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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

FEDERATED EUROPE A Zionist Conspiracy

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

Recent press reports coming to hand from overseas make it increasingly clear that the instigators of Marshall "Aid" are exerting enormous pressure upon European countries to compel them to subordinate their local sovereignties to a centralised European Federal Government. Already Mr. Hoffman and other "American" controllers of Marshall "Aid" funds are outlining some of the matters over which they think the proposed European Federal Government should have control. Currency, customs, and tariffs have been mentioned, also taxation.

All the usual arguments in favour of centralisation are being skilfully used, including, of course, the claim that Europe must unite in order to defeat Communism. But as the basic feature of Communism is the centralisation of power, it is surely obvious that centralisation is the very thing which suits the Communists, irrespective of what they may be saying to the contrary. Many sincere but naive Americans are keen on Federating Europe because they think it inefficient and ridiculous that a number of sovereign countries should continue in such a small geographical area. They compare the size of Europe with that of the U.S.A. and ask why not have a Federal system modelled upon that operating in the U.S.A. These Americans completely ignore the fact that European civilization is based upon a diversity of local traditions developed over a thousand years. Any effective opposition to Communism can only be erected upon these local traditions. To attempt to destroy these traditions, which include different languages, can only result in rootless people who are the perfect raw material for totalitarian planning.

The Servile State

Anyone who doubts the totalitarian intentions of the real instigators of a European Federation should note that not only centralised control of financial and political policies are advocated, but that centralised control of manpower is visualised. The "Sydney Morning Herald" of November 4 publishes the following item amongst comment concerning the proposal to establish a centralised financial policy for all European countries: "Absorbing surplus manpower. Any agreement on this would mean the revolutionary step of switching unemployed from their own country to others where they are needed." Could anything more devilish be suggested!

Disruption of the Empire

This is the very policy, which Hitler, Stalin and others have pursued. It is a

policy aimed not only at the destruction of what remains of European civilization, but also at the further disruption of the British Empire. If Great Britain is forced into a European Federation and is compelled to abide by the decisions of the proposed Federal Government, which could, for example, result in "surplus" British workers being sent to work in other European countries, she will no longer be the Mother Country of a sovereign British Empire. The campaign to force Great Britain into a European Federation is shrewdly designed to drive a wedge between Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire.

Zionist Conspiracy

Marshall "Aid" can now be seen in its proper perspective; it is the subtle exploitation of the post-war problems of Europe by the very international financial groups responsible for these problems. Although Communism is an international conspiracy which strikes at the very foundations of Western Christian Civilization, those who desire to get to real grips with it must realise that it is only one aspect of a much greater conspiracy: political Zionism. The Russian Revolution was Jewish financed and Jewish directed. Soviet Russia emerged in such a powerful position from the Second World War only because of the treacherous secret wartime policies agreed to by the Zionist-dominated President Roosevelt. And when the war had concluded every effort was made by the Zionists in the U.S.A. and elsewhere to strengthen the Soviet's position while weakening that of Great Britain and every other European country. This has enabled the threat of Russia and Communism to be exploited to force more centralisation upon every other country, including the U.S.A.

Centralisation and War

Every further imposition of centralisation automatically results in conditions, which are exploited to impose further

centralisation. The more centralised political units become, the more certain that it becomes that sooner or later they must come into conflict with one another. Both the world wars of this century were the direct outcome of excessive centralisation in Germany, a policy that was actively fostered by those international gangsters who profit from all unrest and chaos. The major result of the two world wars has been to reduce drastically the number of sovereign political units in the world. While Soviet Russia is busy consolidating centralised control of vast areas reaching from

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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 Russian Example

"The workers propose a collective socialist system in exchange (for the present system). *That such a system will work is proved by the Russian example.* The present policy of the Australian Labor Party is to proceed to a socialist system of production by gradual steps . . . Now that the war is over, we shall await with hope the steps to be taken by the six Labor Governments of Australia to overthrow the profit motive and establish a more rational system."

—*"Labor Digest,"* official organ of the Henry Lawson Labor College, Sydney, June, 1946.

* * * *

"A Knock-out Blow"

Devaluation of the pound has given British ship owners what they describe as "a knock-out blow," as a result of the decision of the leading oil companies to increase contract prices of bunker oil at ports in the sterling area outside the United Kingdom.

From November 1 the price of fuel oil will be raised from 81s. to 112s. a ton; of marine Diesel oil from 123s. to 172s., and of gas oil from 146s. 6d. to 208s. 6d. This will increase the operating costs of some ships by over £10,000 a year.

Owners will be forced to increase freights to meet the extra costs. This, in turn, will mean increases in the prices of imported commodities. . . .

—*The Sunday Times* (England), Oct. 2, 1949.

* * * *

Incompatible

In an analysis of what it considers the main issue at the Federal Elections, "Socialism or Non-Socialism," the Victorian Institute of Public Affairs, which claims to be an anti-Socialist organisation, comments:

"For purposes of clarity, we may designate these ends (of the economic system) as full employment, security, progress, opportunity, and freedom. There is no conflict of viewpoint between Socialists and non-Socialist on these basic ends of our economic system"

Every genuine opponent of Socialism cannot accept "full employment" as the major purpose of an economic system. The sole purpose of production is consumption, not "full employment."

If the advocates of free enterprise want to challenge the Socialist they must insist that the purpose of the production system is not to provide "full employment," but to deliver as efficiently - possible, i.e., with minimum employment, goods and services as, where, and when required by consumers.

Admittedly a more realistic financial policy is required in order that free enterprise can function satisfactorily on this basis. But until the supporters of free enterprise face this fact they have no alternative to Socialism; they can merely promise to do what the Socialists promise.

* * * *

Mr. Casey and Socialism

The Melbourne Argus of November 4

quotes Mr. R. G. Casey as saying at a public meeting in the Collingwood (Vic.) Town Hall on November 3: "Anything you (the Socialist-Labour Government) can do we can do better." Mr. Casey was referring to the Labour-Socialists' "full employment" policy.

Like the British "Conservatives," Mr. Casey believes that he can run Socialism much more efficiently than the Socialists. In the event of the Labour-Socialists being defeated on December 10, it is to be hoped that Mr. Casey is kept firmly in his place by those rank and file Liberals who are beginning to realise that they have many Socialists in their own ranks.

* * * *

A New Approach Wanted

A note for the Liberal and Country Parties:

" . . . there should be a new approach to the financing of Social Security benefits. All present methods advocated by the political parties merely deprive taxpayers of some of their immediate purchasing power and permit them to get some of it back later—that is, if they qualify for the so-called benefits.

Genuine individual security can obviously only be based upon adequate production of consumable goods. Genuine free enterprise, removed from the restrictions of bureaucracy and high taxation, can provide increasing production with the application of progressively less manpower. In other words, by investing the profits built up in the past—i.e., *the scientific knowledge or the cultural heritage of the community*—still greater profits in the form of adequate production with progressively less hours can be worked in the future. The experiences of the past prove conclusively that the increased profits of the community, in the shape of increased production, cannot be distributed through the wage system.

Every new increase in wages simply increases costs, and, therefore, prices, and results in no genuine benefits. It is obvious that the profits of the community can only be distributed to the members of the community by the payment of increased purchasing power direct to individuals outside the wage system. A genuine anti-Socialist Government could make a step in the right direction by paying direct to the unemployed, the aged, the sick, and all mothers their social security benefits in new money issued against the real profits of the community.

During the war years the British, Australian, and other Governments created hundreds of millions of pounds of new credits and used them to subsidise the prices of certain foodstuffs in order that both the consumer and the producer benefited. This was the successful application of a new financial technique. Surely there are no insurmountable difficulties to the introduction of a financial technique which would encourage every member of the community to make the greatest possible use of free enterprise as a production system, knowing that increased production would automatically result in greater social security benefits being available?"

"Mr. R. G. Menzies and The Socialist Menace."

Lilienthal

"Yesterday, Senators rebuffed the president by refusing to recommend confirmation of Lelands Olds of the F.T.C. The Commerce sub-committee vote, resounding as a slap in the face, was 7 to 0. In the wake of this event, observers are wondering if such examples of Senatorial independence are due and—in particular—if even that Presidential favourite, David Lilienthal, is threatened.

Lilienthal's reappointment comes up before the Senate early in the next session of Congress. It is reported that the members of the atomic sub-committee are almost as solidly opposed to Lilienthal as the Commerce sub-committee was opposed to Olds. Such Democratic leaders as Johnson of Colorado and Russell of Georgia are said to distrust the head of the Atomic Commission. But the factor, which might well kill Lilienthal's chances, is the rising ambition of Senator Brian McMahon. The Connecticut Democrat has tasted a good deal of palatable public attention as a result of his activities as head of the Senate Atomic Committee. Like Lilienthal himself, McMahon has been obtaining quite a few lecture engagements. It is believed that the Senator would now like to have the spotlight all to himself, and—while formally defending Lilienthal—privately would not be averse to retiring the latter to private life. Such motives, such maneuvers are not exactly unknown on Capitol Hill."

Not Merely Gossip (Washington, D.C.).

FEDERATED EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

Eastern Europe to China, the Zionist financiers of New York and their various agents are striving to centralism control outside Russian domination. The centralisation of all Western Europe and the destruction of the British Empire would leave only two big groups in the world. It would then be the easiest thing in the world to bring these two highly centralised groups into conflict, the result of which would be only one group dominating the entire world. And it is the dream of world domination, which is the motivating factor behind the various centralising policies now being openly imposed in all parts of the world.

Alternative: Decentralisation of Power

The political Zionists and their Communist allies can only be defeated in one way, and that is by the British people everywhere restoring as the basis of their way of life those fundamental principles upon which they built so firmly in the past. They must be true to their own way of life and not accept the plausible suggestion that Communism - i.e. centralised power — can be decisively defeated by also adopting centralisation. Communism and the growing threat of world tyranny can be defeated by the decentralisation of all power to the stage where all countries and all individuals have effective sovereignty.

Genuinely free, independent people will more effectively resist Communism than will a number of human pawns operating under centralised control similar to that suggested by the Marshall "Aid" manipulators.

Socialism in Queensland

The following revealing statement on the sorghum scheme, and the Blair Athol coal seams is extracted from a speech by Mr. Maher, Member for West Moreton in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on August 16.

Mr. Maher: . . . All I want to say about Peak Downs is this: I do not want to detract from the industry and intelligence of the men connected with that scheme—I think they are doing their best—but what I do object to are the methods of the Government; first of all, fundamentally, in establishing a big collective farm moulded on Russian lines, a State monopoly farm; secondly, because of the political propaganda and publicity that have taken place in connection with the sorghum harvest. It must be tremendously embarrassing to the decent fellows who are trying to carry out the job up there. I have here extracts from newspapers such as the "Courier-Mail," the "Telegraph," and the "Morning Bulletin" and they are all filled with propaganda in the interests of the Government. They sent a whole group of newspaper reporters, special correspondents, photographers, and movie-camera men to view the work at Capella. This is the sort of thing I object to—the wording of this article—

"Vast project at Peak Downs arouses interest throughout Empire."

That is in big capital letters. It continues—"The crop is estimated to yield about 1,000,000 bushels.

"It is Australia's largest, most discussed, and most contentious agricultural project. It also is one of the most successful too, for, valued at current grain sorghum prices, the harvest should return every penny the Corporation has put into it.

"Journalists, photographers, movie-camera men and radio men were on the spot to see the commencement of the harvest and to record it in news and still and moving pictures to all parts of the Empire."

With the publicity in the newspapers, the special correspondents, the radiomen and the photographers, and the vivid description of tractors going into action, one would imagine we were going into battle against some invisible enemy. Despite the estimate of a 1,000,000-bushel crop, which was greatly publicised, it will be less in actual figures than approximately 400,000 bushels.

At the luncheon adjournment I was drawing attention to the fact that the greatly publicised estimate of 1,000,000 bushels of sorghum at Peak Downs had not been realised and according to private advice it would appear that not more than 320,000 bushels would be obtained when that harvest had been completed. Considering all the publicity and propaganda connected with that scheme I do not think that camera men, radio men, or photographers generally will be present at the conclusion of the harvest to give the story of this great scheme that has been utilised for Socialistic political propaganda. Take the other side of the picture: last year the individual sorghum growers in Queensland produced 4,500,000 bushels without any glamorising, publicity, or song and dance, and without any encouraging pat on the back from the powers that be. Lacking the magnificent plant with which the Government have equipped the

Queensland-British Food Corporation and which they have employed at Peak Downs they produced this quantity.

The main object of this scheme, as was stated by the Premier when introducing the Bill, was, not so much to raise sorghum—that was only a means to an end—but to raise pigs. I invite the hon. member for Kelvin Grove who discoursed on this subject this morning in such impractical terms, to inform the House whether he heard one single grunt from a pig on Peak Downs when he visited the sorghum farm run by the Queensland-British Food Corporation. I was there but did not see one single pig—nor did I hear one single grunt—anywhere over this vast estate. We are into the second year since the Bill went through this Parliament authorising the Corporation to begin activities there and the main aim of the scheme, namely, the raising of pigs to provide pig-meat in the Food for Britain Scheme, has not been realised. The advice tendered to the British Food Mission by men like the hon. member for Wide Bay, who showed them how the individual pig-raiser could produce pigs in quick time if they were encouraged to do so, was not heeded. It shows that the members of the British Food Mission were wrongly advised and taken for a ride by the Premier and his advisers, who urged them to spend their capital in this big scheme and it is evident now that enormous losses will be sustained eventually by the Corporation. (Government interjections.)

Something should be done about this business before it is too late. Vast sums of money have been expended in the acquisition of 400,000 acres of beautiful country and in investment in machinery, with large outgoing for labour in the working of these farms. This beautiful tract of country has been taken from competent private hands at a time when enormous dividends—wealth to the State—were being won from wool and from cattle. The land was taken from these men and run under the Russian state-monopoly system. Before it is too late and the taxpayers suffer further loss, the Government should realise the error of their ways, retract and do the right thing. I will suggest the right thing that should be done. At one time it was the policy of the Labour Party to embark on schemes of closer settlement. This was picturesquely referred to in Labour leaflets and policy advertisements as "bursting up" big estates.

A Government Member: It is still the policy.

Mr. Maher: They advocated making the land then held by big interests available for those who were without land seeking land. That was in the days when it was a Labour Party, but since it has become a Socialist Party tied up with Communism and the Communist objective, nothing suits it better than to get into the vogue and adopt the Russian idea of a big, State Government monopoly farm.

. . . . What is the story of Blair Athol? The story as I ascertained it is that back in 1905 the mine was developed by Queens-

landers, by our own fellow citizens who over a long period of years, fought against ups and downs not by the open-cut system, because it was not then known, but by deep mining and handicapped by remoteness from the coast and competition from other coalfields—both in the locality and close to big cities on the coast—battled along against enduring hardships, ups and downs, losses and few gains, and in the course of time brought the mines to the stage of development they have reached today. At last, having reached the point in their activities when, by the open-cut system, they could remove the overburden exposing this enormous cliff of coal, when they looked like being in a position to reap the reward of their industry over the years and to recoup some of the losses they had sustained in earlier times, what happened? A most extraordinary thing happened, namely, the Government of the State then stepped in and completely ignored them. These men, our fellow Queenslanders, the men who had pioneered the development of these mines, were dispossessed and the Government arbitrarily entered into a contract over their heads with certain overseas concessionaries known to us in this Parliament as the British Electric Supply Corporation (Overseas) Ltd. The whole purpose of the legislation involving the agreement with the corporation was to dispossess these men of their mines and the reward of their enterprise, which was then becoming plainly visible, so that their venture had reached the stage when they could look for some dividends. The whole of their effort was to be handed over to an overseas company that had no claim on this country whatsoever

Monopoly

Containers Ltd., with nominal capital of £3,000,000, was registered yesterday.

The company has been incorporated to give effect to the amalgamation of companies engaged in the can manufacturing and paper and tinplate printing fields in Victoria and other States, for the purposes of obtaining additional capital to finance the steady development of these important industries, and to consolidate overseas sources of technical information.—*The Age*, Melbourne, November 8.

Socialism in fact, if not in theory. No doubt the gentlemen concerned would hotly deny that they are Socialists, but this merger, represents further centralisation of power, which is an alias for Socialism.

We are in complete agreement with Mr. R. Leason, Labour candidate for Deakin, who had this to say on this merger: "It is ridiculous to talk of competition and extol the virtues of private enterprise when speaking of such monster growth."—(*The Sun*, Melbourne, November 9).

"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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CREDIT CONTROL

The following interesting letter appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" of November 8:

"Your necessarily abridged publication of an article from the 'I.P.A. Review' on 'The Real Issue at the Coming Federal Election', omitted what I feel is one very significant sentence. I quote: 'There is one important type of control, which the non-Socialists believe to be essential, that is, control by the Government and the central bank (each in its appropriate sphere) over money and finance—the volume of credit and cash, interest rates, exchange rates, and so on'.

"Is it not reasonable, therefore, to question whether the Liberal and Country Parties are honest in their professed opposition to Government control of banking; or is it simply that the anti-Labour directors of the Institute of Public Affairs disagree with the publicly expressed views of Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fadden, and Mr. Casey?"

This letter is quoted in order that we may draw attention to the real issue concerning credit control. If, as the "I.P.A. Review" states, the non-Socialists agree that the Government should have control of the volume of credit, they support the totalitarian idea of centralised control of credit policy and are therefore offering no genuine alternative to Socialist policies.

The real credit of a community is, of course, its productive capacity. The sole purpose of the creation of financial credit should be to enable the individual members of the community to decide just what use they desire to make of their real credit. We stand firmly for the principle of decentralised credit control by the individuals of a community as opposed to centralised control of any description — Government or otherwise.

The very fact that "anti-Socialists" as well as Socialists are now agreed that Governments must pursue policies of credit expansion via public works and other methods all designed to bring individuals under more centralised control, is a tacit admission of what we have persistently pointed out: that modern power-production results in an increasing insufficiency of purchasing power distributed over any given period to buy what has been produced over the same period. As the efficiency of modern industry is largely the result of cumulative knowledge passed down over centuries, it should be a self-obvious fact that financial credit created to make up a deficiency resulting from increasing productive efficiency, is the property of all members of the community. No genuine anti-Socialist who supports the sound principle of one generation being the heirs to a heritage passed on by previous generation can logically oppose this idea.

As it is possible to measure accurately the deficiency of financial credit over any period, the Government's major function in relationship to credit policy should be to establish a non-political institution which would merely be responsible for accounting the deficiency and for automatically distributing direct to individuals via price-subsidies and dividends sufficient new credits to overcome the deficiency. Such an institution would be governed by the facts of production, not by Government policies. The harder individuals worked and the more efficient their production system, the greater the dividends—PAID TO THEM AUTOMATICALLY AND AS A RIGHT. Unless the non-Socialists are prepared to examine some such suggestion as the one we have made for effectively decentralising credit control, their policies must conform more and more to those advocated by the Socialists.

The End of Colonialism

The new enlarged Parliament will be a symbol of a new era in Australian history, a political coming-of-age. We have outgrown the machinery, which our colonial founders made for our nation.

Indeed, our nation is changing all the time. A great influx of new citizens is likely to change it almost as much as the migration of the Gold Rush changed it.

Colonial Australia has gone, and many of its traditions will inevitably be submerged—until a succeeding generation, looking for its sources, returns to them as the United States looks back to the Oregon and Santa Fe trails, to the old South, and to Puritan New England.

When, during the war, we had a Government that was national in power, many people thought that we were upon the verge of unification. Now the old State divisions are back.

One of the foremost jobs of this generation will be to overhaul the Constitutional machinery.

—Clive Turnbull, *The Argus*, Melbourne, Nov. 3.

Our emphasis, Mr. Turnbull is not a Socialist or so he says, but almost invariably we find him supporting Socialist policy. Here he is, by implication, advocating unification one of the major aims of the Socialists in their attempt to establish a planned economy in this country. He is also apparently enamoured of our totalitarian wartime government. How these centralisers love to use the words "national" and "power."

His remarks on the influx of new citizens is important. They will have an impact on us, particularly the Jews. We are, at the moment, preferring another base for undesirable Jewish activities.

Devaluation

It should require no great effort mentally by workers in England and Australia to see quite plainly that the real purpose of reducing the purchasing power of the pound and increasing that of the dollar by the representatives of capitalists' groups responsible, is not only to increase profit by at least 30 percent, but also to discredit and defeat Labour Governments in control politically in both countries which are pledged to improve the conditions of living and employment of workers.

—Senator Don Cameron, *The Labor Call*, Melbourne, Sept. 30.

Come! Come! Senator. Did not your Government devalue the Australian pound? If you and presumably your government were aware of these capitalist plots why were they not exposed beforehand? This is not good enough, Senator. We feel the explanation lies in your policy of full employment with its corollary of export and perish. This means more work and less real income for the people, particularly the worker, to whom you should be responsible.

Responsibility for all election comment in this journal is taken by W. J. Caruthers, of 32 Kendall Street, Ringwood.

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Planning the Earth (X)

By GEOFFREY DOBBS

We continue this important essay from last week. Our copy is from "The Social Crediter" of October 29.

The one advantage, which an open dictatorship has over a so-called "democracy," whether of the Eastern or Western model, lies in the clear acceptance of responsibility by the rulers. At least, the power and the responsibility are not divided. Mr. Lilienthal makes the same point about the T.V.A.; it is essential, if the job of developing a large area such as the Tennessee Valley is to be done properly, that responsibility should not be divided, but should rest squarely upon one unified authority — which means ultimately upon one man, its director. That is, of course, true of any job or undertaking; what is wrong is not the principle of responsibility, but the size and nature of the job.

Divided Responsibility

Divided responsibility means chaos and muddle, but what is always forgotten, or else carefully not mentioned, is that unified responsibility at a "high" level means either divided responsibility or else the total surrender of responsibility at all "lower" levels. If, as in slavery or war, it is openly admitted that to serve his rulers the individual must surrender his own will and purpose, if necessary his own life, and simply obey orders, the system may, at any rate, function efficiently from the point of view of the Managers; but that is not the point of view which is conventionally supposed to prevail in a "democracy." And if it be admitted for a moment that there are any fields in which the individual ought to have, or indeed must have, responsibility for his actions, and, at the same time, some centralised authority claims power over those same fields, immediately we have divided responsibility "at the grass roots" as Mr. Lilienthal would put it; which means that the very foundations of life and of society are disrupted.

Big Jobs Versus Little Jobs

For, when it comes to it, we all know that, at a pinch, we can do without the "Big Jobs of the Century," but we cannot do without the little jobs of the ages, nor allow undue interference with the men who do them, without returning to chaos and misery. Humanity could have got along quite well without the Great Pyramids of Egypt and the Colosseum at Rome, and the Great Lakes of Tennessee, and the Great Skyscrapers of New York, and Giant Rallies in the Red Square, and Immense Liners, and Monster Aircraft, and Autobahns, and the International Chemical

Cartel, and U.N.O., and the World Bank, and the Atom Bomb; without all these Great Things which need so much *organising* by important People. But if a man cannot plough or sow, keep a few hens or pigs, bake or brew, do a bit of carpentering or building, on his own undivided responsibility, then indeed the situation is becoming desperate.

Local Control

And of all the jobs, which require that undivided trio of knowledge, power and responsibility to be decentralised, in individual, local hands, the care and cultivation of the land is the most essential. The very word "local" is tied up with the nature of the land — of course every piece of land is local, and every locality is a particular piece of land.

If we agree with Mr. Lilienthal that modern management requires undivided authority and responsibility, in whose hands shall we place the unified and undivided responsibility for the development of the resources of farmer Jones' five-acre field? If the answer is not "in farmer Jones," there is no answer, except that the responsibility must be divided between him and other people who, whatever they may or may not know about agriculture in the abstract, cannot have either the knowledge or the experience of that particular field that he has, nor do they stand to gain or lose as he does by the results of its management.

A False Assumption

It is commonly supposed that centrally placed officials in Whitehall or the World Food and Agriculture Organisation, having a superior knowledge of the needs and wants of the people, are therefore in a better position to plan the production which is necessary to satisfy those needs, and hence, through a suitable delegation of powers to people with local knowledge, such as the members of the County Agriculture Committee, to plan the production of each productive unit, such as Jones' farm, if necessary over-riding or modifying his own plans from time to time as may seem necessary in view of the general requirements.

This is but an important special case of the general planning argument, which has now gained such general acceptance through sheer repetition that rational thought is seldom applied to it. It possesses that superficial convincingness and fundamental complete falsity from premises to conclusion, which characterises so much induced mass-ideation today. Its persistent exposure is essential to a return to health in society.

Remote Control

To begin with, the nature and productive capacity of a five-acre field are not affected by the "demands" either of society or of officials upon it. It cannot change from beef to milk, from stock to wheat and back again in a year or two just because the Government wants it to. Of course, in response to threats of fines and dispossession and so forth, the attempt can be made, but this is where the planning literally has to come down to earth, often with the most ludicrous or tragic results. It is unquestionable that the person nearest to this particular piece of earth is farmer Jones, and he alone is in a position to realise its actual nature, and the limitations, which it sets upon human planning in relation to it. Certainly it is desirable that he should also take account of the inducement offered by the requirements of other people for the potential products of a five-acre field, as they may be expressed by the efficient mechanism of the economic vote, but the survival of the soil, and hence of humanity, may be said to depend upon a correct relationship between the "demands" of the people and of the land. Above all, the "demand" for any particular use of the land, which may conflict with its nature, must never be backed by a force, which will over-ride the farmer's judgment of what is due to the land. He may be a good or a bad farmer, but natural bad farmers soon eliminate themselves so that they are always a minority, and the harm they do is limited by the size of the area under their control. A planner on the other hand, can ruin the world, if he can get it as his planning area. One might have thought that the ruinous effects on the land of absentee landlordism and of financial pressure would have resulted in the determined rejection of every argument for the even more remote landlordism of the planner using the even more powerful force of direct legal compulsion.

When we turn to the idea that the central planner can form a more accurate estimate of the needs and wants of other people than they can themselves, common sense has completely departed. As an alternative to the provision of the necessary "means of payment" and of effectively expressing their requirements, the immense undertaking of unified central planning of the total resources of large areas and ultimately of the world, in order to supply the estimated needs of their inhabitants, particularly when taken in conjunction with the similar planning of populations in order to accommodate the number of people to the resources planned, passes the bounds of sanity and enters the domain of pure megalomania.

Mathematical Units

In fact the central planner knows the needs and the wants of one person only — himself — or of one family — his own —

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Planning the Earth

(Continued from page 6)

that, if he is not too pre-occupied with other people's affairs even to make a sound judgment of his own. The "data" which he uses to justify his planning, on the basis of social surveys and so forth, exist in the form of ideal mathematical units, having at the most favourable estimate a childishly crude, and at the same time, tenuous and hypothetical relationship with anything in the real world. There are a few narrowly functional purposes for which it is permissible to regard people as mathematical units, e.g., in designing a lift or vehicle to carry them, and even that, only on its purely engineering side; and equally where, as in social planning, the people themselves constitute the unit quantities which are being used, they can be so regarded only in some narrowly functional aspect. Thus, a commandant of a concentration camp may need to know how many "people" it will take to fill a pit of given size, a builder of the Pyramids may have had to know how many people can drag a rock of given size up a ramp of given height, and a modern population expert may have good reason to find out how many people should be bred in order to fulfill some function desired by his paymasters, e.g., to provide an age-class of such and such a size for military purposes, or to fill the schools to reasonable capacity, or on a more local basis, to provide workers for a factory producing tin-tacks for export.

Statistics

It is commonly forgotten that *statistics* was, from the first, as the word implies, a technique developed to serve the purposes of State Planning. Before there could be statistics, there were "statists"¹ (i.e., State Planning Experts).

"It is about forty years ago," says Zimmermann, "that that branch of political knowledge, which has for its object the actual and relative *power* of the several

modern states, the *power* arising from their natural advantages, the industry and civilisation of their inhabitants, and the *wisdom* of their governments, has been formed, chiefly by German writers, into a separate science . . . By the more convenient form it has now received . . . this science, distinguished by the new-coined name of statistics, is become a favourite study in Germany." The emphasis on the words "power" and "wisdom" is mine. "About forty years" before Zimmermann would bring us to the early years of the reign of Frederick II of Prussia, called "The Great," who ascended the throne in 1740 and died in 1786, so that his reign just about covers the period of the rise of statistics in Germany to the position of an accepted science. Since Frederick may be regarded as the first and the father of all modern planners this is not surprising. The basis of his planning was no doubt the sort of planning known as logistics, the science of moving, lodging and supplying troops in war (or, one might add, in threat of war) at which he was so undoubtedly proficient; but that is the ultimate basis from which all planning springs, and to which it returns when ever the supply of non-military crises and emergencies as justification threatens to fail. To trace the connection between Frederick and Voltaire, Freemasonry, Encyclopaedism, the French Revolution, and modern Prussianism and National Socialism would be to turn aside too far; but in the light of the later use of statistics in planning, the fact that it was first developed in Germany during Frederick's reign must be regarded as significant.

Statistics Essential to Totalitarianism

At first it was not even necessary that statistical data should be in numerical form, but this soon became essential and later the technique was borrowed by other sciences not directly concerned with Social Planning, particularly the biological sciences, so that, its origin having been forgotten, statistics is now widely regarded as the very essence of 'pure' science, the technique whereby the bias due to human will and purpose may be eliminated by the use of the pure impartiality of numbers. But a method cannot escape from its origins, nor from its ends, since means and ends are inseparable; and in every case in which the word 'statistics' is legitimately used it will be found that the essence of the method is the treatment of a population of individuals as if they were *functional* units, i.e. each individual is conceived of as a unit possessing a function which it may be desired to use in some way. The symbols representing these abstract individual-fragments are then manipulated, and the resulting conclusions applied to the real, total individuals.² Statistics is thus seen to be a mechanism essential to totalitarianism in Planning, but incompatible with the treatment of individuals or even things, as whole persons or things having a total nature of their own, and, in the case of human beings, a will and purpose involved in that nature, as real as the Planner's or the Statistician's.

False Analogy

There is an attempt to pretend that a Statistician is merely doing the same thing

(on a larger scale) as a hostess who counts her guests before dinner, just as, in another field, Atomic War is supposed to be merely an enlargement of a fight between two small boys in the school playground; but in both cases the relationship, such as it is, between the small and the large thing is inverse. It is not the pugnacious small boy who makes the War Planner, and when the hostess counts Mr. Brown among her guests she is in no danger of forgetting his qualities as a whole individual, or reducing him to the status of a functional unit (unless, indeed she is the sort of female Planner whose sole aim in inviting Mr. Brown was to fill a place at the table or to get rid of some unwanted food). But when a 'statist' includes Mr. Brown in some 'data' compiled on the basis of filled-in forms, a unit he is to the Planner, and can be no other, by the nature of things. Yet it is the whole and individual Mr. Brown who has to carry out the Plans and conform with the regulations, not the unit functional Brown.

(1) Sec *Cymbeline* (1610 or 1611), Act II, Scene IV:

I do believe, —
Statist though I am none, nor like to be, — That
this will prove a war: . . . See also *Hamlet*
(1602), Act V, Scene II:
I once did hold it, as our Statist do, A baseness to
write fair, and laboured much How to forget that
learning; . . . The progressive Educational Statist
does not seem to have progressed far since
Shakespeare's day! One of the earlier references to
Statistics occurs in the preface to *A Political
Survey of the Present State of Europe*, by E. A. W.
Zimmermann issued in 1787.

(2) Cited from *An introduction to the Theory of
Statistics*, by G. Udny Yule, 9th Edition, 1929, p.1.

Finance

It should be noted in passing that Finance constitutes a very critical sort of statistics in relation to the control of human purpose, since the units of which it consists are actually accepted as a means of expression of the will of the individual in all economic affairs; yet, being completely abstract, they impose no natural limitations whatever upon the manipulations of the financial Planner. The results upon the behaviour and integrity of character of almost everyone are appalling.

Of course, Finance ought not to be statistical at all, i.e. it ought not to be capable of being used as a means of Government; it ought to be a useful mathematical accompaniment of human affairs as automatic as the flow of water through the soil—not as a means of power pent up and controllable behind a dam. Neither a central banker nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have more power to manipulate, policies and people's lives by mean of the money mechanism than an accountant or a bank clerk. It is fantastic that professional integrity should be expected on the small banker but not of the big one that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be permitted to manipulate our finances, denying beforehand what he is about to do, while the local firm of accountants would be ruined if it were detected in any such treatment of its clients' accounts. There is not the slightest hope of recovery or security while the purchasing power of every pound we earn or possess is subject to the arbitrary fiat of a few centrally place persons.

Just how long the economists and financial writers will continue to use phrases

(Continued on page 8)

"New Times," November 18, 1949 — Page 7

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Fair Comment

By JOHN WELLER

Some time ago a distinguished visitor from France, coming for the first time to the United States, stood on the deck of his arriving ship the better to have pointed out to him the characteristic features of New York harbour.

"There," said his friend, pointing to Bedloe's island, "is Bartholdi's great Statue of Liberty."

"Ah, yes," said the visiting Frenchman, "it is very, very fine. In France, we too, build monuments to the illustrious dead."

British manufacturers are already beginning to feel the sting in devaluation after the first fine careless rapture of increased sales has passed off so quickly. It has now been revealed that many of these sales have been negotiated at a loss. American buyers, while maintaining a steady demand for typical British models, are not so keen on British imitations of American designs, such as the "Stirling scowl" radiator grills which are competing with the "dollar grin" grills on American cars. Apart from this, however, it is becoming increasingly obvious that no great increase in exports can be made to a country, which has such an enormous productive capacity that it has a surplus of exports over imports amounting to some 6,000 million dollars. The ostensible or advertised purpose of devaluation is dishonest.

Furthermore the London *Financial Times* reports that motor vehicle manufacturers, for whom devaluation gave a fillip at the selling end in hard currency countries are now beginning to feel its ill-effects at the production end.

"The upward movement in prices of bought-out materials, which started a week or two ago, is gathering momentum "and producers are faced with the prospect of having to increase prices in the New Year.

"Full effects of the trend will not be felt until present stocks are exhausted and contracts have to be renewed.

"Present indications are that increases in electrical equipment, batteries, bearings, and probably tyres may be substantial."

— (Melbourne *Argus*, Nov. 8.)

How rapidly it is being made quite patent to those who wish to see that devaluation's real purpose is to finalise the drama of the

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like 'economic blizzards' and so forth, implying that the consequences of financial manipulation are a part of the world of nature, is a secret known only to them; but in view of recent events it merely exposes them to ridicule, and with them the whole argument that it was free enterprise, which failed during the financial depression. Yet it is merely a special example of the theory that statistics constitute an impartial view of reality, and that in turn is a part of the attempt to substitute the pseudo World of the Planners for the real World in which, in the last resort, we find that we exist.

(To be concluded).

Premeditated and cold-blooded murder of the British Empire.

In 1906 the Federal Government of the day passed legislation dealing with the regulation of trusts and monopolies. The present Federal "Labor" Government has not on one occasion used its powers to regulate the monopolies operating today. Every move that it has made has operated to the benefit of the monopolist and to the consolidation of his practices.

Cecil Palmer: "Socialism is workable only in heaven, where it isn't needed, and in hell, where they've got it."

The ardent advocates of world government claim that such an authority can be operated "democratically." If you are a member of the United Nations' Association you can have your say in influencing decisions arrived at by the U.N. Assembly. All you have to do is to get a majority to accept it in your particular State, then the Association passes it on to the Federal Council. Should they pass your motion it goes on to WFUNA (World Federation of United Nations' Association, in case you didn't know). From there it may filter through various Social, Economic or Cultural Sub-Committees and can then be passed on as a recommendation to the U.N. Assembly. Quite easy if you say it quickly.

The starry-eyed idealist believes that if only you can create enough committees, democratically elected of course, then you will eventually ensure that the problems of the world will be solved. Over a quarter of a century ago C. H. Douglas dealt with this myth at a time when the League of Nations was being sedulously fostered as the solution of everything from war to divorce laws. He wrote (*Control and Distribution of Production*): "We are going to have democratically elected committees to deal with all such questions. Very well, let us consider the actual working of such a committee. A grievance comes before it and a decision is given which may quite

No Need for Rationing

The general manager of the Alba Petroleum Company of Australia, Mr. John Duncan, said on his return from a world trip last night: "There is enough non-dollar petrol available abroad to prevent the necessity for rationing again."

Mr. Duncan, who is also an associate of Ampol Petroleum Ltd., negotiated in France recently for the purchase of 9,000,000 gallons of petrol.

Mr. Duncan said last night: "I was astonished on my return to Australia today to learn that petrol rationing again is a fact.

"From the inquiries I made abroad I can say definitely that there is no need for rationing because non-dollar petrol is available in quantity.

"When I was abroad I felt that rationing would not be re-introduced as a result of my companies' efforts alone."

—*The Age*, Melbourne, Nov. 8.

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reasonably not give satisfaction, and the committee is attacked for it. It is an honest decision, honestly given, and the committee combines to resist the attack. Immediately a position is created in which the committee represents a vested interest, and acts not as a body of elected representatives, but as an Institution whose power must be consolidated, and whose dignity must be upheld. Anyone with practical knowledge of committees knows that this is what happens."

There is more than a grain of wisdom in the comment of Hendrick Willem van Loon that a committee only works when it consists of three persons, one of whom is sick and another absent.

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