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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1948

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Many "Anti-Socialists" Follow Socialist Policies

Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER Over 3CS Colac.

Over the past few weeks Melbourne householders, short of firewood in the middle of one of the severest winters on record, have heard all sorts of excuses for this wood shortage. The present Victorian Government was elected on a definite anti-Socialist platform, but its approach to the various problems confronting the community clearly indicates that it has no definite understanding of the correct function of government in a genuine democratic society.

Because of this lack of understanding it continues to allow itself to be used to impose more and more Government controls upon the people.

It has been well said that Governments irrespective of label, are the people's worst enemies until they effectively control them.

Governments should be merely an instrument through which electors lay down general rules within which individuals can solve their own problems.

But the modern totalitarian idea of government is that it should take over every problem in the community and attempt to solve it.

How To Get Firewood

Speaking at the Melbourne Constitutional Club on July 26, Mr. Dennett, Minister for Agriculture in the Victorian Government, said that: "If private wood merchants and country sawmillers go on failing to supply Melbourne with enough winter firewood the Government will have to go on seeing that the public is supplied."

This is the type of language we expect from Communists and Socialists. Mr. Dennett did not suggest that perhaps the policies pursued by the Government and its various Commissions may have had something to do with the failure of the wood merchants and the sawmillers.

There are only two ways to get wood from the country to people in Melbourne who require wood: by compulsion or by inducement. We do not want compulsion in a free community.

The system of free enterprise is based upon the successful inducement method. If sufficient people in Melbourne want firewood and are prepared to pay a profitable price to the wood merchants and the sawmillers, and if there are no artificial obstacles hampering the efforts of the wood merchants and sawmillers, we have no hesitation in saying that the

people of Melbourne will get adequate firewood.

But a careful survey of the evidence reveals all too clearly that private enterprise has not failed to supply wood; that it has been restricted by policies, many of which the present Government supports.

It is obvious that one of the major causes of the wood shortage in Melbourne is the bottleneck in transport.

Wood has been stacked in some country centres for up to two years, but the railways have not been able to bring it to Melbourne.

We are not interested in the arguments advanced by the Government as to why the railways have not been able to get urgently required wood to Melbourne. The fact is that they have failed.

State Transport Monopoly

For far too long this State has been hampered in its development by a State transport monopoly, which has deliberately restricted free, competitive enterprise.

It is true that Mr. Dennett claims that, in order to try and overcome the wood shortage in Melbourne, the Government has lifted all restrictions on road transport of firewood, but in making a further attack upon private enterprise, he claims that the wood merchants made little use of this concession.

What a remarkable statement from a so-called anti-Socialist!

When the State transport monopoly proves incapable of transporting adequate wood, private enterprise is then kindly permitted to try and help out. This is termed a concession.

But Mr. Dennett did not point out that this concession wasn't worth too much, as every ton of wood brought to Melbourne by road cost 10/ to 12/ above the fixed price.

Mr. Pennell, secretary of the Fuel Merchants' Association, has pointed out that, in spite of this, thousands of tons of wood have been, carted from the country at a loss of £3/10/ per seven-ton load.

Parliamentary Debate

A debate on the firewood situation took place in the Victorian Parliament on July 27, but a careful reading of this debate only reveals that speakers from both sides of the House agree that private enterprise has failed, and that some more Government planning is necessary.

In his speech, Mr. Barry, Labour member, apparently saw nothing humorous in the fact that, after criticising private

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

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

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

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

Many "Anti-Socialists" follow Socialist Policies

(Continued from page 1)

enterprise, he finished by pointing to the bungling of the Railway Department.

Mr. Dennett agrees with his political opponents that there must be more Government planning to meet the position.

The Melbourne *Argus*, of July 30, reports him as saying: "The State Government will start planning when this winter ends to provide firewood for the next."

We repeat: The function of the Victorian Government is not to supply wood to the people of Melbourne; its function is to remove any obstacles which prevent the people making their own arrangements about their wood supplies. It is high time that the electors of Victoria generally, and rank-and-file supporters of the Liberal and Country Parties particularly, took action to insist that the present Victorian Government was elected to remove controls, not to increase them.

Mr. Dennett's Position

Mr. Dennett, in particular, should be asked just where he stands on the Socialism versus Free Enterprise issue. Although a journalist, for some strange reason he was appointed Minister for Agriculture in a Government comprised of Country Party members.

He has recently announced that he hopes to see the operations of the Milk Board extended to cover the whole State. **This policy is also supported by the Socialists.**

Further evidence of the Socialist policies being pursued by the present Government is to be found in the transport plan recently recommended by the Parliamentary Liberal Party Transport Committee.

Transport Control

It is stated that the major aim of this plan is to ensure that there is no "wasteful competition" in transport. The term "wasteful competition" is one commonly used by the Communists and the Socialists. We would be very pleased to hear Liberal Party members explain just what it means.

Under genuine free enterprise it is the right of the consumer to say just what transport he will support and whether it is "wasteful."

Although the Liberals talk much about competition, their proposed transport plan specifically states that "general road competition should not be permitted on railway main lines."

If we are to have genuine progress in transport, we must have genuine competition to discover which is the most efficient form of transport.

If, of course, it is argued that the crippling of transport is the result of trying to ensure that the interest bill on the debts on the railways must be paid year after year, then it is time that the Government did something about implementing a financial policy which would permit this debt to be liquidated.

The Debt System

It is fantastic that the progress of this State should be hampered because of the debts owing upon the State railways.

As little progress has been made towards liquidating the debts and thus abolishing the interest bill, are we to believe that Governments of all descriptions are going to continue with a Socialist transport policy for ever?

This is obviously the attitude of the Victorian Liberal Party's transport committee, although we notice that the Country Party does not appear to be too keen on this committee's report.

We agree with the criticism of Mr. B. A. Longfield, general secretary of the Australasian Transport Officers' Federation, **who states that Victoria would be subjected to a transport dictatorship if the committee's report became law.**

He said that co-ordination was necessary, but control should not be centred in the hands of one man, as proposed by the Liberals.



Legitimate Government

We agree that it is a legitimate function of government to ensure that there are over-all traffic laws, which protect the individual. Electors acting through their Governments can and should demand traffic laws, which make for safe driving.

Certain standards of safety should be laid down, and suitable penalties provided for the breaking of these standards. **But for a Government to say how people are going to travel from one point to another is simply dictatorship.**

The battle against the Socialist or totalitarian State will not be won until there is widespread understanding of the issue we have been dealing with in this talk. Because they have no definite views on the matter, the great majority of anti-Socialists are merely following the lead of those who openly proclaim the virtues of Socialism.

Far too many electors have developed the attitude of "What is the Government going to do about this or that?" **instead of demanding that the Government re-**

move all barriers which prevent the greatest possible development of individual initiative. We notice that Mr. R. G. Casey, (pictured) Federal President of the Liberal Party, in a special article on the coalmining industry, in the Melbourne *Argus*, of July 29, has also been fostering the Socialist idea that Governments can and should solve industrial problems.

The Joint Coal Board

Mr. Casey thinks that the Joint Coal Board is a good institution, and should be given a chance. It is generally admitted that the placing of the coalmining industry of N.S.W. under the Joint Coal Board is the first step towards complete nationalisation.

The correct function of Government in relationship to the coalmining industry is to start removing the obstacles, which hinder the maximum production of coal.

High direct taxation is one obstacle, but Mr. Casey said nothing about this matter. It will, of course, be argued that under free enterprise monopolies of various descriptions may develop. But most anti-social activities can be traced back to the financial policies, which continue to plunge the entire community into more and more financial debt.

As financial policy governs all economic activities, this is a matter that the electors should definitely do something about through their Governments. **There is what has been termed a Monopoly of Credit, a monopoly which maintains its grip upon the community through the present banking system.**

Breaking Up Monopoly

The solution to this, as with all other monopolies, is not for the Government to take the monopoly over, and thus make it an impregnable State Monopoly, **but for the Government to introduce financial policies designed to break up the monopoly.**

We have pointed out in many talks that the international controllers of the present banking system have, and are, pursuing policies, which cripple small-scale enterprise, build monopolies, and pave the way for Socialism. Acting together through their Governments, electors should demand that financial policy be such that the people have adequate purchasing power to dictate to competitive enterprise just what they want produced, and in what priority.

We want a financial policy, which will enable us to abolish existing public debts and to remove every barrier to the use of our production system, and the much higher standard of living it can provide. This is a matter the Victorian Government might legitimately concern itself about instead of directly tampering with private enterprise.

Colac Radio Talks

Regular weekly Social Credit talks are given over Station 3CS Colac every Friday night at 8.45 p.m. Eastern standard time. Wavelength, 1,130 k.c. If you are able to tune into this station don't forget to listen to this stimulating session.

PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF COAL - BURNING CARGO SHIPS

The following letter, which we have condensed, has been forwarded by the Bardon (Qld.) Progress Association to the Prime Minister, Mr. Chifley.

Dear Mr. Chifley,

At the last meeting of the Bardon Progress Association on the 5th July a member produced a clipping from the Brisbane *Telegraph* of 30th June, wherein it was reported that the sale of more than twenty coal-burning cargo ships will result from a Cabinet decision, because of the coal shortage, in favour of Commonwealth or diesel engine vessels in future. Copy of clipping enclosed for your information.

No Shortage of Coal

I was directed to enter a most emphatic protest against the sale of coal-burning cargo ships and their replacement by oil-burners, and to point out that there is absolutely no shortage whatever of coal in Australia.

Sir Edgeworth David, some time ago, estimated the coal reserves of Queensland alone at not less than 100,000,000,000 tons.

The fact that there is a shortage in the production of coal is, we believe; due principally to the iniquitous taxation imposed by your Government,

whereby men receive practically four days' pay for six days' work.

Your Government, while ostensibly upholding the principle of arbitration, deliberately flouts the awards of the Arbitration Courts by causing taxation to be deducted from the workers' wages. The workers actually never receive the wages ordered by the Courts.

Oil Monopolies' Influence

While we believe the cause of the shortage in production of coal is due principally to excessive taxation, we are also mindful (in the light of documentary evidence given in such works as *The Most Powerful Man in the World*) of the possibility that oil monopolies, through their henchmen, may be organising unrest amongst the miners to bring about this shortage in production of coal for the purpose of inducing your Government to use their oil as fuel instead of our own coal.

In support of this we draw your attention to the statement of Senator Amour on page 2297 of the 1939 Federal Hansard:

"I am much concerned with what might happen to the workers engaged in this venture (Glen Davis). Who knows what influence might be brought to bear to destroy the enterprise? I am fear-

ful of what might be done by the major oil companies."

Senator Cameron. — "They have done considerable damage in America."

Senator Amour. — "They have done much damage here. What happened in the Wolgan Valley when an endeavour to produce oil from shale was being made by Tregonowan and Chambers? Those people were told by the major oil companies that unless operations at Wolgan Valley were discontinued oil supplies would be cut off from the firm's enterprises in Victoria. The Minister in Charge of Development could do nothing to assist them."

Production of Fuel Prevented

The failure of your Government to: —

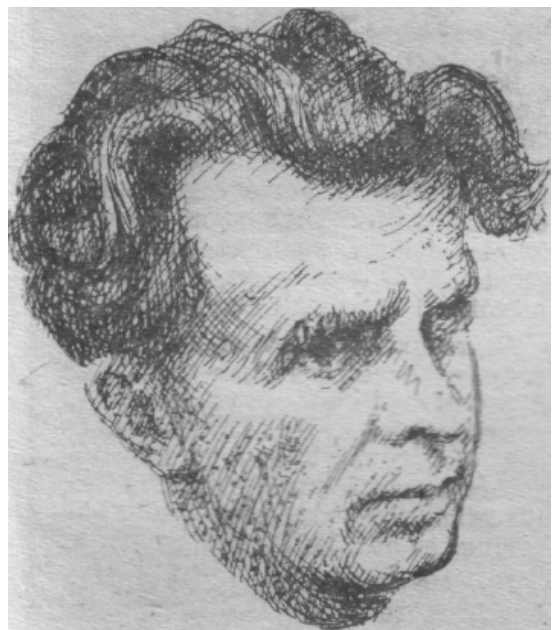
- (1) Produce power alcohol motor fuel from wheat,
- (2) produce sufficient motor fuel for our requirements from the Glen Davis shale oil deposits, and
- (3) develop the production of oil from Lakes Entrance oilfield,

would make it appear that Senator Amour's fears have now become a reality, and that oil monopolies are preventing the production of motor fuel in Australia.

If it is considered that oil-burning ships are more economical and efficient than coal-burners we urge upon you the necessity of producing our own oil requirements from our own known abundance of raw material before selling our coal-burning ships and replacing them with oil-burners.

Your serious consideration of this request will be much appreciated. —Yours, faithfully.

(Sgd.) A. W. NOAKES,
Hon. Secretary.



Mr. HUXLEY

"Science, Liberty, and Peace"

By Aldous Huxley.

The central theme of this important book by a great writer and thinker is to show how every increase in technological development has been exploited to concentrate increased power into the hands of a small minority of power lusters. Huxley clearly postulates the basic problem confronting modern industrial civilisation.

Price 5/8d., post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

THIS IS NEWS: A COMMUNIST BALANCE SHEET!

From Sydney "Century," July 30.

Not since the first man bit the first dog has there been such a delightful example of news in the making as the production of a Balance Sheet by the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It was published in the official organ last Saturday. On a back page, but there it was. A balance sheet — that was what it was claimed to be.

There was a time when Ernie Thornton was shying all over the Commonwealth, because someone wanted to see a balance sheet.

There have been Town Hall functions held by the Commos in aid of deserving causes that would have provided most interesting reading had a balance sheet been published.

There have been other interesting financial coups sponsored by Marx House.

But no balance sheet.

But now the Commo bosses have decided that the cause needs a Balance Sheet. So, hey presto, a balance sheet is produced. One little detail is missing. There is no auditor's certificate. Perhaps Ernie, with his great experience on the balance sheet front, acted in a voluntary capacity. Someone might even have been brought out from overseas to give the books a once-over. So auditor: Anonymous.

What Bank?

The period covered was from July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1948. That provided

plenty of elbow room. Balance at bank when it started was £507/9/10. But there is no disclosure as to the name of the Bank.

Where would the Commos bank? Would they hand the funds to Uncle Ben's bank? Or are they just included in the nationalisation proposals?

It has been suggested that they patronise the snootiest of English banks — one that specialises in handling the business of big graziers and wealthy overseas corporations.

Big Receipts

First item on the Receipts side is a tidy sum of £37,501/11/4 for "Entrance Fees, Dues and Quotas."

That sounds more like the Union Club than a worker organisation. For an organisation that claims to have only fifteen thousand members it is big money.

(Continued on page 5)

S.E.C. LOSES MONEY ON BRIQUETTES, TRAMWAYS

By J. R. JOHNSTONE

(The Second of a Special Series of Three Articles on the Victorian State Electricity Commission.)

In spite of the fact that coalfields can be acquired with such ease, and the coal uncovered by the removal of a few feet of overburden almost at the factory door, and transported into the factory by machinery with a minimum call for manpower, briquettes cannot be sold profitably on the Melbourne market in competition with black coal.

Black coal cannot be scooped up and transported as readily as our Victorian brown coal, but must be hewn from a great depth underground, lifted to the surface, transported to the seaboard, carried hundreds of miles by ship, and manhandled and transported again at its port of destination.

To compete with black coal, briquettes must be sold at a loss, which is borne by the consumer of electricity.

A loss of £43,433 on briquette production and distribution is shown in the annual report for the year 1946-47.

To remove these troublesome deficits from the Commission's books and maintain a reputation for soundness and efficiency for this giant monopoly; S.E.C. Bill (1948) provides for the payment of a subsidy on briquette production from Consolidated Revenue.

The consumer of electricity will have his electricity bills safeguarded from these annual deficits, only to have them loaded on to his aching back as a taxpayer.

Black Coal Difficulties

Considering the difficulties under which black coal is mined and transported to Melbourne, compared with relative ease with which brown coal can be won at Yallourn, one would think that the advantage would be entirely with electricity in competition with gas in the metropolitan area.

But the privately owned Metropolitan Gas Company has not had to close its

doors because of competition from the S.E.C., and many home owners still show preference for gas for heating and cooking.

Gasification for Monopoly

There is, by the way, a distinct danger that the present demand for the gasification of brown coal, fostered by many well-meaning people, might lead to a move for the absorption of the gas industry into the S.E.C., or to the establishment of a similar monopoly for that purpose.

Should that happen, the only really effective competition against the S.E.C., and the only real brake on rash spending and over development by the organisation, will have vanished.

The costs and tariffs of gas and electricity will then move upwards in unison, and the consumer will have no alternative but to foot the bill, either as a consumer or as a taxpayer.

Tramway Losses

Although these vast projects will provide limitless preoccupation and pleasure for the big planners, with a complete absence of risk for the financiers who support them, the rising costs, loss of free choice, and destruction of initiative which result from such bureaucratic monstrosities will bring anything but pleasure to the rest of the community.

Another activity of the S.E.C., which shows a loss in competition with private enterprise, is the operation of its three tramway systems in the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

In running its tramways, the Commission comes into competition with private enterprise in the form of all those residents who would rather walk, or travel by car or private bus, than pay increased fares for tram travel.

The loss on S.E.C. tramways for 1946-47 is shown at £39,511, and the report of the Royal Commission shows that had maintenance work not been hindered by the war and by recent strikes, the profit of the previous year would have been turned into the usual loss.

Chance for Communists

Beside the reasons given above, there are other reasons why the control and development of the power resources of Victoria should not have been entrusted to a Statewide monopoly.

The most obvious is that the concentration of the generation of electricity in a few centres makes it possible for the Communist plotters to bring industry to

a standstill over a large area by calling a strike of a few key workers.

Fortunately, the Red Menace has not made the progress in the S.E.C. that it has made in other centres, but their agents are steadily at work, and it is possible that they might exert a greater influence in the future.

Another reason is that the convenience and security of too great a number of people becomes dependent upon a few portions of the key plant of the monopoly.

The breakdown of a bucket dredge at Yallourn not so long ago showed how much loss and inconvenience can be suffered in that way, and also indicated the degree of trouble that could be caused by a few well-placed saboteurs in time of war. These vast concentrations of plant and labour also provide a grave danger to the national economy and to our security, because of their vulnerability to attack by a few aircraft loaded with atomic or high explosive bombs.

With the power resources of the State concentrated in the existing manner, a few well-placed bombs could completely destroy its war potential and reduce us almost to complete helplessness.

S.E.C. SOULLESS MONOPOLY

Hon. D. J. Walters, Victorian Legislative Council, 13th July: In certain circumstances a Government may be justified in establishing business undertakings, but I do not think that semi-governmental bodies, such as the State Electricity Commission, should be permitted to kill all competition.

As regards the railways it is, I suppose, necessary that the Commissioners should have power to charge up losses on certain lines to the Government, but it is altogether wrong to authorise the State Electricity Commission to sell briquettes at a price under cost.

No one knows what the future has in store or what other sources of power may be developed—it may be atomic power, or cosmic power and deliberately to give the Commission the right to kill any form of competition by selling its products under cost is, in my opinion, wrong.

A Government monopoly can be just as bad as any form of capitalist monopoly. It can be just as soulless. Indeed, it may be more so because it is possible for a Government to deal with a private monopoly, but extremely difficult to deal with a Government monopoly.

I have had experience with private monopolies and Government monopolies, and I know which I prefer.

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[Regd.]

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FOR IT

"COMMON OWNERSHIP" MEANS ROBBERY

Much of the prestige of the Church of England derived from the character and social status of its clergy and its influence has declined *pari passu* with the change in the general type of individual attracted to its ministry.

Only that curious perversity which appears to form an essential component of dialectical materialism prevents the recognition of this factor in some of the wild nonsense attributed to many incumbents of Anglican Orders. The Communism which is rampant amongst them is often defended by the statement that Communism is an arrangement by which all things are held in common, and thus the Early Christian Fathers were Communists.

We often wonder what meaning these people attach to the injunction "Thou shalt not steal," to take one example only of the matter contained in the Book of Common Prayer. How do you steal common property? Ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The general argument is of course just as sensible as to assert that all First Class passengers on the *Queen Mary* are Communists because they share a common means of transport and have a common right to order from a common menu at meals.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the touchstone of economic civilisation is freedom of association with the right to contract-out.

All economic progress grows from property based on contract freely made and inviolable except by consent.

We have retrograded thousands of years under the partly half-baked and partly traitorous teachings of the post-1848 Commu-Socialism absorbed by inexperienced "workers."

Defective as the nineteenth century money system undoubtedly was, nothing has ever come so near to a perfect economic device, and its rectification would have made the present discontents not merely unreasonable but incredible. That is why the rectification was not permitted.

The fundamental of that system was **communism of claims** ("my money is as

good as yours") subject to rights of property. Anything which was for sale could be bought by anyone with the money.

Under even the half-baked socialism of the current Governments, both rights and money disappear.

The fundamental idea is robbery.

The Social Crediter (Eng.), July 10.

COMMUNIST BALANCE SHEET

(Continued from page 3)

It makes Jock Stewart, of Room 32, only a battler. Remember the howl when the A.L.P. put up its fee to three bob?

The Finance Director of the Liberal Party would no doubt like to join up just to find out how it is all done.

Wealthiest Political Group

We have always said the Commos are the wealthiest political group in Australia.

Now we know it from even the figures of the Central Committee.

How much has gone into the District Plenums and the local branches is a matter of guesswork. Still £37,000 is not chicken feed. All from "entrance fees, dues and quotas," too. Is there a sliding scale?

After watching a May Day procession we couldn't imagine the dupes finding that kind of money. There must be a sliding scale.

Perhaps there are a few secret members in the millionaire class.

Education Levy

Another interesting item on the credit side is a matter of £1,611/2/1 from an Education Levy.

Did the Auditor ask for more details? Who was to be educated? The dupes, the fellow travellers, or was it just a little educational exercise in raising the wind?

The Committee also raised £2,462 from donations and loans.

No mention is made whether any mortgage exists. A profit of £4,421/3/11 was also shown on Campaign Funds. Trust the Commos to run an election at a profit—or was that the Referendum they ran for the Chifley Government?

Receipts in all totalled £47,866/19/9. Another threepence and they would have made the extra quid. Surely they could have passed the hat again.

Heavy Expenses

On the other side of the "balance sheet" biggest item is for Travelling, Organisational, and Legal Expenses.

It is for £12,120/11/2.

That is a heck of a lot of travelling, or a whale of an amount of litigation. In a capitalistic enterprise it would also cover what are colloquially known as "swindle sheets"—or the various little items of personal expenditure.

But, that, of course, would not apply to an anti-capitalistic organisation like the Communist Party.

CORRECTION

In an article by Dr. Bryan W. Monahan on "Incomes and Prices," published on page 7 of last week's issue Of The New Times, it was stated in the first line that "in 1947 Major C. H. Douglas, a Scottish engineer . . .," &c. This was a typographical error—the date should have been 1917.

"Our Sham Democracy"

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1d posted

Wage Bill

Wages accounted for £11,199/7/3. That is quite a substantial pay roll on which to pay tax.

But then being a political organisation Chif. would hardly expect them to pay tax. Yet they forked out £204 pay-roll tax just the same.

Who's Who on the pay-roll would also make interesting reading. Did Comrade Sharkey get a pay-rise when he went up to General Secretary from President? Are over-time rates applicable? Do they get time and a half for Domain meetings?

Postage & Telephone Expenses

Postage, telephone and telegrams totalled £1,686/16/11. So after all the criticism it turns out that the Commos. are one of Don Cameron's best customers. Why write letters when long-distance telephones are at the elbow?

There are items for advertising, pamphlets, leaflets, stationery, &c. (£3,076), and then for good measure an extra £5,837 is thrown in for "Publicity."

Surely Commos are not employing public relations experts?

Still when the Commos live under a capitalistic society, they believe in adopting the methods of capitalism—with all the trimmings.

After spending £1,034 on their 25th Anniversary junket, kicking in £1,247 of the subscribers' money for that old favourite "General Expenses," and £3,772 for rent, light and cleaning, because after all the Commos need such amenities—they provide the share-holders with the highly satisfactory report that at March 31 there was still £1,461 in kitty, awaiting the High Court's decision.

Gold in Politics

So the Commos have found gold in politics. They are doing themselves proud.

If there is no gold from Moscow, they can always strike a levy. "Communist Party declares a dividend" is likely to be the next poster for the official organ, with shares listed on the Stock Exchange.

For the record, and without charge, we present our readers with the details. It is published E. & O.E. and with no responsibility.

Incidentally there is no mention of any donations to Tito, although we can recall the time when the Commos were asking for funds to send a delegation to that country.

"New Times," August 20, 1948 — Page 5

Furniture News ... !

Beautiful 4-piece and 5-piece Bedroom Suites, featuring large three-door lady's robe, fitted if desired; gent's robe, fitted with 3 drawers or shelves; a choice of several attractive dressing tables; vanity stool optional; and a double or two single beds, complete with fittings.

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HOW MANY HERE?

When J. T. Lang spoke in the House of Representatives during the June session on the Communists in key positions, so far as we are aware, no daily paper gave the matter any publicity at all (The vital extracts from this speech we published last week.)

Meanwhile the busting of a Russian spy-ring in U.S.A. became, front-page news all over Australia. Amongst others named were White and Currie. White was one of the key men behind Bretton Woods. Currie was the late President Roosevelt's confidential adviser. France also has apparently just discovered the fifth column, which was so well entrenched in that unhappy country. Then there was the "international incident" of the moment between the Russian Embassy and the U.S. officials over the body of Mrs. Kosenkina.

But still we search the pages of the Press for an indication that something may be said about the menace of the Russian fifth column in our own country. What is going to be done about John Blom Pomeroy, J. R. Atcherley, and the many others who are well entrenched in key listening posts for a foreign power? Are we going to let the matter rest while we read of vast spy rings being revealed in one country after another, and when we know beyond all doubt, that similar subversive activities are also being carried on in Australia?

We have indeed come to a sorry pass if, in the teeth of the most obvious evidence, we can find no one in a position of responsibility who will take effective action.

The British are notorious for losing every battle but the last, but in the not-so-cold war which is being waged against us every effort is being made to ensure that we are defeated before we realise the war is on. The only weapon to deal with this situation is thorough and consistent exposure. We shall continue to play our part.

"Encyclopaedia Britannica"

The expatriation of the famous Encyclopaedia Britannica (*which is now owned by the University of Chicago!*) was a matter for regret and misgiving, says the London *Spectator*.

The latter sentiment will be considerably intensified by an occurrence, which the London *Daily Telegraph* reported recently.

The article on Palestine in the current Britannica Year Book has, astonishingly enough, been entrusted to Rabbi Israel Goldstein, chairman of the World Zionist Federation, and contains such observations as these:

"British military forces turned Palestine into a police State. Military searches were conducted, curfews imposed, elementary civil rights were violated. Some of the troops behaved with barbaric cruelty. Jewish property was destroyed, and thousands of Jews were placed in concentration camps."

The fact that some of the statements here are true does little to mitigate the gross partisanship of the passage.

If the "Encyclopaedia" loses its objectivity, it loses its reason for existence.

—*Regina Post* (Canada), 12/1/48.

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TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE VOTING

By W. WILSON

I think most of the readers of these pages would agree that the increasing ills under which we suffer are largely due to the exercise in certain quarters of power without responsibility. The phrase has become trite. It trips rather too easily of pen or tongue. Let us, then, be sure what we mean by it.

It is to be noticed that public men are very insistent upon their *sense* of responsibility, never more so than at those moments when some new tyranny is about to be imposed. But feeling responsible and *being* responsible are not necessarily the same thing.

The realistic test is to ask, "Responsible to whom?" The man who is truly responsible is accountable to somebody for the results of his actions; and such a condition implies a second power comparable with his own. It follows that total power must always be irresponsible, even if exercised with good intentions, for it means power without any check, which, sooner or later, is certain to lead to the "absolute corruption" of Lord Acton's famous phrase.

Checks and Balances

The unwritten Constitution of Great Britain, now threatened with extinction, provided for a system of checks and balances. Briefly, it was composed of the Three Estates, controlled loosely by the Common Law, and with the King in the position of defender of the rights of his subjects. The effect of this system was that of dividing up the King's sovereign power and extending it downward through society. Thus centralised authority was broken down into three major sub-sections of sovereignty, acting and reacting in such a way as to prevent the irresponsible exercise of power from any single quarter, not excepting the Throne itself.

The Petition of Right was introduced in 1628, establishing the right of the subject to sue the Crown in certain circumstances. In principle this was a further recognition of the desirability to decentralise sovereignty.

This Trinitarian form of society—the physical shape of Christian Britain—has been steadily attacked, undermined, despoiled, ravaged, and libelled for over 300 years, and it begins to look as if the present generation is "in at the death." Or might it be the re-birth? Much depends upon a just understanding of the power that threatens, and a consideration of what countercheck, if any, can be brought against it.

We have seen that the traditional British system was, in a very real sense, self-adjusting. History is full of instances of the attempt by one or another section of power to gain absolute supremacy, but until the Cromwellian period, all such attempts failed. A study of the facts will show that *the Whigs were never part of the British system*. Although they operated internally, they drew their philosophy, their religion, and their policy from alien sources. The Cromwellian revolution was an invasion.

The Cromwells

Oliver Cromwell was the fruit of at least four generations of an intensively-bred dynasty. Of his great grand-uncle, Thomas Cromwell, we read that in his youth he ran wild, "Got locked up, quarrelled with his drunken father and at last went overseas to enlist. . . . He learned the business of moneylending . . . had method and application After adventures in the Netherlands he found at last employment with the greater money-lenders of Italy."—(Belloc.) Returning to England, he "developed" his nephew, Richard Williams (later Sir Richard Cromwell) to such good purpose that Richard died a millionaire, having confiscated immense parcels of church land and property by methods that until then had been practised and perfected on the Continent.

Two successive Cromwells each "married into the City." and by the time that Oliver came on to the historical map, the family was linked by blood with some of the most powerful money-interests in the country.

Superficially, the Cromwells were part of the Second Estate of the Constitution, but in reality their interest was entirely anti-Constitutional.

With all its shortcomings, the old landed squirearchy had lived pretty well up to its responsibilities. Now came the Whigs, and the newcomers cared less for the land than for trusting in God and maintaining the bank balance. They settled in, and from then onwards, money interests leapt increasingly ahead of land interests.

All the ugly aspects of the industrial revolution, the sweated wage-labour, the inflated price, the creeping taxation, the spoliation of great tracts of natural beauty—can be traced without difficulty to the policy of this new money faction. The Trinitarian form of Great Britain was giving place to a shape quite different, a shape which a stable 19th century consolidated. Royal sovereignty had by then ceased to be an accepted reality; the first Estate, the Church, was broken, impecunious and warring within itself; the second Estate was being eaten away by this new cancerous growth—Industry.

The Money Lords

When the 20th century opened, the Money Lords were sufficiently powerful to finish liquidating the Land Lords. This has been done principally by means of land taxes and death duties, introduced by the Whig, Lloyd George.

Between wars it became increasingly evident that the Money Power itself was composed of two different types: on the one hand were those who used money functionally as a means of producing and delivering goods and services, and, on the other hand, were the issuers and

controllers of money. The former group contained a large preponderance of British-born subjects, while the latter was made up of men who, if not aliens, were almost wholly of international leaning. Now, after the second war, we see the first group—our native manufacturers—being liquidated by the second.

(Continued on page 8)



Mr. KEON

LABOUR M.L.A. ON "SOCIALISM"

Speaking in the Victorian Parliament on June 30, Mr. Keon (Lab.) said:

"I believe in private enterprise very strongly, and that is the philosophy of my organisation of society as a whole.

"I believe that, while the Government has a responsibility for control and protection, the best method of ensuring the most appropriate means of production, distribution, and exchange is the encouragement and assistance of private enterprise as such, because private ownership, as distinct from monopoly and capitalism as Government supporters understand it, is the best guarantee of those political freedoms which we are all so interested in preserving

"We strongly believe that the best method of organisation of society is to encourage private individual ownership — but not a company, nor a monopoly.

"We believe that typifies how the State, as such, should intervene to check the greed of private owners, in the interests of the community as a whole. That is the socialism of the Australian Labour Party..."

If Mr. Keon is correct, there must be two brands of "socialism" being advocated by the Labour Party!

TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE VOTING

(Continued from page 7)

The Crown Proceedings Bill (1947) annuls the Petition of Right, and so removes even the nominal focus of British sovereignty from the Royal Person. This leaves for our consideration the Third Estate, the Commons. Most people believe that the powers taken from King, Church and Land have moved to the people, as represented in the House of Commons. To what extent is this true?

The Commons

Parliament grew out of the feudal system, which was based upon the ownership of land and its administrative apportionment. At that time the House of Commons merely represented the interests of landowners of less than noble status. The right to vote was restricted to those with a land holding which yielded a yearly rental of £2 or more.

This formula persisted right through the 18th century, and well into the 19th. By then the economic emphasis had shifted from land to money. The wage-earning class was swelling prodigiously. There was an outcry for a wider franchise, with the result that the "lower orders" were added, group by group, to the electorate. The secret ballot was introduced in 1870. The women's vote was brought in after the First World War, and so the universal franchise was at last established.

With this background in mind, the question we have to ask is this—Has the universal franchise actually done what the textbooks would have us believe? Has it really transferred the centre of political power to the electorate by way of *bona fide* representation in the Commons?

The answer must be, I think, an emphatic no. No matter how well intentioned an M.P. may be, he quickly discovers that any issue not sanctioned by the Administration is promptly stifled, either by some trick of the machinery or by a direct negative from the Minister concerned.

Initiative cannot be in the hands of the electorate if it is so obviously out of the hands of those who make up the body of Parliament, it is with the Administration that the true power rests; a power that uses Ministers as its mouth-piece and the Commons as a tool for legalising policies hatched behind the scenes, policies which (these days) are, almost without exception, alien to the best British tradition and instinct.

Instead of representing the sovereignty of a responsible people, the House of Commons has come to represent the *unlimited*—and therefore irresponsible—sovereignty of the Administration.

General Election

If the electoral vote really carries with it power beneficial to the voter, we should be able to detect some evidence of that power in terms of individual needs and desires gratified. Experience shows, however, that unrest—a fair index of dissatisfaction—is more nearly universal today than at any other time in our his-

tory. Since the *prima facie* case for the ballot is that a majority vote brings a majority of satisfied individuals, it seems undeniable that we have here a theory that does not work out in practice.

A cursory examination of electoral procedure provides the explanation. The basic policies of the Parties (the ultimate results *intended*) are always hidden—and especially at election times—beneath a wrangle on questions of *method*. In effect, the voters are given a choice between headman and hangman without ever being consulted on whether or not they wish to be executed. Add the fact that electoral programmes are always so drafted that no individual in his senses could possibly accept any one of them *in toto*, and it is not difficult to understand the mental attitude of the average man and woman: "Expect nothing, and rely upon getting it."

The power of the mass vote is rather like that of a dead weight, which is not self-motive, but can be swung with deadly effect by an outside agent. Those who contribute to the weight have no control over its use. The mandates given are quite beyond the comprehension of those who do the giving. No wonder that our "servants" are doing as they please with our money, our goods, and our persons.

The much-propagated idea that the power once wielded by wicked kings and rapacious nobles is now safely delivered into the keeping of the good, kind, common people, is a myth invented for simpletons. Actually the ballot system has been used increasingly to drain away all political power from British nationals, vesting it in the which represents Another King whose throne is elsewhere. Salvation, if it is to come at all, depends upon the electors winning for themselves the power which they have been hoodwinked into believing they already possess—the power over their own vote.

The Mandate

The electoral ballot is a reasonably efficient mechanism for counting heads. Grounds for criticism rest, not in the mechanism as such, but in the alleged "programmes" for which heads are counted.

Once a candidate is returned, the electoral system provides no means by which his constituents may depose him before another General Election comes along. Having made their decision the people are expected to bear the consequences, good or ill, of their judgment. As a principle, this is just, provided the voter has been presented in the first place with a proper basis of judgment.

In practice, however, it is precisely this basis of judgment that is denied him. It is the universally accepted idea that nothing specific is put before the voter; hence he is never in a position to know whether or not his elected candidate is fulfilling his obligations.

What the elector should have—and has every right to demand—is a *proposition*, using that word as a businessman might use it. Any candidate should be

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BACK TO BOADICEA

Now and again Aunt Ella comes face to face with "Democracy" in action, and her-disapproval on these occasions is such as would cause our rulers, were they aware of it, to congratulate themselves on their anonymity. The good lady's wrath might be all to the good if it could be provoked on any other account than her own. She would then in fact be a combination of Garibaldi and Joan of Arc, but it must be stated that altruism is not a conspicuous ingredient of her make-up.

The latest cause of her indignation with officialdom, alias democracy, is an attempt on her part to sell one of her houses.

"Just look at this absurd communication I have received from a person calling himself 'the Delegate of the Treasurer.'"

"After Careful Consideration"

I looked at it obediently. It was an intimation that after careful consideration Aunt Ella's price had been chiselled by a matter of £500.

"What do you think of it?" she demanded.

I felt I had to be judicial. "As to the amount of care in the delegate's consideration I am not in a position to say; I can only testify to the amount of time involved, and even then cannot be sure that the delegate wasn't considering something else."

"That," exclaimed Aunt Ella, "is an unexpectedly sensible remark, but it doesn't get us anywhere. What d'you think I ought to do?"

This was all very flattering, of course, but when you have spent a lifetime being told what to do, and by the very person now demanding direction, you don't find yourself ready with plans acceptable to the Aunt Ellas of this world. Fortunately I was rescued by the timely arrival of Pongo Pyke. Dear old Pongo!

Toughening-up On Property

"Ah, Percival. There you are! Now I shall probably hear something sensible."

She showed him the letter. He read it quickly, but registered no surprise.

Towards Responsible Voting

(Continued from page 8)

in a position to say, "This is what my Party proposes to do. The benefits to you will be X and the cost to you will be Y."

Faced with a proposition of this kind most voters would quickly demonstrate that they are not so brainless after all. The individual would soon learn that the cross he puts on the ballot paper is a sanction for the spending of a specified sum of his money in exchange for specified gains, either to him personally or to others clearly defined. The vote would be an offer to contribute part of his substance for something he considered desirable; and it would be to his direct interest to see that the goods paid for were duly delivered.

An understanding of this perfectly simple principle is absolutely imperative if the electoral vote is ever to become a true expression of social sovereignty.

(To be Continued.)

"Yes, they're toughening up on house property," was all he had to say.

"Oh, are they?" snorted Aunt Ella. "And is that any reason why I should have to make a donation of £500 to a person who has already insulted me by criticising every detail of the house from the bathroom to the view to be obtained from the spare room? I never heard anything so outrageous. If ever I make a donation of £500 it will be to endow a home for mentally inefficient officials."

Aunt Ella always exaggerates when roused. I've known quite a few officials, and when you consider the sort of jobs they have to do you realise there is practically no scope at all for mental inefficiency.

Forms To Fill In

Aunt Ella went on: "You know after all the impertinent forms I had to fill in and the silly questions I had to answer I think they owed me at least three pages instead of three lines. What on earth do they go on, Percival?"

"On the value as at February 7, 1942," replied Pongo promptly.

"February 7 indeed!" pooh-poohed Aunt Ella. "Why not washing day or pancake day?"

"The date of outbreak of war with Japan," I interposed gently.

"Well, I never! Just when everyone was clearing out and property was worth nothing. Surely something can be done about that!" Aunt Ella seems to have retained her faith in the ability of somebody to do something in matters directly affecting her. She turned to me. "Surely you must have some opinion."

Present Value

"You know, Aunt, I can never understand anything the Government does. I should have thought the present value was the best basis to work on for a present-day sale."

Pongo scratched his head and looked at me dubiously. "I sympathise with Aunt Ella, of course, but d'you think people should be allowed to charge what they like?"

"They've never been able to do that," I reasoned. "They can only charge what they can."

"I might have known," sighed Aunt Ella. "I never seem to get any help. And all I'm asking is why I have to be beaten down while that awful contractor person can get twice the price of my beautiful house for those awful looking barns with the windows that won't open and the doors that won't shut?"

She wore that half-worried, half-chastened look usually associated with a King Charles spaniel.

"There's something very wrong somewhere. The man who says my house is worth less than those beastly new barns is just simply insane. Isn't there a way out? Can't either of you think of something?"

Back To Earth

I roused myself. The Footle blood was fired.

"Well, since present-day values for some things are unacceptable to the political and economic blokes," I suggested, "why not take the value of new buildings as at 1942? Why not take the value of everything back to 1942? And why stop at 1942; why not 1914?"

I was warming to my subject. "If it comes to that, why do we have to stop anywhere? Let's pick a nice penurious period when a penny was wealth and make millionaires of ourselves while we are at it. But we must have a name for our movement; something that will ring a bell or two. . . . I have it. . . . What about 'Back to Boadicea'?"

Pongo glared glassily. "What's the matter with 'Back to Earth'?" he wanted to know.

You know, somehow, I don't think either he or Aunt Ella is interested in ideas.

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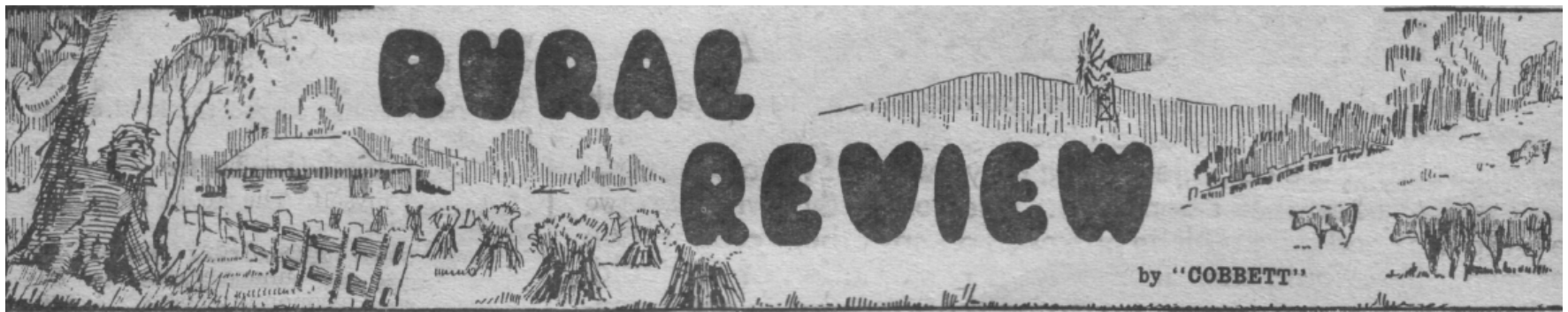
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THE HOMESTEAD ECONOMY

From "The Small Farmer," by Jorian Jenks.

We have all discovered that the uncritical acceptance of generalisations wastes a lot of time and causes a lot of trouble. A classic example is the assumption—virtually unchallenged from 1921 to 1931—that the only "sound" currency was one with a 1914 gold parity.

It seems worthwhile, therefore, before discussing the economic position and prospects of the small producer, to try to determine who he is, what he does, and what are the standards by which he should be judged.

Official statistics indicate that out of a total of 437,000 agricultural holdings in Great Britain of over one acre, no less than 340,000 (78 per cent.) are of less than 100 acres, by far the largest category being those of from 5 to 50 acres.

There are in addition approximately 11/2 million allotments, while the number of private gardens (excluding mere ornamental plots) must be at least as great.

In all probability there are more than 3 million persons in this island actually producing wealth from the soil on a relatively small scale, though only a fraction of these, say, rather more than half a million, produce regularly for sale.

Different Types of Farmers

Lord Astor and Mr. Seebom Rowntree, writers who can hardly be accused of over-emphasising the importance of the small producer, calculate that there were in England and Wales in 1938 20,000 "spare-time farmers," 60,000 "part-time farmers," and 150,000 "family farmers."

They leave out of account, however, those who regularly market vegetables, fruit, and eggs from holdings of less than one acre—a numerous class of producers in the West of England, Wales, and certain other localities—and do not include Scotland.

But the economic status of the small producer clearly cannot be defined simply in terms of size. He cannot be compared with the large producer in the same way that a 2-h.p. engine can be compared with a 50-h.p. engine, or, for that matter, a pony with a draught horse.

Important Differences

There is a difference in nature as well as in scale, in quality of product as well as in quantity, the kind of difference as that between the craftsman and the industrialist.

One cannot discuss the small holder in terms of commercial farming any more than one can discuss commercial farming in terms of industry.

To do so is to begin with a string of misleading premises and end with a set of false conclusions.

The small producer, therefore, may be defined as a man working on his account, usually with the aid of his wife and family and with only occasional paid help (if any), and whose sales of produce, though they may greatly exceed domestic consumption in cash value, represent in effect a surplus.

Such a man is neither "capitalist" nor "worker," though he has of course an appreciable quantity of real capital and works uncommonly hard.

A Whole Life

In such an economy, moreover, business, home, and hobby—earning, spending, and enjoyment—are so intimately blended that distinctions between them tend to become arbitrary.

The small producer's life is—or, rather, would be, whole; work, profit, pleasure, comfort are simply different aspects of it.

He no more thinks, for instance, of debiting his holding with evenings spent saving its hay crop than he does of

crediting it with the fresh eggs his wife takes for the family breakfast.

He is, in short, a Homesteader, a family farmer who uses his family and his home as an aid to his farming, and his farm as a direct means of supporting his family and his home.

This way of living and working may sound to some, especially those who have not tried it, idyllic.

But to many others, especially those who insist on the, universal application of urban and industrial criteria, it appears deplorably "backward."

The hours of work are long, the risks of financial loss are considerable, the extent to which mechanical aids can be employed is distinctly limited; hence both output per person and the net cash reward of human effort are small by modern standards.

The inevitable conclusion reached by thinking along these lines is that the "standard of living" of the small producer is low and his "standard of efficiency" even lower.

Little Leisure

Even those who admit that there is something to be said for the small producer from the social point of view are at pains to stress the hardships arising from his economic disabilities.

Thus Astor and Rowntree claim that "the small holder leads a lonely life with

(Continued on page 11)



ENGLISH COUNTRY COTTAGE

THE HOMESTEAD ECONOMY

(Continued from page 10)

little leisure, few holidays, and a succession of worries."

Dr. Orwin, again, describes the European type of family farmer as "the thrifty, frugal peasant cultivator of the old world, spending himself in a round of endless toil upon a small plot of land," and says of family farmers generally that "the keynote of them all is a standard of life as far removed from everything for which the organised labour movement is striving, as can well be imagined."

And there are, of course, those who feel, and sometimes say, that the small independent producer is an anachronism, an obstacle to a rising tide of proletarianism which will delegate all effort to the machine and all responsibility to a Welfare State.

Is the Peasant an Anachronism?

It would, of course, be a great mistake to gloss over the harder aspects of the small producer's life.

He does work long hours, he does have worries, his cash rewards are small in proportion to his skill and industry.

These things are to a large extent inevitable, a fact which enthusiastic Back-to-the-Landers should not overlook.

But can the peasant be an anachronism when he has survived better than any other class 30 years of war and economic chaos in Europe?

Can small production be so "uneconomic" if it has outlasted nearly two centuries of expanding and all-pervading industrialism?

Is the homestead life really so unattractive to the modern Westerner if even in our own highly urbanised country many thousands of young men and women cherish an ambition to live it?

What is Progress?

Questions such as these are not to be dismissed offhand by generalised references to the inevitability of Progress and the popular demand for a higher standard of living.

For phrases such as these beg more questions than they answer, and we may in turn ask what Progress is, whither it is taking us, and what evidence there is that it is productive of that health and happiness which people undoubtedly seek and cannot well be excluded from any estimation of their standards of living.

After all, the homestead is the most natural way of living that we have; it is also the most direct means of obtaining primary wealth.

If that which is natural and direct does not square with our current social and economic philosophy, it may well be the latter that is at fault.

For Nature is constant; it is only our interpretations of her laws, and our attitudes towards them, which vary and must in the long run be adjusted.

Household Management

It is constantly maintained that the small producer is uneconomic.

Such a statement clearly begs a very large question; what is meant by "economic"?

It is suggested that small production is unsound economy, or simply that it fails to conform to the canons of economics?

Since many people assume that there is no distinction between these two definitions, it seems important to explain that it nevertheless exists and is crucial.

Economy is a word of Greek origin, meaning the management of a household; and what is the homestead but an enlargement of the household to include its means of subsistence?

Since household requirements consist, not of figures or phrases, but of real things—food, shelter, warmth, clothing, and furnishing—its economy can be discussed only in terms of real wealth and the satisfactions in yields. **For wealth is no more than the means of well being, and satisfaction the sense of completion—of well-being achieved.**

Science and Truth

Economics, on the other hand, purports to be a science, that is, a systematised interpretation of the real. It must therefore rely, like all other sciences, on quantitative measurement and abstract deduction by the use of symbols—the mathematical method. But symbols have no reality; they are essentially substitutes for the real—intellectual concepts, which the scientist employs to facilitate his tasks of interpretation, calculation, and manipulation.

What he does in effect is to split up his subject matter into "pure" elements and factors that he can accurately represent in this way.

However much we may admire his respect for the truth and his unending quest for it, it is important for us to remember that science can never present the whole truth, but only a particular aspect of it presented in a particular way.

The Scientific Method

The scientific method works reasonably well when applied to inanimate matter and energy.

Hence great advances have been made in inorganic chemistry and physics, and their successful application through technology to industrial invention.

But the animate, because it is animate, is whole, constantly changing, and infinitely variable.

Carbon, for instance, is always carbon; it will always, chemically and physically speaking, behave in the same way. Men consist largely of carbon. But no two men are alike, neither does the same man always behave in the same way.

When, therefore, life is split up and measured symbolically it has ceased to be alive; and whatever "facts" are obtained in this way cannot be more than imperfect interpretations of the real.

That is why the scientist, through no fault of his way (save, perhaps, an excess of self-assurance), has let us down so badly in the fields of agriculture and health. It is biology (in its many aspects) that we need here—the study of life as a whole and as it lives; and not science—the technique of analysis and the precise measurement of fragments.

(To be Continued.)

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"Pay Dirt" 24/9

By J. I. Rodale, leading American authority on organic farming and gardening. This book is one of our special recommendations.

"The Living Soil" 19/9

By Lady Balfour. This is a most exhaustive survey of the relationship of human and animal health to soil fertility. This excellent book is suitable for either the layman or the agricultural specialist.

"The Rape of the Earth" 33/6

By Jacks and Whyte. This book is probably the most comprehensive world survey of soil erosion yet published. A real classic.

"The Land Now and Tomorrow" 20/-

By Sir R. George Stapledon. A famous English authority surveys the whole gigantic problem of land utilisation and reclamation, from the urban no less than the rural point of view. Contains a large number of beautiful plates.

"The Earth's Green Carpet" 14/3

By Louise E. Howard. In part 1 of this important book the widow of the late Sir Albert Howard deals with the wheel of life, the growth of the plant, and the agricultural effort and its reward. In part 2 the application of the principles outlined in part 1 are studied. Part 3 outlines the new approach to the problem of health and disease.

"The Farming Ladder" 14/3

By George Henderson. Acclaimed by A. G. Street in the English *Farmers' Weekly* as "the most valuable book on farming published during the last hundred years." An intensely practical book for practical farmers. Henderson shows how he has been able to make over £3,000 per year off approximately 80 acres.

"Humus—And the Farmer" 29/3

By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery. The prices listed above include postage. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

The Real Government Of Great Britain

It ought to be borne steadily in mind that for the last 50 years the ostensible Government of this country, with its relation to the outside world, has consisted of a facade of M.P.'s, most of the House of Lords, and a shrinking area of undefined influence with H.M. the King, or other occupant of the Throne, as centre.

The real power has been the Fabianised and alienised Civil Service, notably the Treasury, playing in with the Bank of "England," and a few key Rothschilds, Samuels, Isaacs, and Mondes in the Houses of Parliament.

When, therefore, "the Tories" are accused of the appalling calamities of that period, the accusation only has substance because no man ought to allow himself to occupy an office under false pretences.

Responsibility without power indicates power without responsibility somewhere. The policy has been a Civil Service policy, protected by the clever device of Parliamentary responsibility without de facto power.

The only difference in the situation caused by the 1945 election is that the real, if covert, policy of the traitorous gang has become the overt policy of the Cabinet.

Before there can be any future for us (and it must be remembered that there are powerful influences, long covert but now overt, which are determined that our very name shall disappear from the earth) *the Civil Service requires a drastic purge and a complete re-orientation in a restored Constitution.*

Bulk trading through anonymous Civil Servants would only be tolerated by the inhabitants of an institution for degenerates.

About £8,000,000 of debt has been allocated to "Britain" by Mr. Paul Hoffman, the administrator of the Marshall Plan.

We are not told whether we wanted the cheese (mousetrap), aluminium, and tobacco which this represents; we are not told what quantities we get for the money with which we are debited; we are not told whether these goods, which are surplus to U.S. home requirements, are debited at the highest price level of all time and are to be repaid at low price levels.

In fact we aren't told anything, and we couldn't care less. Let our Mr. Isaacs fix it as before.

—*The Social Crediter* (Eng.), June 26.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section.)

ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION.

The next Examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March 1949.

The books set for special study this year are: —*Social Credit* and *The Realistic Position of the Church of England*, by C. H. Douglas.

Students wishing to take the Examination can obtain fuller particulars from Miss G. Marsden (Representative in Australia". 6 Harden road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

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THE ROY FARRAN SAGA

The name of Captain Roy Farran is familiar to all who have interested themselves in the Palestine tragedy. His book, *Winged Dagger*, recently published by Collins at 10/6, is well worth twice the price, for it is often unconsciously instructive. For instance, page 350 ends abruptly in the middle, leaving a blank of over three inches, and is continued on page 351, suggesting the impression that the "make-up" man slipped up on the job, or, alternatively, that the book had been censored!

Here is a typical excerpt (p. 349):

"A weak Government smiling upon one illegal organisation because it pretended to give an occasional snippet of information about its two rivals. When the Haganah carried out an outrage, such as attacks on coastguard stations, on the police camp at Sarona, and on the bridges on the frontiers, the police behaved like the father of a naughty but favourite child. There were mild reproofs and then plenty of tearful kissing. Although such a curious policy could not be uniformly applied and differed in detail according to the various executive, generally speaking it could be summarised as:

"Don't let's be cruel to the Jews. Whatever we do we must not provoke them. Only a few of them are naughty, and in the end, provided that we are nice to them, they will all forget how much they hate us and come forward with information."

—*Tomorrow* (Eng.), May 1948.

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Rabbis in Russia

Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling's Patriotic Bureau Research (U.S.A.) bulletin for April, 1947, quotes Rabbi P. R. Alstat, writing in the *Jewish Examiner* (U.S.A.), dated 6th September, 1946, as follows: — "The Jewish community as such (in Soviet Russia) enjoys official status, and the rabbis draw their salaries from the state treasury."

INSIDE RED RUSSIA

By J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.

The author of this revealing book was Australian Minister to Moscow from 1943 to 1945. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist State. He was horrified at what he saw. He has outlined in detail a record of tyranny, which must be given the widest possible distribution throughout Australia.

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