 years, is the fine achievement of Mr. Frank G. Wray, J.P.

He started work there as a boy of 12, and, gradually rising, has been general manager for more than 32 years!

Said Mr. E. W. Whittle, who gave me those facts yesterday, "We have been together there for 44 years."

Sewing Up Bags Of Wheat

SOME men are deft with the bag needle. Can anybody eclipse the performance put up by Gil Meyers, of Hill street, Parkside, who has sewn up more than 14,000 bags of wheat in the mid-north this season?

"I was 22 days sewing 8,100 bags at Mr. W. Cornwall's farm, at Hilltown, near Clare; finished the job last Friday afternoon," he told me yesterday.

"My highest day's tally was 410 last Monday. I started about 7.30 a.m., and sewed seven bags after sundown. Each day I averaged two and a half miles to dinner and back."

Mammoth Nectarines

WHAT wonderful fruit is produced in suburbia's back gardens.

Yesterday Mrs. George Wesley, of George street, Marleston, showed me luscious Goldmine nectarines from a tree at their home.

They were from 7½ to 8 inches in circumference; one branch, Mrs. Wesley said, bore 35.

Swimming In The Murray Mallee



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"The passing of Charlie Coles leaves a very big gap among a great number of his personal friends," he said. "In the days of his active association with the firm of Coles and Thomas, many of their clients have cause to remember with gratitude the personal interest he took in their affairs.

"Without his great ability, and organization conjointly with the late Sir Sidney Kidman, there could have been no historic Kapunda horse sales. He excelled as a horse salesman.

"In all my long and delightful association with him, I never knew him speak ill of any man and one cannot but be sorry that after his retirement from active business he did not offer his service in the public affairs of the State.

"An accident to a leg many years ago brought out the stoicism in his nature; many of his acquaintances never knew of this handicap to his energies."

Mr. Castine said that, although Mr. Coles's residence in England for a number of years caused him to be forgotten by the present generation, yet he was always pleased to meet visitors from abroad.

"I have a very pleasant recollection myself of visiting him and his wife and son at their delightful home at Harrogate," he added.

"Charlie Coles's name will always be remembered with respect when stock men of 30 or 40 years ago gather together. He never forgot a friend. Excepting James Wilkinson, he was the last of a coterie of wonderful auctioneers, including Ben Hunt, Tom Builder, and E. Crispe, who operated 30 to 40 years ago—men whom salesmen might well try to emulate."

Canon Dalton's Cigars

I HEARD yesterday interesting stories about Canon Dalton, father of Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., now in Australia, from a kinsman, Mr. H. Dalton Hall, R.N., of Helmsdale. He and the British Labor leader met in Adelaide last week, and had an enjoyable chat.

Mr. Dalton Hall told me that, while he was in the Royal Navy more than 30 years ago, he often visited Canon and Mrs. Dalton at The Cloisters, Windsor Castle.

"On my last visit," he said. "I was on my way to join H.M.S. Assistance in the Atlantic squadron, and, as a parting gift, Canon Dalton passed on to me three cigars in a parchment cover, which the late King Edward VII. had given him.

"I resolved that I would not smoke these cigars under any circumstance, but a so-called cousin of Old Nick—nicotine—kept on whispering in my ear to try one.

"Nearing London my resolution weakened, and as I walked from the train I left a smoke screen behind words of a battleship.

"A fellow passenger incidentally asked me to give him a hand with his baggage. After cogitating whether it would lower the dignity of the Royal navy to acquiesce, I took a chance and decided to help. When we got outside the barrier the crowning point was reached. The passenger offered me two-pence for my services!"

Mr. Dalton-Hall said he had intended to keep the remaining cigars, but they

got knocked about at sea, and he eventually mixed the leaf with ship's tobacco. Somebody souvenired the parchment envelope.

Royal Tutor

CANON Dalton served royalty for more than 50 years. He was tutor to the two Princes when they came out to Australia in H.M.S. *Bacchante* in the 1880's; was also naval chaplain to the late King George V. in R.M.S. *Orphir* during the royal visit to Australia in 1901.

He had many friends in Australia, particularly in Adelaide and Gawler.

It is a coincidence that Dr. Dalton should be a guest of the New South Wales Government for the sesquicentennial celebrations, and Mr. Dalton Hall should have constructed a model of H.M.S. *Buffalo* for the pioneers' memorial at Glenelg for the South Australian centenary.

Leaving Waite Institute

ON Spencer street station the other night I met Professor A. E. V. Richardson, with whom was his daughter, Miss Yvonne Richardson, to see him off for Adelaide.

I congratulated my old friend upon his new appointment with the C.S.I.R., in Melbourne, and we chatted about the expansion of the Waite Research Institute.

"Yes," said Professor Richardson, "it was a big, bare paddock when I went out there 12 years ago; started with three research men—Trumble, Phipps, and Fyfe. I am delighted that my colleague, Professor Prescott, has been appointed director. I shall not be losing touch with the institute by any means. A Waite Professor of Agriculture will be appointed to take my place."

I asked Professor Richardson how Mr. Geoffrey Samuel was getting on in England, and was pleased to learn that he is now chief plant pathologist in the Ministry of Agriculture—an important post.

58 Years In One Job

SEVENTY years old on Sunday, and associated with the Adelaide Co-operative Society for 58 years, is the fine achievement of Mr. Frank G. Wray, J.P.

He started work there as a boy of 12, and, gradually rising, has been general manager for more than 32 years!

Said Mr. E. W. Whittle, who gave me those facts yesterday, "We have been together there for 44 years."

Sewing Up Bags Of Wheat

SOME men are deft with the bag needle. Can anybody eclipse the performance put up by Gil Meyers, of Hill street, Parkside, who has sewn up more than 14,000 bags of wheat in the mid-north this season?

"I was 22 days sewing 8,100 bags at Mr. W. Cornwell's farm, at Hilltown, near Clare; finished the job last Friday afternoon," he told me yesterday.

"My highest day's tally was 410 last Monday. I started about 7.30 a.m., and sewed seven bags after sundown. Each day I averaged two and a half miles to dinner and back."

Mammoth Nectarines

WHAT wonderful fruit is produced in suburbia's back gardens.

Yesterday Mrs. George Wesley, of George street, Marleston, showed me luscious Goldmine nectarines from a tree at their home.

They were from 7½ to 8 inches in circumference; one branch, Mrs. Wesley said, bore 35.

Swimming In The Murray Mallee

IT is not often that farmers in the Murray Mallee can enjoy a swim, but Mrs. L. Stone told me of a good time they had at Wynarka early in the New Year.

There was a cloudburst on the farm of Mr. Bert Ellis, she said, and about six inches fell in an hour. Eight feet of water collected in a hollow, and it remained there for more than a month.

This was a most extraordinary thing to happen in the Murray Mallee, and many old residents do not remember anything like it. Picnic parties came from afar, and everybody took this easy opportunity "to have their annual bath."



Professor Richardson

CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING EVENTS

Johnson Lowers Own Breaststroke Record

SURPRISE DEFEAT OF SMITHERAM

A large crowd watched under ideal condition the first programme of the South Australian Amateur Swimming Association's championship carnival at the Henley Pool last night.

Doris Hanson (Gilberton) won the women's 100 yards freestyle championship by two yards from Doreen Miller (Port Pirie) after a hard tussle over 75 yards, where Miss Hanson gradually forged ahead. The holder, P. White, did not defend her title.

One of the surprises of the evening was the defeat of H. Smitheram (Ethelton) title holder for some years of the men's 100 yards freestyle championship after a strenuous race. L. Schenk (Ethelton) touched the board 2 ft. in front of Edwards (Port Pirie), and Smitheram was a foot back in third place.

J. Johnson (North Adelaide) swam brilliantly to regain his title in the 100 yards breast stroke championship, and lowered his own record by 3-5 sec. He finished more than four yards ahead of J. Hobby (Crystal Pool), and E. Malone (North Adelaide) was third. Johnson's fine swim strengthens his chances for a place in the Empire Games to be held in Sydney next month.

One of the finest contests for the night was the second heat of the 200 metres Waxman Cup Handicap, which was covered in the last time of 2 min. 41-3-5 sec. by the winner, J. Terrett. Terrett, however, could not repeat his performance in the final, which was won by the strong Henley swimmer, C. Hele.

Although J. Couler finished first in the first heat of the 100 yards breast and back stroke handicap, he was disqualified for having broken his stated time and the verdict went to W. Roberts, who swam a fine backstroke. Roberts also won the final from J. Williams and K. Stevens in the fast time of 1-28-4-5 sec.

J. Aitchison did not defend his title in the second series of the 220 yards junior championship, which was won by O. Hagan (Ethelton), holder of the 100 yards junior title.

Results:—
53 Yards Handicap (for boys under 16).—J. Baggott, R. Bennett. Time, 35 4-5 sec.
100 Yards Women's Freestyle Championship of S.A.—Doris Hanson (Gilberton), Doreen Miller, Edith Naulty. Winner's time, 1 min. 12 3-5 sec.

100 Yards Men's Freestyle Championship.—L. Schenk (Ethelton), Edwards (Port Pirie), H. Smitheram (Ethelton). Winner's time, 60 4-5 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke Championship of S.A.—J. Johnson (North Adelaide), J. Hobby (Crystal Pool), E. Malone (North Adelaide). Winner's time, 1 min. 14 2-5 sec. (record).

35 Yards Men's Freestyle Handicap.—First Heat—R. Hartland, J. Warburat; time, 31 4-5 sec. Second Heat—S. Medwell, F. Jamieson, L. Eldridge; time, 30 4-5 sec. Third Heat—R. Lucas, J. Terrett, C. Buchanan; time, 31 2-5 sec. Fourth Heat—G. Corby, F. Gurr.

Final—R. Hartland, S. Medwell, F. Jamieson; time, 33 2-5 sec.

55 Yards Women's Freestyle Handicap.—E. Jamieson, J. Bach.

200 Metres Waxman Cup.—First Heat—J. Douglas, D. Rana, C. Luxmore; time, 2 min. 49 sec. Second Heat—J. Terrett, K. O'Connell, D. Aitchison; time, 2 min. 41 3-5 sec. Third Heat—C. Hele, J. Farrell, R. Dennis; time, 2 min. 45 1-5 sec. Final—C. Hele, J. Farrell, J. Douglas; time, 2 min. 45 sec.

100 Yards Back or Breast Stroke Handicap.—First Heat—W. Roberts, K. Stevens; time, 1 min. 29 2-3 sec. Second Heat—J. Williams, G. McLean, Final—W. Roberts, J. Williams, K. Stevens; time, 1 min. 28 4-5 sec.

Junior Championship of 220 Yards.—O. Hagan (Ethelton); time, 3 min. 4 sec.

163 Yards Medley Teams Race (one lap each of breast stroke, back stroke, and freestyle).—S. Medwell, F. Hodgetts, and L. Eldridge; M. Oliver, C. Hele, and L. Calnan.

The second programme of the State championships will be held at the Henley Pool on Monday night, and the Henley and Grange Amateur Swimming Club will hold a carnival at the pool on Thursday night.

Model Seaplane At Museum.—The model seaplane, made by members of the model aeroplane section of the 5CL Boys' Club, and presented by that body to the Museum, is now on view on the special exhibit case in the main hall, and later will be transferred to the junior section.

S.A. Stock Salesmen's Report

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STOCK SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Abattoirs Cattle Market, January 24.—Although the number of trucks ordered for this week's market was not very heavy, the influx of road consignments was larger, with the result that 1,450 cattle were penned, including 100 from Queensland, 60 Victoria, 120 Diamantina, 440 northern areas, 50 Yorke and Eyre Peninsula, 500 south, South-East, and Lakes, and 180 from surrounding areas. The catalogue was again a mixed one, and from a trade point of view offered only a moderate selection. Steers and bullocks were a little in the minority, less than quarter of the market consisting of males, which ranged from light to medium weight steers, with an odd few heavy weights in good trade to prime order. Cows and heifers were in abundance, and the bulk of these were of the dairy type, although there were numerous drafts of well-bred Shorthorns available, but the condition was very mixed, there being a good supply of trade and prime quality classes, whilst useful, had colored sorts were plentiful. Calves, yearlings, and bulls were well represented. Owing to next Monday being a public holiday the following cattle market will not be held until Tuesday 1st February, with the result that the trade wanted additional supplies to carry them through to that time. Consequently competition for suitable quality classes was very strong, and values for bullocks and good trade cattle showed a further rise on last week's improved rates. All other descriptions also changed hands at very satisfactory prices. Several country butchers were operating and they, together with small goodsmen and exporters, accounted for approximately 200 head. Prime, well-bred light-weight beef was realizing 38/ to 38/; Prime medium and heavy, 34/ to 36/; good trade beef, 31/ to 34/; well-bred cows, 31/ to 33/ per cental; dairy types lower. Quotations:—Prime heavy bullocks, £13 10/ to £14 10/; odd beasts, £11 10/ to £13; prime lightweights, £10 to £11; good trade, £10 to £11; lightweights, £8 10/ to £9 10/; useful, from £5; plain lower. Prime, heavy well-bred cows, £10 to £11 10/; odd higher; prime, well-bred medium, £8 10/ to £9 10/; good, £6 10/ to £7 10/; useful, £3 10/ to £4 10/; plain, from £1 10/. Prime, well-bred yearlings, £6 to £7 10/; good, £4 10/ to £5 10/; light, from £3; prime sealers, £3 to £3 10/; odd higher; good, £2 to £2 10/; useful, £1 to £1 10/; plain, from 5/.

Scalds happen unexpectedly and they require immediate treatment, otherwise the pain is much intensified and eventual healing delayed. Keep a tin of Rexona Ointment handy. Its rare medications take out instantly the stinging heat, soothe the raw and tender skin, and restore the damaged tissue.

TREATMENT. Do not wet the scald. Smear the ointment on the injured part and bandage lightly. Renew the bandages frequently to prevent sticking to the injured skin.

BUY REXONA AT YOUR CHEMISTS' OR STORE NOW!



Warren Hospital, Manjimup.



Tobacco Plants Ready for Transplanting, Manjimup, W.A.



Fontanini's Swimming Pool, Manjimup, W.A.



Giblett Street, Manjimup.



Harvesting the Crop. Tobacco Pickers at Work, Manjimup, W.A.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

LABOUR DIFFICULTIES

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

PROBLEMS OF MANUFACTURERS

Difficulties faced by manufacturers as a result of the Government's labour legislation were referred to by the president of the Auckland Manufacturers' Association, Mr. H. W. Shove, in a statement made at yesterday's meeting of the general committee.

"When considering their programme of work manufacturers have been influenced by the fact that the present year will prove a critical one for manufacturing interests," said Mr. Shove.

"Since we last met the retail business community has experienced an eminently satisfactory Christmas season," he continued. "Whether this happy state of retail trade is due, as has been suggested, to the effect of Government policy, or is simply the result of the working of natural forces, is not our immediate concern. Our immediate problem and duty is to help manufacturers to obtain their fair share of this healthy market.

"We have been assured by important members of the Government, from the Prime Minister downward, that the manufacturing industries of New Zealand must be given their rightful place," said Mr. Shove. "Responsible Ministers have admitted that the huge Public Works programme will not prove a permanent solution to our unemployment problems, and that the only hope for the future lies in the maintenance and extension of factory work.

Interest of Government

"In face of these apparently encouraging signs one can understand and sympathise with those members of our association who ask for tangible proof that the Government is really interested in our problems. Not a day passes without some members bringing before our secretary or myself an instance of difficulties created by harassing labour legislation, shorter working hours and increasing wages costs.

"Recent public statistics support a claim that we have been making for the last two years, namely, that the export totals are greater than can be justified by a careful policy," continued Mr. Shove. Quoting from the January issue of the Chamber of Commerce Journal, he drew attention to the falling tendency of the overseas assets of the New Zealand banks. The reasons were that, with a public that at the moment was rather averse to imports, these balances had fallen to a level necessitating furnishing of the exchange rate or the value of imports.

Constant Vigilance Needed

It is only necessary to examine the operations of the New Zealand Railways to see that the Minister of Railways, Mr. D. G. Sullivan, who is also Minister of Industries and Commerce, is facing a serious problem in dealing with the question of higher rates of wages and shorter working week. All inquiries indicate that the Government is aware that a deliberate policy of imposing high labour charges, which will be followed by a policy which will ensure that workmen will have an opportunity of enjoying higher wages and shorter hours than are now forced upon industry. The danger is that our own industry will be lost sight of in the process of carrying out the policy which the Government has announced. It is concluded that a reason a policy of constant vigilance is more than ever

EMPIRE VISITORS

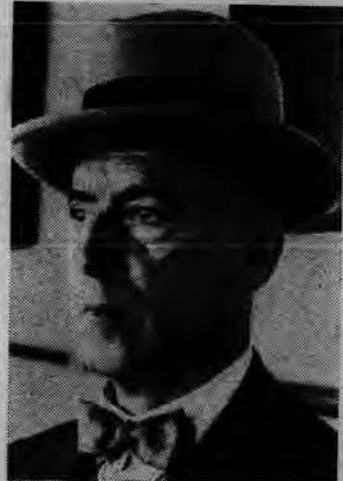
PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

DELEGATES OF ASSOCIATION

WELCOME BY THE MAYOR

Four members of various branches of the Empire Parliamentary Association who have been attending a conference of the association held in conjunction with the sesquicentenary celebrations in Sydney arrived from Australia by the Awatea yesterday.

They were Sir Howard d'Egville, organiser and secretary of the association, Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour M.P. for Bishop Auckland, Durham, and chairman of the British Labour Party national executive in 1936-37, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Gordon, M.P. for East Down, Northern Ireland, and financial secretary to the Northern Ireland Government, and Mr. G. P. Steyn, M.P. for Willowmore, Union of South Africa Parliament.



SIR HOWARD D'EGVILLE

During their stay in the Dominion the visitors will be the guests of the New Zealand Government and the New Zealand branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. They were met on their arrival by Mr. C. M. Bothamley, Clerk of Parliaments, and honorary secretary of the New Zealand branch, and Mr. F. R. Dwyer, of the Internal Affairs Department.

In the afternoon they were present at an informal gathering in the City Council chambers, and were welcomed by the Mayor, Sir Ernest Davis, who said the Empire Parliamentary Association was one of the worthwhile bodies of Parliamentary thought and initiative.



MR. G. P. STEIN

Sir Ernest handed to Dr. Dalton an autographed photograph of Auckland City, because of the...

SAMOAN

RECEIVED

DETAILS

SALARIES

REPRESENTATION

[BY TELETYPE]

Full details of the Government's proposal, which the Hon. Minister of the Interior has placed before the Samoan representatives, are being prepared for circulation for the occupation of Samoa.

One of the conditions involved in the grant of status to the service of the Government, "The Government request that the Hon. Minister of the Interior should repeal the Act, which is objectionable to the German Government, and the Samoan statute on the protectorate of Samoa."

Samoa

Requests for the release of 211 of the prisoners, also asked 283, dealt with by the Hon. Minister of the Interior, was contented with the word in Samoa.

The report of the Act of 1913, which the Hon. Minister of the Interior is before him, and if he reports a European years and remain in the administration.

Mail

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MR. G. P. STEYN

Sir Ernest handed to Dr. Dalton an autographed photograph of Auckland City, because of the association which the city has with the county of Durham, in which Bishop Auckland, Dr. Dalton's constituency, is situated. Auckland, he said, was a name associated almost entirely with Durham.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's brief speech, to which Dr. Dalton replied with equal brevity, the guests were entertained at afternoon tea, and they met city professional men and representatives of local bodies.

The party will leave on a visit to Rotorua, Wairakei and Waitomo to-day and will join the limited express to-morrow night for Wellington. On Thursday they will be the guests of the New Zealand branch of the Parliamentary Association at a luncheon at Parliament House, Wellington. Later they will spend varying periods touring New Zealand before returning to their respective countries. The visitors are at Hotel Cargen.

SALAR

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[BY TEL

Full details of the Government, which land, were this afternoon the Hon. Minister of the most placed be Samoans nances pastations, tions for c occupation

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TWO LABOUR MEN CONVERSE

Telegraph 8/2/35



An informal shot of the Premier of Queensland (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) in conversation with the British Labour M.P., Dr. Hugh Dalton, who came to Australia for the anniversary celebrations, and who was guest of honour at a Parliamentary luncheon yesterday.

DR. DALTON AT BRISBANE ABBATOIR



Dr. Hugh Dalton, British Labour M.P., who came to Australia as a visitor for the Anniversary celebrations, inspects by-products at the Brisbane Abattoir yesterday. On the left is the Chairman of the Meat Industry Board (Mr. E. F. Sunners).

Telegraph 8/2/35

Dr. Dalton's Case For Smaller, Faster and Less Luxurious Ships

Speedier Communication Needed With Overseas Countries Parliamentary Luncheon

A plea for smaller, faster, simpler and less luxurious ships for the service between England and Australia was made by Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.A., M.P., Chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party yesterday at a Parliamentary luncheon given in his honour at Parliament House.

Dr. Dalton said he would be absent from his constituency three and a half months but two months of this would have been spent on the water. "I will have something to say about this in the House of Commons on my return."

Much impressed with his visit, Dr. Dalton said he would go back with a firm faith in the future of Queensland. He intended to preach the gospel of Australia and he would give a special chapter to Queensland.

tradition of tall spare men, strong, wiry men. So it was with their pine trees.

Our pine trees, he said, grew as much as six feet in a year, a most striking performance. Things were being done in forestry in Queensland especially in the planting of softwoods which were being done nowhere else in the Empire with the same success I would have liked to have visited the North to see your walnut and other native cabinet wood timbers.

SEEN THINGS HE HAD NEVER SEEN BEFORE.

Passing on to his impressions of farming Dr. Dalton confessed that he did not know a great deal about it. He had seen things growing that he had never seen before.

"See," he said, "what an ignorant Pommy I am." (Laughter.)

He had seen sugar cane growing for the first time, and if he had not been told what it was he would have put it down as an overgrown cabbage. But he saw very healthy-looking men cutting it with great skill. They were very lightly clad, and they did not wear boiled shirts. (Laughter). They wore what you call cabbage hats.

"I'm going to buy one to take back with me to wear in the garden."

He had also seen pineapples, bananas, arrowroot. Indeed, he gained the feeling that Queensland could grow anything it liked, and was not tied to any one type of product. Given wise Government direction, he felt that our primary industries could proceed along very profitable lines.

Some Home Truths About Australian Products Overseas

Passing on to his impressions of our products on the other side of the world Dr. Dalton spoke some home truths. He wished to tell them why Australian wines, for instance, had not a better reputation abroad.

It was not that Australia did not produce good wines. He knew that we produced very good wines, as his visits to sundry cellars in Sydney had testified. "Your wine reputation does not stand high on the other side of the world," said Dr. Dalton, "because your marketing at the other end is rotten."

"Moreover, you keep all the best wines in your own country and send the rest abroad."

Dr. Dalton confessed that since the visit of a certain New Zealand Parliamentarian to his house, his wife could be persuaded to take nothing but New Zealand butter. Perhaps he ought to feel jealous. (Laughter.) At all events that seemed to him to be the exercise of undue influence.

"I suppose now I ought to get Australian butter. But Australian butter is not marked up. It is marked Empire . . . and who knows but what it is some blend of stuff from God knows what Crown colony."

Dr. Dalton remarked that those who had charge of marketing Australian butter ought to do better than they were doing. More scientific and imaginative publicity would be of assistance.

Dr. Dalton said that he was convinced that there was scope for an increased volume of trade between England and Australia and he thought that that could come about without the intrusion of the middleman who "seemed to settle on business like flies."

He thought there was scope for operations in a big way between appropriate organisations set up in the two countries for the marketing of Australian products. That scheme to his mind was quite practicable if they put their minds to it.

Whatever happens, said Dr. Dalton, I shall go back and preach the gospel of Australia, and there will be a special chapter for Queensland.

LIKE SPIRIT OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Dr. Dalton said that what had especially impressed him about Queensland was the spirit of social equality that prevailed. Everybody took the view that "you were as good as anyone else."

He wished that there was more of that spirit in the Old Country, where there was too much kowtowing. "I am a democrat, and I like the Australian atmosphere very much."

Dr. Dalton said that he would go back with a firm faith in the future of Queensland.

TRIBUTE FOR PREMIER

In the Old Country, irrespective of party and policy, the Premier had a great name. He was there long enough to make a great impression on those who met him—regardless of political opinion.

They all recognised him as a great Queenslander, a great Australian and a great Britisher. He had put Queensland on the map and he had enabled the people of England to learn a great deal about this State and as a result it was far better understood.

In the days to come the name of Forgan Smith would be written, not only in the history of Queensland, but was understood, but it would be included in the list of those who were regarded as Empire builders.

The Premier had made the very best of the opportunities that had come his way to serve Queensland, not only in his own State, but abroad, where he had made the State better known and better respected.

1 OF 2



Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British Labour M.P., speaking at the Parliamentary luncheon given in his honour today. On the left is the Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson) and next to him the Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith).

The Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) presided over the luncheon at which were present the Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson) and members of the Legislative Assembly, and the leaders of industrial achieving that progress, and the State was still discharging interest obligations to those investors. Mr. Maher said that he desired to associate himself and his colleagues, who represented the Opposition with the



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The Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) presided over the luncheon at which were present the Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson) and members of the Legislative Assembly, and the leaders of industrial unions. There were also present several Federal Labour members.

"On my return from England I said that nothing was more important that people should go to the Old Country and that people should come from the Old Country to here," said the Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson) when welcoming Dr. Dalton.

They had with them Dr. Dalton, a gentleman who was held in high repute in the British House of Commons. Some day he hoped that some of these distinguished visitors would spend a month or so here. However, although Dr. Dalton's stay was brief he had an appreciation of the assets of Queensland.

"I hope that Dr. Dalton will give that information to the people of England." (Applause.)

VALUE OF VISIT.

Welcoming Dr. Dalton, the Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) said that they appreciated the fact that in Dr. Dalton's short stay he should be able to spend a few days in the Northern State. During his few days here he had not only seen Brisbane, but he had viewed Queensland's forestry works at Beerwah, he had seen something of the dairying on the North Coast and he had watched men cutting cane in the Bundaberg district.

The importance of having distinguished visitors seeing the sugar industry carried on in the north by white men could not be over-estimated. Many people who did not travel held to the idea that the growing of certain crops, sugar cane in particular, was a black man's job. "But we have been able to show that it can be done effectively, economically and successfully by white labour," said the Premier.

To-day Dr. Dalton had visited the Brisbane Abattoir, and had conferred with Mr. E. F. Sunners. He had acquired a knowledge of the importance of the meat industry to this State, and he (the Premier) felt sure that Dr. Dalton, with his sound commonsense, his ability as an advocate, and his capacity for public speaking, would prove a valuable ally for Australia when matters such as meat quotas were discussed in the House of Commons.

The Premier said that he was sure that Dr. Dalton would take away many happy memories from this country and that he would now be able to judge matters on first-hand knowledge.

MR. MAHER ON OVERSEAS VISITS.

Joining in the welcome to Dr. Dalton the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. E. B. Maher) said that these visits could only result in good. Visitors took away impressions that were of great value to themselves and to the people of Britain. Mr. Maher said that while there had been criticism of visits overseas, he believed, provided that the expenses were reasonable, that they were beneficial.

No doubt Dr. Dalton had felt the heat in the last few days but he would like to tell him that while there might be two months of humid weather there were 10 months when Queensland had as fine a climate in the world as anyone could wish for.

Mr. Maher reminded Dr. Dalton that Queensland had only had responsible Government since 1859 and what had been accomplished here had largely been accomplished in a lifetime. Investors in Great Britain had helped in

achieving that progress, and the State was still discharging interest obligations to those investors.

Mr. Maher said that he desired to associate himself and his colleagues, who represented the Opposition, with the very cordial welcome that had been extended to the distinguished visitor.

DR. DALTON REPLIES

Dr. Dalton, replying to the Premier's speech of welcome, said that thanks to the "bright young men" which the Premier had placed at his disposal he had managed to pack into four days in Queensland much more than most people who stayed much longer. "As a result," he said, "I carry away with me memories which will remain with me for the rest of my life."

He was pleased to know that there were present at the luncheon leaders of industrial unionism, for in Britain he had a great deal to do with them. Indeed he saw more of them than he did of those fortunate people who were in a position to have money to invest in Queensland (laughter).

That did not mean that he would not do his utmost to induce them to put up more money for investment.

"It is a great pity," said Dr. Dalton, "that it takes so long to travel between here and the Old Country. I have been a very long time away from my constituency and many of you here know the perils of being a long time away from that (laughter). My three and a half months away leave me only one month in Australia and 10 days in New Zealand. The time spent on the water, therefore, is rather disproportionate. One of the things about which I shall speak when I return is the slowness of the boats."

"I cannot see why the service by sea should not be speeded up. Of course, the air can be speeded up, too. It will be in time. But air travel is, perhaps, not the democratic form. I think it would be a good paying proposition to put on smaller, faster, simpler and less luxurious boats if the people could get across in less time, eat less food, and live on a more simple menu. By that means the cost of travel would be cut down and travel would be easier and simpler for everyone."

PARLIAMENT HOUSE BEST IN COMMONWEALTH.

Dr. Dalton paid a tribute to our Parliament House, which he said was the best in the Commonwealth. It was also safe to say, he added, that Queensland was second to none in its possibilities. As for the heat he had no complaints. He was a sun worshipper. In Queensland we specialised in chilled beef—in England in chilled human beings.

He thanked the Premier, however, for an assurance before he arrived that there would be no "boiled shirt parades."

Speaking of the impression gained in his four days in Queensland, Dr. Dalton said that he had been tremendously impressed with our forests. He had been very interested in what he had seen at Beerwah. In Queensland there was a

...to tell them why Australian wine, for instance, had not a better reputation abroad.

It was not that Australia did not produce good wines. He knew that we produced very good wines, as his visits to sundry cellars in Sydney had testified.

"Your wine reputation does not stand high on the other side of the world," said Dr. Dalton, "because your marketing at the other end is rotten."

"Moreover, you keep all the best wines in your own country and send the rest abroad."

Dr. Dalton confessed that since the visit of a certain New Zealand Parliamentarian to his house, his wife could be persuaded to take nothing but New Zealand butter. Perhaps he ought to feel jealous. (Laughter.) At all events that seemed to him to be the exercise of undue influence.

"I suppose now I ought to get Australian butter. But Australian butter is not marked up. It is marked Empire . . . and who knows but what it is some blend of stuff from God knows what Crown colony."

Dr. Dalton remarked that those who had charge of marketing Australian butter ought to do better than they were doing. More scientific and imaginative publicity would be of assistance.

Dr. Dalton said that he was convinced that there was scope for an increased volume of trade between England and Australia and he thought that that could come about without the intrusion of the middleman who "seemed to settle on business like flies."

He thought there was scope for operations in a big way between appropriate organisations set up in the two countries for the marketing of Australian products. That scheme to his mind was quite practicable if they put their minds to it.

Whatever happens, said Dr. Dalton, I shall go back and preach the gospel of Australia, and there will be a special chapter for Queensland.

LIKE SPIRIT OF SOCIAL EQUALITY.

Dr. Dalton said that what had specially impressed him about Queensland was the spirit of social equality that prevailed. Everybody took the view that "you were as good as anyone else."

He wished that there was more of that spirit in the Old Country, where there was too much kowtowing. "I am a democrat, and I like the Australian atmosphere very much."

Dr. Dalton said that he would go back with a firm faith in the future of Queensland.

TRIBUTE FOR PREMIER

In the Old Country, irrespective of party and policy, the Premier had a great name. He was there long enough to make a great impression on those who met him—regardless of political opinion.

They all recognised him as a Queensland, a great Australian and a great Britisher. He had put Queensland on the map and he had enabled the people of England to learn a great deal about this State and as a result it was far better understood.

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The Premier had made the very best way to serve Queensland, not only in his own State, but abroad, where he had made the State better known and better respected.

Telegraph 5/2/35

Dr. Dalton, British M.P., Believes Queensland Has Wonderful Future

Government Planning Impresses No Need for Coloured Labour

"Although I have been here only four days and have seen only a small section of the State, I can see a tremendous future for Queensland," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party, yesterday.

"You have so much natural wealth here that with a well directed policy you could make tremendous strides and increase output in all directions," he added. "Perhaps, more effective schemes could be devised for marketing exports and increasing the trade between Queensland and Great Britain."

Dr. Dalton said that he had had glimpses of the forestry, sugar, agricultural and cattle industries during his brief stay, and he had been very impressed with what he had seen. He was astonished to see the great variety of crops and fruit that could be grown in Queensland by white labour and he was amazed at the standard of health and prosperity here.

"I was very impressed with the way your Government has taken hold of the situation and is planning the development of the State with the standard of living of the people a primary consideration," Dr. Dalton stated.

"You don't want coloured labour, but well paid efficient white labour. The labour in Queensland is very efficient, and I was struck with the efficiency and fine physique of the workers."

PLANNED TRADE

Referring to the overseas marketing of our products, Dr. Dalton said that the Labour Party in Great Britain liked the idea of bulk purchasing. By bulk purchasing and planned trade he thought there could be a big increase in the trade between Australia and Great Britain.

"By planned trade I do not mean either free trade or protection," he added. "A protective tariff is put on owing to the requirements of particular interests, but without being worked into a framework of public policy and planning in the community interest. Planned, organised exchange of goods . . . there is great scope for that."

BETTER PUBLICITY NEEDED

"I am not sure that Australia's publicity is as good as it should be," Dr. Dalton said, referring to the marketing of products in the United Kingdom. "Australia's butter is not boomed in England in the same way as the New Zealand product. A large amount of it is blended with other butters and loses its identity."

"Of course, that is a matter for Australia to consider, but I think it would be better if your butter was boomed as Australian produce. There is room for improvement in London in the way in which Australian goods are put before the public. Many people in Great Britain like to buy Australian goods, but they do not get the opportunity because they are not marked as such."

"Australian butter is sold in the Empire, and people do not know that part of the Empire it comes from."

"I would like to see a big growth in the exports of chilled beef from Australia. It would be better from the point of view of developing the British Commonwealth of Nations if Great Britain were to get more chilled beef from Australia than from sources outside the Empire."

FORESTRY POSSIBILITIES

Dr. Dalton is a keen believer in re-forestation and a great supporter of the Forestry Commission which was set up in Great Britain in 1919 to acquire land and plant softwood. He was very impressed, he said, by his visit to the State forests at Beerwah.

Pine trees grew much faster in Queensland than in other parts of the world and he thought there were great possibilities for commercial reforestation in this State. He thought that there would be a good market for all the softwood that could be grown here.

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AN EXPANDING MARKET

The market for Queensland cabinet timbers was expanding rapidly in Great Britain and they were being used for a great variety of purposes. He thought that forestry operations in Queensland were being carried out in a very scientific manner.

Dr. Dalton leaves by plane for Sydney tomorrow morning and he said that he would carry away many delightful impressions of Queensland.

Asked if he had found the heat oppressive he smiled but made no comment.

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had a long talk with the chairman of the Queensland Meat Industry Board (Mr. E. F. Summers) on the chilled beef industry inspected a wool store, attended a Parliamentary luncheon and made a motor tour of the city. Tonight he will address the Institute of International Affairs and may also give a wireless address.

Brisbane Diary-

Continued from 8/2/25 By "Queenslander"
Economist's Tourney

FOR an economist and a Labour intellectual Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., large-boned and big-voiced, is a very hearty person.

In Brisbane yesterday afternoon he enjoyed himself buying five of the largest and most highly-coloured straw sun-hats he could find, and showed, by wearing one in the city, that he is not a self-conscious Briton.

Dr. Dalton was much taken by these hats, as worn on the beaches and in the Bundaberg canefields, and decided that his visit to Queensland would be incomplete without a collection. He is taking them back to be worn by himself and by, he hopes, Mrs. Dalton—who also has been a Labour M.P.—in their garden in the village of Aldbourne, on the white-chalked downs of Wiltshire.

There Dr. Dalton writes his treatises on economics and Socialism and grows flowering shrubs when Parliament is not sitting.

He had a reminder of home when his chauffeur on the canefields tour informed him that he came from Bishop Auckland, Dr. Dalton's constituency.

A tribute to Dr. Dalton as a scholar and a distinguished member of House of Commons.

Empire Preferences

Dr. Dalton said he would be



★ Dr. Dalton ordered a parcel of red, green, and other gay sun-hats to be sent to his hotel, and wore this one in Queen Street yesterday. He will take them home to England.

Bed Luggage Set

VEL GOODS

These suit cases have Duroid
Latching Pieces:—

28in. 39/6
26in. 35/6
24in. 30/6
22in. 25/6
20in. 20/6
18in. 15/6
16in. 10/6
14in. 7/6
12in. 5/6
10in. 3/6
8in. 2/6
6in. 1/6



Withstands All Strains 36in. 58/6
33in. 55/6
30in. 50/6
Saratoga Trunk, three-ply form
dation, covered with strong lat
canvass, stained slats running
lengthways along trunk, brass
snap lock and two spring slide
catches, lid metal bound, lined
with inside tray and handles

Saratoga Cabin Trunk

and locks, cross bands on body of trunk, four
With locking bar, lift up cushion top, four ho
and scarf bar, removable shoe box. Loundr
With zip fastener. 41 x 22 x 22. Price £15/

BULK TRADING SUGGESTED

Dr. Dalton On Exports To London

More imaginative publicity for Australian produce in London and experiments in bulk trading between organisations set up in the two countries were suggested yesterday by Dr. Hugh Dalton, Labour member of the British House of Commons, in an address to State and Federal members of Parliament and other guests at a luncheon in Parliament House.

He said he thought such a system of trading, eliminating the middleman, should be practicable. Dr. Dalton was welcomed by the Governor (Sir Leslie Wilson), and the Premier (Mr. Forgan Smith), who paid a tribute to Dr. Dalton as a scholar and a distinguished member of the House of Commons.

Empire Preferences

Dr. Dalton said he could be depended on as a firm advocate of the interests of Queensland and Australia generally in the British Parliament and the United Kingdom.

In the House of Commons in 1924 he had voted in favour of increasing the margins of preference on Empire products, including sugar, dried fruits, wines, and tobacco. Ever since he had been trying to get his money back by getting an Empire tobacco he could smoke with enjoyment, and he had done his best with Empire wines.

Empire wines were of a high quality, but their reputation had suffered because the marketing at the other end was poor. It was more difficult to

distinguish Queensland sugar, and Australian butter was mixed with a lot of other stuff and sold as Empire butter, which might be anything at all.

Faster, Simpler Ships

Referring to travel between Australia and England, he said he could not see why there should not be a speedier service by smaller, faster, simpler, and less luxurious ships. If people could get across in less time on a simpler menu it would be a great improvement.

Much of the Empire's future depended on whether communications could be made faster. That had been accomplished to some extent by air services, but the more democratic sea travel had not improved correspondingly. Not only would sea travel have to be faster, but the cost would have to be brought down so that it would be easier for people to travel.

Dr. Dalton expressed appreciation of the kindness and hospitality he had received in Queensland. He had been particularly pleased to renew his acquaintanceship with the Premier, who had carved an outstanding name for himself in England where he was looked upon as a great Queenslander, a great Australian, and a great Britisher.

ADVANTAGE ON OTHER STATES

Dr. Dalton Praises Queensland

"Queensland has an advantage over all the other States in its enormous potentialities," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, in an interview last night.

Great progress had been made in the chilled beef trade, and Queensland should be able to market its product in London on the same scale as the Argentine. He was impressed by the research revealed to him in his visit to the abattoirs.

He had been presented by the Premier (Mr. Forgan Smith) with a walking stick fashioned from tulip wood, and he would be proud to walk down the Strand in London with it, he added.

In an address through 4BK Dr. Dalton, who will leave for Sydney by air this morning, said he hoped Australia would outdistance the Argentine in the chilled meat markets overseas. There was a large margin of the trade which could be transferred to Australia.

The Courier-Mail

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1938

STATION LIFE GLIMPSES

Dr. Dalton's Tour Of Beaudesert Area

Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party, obtained a glimpse of Queensland station life yesterday, when he made a brief tour of the Beaudesert district with Mr. R. B. McAllister (secretary to the Premier) and Mr. E. A. Ferguson, of the Premier's Department.

The members of the party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fraser at the Mundoolum station homestead in the morning, and went on to Nindooindah station for luncheon with Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins, and Mr. John Collins. In the afternoon they called at Eagle Heights Hotel, Tamborine Mountain.

After Dr. Dalton visited the Bingera sugar plantation at Bundaberg on Saturday, and saw a sugar mill at work, he said he was convinced the industry could be carried on by white labour.

To-day Dr. Dalton will inspect a wool store and the Brisbane abattoir, and will be entertained at a Parliamentary luncheon, given by members of both sides of the Legislative Assembly, and the Queensland Central Executive of the Labour Party. During the afternoon he will tour the city, and in the evening will address the Institute of International Affairs on the present outlook in foreign affairs.

He will leave by air for Sydney tomorrow morning.

Dr. Dalton, British M.P., Believes Queensland Has Wonderful Future

Government Planning Impresses

No Need for Coloured Labour

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Sunday Mail 6/2/35
By Observer

Noted British M.P.

"A GRAVE and reverend signor with a palatial boko" was Ellen Wilkinson's description—borrowed from Mr. Polly's phrase—of Dr. Hugh Dalton, the British M.P. and noted economist, who is now visiting Queensland.

Dr Dalton is expected to return to Brisbane this morning after seeing something of the sugar industry in the Bundaberg district. His tall and stately figure, large dome-like head, and booming voice makes the description an apt one.

He was Under Secretary for Foreign affairs in the MacDonald Ministry of 1929-31, and as a practical Socialist politician was regarded as "the intellectual dynamo of the party's executive."

A lot of boyishness is concealed behind an awe-inspiring exterior. Miss Wilkinson relates that when he was Foreign Under Secretary he thought it great fun to treat the entire "Tory" party with the air of a super-dowager glaring through high-powered lorgnettes.



**DR. HUGH DALTON,
M.P.**

"Inside the awe-inspiring presence sat Dalton the Cambridge undergraduate, having a tremendous spree at the Table of the House, wondering if that ass Blank has got the lime-light right for those amateur theatricals."

Dr. Dalton has travelled widely, and no man has a more comprehensive grasp of the economic problems of the Empire. He has written a number of works on economic subjects, including in 1935 "Practical Socialism for Britain."

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AL HEALTH DRINK I
"Keep you fit" VITAL

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and a thirst quencher. Drink
refreshing. A Health Elixir
pleasant way. Cooling and
fit and well in the most
that will keep you vigorously

THE SUNDAY MAIL, BRISBANE, FEBRUARY 6, 1938.

SUGAR INDUSTRY BRITISH M.P.

Hopes For Increases In Empire Trade

VISIT TO BUNDABERG

BUNDABERG, Saturday.

"I AM amazed at the magnitude of the sugar industry," said Dr. Hugh Dalton, M.P., chairman of the National Executive of the British Labour Party to-day, after he had visited the Bingera sugar plantation and seen a sugar mill at work.

Dr. Dalton added that though he had seen only a glimpse of the industry it was sufficient to convince him that the industry was worth while.

He hoped that England would be able to take more Queensland sugar and that Queensland, in return, would take more of England's products.

Dr. Dalton, accompanied by Mr. R. McAlister, private secretary to the Premier, spent the morning visiting the Bingera plantation, where he was met and welcomed by the chairman of directors (Mr. W. G. Gibson) and Dr. A. J. Gibson. He was shown through the mill and taken over portion of the plantation, where he saw a gang of cutters at work cutting cane for plants. He also inspected the fine irrigation system.

Later Dr. Dalton, after expressing his appreciation of the courtesy of the Premier in planning his Queensland itinerary, said it was the first time he had seen a sugar-cane plantation, though he had seen beet sugar grown.

What he had seen at Bingera was amazing—the wonderful machinery in the mill and the remarkable machinery for cultivation.



DR. HUGH DALTON, M.P.

Controlled For People

He was convinced that the industry was well organised and controlled in the interests of the people of Queensland. He ascertained much regarding the price of sugar and the agreement operating between this country and the Mother Country.

When he was a boy he was led to believe that this great industry could not be carried on by white labour, but what he had seen that day convinced him otherwise. He saw strapping men at work in the mill and in the field; and he was glad to learn that they were all staunch trade unionists.

He expressed the hope that the trade relations between Queensland and the Mother Country would be encouraged and fostered; that England would be able to take more of our sugar; and that Queensland, in return, would take more of England's products.

On returning from Bingera Dr. Dalton was welcomed at the Burnett Club

by the Mayor (Ald. F. Bush). In the afternoon, accompanied by the chairman of Woongarra Shire Council (Mr. F. C. Courtice), Dr. Dalton was motored through the cane area of Woongarra. He left for Brisbane to-night.

Sunday will be spent on Mr. Collins's cattle country at Nindoolinbah.

C/- Premier's Office,
BRISBANE.

15th February, 1938.

AIR MAIL.

Dear Mrs. Dalton,

Dr. Dalton left a little commission for me to carry out for him just prior to his departure for Sydney from our State - hence the enclosures.

I feel sure that you will agree with me that we did not give the Dr. much time to himself when he was our guest. He has created a wonderful impression everywhere, and I am sure you will be glad to hear this.

I am hoping that on some future occasion I shall have the privilege and pleasure of again meeting the Doctor in London.

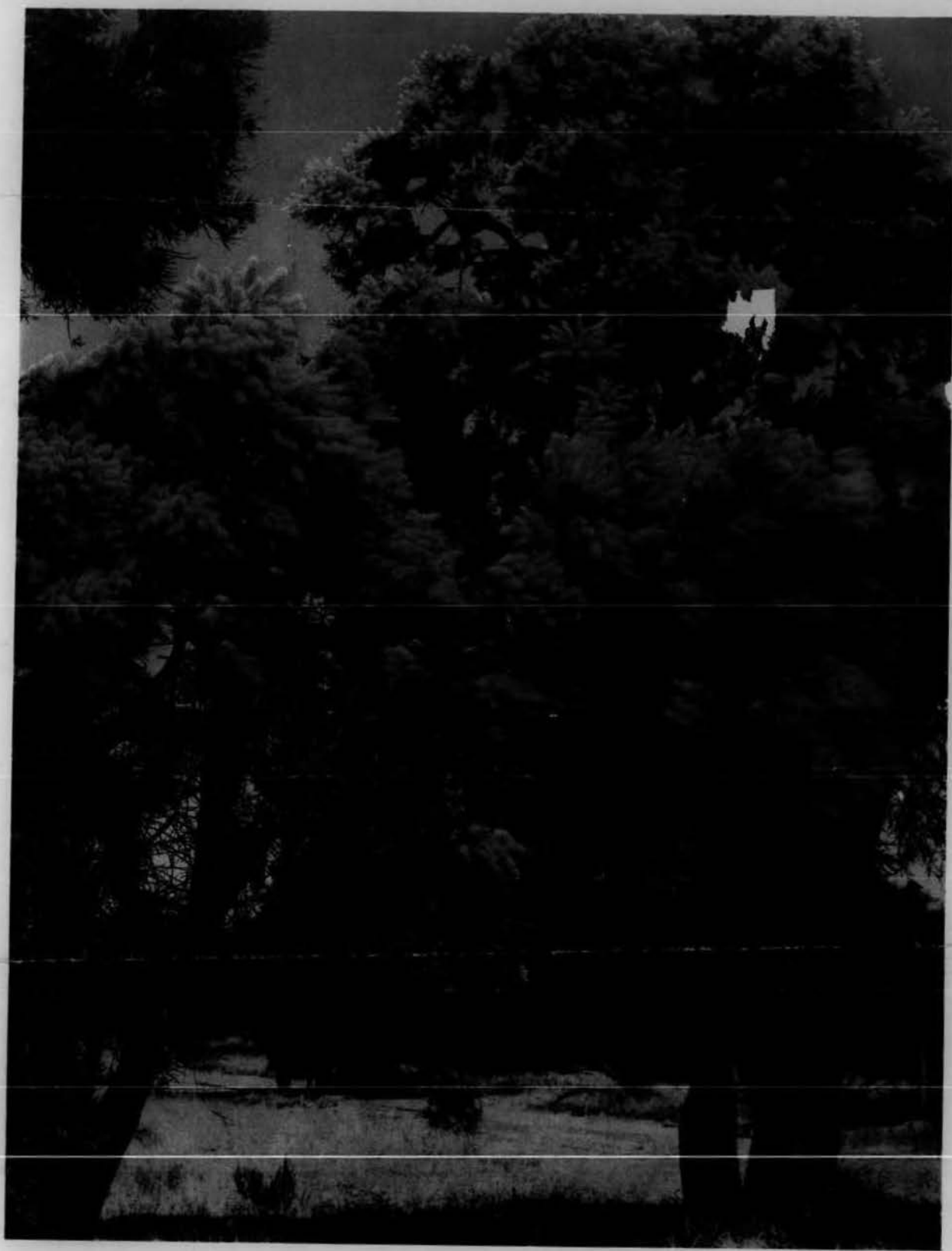
With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. W. Callister
Secretary to Premier.

Mrs. Hugh Dalton,
5 Carlisle Mansions,
Carlisle Place,
LONDON. S.W.1.

BUSHLAND'S GOLDEN GLORY.



Supplement to "The Western Mail," March 10, 1938.

From a direct natural colour photograph.

The colourful Christmas Tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*), one of the most striking members of the flora of Western Australia. It is the largest member of the mistletoe family and a root parasite. During the summer the tree bursts into brilliant orange blossom which stands out in remarkable contrast with the dark trunks, green foliage and blue sky.

Hotel Rockingham.

Bush of ushes from Geo.

PROMISE OF FUTURE WINES.



Supplement to "The Western Mail," March 3, 1938.

From a direct natural colour photograph.

A vineyard in the undulating country near Toodyay. With the increasing popularity of West Australian wines, the industry is becoming an important one and vineyards are growing.

Hotel Gresham.

Dalton 55

ITINERARY

DR. HUGH DALTON

ITINERARY OF DR. HUGH DALTON, M.A., D.Sc., (Econ.) M.P.FRIDAY.

- 11.30 a.m. Arrive by 'plane.
Go to Bellevue Hotel.
Call to Premier's Office.
Call on Premier.
1. 0 p.m. Lunch at Bellevue Hotel.
- 1.45 p.m. Stanley Garage Car to take Dr. Dalton,
Messrs. Crane and Ferguson to Beerwah.
- 6.30 p.m. Return from Beerwah.
9. 0 p.m. Leave for Bundaberg by train from
Central Station.

SATURDAY.

- 6.55 a.m. Arrive Bundaberg.
Visit sugar fields - demonstration of cane cutting -
Dr. Gibson arranging.
8. 0 p.m. Leave Bundaberg for Brisbane.

SUNDAY.

6. 0 a.m. Arrive Brisbane.
About 8.30 or 9 a.m. leave for Nindooimbah
Station, where Mr. John Collins will show
aspects of the grazing industry.
Return to Brisbane for dinner ~~Bellevue Hotel.~~

W. E. Mearns

MONDAY.

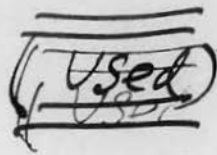
- Morning - Call on Mr. Jeffreys, Australian Estates Office.
Visit Wool Store, later go to the abattoirs.
1. 0 p.m. Parliamentary lunch. (Dr. Dalton to be there by
12.45 p.m.).
- Afternoon - Tour of city, Kangaroo Point Bridge, General
Hospital, etc.
- Night. - Dr. Dalton will probably address Institute of
International Affairs,

TUESDAY.

- 7.45 a.m. Dr. Dalton departs by plane for Sydney - Airlines of
Australia.

Australia and New Zealand.
1938. (my visit)

Some notes



The Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.,
West Leaze,
Aldbourne,
Wiltshire