

THE NEW TIMES

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

VOLUME 16, No. 26.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

The Snowy Hydro - Electric Scheme

A Brief Survey

By theodolite and slide-rule the engineers will obtain every forecast kilowatt-hour of energy lying dormant in the waters of the Snowy River. The logical precision, which will guide the engineer in this large task, is not abundantly clear in the thinking of those who issued the directive. It is the purpose of the following analysis to set out some of the aspects of the proposition which somewhat change the colour of the scheme. It will appear that the publicity used to acquaint the public with the details of the scheme was not all it should have been.

At the outset we must recognise that man first viewed the Snowy River as a potential source of water supply; he has discussed this topic for over seventy years, without making any headway whatever. Only latterly has the Snowy been regarded from an electrical point of view. It will be seen that perspectives have suffered considerable distortion during these last seventy years.

River Flows

The irrigation areas of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers are approaching, or have arrived at, their limits of productivity, due to the limited flow available in their respective rivers. By contrast, the Snowy River empties into the sea during an average year some 200,000 million gallons of water derived from the same snowfields in which rise the Murray and Murrumbidgee. The Snowy runs almost directly to the sea in a southerly direction without performing any useful function; and it is not surprising that man has contemplated the desirability of turning the Snowy back in a northerly direction to meet the other two rivers. This scheme is especially attractive by reason of the proximity of the rivers near their heads, a sixty-mile east-west line intersecting all three.

Some water storage would be desirable in order to control flooding and especially to change the season of the Snowy peak flow from spring to late summer. Two good impounding sites are available; at Jindabyne and at Adaminaby. The former site is approximately six miles from the Murrumbidgee and the latter thirty miles from the Murray. There would thus be available the rather necessary means to apportion the Snowy between the two rivers. Waterways to make the interconnections would be necessary and these would involve a major tunnelling operation.

A Hydro-Agricultural Scheme

The above sets out the essential problem as seen from the primary producers' point of view. Australia, however, has never had a period of vigorously assisted primary development and this, coupled with the

magnitude of the operation as outlined above, has prevented any realistic approach to the matter. At a generous estimate the present-day cost of executing the scheme would be approximately £20 million. This would be the cost of making available to the irrigation areas a further 150,000 million gallons of water per annum, which allows for the usual utilisation factor of irrigation water. It is not the purpose to discuss here the economics of such a scheme, but it does appear on the face of it that if there is sufficient arable land available to utilise the added water, several hundred thousand more farms could be created. These farms could well be worth £20 million of Australian money.

It is important to observe at this stage that there is a good probability that a hydro scheme, purely agricultural in purpose, would be a dividend-paying proposition, high though the first cost may be. It is interesting and instructive to note in passing that the probable cost of such a scheme would be about equal to the cost of the new underground railway system now being installed in Sydney. The reader may see the contrast for himself, in view of the popular catch-cry to decentralise the population.

Organic Development

Other good reasons appear to support the described scheme. The first and obvious one is that real wealth springs from the soil. A second is that dispersal of the population will occur in a healthy and spontaneous manner if the sparsely populated areas are rendered attractive. There seems little doubt that the natural cradle of a community is the pursuit of primary industries. The forced growth of secondary industries produces a highly unstable population with equally unstable wealth value to the nation. The organic growth of a community commencing from a purely agricultural origin to the more developed form embracing secondary industries at a rate natural to its ability to support them must always increase a nation's solidity. To say the least of it, it is a dangerous procedure to

create a new centre of population supporting itself from secondary industries. On the other hand, much could be done to alleviate the suffering of the pioneers of primary industries: this is a subject which cannot be treated in this article, but it is sufficient to note that the creation of a firm supply of water in an area before the pioneers arrive would be one of the things to be done.

Another reason supporting the hydro-agricultural scheme envisaged is that it provides a healthy and practical way to incorporate immigrants into the community. There has not been sufficient said so far

(Continued on page 3)

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

How About it, Mr. Cain?

Every time the gas companies in Melbourne increase their prices, Mr. Cain, Victorian Labor leader, cries out that they should be nationalised. It was announced last week that the Victorian State Electricity Commission and the Tramway Board are to increase their charges again. Mr. Cain has not demanded that these two Socialist organisations should be denationalised!

* * * *

"United States of Europe"

At least one British newspaper is opposing the "United States of Europe" racket, which the Marshall "Aid" manipulators in Wall Street are vigorously attempting to impose upon the unfortunate Europeans. *The Daily Express* comments:

"The scheme would end British independence. This threat to our sovereignty is not accidental. It is part of a deliberate and concerted attempt to force Britain into a United Europe . . . What strength will be added to a free world if England deserts the Empire and joins with a Germany which has already waged two aggressive wars this century?"

"American" reaction to the British Government's opposition to participation in the "Schuman Plan" to control the German steel industry is most significant. The *New York Herald Tribune* comments heatedly: "Isolationism in more extreme form than anything our own Western States ever produced." The *New York Times* states: "It is a long time since anything so negative and destructive has come out of Europe."

* * * *

A Tragedy

It was a great tragedy for mankind that, as a result of the prolongation of the war of 1914, nineteenth-century revolutionaries, men formed and living in a world rapidly vanishing, seized power in Russia and acquired an immense base from which to extend their operations, and have steadily extended them through a generation in which they are totally unnecessary, highly mischievous and perverse. The broad lines of human progress lie quite clearly in another direction altogether, and it is not accidental that these lines are those long ago discerned and pointed out by the main tradition of Catholic social teaching. The Church, being concerned to safeguard man as a responsible being, has therefore a strong bias against excessive concentrations of authority, and teaches the great doctrine that the larger unit should not undertake functions which can be perfectly well discharged by a smaller unit. It has a bias towards regionalism and decentralization, and towards preserving and utilizing voluntary societies and agencies for social purposes, instead of replacing them by departments of the central Government.

—*The Tablet* (England), April 22, 1950.

* * * *

Mechanised Coal Production

The importation from the U.S.A. of three coalmining machines, which will increase

coal production with a drastic reduction in coalminers, is regarded with the greatest apprehension by the Communist controllers of the Miners' Federation. *Common Cause*, the official organ of the Miners' Federation, Comments:

"The Yankee 'Continuous Miner' has arrived to take over. His name is 'Joy,' but the question is: Joy—for whom?....

"Not so 'Joy-ful,' however, as a handful of new mines equipped with the mechanical colossus, plus a handful of open cuts equipped with the dragline monster, turn out all the coal requirements of the country with a handful of men!"

The Communists' main concern is that power mining will so drastically reduce the number of coalminers that their power over the Australian economy will be broken. Unfortunately, however, the coalminers will, as in the past, no doubt unite with the Communists in attempting to resist the instalment of labour-saving machinery. They are afraid of becoming unemployed. In a sane society, of course, the displacement of labour would be regarded as genuine progress. But, today, it is regarded with apprehension because it attacks "full employment."

If Governments, both State and Federal, were really determined to increase coal production, they could encourage the installation of every possible method of power-mining by making it clear that no miner displaced by a machine would be penalised economically.

* * * *

Zionism and Communism

Those simple folk who cannot bring themselves to believe there is any connection between International Zionism and International Communism, should have their attention directed to the following extract from the Canadian *Winnipeg Free Press* of March 9, 1950:

"I am looking confidently to the day when the Socialist daily newspapers will be the dominant press in Canada," said Sam Lipshitz, of Toronto, associate editor of the Canadian Jewish weekly. 'I believe it won't be long,' he added. Mr. Lipshitz said Thursday, when interviewed at the headquarters of the Manitoba Labor Progressive (Communist-Ed.) party, that he based his belief on his observations on his recent trip to eastern and western parts of Europe. Returning from a western Canadian speaking tour, Mr. Lipshitz stopped off in Winnipeg, and is scheduled to speak at a banquet Sunday night at the Jewish people's school, 410 Pritchard Avenue. The banquet is arranged by the local press committee of the Canadian Jewish Weekly."

* * * *

Sound Comment

"Real decentralisation is vastly different from the current decentralisation of Big Business. Victorian decentralisation is noted not for the establishment of genuine local industries, but for the establishment of country branches of city firms. Big Business is doing this to exploit local labour resources, and local markets to a smaller degree."

—Melbourne *News-Weekly*, June 14, 1950.

Inflationary Pay-Roll Tax Should Be Abolished

The Pay-roll Tax offends the spirit of the Commonwealth Constitution by imposing a tax, which bears more harshly upon certain sections of the community, totally regardless of ability to pay. It strikes the employer of labour with an impact, the severity of which is determined, not by the turnover or profit gained by that employer, but by the remuneration paid to his employees.

Any tax, which is based upon an expense incurred rather than a gain earned is, of necessity, bad.

Automatic increases in the basic wage have placed many employers, previously exempt from the tax, within its ambit without their having increased the number of persons they employ. Every increase in the basic wage directly increases the pay-roll tax. The employer, in addition to having to meet basic wage increases, also has to find a further 2½ percent of the increase for pay-roll tax.

Another factor, which has had a marked effect on the operations of the tax, and one not contemplated at its inception, is the increase in the number of holidays under certain awards and the 40-hour week. These changes have forced increases in staff and increased payments by employers. The case for the retention of the pay-roll tax has nothing to commend it and it should be abolished as unjust and inflationary.

—*Canberra Letter*, June 17.

The Answer Is — A Lemon

Senator FRASER. —Has the attention of the Minister for Trade and Customs been drawn to a press report of a statement made yesterday by the retiring chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Victoria, Mr. Kimpton, that six months had elapsed since the people of this country had elected a government that was pledged to put value back into the £1, and also that the Australian Government should make an interim statement of policy on this matter? Is the Government barren of such a policy? If not, when will its policy be given effect so that the fears of not only the Victorian Chamber of Commerce, but also of people throughout the Commonwealth may be allayed?

Senator O'SULLIVAN. —My attention had not been directed to the report to which the honorable senator has referred. The Government does not consider itself to be under any obligation to chambers of commerce. Our main consideration is the welfare of the people of Australia as a whole. As I have endeavoured to explain to the honorable senator previously, the restoration of the purchasing power of the £1 is not exclusively a matter for legislation or regulation. It can be accomplished only by the utmost co-operation of all sections of the people, and I appeal again to honorable senators opposite, who have quite considerable influence with large sections of the people, to do their best to achieve the objective, which we all so earnestly desire.

—Federal Hansard, May 30, 1950.

THE SNOWY HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

(Continued from page 1)

regarding the compatibility of our assisted migrants with the occupations into which they are being drafted. A very high proportion come from non-industrialised areas and would, no doubt, be more congenially and usefully assimilated if they found themselves in similar areas in this country.

Power

It is proper, then, that we should look favourably on any move to exploit the waters of the Snowy River. We cannot do so, however, without noticing that large quantities of water will come under control. This is where we find our attention being deflected from the prime purpose. Falling water always speaks of power. Now power of the horsepower variety has been a short commodity in nearly every country of the world during the past few years. This is a disability directly arising from the Second World War and from no other cause. This reason should be clearly understood and remembered. In Australia especially, power shortage is wholly and solely due to a war time cessation in the flow of generating plant manufactured only overseas and which normally comes into this country at a steady rate equal to the increasing demand for power. Power shortages and power restrictions, deliberate and accidental, are directly traceable in this respect to the overloading of generating plant. It follows, therefore, that the acute shortage of power experienced each winter should be a diminishing item as, each year, recovery occurs in the output of the manufacturers of power station equipment. Anxiety and frustration resulting from these restrictions have caused all sections of the public to wish for an alternative source of power. This is a dangerous mood, from an economic point of view. There is a tendency to grasp hungrily at any suggestion, however tenuous, to exploit other power sources.

At the risk of repetition, let us review the power shortage situation. This year we shall certainly be short of electric power, perhaps more acutely than last year. Next year the conditions are not likely to be much easier. By 1952, however, new generating equipment will start to come into action; from then on the situation will steadily improve until, by 1955, power restrictions should be a thing of the past. Whatever positive action is taken to augment our power stations will need to produce results in the form of kilowatt-hours during the next five years to be worth while. Any long-range plan programmed to be effective at a later date must be divorced entirely from any consideration of the present power shortage.

"Lopsided and Out of Date"

We revert now to the Snowy River Hydro-electric Scheme. The Commonwealth Government has decided to dispose of the Snowy River proposals, once and for all. The hydro-agricultural project no longer exists as a prime motive; it is a very lame also-ran in the Prosperity Stakes. We are informed now that: "The Australian attitude of thinking of the waste of water from the melting snows of the Alps in terms of fewer orchards, fewer fat lambs and less cereals is lopsided and out of date" (*Souvenir Commemorating the Com-*

mencement of Work by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority). This remark must surely cause the drought-stricken farmers to grind their gritty teeth, if it should ever come to their notice. They are going to be informed, moreover, that it is lopsided because water should be made to flow between the blades of a turbine instead of between blades of grass. As a consolation, however, they may some day have the privilege of receiving the waste products from the turbine's back-end.

This change of front, this deliberate denial of the pivotal nature of the primary producer in the destiny of the country arises from the fact that the "Commonwealth enquiry showed that the diversion of the Snowy to the Murray was extremely attractive from a power point of view" (*ibid.*). Notice that it was never attractive enough from an "orchard, fat lamb and cereal" point of view. At last, however, the Snowy diversion has attracted £225 millions of capital—not to grow fat lambs but to provide electricity for the jaded inhabitants of the industrialised cities.

Any discussion of this subject is facilitated by a process of finding a good reason for embarking on what is the largest single vote of money in the history of Australia, excepting for war purposes; if that search fails we may look for any reason at all.

Possible Reasons for the Scheme

At the outset, we have already disposed of any connection between our present acute shortage of power and the power proposed to be generated by the hydro-electric scheme. Before we leave this phase of the discussion, however, we may find a reason arising from some sort of pessimism for the future, such that we have not actually disposed of the aforesaid connection at all. Is it possible that the promoters of this scheme are afraid of future power shortages in the period when the Snowy River power stations are functioning according to plan; that is to say, in a period starting five years hence? Such a shortage can arise from two sources, namely, (a) a shortage of steam-station equipment; (b) a shortage of fuel. We cannot accept (a) unless a further calamity strikes the world, as in 1939-46, and that would equally affect the production and installation of hydro-electric equipment.

Fuel Shortage

The factor (b), however, may be a real fear: it can be based on either the probability of coal resources running out or the difficulties in winning it. We may dispose of any apprehension regarding our potential stocks by quoting the figures in the *Commonwealth Year Book* as at 1942-43. According to that authority, actual and probable reserves of black coal are 16,451 million tons, and those of sub-bituminous and brown coal 40,624 million tons. The production of coal of these two varieties during that year was 12.4 million and 5 million tons respectively. On our 1942-43 consumption rate, therefore, our stocks stood at 1343 years and 8125 years respectively, in 1943. With a small calculation it can be shown that the natural increase in fuel consumption for the next several centuries will still leave us with comfortable

(Continued on page 8)

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

The Enemy Within the Empire, 10d
Over 30,000 copies of this book have been sold in all parts of the English-speaking world. Carefully documented, it is essential for those who desire to understand the background of the present world situation. The policy of the International Financiers in using the Bank of "England" to cripple the British Empire while helping Hitler is dealt with in detail. The origin of what is now known as the "Financier-Socialist" plot is revealed. This book is generally regarded as one of the author's finest works.

The Money Power Versus Democracy.....10d.

Well worth having if only for the comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the "Money Power." The main thesis of this book is to show how the "Money Power" has prevented the introduction of genuine political and economic democracy. The author shows how the electors must unite to bring their political institutions under control for the purpose of obtaining the results they desire.

The Truth About Social Credit, 1/1
An excellent introduction to the subject of Social Credit for the beginner. It shows how Social Credit is far more than a "funny money" scheme. The author makes it clear that bank nationalisation and "State control of the issue of credit" have got nothing to do with Social Credit. Social Credit financial proposals are outlined clearly and simply. The 1945 Banking Legislation is revealed as a major part of the policy of totalitarianism being imposed upon Australians. This valuable book must be in the armoury of every Social Credit warrior.

Democracy Flouted..... 7d.
The full text of a radio script prepared by the author while a member of the Armed Forces. Although the A.B.C. considered the script one of the finest submitted by a member of the Army, a Communist in a key position in Army Education had the talk banned after all arrangements had been made for its broadcast.

A Defence of Free Enterprise and The Profit Motive.... 7d.

A brilliant exposition of the control of the production system by the money "vote."

Institutional Barriers To Serfdom 7d.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order 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: MU28S4.

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

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1950.

No. 26.

ACTION WANTED

The abolition of butter rationing—timed just nicely prior to the N.S.W. elections!—and the current discussions concerning the possibility of abolishing tea rationing, have caused considerable speculation about the question of whether these two items will continue to be subsidised. If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues abolish the subsidies, they will immediately give a further fillip to the inflation spiral. And at the same time they will drive another nail into their own political coffins.

The present time appears to us to be most opportune to make a strong appeal to all "New Times" readers to make a really worthwhile effort to have the Price-Subsidy question made a major political issue. No matter how many rank and file Members of the Liberal and Country Parties may be sympathetic to the Price-Subsidy idea—and many are—they are careful not to oppose Cabinet Ministers and the economic "experts" unless they have tangible evidence of widespread public support. Therefore every endeavour should now be made to ensure that this support is forthcoming. Even several dozen letters from electors to one Member of Parliament would have considerable impact. Supporters who have Liberal and Country Party Members should make a special effort to make it clear to these Members that unless immediate constructive action is taken to defeat the inflation menace, they and their Government will most certainly be destroyed.

Apart from contacting their Members—Labor Members should not be ignored either—readers should also use every opportunity of bringing the Price-Subsidy idea to the attention of their fellow electors and requesting that they also contact their Members of Parliament about the matter. Suitable letters should be sent to the local press for publication, and those who can do so should obtain back issues of the "New Times" for distribution. Even the intense interest in the Government's anti-Communist Legislation is being overshadowed by the remorselessly steady increase in prices. Now as never before we believe that many electors are prepared to give earnest consideration to a modification in our present financial rules.

Inflation is an important aspect of the policy of Credit Monopoly: it progressively strips the individual of his independence and fosters the centralisation of economic and political power. Inflation is the major instrument now being used in Australia to create the complete Monopoly State, and, if Australians are to survive as free people, this issue must be faced and resolved satisfactorily.

A successful campaign on the Price-Subsidy idea would automatically produce a chain of reactions, which would make further campaigns against the totalitarian plotters comparatively easier. We believe that we now have a situation developing in which a successful offensive is possible. But immediate and sustained ACTION is necessary if this situation is to be exploited to the best advantage.

Prestige

To anyone to whom this world is more than a nightmare of unconnected lunacies, there is little difficulty in perceiving the objective of the present "Cold War" and the possible atomic war. The stake is, of course, World Credit, with which goes the control of every thing else. It is only necessary to recall the League of Nations and the Bank of International Settlements (where is it?) as the outcome of the 1914-18 War, and the United Nations and the World Bank as the outcome of the 1939-1945 War (both insisted upon by the U.S.A.) to establish this beyond the realm of reasonable controversy.

We are concerned, however, with an aspect of this situation which is neither so obvious without expert knowledge, nor, apparently so well understood by the quite considerable minority who are sufficiently well informed. We refer to the systematic sabotage on British interests and the mass murder of the native born and bred British people. As a text on which to base our comment let us use the words of General Ludendorff (one of the most brilliant brains of the 20th century).

"The majority of the English do not realise that, having done their duty by the inner Jewish circle, they have now got to disappear as a world Power." Ludendorff. *The Coming War*, 1931 (notice the date, that of the emergence of P.E.P.).

Credit is primarily metaphysical ("Who steals trash.") Belief, prestige, morale, is all essential elements of the "substance of things hoped for." If I say I have a ton of gold, and no one believes me and will not even cross the road to look at my gold, my gold is useless. If, without a murmur, we hand over the supreme command of the greatest of wars to a swivel-chair warrior from Washington, we acknowledge that we are a second-rate military nation, and everyone insults us. Entirely apart from other aspects of the Indian situation, we could not rule India nowadays, *because nobody believes we could..* If we advertise the fact that our unit of currency is exchangeable for \$2.80, and talk, talk, talk, about the need for precious dollars, we proclaim our financial instability and dis-credit our money. If we part with our Empire without a murmur, and are found to be loaded with unpayable debts to it, we become, as we are, objects of derision.

If we allow our railways, coal and steel to be "nationalised" in return for vanishing pounds, not exchangeable into the sacred dollar, and allow any dollars we possess to be confiscated by the Bank of England, is there anyone who sees these things who can deny that we have "disappeared as a world power" and are sold into slavery? Was Clemenceau right when he said, "Some essential virtue has departed from the British"? Whether he was, or not, it has been made to appear so.

If anyone is foolish enough to deride the importance of prestige, they will not have long to wait for enlightenment.

—The Social Creditor, June 3.

Mr. Spender Criticises U.N.O.

In the following remarks, made at Canberra the week before last, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. P. C. Spender, outlines—no doubt unconsciously—some sound reasons why Australia and other British Empire countries should withdraw immediately from the "United" Nations Organisation:

"I have noticed, particularly in the last session of the General Assembly, an increasing tendency of the Assembly to overstep its competence in relation to non-self-governing territories, of which Papua is one. Such territories are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of administering powers, except insofar as those powers have voluntarily accepted obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter.

"Australia has on more than one occasion sought to keep the Assembly within its constitutional limits—in preventing it, e.g., from demanding political information on the territories or from making recommendations in respect of individual territories. We will do our best to help to make Chapter XI of the Charter work constructively as long as the United Nations itself observes the limitations of Chapter XI and the 'principles' of Article 2 of the Charter.

"I note, too, that many responsible States consider that the United Nations is tending towards an exaggerated interpretation of its powers and of the duties of members in relation to the clauses of the Charter dealing with human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . Nothing is so calculated to produce a world-reaction of frustration and disillusionment as the tendency to use the United Nations as a sounding board for propaganda. Some items are placed on the agenda of United Nations, or discussed, not as much with a view to their solution as to afford an opportunity for attack or counter-attack in the ideological cold war. While this observation is provoked principally by the exasperating propaganda repetitions and irrelevancies of the Soviet Union and her satellites, other States have not been guiltless of a tendency to use United Nations in this direction.

Increasing Tentacles

"There was another way in which the United Nations was tending to lose sight of its basic purposes and principles. That was in some of its activities in the economic and social field, where there were some organisations better equipped or where the

results of the activities were not of very great importance in terms of practical results. Fiscal studies, studies of housing and of town and country planning were interesting to some, but the United Nations should weigh more carefully the necessity of having an elaborate system of Commissions and staffs and committees to talk about these things.

"The Economic and Social Council has established a large number of functional and regional commissions. There are now functional commissions upon employment and economic activity, transport and communications, statistics, human rights, status of women, narcotic drugs, populations, fiscal affairs and social affairs. Some of these commissions have in turn established sub-commissions. Five regional bodies are now in existence and some of them have a considerable number of standing committees in various fields . . .

"Now that these bodies have been operating for some time, I think we should profit by experience and get rid of those we do not need. We can, too, stop the spread of new agencies and new expensive units of a secretariat already numbering 4,000 into fields that have little to do with major international questions.

"Proliferation and duplication of effort has also occurred in the specialised agencies which are affiliated with the United Nations. The list of the specialised agencies is now becoming formidable. Eleven such bodies are at present in existence. Two others are in an embryonic form. Almost all of them have a large array of regional committees and special bodies to study particular problems. These agencies continually resist any attempts to undermine the degree of their independence, with the result that their functions inevitably overlap. This has also led to duplication of administrative and financial services throughout the United Nations and the agencies. IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS ALONE THERE ARE SEVENTY SUCH BODIES."

A Typical Zionist

Confident in the assurance that they are God's chosen ones of the earth, the arrogance and effrontery of the Zionist Jews know no bounds. In their view, the whole long trend of history, the convulsive upheavals of nations in wars and revolutions—all are necessary contributing factors to the grand consummation of world events, the establishment of "Israel" in the "promised" land.

Apropos of this reflection, we record the visit to Adelaide one week in May of a typical Zionist, Yehuda H. Levin, Charge d'Affaires in Australia for that upstart State calling itself "Israel," to establish which World Zionism schemed, drove, and battered its way to notoriety and a grudging recognition.

It is probable that this ardent Zionist took no part in the frightfulness of the Jewish thugs in Palestine, though as a Jewish foreign correspondent from South Africa

he was there and must have witnessed the savagery of the massacres and murders when Palestine Jewry drove 900,000 Arabs from their homes to starve in the wilderness. This dispossession of the Arabs, dwellers in the land for 2,000 years, he would doubtless glamorise as an act of Jewish patriotism—"liberating" the Jews. "They rule themselves after 2,000 years" is the title of an article he contributed to the daily press during his visit here. The

(Continued on page 7)

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 is available:

- Social Credit* 6/8
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*.
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.



Fertility of Wimmera Wheat Land Declining

BY COBBETT

Although agricultural authorities, both local and overseas, have always pointed to the wheat-growing areas of New South Wales as a classic example of how the soil fertility can be mined, evidence is now starting to indicate that the natural fertility of the Wimmera wheat belt in Victoria is also starting to show signs of exhaustion. In spite of the breeding of new varieties of wheat, widespread use of artificial fertilisers, and even the growing practice of discing stubble into the soil instead of burning it, soil fertility in the Wimmera is visibly declining.

In a recent address to scientists at the Melbourne University, Mr. B. F. McKeon, of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, said:

"A scrutiny of wheat records indicates that yields, particularly under intensive rotation systems such as fallow-wheat and fallow-wheat-oats, have only just maintained themselves—despite the steady release of potentially higher-yielding varieties, and improved (?) fertiliser and cultivation treatments . . . The implication is clear. Under these cropping systems, soil fertility is apparently slowly deteriorating."

Soil-Mining

While soil analyses by soil chemists should be treated with reserve, as organic farming authorities like Mr. Friend Sykes in England have proved, it is significant that soil-chemists at Longerenong Agricultural College in the Wimmera have stated that since 1912, when the first fallow-wheat rotation trial plots were started, humus has been destroyed to the extent of five tons per acre. This means that every year approximately 10 lbs. of organic material is lost for every bushel of wheat produced. This is soil-mining which must end in disaster if persisted with much longer. As the quantity of humus in the soil governs its structure, it is not surprising that Wimmera wheat farmers have been noticing a change in their soils. It has been much harder to cultivate and much more inclined to erode. Declining fertility of Wimmera wheat lands also directs attention to the fact that there is a growing opinion that Wimmera wheats are of a comparatively poor quality, particularly for flour for bread making.

Ley-Farming

The reason for the decline in Wimmera wheat lands has been the consistent growing of wheat or oats practically year after year with only a fallow break. If soil fertility is to be restored, a system of ley farming in which the grazing animal plays a vital role, must be introduced. It is true,

of course, that there have been moves in this direction in recent years, but far more is required. The high post-war price for wheat has undoubtedly been responsible for the disastrous policy of intensive wheat production without any attempt to retain or increase fertility. But this policy cannot be continued indefinitely, even if wheat prices remain high.

"Uneconomic"

When it is suggested to wheat farmers that they will have to introduce some system of ley farming it is invariably claimed that they cannot "afford" to have portions of their properties out of wheat production for a period of, say 5 or more years, while a ley was being established. Specialised wheat farming on large areas has resulted in heavy overheads in the form of tractors, etc. It is claimed that it would be "uneconomic" if the use for this heavy machinery were reduced. It does appear to be true that our present financial and economic system has, to a very great extent, produced in the Wimmera, as in other areas, an unbalanced rural economy, which makes it difficult for genuine husbandry to be practised. However, difficult though it may be, immediately to break away from the soil-mining policies now followed, even greater disasters will eventually occur unless the break is made. While present fat lamb and wool prices continue, it is surely an opportune time for more wheat farmers to give thought to the desirability of increasing their soil's fertility by the introduction of leys grazed by sheep over a period of at least five years. While present financial policies are pursued, there is no reason to believe that wool and fat lamb prices will vary much compared with wheat prices. All students of politics, finance, and economics will agree that present centralising policies in all spheres make it comparatively difficult to husband the basis of civilization—soil fertility—as it should be, but unless attempts are made to maintain this basis of civilization while at the same time taking action to modify the economic and financial system, we are doomed to complete and utter disaster.

New Earth Charter By The Men Of The Trees (England)

We submit that without fair play to earth we cannot live physically; without fair play to neighbour, we cannot live socially; without fair play to better self, we cannot live individually.

We believe in the development of a fuller understanding of the true relationship between all forms of life in an endeavour to maintain a natural balance between minerals, vegetation, animals and mankind, Man being primarily dependent on the vegetation of the earth for both food and clothing. In order to get food, clothes and shelter to enable us to live our bodily life on this earth we must take care of the earth and, especially, not meddle wantonly with the natural circulation of water, which meddling has been the cause of great loss of soil all over the globe, and we must rightly return to earth the waste of whatever we take from the earth.

We submit that water must be a basic consideration in all our national and earth-wide forest programmes; streams and rivers must be restored to their natural motion, and floods and droughts must be eliminated. Forests and woodlands are intimately linked with biological, social and spiritual well-being. The minimum tree cover for safety in Great Britain is ten percent of every catchment area with the right constitution of mixed species, including broad leaf trees, monoculture in any form being injurious to the land.

We believe in the traditional ideal that our fields should be 'fields of the woods,' by which is meant landscape farming of every valley and plain, with woodlands in high places, shelter belts, orchards of mixed species and hedgerow trees everywhere.

'He who plants trees loves others besides himself.'

**Douglas Social Credit
Movement of Victoria
ROOM 8, THE BLOCK,
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.
Books, Pamphlets., Periodicals on
Social Credit Available. Send for
List. Enquiries Invited.**

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

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

German Country folk Live Well

FARM HOMES ARE VIRTUALLY SELF-SUPPORTING

In view of the extent to which the abolition of food rationing in Western Germany has been used as a political argument, the following observations by Margaret Cornell, who recently visited Germany as representative of a women's organization, are of considerable interest. They are extracted from an article in *The East Anglian Daily Times* of February 15th.

"There does appear to be much more food in Western Germany than in Britain—at least there is more to be seen in shops and restaurants . . . I found myself quite unequal to the amount of meat served in hotels . . . Again, there are wonderful varieties of sweets and confectionery to be had.

"Nor was it only in the tourist-frequented hotels and restaurants that I met this wonderful plenty. I visited a large number of farms in different parts of the British Zone. We would all agree that there is usually better living in the country nowadays than in the town. But in England the country housewife often envies her town sister the chance to supplement . . . the ration.

"The German countrywoman has even fewer opportunities of obtaining food from outside her home. In fact, German farms and country households are almost entirely self-supporting today, and the quantity of food provided in them is almost entirely the result of the hard work of the farmer and his family. Naturally, since they were welcoming me as a representative of English countrywomen, the German farmers and their wives were anxious to do me

proud, and as I travelled from farm to farm, sometimes visiting four or five in a day, my heart trembled at the thought of the lavish hospitality awaiting me at each house.

"Their storerooms and cellars showed how well stocked every farmhouse was. The chimneys were lined with bacon and hams (I was promised a present of some famous ham from Schleswig Holstein), the store-cupboard not only filled with bottled fruit, syrup, home-made wines and jams, but also with tins and bottles of vegetables, meat, game, stew, spiced pork, and sausages—and every bit of it home-produced. Any of the farms I saw could have withstood a long siege. The farmers' wives laughed at me when I said that the Women's Institutes in England were now urging the Government to carry out research into the home preservation of meat and vegetables—they had all been doing it for generations.

"Farmers, by incredibly hard work, can be practically self-supporting—slaughtering all their own meat, baking their own bread, even boiling down sugar-beet to get syrup. Farmers' wives spin and weave their own material for the family's clothing and all household fabrics."

—*Rural Economy* (England), March-April, 1950.

"we hope to acquire riches of the spirit and the common brotherhood of man." But brotherhood or no, it was the United Nations, whose mediator they murdered, which had to tackle the problem of the 900,000 homeless starving Arabs!

As a visitor to our city, the Acting Governor and the Deputy Lord Mayor could do no less than receive civilly this representative of Zionism. The anomalous situation—that of feigning friendship with that section of World Jewry which is behind communism and all the unrest of the world—was created for us by that inveterate internationalist Dr. Evatt when he bowed the knee to Baal by assisting "Israel" to power.

Before he left, this Zionist doubtless gave encouragement to the 200 Adelaide Zionists at the dinner given in his honor, as well as to that apparently pro-Jewish religious body, the Christadelphians, whom he addressed on the subject: "Israel—a nation reborn" . . . "Does the establishment of Israel fulfill Bible prophecy?" Poor dupes!

—*The Vigilant* (South Australia), June 1.

U.N.O.

The following is extracted from a private letter of a Dutch Naval Officer (not a Social Creditor) resident in England during the war and now somewhere in the former Dutch East Indies:—

" . . . Compared with Holland life here isn't half as easy yet and political strife isn't doing these islands any good. Apart from the war I attribute most of the trouble out here to this damned United Nations interference. The world doesn't seem to be able to realise that we do not want somebody in power here who barely four years ago collaborated with the Japs. Our position is very difficult indeed. (The irony of it all!)

"Before the war we were known as an honourable, peace loving, and democratic nation; now we are made out to be a nation of hooligans whose favourite pastime is bumping off Indonesians. Some papers in the U.S.A. even want to go so far as to treat Queen Juliana as a war criminal—isn't it damned funny!

"We already promised these people self government in 1942. We had a more democratic way of governing than *any* other nation, but now everyone shouts murder because we refuse to let the work of generations fall into the hands of a few irresponsible turncoats. Whether Britain blasts the extremists in Malaya sky-high with rocket-firing Spitfires doesn't matter, but as soon as we take action, we've done it

"Isn't it funny that most of these accusations should come from a nation where a coloured man is considered less than a low animal! Still, there's not much we can do about it; we are too small to tackle the U.S.A., but we would if we could. They have a United Nations Commission here, a body mainly consisting of economically minded Politicians, and it is general knowledge that they are doing their damnedest to keep a finger in the pie.

"Where are all the slogans from the war? Where is all the friendship? Today we are preparing ourselves for the next struggle the war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. One almost feels inclined to say let them fight it out between themselves. I hate communism to its roots, but at the same time I don't feel half as scared about communism as the U.S. makes me out to be.

" . . . We are made to believe that Britain's socialisation is a huge success—for the benefit of the British people. I certainly hope so. On the other hand I have no faith in nationalising the medical profession or science as a whole."

—*The Social Creditor*, June 3

A TYPICAL ZIONIST

(Continued from page 5)

base ingratitude of those Jews, to their real liberators from Hitler's persecution—the British—does not enter his mind, or the fact that in Palestine the British had a duty to the Arabs.

In this article, describing Palestine Jewry when Britain withdrew, Levin says: "We were entirely alone, cut off from any international support." This is untrue, for Russia was assisting them with arms from Czechoslovakia, while their numerous co-racialists in America were sending all the funds they needed, besides organising the trek of Jews across Europe to bring them more fighting strength.

With the cool effrontery, of the typical Zionist, this Yehuda Levin comes to a British dominion to boast about the Palestine infamy, hoping by misrepresentation to hide the ugly truth, and presuming we have forgotten the atrocities of his fellow Zionists, not to speak of the scurrilous verbal attacks on the British by both Palestine and American Jewry. By these means he hopes to build up credit for his Defacto State.

In his address to the Rotary Club of Adelaide, Levin states: "Israel will never be rich in material things." Another misrepresentation, for it was the rich Negeb area, which holds the fabulous mineral wealth of the Dead Sea—wealth as yet hardly, tapped—that the Jews coveted and won. "However," he adds in mock humility,

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 Creditors will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

Real Estate Agents Auctioneers, Valuers.

DIN HAM ST., ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.

Phone 3768.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

The Snowy Hydro-Electric Scheme

(Continued from page 3)

reserves; and it is a very safe prophecy that by the end of that period we shall be doing very nicely with inter-atomic energy.

Production Difficulties

So much, then, for "conserving fuel resources." The alternative remains to be considered: difficulties in production. It is estimated that the power output of the Snowy network will be equal to 4 million tons of black coal per annum. The public purse, therefore, is to be prepared to disgorge £225 millions to ensure that we have a substitute for 4 million tons of coal not produced because of production difficulties—if this is believed to be a substantial reason for the hydro-electric scheme. This 4 million tons is equal to one third of our present black coal production. By the time the Snowy River scheme is in full swing, say 25 years time, our black coal production will have increased about nine-fold, whereby the hydro-electric power made available will be the equivalent of only one twenty-seventh of our black coal production. Since we shall still be paying interest on the £225 million, our children may well wonder whether it would not be better to step up the coal production by 4 percent to get the equivalent power.

During the waiting period, the power production from the Snowy will grow gradually; but it is important to realise that its growth will be at a rate such that it will never be more than a few percent equivalent to the black coal output. It is, therefore, "dust in the eye" to equate the *ultimate* capacity of the Snowy River to the *present* black coal output. It is particularly dusty dust, because it overlooks entirely the brown coal output.

The brown coal in Victoria is being produced by the open cut method. Only an act of God can create production difficulties by that method, seeing that it is almost entirely mechanised. Is it possible that it would be cheaper to spend a considerably smaller sum than £225 million in installing a steam-electric plant at Yallourn, having a capacity equal to the Snowy Scheme? Someone should look into the idea. If it should prove unattractive from a State jealousy point of view, the equivalent could be considered in the form of pithead power stations in the black coal area.

Enemy Action

Speaking of pithead stations in the black coal area brings us to another possible excuse for this magnificent expenditure. It is stated that this country needs a big source of electric power removed from the reach of a potential enemy. Pithead stations at Newcastle would certainly be handy to the coastline; but who said that the coastline is going to be a significant boundary in future war-like operations? Even in the war recently enacted, coastlines were of no consequence to piloted aircraft; certainly the pilotless bomb has no interest in the subject. It is Colonel Blimpish, therefore, to talk of vulnerability in relation to the coastline. In any case,

the successful shattering of a hydro-electric station dam in Germany during the recent war makes the present proposition particularly vulnerable as a war-time source of firm power, since the whole scheme will be dependent on only two dams.

Relative Costs

There seems to be very little material left to analyse in so far as an obvious reason is concerned. Perhaps it is believed that hydro-electric power is cheaper than steam-electric power. It is doubtful whether any engineer would support that statement except for unusual cases—and the Snowy scheme does not appear to be one of them. Hydro-electric is cheaper than steam-electric power only when the power can be consumed close to the water. If industries can be created requiring large quantities of electricity at low cost and can be transported to the water-site, as at Niagara and in Tasmania, where aluminium works, electrolytic refineries, carbide manufactories and the like are operating, then a hydro scheme is a paying proposition. To supply large populations with small quantities is a very different proposition because such populations usually, and in this case do, exist a long way from the water-site. It is significant that, whereas the estimated cost of the generating plant is to be £125 million in the Snowy area, the transmission lines to transport the power to Sydney and Melbourne—in the ratio of two to one respectively—will cost a further £100 million. In other terms, the cost of the scheme is to be £86 per kilowatt of installed capacity of generators. This is actually higher than that for a steam station when installed within its load area.

A Back to Front Argument

A thready argument has been advanced that the availability of cheap power in the vicinity of the Snowy River will attract population to that area. This is back to front reasoning because such a population, to be composed of big power consumers, will need to be an industrial one. It is difficult to believe that the originator of that argument did not know that the sequence of development in an industrial area is that the industry follows the population, i.e., factories, with very few exceptions, are located within areas containing cheap labour. The population draws the industry to it, and not *vice versa*.

Summarising this brief review we see that: (a) there are rural reasons for creating a hydro-agricultural scheme in the Snowy Mountains; (b) a long-range hydroelectric scheme does not contain any attractive features when considered in relation to the present-day conditions in Australia; (c) justification of the proposed expenditure when the scheme is finished will doubtless cause more difficulty than was experienced at the commencement, since hypothetical profits rely upon hypothetical re-distribution of load centres—not to mention the hypothetical stability of the Australian pound; (d) the something-for-nothing attitude towards hydro-electric power is an exploded myth.

—*The Australian Social Crediter*, June 10 and 17.

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXTIT 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

COMPOST

For Garden Plot Or
Thousand Acre Farm

By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or farmer who has had no previous Introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 3/8, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

**CODNER
BROS.**

**Builders and
Joinery
Manufacturers**

**HOMES AND
HOME SITES
AVAILABLE**

**Wheatsheaf Rd,
GLENROY**