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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Socialism in Practice Destroys Responsible Government

By ERIC D. BUTLER

Can complete Socialism be introduced without the destruction of responsible Parliamentary Government, as it is generally understood in English-speaking countries? In the current controversies about Socialism, it is unfortunate that both Socialists and anti-Socialists have largely neglected to mention this question.

And yet it must be regarded as fundamental by all those who agree that genuine democracy and responsible Government are synonymous terms.

The basic feature of Socialism is the centralisation of all power — political, economic and financial — into the hands of those who are to plan the centrally-planned State. Now, obviously, the politicians cannot carry out the centralised planning; they neither have the ability nor the time. It therefore follows that the more centralised planning is introduced into the community's economic and financial affairs, the more powers Parliament must delegate to a growing army of permanent officials to do the actual planning. But the officials cannot plan unless they have the power to make what are virtually their own laws. Every new piece of Socialist legislation thus necessitates that Parliament delegates to the permanent officials the power to make regulations having the force of law.

The National Health Scheme

A classic example of the destruction of responsible Government by Socialist legislation is the present Federal Labour Government's National Health Scheme. In introducing this legislation late last year, Senator McKenna made the following frank admission: —

"The Bill is an enabling measure, in which may be seen only the broad outline of a proposed national health service, the details of the service and its administration being left to progressive development, which will be implemented by regulation." This blatant delegation of Parliamentary authority means that all matters connected with health — and they are wide and varied — can, without public debate in Parliament by the electors' representatives, be governed by officials making their own regulations.

There is considerable evidence to support the contention that leading Socialists are well aware that complete Socialism and responsible Government are incompatible. Professor H. J. Laski, one of the leading Socialist theoreticians in the English-speaking world, has said: "The necessity and value of delegated legislation... and its

extension is inevitable if the process of socialisation is not to be wrecked by the normal methods of obstruction which existing Parliamentary procedure sanctions."

Another leading Socialist, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, has said: "I do not like the Parliamentary system, and the sooner it is overthrown the better I shall be pleased."

The Socialisation Objective

Those responsible for having the Socialisation plank inserted in the Australian Labor Party platform at the famous 1921 Conference, made their views clear on the matter.

Mr. Baddeley, now Deputy Premier of New South Wales, said, after approving of the Socialisation objective: "If our friend (*i.e.*, another speaker), has in mind the idea that we are going to function under the Parliamentary methods that exist today, I am against it."

Mr. J. H. Scullin, later to become Prime Minister and trusted adviser to Curtin and Chifley Governments, said: "From those industries nationalised shall be chosen a general central economic council which will really take the place of our parliaments of today."

Mr. A. C. Willis, now Chairman of the Commonwealth Central Coal Authority, supported Mr. Scullin: "The position today in Russia is that, although they have a Soviet form of political government, that is only intended to serve them in the transitional period. Behind it they are building up what will be the real Government of Russia — the Supreme Economic Council... If you can build up that complete system of machinery for the whole thing, a policy to control the industries in this country, then our political government will not count that" (Mr. Willis held up his pencil).

Irrespective of what justifiable criticism may be levelled against the present economic and financial systems, no supporter of the traditional British form of self government can logically support any type of centralised State planning, which destroys responsible Government and makes Parliament merely the tool of the all-powerful official.

SAVING CIVILISATION

"It may be reserved for this and the next generation to do what has never before been done in history — to restore life to a dying civilisation. If so, our salvation will come from individual initiative and not from governments; from freedom and not from regulation; from natural forces of society and not from the artificial powers of the State." (Arthur Birnie, Lecturer in Economic History, Edinburgh University.)

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

Israel and Russia

The following letter appeared in the English *Tablet* of June 11, 1949: —

Dear Sir, — The article "The New State of Israel," in your issue of May 28th, states that Israel's mentality, from the President downwards, is, practically without exception, of Russian and not of German origin. I can well believe it. All the details of the Rape of Palestine have the authentic ruthless Russian touch. It augurs ill, too, for the hopes of internationalising the Holy City, that seized Arab property is classed as "enemy property!"

The worst feature of all is the fact that all property, which before 1939 was in White Russian hands, has been handed over to the Soviet authorities. This includes the Russian Convent in the Via Dolorosa, the Russian Monastery above Gethsemane, and all White Russian property elsewhere in Palestine. The Russian nuns at Ein Karim have been turned adrift and Orthodox priests from Moscow installed. The line of policy is clear. The Moscow Patriarch has asked for the return of what was once, in Tsarist days, Russian Orthodox property—and the Israeli Government have agreed. The Soviet Government thereby gets so many extremely well placed "cells" without any trouble, or fear of criticism in United Nations' circles, to themselves. —

To what extent the Orthodox Authorities in Jerusalem were complacent abettors of the scheme no one quite knows.

Mgr. McMahon writes: "It is not too much to say that the United Nations will stand or fall on the solution of the Palestine problem." I think there is very little real doubt as to its extremely prone position already.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD WYNNE RUSHTON. St.
Mary's College,
Tregyeb, Llandilo,
Wales.

Transitional Measures

"The complete abolition of private property in land and the nationalisation of the land, cannot be brought about immediately in the more developed capitalist countries, where the principle of private property is deep-rooted among broad strata of the peasantry. In such countries, the nationalisation of all land can be brought about gradually, by a series of transitional measures."

— "Programme of the Communist International," drawn up at the Sixth World Congress, Moscow, 1928.

In Great Britain, one of "the more developed capitalist countries," "transitional measures" for the nationalisation of all land have been introduced by the British Socialists as laid down by the Financier-Socialist plotters of P.E.P. in their semi-secret documents, "Freedom and Planning," issued in 1933.

Board control of primary producers is one of the "transitional measures" being used in Australia, although a great many Australian primary producers do not realise this fact. Like their fellow Labour-

Socialists in Great Britain, the Australian Labour-Socialists are dominated by the doctrines of the Fabian Socialists, as preached in the London School of Economics and elsewhere. In the Fabian publication, *What Is Socialism* it is stated, "The (Fabian) Society accordingly works for the extinction of private property in land."

Australians who realise that private property is the basis of genuine independence should take careful note of the above while they still have time for effective action.

Prophetic

In view of the present "trends" in national and international affairs, the following extract from C. H. Douglas' *The World After Washington*, published in 1921, is of particular interest:

"The strategy of Wall Street and its branches is plain enough ... It is to support and stimulate all movements which attack private, personal, and individual means of livelihood, and consequent liberty, by the steady inculcation of the idea that economic 'work' is the only title to life ('Down with the parasites!'), and the devising of means to sabotage production and raise prices, and so maintain and enhance the illusion of scarcity."

The only comment necessary on this prophetic piece of writing is to recall what has happened since 1921.

Refugees and Soviet Agents

The Melbourne *Herald* of August 1 contained the following report: "Moscow-trained spies have entered the United States by the thousand, both as refugees and members of Soviet diplomatic and commercial organisations, according to Mrs. Ruth Fischer, a former German Communist. Mrs. Fischer is a sister of the leading Communist, Gerhart Eisler, who recently fled from the United States to Poland ... Mrs. Fischer, who is now an American citizen, alleged that hundreds of agents she had known as Communists in Germany, had entered America as persecuted refugees, and got jobs with "the International Refugee Organisation."

Does Mr. Calwell think that the U.S.A. is the only country to which the trained Soviet agents are being sent?

The New Despotism

"The old despotism, which was defeated, offered Parliament a challenge. The new despotism, which is not yet defeated, gives Parliament an anesthetic. The strategy is different, but the goal is the same. It is to subordinate Parliament, to evade the Courts, and to render the will or the caprice of the Executive unfettered and supreme." — Lord Hewart in *The New Despotism* (1929).

The New Despotism has become much more deeply entrenched since Lord Hewart gave his famous warning. Dr. Evatt and his associates are determined to maintain and extend this despotism. Mr. Menzies and his associates don't even recognise the threat of the New Despotism — or, if they do, they are very quiet about it. But, of course, this is election year, and during an election year, all parties are more concerned about expediency than principles.

The Vote

Compulsory voting for the Commonwealth was introduced by the Commonwealth Electoral Act of 1924. Prior to the introduction of compulsory voting, the highest percentage of electors to vote was 78.3 in 1917. In 1922, only 59.36 percent voted

"Democracy" is a strange system of Government when nearly 50 percent of the electors have to be compelled to register a vote. Even stranger is the fact that the votes of those who take no interest in elections may be sufficient to swamp the vote of those who do take an interest.

A step in the right direction would be the abolition of compulsory voting. But even this would be inadequate to solve the problem of how to prevent the votes of a majority from being used to dictate to minorities. The only realistic solution is a voting system, which ensures that every elector is personally responsible for the results of the policies he supports. This means the abolition of the secret vote, and the introduction of the open, recorded vote,

The secret vote is, of course, usually supported on the grounds that it prevents victimisation. But victimisation would be impossible if responsibility were attached to every vote. Anyhow, victimisation is being ruthlessly practised today by the manipulation of the secret vote. Minorities are being increasingly attacked because it is claimed that they should do what a Government elected by a majority desires. No more dangerous form of tyranny could be imagined.

Most of the arguments for the secret, irresponsible vote are, when closely examined, seen to be nothing but a smoke-screen camouflaging the fact that the secret vote is leading rapidly to the creation of the complete Monopoly State. Judged by results, the secret vote has little to commend it. The compulsory secret vote has nothing to commend it.

A Sound Statement

The question of returning to a workable currency is not one that should be left to government advisers and professors in universities — it is much too important to remain as a matter of theoretical discussion. There is a moral question at issue, whether the people are to be defrauded of their individual right of ownership by currency debasement and the imposition of Socialistic controls on the use of their capital, on their production, and the disposal of their commodities or property.

The function of governments has been greatly exceeded. Even in the democracies there has been an intolerable misuse of power. We have become too prone to quibble about the methods or degrees of Socialism instead of standing firmly against all inroads and principles of Socialism. A happy, prosperous country is one where the wealth is possessed by the people.

— *The Countryman*, July 15.

We congratulate the Editor of *The Countryman* on the above statement, particularly the portion underlined by us. We hope that Country Party Parliamentarians will take note of it and act upon it.

Bank Nationalisation

Officers of metropolitan trading banks, who met in the Town Hall last evening, decided unanimously that bank nationalisation must be a major issue at the Federal elections this year.

The meeting organised by the Bank Employees' Protest Committee was attended by 2,500 bank officers.

The committee was formed soon after the Prime Minister (Mr. Chifley) announced his intention to nationalise banking.

Last night's meeting blamed the Government for refusing to decide the issue by referendum.

It agreed with enthusiasm to a resolution, which stated that nationalisation of private banks, could not be ignored while it remained the policy of any major political party.

Future Plans

The meeting undertook, on behalf of bank employees generally, to use every endeavour to ensure that electors were properly informed on bank nationalisation before they were asked to return or reject the present Government.

The meeting urged that non-Labour parties should announce publicly that, if returned at the Federal election, they would introduce a Constitutional amendment bill making it impossible for any Commonwealth Government to nationalise banking without a referendum.

Mr. A. J. Tyrer, economist of the Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd., said that the question of bank nationalisation, even after the Privy Council decision rejecting the Commonwealth's appeal, was an open issue.

He added: "Our series of apparent victories do not free us from 'fresh legislative onslaughts. The Federal Labour Government may find ways of passing the fire both of the High Court and the Privy Council."

"There is a strong presumption, taking into account all that has happened, that if Labour is returned to the national Parlia-

ment this year, the trading banks may well face extinction," he added.

Bankers' Duty

The secretary of the Bank Employees' Protest Committee (Mr. Wilbur Chapman) said: —

"Our duty to the community has stood higher than our duty to ourselves.

"Two years ago we agreed that a question that affects everyone must be decided by a referendum. That stands today.

"It will be our fault if the electors have to decide this question without full knowledge of it.

"A monopolistic or nationalised bank could mean a stifling of the spirit of free enterprise, monopolisation of industry, the end of alternative employment, and the regulation of individual spending.

"We are the people who speak from experience," added Mr. Chapman. "We won't fail now."

"Free, Resolute"

Mr. Frank Baker (member of the Protest Committee), who moved the resolution, said bank officers resented the suggestion of the Prime Minister that their attitude toward the banking legislation was the result of coercion.

"We are a band of free and resolute Australian men and women, who know what we want to say and intend to say it," he said, amid applause.

— *The Age*, Melbourne, Aug. 9.

This is an important meeting. At least one minority clearly understands what it is up against, and is prepared to make a stand for its own rights in particular and the community's in general. The Protest Committee, we are informed, is comprised of a vigorous and competent body of men who are, and will play, an important part in the struggle against Socialism, irrespective of the label that may be placed on it.

LABOUR AND BIG BUSINESS

A firm that started selling goods at a price not more than half a crown must have collected millions of the silver coins. That firm today, known as G. J. Coles & Co. Ltd., has just issued a balance sheet in which appears among fixed assets freehold property valued at £1,555,821. What a big chunk of the earth they have acquired.

They had paid dividends since 1939 as high as 183/4 percent and none lower than 10 percent. Current dividend (1948) was 15 percent. So there's a climb up from half a crown. One of these self-made men, A. W. Coles, was elected to Federal Parliament as an independent. In 1941 he obligingly helped the late John Curtin to put the Fadden Government out. Now he is the head of the T.A.A. Bill Taylor, for helping to put Lang out, is second head of the T.A.A. How these capitalists climb aloft in Labour's promotion for services rendered!

— *Century*, 22/7/49.

Strings to Use of U.S. Arms

"Strings" to American military aid under the Atlantic Pact, which Britain and Holland might find unacceptable, are reported by the *Yorkshire Post*.

The main one is that American arms may not be transferred to a third party without America's consent, and that they must not leave an "agreed geographical area," says the newspaper.

It questions whether, if the R.A.F. were equipped with American bombers, Britain would be precluded from moving squadrons so equipped outside the European theatre without American approval. It is also learned that America would be reluctant to authorise the transfer of equipment from Holland to the East Indies . . .

. . . It is disclosed that the U.S. State Department, in a memorandum to Congress describing the aims and intentions of the programme, set out that America would make agreements with individual recipients concerning the essential purposes and conditions governing the transfer of military aid. It would also require full reporting by the recipient, spot inspection, and full reporting by American observers."

— *The Herald*, Melbourne, Aug. 6.

We are not surprised at this move. Control of policy has been and is implicit in nearly every Yankee move on the international chessboard. This is particularly true in regard to Great Britain.

We further refuse to accept the proposition that Western Europe needs American military "aid." Western Europe has a far greater industrial capacity, both in quality and quantity, than Soviet Russia.

It is high time this whole matter was thoroughly ventilated.

HEALTH AND FREEDOM

It is to be hoped that citizens generally will be actively in support of the medical practitioners in their fight for freedom of action against the Federal Government. Records all show that bureaucratic control always extends itself. If the doctors can be regimented by the inevitable development of the present attempt at restriction, then the process will be continued in denying freedom of choice to the patients, in regard to medical advice.

Only uncritical people will be caught by the lure of what is erroneously called Free medicine. Actually the medicine is dearly bought through taxation and other dues, which are compulsorily taken from us.

Again medicine is not the most important factor in the maintenance of good health. If the present insane policies of finance were to be changed, the equipment for hospitals, and the fees charged could be subsidised for the benefit of those who need treatment. Also, everyone knows the baneful effect of worry and strain (especially in the cases of businessmen and housewives) due to the vicious spiral of rising prices. Relief from this curse would be possible under a sane financial policy to the healthful advantage of everyone.

— C. H. Allen, Millswood, S.A.

The New Morality

There is evidently something about the pleasant climate, or, some other attribute of New Zealand, which renders the population politically ineffective. We are not referring, at the moment, to the astonishing success with which the Social Credit Movement has been sabotaged there, although that is remarkable.

A correspondent has sent us a specimen of the form for making a return of Income from Business and Professional Sources during the Year ended March 1949. We have become used to the new Government Morality in once-great Britain, but we do not think even here that the following instruction would escape effective comment: *Col. 2, page 1:*

"Illegal Business. Profits from an illegal business are assessable, and must be returned for taxation purposes in the same way as profits from any other business."

Forward, Mr. Sidney Stanley, source of Government revenue.

But, of course, the instruction is intended to be a conscious repudiation of public morals.

— *The Social Crediter*, July 30.

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COMPLETE BREAD MONOPOLY THREATENED

In his report on Victoria's bread industry, Judge Stretton made it clear that the industry has monopolistic features, with consequent poor quality and service. Judge Stretton's report merely confirms what a great many bread consumers have been saying for a long time.

While bread consumers will endorse the critical comments made by Judge Stretton, they know from experience that the suggestion of Government control of the bread industry will neither stimulate greater competition nor better quality bread. But, in the absence of a genuine alternative to the present set-up, it is not unlikely that many will accept the glib argument put forward by the Socialists — and, of course, the monopolists seeking to effect complete control of Victoria's bread industry!

The Socialist argument can be summarised thus: In any mass production industry, such as the bread industry, it is inevitable that a few large manufacturers are more efficient than a large number of small manufacturers. Why riot let us accept this fact of progress and have Government control to regulate to prevent any abuses?

In order to obtain a more realistic viewpoint of the issue, it is essential to note first that the Stretton Report states that the price of bread is lower than if there were free competition. From the figures placed before the Commission, it does appear that, apart altogether from the question of supplies, the smaller bakers find it almost impossible to compete with the larger bakers. But a number of small bakers and consequent competition are essential if good quality bread and good service are to be supplied. Unfortunately, the ever-increasing price level — soon to be given a further stimulus by increased electricity and transport rates in Victoria: — compels a great many people to place quality second to price when purchasing any commodity or article. An ever-increasing price level has the inevitable effect of the very economic centralisation and monopolistic practices which the Socialists so shrewdly turn to their own advantage.

Increasing price levels are inevitable while the present financial rules are maintained. It is significant that the Socialists are the most vigorous opponents of any suggestion of modified financial rules, which would enable the small and medium-sized producer, providing quality, to sell his production at a profitable price. Unfortunately, the present financial rules make no allowance for intangibles like quality and service.

The report on the bread industry also bears out the contention often made in this journal, that the bigger and more centralised city populations become, the more inevitable it appears to be that increasing Government control is necessary. But the centralisation of population and industry is directly and indirectly the outcome of financial centralisation, and until this centralisation is reversed, we will go from one Socialist scheme of control to still more controls.

As far as the Stretton Report on the Victorian bread industry is concerned, we suggest that our readers urge Government Members of the Victorian Parliament to oppose any Government control, but that the Government take appropriate action to prevent any monopolistic practices, which prevent bakers, or potential bakers, from obtaining supplies or from delivering, where they please. This would not solve the basic problem but it would be the first correct step for the Victorian Government — a non-Socialist Government.

BERNARD BARUCH

There is some gossip in Washington, which purports to suggest a change of attitude on the part of Mr. Bernard Baruch, at the time of writing these notes the guest of Mr. Churchill at Westerham. Indisputably one of the real powers behind the New Deal, which was closely linked with P.E.P., Mr. Baruch is now said to consider the Welfare State, as exemplified in "Britain" and contemplated in President Truman's Fair Deal programme, as a proved failure.

We should require a good deal more evidence than is at our disposal before we accept this suggestion of Mr. Baruch's conversion at its face value. But if it should prove to be correct, it may be one of the most important factors in coming events. Mr. Baruch is a very powerful individual; but he is also well informed on the attitude of powerful world Forces.

— *The Social Creditor*, July 30.

Co-operatives

The holding of the Co-operative Congress calls for more than passing comment by people who give serious thought to the old, yet new, idea of a co-operative economy.

From the political viewpoint, it is claimed that the movement is non-political. In the British House of Commons, the Co-operative Members, approximately 30, vote on the Socialist ticket, and if readers care to examine the Communist programme, they will be astonished how closely related it is to the Co-operative idea. It is no hearsay that the Communist Party looks upon Co-operation as a cell in the industrial life, a touchstone, for leading the workers to complete ownership of everything in the country.

Theoretically, the ownership of everything in the hands of the Co-operatives sounds convincing on paper, but examine the matter carefully, and you'll find a potential incubus that fosters inefficiency, with the take-it-or-leave-it attitude taking pride of place in its affairs.

Co-operation is as much the monopoly it despises in private enterprise, with this added disadvantage, that if it eventually controls life, competition will be dead, and the people will take what is handed out to them, whether they like it or not. State enterprise failed. Co-operation is its near relative. What Co-operation condemns in private enterprise, it assiduously practises within its own domain, with the catch cry of tolerance, that it makes no profit. Co-operative balance sheets disprove this.

Co-operative propaganda is on full blast. Everywhere you hear the wail of "Let's Co-operate," but let the people pause to consider the monopoly they are creating, for tomorrow will bring its longing for freedom of enterprise as opposed to a regimented system that condemns in others what it longs to do itself. — FREE TRADER.

— *The Telegraph*, Brisbane, April 11.

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Baruch and Churchill

We are indebted to "London Tidings" of May 12 for the following interesting comment on the recent get-together of Baruch and Churchill in the U.S.A.

On the 7th of April we made this comment: "When Mr. Churchill and Mr. Bernard Baruch get together on an American platform, and subsequent proceedings are covered by a coast-to-coast radio hook-up, reinforced by the World Press fortissimo, you may take it that some pretty intensive thought went into the planning of that occasion." What was laid on at Boston, as events are now showing, was a new phase in international planning; the fruits so far as we are concerned individually, will be a little less freedom, a little more work for a little less profit, and a little less sovereignty over our own affairs. In brief, a step nearer the day when the two contending, centralising policies of Communism and Universal Credit Control must meet and come to terms. These are vast matters; in considering them it is necessary keenly and deeply to look behind the headlines and the propaganda. At this immediate stage it is probably best to watch the actions of the two leading characters in the drama, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Baruch, since they parted with professions of the utmost goodwill at Boston last month. Mr. Churchill returned to England; it is our forecast that he will devote less and less time to the Party politics of the British House of Commons, and more and more time to the new Parliament of Europe, which is confidently expected to exercise a powerful influence, not only over Westminster, but over the centres of legislation of all participating European nations.

Council of Europe

We shall soon know if we are right in our view that our jurisdiction over our own lives and affairs (lately centred in Westminster thanks to the totalitarian nature of Socialism) will now become even more remote — centring in the foreign headquarters of the new Council of Europe. Certainly the danger is not remote. *The Times* touched on it in a leading article: "Whether the Assembly will be able to work out a procedure which will combine the freedom of Parliamentary institutions, with the responsibilities of national representation has still to be seen." *The News Chronicle*, always ardent in the cause of centralised planning, and the great protagonist of the "committee-mind," comments: "Although the powers of the Council of Europe are to be merely advisory (even the Foreign Ministers can only make recommendations), its influence is quite incalculable." Upon one thing, however, there is no room for doubt. A new instrument of power is being forged in Europe, and to its construction our Government will lend every aid. It is too early yet to assess its potentialities; though not too early for us to recognise its dangers. If, over our political and economic life, it proves capable of exercising an influence parallel to that already exercised over our food by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Washington (also an "advisory" body, please note), then there will be nothing for it—certain people will have to be impeached.

Barney's Bull

Meanwhile what has Mr. "Barney" Baruch been doing with himself, since Mr. Churchill said goodbye to him in Boston? Mr. Baruch is a curious man. At one time he was considered the most powerful man in the world; probably that was no overstatement. We understand, also, that he dislikes pressmen writing about him; certainly in the critical inter-war years, when he was intimately connected with the policy of centralised finance, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch shunned the limelight. Two years ago we were told that he had retired from public life, and was living the leisured life of America's "elder statesman" at Hobcaw, in South Carolina. Not even a telephone, so we are informed, linked him with Washington or New York; amidst the oaks and pines, to the murmur of the waters of Winyah Bay, he was living out his few remaining years in peace and (we hope) contentment. It must have been something pretty formidable which uprooted him; to throw him once again into the stormy conflict of international politics. Yes, sir.

On the surface there appeared no such desperate need. Nation after nation was slowly managing to pull its economy together again. As goods and services began to flow again after the war, despite such restrictive practices as Exchange Control, the mechanisms of the planned world economy one by one were beginning to break down. Bulk buying was collapsing; rationing (visualised by America in 1946 as a permanent feature of European life) was vanishing. The political twins, Communism and Socialism, were declining; in general the affairs of the world were taking a decided turn for the better. Surely, then,

of all people, the elderly Mr. Baruch might be allowed to enjoy his retirement; to end his days in peace? But no. He is back on the stage; whilst Mr. Churchill ardently campaigns for his United Europe, a State which he now hopes is within measurable time of fulfilment, thanks to the new instrument—the Council of Europe; Mr. Bernard M. Baruch comes out into the open, to scare the pants off his fellow Americans, that they in turn may be cast in a similar mould.

What Mr. Baruch has worked out for America could not superficially be called an adaptation of the Council of Europe though the results would be the same. He calls it a "think-pot," or in less colloquial terms, a "General Staff for Peace." We are familiar with the details of his proposal. We need not comment further except to say, that whilst he professes to accept the "law of supply and demand," Mr. Baruch holds that America cannot wait for those natural adjustments to operate. In consequence he advocates Government control, with all the priorities and controls of practical Socialism. It is interesting to note that all the old arguments, which heralded nationalisation in this country, are now being turned upon the Americans. They, too, are being wooed on "free" medical service, and "free" social security. And to give point to the argument the planner's big stick, the threat of war, is constantly held over them. The old story, the old game — even in America there's one born every minute.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

ROOM 8, THE BLOCK,
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals on Social Credit Available. Send for List. Enquiries Invited.

State Minister Attacks Uniform Taxation

The Commonwealth Government had introduced uniform taxation with lies and trickery, and was maintaining it by blackmail, Mr. Warner, Victorian Housing Minister, said yesterday.

Addressing the Constitutional Club luncheon, Mr. Warner said the Commonwealth was "slowly strangling" the States through its use of uniform taxation powers, which had been invoked only as a wartime measure.

"Resistance to maintenance of uniform taxation is even more important than resistance to Labour's attempt to nationalise the trading banks," he said.

It would be more difficult to re-establish the States than to re-establish the banks in the event of nationalisation.

"Key to Socialism"

Liberal Party policy should be designed to achieve abolition of uniform taxation.

Describing uniform taxation as "the key to Socialism," Mr. Warner said: —

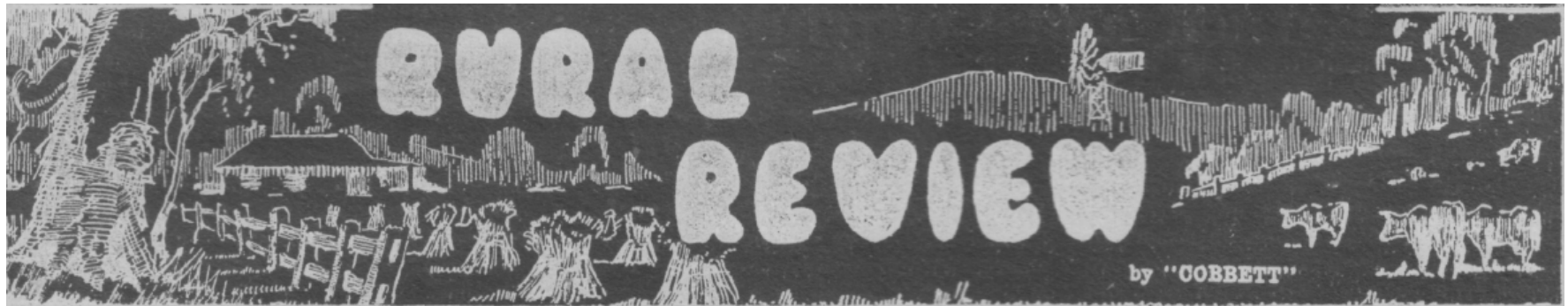
• Victoria, which supplied 28% of Australia's population, paid 36% of the nation's tax.

- Only £6 of every £70 paid in income tax by Victorians was returned to Victoria for State expenditure.
- The Commonwealth used the surplus for increased pensions, unemployment relief, and Government enterprises such as T.A.A. and the proposed Federal shipping line.

— *Argus*, Melbourne, Aug. 9

Good shooting, Mr. Warner. This is one of the most important issues confronting the Australian people at the present moment. We suggest to readers of this journal, who may be members of the Liberal Party, that Mr. Warner be vigorously supported in this matter. We have it, on good authority, that both Mr. Menzies and Mr. Casey are strong supporters of Uniform Taxation.

"New Times," August 19, 1949 — Page 5



Farmyard Manure Is Essential to the Dairy Farmer

The extreme importance of returning organic matter to the soil in order to maintain fertility and to prevent sheet erosion on pasture and arable land is becoming more and more recognised by the authorities, as is shown by a recent pamphlet issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, extracts of which are given here.

"Farmyard Manure to the value of some £3,250,000 is voided by coastal cattle every year. It is not utilised systematically and efficiently, and does little to counterbalance the loss of plant foods used up in the production of fodder crops and pastures.

"More important still, this farmyard manure is not used to restore the soil organic matter, a task which cannot be performed directly by artificial or chemical fertilisers, no matter how liberally applied.

"The most valuable soil fertility maintaining material on the dairy farm is unquestionably farmyard manure.

"The immediate task is not only to evolve ways and means of using it to the best advantage, but to make its utilisation the basis of our entire soil improvement policy in coastal districts.

"European soils owe their continued productivity, following centuries of use, to farmyard manure and other organic materials. We must recognise this fundamental principle and work for its universal application."

Why Have Our Soils Deteriorated?

"Because of—

"1. Continuous cropping of the same paddocks with soil-exhausting crops.

"2. Failure to practise sound cropping rotations.

"3. Neglect of green manure crops.

"4. Failure to utilise farmyard manure and to fertilise crops adequately.

"5. Continuous grazing of pasture lands without replenishment of the plant foods removed in the form of milk and meat."

Properties of Farmyard Manure

"In soil improvement work farmyard manure has the capacity to supply plant foods, humus (soil organic matter), and certain organic constituents.

"Its ability to supply humus is the paramount consideration because of the serious deficiency of this material in coastal soils.

"A sufficiency of organic matter increases the capacity of soil to absorb and retain moisture, it regulates soil temperatures, and furnishes food for soil micro-organisms. Soils well supplied with organic matter contain a liberal supply of nitrogen, and they are friable and easy to work.

"Summed up, soils rich in humus are fertile, and produce good crops or pastures even under adverse climatic conditions.

"To give your soils these essential features apply farmyard manure. Its action is rapid and profitable."

How Farmyard Manure May Be Used Cropping Paddocks

"All manure from bails and assembling yards may be collected in heaps to be spread as circumstances permit. Ideally such heaps should be covered to avoid loss of valuable constituents. This may not be practicable, but even if exposed to the weather the material will still contain essential properties urgently needed by your soils.

"If cover cannot be provided, make the heap high on a comparatively small base, so that it will not dry out readily. The heap must be compact.

"Locate heaps away from dairy buildings to obviate the fly nuisance.

"It may be more convenient to cart the manure to the paddock where required immediately following collection. This procedure reduces loss of plant food constituents to a minimum, especially if the manure is ploughed under before decomposition takes place.

"When the material has been spread evenly it should be ploughed under as soon as possible and the land prepared for cropping in the usual way. Do not allow it to dry out before ploughing under, otherwise losses of plant foods will occur.

"It will be found more profitable to crop small areas to which farmyard manure has been applied than larger areas which have not been so treated. Yields will not only be higher, but will be more reliable should climatic conditions prove unfavorable.

"Labour now utilised in cultivating large areas for fodder crops could often be more profitably employed in spreading manure on smaller more highly productive areas. Less seed and fertiliser and less labour for harvesting will be required for the smaller areas.

"The low fertility conditions characteristic of extensive sections of dairying country is responsible for the wastage of many labour hours in preparing land for low yielding fodder crops.

"Prior to breaking up a grass paddock for cropping, use it as a night paddock

until there is an accumulation of manure; if necessary, feed the animals in the paddock. Then harrow to spread, and plough under.

"About 8 tons an acre is a good allowance of farmyard manure for maize, potatoes and similar crops. Good results will follow its use at 4 or 5 tons an acre on lucerne and clovers, or in preparation for winter cereals, field peas, vetches, cow peas, Italian rye and red clover, etc."

Farmyard Manure on Grasslands

"Under local conditions most of the animal droppings are voided in the grazing paddocks. Unless paddocks are harrowed regularly these droppings are responsible for rank, unpalatable growths sometimes amounting to 60 percent of the area.

"Harrow all grazing paddocks periodically with a proper grassland harrow. This should be the most important and frequently used implement on every dairy farm. It should be the first implement acquired.

"Where paddocks are small, harrows should be used following each grazing.

"Should harrowing be delayed it may be necessary to await rain to soften the dung. It is useless attempting to break up and distribute hard dry dung.

"Sub-division of paddocks into small units facilitates concentration of grazing to any section of the farm and enables maximum value to be obtained from manure.

"If the property is too large for complete sub-division, endeavour to sub-divide sections so that intensive grazing can be carried out. This applies particularly to areas sown to improved pastures.

"Temporary and electric fences may be utilised to secure concentration of droppings which can then be harrowed and distributed.

Do's and Don'ts and Observations

"Don't confine the grazing of highly improved pastures to short periods. By doing so these paddocks, which are the most productive, will gradually deteriorate because they will not be receiving their proper proportion of dung. Use each in turn as a night paddock. Grazing animals void most dung during the night and in the early morning.

"Don't neglect paddocks some distance from the dairy buildings, otherwise the fertility of the home paddocks will be built up and the outer area impoverished."

A National Problem

"Our existence as a nation depends on our activity, and skill in maintaining the fertility of our soils. If we fail in this task our farmlands will suffer from permanent 'man-made drought.'

"A dairy farmer can best do his share in building up fertility by efficient utilisation of the natural asset — farmyard manure."

(Continued on page 7)

Old Methods for a Better Bread

By DR. I. YOUNGER ROSS

Our daily bread has changed sadly down the ages, and modern methods of milling are robbing the grain of its properties of health and strength.

If we wish to find perfection in physical health and fitness, we have to seek it in isolated communities whose diet today is the same as that of our hardy forbears.

That this is not a myth has been proved by the work carried out in India years ago by Sir Robert McCarrison. He tried out the diet of the Indian people on his laboratory animals and compared the results with effects of the diet of our civilisation on other animals living under similar conditions. The animals grew sleek and healthy on the old diet. Those on the modern diet became emaciated, but recovered when fed on the other diet.

Sir James Boyd Orr, farmer-director of the World Food Council, proved these findings when applying them to groups of people in Great Britain.

In no other food is this more apparent than in the worldwide staple food of all races — the cereal —, which grows in all parts of the globe, the variety being influenced only by climatic or economic conditions. For example: —

Wheat: U.S.A., Canada, Australia.

Rice: India, China, Japan.

Rye: U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe.

Maize: Mexico and Southern U.S.A.

Oats: Scotland.

Barley: Northern England.

Milling Methods

From earliest times until the middle of the last century the grain was made easier to digest by crushing it between two stones, first by woman power, then by water power, and more recently by electric power.

But though the means varied the result was the same, a wheaten meal — I shall not degrade it by calling it flour — from which in the process nothing was added and from which nothing had been taken away from the grain.

Professor McCance, of the Physiology department of Cambridge University, who has investigated and tested the wheat which goes into the British National loaf, says: —

"It would be a bold miller today who would claim he was able to put back into his white flour made by the steel-rolling process all the valuable minerals and vitamins of the grain he had extracted in its manufacture."

What is the difference between stone-ground wheat meal and white flour?

To produce the 72 percent extraction of white flour from the golden grain required by the public today, a highly com-

plicated and expensive machinery is required.

The whole grain is subjected to long and powerful pressure between electrically driven grooved steel rollers, which grind it to a fine powder, at the same time extracting from the grain not only its rough protective covering we call bran, but, as time goes on, the germ of the wheat, with its proteins of high value, vitamin A, the famous vitamin B, the newly discovered vitamin E, and valuable minerals.

All these were stored for the growth and development of the new plant. To separate further the fine white flour the process is accelerated by passing it many times through fine silk, so that to the very last ounce everything possible is taken from the grain.

The by-products are not wasted, however; their value is recognised by breeders of stock — poultry breeders and even by chemists and food specialists — who use them to make up deficiencies in the normal diet.

Essentials

It needed the first world war to make us realise what scientists had already proved, that vitamins in our food were essential for mental and physical health, but it needed a second world war to make science give us proof that the minerals are needed as well.

All through the war in U.S.A., in England and in our own institute for research in Canberra, scientific investigators have been making an analysis of our cereals to show what is lacking in our diet.

They have shown that the stone mills in our midst are turning out the same high standard of minerals and vitamins in the wheaten meal as formerly. But until the public conscience is roused, these mills will not turn to full capacity and may even, through our apathy, cease to turn altogether.

— *The Age*, Melb. July 22.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

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SMALL MIXED FARM—160

acres of volcanic scrub country, cleared and grassed. Second growth of timber suckers needs clearing. 28 cows and 12 young heifers. 1 brood sow and 5 store pigs. 2 draught horses with harness and implements. 7 acres cultivation. House of 4 rooms. 1/2 mile to State School; 4 miles to Railway Station. Price, £1,750.

We have a long list of farms of all kinds in many districts. We shall be glad to supply correct information about the opportunities and difficulties of farming in Queensland. Write for details—THE FARM EXCHANGE (Harding & Webb), Farm Specialists, Denham St., Rockhampton, Queensland. Phone 3768. After hours, 3199 and 2161.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

(Continued from page 6)

We hope that not only Dairy Farmers, but all engaged in primary production, will follow the advice given in this excellent publication. By collecting all the available organic wastes, which are to be found round about the yards, in addition to the farm-yard manure, and heaping them together, rough compost would be made which would be more valuable still when applied to the land.

Victorian Compost News, March '49.

The Good Old Days

A friend of ours in Queensland sent us this letter taken from the Brisbane "Courier-Mail" of May 20. We re-publish it as an antidote to Socialist claims of our latter day "progress."

Mr. Harvey's article "Why I Marched in the Labour Day Procession" (C. -M., 9/5/49) was extremely interesting. I don't know how old he is, but I am 75, and was rather surprised to read his statements about conditions of the worker and his family in earlier days.

My father was a ship's painter. He sat on a plank and worked side by side with one of our politicians, William M. Hughes, at Mort's Dock, Balmain. We as children had a good home.

The things of which Mr. Harvey writes, in regard to food, I simply never heard of. There was always plenty of good plain food on the table, and at no time did I ever know of such a thing as the bread and treacle, or dripping diet.

Bare feet were unknown to us. We wore good strong leather lace-up boots to school and always stockings. For best wear glace kid button boots, 7/6 pair, the best.

Even now, after all the long years in between, I can hear my father doing a good round swear as he tried to button them for us.

"No Bleeding Knuckles"

If my father were ill my mother received money from the lodge, and helped by working herself, but there were no "bleeding knuckles," and it was "laundry work." There were no pictures, but there was always a circus, the zoo, not to speak of the hirdy-girdy with the monkey on top at the street corner.

We were always taken out on holidays, and played about on Saturdays.

The baby's arrival cost 30/- all told, and the midwife thought nothing of looking after little things, which made for comfort.

Can you get it now, Mr. Harvey?

In 1899 I married a railway employee. He was given a fortnight's holiday to be married! He had his wedding suit made at

Hagon Bros., in Pitt Street, Sydney. They are still there. The suit was made to order from the best material they had in the shop. It cost him £3/10/-, and lasted for years.

We went together and bought our house linen. One tablecloth of pure embossed Irish linen, hemstitched, 50 x 36 cost 6/6. A Wilton pile carpet runner, five and a half yards, cost 13/6. Could you get any of it now at that price?

On £1/16/- a Week

My husband's wage was 36/- week. Out of that we paid sick and accident fund and lodge. We had a house, 6 rooms, hall, and two verandahs, 7/6 week. A heaping high dray load of good red iron bark, 5/-. All root vegetables, one penny the bunch, and prices for green vegetables corresponded. Bread 2d. loaf, buns 6d. dozen, butter cakes, and brandy snaps as big as a saucer, one halfpenny each. The best steak was 6d. lb., leg of mutton 1/6 each, and all the winter a half sheep for 5/-.

My husband was promoted to £2/7/- a week, and later another promotion, £2/17/-. We were sent 200 miles inland, and he was in charge of the loco-sheds. We bought our house. When we had paid for it, we bought a full-sized, new Estey American organ, £19. Then we banked again, and bought a 1927 model car, £219. The licence was £4 a year.

After that was over we went on annual holidays to Sydney, and whilst staying at a residential at Manly my husband bought two blocks of land at "The Lakes," Narrabeen, £235. The next and the last purchase was a cottage, £400. We paid for that in four years.

Within one year of retirement my husband was sent to the new Kyogle line in Queensland. We finished paying for the cottage, owed no man one penny, had £500 in the bank, two houses, a motor car, and two blocks of land. My husband was given three months' holiday on full pay. When it was over we built a new home and

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settled for our old age. We were both insured.

Mr. Harvey, can you find one man today, living under Trades Unionism, who can do as we did on the same wages, which ranged from 36/- weekly at the start to £5/2/- at the finish? —Mrs. M. Bell (Brisbane).

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