

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 16, No. 21.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

"GIVE THEM TIME"

A Poor Excuse

For some time past all critics of the Menzies-Fadden Government have been greeted with the cry: "Give them time." Well, it is now just over six months since the Federal Liberal and Country Parties had their electoral victory, and surely this is sufficient period for the new Government to demonstrate how successful it is likely to be in fulfilling its general pre-election promise that it would defeat Socialism.

As Socialism means different things to different people, it even means more private ownership and private enterprise to some Labor supporters, it is essential that the term Socialism be defined before we consider what success, if any, the Menzies-Fadden Government has had in opposing it. The essence of Socialism is the centralisation of power. In a speech made just after the announcement of the Chifley Government's Bank Nationalisation proposals in 1947, Mr. Menzies made it very clear that he realised that Socialism meant the progressive centralisation of power. In promising to defeat Socialism, it is clear, therefore, that Mr. Menzies knew that he must, to be successful, start decentralising power. But what evidence is there that the Menzies-Fadden Government has sought to do this?

The Bank Bill

The first major piece of legislation introduced by the Federal Government was the Commonwealth Bank Bill. This Bill is a major victory for Socialism. Under the guise of repealing the Labor-Socialists' bank nationalisation proposals, the evil 1945 Banking Legislation, also introduced by the Labor-Socialists, was endorsed. Many Liberal and Country Party Members, in trying to defend this Legislation, mouth the very platitudes, which the Labor-Socialists have used for years past. Centralised control of all credit policies is the first major step towards centralised control of all production. It means victory for the totalitarian planners. In attempting to answer this, some Liberal and Country Party members have tried to argue that Parliament will be able to prevent the planners abusing their powers. Judging by some of the speeches made on the Menzies-Fadden Banking Bill by Liberal and Country Party members, any suggestion of Parliamentary control—even if that were desirable, which it most certainly is not—is laughable. Most of the speeches reveal an astonishing lack of even the most elementary knowledge concerning the credit system. We are not surprised to learn that some Liberal and Country Party members knew so little about the meaning of the Government's Banking Legislation, that they had to have their speeches prepared for them by those who thought they had an

understanding. A case of the blind trying to lead the blind! How Dr. Coombs and his Socialist colleagues must be smiling.

Already the effects of the present restrictive centralised credit policy laid down by Dr. Coombs are most obvious. Certain types of smaller businesses are finding it very difficult to carry on—particularly as inflation grows—while the chain stores and bigger business organisations expand. This suits the Socialists admirably.

Results of Centralised Finance

Although little has been said on the matter, the Federal Government has made it clear that it will not, of its own volition, disgorge powers taken from the States. Uniform Taxation is to continue. Rising costs not only destroy the small businessman first; they also destroy the small Government bodies. Shire and Municipal Councils all over Australia are complaining that rising costs mean increasing financial difficulties. The plea is therefore put forward that there must be an amalgamation of a number of councils—i.e. centralised control, Socialism. Not only the Councils, but also the States, now seriously hamstrung financially because of the Financial Agreement and Uniform Taxation, find that every new rise in costs makes it harder for them to continue. This prepares the way for the complete abolition of the States except as mere administrative conveniences of the central Government at Canberra. The longer the Menzies Government pursues its present inflationary policies, the more it makes certain the complete victory of Socialism.

Increasing Bureaucracy

When they were in the Opposition, Liberal and Country Party Members often quoted the growth of the Federal bureaucracy as an indication of the growth of Socialist policies. Applying this measurement of Socialism now, we find that since the Menzies-Fadden Government took office, the Federal bureaucracy has expanded at approximately the same average rate that it was expanding before December 10. And there is every evidence that there is more expansion ahead.

The Communist Menace

Now, can any reasonable person in face of the above brief outline claim that the Menzies-Fadden Government has done any-

thing else but continue the drive towards Socialism? Apologists for the Government may at this stage plead in self-defence that at least the Government has tackled the Communist menace. But even on this issue, it is already evident that little or nothing is contemplated concerning the real Communist menace. Communism cannot be defeated while pursuing Communist policies of centralising power. The Communist philosophy, irrespective of the label applied to it, cannot be defeated until a genuine anti-Socialist policy is pursued.

A Warning

Already keen political observers are
(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

A Pertinent Question

Neville Wills ("Public Administration," June, 1947) isolates the basic problem in the modern State. He says: "How can a comprehensive economic and social plan be executed in a parliamentary democracy while Governments continue to believe, as most Governments do, that the first task of political democracy is to preserve the liberties of the subject?"

"In a word: Can democratic Governments plan?"

In answer to this question, Wills quotes the British White Paper on Economic Conditions in 1947 as saying: "Indeed the task of directing by democratic methods an economic system as large and complex as ours is far beyond the power of any governmental machine, working by itself, no matter how efficient it may be . . ."

This is the inevitable consequence of the Welfare, of the Servile, State: planning, with its controls, by a bureaucracy not servants, but masters, of the people.

Applying this to Australia, if there is any fundamental difference between the policies, of the Liberal-Country Party and the Labour Party, it will be shown by a turn away from the Welfare State towards genuine Democracy, to which the L.C.P. gives lip service at least.

—*News-Weekly*, May 10, 1950.

The "New Public Service"

The trend towards the "new public service"—the intellectual public service—received its real impetus during the war with a spate of learned articles appearing in periodicals and newspapers; with lectures before learned societies and on the radio, all designed to explain the inadequacies of the prewar system of recruiting public servants, and to recommend a more enlightened system whereby the best brains of the community would no longer be lost to the State.

Of course, the people to constitute this new service would be predominantly University trained—and hence the planner-administrator.

One of the first to give weight to this new policy was Professor L. F. Giblin, writing in the Australian "Public Administration," of September 1944. He elaborated the inadequacies of the Commonwealth Public Service as it stood at the outbreak of war, and suggested methods of more scientific recruitment, training and advancement.

What Professor Giblin (and most others) overlooked was the fact that permanent officers, products of this antiquated system, were the solid core of the war effort in the administrative sector. These men in many cases carried the burden while the big business man or intellectual nominally responsible took the credit . . .

The Diplomatic Service, under Dr. Evatt, was founded as the close preserve of the young University graduate. The Economic Advisory and Research Service likewise is the stronghold of the University graduate, who has been fortunate enough to find favour in the eyes of the University staff.

These people are preferred to the public

servant, who by dint of evening classes has achieved equal academic status.

—*Melbourne News-Weekly*, May 10, 1950.

The Parlour-Pink

Under present circumstances, it is perhaps indelicate—and certainly a waste of precious time - - to wonder whether this nation has been betrayed by its leaders or whether it is a case of the blind leading the blind. At any rate, the result is the same. Except in a few instances where there is positive evidence, we are not concerned with laying the blame, but with stopping the rot in time. One of the greatest menaces to any nation is the "pink intellectual." This is a delicate plant, and just as seemingly delicate vegetable growths can undermine great buildings, so these people after years of Socialist-cum-Communist propaganda can subvert, confuse and finally poison the outlook of the masses.

Their writings are made popular by the "mysterious power of the press" and they are always regarded as great thinkers—or great journalists, as the case may be. They come from the educated classes and their influence sinks down through Society. They played a fatal part in preparing both the French and Russian Revolutions and their Spanish counterparts very nearly succeeded in planting Communism in Spain.

The extraordinary part about these "pink intellectuals" is that when the moment comes when their teachings appear to be about to bear their poisonous fruit, they take fright and change their politics—and the tenor of their writings. And what is more extraordinary still is that the public appears to accept their change of view without being in the slightest annoyed that these gentlemen have been leading them down the garden path for years.

—H.T.M. in *Free Britain*, April 9, 1950.

Be Careful, Mr. Casey

The following comment by Lenin on the importance of a centralised State Electricity system should be recommended to Mr. Casey and his fellow Liberal-Socialists in order that they may realise that there is a danger that they may be declared under the anti-Communist Bill!

"As long as we live in a petty-peasant country there will be a more solid economic basis for capitalism than for Communism. That must not be forgotten. Those who clearly observe the life of the countryside with that of the town know that we have not eradicated the roots of capitalism and that we have not undermined the foundation, the basis of our internal enemy. The latter is supported by petty-economy, and there is only one way of undermining him, to transform the economic life of the country, including agriculture, on a new technical basis, the technical basis of modern large-scale production. That basis can only be electricity. Communism is the Soviet Government plus the electrification of the whole country. (Collected Works, Russian edition, Vol. XXVI, p. 46.)"

The Cult of Death

"Professor Julian Huxley, who . . . likes to rank as a philosopher, and who, it is fair to assume, is opposed to the use of

atomic weapons, is of opinion that the main-problem before the world is to reduce the population by one hundred millions or more. Two of the leading Professors of law at Oxford and at Cambridge have given their names as public advocates of euthanasia. The cult of death is the chief mark of the decay of our civilization, and of our decline into paganism."

—Richard O'Sullivan, K.C., in *The Tablet*, (England), March 18, 1950.

The Dollar Gap

History is replete with instances of collective insanity; although to do poor human nature bare justice, it is quite possible that collective organisation led by insane administrators may be a better description for many of them. Indeed, the instigators of such lunacies as the Crusades, and their time origin in the propaganda which forced the barons to mortgage their estates and to equip themselves for physical and territorial ruin as an alternative to social disgrace, are now easily identified; in fact, the technique is still highly successful and in use on the largest scale.

But there has probably never been anything quite like the dollar gap, etc., racket. Nothing shakes it. Every country in the world is laughing at the British, except the British. "The Americans" complain that Europe in general, but "Britain" in particular, is not spending enough Marshall Aid dollars to provide Americans with pleasant holidays "to close the dollar gap." "Many of them" says Representative Mansfield of Montana "are spending hundreds of millions of dollars on projects or industries that could not possibly measure up to the tourist industry as *future dollar earners*."

You see it doesn't matter what you make or what you do, or what you get or how you live. You were born into the world to close the dollar gap, and don't you forget it. And don't overlook your future.

—*The Social Creditor*, May 13.

GIVE THEM TIME

(Continued from page 1)

pointing out that the present Federal Government is actively engaged in preparing the way for its own ultimate defeat. The big swing back to the Labor-Socialists at the Queensland and Victorian Elections may be indicative of the shape of things to come—particularly if, after banning the Communist Party, industrial unrest and price rises continue, as they must do while present policies are maintained. The great danger is of course, that the campaign for mere Socialism in the shape of centralised Price Control will become more and more successful as the inflationary results of present Socialist policies become progressively more severe.

Now is the time for all supporters of this journal and its policies to make it clear to the rank and file of the Liberal and Country Party Members, that unless they can press successfully for a reversal of present inflationary policies, the next Federal Election, which may be much closer than they realise, is most certainly going to deprive them of the pleasures of the "Canberra Club" and the very excellent salaries which this "Club" provides.

Racial Problems in the Fijian Islands

The extracts published below are from an article published in *The Age*, Melbourne, May 17, by a special correspondent, Our purpose in publishing them is to reinforce in readers' minds the importance of racial considerations in the maintenance of the White Australia policy and in regard to our present immigration policy.

Less than 2,000 miles from the Australian coast lies one of the greatest potential trouble spots in the Pacific.

The volcanoes scattered through the 320 tropical islands of the Fiji group are extinct. But the peoples of these islands are sitting on the volcano of racial hostility

In only one other part of the British Empire—Malaya—is the problem of a racial minority so acute and so potentially dangerous as in the old prosperous Crown colony of Fiji.

There, an alien and an unloved immigrant race has swollen and grown until it already well outnumbers the native Fijians and threatens year by year to increase its numerical ascendancy.

Forty-seven percent, of the population of the Fiji islands are Indians; only 45 percent, are native Fijians—133,000 Indians against 127,000 Fijians. (The European community numbers only about 6,000 or 2 percent, of the total.)

Indians Disloyal

Throughout the life of the colony there run dark undercurrents of racial dislike and suspicion which no high wind would be required to fan into racial hatred.

To the white British community, the Indians are disloyalists, not a man of whom volunteered for service during the war, and many of who made little secret of the fact that they would welcome the Japanese.

Today Communism in Fiji finds its most substantial harborage in the Indian community.

It is no coincidence that, although Indians fire quick and capable clerical workers, none is found in a position relating, however distantly, to the defence and security of the colony.

To the native Fijians the Indians represent a threat to their very existence. The Fijian is a farmer and agriculturist, a happy-go-lucky lovable extrovert, who takes little thought for the morrow. The Indian is a man of business, shrewd hard working, calculating and canny.

If the Indians were allowed a free hand, it would not be long before they owned every acre of arable land in Fiji. Only the firm application of laws designed to protect Fijian land ownership—which the Indians bitterly resent and are constantly trying to circumvent—has prevented this from happening.

Since 1909 the sale of native land to private purchasers has been prohibited, although provision has been made for the issuing of leases.

The Fijians call themselves "ai taukei"—the owners of the land. What they call the Indians is less printable . . .

The fact that the great bulk of the Indian population consists of low-caste descendants of indentured laborers does not improve their standing in the eyes of the Fijians, a warrior people with a traditional respect for rank . . .

What is the solution? Nobody in Fiji, from the senior Administrator up in Government House to the Fijian fuzzy-wuzzy on point duty in the Triangle of Suva, can propound a workable one.

But there are those who fear that if the Fijians are pressed too hard they will take matters into their own hands.

The Fijian is good-humoured and easygoing, but he is a warrior, and he loves his land. He may not always be content to stand idly by and watch the tide of slim, dark, earnest aliens creep over it.

The Plot and the Racial Lie

The following paragraphs are reprinted from *Satan's Great Plot*, by Rev. Claud Coffin, which appeared in the December, 1949, issue of *Destiny Magazine* (U.S.A.): —

The removal of the mask reveals Political Zionism camouflaged and masquerading as Israel, the chosen people of the Plan. At the same time it affords the key to Christ's statement concerning those who "say that they are Jews, but are not, but do lie" (Rev. 2:9 and 3:9). . . These He clearly states to be "The Synagogue of Satan," a body already emerging in its final phase at the beginning of the first century. Here is the revelation of an identity and origin, which may well shock the world, in particular the religious world and Christianity.

So great indeed has been the deception, and so ingrained in the religious thought of the churches is the idea that the generic term "Jew" must always be taken at its face value as identical with that of "Israel." that it is today practically impossible for them to believe that what Christ stated is true. How well one may understand the frantic endeavours on the part of the Plotters to hide from the world and the churches the fact of the existence of this Synagogue of Satan in their midst. Yet how hard it is to convince the average member of the

Christian community, to say nothing of the man in the street, that, when on May 15, 1948, a Jewish state was proclaimed with its new centre at Jerusalem, this was but a geographical focusing of the Plot in the Land of Israel to keep up the deception. In reality it is not of pedigree Jewish or Israelitish origin, although it has arrogated to itself the names of both. When later, and very unobtrusively, the title "Jewish" was dropped and that of "the State of Israeli" substituted in its place, it was but another cunning move to further confuse the issue in the mind of the nations. Neither racially nor religiously do those constituting this so-called Israeli State—and we note the significant addition of the final "i"—conform to the requirements laid down in the Bible. Atheistic Communist Political Zionism has no claim to the Land of Israeli, a fact known only too well to the Plotters. Orthodox Jewry is opposed to the forcible annexation of Palestine and fears the result of the stigma, which must in consequence attach itself to the pedigree Jew.

The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

In a review of his latest full-length work, *The Brief for The Prosecution*, the *English Truth* states that C. H. Douglas is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of this century. In his various works he has provided a penetrating analysis of finance, government, philosophy, constitutionalism, &c. Those responsible members of the community who are concerned with the present increasing plight of the world must study Douglas if they desire to know what must be done to save our civilisation.

The following list of Douglas's works are available:

- Social Credit*..... 6/6
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.
 - Credit, Power, and Democracy*, 6/9
An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.
 - The Brief for the Prosecution* 11/
Douglas's latest full-length work. A brilliant exposure of the international groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between the two world wars.
 - The Big Idea*..... 3/2
Exposes the forces working towards World Domination.
 - The Programme for the Third World War*..... 2/2
This book is particularly appropriate at the present time.
 - The "Land For The (Chosen) People" Racket*, 2/2
Deals with the politics of the land.
 - The Tragedy of Human Effort*..... 1/1
One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.
 - The Policy of a Philosophy*, 11d.
An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.
 - Realistic Constitutionalism*, 1/1
A special address given to the Constitutional Research Association, London. This address must be read by every individual concerned with the protection and extension of constitutional safeguards of individual rights.
 - The Realistic Position of the Church of England*.... 1/2
A "must" for every Christian.
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THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935.

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. Postal
Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- yearly; 13/- Half Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1950.

No. 21.

Communists and Industrial Unrest

Along with many other students of the Communist conspiracy, we believe that many strikes and other industrial disturbances are deliberately created by the local Communists for the purpose of weakening the economy of this country in the interests of their foreign masters. But we have also pointed out on many occasions that the Communist wreckers have only been successful because they have been permitted to exploit the genuine grievances of industrial workers.

We don't know whether Mr. Menzies and his colleagues really believe that the mere banning of the Communists from holding official positions in Trade Unions will automatically lead to industrial peace and stability, but we can predict the contrary if present policies of centralisation are persisted with. There are very few Communists holding key positions in American Trade Unions, but this does not prevent the American people from having strikes, which sometimes develop into violence unknown in Australia. These disastrous results stem from policies of increasing centralisation, political, economic and financial.

We note with some interest that Mr. Justice Lowe in his Report on Communism supports our contention that the Communists have only been able to create strikes because of legitimate grievances. Mr. Justice Lowe states: "I think the proper conclusion from the evidence before me is that where strikes have occurred under Communist leadership or influence, the purpose has been, really, in the first place, to gain the advantages sought in the men's demands . . . I should say that there is much evidence to show that the strikers have at times secured substantial gains by their (Communists') action."

We think that Mr. Justice Lowe's observation concerning "substantial gains" obtained by the Communists should be modified. It is true that an increase in wages may be a temporary gain, but over a period the total effect of increased wages is increased prices. It is hard to believe that Trade Union leaders, both Communist and anti-Communist, do not understand that under present financial rules increased wages merely intensify inflation. And yet, while prices continue to rise, the wage earners will be misled into believing that they must take action to get increased wages.

Mr. Menzies and his Government have no possible chance of obtaining industrial peace until the pre-election promise of "putting the shillings back into the pound" is made good. But every policy proposed by the Menzies Government must result in more and more inflation.

There is only one way of reducing prices to the consumer without destroying the profits of the producers, and that is by subsidising prices in one way or another. A Government which can talk glibly about spending hundreds of millions of pounds on Socialist "development" schemes, must not be permitted to fob off the demand for the introduction of a scientific price subsidy mechanism by claiming it would be impossible to finance a subsidy scheme. The attention of the rank and file of the Liberal and Country Parties should be directed to the fact that, as the Victorian Elections demonstrated, unless the non-Labor Parties have a constructive solution to offer for inflation, more and more electors are going to accept the Socialist "solution" of centralised price-control. And this means the destruction of the Liberal and Country Party Government at Canberra, and a further step in the direction of the Socialist society desired by the Communists.

The Communist Alibi

Of Mr. Menzies it might also be said that if the Communists did not exist, he would have to invent them.

There is, beyond any shadow of doubt, a conspiracy, of which the Communists are important protagonists, to overthrow existing society. But the Communist strategy is only one aspect of this conspiracy, and it is certainly not the most important. Its theory, which is quite comprehensive, depends fundamentally on what it calls "the inherent contradictions of Capitalism"; and in these days it can only be willful blindness to deny their existence. The Marxian analysis of Capitalism is technically faulty; but in principle it is correct; that is to say, it is impossible, and it can be seen to be impossible, for the present financial-industrial system to operate to give satisfaction to all participants.

So when Mr. Menzies repudiates his promise (now being offered as bait to the Victorian electors by the Labour Party in Victoria!) to restore the purchasing power of the pound, he is repudiating the only effective, and certainly the least bloody, method of eliminating the Communists. They or their like will thrive in one form or another just like any maggots in a garbage pile.

The really important strategy of the conspiracy to which we have referred is that which maintains centralised control of financial policy; and the best thing Mr. Menzies could do would be to set his security policy on to examining the evidence which connects modern financial practice through organisations like the London School of Economics (of which Dr. Coombs is a graduate) with financial circles in New York. Those circles, consisting almost entirely of Zionist Jews, stand to Socialism and Dr. Coombe's application of financial practice just as does the Kremlin to Australian Communists. Chifley-Socialism and Menzies-Socialism derive just as surely as does Communism from the conditions created by monopoly finance; and there is nothing worth choosing between any of them.

—*The Australian Social Crediter*, May 13.

Food Boards

Critics have gone so far as to say that all marketing boards are wrong in principle and are the causes of shortages and high prices. Such a case can hardly be sustained. The object of marketing boards is good: to even out the dangerous fluctuations of an uncontrolled economy to assure a steady supply of goods to the consumer at a fair and economic price.

—*The Argus*, Melbourne, May 17.

Well, folk, board control has nothing to do with the unsteady supply and ever-increasing price of goods, or at least, this is what the *Argus* infers.

Food Boards *are* a Socialist instrument to establish monopoly. The facts bear witness to this.

The Army of Occupation

NOTHING BUT THE BEST

Under the very appropriate Heading: "Empire Building In Martin Place and Pitt Street," the *Sydney Century* of April 28 makes the following comment on the expansion of the Federal bureaucracy: —

Treasurer Artie Fadden is footing huge rental dues for the lavish office accommodation at present occupied by Commonwealth Departments throughout Australia.

In the big cities, the Commonwealth Government is monopolising all the best addresses and all the most modern accommodation. The Government used its war-time powers to grab the very best.

In Sydney the new Empire-builders have squatted in Martin Place and Pitt Street. All the ultra-modern buildings have their tenancy directories well filled with Government tenants.

In one notable instance the Government has already paid more in rent than the actual purchase price of the building, which has been sold since the war and is still occupied by Government offices.

A survey of the present position is very interesting. One of Sydney's latest office buildings is the new building purchased by the Queensland Insurance Building, 82 Pitt St., a stone's throw from Martin Place.

Casey's Concerns

At present 11 of its 13 air-conditioned floors, with fluorescent lighting and all modern cons are occupied by the Department of Works and Housing—now under R. G. Casey.

Immediately opposite the newly established Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority, also under Casey, has established itself on the ground floor of swanky Dalton House.

The Imperial Conference is also to be held in the same building, and then the Snowy River people are understood to be planning to take over another four floors.

The Australasian Catholic Assurance Co.'s building, 66 King Street, is another well-established retreat.

There can be found the Joint Coal Board, which also has other offices in Bridge Street and William Street.

Also in A.C.A. House are the Australian Meat Board; the Commonwealth Advertising Division of the Department of the Treasury; and the Butter Equalisation Committee.

National Services

Labor and National Services, headed by Harold Holt, is spreading out all over the place. It has a Secretariat at Warwick Building in Hamilton Street, but its State Division is located in the Prudential Building in Martin Place. The Regional Director of Industrial Welfare has the same address; The Factory Standards are at 9 Castlereagh Street; the Personnel Practice Branch and the Food Service Branch are both located in the Prudential Building.

Why such offices have to be right in the heart of the city would take quite a lot of explanation. But nothing but the best for the Government.

The Department also has a Regional Director of Migrant Workers' Accommodation, but he is out at Burwood at the Broughton Hostel.

The Department of Supply, with the Rationing Commission, the Aluminium

Commission and the Contracts Board are in Dymock's Building in George Street.

The Commonwealth Statistician is also in the same building with a number of sub-sections.

Grace Building, now the subject of Privy Council litigation, has been entirely taken over. It is probably the highest-priced building in the city. At present it houses the Repatriation Department, the Department of Development; the Commonwealth Office of Education; the Universities Commission and a number of subsidiaries. But the building is not big enough to house them all, so the Public Relations Office of Post-war Reconstruction is away at Wall House, in Loftus Street.

Accommodation Taxed

Kembla Building in Margaret Street has not escaped. The Department of Commerce and Agriculture were first away there. But there is a Directorate of Agriculture at 263 Castlereagh Street, a Dairy Audit Subsidy Section at A.C.A. House; a Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Rickard House in Pitt Street, and a Fisheries Branch in Warwick Building.

The Taxation Commissioner has now branched out from the Savings Bank Building in the Martin Place area and has an Assistant Deputy Commissioner in Grace Building.

Trade and Customs found that the new Glass Building in William Street was very comfortable during the war and its Import Licensing Branch is still there. The Tariff Board is at Bryant House in Pitt Street.

Social Services have taken over in a big way at Australia House in Carrington St.; External Territories are also there.

The Maritime Industry Commission is at the A.P.A. Building in Martin Place. Immigration offices have been established

The London Account

The Commonwealth Bank has gold and sterling balances abroad amounting to £427,400,000. These reserves are frozen. The interest drawn is a half of one per cent.

At the same time we have £363,901,440 of Australian Government funded securities in London.

On these London loans we are still paying as much as £5 sterling percent. The average rate of interest is still £3/5/- sterling percent.

Many people think that we should pay off the London debt with these sterile balances.

This would mean a saving in interest of about £14 million sterling and exchange payments amounting to another £A3,500,000, a total of over £A18,000,000 to be saved.

With the entire London debt paid there would still remain an adequate balance to meet any future requirements and the action suggested would make possible an equivalent reduction in Australian taxation estimates.

—*Industrial Victoria*, April 1950.

in York Street, with street show cases and elaborate displays.

The Commonwealth Health Department is at Erskine House in York Street. The Transport Department has its Secretariat at Stanton House just off Martin Place.

Waiting List

The War Damage Section of the Treasury is still carrying on in the M.L.C. Building in Martin Place.

Phillip House in Phillip Street has the Arbitration Court, the Conciliation Commissioners, T.A.A., Coal Industry Tribunal and the Industrial Development Division.

So it goes on. When an office becomes vacant there is a long waiting list to grab it.

A special Department has to sort out all the claims. A committee handles the allocation of rooms.

In one office there are more telephones than there are workers. Expense is no consideration.

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

The Real Communist Menace, by Eric D. Butler. 1/8d.

This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.

Red Glows The Dawn, by Michael Lamb..... 8d.

A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.

Communism in Australia, by J. T. Lang, M.H.R..... 2/2d.

This hard hitting book gives detailed information concerning the Communist domination of Australian Unions. Communist leader Thornton took unsuccessful legal action against Lang when this book was first published.

Communism in Action. . . . 3/2d.

This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.

Report On The Russians, by W. L. White..... 17/-

This famous book is the one which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant first-hand account.

Communism — Why Not? by "Advance Australia." . . . 2/8d.

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"New Times," May 26, 1950 — Page 5



Soil, Civilization and Survival

By JORIAN E. F. JENKS

(From *Trees and The New Earth, England*)

A civilisation is like a great tree, rooted in the earth but reaching upward towards the sky. What we see is the massive bole, the spreading branches, and the canopy of foliage. What we do not see is the network of roots combing soil and subsoil, the marvellous process of photosynthesis whereby the leaves use the energy of the sun to gather in carbon and oxygen from the air, the flow of sap throughout the whole organism. But it is this life force, which produces the giant structure from a tiny seed and unorganised elements, and sustains it, maybe for centuries, in harmony with the eco-logical pattern of which the tree itself forms a part. The structure may remain standing after the life force has departed; but it cannot survive long, for its function is finished; it is dead.

So far as we know, all human civilisations have gone the same road. Beginning as peasant communities, their increasing skill in husbandry soon yielded a surplus of labour and materials which was used, first in crafts and the arts, then in outward symbols of grandeur, such as palaces and temples, ultimately in conquest and out-thrust. By degrees, the cultivation of fertility was subordinated to the accumulation of power, power that enabled the overgrown centre to exploit the outer territories. As urban parasitism increased, so the civilisation became detached from its sources of physical and spiritual renewal. For upward growth was substituted lateral expansion. Husbandry was despised, religion superseded by self-worship—faith in human cleverness and power.

So each civilisation in turn, though still outwardly great and strong, became static; its vital associations withered away, its sap dried up. The final blow often came from without; but it was fatal because capacity to resist and recover had perished. Like the skeletons of dead trees, the monuments of dead civilisations, in Central Asia, in Mesopotamia, in North Africa, in Central America, remain to warn us that all human organisations, no matter how elaborate their structure or how ingenious their apparatus, are both vital and mortal.

There is no need for me to point out how faithfully our own Western civilisation has followed the classic course so far. We may flatter ourselves that because we have renounced imperialism and subscribe to something called "democracy," we have lifted ourselves into a higher category. Don't let us have any illusions under this

head. We British, for instance, may have lost the ruthless vigour, which characterised our 19th Century expansion, but we are still dependent on its fruits—the corn of North America, the cattle of South America, the wool, meat and butter of Australia, the groundnuts (if we can get them!) of Africa. No matter whether we call it tribute, trade or Marshall Aid, our rate of material consumption (the economists' "standard of living") is still determined by the willingness of other peoples to exploit their natural resources for our benefit.

Meanwhile we have lost touch with the fertile earth we have so abused; we have lost faith in Divine Providence; we put our trust only in apparatus of our own devising—the money system, industry, trade, party politics, the administrative mechanism of a Welfare State which creates nothing and is concerned only to patch up the deficiencies of a way of living that is increasingly artificial and unsatisfying. We plan, yes—for the continuance of an urban existence in which food, raw materials and water will always be laid on.

In two ways only, it seems to me, does our present situation differ from the penultimate phase of earlier civilisations. First, we have developed technologically at such a pace that we have used up all accessible reserves of virgin territory, so closing the last escape-route; there are no frontiers left.

Second, we *may* have produced, or be producing, our own antidote.

Every action has its reaction. In striving, as growing minorities of us are, to check the destructive forces, which our civilisation has liberated, we are, in effect, reactionaries and should not be ashamed of the label. Every civilisation has had its prophets of disaster, who were usually stoned for their pains. But none, so far as we know of, has ever produced a regenerative movement comparable with that which is now emerging in this country, in the Dominions, in the U.S., and even in war-torn Europe. That is one of the most significant things that has happened for centuries, significant because it shows that the tree of European culture can still put forth new roots and fresh roots, even if much of the old wood is doomed.

That is why we must not be content merely with re-acting. We do not want to become professional protestants, to be known simply as queer people who are against tree-felling, or chemical fertilisers or white bread. There are too many "antis" in the world as it is. To quote from the introductory leaflet of the Soil Association: "Our aim

must be to increase our stock of knowledge, not to dissipate energy in controversy."

There is a whole world of ecological wisdom to be developed, a realm of creative life-giving relationships from which modern Technological Man, by reason of his pre-occupation with power relationships, has largely cut himself off. This world can be explored, not merely by experts, but by anyone who has eyes to see with, fingers to touch with, a mind to think with and—not least—a heart to feel with. We shall, of course, be accused of romanticism by those who refuse to acknowledge any truth, no matter how elemental, unless it can be detached from its context and calculated mathematically. Oddly enough, these so-called "realists" seldom see anything inconsistent in importing large doses of synthetic romanticism from Hollywood factories. We prefer to take our romance naturally, as the essence of reality—not as an artificial flavouring to sterilised fare.

Never before has there been such a flood of professional advisers. Every one seems to be guiding, instructing or organising everyone else. And most of this well-intentioned activity is misdirected, because it starts from the wrong end. The scientist begins with the end products of his analysis, the economist with commodities, the social reformer with the human misfit, the doctor with the symptoms of disease, the planner with the city, the end-phase of civilisation. Even the conservationist is apt to begin with the end-phase of depletion, soil erosion. If we welcome artificial substitutes and compensations as symbols of "progress," it must be because we are so appallingly ignorant of natural processes; and we are ignorant because we so seldom study them from their point of origin—in the soil.

If we believe that all land must be regarded as a sacred trust, our first duty is to try to understand it, not in sickness—that is, as a set of "problems"—but in health and full fertility. As our understanding grows, so also will grow again those roots, which every human society must maintain if it is not itself to be eroded away by the forces of destruction. The deeper and stronger are those roots, the more securely will the tree of civilisation stand and the higher will it reach into those realms where alone the human spirit can find full satisfaction.

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"Scientific Agriculture"

Under the above heading, Professor G. W. Leeper, of the Melbourne University, contributes a remarkable letter to the Melbourne journal, *The Rationalist*, of April 1950. Professor Leeper is a violent opponent of the organic farming and gardening school of thought, and a strong advocate of the use of artificial chemical fertilisers.

It is interesting to note that Professor Leeper is one of the directors of the Rationalist Association of Australia Limited, an organisation that is controlled by a board, the majority of whom are known Socialists. These Socialists are very concerned with what they term the "scientific approach" to all subjects.

An Unscientific Scientist

Let us now examine some examples of Professor Leeper's "scientific approach." In his letter in *The Rationalist* he states that "a back-to-nature campaign . . . was started in England ten years ago by Sir Albert Howard." This statement is designed to create the impression that Sir Albert Howard was a simple crank and of no account compared with "scientists" like Professor Leeper. No mention is made of the fact that Sir Albert Howard's reputation, as an agricultural authority is worldwide; that his findings were the result of a lifetime of practical farming and agricultural experimenting. Sir Albert Howard proved in a genuine scientific manner—i.e., by actual demonstration—that unless agriculture is based upon natural laws, there will be inevitable disaster.

A "Scientific" Untruth

Professor Leeper writes: "Howard started by rejecting the most important conclusions of the last hundred years about the nutrition of plants. Countless experiments have shown that plants grow excellently in solutions of simple salts, which may be bought at a chemist's shop . . . Howard disliked all these results, so he simply disregarded them." Sir Albert Howard did nothing of the kind. He pointed out that while plants can be grown apparently successfully with the use of chemicals—applied either to the land or dissolved in water—all the evidence demonstrated that such plants progressively lost the power to reproduce themselves. Professor Leeper may consider it "unscientific," but people of common sense will have the gravest doubts about the quality of plants, which tend to lose their reproductive powers. However, quality is apparently regarded by the so-called scientists as of no importance because it cannot be measured in a test tube. Quality admittedly is an intangible, but it has been demonstrated time and time again that animals prefer pastures and crops grown on organically treated soil to pastures and crops grown with artificial chemical fertilisers. If Professor Leeper is not aware that some of the leading practical agriculturists in various parts of the world have made their findings clear on this matter, he stands self-condemned as a typical laboratory "farmer" with little knowledge of what real agricultural scientists have been discovering. Or is it that Professor Leeper is well aware of the growing result against artificial chemicals and the false philosophy underlying their use, and is striving to suppress knowledge of this revolt?

Too Late

Realising that the organic school of

thought is making rapid progress, the artificial fertiliser interests are now admitting the great importance of having plenty of humus in the soil, but they contend that humus plus chemical fertilisers give the best results. This belated admission by the chemical interests will not, however, divert attention from the growing realisation that a humus rich soil cannot be bettered in any possible way. Irrespective of what Professor Leeper and his fellow "scientists" may "prove" in their laboratories, the advocates of organic farming and gardening are content to adopt the genuine scientific approach and to judge by results. The decision in the organic versus the inorganic conception of agriculture will, as Sir Albert Howard said, "be written on the land."

When that decision has been written so effectively that even the "scientists" cannot dispute it, it will be generally recognised that Sir Albert Howard and his followers have made a vital contribution towards the saving of Civilization.

Communism and New States

In a statement issued on May 5, Mr. Ulrich Ellis makes the following realistic comment on the Federal Government's anti-Communist legislation:

Whatever the outcome of the anti-Communist legislation in the Federal Parliament, the creation of New States is the only permanent safeguard against extremist domination in industry and government.

Karl Marx taught that a centralised government would be easier to overthrow or influence than a Federal Government with power decentralised among a number of States. Under the Federal system it is unlikely that extremists could dominate all governments at one and the same time.

The same principle applies to industries. It is easier for Communists and other extremists to manipulate industrial disruption if all major industries are centralised in a single city, than if they are distributed among many centres. By selecting a few large key industries, Communists have been able to immobilise the productive activities of the whole State from time to time.

Centralised union control also favors Communists who can utilise central executives and capture union offices more effectively than would be the case if the unions were decentralised. Decentralised unionism would permit sane, reasonable country unionists to exert their influence on union policy and participate effectively in the election of officials reflecting their own views.

Seventy percent, of the employees of New South Wales manufacturing industries and sixty percent, of the employees of essential services are located in Sydney.

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The bulk of the State's electricity is generated in the metropolis. This field presents an admirable opportunity for, the activities of Communist workers.

New States, by decentralising political power, industries, power plants and people, will remove the danger of extremist domination.

—*The Spotlight*, organ of the New England (N.S.W.), New State Movement

Right-Wing Planning

We are indebted to the conservative *London Newsletter* of April 20 for the following article on the plans of our Liberal-Socialists.

Now it is quite impossible to apportion the blame for the craze for planning on any particular party. The right wing is just as obsessed with planning as the left wing; which is one of the morals of the story we have to tell. You recall what happened in Australia; how the Socialist Government was thrown out, and a right-wing administration elected. Political observers watched developments closely, for it was argued that as Australia thinks today, England would think tomorrow. The right-wing election promises were of the abandonment of controls; of restrictions on government spending; of the pursuit of the anti-Socialist policy of free enterprise. The months have passed; eagerly we have awaited the closing of the Socialist Ministries. A few minor concessions were made. Then came the first news. The Federal Department of Information was putting up the shutters. Here was action, for centralised information service is an integral factor in the Socialist scheme. But the joy was premature. The postmaster-general was taking over the short-wave radio station, which was operated previously by the Department of Information, and it is now to be operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Then we learned that a news and information service was being inaugurated under the Department of the Interior, which will include the editorial, photographic and overseas sections of the original Department of Information. The official news and information bureaux in London and Washington are to remain; though Mr. Beale, Minister of Information, says that the new organisation will be used to advertise the tourist attractions of the country, and has denied that it will be used as a vehicle of political propaganda.

More Spending

How does all this tie up with the right-wing promise to cut expenditure? Under the left-wing administration some 650,000 Australian families were drawing a weekly dole from their fellow taxpayers in the shape of family allowances. Not to be outdone in vote-bribery, the right wing promised something much more substantial. They pledged the taxpayer to find something between £A115,000,000 and £A120,000,000 for social services during the current year. The expenditure last year was £A100,000,000, and for the year before £A88,000,000. So now an additional 450,000 families will draw this dole, for the right-wingers have promised five shillings a week for the first or the only child, in addition to the ten shillings paid for second and subsequent children.

But, of course, this is political bribery only on a minor scale. There's not much for the boys in that; so it is in the realm of pure planning that the right wing shows the left wing how public money really should be spent. And for the benefit of our erudite circle of subscribers we would point out that it is at this point that the supranational element enters into the domestic

affairs of Australia. Mr. Casey, the Minister of Supply, gets up on his hind legs and really tells the people. He is laying on a proper Soviet five-year-plan, which is to cost the Australians no less than £A1,000,000,000 cash down. The first step will be the formation of a new Department of National Development. And who do you suppose will head this new Department? Why, none other than Mr. R. G. Casey himself. That, of course, leaves his old job vacant; so what could be nicer than to fill the post with Mr. Howard Beale, who headed the Department of Information, and whose organisation as we have seen has been churned up in the administrative machine. Another new Department has been formed; a Department of Fuel, Shipping and Transport, and its boss is none other than Mr. George McLeay, who was merely Minister of Fuel and Shipping before. Everybody happy.

So to the Plan

Quite obviously this political game of general post had a deeper significance. We saw it a mile off when we heard that our own Government had seconded Commander R. G. A. Jackson to the new Department of National Development, where he will serve as Secretary under Mr. Casey. Commander Jackson has been working in the Treasury for some time, studying the application of the results of scientific research to industry. Before that he was senior deputy-director of U.N.R.R.A. Before that he worked with Mr. Casey on the Middle East Supply Centre during the war. It is nice to think of the boys getting together at last. We came to the conclusion that with this personnel, and this prodigal expenditure of the taxpayers' money somewhere within the scheme there must be another T.V.A. Scheme. And sure enough there is. It is in New South Wales, and though we have all the details of the project on our desk, we will regale you with just a few of the highlights. A deep seaport is to be constructed at Iluka, at the north of the Clarence River, some 350 miles from Sydney. A special "authority" is to be set up to develop this port and the Clarence River, and here is material dear to the heart of the planner.

The Clarence River rises in the Great Divide, and with its tributaries drains an area almost as large as Holland. Probably the richest agricultural and pastoral lands in the whole of Australia lie within its

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limits. So trot out all those features which were common to the T.V.A. Scheme—a rock bar is to be blasted from the river bed, so that ocean going ships can navigate right up to Graf ton, 45 miles from its mouth; a hydro-electric plant is to be built at Clarence Gorge, fifty miles up river from Grafton, and 140 miles from Brisbane. Surveys for minerals will be carried out; there will be vast experiments in land fertilisation, etc., etc., etc. Here again is the old pattern; and behind it is a warning to the free peoples of the world, which they will neglect at their peril. In his book, "The T.V.A. Idea," Mr. Dean Russell says: "The issue of government ownership of the means of production is no longer open to discussion in Russia. That issue was decisively settled by revolution. The issue of government ownership of the means of production is still open to discussion here in America. ." And we must add, no less now in Australia. The fact is that Communism is no less Communism because it is introduced by a right-wing administration. Remember that point which we gave you from "The Communist Manifesto" last week: "Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State; extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan . . ." How much of all this there seems to be in this great New Deal for Australia, fostered by its right-wing administrators.

"Even Britain Can Live Without Exports"

The following are some of a reviewer's quotations from a book by Jorian Jenks, *From the Ground Up*: —

"What in fact is happening is not the constitution of a new social order but a further development of the old industrial structure of society under the guidance of its technicians. These form the new ruling class... probably the last phase of the Mechanical Age."

The answer to the "discomfort and insecurity" of the export system is "a systematic build-up of home production to a point at which international exchange is

again confined to true specialties and genuine surpluses." . . . "Even Britain can live in the sense of having enough to eat without imports and therefore without exports." . . . "We have within the United Kingdom all the primary resources required to provide the essentials of life for our existing population." Unemployment? "Obviously we cannot develop these resources without putting into them much more labour than we do at present, and this labour can come only from industry, commerce and administration."
—*The Social Creditor*, April 29.