

THE NEW TIMES

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

VOLUME 16, No. 22.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Price - Subsidies Versus Socialism

The latest Gallup Poll on Price Control reveals that steady price increases are concerning electors so much that 68 percent, of them are now prepared to vote at a Referendum for permanent Price Control by the Federal Government. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Labor-Socialists are shrewdly exploiting the inflation menace in a carefully timed offensive against the Government. Unless the Menzies Government courageously faces up to the necessity of constructive financial and other proposals, which will reduce prices without a depression, there are only two other alternatives facing it. Both these alternatives mean more centralisation and more unrest, which in turn must lead to still more centralisation: to more Socialism.

If the Government continues merely to appeal to the electors to work harder in order to reduce prices, and opposes centralised Price Control, there appears to be little doubt that either at a Referendum or Federal Election, the electors in desperation would support the Labor-Socialists. The other alternative is that the present Government may, as a political expedient, also endorse centralised Price Control. It is surely obvious therefore, that more Socialism is inevitable unless a third alternative to rising prices is supported. Irrespective of what the Socialist economic advisers like Dr. Coombs have told Mr. Menzies and his Ministerial colleagues, the rank and file of the Liberal and Country Parties must examine the idea of a scientific Price Subsidy mechanism which, while stabilising prices, would enable genuine free, competitive enterprise to function to the increasing satisfaction of all individuals.

Increased Production

Before examining arguments in favour of the introduction of a scientific Price Subsidy mechanism, it is essential to examine objectively the popular argument that increased production alone will result in reduced prices. It is very true, of course, that increased production and more genuine competition are urgently required at present. As Socialist controls are the direct result of shortages, any legislation -- including that which will assist increased production, will effectively destroy the Communist cancer -- is a step in the right direction. It is, however, essential to draw attention to the important fact that the production must be that desired by the individual. Socialist "development" schemes proposed by Mr. G. Casey, and the hundreds of blueprint experts in his Department, may be termed increased production -- so were guns, planes and other war-equipment during the war years --

but the immediate large-scale capital production, and the export of other production for which there are no corresponding imports, is, under present financial rules, further inflation. Capital production is certainly necessary, but it must be at a rate controlled by the individual, who should at all times be in the position to say whether he is prepared to surrender portion of his purchasing power -- i.e., reduce his immediate standard of living in anticipation of a higher standard in the future -- in order to make possible capital production of any description. But if Government are to be permitted to expand credit as they and their "advisers" think fit, the result is increasing Socialism, irrespective of what label is applied.

The American Economy

It will, of course, be answered that continuous credit expansion is essential if the production system is to continue operating. The advocates of increased production, as a complete answer to rising prices, should have their attention directed to the American economy. Production has been increased enormously in recent years, but if there had not been an increasing expansion of credit for the export of goods -- Marshall "Aid" Plans, etc. -- and for public works, the American economy would have collapsed. But the expansion of credit in America along orthodox lines has, while admittedly preventing the American economy from collapsing, resulted in inflation. Failure to expand credit inevitably means depression. Present financial rules mean either inflation or deflation. Both mean disaster and the victory of totalitarianism.

The Distribution of Purchasing Power

The basic issue which the supporters of free enterprise must face, is that every increase in the efficiency of methods of production results in the distribution of less

purchasing power to buy at a profitable price what has been produced. Thus the necessity to try and overcome the problem by expanding credit for public works, and other capital production schemes, irrespective of whether the people want them or not, and for the export of "surplus" production. This method of attempting to overcome a deficiency of purchasing power -- a deficiency which even the orthodox economists now admit -- is an expedient which all evidence, and commonsense, indicates can have only one major result: the forcing of the price level higher and higher. Many accept the expedient merely

(Continued on page 8)

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

Price Increase Issue

Heartened by State Election results in Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria, the N.S.W. Labour Government is going to the polls much earlier than was generally expected. A victory for the Labour-Socialists in N.S.W.—now considered probable by many political observers—would emphasise the fact that, in spite of strong public support for its anti-Communist legislation, the Menzies Government is slowly losing electoral support.

Although Mr. Menzies made a powerful statewide radio appeal to Victorian electors on behalf of the Victorian Liberals, there is no doubt that the issue of rising prices was successfully exploited by the Labour-Socialists. The strong vote for the Labour-Socialists at the Victorian elections is an indication of the shape of things to come for the Federal non-Labour parties unless they take effective action to "put the shillings back into the pound."

Increasing prices, and the general disastrous results of the increases, are gradually tipping the political scales in favour of the Labour-Socialists. In the absence of the propounding of any clear-cut constructive proposal by the Menzies Government, it is not surprising that recent newspaper surveys reveal that a majority of electors now favour centralised price-fixing as advocated by the Labour-Socialists.

If the non-Labour parties desire to win the next Federal elections, they must immediately introduce a system of scientific price-subsidisation, which, while maintaining the benefits of free enterprise and competition, will reduce prices to the consumer.

Contracting Out

Following the British General Elections, Mr. Christopher Hollis, Conservative M.P., sent a letter to the *London Times*, the concluding portion of which reads:—

"If all Independent candidates are to be almost automatically rejected, if no member is ever to vote against his party, if no party is ever to do anything for which it has not got the support of the majority of the electorate, and if the majority of the electorate are never going to support anything, it is a little difficult to see how the King's Government is going to be carried on. It is still more difficult to see what is the importance of a Member of Parliament. Lecky, perhaps the wisest of our historians who ever sat in the House of Commons, said that most of the duties of its members could be better performed by 'a fairly intelligent poodle-dog.'"

Commenting upon Mr. Hollis' letter, the British Housewives' League states:

"If the Parliamentary system could be reformed in such a way that the right to contract out became a reality, we should, before very long, easily attain our other aims . . . Are there any Members of Parliament who will make it their business to embody in the Constitution the only point on which they would be certain to get a majority of electors agreeing -- **THE RIGHT TO CONTRACT OUT?**

"The people of this country could then, each and all, choose, or refuse, whether they would, or would not, take part in

any scheme put before them. For the first time they would be free, and not for the first time, they would have saved the world by their example."

"To England"

Right back in April 1948, I had written: "We are no longer a free nation. We are part of the economic United States of Europe. We are a Marshall Nation." Then just a year later at Easter, 1949, I wrote: "The Atlantic Treaty has been signed; the big guns of political oratory have fired their broadsides . . . we need be in no doubt as to where we now stand. We have accepted, perhaps temporarily, American domination." How exactly the year that followed has confirmed that assessment. Perhaps it might be timely to recall what Mr. Felix Morley said in Washington back in April 1948: "In less than a year the so-called Marshall Plan has been completely altered from its original design. Now it is a programme for subsidising and even arming Western Europe as a fringe of imperial outposts. Only the most fatuous diplomacy could have produced so dubious and desperate an outcome." And so I say to you at the beginning of this new chapter of "*The London Newsletter*," that the major trend, which I foresee for the coming year, will be England's struggle to regain her soul from the dollar domination of America. Mighty foreign bombers are landing at our airports; it is not right that foreign soldiers should tramp British soil. Officers of the King's services are mere non-commissioned officers to the staff of a foreign power; our ships, our guns, our planes move to the orders of Washington. It will not do. Here then is the task of the immediate future, which will, in my judgment, transcend the bitter struggle between Communism and the forces of the right. And so I give you this toast: "To England."

—*The London Newsletter*, April 13, 1950.

Bureaucracy Still Increasing

The following is from the Melbourne *Age's* report of the address by the President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, Mr. E. F. Atkins, at the annual meeting of the Chamber on May 23:

" . . . Mr. Atkins expressed disappointment that there had not been the promised review of the Government payroll with the idea of cutting expenses.

It was not expected that vast retrenchments would be made within a few weeks of the change of Government, but it was anticipated that the incessant increase in the number of Government employees would immediately be halted. This had not happened, and Federal departments continued to recruit larger staffs."

"When is Britain going to be Liberated?"

"The other day I had a letter from a girl in Germany (the friend of one of our returned prisoners), part of which I will quote as written: 'It is hard to believe that you in England are rationed again. Or have you never been off rations? Over here nothing is rationed any more. It sounds like Utopia and I would be glad to help you in any way, let me know what I could send.'

"No wonder a friend of mine, who was

"Buying off God"

In a statement made in Adelaide on May 21, Professor Sir Stanton Hicks said that the Federal Government was trying to "buy off God" when it voted large sums for drought relief.

Sir Stanton Hicks, who is Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology at Adelaide University, was reviewing the world's food problems.

"The Government should think of re-afforestation of mountains to retain the soil and water and prevent flooding," said Sir Stanton.

"Man is so rapidly destroying his environment that it will not feed him much longer."

About 50,000 new stomachs were clamouring for food in the world each morning, and the time was not far off when food would not be there for them.

"Increasing birthrate, lower death rate, and continual reduction of land productivity mean that a growing population cannot be fed indefinitely," he said.

"Ancient civilisations passed into history because of the destruction of soil—and that is happening again."

Subsidy payments on food had lulled the public into a false sense of security, but this year coffee would rise to 10/6 a pound, and tea not very much cheaper.

over on the Continent not so long ago, was asked: 'When is Britain going to be liberated?'

—Mrs. E. M. Patullo, President of the Scottish Housewives' Association, in *Housewives To-day*, April 1950.

The Expert on Tap, Not on Top

The right honourable gentleman told us that the depression occurred because we had amateurs instead of experts in control of the financial affairs of the country. I and other people agree that much that was done during the depression was wrong, but does not the right honourable gentleman recall that the experts were even more wrong than were the amateurs? . . . Otto Niemeyer and Gregory, experts brought to Australia by the Scullin Labour Government, were more at fault than was any amateur. To be an expert is no guarantee that one is always right. I can remember what certain experts said quite recently about petrol. They were the kind of experts found particularly persuasive by the Leader of the Opposition, but they proved to be almost unanimously wrong. The gifted amateur in that case happened to be right. An expert is very useful in some positions, but not necessarily in positions of control. Control is best when it is exercised by people who know how to use experts without themselves being subject to the narrow and doctrinaire limitations under which those experts so often labour. Remembering, as I do, the history of the early days of the depression, and remembering also that the experts were more wrong than anybody else - - as far as England was concerned they were also wrong for longer than most people — I think it is necessary that experts should be put in their proper place.

—W. Wentworth, N.S.W. Liberal M.H.R., at Canberra on April 20, 1950.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them

By Foote.

It would appear, after all, that lovers of peace are very few indeed. I was under the impression that practically everyone desired peace. I never meet anyone who says, "Now, what we want is a jolly good war!" Even in wartime I very seldom met anyone who said anything like that, with the exception of some who wouldn't have to fight. More often I meet the "never again" type of warrior, who dreams of hollow logs and mountaintops beyond the ken of recruiting staffs. The only ones who would relish the idea of another war—speaking still of the rank and file, of course—are those who would like to see the makers of war in the firing line.

Yet when an organisation such as the "Queensland Peace Council" wants to do something about peace on earth, if not about goodwill to all men, what happens? A roll-up of a measly 300 to greet the ruby coloured dove in the person of the Dean of Canterbury! Some of the Councillors gathered round the Dean, waving placards, "Peace Lovers greet the Dean!" and seventeen children bore placards, "Action for Peace!" The lack of clamour for peace is difficult to account for unless people think they've got it. No doubt there was an element of unfortunate timing inasmuch as the Dean made his first acquaintance with Queensland Peace Lovers on Anzac Day.

Of course, strictly speaking, Anzac Day began as a solemn celebration of Peace: the "never again" atmosphere was fairly convincing, but since that time our Great and Glorious Dead have been saluted by more dead, equally great and glorious, and it becomes apparent that grieving by numbers is not an efficacious peace preserver. In fact, we're not now so sure that the dove of peace is perched upon our banners.

Nothing ever seems to go right for the human race. All it asks is benevolence on everyone else's part or at any rate the absence of social action. Out of the instinct that all action is liable to end in conflict, it has surrounded itself with an aura of inaction, which its ruder members refer to as "apathy." It may love peace, but it is reluctant to fight over it.

Not so the Peace Council, which proclaims, per medium of no less than seventeen placards that it intends taking action to obtain peace. I do not profess to know how this is to be accomplished. It seems to me that peace, like enjoyment, is difficult to compel. For one thing, peaceful folk do not advertise, as a rule. If you subtract the sabre-rattlers and sword-swallowers from the population, you are left with practically the whole of the human race. And they would have to be goaded into not wanting peace: they have to be thoroughly frightened out of the beatitude of apathy before anyone can make soldiers of them. So one practical way of taking action for peace would be first to frighten everyone into being soldiers. That a campaign for peace can only really flourish in an atmosphere of war is due to the operation of the law of cussedness. Another way—one favoured by "Action Peace Lovers" throughout the British Empire, is to take such action as will ensure that there are no arms to fight with or commissariat for the troops. You can only do this in democratic countries; it isn't permitted in those countries

which have reached that Utopian state known as the "dictatorship of the proletariat." (As a matter of fact plan No. 1 isn't any use either in these countries, since practically everyone sound in wind and limb is either a soldier, policeman or civil servant.) There is a third way of taking action for peace—namely the Gandhi method, which consists of welcoming the enemy and hoping he has a nice day for it.

In short, the Dean has set himself an unusual task. But, of course, he is an unusual man with unusual views in practically everything that matters, including geography. For I observe that in his interview in Brisbane he remarked, "one of the long-range objects of the 'Malayan' war was the encirclement of the Soviet Union." I've taken a good look at the atlas and am somewhat nonplussed at this announcement. At any rate, the encirclement would hardly be complete without the inclusion of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Wight.

My view of the situation hitherto hasn't suggested encirclement, but rather a on collision. If the Dean was speaking in metaphorical and not in geographical terms, he evidently regards the Soviet Union as the underdog and Britain as an aggressive bulldog. One must always make allowance for variation in points of view. For instance, there was the child who, after examining a picture portraying a gladiatorial combat, exclaimed in great concern, "Look Mummy! There's one poor tiger hasn't got a martyr!" If I had nothing else to go on but that remark of the Dean's re encirclement, I should undoubtedly be misled in the matter of his past educational achievements and be ready to assume that his view of the Soviet Union had been borrowed from a child's essay, instead of being, as it apparently was, a considered utterance sponsored by "The Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism."

There is always the possibility that for once I might have arrived at the right conclusion and that the juvenility of the Dean might be native to his years. But I feel that, in spite of the Poets' and Saints' love of childish simplicity, the Dean is not the prophetic scriptural child "who shall lead them."

Inversion

The essential difference between the civilisation of the Nineteenth and the Twentieth Century is that service in the former was predominantly that of one human being to another, while that of the latter is service by an individual to an organisation. The idea has been subtly indoctrinated that there is something degrading about the former, and something elevating about the latter. *Demon est Deus inversus.*

—*The Social Crediter*, April 29.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP (VIC.)

Now Meets on
THE THIRD THURSDAY
of Every Month.
All interested are invited.

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.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

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, JUNE 2, 1950.

No. 22.

"THE SPENDER PLAN"

Mr. Spender's Foreign Policy, like that of his predecessor, Dr. Evatt, is clearly designed to further the Big Idea of exploiting the threat of Communism to impose a centralised World State. From time to time we have brought forward indisputable evidence proving that Communism has been deliberately promoted and encouraged by International Zionism as part of a strategy aimed at ultimate world conquest. Mr. Spender would no doubt be very annoyed if it were suggested to him that the policies he is endorsing are assisting the world plotters. But, of course, Mr. Spender is a typical example of the politician determined to "get on," and does not desire to give too much conscious thought to the probable results of his policies. The "Spender Plan," allegedly designed to help defeat Communism in Asia, is more likely to further policies of totalitarianism in Australia.

The "Spender Plan" proposes that the Australian and other Governments should spend millions of pounds in Indonesia and other South-East Asiatic countries in an endeavour to combat Communism. Before examining whether such expenditure will really halt Communism, it is essential to draw attention to the fact that the "Spender Plan" means that Australian production will have to be exported to South-East Asia without any corresponding imports. This will mean an expansion of credit within Australia without any increase of goods for sale. In short, it means an intensification of the disastrous inflation already threatening the Australian people. No doubt once the "Spender Plan" has started to operate, pressure will be exerted for its extension. The consequent further increase in inflation in Australia must result in growing unrest and the exploitation of this unrest to impose more and more centralised control. This is indeed a strange way in which to try and defeat Communism.

Even more strange is the proposition that Indonesia, for example, is aided by Australian production, likely to be an effective barrier against Communism. Only last year Mr. Spender and his colleagues were bitterly criticising the Indonesian Nationalists and Dr. Soekarno. Dr. Soekarno, an opportunist if ever there was one, was correctly described as a Russian "stooge." Bearing in mind Soekarno's history, and the fact that all first hand observers agree that he has not even established stable Government — chaos is predicted when all the Dutch finally leave — it is fantastic to suggest that Dr. Soekarno should be financed as a bastion against Communism. So far from acting as a bastion, Dr. Soekarno is now making it clear that he has intentions of extending his sphere of control to New Guinea. Mohamed Yamin, another very influential Indonesian, who has just returned from a good-will mission to Moscow, has stated, "We are interested not only in West New Guinea, but Australian New Guinea, too."

Mr. Spender's colleagues would be well advised to oppose vigorously a foreign policy, which can only result in a major disaster for this country. It might help if Dr. Burton and other Socialist "advisers" in the Department of Foreign Affairs were removed immediately.

Negative Action

We do not recall, in recent years, a more competent appraisal of a once-major political party than that of Mr. Frank Chodorov in a recent issue of *Human Events* under the title of *Obituary on Liberalism*. An extensive paraphrase of it would be an injustice to its concise structure; but a comment on its major proposition, that the essence of Liberalism or Whiggism as a *philosophy, is best* (we should prefer to say, most briefly) expressed in the statement by Thomas Jefferson; "That Government is best which governs least."

Mr. Chodorov's elaboration of the *philosophy* of Whiggism follows closely, and is doubtless modelled on the work of the Victorian giant, Herbert Spencer. In regard to this we think too much attention cannot be paid to the emphasis on the virtues of negative action.

We have many times in these columns made reference to the significant propaganda for unlimited *positive* policies, not excluding that pursued so consistently by the Gadarene swine.

But it is in the clear distinction, which is drawn between the *philosophy* of Liberalism, and its *politics* that the major value of this appraisal seems to us to reside. As the essayist expresses it: —

"The decline of liberalism, the dilution of its philosophy, began with its success. As its advocates acquired political influence and power, the doctrine of negativeness gave way to positiveness. The about-face was supported with plausibilities, but the real cause for it must be traced to the human inclination toward the enjoyment of power, both for the exhilaration that comes from its use and for the accompanying emoluments and adulation.

"The liberals argued, after they had come into power, that if the social good prospered by the removal of restraints, it was because those who effected the removal were instigated by the highest motive; hence, the good these men had accomplished by negative action would be vastly augmented by what they would do positively. It is not the laws that are bad, as the earlier liberals maintained, it is the bad lawmakers who frame them. So, they introduced laws to ameliorate some condition, and when the results proved unsatisfactory, they introduced laws to rectify the results; and every law enlarged upon their powers."

Corruptio optimi pessima. We have often expressed the opinion that in their time and place, there was much in the professed *sentiments* of Whigs and Liberals with which no decent minded man could quarrel. But we cannot recall a single instance of practical "Liberal" legislation, which could be said to be the policy of the *original* or let us say, Spencerian, philosophy. Whether *post hoc*, or *propter hoc*, we do not know; but it is certain that Whiggism has been the chosen and amazingly successful instrument of Jewish Grand Larceny.

—*The Social Creditor*, May 13.

Reflections on Lindsell School

Readers will remember we dealt in September of last year with the revolt of the parents of Lindsell against the arbitrary closing of their village school. The article published below is a report from a branch of the British Housewives' League, published in *Housewives Today*, March 1950.

The latest, though not the final, chapter in the story of Lindsell School marks a critical point in the history of revolt against the tyranny, which has arisen out of the Conservative Education Act of 1944—the Butler Act. Some of its effects are illustrated by recent events in the Essex village whose school was closed just a year ago by the Essex County Council, without a word to the parents concerned beyond a peremptory order, two days before the beginning of the January term, to send their children by bus to another village for education. The revolt against such outrageous treatment was as instantaneous and unanimous as the action resulting was sound and justified. The parents, under the Chairmanship of the Vicar of Lindsell, the Rev. Henry Swabey, started a new school. They also took the step set out in the "Butler Act," and appealed to the Minister for their village school to be reopened: which, looking back, was a mistake. One should never appeal to one's enemies.

Now, at that time all the parents were unanimous in refusing to allow their small children under ten years of age to travel by bus to a "foreign" school, where they would be for eight hours or more each day away from the familiar surroundings and protective influence of their own village. They were unanimous, too, in their indignation against the Act, which had made it possible for their family life to be attacked in this way, and they said in vigorous language that they would not allow their parental rights to be done away with.

A few months later, however, a change was noted in the attitude of one Mother, who began to say that it would not be so bad if they could send their children to another village than the one named by the County Council. That is, she seemed willing to accept a choice of schools as good enough. No further weakness appeared, however, and the new school went on into its third term, when it was possible to register that the news of the Lindsell fight had gone round the world, and had aroused interest in, and brought practical sympathy from, many parts of Great Britain, the Empire and the U.S.A.

Towards the end of November the Minister of Education replied to the Parents' appeal of several months before, rejecting it. A meeting of parents and of those interested was called to consider the position, and to determine future action. This took place in early December, and was marked by the disposition of a group of women, who showed a precision of speech, and action, which seemed to indicate that they had been "got-at," and had carefully trained themselves in their parts. One of them startled the meeting by asking that a secret ballot on the matter of continuing the school should be taken. Undeterred by the indignant rejection of this suggestion by the majority of those present, they advanced a number of reasons for giving up the fight, of which the most significant

was that they feared discrimination against their children at scholarship examination times, because they would have been educated at Lindsell School. This amounts to the belief that they would be subject to reprisals by the Authorities—a grave reflection on the depths to which our Governments have sunk in the estimation of the people. Perhaps the most serious consideration, however, arises out of the inability of these women to understand that *their only hope for the future is to fight now, and not to give in*. To submit to intimidation is to encourage it, and denotes the same anti-social standard as that of the intimidators, to which the end is obvious. But they were undoubtedly afraid.

Reasons of another kind followed: that the children would miss the "free" dental and medical treatment that they get at the Council schools: and, also, "free" meals to the same extent that they are dispensed by the Council. Some of the women were tired, too, of doing the school chores for nothing, tasks which they undertook willingly a year ago. They said, further, that the Village Hall, where the school has been held, is not a "proper" school building, and that the sanitary arrangements aren't up to school standard: all of which may be, to some extent, true; but the school building standard is not very important where so much in our lives has to be just "good enough," and where individual freedom is at stake.

This report relates, so far, to a few women only. There were others who rejected the suggestions they made, and refused to allow any departure from the high principles, which had been the cause of the fight. There came, also, like a fresh breeze on a stifling day, a straight and forthright attack on the timid ones by a number of Fathers, who had no illusions about what was at stake. One of these, speaking for all, asked what would have happened if the British Army had packed-up halfway? They expressed great indignation with the women who wanted to give in, and complete satisfaction with what had been done at the school during the year, particularly at the progress made by the children in learning and discipline. They demanded that Mr. R. A. Butler be called to account at once to visit them at Lindsell for what had happened under his Act: No visit, no vote!

The upshot of a long meeting was a three to one vote for continuing the school, with paid teachers and other services, on conditions to be determined. Finance for the next six months was assured, and it was suggested turning the school into a permanent institution.

It was not to be supposed, however, that the people who prefer secrecy to open action would not continue to work underground for their ends, and in the week that followed they, led by the Mother who had changed her views six months before, contrived, behind the scenes, in one way or another—and the less said about that, the better—

to get a majority of the womenfolk to give in; and they sealed the matter with a letter to the Council to that effect. One can only hope that their children will never know that their Mothers helped to sell their birthright—freedom—for a mess of pottage.

That is not the end, of course, for not all parents sold out, and some children will continue to be educated at Lindsell. The fight will go on and, no doubt, it will be borne in mind by those fighting that in every body of a dozen or so people ranged together to defend truth or justice, there is nearly always at least one who will, through fear, deny it, and another who will sell it for gain. All tyranny relies very largely for its existence upon the two human failings of fear and greed. It will, also, be remembered that, although Lindsell parents acted a year ago according to the appeal made to all parents by the Archbishop of York not to let their children be taken from them by the State, there has been no support of any kind, given or offered, by any Priest of the Church of England in or out of the Deanery in which Lindsell is situated. Mr. Swabey has been alone among the Clergy in upholding Christian tradition in regard to parental rights and responsibilities, and the sanctity of the family. The attitude of the Clergy in the neighbourhood seems to have varied from indifference to ridicule, with but a whispered word or two on rare occasions of approval to temper a general chilly hostility.

In spiritual contrast has been the sympathetic though secret—for they, too, fear reprisals—encouragement from many school-teachers over a wide area. They, knowing what is happening, and what the consequences must be, are afraid for the future. Several have already found means to express their profound disappointment and disgust at what has taken place.

Just before Christmas Mr. R. A. Butler, in response to the parents' request, visited Lindsell and, according to the Press reports, showed great sympathy with parents. He seems to have taken charge of the affair, promising to see the Minister about it. No doubt those concerned at Lindsell will remember that Mr. Butler is the man who was responsible for the Act of 1944, which has caused all the trouble. It is no use Mr. Butler saying that it was not intended to close village schools. The power to do so was given by the Act, and if it had not been intended to be used, provision would have been made to that effect. Meanwhile schools all over the country have been, and are being, closed down, and Mr. Butler—since everyone is responsible for the results of his actions—must be held responsible. Lindsell Parents should demand results, again.

MARY BLAKEY,
Chairman, Great Easton Branch.

D.S.C.M.

ROOM 8, 1st. FLOOR, THE BLOCK,
ELIZABETH STREET

Address by Mr. Ireland

Subject: *Social Credit in Industry.*

THURS., JUNE 8th at 7.45 p.m.

Take Elizabeth Street lift.



Pasture Conservation

By N. ROSS, Holbrook, N.S.W.

(Report of an address to a farming group)

Grass is the main diet for our stock, year in and year out, and we must conserve our pastures if we would maintain our stock in good condition, and free from disease. We live in a country, which has only been settled by white people for a short time, and Nature has provided us with wonderful opportunities, if we will only take advantage of them. Those natural assets must be conserved and protected, or they will be destroyed. Many of the world's deserts were fertile lands, but they have been converted into deserts by man's neglect to carry out Nature's laws correctly. The main object of my talk is to endeavour to interest you in seeking out the best methods of conserving those assets, in the shape of pastures. It is not possible to deal with all the aspects of this subject in a short talk, such as this, but each of us can plan his own programme of conservation to suit his own property.

A brief survey of the history of grazing in this district may help us to understand the problems confronting us. It is a little over 100 years since the first settlers commenced to run stock here. There were no fences at first, and stock were shepherded by day, and shut up by night in yards. The timber was ring-barked later to provide better grazing, and sheep particularly began to thrive. The lack of permanent water away from the few running streams, limited the numbers of stock, which could be carried permanently, and for 50 years only a very gradual increase in numbers of stock was carried. Early in this century, following the severe 1902 drought, rabbits invaded the district. In the next 20 years the pastures depreciated enormously and hand feeding of stock had to be resorted to frequently, especially in the autumn. Lambing percentages were seriously affected, and the health of stock generally declined.

As soon as an effective method was discovered to deal with the rabbits, viz., netting into smaller areas, and the destruction of harbour, by digging out burrows and burning up hollow logs and trees, the pastures began to recover. It was about this time that red grass began to dominate many of the best pastures. This was largely due to the rabbits having eaten out the sweeter grasses, which would have kept the red grass in check. Owing to the fact that red grass is a summer grower, it extracts the moisture and nutrient from the ground when the sun also is at its hottest, and leaves very little moisture for the better grasses in the autumn. It also loses its own feed value as it matures, and a pasture dominated by red grass is a very poor diet for stock by April, when the main lambing season is at hand. Stock on this sort of pasture have a lean time, and are in poor

condition to enter the winter, when plenty of nutriment is required to maintain health and condition.

It was at this stage, about 20 years or so ago, that superphosphate was applied to pastures, and subterranean clover was found to be the means of controlling red grass. In a few years, red grass was brought under control, and the carrying capacity of many holdings was increased enormously, by the use of super and sub-clover. This heavy stocking soon ate out all the good native root grasses, which did not respond so readily to the super, as the sub-clover did. In addition, it was soon evident that a sub-clover diet alone was no good to stock, without other harder grasses to balance it.

Pasture Balance

All ruminants must have roughage to thrive, and sub-clover is a soft, bulky legume, rich in nitrogen. Being an annual, with its maximum growth in the Spring, and dying right off in Summer, it provides very little feed in a dry Autumn. This is a common occurrence in this district. The years 1944-45 are fresh in our memory. Many problems of diseases of various sorts have confronted our veterinary surgeons, as a result of excessive sub-clover. In West Australia the C.S.I.R. has been trying to solve the problem of sterility in ewes, as well as other diseases, mostly dietetic. In the Eastern parts of this district especially, there have been heavy losses of stock on top-dressed pastures, where the clovers have become dominant, and the old native root-grasses have been eliminated.

The question arises, "Can we use this sub-clover as an asset, or will it prove another pest?" I think we can use it very profitably. The war years called a halt in the liberal applications of super, and provided an opportunity to see what would happen if "supering" were curtailed or discontinued. Where over-stocking and rabbits had not entirely eliminated the good

root grasses, they have soon returned again. It seems to me that the solution to this problem is one of moderation. Correct judgment, in view of the prevailing seasonal conditions, will enable a moderate number of stock to thrive, and a good, well-balanced pasture to develop and seed itself up, to maintain a good cover of grass. This will retain the moisture in the ground, and ensure the protection of the soil against erosion from wind and water. It will also provide stock with a balanced ration to maintain them in good health. Each individual property will have its own problem to solve.

I will endeavour to point out what I think are a few general rules to follow. Carry a few cattle along with sheep, where the water supply permits it. Each class of stock will select its choice of grass, and cattle will hold the coarser-growing grasses in check for sheep. Too many of either class of stock must not be carried, or the pasture will be damaged. Constant grazing near ground level will kill out any plant, and the sweetest and most valuable species in the sward will soon be destroyed, leaving only the sourer and hardy varieties. The only remedy in dry years is to provide stock with a supplementary ration of feed, before the pasture is eaten too bare.

What we want to grow in every pasture are deep-rooting plants. These will tap the resources, which are deep down in the ground. They will also withstand dry weather, and will provide feed rich in some minerals that are not available from shallow rooting plants. Many of our good native root grasses are readily available if they are looked after and conserved. Where nothing but sub-clover is now growing, plough up the ground in the Spring, not too deeply, to convert the vegetable matter and animal manure into humus. This can be sown down to wheat or oats the following Autumn, without using any super, or a good grass mixture can be sown with or without the crop.

Ley Farming

The system of Ley Farming has been practised with excellent results by many good farmers. There are a number of splendid books available on this subject, which appear to me to be based on very sound experience. Fifty years ago, Robert Elliot of Clifton Park, demonstrated what could be done to keep his stock and crops healthy, and his pastures in good order, by using ley farming methods, i.e., after growing a crop of wheat or oats, to turn over the ground and sow pastures, especially deep-rooted grasses in the mixture. In addition to providing a variety in the diet for stock, these plants resist dry spells, and they open up the ground, allowing the rainfall to be absorbed, and provide

(Continued on page 7)

Attacks on Pasteurisation

New Zealand, with no general pasteurisation of milk scheme, has the world's lowest T.B. death rate.

New Zealanders are awake to the perils of pasteurisation.

The following extracts from the New Zealand News give a lead and a warning to several Australian States. In Victoria, in particular, the Government is still playing with the idea of a wholesale pasteurisation plan.

£1,000,000 Blow for Taxpayers

Recently the then Premier of that State (Mr. Cain) said that the scheme had not been abandoned, but it would not be practicable until the acute building materials shortage had been overcome.

The previous Government had envisaged a £1,000,000 building programme and scrapping of plant in dairies.

New Zealand is vigorously fighting similar bureaucracy this report shows:—

Because "a system which called for no complaint was suddenly replaced by a system which caused much complaint," a large number of Wanganui citizens recently attended a meeting of protest.

There was some plain speaking from Mr. R. O. C. Marks: "Pasteurised milk was rejected by doctors and hospitals, was both rejected and ejected by children, and even despised by self-respecting cats," he said. "If the people of Wanganui don't like the situation, are they going to tolerate it?"

"Do we want a decent supply of good milk? Then we must insist on getting it good and fresh. We must insist on having healthy cows. We must insist on zoning being abolished and healthy competition among vendors reinstated."

"The milk policy we object to is imposed upon us by the Department of Health," said Dr. Ulric Williams, N.D., M.B., Ch.B., New Zealand's leading Naturopath. "Most of them are medical men of

Pasture Conservation

(Continued from page 6)

better drainage in wet times. Elliot stocked these pastures moderately for a few years, and then ploughed them under, using the sod of the pasture plants and the animal manure to enrich the ground for another crop. His book "The Clifton Park System of Farming," is well worth reading. Mr. Friend Sykes has carried out this system in a most spectacular manner, on very poor land, on Salisbury Plains in England, I happen to have been in camp there nearly 30 years ago, and can vouch for the poor appearance of the country then. In recent years, Mr. Sykes, by mechanical means as well, using a sub-soiler with caterpillar tractor, and by inventing a mechanical manure mixer and spreader, has absolutely transformed this poor land, and grown heavier crops and better stock of all sorts than people on the richest land in the country. His book "Humus and the Farmer" clearly sets out his methods.

I feel quite certain that we can do equally as well here, by adopting the correct methods to suit our soil and climate. The dressed weights of the fat sheep, 150 lbs., and of the fat steer, 800 lbs. under 2½ years old at the recent Holbrook Show, are surely evidence of what our district can do if we will only give it a chance. Our climate here

is very moderate, and our rainfall, although erratic and patchy, is on the whole adequate to grow and maintain many of the best species of plants and crops. Most of our droughts are of short duration.

Sterile

Mr. E. A. Watkin said there were scientific reasons behind the protest against pasteurised milk. "Sterile foods," he said, "are of no use in building healthy bodies. If we monkey with milk—heat it, stir it, agitate it by machine—we ruin it. If we do not want pasteurised milk we should not have to ask Wellington what we can do."

The meeting put the following resolutions, which were carried:—

(1) This meeting of citizens, while in agreement with the object of the Milk Act, is urgently dissatisfied with its administration. We must insist upon an adequate supply of fresh, clean, uncooked milk, distributed direct from producer to consumer, without going to any "treating establishment"; and we call upon the Government, as our representatives elected for the purpose, to see that we get what we want.

(2) That this meeting disapproves of the payment of a Government subsidy to any treating house "as unnecessary, wasteful, and illogical."

Britons Want Raw Milk

From London comes the following news paragraph:—

Three thousand country women, representing 6000 village institutes, with 30,000 members on 50 counties, voted unanimously at Albert Hall for a national supply of clean, safe, raw milk. This statement from members was applauded:—

"We refuse to be regimented by doctors, ministers, and dairy interests." —*Nature's Path to Health*, April-May, 1950.

We have the means at our disposal to overcome any of these problems, if we will only set ourselves to the task. The conservation of our pastures is the first line of defence. If we build the pastures up on sound lines, and keep them in good condition, ready to respond to every shower of rain, or to withstand drought or floods, our stock will be built up in health and fertility.

Disease will diminish, as healthy pastures produce healthy stock. Our own health and outlook will be improved, and we will be better fitted to face the problems, which will always confront us.

Trees Necessary

In conclusion I would like to point out what I consider are two most essential aids to pasture conservation, viz., trees and birds. Trees have always been plentiful in this district, and are easily grown where required. They are the deepest-rooted plant, and besides providing shade and shelter for stock, their foliage is a most valuable diet for stock, and it also provides rich humus-building cover for the soil, both directly and through the animal manures. With plenty of trees and good pastures, birds will soon multiply and

thrive. They are part of Nature's plan, and are essential for the maintenance of health in plant and animals. Fluke snails are kept in check by birds, especially wild duck, and it is tragic to see their wanton slaughter by so-called sportsmen. Blowflies and grasshoppers would not be a major pest, if adequate bird life were preserved all over the country. Personally, I consider the crow one of our finest birds. If stock is kept in good order at all times, the crow will not harm sheep or lambs in this district. I have proved this conclusively, after a close observation over many years.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

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

If you should think of coming to Central Queensland to live, we shall be glad to advise upon, and assist you to find, Farming, Grazing, Business or House Property. We are Farm Specialists; both having had extensive practical farm experience. Write to us about your needs. Social Crediters will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers.

DENHAM ST., ROCKHAMPTON. C.Q.

Phone 3768.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

CODNER BROS

Builders and Joinery Manufacturers

HOMES AND HOME SITES AVAILABLE

Wheatsheaf Rd GLENROY

thrive. They are part of Nature's plan, and are essential for the maintenance of health in plant and animals. Fluke snails are kept in check by birds, especially wild duck, and it is tragic to see their wanton slaughter by so-called sportsmen. Blowflies and grasshoppers would not be a major pest, if adequate bird life were preserved all over the country. Personally, I consider the crow one of our finest birds. If stock is kept in good order at all times, the crow will not harm sheep or lambs in this district. I have proved this conclusively, after a close observation over many years.

Price Subsidies versus Socialism

(Continued from page 1)

because they are afraid that unless adopted there will be "over production" and unemployment. They apparently cannot conceive of any other alternative for making expanded credit available to the individual; they have no alternative to the Socialists.

Total Incomes and Prices

Further factual material relating to this subject comes to hand from England: In the English *Tablet* (a journal which can be correctly termed conservative), of April 29, 1950, the following appears:

"Widespread ignorance prevails regarding the distribution of the British national income between labour and capital. Three thousand black-coated and manual workers were recently asked: "After a factory or plant has paid for overheads and materials, which would you say gets the bigger share of what is left — stockholders and managements or workers' pay packets?" Forty-four percent of these workers replied, "Stockholders and managements," and 19 percent, did not know. Yet an analysis of seventeen thousand public companies in Britain shows that dividends are only 9 percent of the amount spent on wages and less than 7 percent of the amount spent on wages and salaries. Of the total receipts of British industry, dividends amount to about 3 percent. The proportion of the national income paid as wages and as profits has moved consistently in favour of wages during the last ten years and continues to move in the same direction. The larger part of the capital of many typical companies is owned by small, not large, investors. If, in 1949, all dividends had not been cut by one-quarter, the workers would have received no more than fourpence in every pound of wages. These are some of the facts disclosed in the latest edition of this informative work of "Aims of Industry," who are prepared to get out, at nominal cost, a statement of the relation between wages and profits for any company that will supply the necessary figures, with the object of combating false impressions which are so prevalent on this important subject . . ."

The above figures reveal that the wages, salaries and dividends provided by British industry — which incidentally has increased production by 35 percent over the last few years with the same number of employees — are only 46 percent of total prices. This means that British industry does not distribute to consumers sufficient purchasing power to buy total production. An attempt is made to overcome the problem by exporting the "surplus." One of the results of this policy of madness is inflation. The advocates of increased production and efficiency as the only method necessary to reduce prices might care to explain why prices in Great Britain have increased over the past five years in spite of the fact that every British worker has increased his production by 35 percent over the same period.

For example, the following figures were made available by Sir Stafford Cripps in the British House of Commons on October 25, 1949:

"Reckoned over the whole field of personal expenditure by the public, the purchasing power of the pound sterling was approximately as follows in the years in question—

1900.....	100
1910.....	95
1920.....	37
1930.....	58
1945.....	38
1949 (Sept. 13th).....	31"

It will be noticed that the only reduction in prices was during the depression years, when the volume of credit expansion was restricted. As soon as increased, prices progressively soared.

The Only Way

In face of all the evidence, it is almost unbelievable that anti-Socialists can go on arguing that inflation can be defeated by any of the policies they propose. They could crush the Socialist and Communist menace within a short period of time by insisting that all credit expansion necessary because of the deficiency of purchasing power distributed by the production system, be passed direct to consumers in such a way that prices would not increase. There is only one way of doing this, and that is by subsidising prices. Subsidising prices means a genuine and permanent increase in purchasing power. The subsidies should only be paid on that production desired by the consumer as indicated at the retail counter. This would enable the great benefits of free enterprise competition to be maintained and extended. If the subsidies were directly related to increased efficiency in enterprise, they would provide a direct incentive to every individual in the community. Such a system of Price Subsidies would mean a genuine decentralisation of credit control. If the anti-Socialist Members of Parliament advocate such a constructive proposal, the immediate hostility of the Socialists and Communists will help convince them that they are moving in the right direction.

Nuts Again

There seems to be no end to the Government's determination to throw good money after bad in search for a few groundnuts in East Africa. Of the £33,450,000 advanced to the Overseas Food Corporation, all but a million pounds, which is supposed to be returnable from East African interests, has been used up. In the heated discussions, which are shortly likely to rage around this unfortunate project, fundamental facts are in danger of becoming obscured.

During the first year of the 1945 Socialist administration, the great groundnut project was triumphantly put before the public. It was to be the test case for the nation of the immense advantages of the forethought and enterprise of Socialism. There was at that time a general shortage of edible oils and fats. The Socialists had no faith in the ability of the free market to adjust itself to the world's needs. Millions of acres of uncultivated land in Tanganyika were to be rendered fertile; from 3,200,000 acres of scrub and bush land, the planners would produce 600,000 tons of ground nuts a year. That was the promise; that was the project.

USE ENWITE specialities—

- TEXIT waterproofing compound.
- SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.
- AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinetwork.
- BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.
- FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.
- RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.
- THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street,
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA5967

Subsidies or Socialism

The only alternative to the general proposal outlined above, is increasing Government control of credit issue: i.e., Socialism. Anti-Socialists must be clear about this matter. There is now one final question to be answered: If credit control is decentralised in the manner suggested, where will the Government get its financial credit for all the capital expansion schemes proposed? It will get it from the electors, who will thus decide the ratio of capital production to consumer production. Unless the individual has this effective financial control over his Governments, how can Socialism be averted? This is the basic question the Liberal and Country Party Members must face up to and answer. Unless they do answer it, they are doomed. And so is the whole community.

Last November the first report upon the progress of the venture came before Parliament. Progress, perhaps, is not the right word, for seldom has the nation heard a tale of such dismal failure and frustration. Far from clearing 3,200,000 acres for cultivation during the first five years, at a cost of £23,000,000, as had been estimated; only 600,000 acres would be ready by 1954, and by that time, the Government blandly announced, anything between £45 and £50 millions of public money would have been spent. The plantations would cover but one-fifth of the planned area, and the cost would be double the estimated figure.

Had private capital been involved in such a venture, losses would have been cut long ago and the investors would have pulled out. But nothing must shake the determination of politicians to save face at the expense of the taxpayer. Perhaps the most constructive commentary upon this venture was made by the chairman of Messrs. Taylor, Walker and Company, who were engaged upon a scheme of prefabricated housing in East Africa. Mr. Frank Taylor said: "Neither the directors, executives nor staff have any confidence in the policy and the ultimate success of the scheme." —*The London Newsletter*, April 13, 1950.