

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## ANTI-BRITISH POLICIES

Must Be Reversed

**It can no longer be denied that the policy of devaluation has failed to produce any of the results, which Sir Stafford Cripps and the financial "experts" predicted. It has merely paved the way for further assaults upon the British Empire, both from within and from without. And it has also provided striking evidence of the fact that the Socialists everywhere are tools of the most powerful monopolists in the world — the Zionist international financiers. In the current Australian election campaign, the non-Labour Parties have failed to attack Mr. Chifley and Dr. Evatt on this point, and by so doing to demonstrate to the electors the utter hypocrisy of these political tricksters who, while telling the electors that they are opposed to Governments having their financial policies dictated to them by "private financial interests," make no mention of the fact that they played a leading role in committing Australia to various international "Agreements" like "Bretton Woods."**

"Bretton Woods" was the forerunner to the treacherous anti-British devaluation policy. Having followed the lead of the British Socialists on "Bretton Woods," it was only logical that Mr. Chifley, instructed by his totalitarian economic "advisers," should follow slavishly in the footsteps of Sir Stafford Cripps when this open advocate of the liquidation of the British Empire accepted the "advice" of the controllers of the International Monetary Fund, which "Bretton Woods" established. Irrespective of Mr. Chifley's views on bank nationalisation, the local agents of the international planners, the economic "advisers" and planners, realise that the more centralised the control of a nation's financial policies, the easier it is for the internationalists to impose their policies.

### **Secret Washington Talks**

It is high time that every genuine Britisher asked why after every secret Conference in Washington, which is now apparently the governing centre for the British Empire, policies are imposed which are disastrous for the British peoples everywhere. The talks in Washington, which resulted in devaluation, were held in the greatest secrecy, although prior to the talks Mr. Eugene Black of the International Bank and Monetary Fund said that the British would have to devalue. It was not surprising that a number of American business organisations held up their payments to Great Britain and other European countries. They anticipated that their bills would be reduced. Sir Stafford Cripps announced after devaluation that the British people must export more goods to the dollar areas. He did not, of course, say that the

British people should get more dollars for what they exported. This means that both the British and Australian people must export more goods and buy less goods in exchange with the dollars they do earn. This means that our economy must become more and more subservient to "dollar diplomacy."

### **Reversal of Policies Wanted**

It is perfectly clear that unless the British peoples take immediate steps to free themselves from the international plotters, and their local agents, they must proceed from one disaster to still more disasters. Already it is being said that as devaluation has not resulted in increased dollar earnings, that the "dollar crisis" is therefore getting worse, and that greater regimentation is necessary to meet the situation. In Great Britain, Mr. Isaacs has recently announced that more direction of labour is necessary in order that "essential" industries can be built up. The "essential" industries are, of course, those engaged in producing goods, not for the British people, but in order that more goods can be exported in order to get less dollar goods in exchange. This is the policy which Mr. Chifley and his "advisers" have adopted. Assuming that the non-Labour Parties are successful next Saturday, they can only justify their claims as genuine pro-British groups if they decide to reverse the policies which have forced the British Empire to the very brink of disaster. By their fruits ye shall know them. We give notice now to the members of the non-Labour Parties that we propose to take steps to face them up to this question if and when they form the next Federal Government.

### A.B.C. News Item

The British Minister for Transport (Mr. Barnes) announces a loss of £20 millions by the British Transport Commission. Larger loss predicted for next year. A 16 percent increase in freights to be charged.

Results of nationalisation; huge losses, increased charges for inferior services. What we want to know now, who is exploiting whom?

### 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

### **A Practical Socialist**

Under the heading, "Menzie's Adopts Socialism," the Melbourne *Labor Call* of November 25 published the following:

"On Wednesday night the leaders of the two main parties contesting the Federal Elections made speeches in two different States. They both made references to Socialism. In Melbourne the Prime Minister said: 'The Labor Party believes that when a public utility is not being used for the benefit of the whole community, or when it is being used to exploit the people, then that utility should be nationalised, or, as some will have it, socialised.'

"In Adelaide, Liberal Party Leader, R. G. Menzie's, also declared: 'I will not hesitate to socialise any monopoly industry shown to me to be exploiting the people.' Mr. Menzie's Adelaide speech indicates that for electioneering purposes at least, he is prepared to adopt the platform and policy of the Australian Labor Party and the Federal Labor Government."

It is instructive to recall that several years ago Mr. Menzie's described himself as a "practical Socialist." If the Liberal Party is to defeat Socialism, the sooner it repudiates the Socialists in its own ranks, the better.

\* \* \* \*

### **The Hollway Government**

The recent performances of the Hollway Government in Victoria would almost suggest that the leaders of this Government are determined to help Labor win the Federal Elections. The proposal to pay a pension of £1,000 a year to all ex-Premiers is a striking comment on the growing arrogance of the electors' "representatives."

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### **National Socialism**

Today, the British Socialist Ministers who were so full of international sentiments in opposition in the 'thirties find themselves developing an increasingly national Socialism. It is rather difficult, after Hitler, to draw out the German origins of what is being done in England, without seeming to be anxious to arouse prejudice by speaking of the German origin of the Socialist State. But it is exceedingly relevant for those who understand that national character is a great and effective reality, though in this country slow to assert itself, that our Socialists are proposing for the English a way of life eminently suitable for the Germans, who have had an entirely different historical experience, and who are essentially soldiers and subjects, expecting and welcoming orders, where the English are a maritime as well as an agricultural people, whose whole history has taught them to value and to develop a personal independence of judgment. This is the great country for religious eccentricity; nowhere else, certainly in Germany, did the Reformation prorate such vigorous variety of independence of mind and action, often erratic and fantastic, but sturdy and un intimidated. All this originality and freedom of mind and spirit was increased vastly in effectiveness

by a natural talent for partnership and voluntary association. England is the great home of committees and companies, trade unions and co-operative societies. It has never been the great home of the strong central State, because its people have never felt the need of such close paternal protection."

—*The Tablet* (England), Sept. 24, 1949.

### **Farmers' Supplies**

Letter from a Thallon grazier to Queensland Pastoral Supplies: "I would like to order some fencing material, iron posts, wire netting, galvanised iron and tank material, and would appreciate information on the possibility of securing same before my son, aged one year, takes over the property."

—*Brisbane Telegraph*, Nov. 9, 1949.

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### **Mr. Chifley Helps "Private Enterprise"**

Mr. Chifley proudly boasts that, so far from abolishing private enterprise, he has always done everything he could to help private enterprise when called upon to do so. He then went on to name some of the companies he had helped. It was interesting to note that all the companies named are near-monopolies.

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### **Dr. Lloyd Ross**

As the Labor Party is permitting Dr. Lloyd Ross to act as one of its principal publicists in the Federal Election campaign, it is necessary to recall that Dr. Ross was at one time a prominent member of the Communist Party, and is on record as indicating that he joined the Labor Party in order to follow Lenin's teachings on infiltration.

Dr. Lloyd Ross is author of the following statement: "The Bolsheviks succeeded because they alone could carry through the ruthless measures necessary to stop social disintegration, because they had no bias towards private property. He who would plan economic development, even in Australia, must learn more from the Bolsheviks than from anyone else."

\* \* \*

### **The Basic Evil**

This will be the inevitable fate of any society where wealth and power are concentrated in the hands of a few large corporations - it makes no difference whether they are capitalist corporations or government departments, or some form of alliance between the two. A sane and Christian society has always regarded concentration of wealth and power as evil and dangerous, and striven with all the means at its command to break up such concentrations, and to ensure that as many men as possible are able to engage in business on their own account, owning their own means of production.

Even if the breaking up of large concentrations involves some sacrifice of economic efficiency (which is by no means always the case, in fact), it is worthwhile for the sake of the much greater degree of individual freedom and independence, which is thus obtained.

It is one of the signs of the increasing

paganism of modern society that it tolerates and, indeed, almost reveres, the growth of large-scale organisations, with their thousands of employees, rather than allow men to earn their livelihoods independently. One of the strongest and most dangerous of human passions is a lust for power over others, and only a Christian society can ever hope to keep this in check. And so our modern pagan societies will rapidly revert to the servitude and, indeed, to the full slavery which is a natural attribute of paganism. —*The Tablet*, Eng.

\* \* \* \*

### **Swiss Referendum**

"On May 22nd the Swiss nation, in a referendum, decisively rejected a law for an intensive State campaign against tuberculosis. The end was unexceptionable, but the means could not be tolerated, since this law was judged to represent an unwarrantable extension of the powers of the central bureaucracy, a new intrusion of the Government in the private lives of the people. It is true that the poll was low; 42 percent abstained; but of those who voted, 75 percent or 612,807 against 201,551, repudiated the well-meaning and almost unanimous decisions taken, in agreement with the Federal Council, by their elected representatives in the *Conseil National* and the *Conseil des Etats*.

"Switzerland escaped the war, but not the post-war tendencies observable in countries which did not, among them the great growth of bureaucracy. The central administration, the bureaucracy of State, which numbered 10,842 officials in 1939, has 29,630 of them today, and the cantons, jealous of their autonomy, are closely watching this growth of the Federal Government. But over this project the Federal Government has received, says Andre Siegfried in the *Figaro*, 'a very clear indication of the trend of public opinion in one of the most conscient and best organized countries of the old world.'

M. Siegfried goes on to analyse the figures. Although 75 percent of the nation said No, those who did so were mostly in the Romande-Swiss cantons; the German-speaking cantons were less certain. In le Valais and Vaud those saying Yes were only 7 and 12 percent, respectively; it was the same in the ancient Catholic Alpine cantons; in Schwytz only 10 percent, said Yes. But in Bale-Ville and Zurich, strongholds of the Socialist Party, the champions of centralization, 40 and 30 percent, respectively, said Yes. For it is among Catholics that the privacies of family life are most jealously guarded.

"M. Siegfried went on to discuss what he termed 'the psychology of referendum,' asking how it came about that people will elect their legislators and then so decisively reject what those legislators produce, and answering that it is the party-system that makes representative government often so unrepresentative, making party-loyalties more prominent in the minds of both electors and elected than their real convictions. Party fears were so strong in the minds of the deputies that, because this measure was concerned with limiting tuberculosis, and was obviously humanitarian in purpose, none dared to risk opposing it, even though, as it transpired, opposition would have been the representative course." —*The Tablet*, Eng., June 18, 1949.

# The Institute of Public Affairs, Victoria

## FULL EMPLOYMENT ADVOCATED

We publish below two extracts from Page 129 of their Review for September-October of this year. The first is a list of the gentlemen who comprise the Council of the Institute, and the second is a policy statement.

### Council of the Institute

G. J. Coles, C.B.E. (Chairman).  
Sir W. Massey-Greene, K.C.M.G.  
Capt. C. A. M. Derham, C.B.E., M.C.  
G. H. Grimwade.  
H. R. Harper.  
W. A. Ince.  
F. E. Lampe, M.B.E.  
H. G. Darling.  
L. J. McConnan.  
C.N. McKay.  
W. I. Potter.  
Herbert Taylor.  
Hon. A. G. Warner, M.L.C.

We now propose to modify this policy by publishing in each issue one article by an outside contributor, under the author's name. The remainder of 'Review' will consist, as before; of the Institute's own material.

It is intended that each article will be an original contribution, exclusive to 'Review,' by a figure of national or world renown. The first article is by Professor D. B. Copland, who writes on a vital subject: 'The Limits of Social Control.' As the outstanding figure in Australian economics, and as Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the war, Professor Copland needs no introduction. 'For the next issue we have made special arrangements for an article by the eminent English economist, R. F. Harrod, who is regarded by many to be the logical successor to Lord Keynes, and who is certainly among the top economists in the world today. Harrod will write on 'Socialism According to the British Labour Party.' This article will be of unusual interest and significance." The gentlemen listed above are all connected either directly or indirectly with large-scale industrial organisations. Therefore, in the very nature of things, we would expect them to further policies designed to maintain and implement the idea of the centralised factory system, i.e., Full Employment—The Slave State of Big Business. Proof of this is to be found in the policy statement quoted above, wherein you will note the names of Lord Keynes and Professor Copland, two of the principal mouthpieces of Full Employment. We use the word mouthpiece advisedly, because we do not credit either gentleman with sufficient originality to have initiated it. They have only furthered policies originated from occult sources.

**The disastrous results that have accrued to us in the last twenty years are the direct outcome of the policies advocated by these gentlemen. These results may be summarised as ever increasingly centralisation of power in all fields of human activity, with consequent ever increasing encroachment on the liberty of the individual. This is a statement of fact.**

Irrespective of the label, that is put upon the policy of Full Employment, whether it is Communism, Socialism, Fascism,

Liberalism, or just plain Big Business, the ultimate result is certain; the complete subjection of the individual to his institutions. Whilst it is true that it will possibly take longer than most other peoples to reduce we British to the status of serfs, we are definitely fighting a losing battle when we have powerful groups such as the I.P.A., masquerading under a facade of free enterprise, pursuing policies that must inevitably lead to serfdom. No doubt, the gentlemen listed above could run the monopoly state far more "efficiently" than, say, a group of trade union secretaries, but a penitentiary remains a penitentiary, whether it is well or badly run.

The deliberate perversion of the objective of industrial activity from the natural objective of the provision of an adequate supply of WANTED goods and services to the unnatural one of full employment is the father of all modern lies. From it stems the opportunity for power-crazed international gangsters, using centralised propaganda and finance, to aim at world monopoly through a system of International Soviet Republics. Unless we recognise centralisation of power as an alias for Communism, we are destined to lose the struggle that is taking place in the world today. We will be destroyed from within.

Despite the apologetics of Copland, Keynes and others, free enterprise, using modern labour-saving technique, cannot provide full employment; what it can do is provide an abundance of wanted goods and services with a decreasing volume of employment. In the face of this fact, to insist on full employment must mean the ever-increasing intervention of the State in the affairs of the individual. This is proven by the fact that successive Liberal and Conservative Governments, while ostensibly devoted to free enterprise, pursuing policies of full employment are compelled to engage in more and more socialistic enterprises.

To insist on full employment is a negation of the cultural inheritance of Western European civilisation and, furthermore, is rapidly destroying that inheritance.

The alternative to a policy of full employment is, as we have already suggested—the maximum supply of WANTED goods and services. This would require the greatest possible decentralisation of economic and political power. The use of the financial systems by governments and other powerful institutions as an instrument for imposing policy would have to cease. It would have to become an effective instrument for the distribution of wanted goods and services. The technique for this is contained in the Social Credit proposals of Major Douglas.

Finally, unless the individuals who genuinely believe in free enterprise strenuously oppose this policy of full employment, they will progressively, as we are at the moment, have their freedom of choice taken from them.

## High Treason

Since the present situation affects the household in every particular, we sought a statement from the British Housewives' League on what the devaluation of the pound would mean in the home. This is what the Housewives say:—

(1) Great Britain, who "won the war," will be drained of real wealth and valuable manufactured goods, receiving fewer and fewer dollars in return, while the prices of raw materials will rise steadily. (2) We shall all be compelled to work harder and harder for a lower standard of living, with nothing better to look forward to; dearer bread, less food, less clothing, and fewer houses. (3) Prices and taxes will rise, thus giving a handle to Communist conspirators to arouse sedition. (4) American investors will take a leading hand in the development of our Colonial assets, tantamount to buying out the British Empire. (5) Should war follow, we may be too weakened to resist.

On the basis of these facts the British Housewives' League accuses those responsible of high treason against the sovereign people of Great Britain. We are advised, incidentally, that there is the basis of a case of high treason against the Chancellor of the Exchequer; no one should make such a statement lightly, of course, for the legal sword is a two-edged weapon. We are, however, becoming firmly convinced that certain of our leading politicians are guilty of actions which brand them as traitors, and that the crisis may easily develop to a point where the first step towards solution will be an impeachment. The history of our great country is punctuated with such cases; the practice has recently fallen into desuetude, but cannot remain dormant forever.

—*London Views and Tidings, Oct. 6.*

## Whose Policy?

The recent political gymnastics of Mr. Menzies are as breathtaking as the display by our mercurial Premier (Mr. Hollway) during the latest session of the State Parliament.

From the outset of the election campaign, Mr. Menzies has preached the destruction of Socialism. With apparent sincerity he acclaimed a crusade against all forms of this philosophy.

However, last Wednesday night he openly embraced his intended victim, whilst faithfully declaring that he will unhesitatingly nationalise any public utility not operating for the benefit of the people.

At long last, the talented leader of Liberalism has publicly endorsed the principal plank of Labor's platform.

May he aid his followers in like manner to see the truth and wisdom of Labor's policy, so that all Australians, united with a common aim, may press on to a glorious future. —J. GRIFFIN.

—*The Age, Melbourne, Nov. 30, 1949.*  
What a future. The work state by tweedledum or tweedledee.

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## POST - ELECTION ACTIVITIES

*Although we have consistently maintained that every effort should be made to reduce or abolish the Labour-Socialists' majority on December 10, we have also made it clear that we do not believe that an anti-Labour vote will in itself defeat the menace of Socialism. Mr. Menzies, Mr. Casey, and other prominent Liberals have indicated that, while rejecting the drastic centralisation of power per medium of Bank Nationalisation, they are not adverse to maintaining and extending centralised control of taxation and other policies. The defeat of the Labour-Socialists, which is still far from certain, will not halt the drive towards Socialism; the centralisation of power; but there is reason to believe that the rate of centralisation will be slowed down by the resistance of rank and file members and supporters of the Liberal and Country Parties.*

*Irrespective of the Federal election results, our policy of exposing the international gangsters encouraging and exploiting Socialism and Communism will continue. We believe that when the post-election period proves that the fight against centralisation did not finish on December 10, more and more responsible people are going to look for assistance and guidance in their fight to defend themselves against totalitarianism. Our function is to supply assistance to every individual or organisation desirous of resisting policies of centralisation.*

*However, the totalitarian menace cannot be defeated by only resisting the further centralisation of power; action must also be taken to initiate policies of decentralising of power — political, economic and financial power. Canberra must be compelled to disgorge all the powers it has usurped at the expense of local governments and the individual. Just how this is going to be done is a difficult question; but the first essential is to get sufficient agreement upon the necessity of this basic principle. No stable society, in which the individual can make himself genuinely independent, is possible unless it is erected upon a foundation of sound and proven principles. All modern Governments, irrespective of their labels, have increasingly violated those principles upon which the British way of life was so successfully built. The great task of our times is to devise ways and means of effectively limiting the powers of governments and of ensuring that the individual has guaranteed fundamental rights and liberties, which will enable him to make himself genuinely independent.*

*It is true, of course, that for many years now the British peoples everywhere have been fighting a series of rearguard actions against the enemies of their way of life. And it appears probable that many more such actions will have to be fought before a major counter-assault is possible. But we know that every action fought is bringing more and more recruits into the ranks of those who know who the enemy is and how to fight him effectively. This is one of the most heartening aspects of a very difficult situation, and encourages us to believe that the work of this journal is bearing fruit. Confident in this belief, we can therefore assure all our readers, both old and new, that plans are in hand for an expansion of our work in the post-election period. We trust that we shall have their complete co-operation.*

## THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

We have little doubt that the Australian General Elections on December 10 will have an importance in this country at least equal to that in which they take place. The World Plotters have been using Australia for many years as a laboratory for the Slave State via the Dictatorship of the Proletariat; Roosevelt supposed that the charms of the American soldier would be irresistible, and would facilitate a notable acquisition for the U.S. Empire, in which he was somewhat more than mistaken; and the *Daily Mirror* group (Israel Moses Sieff?) in paying a fantastic sum for the Melbourne *Argus*, is clearly aware that the issues are worth big money.

We understand that a Gallup-type poll taken recently produced the surprising result of a 76 percent majority against Socialism.

—*The Social Crediter*, Nov. 12.

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## Rising Costs

Mr. Nicklin, Leader of the Opposition, State Parliament, Queensland, as reported in Brisbane Telegraph, 2/11/49:

"That costs had risen enormously and every new 1/- increase in the basic wage meant an additional £60,000 on the railways' wages bill."

This means an increased burden on the State's finances (under the present debt system), which means that the State must BORROW more money, which means that interest charges must increase, which means the States require more money from the Commonwealth, which means that the Commonwealth must BORROW more money, which means increased interest charges, which must come from taxation, and that means increased taxation either direct or indirect, which means that the worker feels he is not getting a high enough wage to enable him to buy what he wants, which means an application for an increase in the basic wage, etc., ad infinitum.

Now, in the case of a manufacturing enterprise, an increase in the basic wage means that they also must have an increased wages bill. Since such costs are loaded into prices, then prices must go up. When prices rise, the wage earner finds himself back in his former position, i.e., that he requires an increase in the basic wage because he cannot purchase what he wants with the money he receives in his pay envelope. And so on!

Isn't it time YOU acted and demanded that the Government establish a National Credit Authority to distribute purchasing power direct to you so that it is available without going through industry to be loaded into prices?

J. W. D. Cramb.

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

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# Our Priceless Heritage Again

By FOOTLE

*It isn't often that our chosen legislators aspire to philosophic levels of discourse. When they do, we feel there has been an intrusion - a strange bull in the paddock as it were. Mr. Chifley has been soliloquising, as, according to my newspaper, he is credited with the following broadcast utterance. "The right to vote was a priceless possession and its exercise a duty." To me, the source of this remark appears equally priceless. An Ancient Druid preaching the rights of man or a Gladiator extolling the rights of Caesars, would be about as congruous.*

Long in my mind, Mr. Chifley has been intimately associated with the idea of compelling the completely illiterate, under pain of a £2 fine, to make marks on bits of paper calculated to offset the effects of any intelligent vote there might be.

There seems to be a noticeable connection between value and perception. I once heard of a man who propped up some posts on a rocky hillside with chunks of almost solid gold. By his own perception, he was poor: by the other fellow's perception, he was rich—besides other things, of course.

The vote is something like that. To the many, far from being priceless, it is worth exactly £2 on the negative side. In other hands, it could undoubtedly be of value, though just how Mr. Chifley himself would fare in that case, it is difficult to say. It is not inconceivable that voters of that ilk might entertain a strong dislike of him.

His further comment that, "Democracies of the world had carefully guarded the hard-won right to vote, because when it was abused the way was open to Fascism, Nazism and Communism," I find equally equivocal. I mean to say, if the Democracies had really been so keen on guarding the said hard-won right, how could Fascism, Nazism and Communism have arrived? Not by abuse on the voters' part, obviously. Abuse of the kind involved could only proceed whence it always has, namely from the leaders of men. "Put not your trust in princes," and less than half of that in their lackeys.

Mr. Chifley is simply lyrical when he adds, "Your vote should not be exercised lightly. The right to vote is a public duty, which one should carry out with proper regard for the public welfare."

D'you know, I was actually pondering whether to exercise my vote at all! I have arrived at a point where I cannot see eye to eye with the sentry in "Iolanthe" who "often thought it com-ic-al, tra-la-la-la tra-la-la-la, That Nature always doth contrive, tra-la-lala-lala;

That ev'ry boy and ev'ry gal that's born  
into this world alive,  
Is either a little liber-al or else a little  
conservative."

## "MORAL COWARDICE"

From every quarter of the world, including those remnants of what, only four years ago, was the greatest and most successful Empire the world has ever known, is arising the question, "Why are things so bad in Great Britain?"

So far as the materialistic and economic situation is concerned, the answer is easy but is never given. It is the "Full Employment" policy and the ancillary Export Drive-cum-austerity, with the surplus of paper wages paid for the production of articles which cannot be bought when

I would be minded to substitute "tragical" for "comical." Besides, how does one place a mark in one square or another lightly or weightily? It seems an impossible feat. Making a compulsory mark on a piece of paper is all voting amounts to, at any rate for me. The only time I remember voting with anything like enthusiasm was when I had to vote for myself. Certainly, I felt rather as though I were handing myself a bouquet in public, but I could not, even out of politeness, bring myself to vote for my opponent—though I might just as well have done.

I can think of no way of exercising my vote lightly except by being flippant with the poll clerk, which would pay scarcely more dividends than putting on a heavy act in the polling booth. I feel Mr. Chifley should have given us the "low down" on the "know how." It is surely a politician's duty to be practical; it is not sufficient for him to paraphrase the exhortation of St. Paul on marriage. There are some things you can take lightly or otherwise. Misfortune, for instance, can be taken seriously or lightly according as it is your own or somebody else's. The converse, of course, applies to fame. The Franchise, as it stands, is in a different category; it has degenerated into an affliction, and takes its place among the files, arthritis and chronic dyspepsia. It is not to be taken either lightly or heavily; it is simply to be endured.

Mr. Chifley's advice amounts almost to a rebuke. This is a common attitude among the political elect. For instance, you get Messrs. Attlee and Cripps exhorting the British to tighten their belts whereas a greater benefit might ensue from the relaxing of their own brains. Nasty sounding names like "spivs" and "black-marketeers" are invented to reproach the products of government policy. One feels it to be the kind of attack, which is in reality a defence. Quite possibly Mr. Chifley is not happy about voting at all, though why he should not be, has yet to be stated, for his party stands to gain more from the completely illiterate vote than any other party.

Is it possible that "Democracy" is not of much further use to Dictatorship?

they are produced which has driven the pound down from 4.03 dollars to 2.80 dollars. But the rot is much deeper than that.

If we had to indicate the canker in two words, we should say "moral cowardice," and one aspect of this is the convention that, however desperate the result of "Socialism" "Socialist Ministers" mean well. We are inclined to attribute this to skilful play on the obsolete code of the cricket field, or if you prefer it, the "not done" of a more civilised era.

If you consider the case of a man such as the Victorian Marquis of Salisbury, possessed of great wealth, absolute security of social position, and long tradition, it is easy to see that all common sense suggests that, while he may be stupid and mistaken, he is most unlikely to be corrupt.

But where you have to deal with a group of men whose very position of affluence and power depends almost from day to day on corruption—on bribing a majority with the spoils, or part of them, robbed from a minority, for the benefit of a Cabal—it is insult added to injury to say that they are "sincere." The only point on which they are sincere is that Socialism must be a good system, because under no other conceivable condition could they have risen to affluence, power and notoriety.

There are, however, many signs that what, under an entirely different set of conditions, might be regarded as the decencies of debate, are now recognised as soft-headedness or pusillanimity. Lord Bruce, the Cambridge-educated Australian ex-Prime Minister, has not hesitated to tell the Socialists that their finance is dishonest; a courageous Anglican Vicar, the Reverend S. P. Priston, has refused to preach in favour of savings so long as they represent a barely concealed theft by continuous devaluation of currency.

We notice with interest, but without surprise, that Mr. Thomas Johnston, while Secretary for Scotland, and subsequently Chairman of this and that, views with alarm Lord Bruce's departure from the convention of the high-minded patriots battling against outrageous fortune or overwhelming odds and mutters "treason." Socialism has been a complete success—for Mr. Johnston and other Cabinet Ministers past and present - - and he is quite capable of distinguishing the red light from the Red Flag. The point Lord Bruce is making contains enough dynamite to torpedo Finance-Socialism sky-high, and with it all the Boards of this and that. There are rumblings about them from many quarters.

—*The Social Creditor*, November 12.

## Control of Banks

Mr. J. Dwyer (26/11) claims that bank nationalisation has one aim—the common good of the community.

He overlooks the fact that, as Australia is a member of the International Bank, the policy of the Commonwealth Bank is now dictated by this overseas body, which represents the same international financiers who engineered the depressions.

This time they are using the dollar plan, Sir Stafford Cripps and the 1945 Banking Act to impose those conditions.

The 1945 legislation gives the Government complete control over the policy of the trading banks, but nationalisation would give it control over the employees of the banks, and thus stifle all criticism from that source.

Would Mr. Dwyer say that the Government's directive to the trading banks (clause (c) and (d) of statement No. (1) ), which forbids overdrafts to new enterprises and primary producers, was for the "common good"? —H. GERRAND.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, Nov. 30, 1949.

"New Times," December 9, 1949—Page 5



## Australian Wheat Lands Losing Fertility

Grim Warning at British Empire Conference  
By "COBBETT"

**At the important conference attended by plant, animal and soil scientists from all over the Empire, which has been held at Adelaide, the devastating results of the generally adopted methods of wheat-growing which has received Agricultural Departments' approval, viz., fallow — wheat, fallow — wheat — oats, were clearly shown in declining or static yields over southern Australia in spite of the enormous improvement in new wheat varieties which have been introduced.**

Dealing with the position in South Australia, Mr. E. A. Cornish, investigator of the C.S.I.R.O. (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation), said, "Over most of the South Australian wheat belt, exploitative farming techniques, which rob all and return little, have spelled a year by year drop in yields—despite the fact that higher-yielding varieties are constantly being released by plant breeders." Mr. Cornish was presenting to the conference the results of a detailed analysis of the trend in South Australian wheat yields between 1900 and 1941. All the evidence, he said, pointed to the fact that the chief factor in the deterioration of soil fertility was the depletion of soil organic matter and soil nitrogen. With this was associated a progressive breakdown of soil structure and mounting wind and water erosion, which was largely due to the practice of bare fallowing.

This statement by Mr. Cornish will not seem at all strange to organic farmers the world over, who have consistently maintained that fertility is bound to decline if crops are repeatedly taken off land without restoring humus; and, further, since superphosphate is used by practically every wheat farmer in this country the rate of decline in fertility is accelerated.

Mr. Cornish said that the problem could be solved economically by lengthening rotation to include several years of forage crops or temporary leys.

Mr. K. Woodroffe, of the Waite Institute (S.A.), also emphasised the necessity of the abolition of ruinous fallow—wheat, fallow—wheat—oats, and fallow—wheat—oats—barley rotations. He said, "Farmers should widen their rotations to include at least two years grass-cover ley, with greater concentration on grazing. Since most wheat farmers carry sheep, this involves no drastic change—merely a shift of emphasis."

The story in Victoria is similar. Wheat yields have remained static despite the release of higher-yielding varieties and im-

proved methods of tillage (it is questionable whether modern tillage methods are an improvement.—Ed.). This was the implication behind papers delivered by experts from the Department of Agriculture, Victoria. For many years the Department had conducted rotation and manurial trials throughout the wheat belt, at Werribee, Rutherglen, Longerenong, Dookie, Walpeup and Salisbury. The only rotation out of fourteen, which showed the slightest tendency to increase yield trends, was the long-term ley at Rutherglen. Most of them led to serious depletion of organic matter.

The principle behind the Rutherglen sub-clover ley technique has been the building-up of soil fertility under a sown sub-clover-rye grass ley for several years, then the continuous cropping of wheat for six years, followed by further long-term ley. The sown ley was more productive than the naturally regenerated pasture, both in regard to carrying capacity and in cereal crops grown after the pasture had been ploughed up.

Mr. Bath, Victorian scientist, who advocated the long-term sown ley, gave these facts in support. He said that in six years' continuous cropping after the ley had been ploughed, it averaged 39.2 bushels, compared with an average of 21.9 bushels on fallow-wheat old cultivated land. This ley had been down for fourteen years, and returned more wheat than fallow-wheat land over the period of twenty years, and, in addition, provided first-class grazing for the rest of the period.

From the above brief summary of the reports submitted to the Conference, it will be seen that there is a growing realisation of the importance of replacing the organic matter in the soil in order to maintain and build up fertility, but there is still far too much emphasis placed on the decline in the quantity of wheat grown. We should have preferred to hear more about the decline in quality. It would be interesting to know in this connection whether any attention was paid in the Rutherglen experiment to the protein contents of the wheat grown after the fourteen years' ley compared with that

grown during the same time on the fallow-wheat land.

Whichever way one looks at it, the story of the continuing failure of our wheat lands is an indictment of our methods of agricultural education, the fountainhead of which is provided by our universities. The graduates from these centres are to be found in our agricultural departments and colleges, and also among the farming community. Further, university professors are looked upon as experts in their own particular field, and their advice is often solicited by governments. They are responsible in the main for the soil-mining techniques, which have been practised by the wheat farmer.

It is quite obvious that, mesmerised as they are by the chemical and machine approach to modern agriculture, our agricultural departments understand little of the real basis of fertility and the principles which should be established on every farm in the country in order that fertility should be not only maintained, but improved.

It is the soil organisms to which greater attention must be paid. The humus, which is taken out of the soil by the growing crops, will be replaced by the action of these in converting organic matter so that the necessary plant nutrients are made readily available in a biological form suitable for the natural growth of the succeeding crop.

There are three methods by which organic matter may be added to the soil.

1. Compost made on the farm from vegetable wastes such as straw, weeds, etc., mixed with animal manure. Very little attention is given to this on the average Australian farm. Straw is still being burnt in order to get rid of it, sometimes in the stack yard, but often in the paddock after the header has been used and the stubble has been grazed. Such practices are little short of criminal.

While that amount of compost, which could be made on the farm, would be small and inadequate to deal with very large areas, it would be invaluable, and should be supplemented by compost supplied from the towns and cities, where most of the produce from the farm actually goes. Garbage amounting to millions of tons per annum is destroyed either by tipping or incineration. All of this together with water-borne sewage should be made into compost and delivered to the country in a form suitable for applying direct to the land. No technical difficulties need stand in the way, and as for the expense, this would be infinitesimal compared with the cost of artificial manures.

2. Sheet composting. The discing or hoeing in of plant residues or green manure crops, such as peas, beans, etc.

3. The temporary pasture or ley.

The advantage of adding compost to the

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## Queensland's Collective Farm

### A SCATHING INDICTMENT.

The following statement by Mr. C. R. Perrin, treasurer of the Queensland Grain Growers' Ass. is taken from "The Land" (N.S.W.). Mr. Casey's attention should be drawn to this statement, as he is an admirer of this scheme.

Mr. Perrin said: "The storage accommodation on the BFC property was something which farmers could envy, because very little of it was being used.

"On our farms I have seen grain by the thousands of bags lying in water and weather for the want of such accommodation.

"I have also seen grain sorghum stacked in dumps, on farms on the Darling Downs without any cover, until the bags rotted, and much of the grain wasted as a result of rain, mice, rats, weevils, and birds, while our growers' organisations were refused an export licence for it. There was not any market in Australia for it at the time.

"After all this waste the Federal Government granted an export licence, and the grain was shipped to France. The following year the BFC was started to produce food for Britain.

"Although new bags are only sold to farmers for wheat, the BFC used all new bags for their sorghum. I also noticed many thousands of new bags in their shed, which would not be needed for this season's crop.

"It is also disturbing to realise that this socialistic organisation can get so much priority in the supply of farm machinery, galvanised iron, etc., when private farmers have been waiting for this equipment much longer than the BFC has been in existence. This can be rightly resented by my fellow-farmers.

"Although our Government departments have been preaching soil erosion to the private farmer, this Government-sponsored venture is not setting a very good ex-

\* British Food Corporation.

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(J. E. Harding & A. E. Webb)

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ample. Nothing was being done to prevent soil erosion.

"The country of Peak Downs is undulating, sufficient to cause serious soil erosion.

"Only one crop has been grown, and there is plenty of evidence to be seen, washouts being deep enough to prevent tractors and headers harvesting crops unless were divided to suit the water-washed gullies.

"Like all Government concerns, the BFC has top-heaviness of management. On Peak Downs seven clerks were at work. More than this number are employed at Magneta, which is their head office. I don't know how many are employed in Brisbane, but I assume quite a number there.

"Although the BFC is in the Clermont district, it is very largely purchasing its supplies from the State stores, to the exclusion of the local traders.

"If we carry this policy to its logical conclusion, and if the BFC continues to buy grazing properties in this area, it is obvious what will happen to Clermont. The town will cease to exist, because country towns have grown up as a result of giving service to, and being patronised by, local settlers.

"My considered opinion, after successfully growing grain for the last 30 years, is if the BFC, with its priority and such rich soil, cannot make a success of the venture, it will be conclusively due to mismanagement.

"I also believe, if the equipment and the priority were made available to Australian farmers, instead of the BFC, the feeding of Britain would be in much more capable hands.

"Instead we are restricted with controls, rationed and taxed to such an extent that it makes it impossible to produce to our full capacity."

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT LANDS

(Continued from page 6)

land is that crops can be grown successively without exhausting the soil; in the case of green manuring and the temporary ley, the land is of necessity out of production for a period. This becomes of supreme importance when there is a food shortage and it is desirable to have every acre possible in production at the one time. In China, where population is large and the area of arable land small, it is not unusual for two and sometimes three crops to be taken off in one year. There they realise to the full the importance of all organic wastes, and compost is applied after each crop is taken off.

It is not suggested that this form of intensive farming could be practised in Australia; the climate here generally is not suitable; but it shows that had we understood the principles of the maintenance of fertility we should not be worrying about the general decline in wheat yields disclosed at the conference. The Chinese have been growing food on the same land for 4000 years!

## THE MEDICAL POLICE

From "The Austrn. Social Crediter," Nov. 26.

In its editorial article on October 29, 1949, the *Medical Journal of Australia* quotes from an article in *The New England Journal of Medicine* of July 14, 1949, by Leo Alexander, a psychiatrist who was consultant to the Secretary of War of the United States, dealing with the extermination in Germany of the physically or socially (our emphasis) unfit. The extract is as follows:

All State institutions were required to report on patients who had been ill five years or more and who were unable to work, by filling out questionnaires giving name, race, marital status, nationality, next of kin, whether regularly visited and by whom, who bore financial responsibility and so forth. The decision regarding which patients should be killed was made entirely on the basis of this brief information by expert consultants, most of whom were professors of psychiatry in the key universities. These consultants never saw the patients themselves. The thoroughness of their scrutiny can be appraised by the work of one expert, who, between November 14 and December 1, 1940, evaluated 2,109 questionnaires.

These questionnaires were collected by a "Realm's Work Committee of Institutions for Cure and Care." A parallel organisation devoted exclusively to the killing of children was known by the similarly euphemistic name of "Realm's Committee for Scientific Approach to Severe Illness Due to Heredity and Constitution." The "Charitable Transport Company for the Sick" transported patients to the killing centres, and the "Charitable Foundation for Institutional Care" was in charge of collecting the cost from the relatives, without, however, informing them what the charges were for; in the death certificates the cause of death was falsified.

Commenting on this article, the *Australian Journal* remarks that Alexander points out that the crimes described by him started from small beginnings and that the first step was merely a subtle shift in emphasis in the basic attitude of the medical personnel. "Alexander insists—and there is no doubt that he is right—that it is most important to realise the 'infinitely small wedged-in lever' from which the entire trend of mind received its impetus."

The basic premise on which the British National Health Service is founded is Assumption B of Lord Beveridge's Report: "Comprehensive health and rehabilitation services for prevention and cure of disease and restoration of capacity for work, available to all members of the community." (Our emphasis). It will be clear to our readers who have followed in "On the Record" items dealing with the British National Health Service that the "subtle change in emphasis" has already proceeded very far. The whole traditional structure of the medical profession in England has been dislocated, and that, we think, as a quite deliberate preliminary to its reconstruction as an instrument serviceable to a completely totalitarian organisation of British society.

(Continued on page 8)

"New Times," December 9, 1949—Page 7

# The Value of Earthworms

## MANKIND'S BEST FRIEND

"The most important animals on earth" was how Charles Darwin described earthworms over 100 years ago. Much later information is available on this topic, all bearing out the importance of earthworms in soils.

This is linked with the subject of compost for improving the fertility of orchard and other soils.

Darwin pointed out that 25,000 to 50,000 earthworms provide from 10 to 18 casts per acre each year; even where the earthworms are in lesser quantity than those just mentioned, they add 3 1/2 cwt. of ammonia per acre. They assist drainage in aerating the soil and in bringing forward valuable trace elements for use by the roots of trees and plants.

Faulkner's book, *Ploughman's Folly*, attracted worldwide attention.

Now Mr. T. J. Barrett has written his fascinating book entitled *Harnessing the Earthworm*.

The importance of organic matter for orchards was stressed at a Canadian horticultural conference recently. A grower on a 200-acre orchard reported that, while for many years the orchard yielded quality fruit in commercial quantities, deterioration gradually set in and he became convinced of the imperative need for rebuilding the soil with organic manures using the sod mulch plus added compost, including fowl manure. The result was entirely satisfactory; the orchard, which was "going back", is producing more vigorously than ever.

An enterprising American has established a business in supplying earthworm eggs. These are produced by the million.

Compost is of extraordinary value, but it can be improved by the introduction of earthworms.

Barrett, in his book, states that, in the Nile Valley, the annual volume of earthworm casts averages over 200 tons per acre.

Much interest is now being taken in the "no cultivation" method. In England the system of sod culture on growing fruit trees in permanent grass is attracting ever more adherents. Experiments are being

conducted as to the best kind of grass to sow. The grass is mown and never allowed to grow more than a foot in height.

Growers in Australia are interested in this matter, particularly those where there is a permanent water supply. On areas dependent on rainfall there is difficulty in adopting this system, owing to the competition of the grass for soil moisture.

— (Extract from *The Fruit World and Market Grower*, August 5, 1949.)

## Shades of Scotland

The STUART SHAW C O, of Latrobe Street, of which he was a director, had a paid-up capital of £3, Maurice Ravidell, of Brighton Road, Elwood, merchant, told the City Court today.

He said it was a proprietary company registered soon after his return from England, probably on June 3, 1948, and had not done very much trade . . .

He thought the Stuart Shaw Co. had spent about £1,000, imported some tyres and received some electrical appliances.

Two directors were his son, Misha, and a Mr. James, but no one was employed by the company.

Asked by Mr. Mornane if this meant that no one worked for it, Ravidell said, "Oh yes, I do sometimes. It's not functioning very well at present because I have been preoccupied for some months."

—*The Herald*, Melbourne, Nov. 17.

Our Heading—Comment unnecessary.

## Medical Issues in Health Plan

Political considerations have unfortunately obscured the real issue in the disagreement between the Government and doctors. The following extract from the letter of a general practitioner in England to his sister in Melbourne indicates fairly clearly what is in the mind of every doctor:

"This health service is nearly proving the death of me. The general practitioner in this country is now in process of being debased to the level of a third-rate R.A.M.C. orderly. As far as hospitals are concerned, we are now just health visitors. Bitterness and factional jealousy are now the rule amongst the various classes of medicine.

"Bevan (the Minister of Health) has succeeded beyond belief in splitting into hundreds of pieces our former ethical standards and because they get 'free' service, none of the public knows or cares to know. I don't think the newspapers care, either. I expect we will be allowed to advertise soon."

The matter goes far deeper than "free medicine"—the whole professional fabric is at stake and patients will be the losers if it is destroyed. —W. J. NEWING.

—*The Herald*, Nov. 29, 1949.

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## 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.

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## The Medical Police

(Continued from page 7)

This fate of the medical profession—and the public—in England resulted from an act of betrayal by the leaders of the British Medical Association in England. It is known for certain that those leaders not only were fully informed of what might be expected, but that they manipulated the Association, against the wishes of by far the majority of its members, so as to make possible the introduction of the Government's plans.

At first sight, the idea of "free" medical attention is attractive. But it should be observed that the effect of any scheme proposed by the Government, in Australia as in England, is to make the Government, or one of its agencies, the employer of the doctor. That constitutes that "first step" in bringing about "the subtle shift in emphasis in the basic attitude of the medical profession."