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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Electric Power Monopoly Breaks Down Again in Victoria

The Light That Failed

Mr. Kent Hughes, Victorian Minister for Electrical Undertakings, has stated that the supply of electric power in Victoria will in 1950 and 1951 be "even more difficult than this year." We feel that this is rather an understatement, which will, unfortunately, be more than borne out by events. Victorians must realistically face the fact that the policies of the State Electricity Commission have led to disaster over the past few years, and that even worse disasters can be expected if these policies are permitted to continue unchallenged.

It is claimed that the failure of the S.E.C. to supply adequate power to consumers has been caused by "lack of forward-planning." This is a definite admission that the S.E.C., although a Socialist enterprise with enormous powers, very little effective parliamentary control, and few, if any, financial problems, has failed dismally. It provides further striking evidence supporting our contention that large-scale Socialist planning is not a success. AGE OF THE "ALL-ELECTRIC HOME"

Many years ago, early in this journal's career, we warned of the dangers of extending the S.E.C., with its enormous powers. People who use electrical appliances during hours forbidden by the S.E.C. controllers are liable to have inspectors entering their premises and taking action to have them fined. And yet it was this same S.E.C., which, only a few short years ago, was urging people to buy electrical appliances for which they would supply the power. Remember the large newspaper advertisements concerning the "all-electric home"? People who took the S.E.C.'s advice now find that this same S.E.C. threatens them with dire penalties if they make full use of their electrical appliances. What an outcry there would be from the Communists and Socialists if private companies had been guilty of the same failures as the S.E.C.! It is very significant that the Communists, who are always very critical of the privately owned gas companies, have no criticism to offer against the policy of monopoly being pursued by the S.E.C.

DANGER OF MAJOR BREAKDOWN

The more centralised any organisation becomes, the much easier it is to have a major breakdown, with disastrous results for all those dependent upon the organisation. The failure of a centralised

electric power supply affects an enormous number of people. Whole suburbs have had to be blacked out. So centralised is the system that the failure of power results from the failure of a boiler or some other mechanical defect. With decentralised generation and distribution of electric power, any mechanical defect only affects the people of one comparatively small portion of the community. But the centralisers always contend that the failures of centralisation can only be solved by still more centralisation! Much loose talk has been heard about the marvels of the S.E.C. planning on the Kiewa hydro-electric scheme, which, it is said, will be supplying power within several years — if the "forward planning" does not fail! But already suggestions have been made by those who should know, that it is probable that the scheme may produce comparatively little power in the winter because of freezing. There is also the danger of dry seasons like those, which have played havoc with large-scale hydroelectric schemes in other countries. The history of large-scale "resource planning," as it is termed, does not inspire any great confidence in still more of this type of planning.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

While it is impossible to reverse overnight the effects of the lack of "forward planning" by the Socialist S.E.C., Victorian electors should immediately contact their State Members of Parliament, and ask the following questions: —

(1) How many local electric generating plants has the S.E.C. been responsible for closing down in Victoria over the past five years?

(2) How many more local electric generating plants does the S.E.C. propose to close down over the next two or three years?

(3) Does the S.E.C. publish an annual balance sheet? If so, can a copy be supplied?

(4) Has the S.E.C. the power to compulsorily take over or close down any local electric generating plant? Can it prevent local councils from reducing their charges for electricity supplied from their own plants?

(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.

TO THE POINT

The Dangerous Communists

Speaking in the British House of Commons on March 23, 1949, Mr. Henry Strauss, Conservative Member for the Combined English Universities, made a most important point concerning the disease of Communism: "It is still supposed, quite erroneously, that Communism is a sort of disease of poor, uneducated men. It is nothing of the sort. I do not believe there is any hon. Member in any quarter of the House who has the least difficulty in forgiving an honest trade union worker, attracted by a man whom he believes to be an efficient trade union leader, into taking a view of Communism, which is not the true view. It is not these men or their appetites, which are threatening our civilisation."

"The formidable Communists in this country, as elsewhere, are the educated, the well off, the prosperous. Not very long ago, last year, there was a Congress of Intellectuals held in a Communist country. It is difficult to imagine self-respecting men going to a congress with such a label. Perhaps as a university Member and one concerned with education, I may give a short definition of an intellectual. An intellectual is a man educated beyond his intelligence; and the intellectuals who flock to these conferences of intellectuals in Communist countries are men who entertain a view of their intelligence, which is shared by nobody else, with the possible exception of the B.B.C. If our civilisation goes down it will go down through the treason of the learned — to give the famous name of a book published in 1927 by Julien Benda, *La Trahison des Clercs!* It is that which is threatening the survival of our civilisation."

* * * *

Victims of the "Export Drive"

In a special Supplement of *Housewives To-day*, which supports the policy of the powerful British Housewives' League, the following extract from a Report by the

Electric Power Monopoly

(Continued from page 1)

(5) If the S.E.C. cannot increase its power output to any great extent over the next few years, why does it not therefore undertake to look after its present consumers adequately instead of continuing to expand?

(6) Why cannot the State Government make any necessary financial assistance available to local Councils to maintain and extend any local generating plants they are still running?

There are many other pertinent questions, which could be asked, but the above will be sufficient for a start. Unless Victorian electors take action to compel their State Government to reverse the policy of ever-increasing centralisation of the generation and distribution of electric power, we predict now that they face an era of greater rationing, more blackouts, breakdowns affecting large areas, and more regimentation by the officials of a power monopoly over which the electors' State Government even now have practically no control.

Page 2 "New Times," June 3, 1949

Vice-President of the Housewives' League, Mrs. B. M. Palmer, indicates that British housewives are aware of the fact that they are being sacrificed in the interests of the "export drive": —

"The British Housewives' League's interpretation of the situation is as follows, and we challenge the Government or any political party in this country to deny it:

"America is a very rich continent, flowing with food and manufacturing articles which her own citizens are not always able to buy, owing to shortage of cash. That should be a problem for the American Government to settle within their own borders.

"The American Government appear to fear two things; first, a slump period, during which the vast quantities of goods being made in the U.S.A. would find no market; and, secondly, they fear that Western Europe would be unable to resist, as a first line defence, in a coming struggle between East and West. They think both these difficulties may be overcome by making millions of dollars available to Europe . . .

"Our Government has made the following arrangements. We are taking from North America, including Canada, whose economy depends on the American dollar, about 1,200 million dollars worth of goods a year, and this deficit is covered by the E.G.A. subsidy. A good deal of this could be in feeding stuffs for animals, and food from Canada, but it isn't; instead, a lot of it is raw materials which we use in the factories of this country.

"Then we work very hard in the export drive, making large quantities of textiles, china, glass, motor-cars, rubber tyres, typewriters, boots and shoes, almost everything imaginable. These things are exported, in large quantities, to non-dollar areas, who cannot pay for them in sterling. We now export 150 percent more than immediately before the war. Thus a large part of what America is exporting to Great Britain is being passed on to other countries in the form of manufactured goods, and we get no goods in return. We get, in fact, nothing. We are running a Marshall plan as agents.

"Another 300 million dollars of British-made goods are being sent abroad as new investments. For this we get no goods or services in return. Many more millions of goods are being sent overseas to pay war debts. As the nation who contributed most to victory, we must pay the highest bill!"

* * * *

Challenge to Uniform Taxation

The Tasmanian State Liberals are to be congratulated on their definite stand on the issue of Uniform Taxation. At the recent convention of the Tasmanian Liberal Party, a motion was accepted that the Liberal Party should guarantee to restore financial sovereignty to the States, and that each Tasmanian Federal candidate of the party should be asked to make a public declaration to that effect. Tasmanian readers of this journal might profitably follow up this lead given by their local Liberals. It is practically certain that Mr. Menzies and his Federal Liberal associates are not going to make any stand on the Uniform Taxation

issue unless subjected to considerable pressure. *New Times* readers can help generate this pressure.

* * * *

Swing Against Socialism

According to Gallup Poll figures published on May 23, there has been a big swing against Socialism in Australia over the past three years. 54 percent of the electors now desire less Socialism, while only 14 percent want more. The remainder either favour no change or have no definite opinions. It is interesting to note that only 24 percent of Labour supporters want more Socialism, while 31 percent want less.

Needless to say, the above figures are no indication of how electors will vote at the Federal Elections. However, it would be interesting to hear the advocates of the present system of party politics defending a system, which results in the imposition of more and more Socialism, even though only 14 percent of the electors favour this policy. There is only one solution to this fantastic and dangerous business, and that is the introduction of the open, recorded and responsible vote. Those who voted for the successful party could then be made personally responsible for the policies of that party.

More Liberal-Socialism

The Liberal Party "leaders" are making it clear that they hope to win the Federal Elections by offering even more Socialism than the Labour-Socialists. Child endowment for the first child is now promised by the Liberals. The principle of child endowment is, of course, quite sound. But the Liberal-Socialists pervert the principle by advocating the financing of the endowment out of taxation. An extension of social services under present financial rules is merely an extension of Socialism. Increased child endowments will result in increased taxation and increased prices. The principle of child endowment could be extended without increasing taxation, debt, prices or controls.

But this would necessitate a challenge to the policy of Credit Monopoly. And, in spite of his much-publicised political courage, it is obvious that, if left to his own devices, Mr. Menzies will take care that he does not criticise this policy of monopoly in any way.

"PROGRESS"

It was pointed out at Canberra recently that many migrants from Shanghai were coming into Australia with passports issued by the Soviet Legation of that city. We already know that a large percentage of our European migrants are Communists, but we can rest assured that those coming with the blessing of the Soviet Legation will be all Communists.

Mr. Dixon, alias Walker, General President of the Communist Party, has just been issued with an Australian passport authorising him to visit all European countries, including the Soviet Union, and requesting all to give him safe conduct. The ease with which known Communists can come and go from this country, and the fact that many others are holding important Federal positions, surely indicate that a Royal Commission into the Federal Government's collusion with the "reds" is long overdue. —H.G.

THE EVIL OF FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

There are reasons for believing that the much advertised food shortage in this country is, like the famous report of Mark Twain's death, "greatly exaggerated."

As long ago as February 14, 1946, Mr. R. Stokes, M.P., said in the House of Commons:

"We have been told that on December 31, 1939, our food stocks were 3,000,000 tons. On December 31, 1945, the stocks were 4,200,000, an amount still nearly 50 percent in excess of the stocks we were holding at a time when we expected the war and the U-boat campaign. In 1938 and before (when there was no rationing of any kind), the stocks were probably not more than 1,000,000, or perhaps 1,500,000 tons. The probability is that we are now holding in the larder three times as much as we normally would in peace time."

There has since been a very large placing of British food at the disposal of U.N.R.R.A., the details of which would make very interesting reading. There has also been an export of food, presumably to secure dollars, that runs into several millions a month, and implying that there is plenty of food available, though the British people are not allowed access to it.

As is well-known, those having friends abroad are receiving food parcels from them, such parcels coming direct from British factories, again making clear that there is this food in Britain. But Britons are only allowed to consume such portions of it as their better-off relations and friends abroad see fit to send them — from Britain — as presents.

A similar attitude towards the British consumer seems to lie behind the recent statement from the Ministry of Food concerning whisky. More whisky is to be available, but none of the increased amount is to be purchasable by the inhabitants of the country producing it.

Not only are we forbidden access to stocks of foods actually existing in this country. We are also forbidden to supply our need from overseas. This is seen most clearly in the case of Canada. During the war Canada provided us with 33 varieties of food. Now we are only importing from her eggs, bacon, cheese and wheat. Canadian producers are suffering as much as British consumers. Mr. J. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, is reported by the *Montreal Daily Star* of December 29, 1948, as saying: —

"We have demonstrated our ability to produce. I told the people in the United Kingdom — Canada has never let you down. Other countries have. We have adjusted our position from time to time to meet your needs."

He also said that Britons were jolted when he told them that 240,000 apple trees in Nova Scotia had been pulled up because their product could not be sold to Britain. An article in *The Times* of January 1, 1949, throws further light on the situation. It contrasts the big Canadian production for Britain before the war with that of today, and ends by making two points. First, Canadians are most anxious to buy more from Britain, but they note with concern that she appears to be selling elsewhere many things that they want and cannot get. Second, a gloomy feeling per-

sists that Anglo-Canadian trade is being sacrificed to international exchange problems.

As regards point one, we should surely consider our family relationship with Canada and her great services during two World Wars. We should also reflect on the imprudence of transferring our trade to countries behind the Iron Curtain. By doing so we are injuring our own people and strengthening the Soviet Empire with which our relations are strained. In the event of war, supplies from Canada would still be available, while supplies from Soviet-dominated lands would immediately cease.

Point two touches what we are constantly told is the real trouble — our lack of dollars. But is it not time we learned that the essence of trade is the exchange of goods for goods, and that the mechanism of finance should be geared to trade and not vice-versa? Why should we not apply the suggestion made by Mr. Hurd in the debate on the Food Supply on December 13, 1948?

"Everyone in London and Ottawa is trying to find a way round this problem of our having to find dollars to take the bacon which Canada could provide for us . . . The Canadians would willingly barter their timber, and I believe they would willingly barter their bacon for steel and manufactured goods which we could send them. Are we quite sure that we are placing our steel and manufactured goods into those trade channels which will bring us the things we want?"

It may be asked why a policy so utterly at variance with English tradition as is a planned shortage of food, should be put into operation. The answer lies in the long domination of our political thought by Fabianism, and its offspring, P.E.P. Their long-term objective, pursued in season and out of season for more than a generation, may be summarised in the word "control." It is not a question of Party. Labour may be more recklessly committed to this un-English ideal, but Conservatives have moved steadily in the same direction, even if at a slower pace.

Now there is no more effective way of exercising Control than through a real or artificial shortage of food. And the path of Controllers is rendered all the smoother if to the alleged food shortage is added the danger, imaginary or real, of war. The sponsors of P.E.P. realised this when they published the dictum that only in war or under threat of war would a British Government embark upon large-scale planning. It may be added that it is only under threat of war that the British people are willing to submit to such planning, the ultimate aim of which is nothing less than World Control and the abolition of human freedom. How long will our people allow themselves to be the catspaws of the Control-maniacs? Is it too much to hope that they may return to their own tradition?

— *The Patriot, Eng.*, April 1949.

"Our Sham Democracy"

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

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A PROFOUND STATEMENT

When Madame Jennie Marx, the well-born Gentile wife of the Jew Mordecai, better-known as Karl Marx, said to him, "When you say that history is affected by economic factors, what you say is true, but it is not new; but when you say history is the outcome of nothing but economic factors, what you say is new, but it is not true."

Two fearful wars, and the threat of a third, can be crystallised into Madame Marx's profound statement. There is just as much or as little sense in saying that all men are equal, with the implication that all men are similar, as that nations should be eliminated.

The way to a better world is not through mongrelisation but in exactly the opposite direction, cultural individualisation and development. We have more than enough mules, and unfortunately the two-legged variety breeds.

— *The Social Creditor*, April 30.

MOB ORATORY

Throughout history, mob oratory has been the greatest danger to democracy, and I give full marks to Mr. Hanlon's undoubted ability in that direction. Only this week, referring to the floods in the Windorah district, he stated that his Government was "certainly not going to spend public money flying fruit and vegetables to wealthy station-owners in the south-west."

But a page taken at random from the Windorah electoral roll contains the names of two graziers, one station manager, and 37 other ranks. The others include stockmen, drovers, labourers, cooks, housewives, domestics, and a police constable.

Yet, to gain cheap applause from the mob, Mr. Hanlon was able to convert the 37 into wealthy station-owners.

I mention these matters because democracy in this State is in deadly peril, and the more people are able to recognise socialistic deception the, less likely are they to sacrifice their democratic freedom on the altar of the socialistic demagogue.

— Frank Nicklin, *The Telegraph*, Brisbane, Mar. 25.

COMMUNIST MIGRANTS

A high official in the Indian Government recently let slip to a visiting Australian businessman that it is only a question of time before Nehru launches an Asiatic crusade against White Australia.

First move will be to woo world sympathy by raising subject through the United Nations.

When this crusade begins, Moscow, Berlin, or Tokio will pale to insignificance against New Delhi, as the world's trouble spot for Australia.

— *The Sunday Mail*, Brisbane, March 6.

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EMPIRE DAY SPEECHES

While it was heartening last week to note the large number of gatherings of Australians to celebrate Empire Day, a close reading of press reports of all the speeches made by leading citizens did not reveal any evidence that suggested an awareness that the present critical plight of the British Empire is the result of deliberate policies pursued by powerful international groups. It is true that references were made to Communism, but, like all such references, they were superficial and made no mention of the fact that Communism is Jewish in origin; that it is merely one aspect of a world-wide conspiracy against Christian Civilisation.

Soviet Russia is a base from which the Communist conspiracy is directed, the same as the U.S.A. is a base from which the groups who originally financed the Russian Revolution, the Wall Street Zionist financiers, operate. "The American Hebrew" of September 10, 1920, said: "That achievement (the Russian Revolution) destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the World War, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent, of Jewish effort to reconstruct.. What Jewish idealism and Jewish discontent have so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart are tending to promote in other countries."

Why do men like Mr. Menzies, in their excellent remarks concerning the necessity of the British Empire being preserved as a bulwark against the collapse of civilisation, carefully refrain from making the slightest reference to the identity of the enemies of the British Empire? Are they afraid to challenge the Zionist plotters? It will be recalled that when Mr. Menzies arrived back from his last trip overseas, he was asked whether he thought the Communists were associated with Zionist activities in Palestine, and that he neatly sidestepped this question.

The present plight of Great Britain, the very heart of the British Empire, is the direct result of the financial and other machinations of the Wall Street Zionist plotters. When and where have those who spoke so excellently on Empire Day drawn attention to the astonishing fact that the British people, who made the greatest contribution to the winning of the war, are, as a result of their efforts, being sacrificed to pay tribute to the anti-British Zionist financiers in New York? When and where have these people who claim that they are British patriots criticised the manner in which such international organisations as UNRRA and the International Food Council were used by these same financiers and their agents to send food to Russian-dominated Europe at the expense of the British people?

If the Liberal Party in particular, as a strong pro-Empire Party, is to give a practical lead in exposing and opposing all those policies designed to further the break up of the British Empire, they must face up squarely to the "Jewish Problem" Some time ago a move was made in Liberal Party circles to have a thorough investigation made of what connection there was between International Zionism and International Communism. Mr. Casey personally opposed this proposed investigation, advancing reasons for his attitude, which indicate that he is well aware that the forces of Zionism must not be offended in any way. He attempted to brush aside the anti-British aspects of International Zionism. Are Messrs. Menzies, Casey and others really interested in saving the British Empire, or do they merely utter platitudes on the subject knowing that such platitudes will win the plaudits of their audiences?

Roosevelt His Anti-British Policy

... Hand-in-hand with Roosevelt's anti-British policy went his unswerving pro-Sovietism. How he forced the Democratic lambs to lie down with the Bolshevik wolves in Eastern Europe, thereby ensuring their doom, is now as well known among educated people as is his fixing of the Elbe as the immediate Western frontier of the Soviet Empire. That he wished to apply the same technique to China is obvious from his having made Chiang promise, in return for American support against the British, that before the first post-war elections took place the Kuomintang would bring Mao's Communists into the Government. There are many, brooding upon such things, who are convinced that Roosevelt was himself a Communist. The present writer, with his view of the President's mentality, holds this to be an extravagant theory, but believes that without doubt he was dominated at every stage of his Presidential career by the powerful groups of New York which had found the money for the Czar's overthrow and thereafter taken the Soviet regime under their financial wing. When Britain stepped in quickly to stop the Bolshevisation of Greece, the outcry of the President was instantly echoed from Wall Street, where later a formidable, though unsuccessful, conspiracy took place to prevent American aid being sent to Greece. In any case, the profoundly important thing is that the policies associated with the President did not die with him.

In December, 1945, Mr. Byrnes went to a deal with Premier Stalin which the American people refused to stomach, while General Marshall—the kindly god-father of the aid programmes—went to China to remind Chiang of his promise to make common cause with the Communists. Both moves failed, but it should never be forgotten that they were made. The rest of the Roosevelt policy, be it noted, has been or is being remorselessly carried out—the grant of "independence" to India, Indonesia, Indo-China, and Burma, the Fabian infiltrations into Africa, the secret Wall Street support for the Bogota Powers which demand the liquidation of European colonies in America, the relentless drive against the economic unity of the British nations; everything, in fact, comprehended within Mr. Churchill's cry to Roosevelt: "Mr. President, I believe that you are trying to do away with the British Empire. . . ."—A. K. Chesterton, in *Truth*, April 15, 1949.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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DEBUNKING ROOSEVELT

By "CANUTE"

The process of exposing the devious ways of the late Franklin Roosevelt proceeds apace in the United States, and he will shortly be stripped of everything except his great personal charm, which will remain in suspense like the Cheshire Cat's smile. I can bear witness to the charm as I was taken to see Roosevelt late in 1921, just after he had been struck down by infantile paralysis. I came away from that visit much impressed by my host's courage in face of cruel and unexpected adversity. He was interested in every conceivable subject; nothing came amiss, and I was filled with admiration for the way in which this charming man made me feel so welcome, and forgot his own disability in his wide enthusiasm for life in all its aspects. Since that far-away date I regret to say that my admiration has steadily waned, until I am convinced now that it was a bad day for the United States and the world at large when Roosevelt became the long-term President of his great country.

Jewish Influence

I have just been reading J. T. Flynn's "*The Roosevelt Myth*," a well-written and well-documented tale of the New Deal and its nominal creator, which should finally remove the wool from any eyes still remaining blinded. Unfortunately, this book suffers from the same defect as Charles Beard's work, in failing to identify the influence of organised Jewry on the course of the presidential career. Inevitably, individual Jews are frequently mentioned, but no effort is made to trace a definite conspiracy on their part, which tends to make the presentation lack reality, although the facts recorded are unassailable. No decent person derives satisfaction from criticising the dead who cannot speak for themselves: *De mortuis . . .* and all that, but when an individual has done as much harm in his lifetime as many of us consider Roosevelt did, it is desirable that all the factors contributing to this calamity should be reviewed for the benefit of posterity, in the hopes of preventing similar catastrophes in the future.

Ideal Figurehead

Roosevelt was the ideal political figurehead for manipulation from behind the scenes, like the ventriloquist's dummy, "Joey". He was a splendid orator, and possessed a mind both versatile and flexible, combined with a readiness to adopt any policy likely to contribute to his own advancement. He was a facile liar and quite unprincipled, as Flynn demonstrates over and over again. In these circumstances he was a godsend to the Communists, by whom he was surrounded during the war, when they penetrated effectively the various Government Departments, and publicity organisations, as they did in this country. From this country Mr. Israel Moses Sieff was co-opted as adviser to O.P.A. (Official Price Administration), but for some reason or another was not so successful over there as he has been here, in planning our servitude. Under Roosevelt's auspices the One-World Jewish Plan was advanced as far as possible, but his greatest crime against the world was his ready acquies-

cence in anything for which Stalin asked. He gave as the reason for this obsequiousness that he was convinced that he could turn Stalin into a good little Christian democrat by never thwarting him. Perhaps I may be pardoned for suspecting that he was really carrying out the orders of his Jewish masters, and promoting their scheme for the One-World Communist State. Whatever the real reason, the whole of Eastern Europe was transferred in this manner to the tender mercies of the Red Czar by his Western allies, who had promised these unfortunate lands a very different future. One of Roosevelt's last and worst achievements was to slip off to Quebec to meet Mr. Churchill in September, 1944, whilst assuring his Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, that nothing in which he was interested would transpire. However, the President was accompanied by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and signed the infamous Morgenthau Plan in-



The late "F.D.R."

tended to convert Germany into an agricultural and pastoral land, and thus to remove the last obstacle preventing the Red tide from flowing, westward and engulfing Europe. Later, Roosevelt was to assure Hull that he did not know what he had signed, and that Morgenthau "had pulled a boner on him." By this time Roosevelt's mental and physical powers were failing rapidly, and he was quite unfit to undertake the strenuous tasks involved in a fourth term as President. However, he was too valuable a mouthpiece to be lightly discarded and much trouble was taken to conceal from the public what a wreck he had become. Those nearest to him were quite convinced that he could not possibly survive a fourth term, and therefore planned to re-nominate Henry Wallace as vice-president, ready to step into a dead man's shoes. Fortunately for the United States, this Red plot failed, as a second term for Wallace was too much for even the Democrats to swallow, and he was rejected in favour of Truman.

A Gorgeous Spender

On the eve of victory, Roosevelt vanished from the scene, leaving his country immersed in an ocean of debt, which he had light-heartedly contracted. He was, indeed, a gorgeous spender. The tremendous build-up which he had been given all through these troubled years, in which the Anti-Defamation League had played a prominent part, saw him safely through to the end, but it was all a fiction. As Mr. Flynn says:

"He broke every promise . . . He betrayed all who trusted him. . . . There was no such being as that noble, selfless, level-headed, wise and far-seeing combination of philosopher, philanthropist and warrior which has been fabricated out of pure propaganda, and which a small collection of dangerous cliques in this country are using to advance their own evil ends."

In our own land his admirers, whose faces he had saved by jockeying his country into the war, hastened to erect a statue to his memory in Grosvenor Square. In his land, possibly realising that his countrymen would not take long to bowl him out, he left directions in regard to the preparation of his own shrine at his home at Hyde Park. I have made no reference to his wife and family, whose scandalous goings-on make most unpleasant reading in Mr. Flynn's factual account. They were all engaged in cashing-in whilst the going was good. The history of the Roosevelt family is a strong argument in favour of hereditary monarchy! There was no sign of *Noblesse oblige* about any of them! It is about time that we started a similar debunking of our own Olympic gods, the chosen of Israel, who were boosted up to the heights and kept there, as long as they did their work satisfactorily. The public was completely bamboozled, and I am convinced that the deflation of these individuals, coupled with an exposure of their methods, is essential to the ultimate recovery of this land from the baneful influences under which it suffers today. Until the public has been thoroughly disillusioned, and made to realise how it has been betrayed, no real progress can be made in the rebirth of the nation on clean honest lines, free from the alien virus which has been sapping its vitality during the past years.

— *The Patriot*, Eng., April 49.

SOCIALIST FINANCE

APPALLING LOAD OF DEBT

At the end of the war the National Debt was returned at £19,594,000,000. From the returns available, that is at 31st March, 1948, it was shown at £25,620,000,000, so that Socialist finance, despite the realisation, after the end of a war, of unwanted assets, which are -now calmly treated as income instead of as an offset to capital expenditure, has resulted in an increase of £6,026,000,000 in our liabilities.

— *The Patriot*, Eng., April 1949.

Britons never, never shall be slaves?



IN PRAISE OF PIGS

By JORIAN JENKS

Some observations on the practical wisdom of leaning on a gate, plus some helpful advice on the keeping of pigs.

A generation ago, when the term "bucolic" was regarded as virtually synonymous with "idiotic," comic artists were wont to depict stupidity by drawings of fat-faced countrymen leaning on walls and gazing meditatively at their pigs. Little did they realise that the leant-upon wall or gate is an important department of the rural university, or that a deal of wisdom, as well as the advertised Profit and Pleasure is to be derived from close acquaintance with pig people.

By wisdom, I do not mean of course the sort of information that fills the Profit-and-Pleasure text-books — balanced rations, measurements of sties and so on. I mean the hundreds of small but decisive points that, taken all together, enable a moderately intelligent observer (if he will but observe), to arrive at moderately intelligent assessment of the art of pig keeping — and of the art of living in general.

For pigs are interesting people; and during the many years that I bred them, I found them admirable subjects for study. Dogs are lovable and often highly intelligent; but they are usually too dominated by their masters or mistresses to have any minds of their own. Horses can be lovable, too; but of the hundreds I have known, very few could honestly be described as anything but stupid. Cattle and sheep, I think (though stockmen and shepherds may dispute this), are dull creatures, without originality and easily driven.

The pig is not only very like a human being, both psychologically; he is so infernally independent — pig-headed if you like — that his actions and reactions are spontaneous. Should you desire him, for example, to do something which does not conform precisely to his own desires, it is no use trying to bluff him with shouts or stick-wavings, and a dog is worse than useless to you. You must pit your mind and will against his, and study his probable behaviour as seriously as a general in the field studies that of his opposite number.

No two animals, of course, even of the same parentage, are ever exactly alike; that is why feeding-tables and the like are of such limited value. But the pig is not only an individual; he is a born individualist. In a breeding herd, or even a pen of fattening pigs, one can pick out characteristics, just as one can in a group of human beings. Naturally one doesn't find the higher characteristics that distinguish men from beast. But all the others are there — boldness, timidity, greed, cunning, playfulness, laziness, restlessness, even a certain degree of affection, though it's usually a mistake to sentimentalise over animals.

When you are breeding pigs for a living,

you find that temperament counts for a lot — and not only your own temperament. It is of course largely inherited; which is why it is so important to find a good-natured strain and stick to it, ruthlessly eliminating any sow that proves bad-tempered.

A really good mother who can be relied upon to rear you twenty nice piglings a year is a priceless asset, no matter what her looks may be; an awkward, sour-natured, clumsy sow, liable to eliminate piglings with every move she makes during the critical first few days, is a financial liability as well as a constant nuisance, and the sooner she is dead the better.

Here let me insert a piece of my own experience, which is that a small, highly-strung sow is nearly always a better mother than a big, placid one, besides being cheaper to keep. The best I ever had were Wessex-Middle White crosses. Even when mature, they were barely half the size of the average Large White; but they would produce twice their own weight in piglings by weaning-time.

Don't Interfere

Given sows of this type, 90 percent of the farrowing instructions to which so many pages of textbooks are devoted can be forgotten; in fact, the less one interferes the better. I used to farrow my sows in wooden-floored huts or some penned-off corner of a hovel, giving them as much liberty as possible until within a few hours of pigging, and seeing that they had the right materials — grass in summer, cavings or short straw in winter — with which to make their nests. Then I would shut them up, having a look at them through the window every so often and never entering until farrowing was over unless it became absolutely necessary. A hurricane lamp hung from the roof is invaluable in that it provides both warmth and light for inspection without disturbance. The one real risk, I found, was that in winter a pigling might stray away into a corner and get chilled.

After making the inevitable beginner's mistakes and discarding the difficult sows, I did away completely with drenches, disinfectants, navel-cord-tieings, blanket-lined baskets and all the rest of the Sairy Gamp paraphernalia, and more often had litters

too big (over 12) than too small. By the way, never rear a runt, even if the litter is a small one! If a neighbour wants him to coddle up, well and good; otherwise, abolish him quickly.

Another thing that my pigs taught me was that comfort and contentment matter far more than hygiene in the management of animals. I am told that, for fattening pigs on a large scale, a range of concrete-floored pens is essential. That may be, though fattened always in straw-yards. But I learnt to loathe concrete, which is as uncongenial to animals as it is to humans, even when thickly covered with bedding. Given a sufficiency of dry material for their sleeping-quarters, pigs will always keep themselves clean; it is most instructive to see a sow house-training her offspring as soon as they are big enough to find their way to the appointed spot. For the last five years I was pig breeding, I never kept anything on concrete or used an ounce of disinfectant, yet we had an absolutely clean bill of health, even under tuberculin test. Clean milk production, I know, does entail certain precautions, but I am certain that we should have far less trouble with dairy cattle if they did not have to spend so much of their time on cold, damp, hard floors.

Boredom is just as fatal to the welfare of pigs as is discomfort.

Unless so stuffed with food as to be continuously semi-comatose — which is rarely possible these days, and anyway quite inadmissible with breeding stock, pigs must have something to do. Otherwise they get discontented and quarrelsome, bullying each other and playing havoc with buildings and fences. I don't mean just "exercise," I mean that the more they have to work for their living the better they thrive. The ideal spot for pigs is a rough ferny pasture, which they can root for a couple of years before the land is levelled and re-sown. My sows used to come galloping up for their handful of cubes, plastered with dirt and as happy as sandboys. If there was a clean snout, one began to ask questions. Believe me, one doesn't get much good out of animals unless they are happy. Incidentally, pigs rarely root a new ley or resown pasture on well-farmed land; it may be that they get all they want out of the herbage, or possibly that they know that there is little worth digging for.

No Factory Methods

Yet another opportunity I had for learning was that provided by a comparison of my own rough-and-ready methods, enforced by lack of capital, and the elaborate "up-to-date" system employed by my neighbours. An expenditure of some hundreds of pounds on a modern pig-house seemed inevitably to be followed by a continuous outlay on

(Continued on page 7)

EROSION ON VIC. CATCHMENT AREAS

Sound Attitude by State Minister

(We recently published an article on the above important aspect of the national economy.)

The Hon. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A., Minister for Water Supply, in introducing the "Soil Conservation Bill" in the House, stressed the necessity of protecting the catchment areas in the State. He said (Melbourne Sun, 11/5/49): —

"We have great plans for conserving water, but how stupid it would be to construct vast water storages if they are going to be filled with silt. To protect irrigation we must protect the topsoil in catchment areas, so that the water storages won't silt up.

"Ten million pounds spent on soil conservation will do more to increase primary production, than ten million spent on water supply."

This statement hits the nail on the head, and is in direct opposition to previous policy, which resulted in the expenditure of considerable sums of money for building dams, without paying attention to the mountain slopes.

The Minister showed also his appreciation of the cardinal factor lacking in our agricultural practice when he said: —

"It is ludicrous to think that each year farmers plan to take an extra bag of wheat, an extra carcass of lamb, or an extra bale of wool without putting anything back. For every acre where a farmer cares for and husbands his land, there are ten, which are being neglected.

IN PRAISE OF PIGS

(Continued from page 6)

medicines, "supplements," disinfectants, and veterinary treatment; and I'll swear that I raised two pigs (and better pigs) for their one. And when the feeding-stuffs supply was cut off at the beginning of the war; well — we all know that story. The comparison was in effect one between pig-farming — primitive maybe — but based on real husbandry — and pig-industry. Industrial techniques may be all very well in a factory, but the less they are applied to living creatures, whether plant, animal, or human, the higher is likely to be the standard of living.

Altogether, pigs taught me two important principles — principles that apply, I fancy, to almost all animals and even to humans.

The first is that for health and general well being, the closer you can get to nature the better. Fresh air, uncontaminated water, wholesome home-grown food, plenty to do, warmth, quiet, and comfort at times of rest, constant contact with mother earth; these are the physical essentials of good living. Dispense with any one of them, and the way is open to ailments and disorders.

The second is that, if natural living conditions are provided, and the original breeding stock is carefully selected for behaviour as well as conformation, artificial aids become superfluous; indeed, they may be positively harmful, being interferences with the natural scheme of things.

— *Country Living Book 8.*

"Our pioneers left a legacy of erosion which we have only accentuated. The evidence is everywhere. To travel through Victoria is to see the land losing its vital soil."

The Law of Return must be brought into operation if we are going to arrest sheet erosion, and build up the fertility of the soil so that every acre in the State can be brought into full production. Feeding crops with Artificial Fertilisers will not restore one ounce of HUMUS. It is the soil which must be fed with organic matter so that plant food in a form acceptable to the plants can be manufactured by the worms and microorganisms in the soil. FEED THE SOIL AND NOT THE PLANT should be the slogan for all primary producers today.

We congratulate the Minister on his forthright speech.

It now remains for the Government to translate words into Action.

The Bill is to be brought before the House at the next session. Readers of the *New Times* can do a great deal by giving information on this vital subject to their members of both Houses of Parliament and by publicising the question through their local press.

It is essential that tax-payers' money

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shall not be wasted in grandiose schemes of dam building while the mountain slopes, of our catchment areas are neglected. Let us put first things first.

"TRICKS' OF CIVILISATION"

"The education of children, which is so fundamental from the point of view of the moral development of a people, has always been influenced by political and social convulsions. It is possible that in certain periods of the past, education was superior to what it is today. It was evidently less general, but the problem is not so much one of quantity as of quality. A bad education, or an education based on false principles and widely extended, leads to disastrous results. The theory of universal culture is excellent, but premature as long as people do not agree on the quality and nature of the instruction and on the preparation of the ground. To give children an intellectual tincture, a smattering of 'instruction,' without previously constructing on firm moral foundations the base, which must support it, is to build on sand; and the higher the monument the more complete will be its collapse.

"This manner of procedure is, alas, much too frequent, and probably rests on the deplorable confusion between education and instruction. Education consists in preparing the moral character of a child, in teaching him the few fundamental and invariable principles accepted in all countries of the world. It consists in giving him, from tenderest childhood, the notion of human dignity. On the other hand, instruction consists in making him absorb the accumulated knowledge of man in every realm. Education directs his actions, inspires his behaviour in all his contacts with mankind, and helps him to master himself. Instruction gives him the elements of his intellectual activity and informs him of the actual state of his civilisation. Education gives him the unalterable foundations of his life; instruction enables him to adapt himself to the variations of his environment and to link these variations to past and future events. Only in the past is environment immutable; it is essentially variable in the present . . .

"Intelligence, or rather the faculty of reasoning, has been cultivated by compulsory education. A certain number of individuals, gifted with brains, which were apt to develop, were thus revealed. These minds learned the 'tricks', which characterise civilisations, and two principal groups of unequal number and quality were formed. The first, and largest, is composed, of those who have absorbed their primary or secondary instruction without digesting it. They constitute a kind of standardised mass, which lives under the illusion that it knows how to use its brains and derives there from a pride which is sometimes dangerous. The second is represented by those who have digested and assimilated their instruction, have gone beyond it and combined it with their intuition, with their own genius, and are thus qualified to make human knowledge progress. The existence of these two groups is practically ignored from a moral and religious point of view . . ." — From *Human Destiny*: Lecomte du-Nouy.

"New Times," June 3, 1949 — Page 7

'Liberals'

Several years ago, *Not Merely Gossip* started a one-column campaign to discredit the current use of the word "liberal," as applied to persons, parties and policies, which are really not liberal at all. We welcome to the crusade one writer of "letters to the editor," the Honorable Clarence B. Hewes, former American diplomat, who addresses the following remarks to the *Wall Street Journal* (March 27), as follows: "No term in the English language is currently more misused than the word liberal. Throughout history a political liberal has been a person who favoured the mitigation of governmental authority and not its extension. Webster's dictionary defines a liberal as one 'friendly to great freedom in the constitution and administration in government.' The test, therefore, as to whether or not a measure is liberal is very simple: does it increase or lessen the dominion of government? Many of the laws enacted in recent years, and described by their proponents as liberal, have been in fact quite the reverse. Some of them are socialistic and others are statist in character."

Mr. Hewes concludes his letter by quoting Herbert Spencer: "the function of liberalism in the past was that of putting a limit to the power of kings. The function of true liberalism of the future will be that of putting a limit to the power of parliaments."

—*Not Merely Gossip*, March 30, 1949.

Local liberals would do well to ponder over the above.

HIGHLY PROBABLE

LONDON, January 31 (A.A.P.): The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Stafford Cripps), in a written reply in the House of Commons, stated that, calculated over the whole field of personal expenditure, the purchasing power of the pound sterling was approximately as follows: —

Average for 1914, 100; 1939, 63; 1945, 42; June 1948, 36.

—*The Telegraph*, Brisbane, Feb. 1.

A parallel condition has prevailed in Australia. It is significant that this depreciation of purchasing power has coincided with increasing Government (Socialist) interference in the affairs of the individual. But this is "progress."

IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

This important booklet must be in the hands of every organic farmer and gardener. The author, one of England's most famous gardeners, has proved over a long period that better and healthier vegetables can be grown without digging. He outlines the methods he has used.

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