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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Financial Hocus-Pocus Need for Realism

The Press of September 19 reports Mr. R. G. Casey as saying that the Federal Government is shortly going to take "positive steps" to defeat inflation. Mr. Menzies will soon announce the "formula." If the "formula" to be applied by Mr. Menzies' Government is similar to those already introduced, we can predict now that there will be no slackening in the onward rush towards complete totalitarianism. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Mr. Menzies and his colleagues are like the inebriate who will do anything to cure his alcoholic poisoning except give up drinking; they will do everything to defeat inflation except challenge the policies which make increasing inflation inevitable. The Government's performance on the wool question is further striking evidence of how an apparently confused set of politicians can be stampeded by economic "experts" like Professor Copland. While it is true that wool prices are spectacular, and therefore of news-value to the press, it is the most wicked nonsense to create the impression that high wool prices are a basic cause of inflation. High wool prices, like high prices for other things, are the direct and indirect result of financial rules, which are inherently inflationary. The proposed tax on wool producers will have no effect whatever upon these inflationary financial rules.

Inflation Furthering Socialist Ideas

As we have stated time and time again in recent months, the present Government is heading for complete disaster while it does nothing effective "to put the shillings back into the pound." Growing inflation is providing ideal conditions for the furthering of Socialist and Communist ideas. The Labor-Socialists are being political realists when they strive to have the Government forced to another election on the inflation issue. Mr. Chifley says that inflation can be directly traced to the fact that the electors would not listen to him during the 1948 Prices Referendum. Mr. Menzies and his colleagues play right into the hands of their political opponents by refusing to draw attention to the fact that one of the greatest contributions to inflation was the removal of Price Subsidies by the Chifley Government after the 1948 referendum. Centralised price fixing had little or no effect in preventing inflation.

Liberal-Country Party Promises

Although the memory of electors is notoriously short, surely they can recall the numerous statements concerning Price

Subsidies made by the Liberal and Country Party Members when they were in the Opposition. Not only did they criticise — and very rightly so — the Chifley Government's decision to abolish Price Subsidies, but prior to the last Federal Elections Mr. Fadden said that Country Party policy favoured their re-introduction, while Mr. Menzies, in delivering the joint Liberal-Country Party Election policy speech, said "We shall hold ourselves ready to pay price subsidies in appropriate cases; as, for example, in respect of items affecting the cost of living of basic wage earners." Unfortunately, since the last Federal Elections, Mr. Menzies and his associates have obviously come under the influence of the economic "experts," who use every worsening of the economic condition of the people to further their central policy of making the individual's policies subordinate to their own.

Fact and Fancy

One of the greatest causes of the rapidly deteriorating living standards in a period when the individual should be enjoying increasing independence, is the persistent confusing of realism by abstractionism. Thus the nonsense about money, which is pictured by the "experts" as if it were something real in itself. The modern money, or credit system, is, of course, merely an accountancy system. Unfortunately the accountancy is faulty, with the fantastic result that we can only keep the present economic system operating at all by the process of increasing private and public indebtedness. Although the community's real credit — its capacity to produce — has increased enormously, and still is increasing, the lot of the individual becomes harder and harder. He is told that he was born to sacrifice and should cheerfully do what the "leaders" and the "experts" urge.

The Reality

What is required is a good strong dose of de-mesmerisation in order that individuals shall see reality. The reality of the production system is that individuals in association can with progressively less labor cost

increase the type of production that will benefit them individually. If the money-accountancy system were subservient to reality, there should be a progressive drop in the price level as power-production methods improve. In order to do this prices must be subsidised. If Mr. Menzies' present set of "experts" does not know how to do this, without any form of centralised control, they should be replaced immediately by competent people who can solve what after all is a very simple problem.

We again urge all our readers to continue writing to their Liberal and Country Party members about this vital matter.

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

Zionist-Communist Conspiracy

In a recent report on Communist sabotage in the U.S.A., published in the Melbourne Age of September 18, America's F.B.I. chief, Mr. Hoover, warned the nation to be ready for serious outbreaks of sabotage and agitation fomented by Communists. "He said he believed they would try to extend their sabotage operations on an even larger scale, and would also try to inflame racial feeling in big cities where they figured they could do the greatest damage."

This significant comment by Mr. Hoover bears out the contention of Major Robert Williams, American expert investigator of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy, that in recent years the Negro and Jewish populations of America's key cities, industrially and politically, have increased enormously. These populations are being used by the Zionist-Communist to further their own policies.

Can Australians afford to sit back complacently while Jewish "refugees" from Europe, a great many of them either Communist sympathisers if not Communist agents, swell still further the populations of our over-centralised cities?

* * * *

"Impartial"

"English Socialism, like the Englishman's favourite pot of beer, is a mixture of mild and bitter. It's so mild that in five post-war years of power the British Labor Party, although it has a much more Marxist platform than the Australian Labor Party, has nationalised very little except Britain's worn-out coal mines and run-down railways."

Douglas Wilkie in featured article in the "capitalist" Melbourne Sun of September 19. The above comment is typical of the slimy rubbish being fed to an unsuspecting public through so-called anti-Socialist papers. Commentators like Wilkie are dangerous because they manage to create an air of impartiality and authoritativeness.

Waal! Waal! Waal!

I am happy to accept the invitation of your newspaper to give a message to the Jewish community on the occasion of the Jewish New Year.

"The tasks ahead of the Commonwealth Government are formidable. They are wide in their scope and involve consideration of very complex problems both national and international.

"While it is difficult to predict what lies ahead, every citizen must be prepared to meet any eventuality. We desire to live on friendly terms with other nations, but at the same time we must safeguard our internal and external security.

"I invite your co-operation in helping us discharge that responsibility. The record of the Jewish Community is such that I know that my invitation will be generously and patriotically accepted."

—Mr. R. G. Menzies, as reported in the Melbourne Jewish Herald of September 18.

Taking the Shillings Out of the Pound

From the Melbourne Age of September 19:

In criticising the "socialistic" policy of the Menzies Government, Mr. G. B. Lincolne (16/9) is voicing the feelings of the many thousands of disappointed and disgusted Liberal voters.

Never did a Government promise so much yet give so little.

By refusing to restore the subsidies and in spending millions on the socialistic Snowy River scheme, the new Government is rapidly taking the shillings out of the pound.

If, as Mr. Menzies says, we must mobilise for war, surely the first thing to do would be to stop squandering the nation's credit, manpower and materials on this huge inflationary and centralised electricity project.

Liberal electors must wake up and inform their Federal members that they want the policy they voted for.

—H. GERRAND (Box Hill).

* * * *

An Interesting Link-Up

The Secretary of the newly formed Communist "front" Organisation, Mrs. Ailsa O'Connor, is believed to be the wife of Mr. V. G. O'Connor. O'Connor, who says he is both a solicitor and an artist, was named a Communist by the Victorian Royal Commission on Communism.

Mr. O'Connor is, along with Mr. Judah Waten of the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and anti-Semitism, joint publisher of Dolphin Publications. This organisation sponsors Mr. Brian Fitzpatrick's radio session, "What Do You Make Of It?" on Saturday evenings. Mr. Fitzpatrick spends a great deal of his session dealing with the "anti-Semitism" of Mr. Eric Butler and the *New Times*.

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Fight With Our Eyes Open

The following letter appeared in *The Mercury*, Hobart, August 25, 1950.

The immunity enjoyed by the Communist trade union "leaders" has set people wondering, especially as it is known that the ordinary trade unionist is hostile to them. No section of the Australian people could defy the rest of the population as the Communist trade union leaders have done unless they had the backing at the highest possible level. Your recent editorial pointed out that some of the biggest mistakes in U.S. foreign policy were made by Roosevelt at Yalta, and Truman at Potsdam, but I think that it is wrong to suggest that the indignation of Americans at the Communists in the highest office in the State Department is purely a party matter. The control of the State Department of America by Communists and their fellow travellers has been so continuous, so tragic for the British people, and is so well documented that no good will come from ignoring it. If we are going to fight the Communist here in Australia or in Korea, then let us; fight with our eyes open so that we will not be "sold down the river" once again by men who openly despise everything we stand for.

Fern Tree.

J. GUTHRIE.

U. N. Doubts

"It is a matter of grave doubt that the U.N. will be in shape to provide a popular sounding board for Acheson forensics. The descent of the prestige of that fraudulent international body is of roller-coaster variety. No one can overlook the popular indignation that other U.N. Powers have contributed no soldiers to help out troops in Korea. Also, not a few persons resent the official description of American boys as robots in a 'United Nations force' under a U.N. flag; instead of earning their battle-scars under the honourable designation of 'United States Army' and the banner of the stars and stripes. This spreading popular feeling derives nourishment from a growing bombardment not merely of the inadequacy of the U.N., but of its very existence.

"It is noteworthy that two prominent columnists, Dorothy Thompson and Frank Kent, who can by no manner of means be associated with 'isolationism,' are now attacking the U.N. in the most severe and injurious terms. Miss Thompson refers to it as a 'fraudulent piece of goods,' says that no one 'who has listened to its debates can conceivably believe that it promotes peace'; and invokes the sovereignty of the American people against the dangerous internationalism of the U.N."

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

British State Medicine

... There are deeper issues at stake. It is not too much to say that the future of medicine in this country is affected. Doctors, for the most part, do not yet realize this; they have been accustomed to take for granted medical influence on the use of the hospital's resources. It is so ingrained in the tradition that it is difficult to conceive of a hospital service in which the lay-financial control and the medical influence are thought of otherwise than as influencing each other at every stage. The first principle of good hospital administration is that the governing body looks to the medical committee for advice and guidance on the best use of the limited resources available: it is its task to reconcile as best it can the pressure for more accommodation and for better facilities in this department or that with the fact of limited resources.

This is what the regional hospital board and hospital management committee organisations were designed to do. They were to weigh things up and decide whether object "x" was more important than object "y." We have now reached the strange position that if the hospital management committees do decide to dispense with object "x" they may not spend the saving on object "y." The medical staff working in the hospitals, are to all intents and purposes excluded from participation in such decisions. The old partnership whereby the medical profession has played a part in moulding lay opinion and guiding the disposal of hospital resources is being broken up; a system is being substituted in which the kind of hospital service to be provided is determined at several removes from the bedside...

—*The Times*, August 23, 1950.

The Snowy Hydro-Electric Scheme

The article published below is the final instalment of a series from "The Australian Social Creditor." It gives the lie-direct to Mr. R. G. Casey's repeated statement that the Snowy Scheme will deliver power to Sydney and Melbourne at half the cost charged by present suppliers:

There is no quarrel with the engineering side of the Snowy Mountains Scheme: applied science makes no mistakes. The engineers will have good reason to look back with pride on their works in the Snowy Mountains; and well they might, for there will be no equal to it anywhere in the world. The famous Simplon Tunnel will be trivial beside the 22-mile tunnel between the Bogong and Geehi creeks — up to 40 feet in diameter; not to mention a further 62 miles of tunnels and 485 miles of race-lines, "Give me a fulcrum and a lever long enough and I will move the earth." Given time, labour and material, the scientist-engineer could build much better pyramids than the Pharaohs ever dreamed of.

If the Snowy Mountains scheme is a financial tragedy, the engineer-planners will be innocent of error. The complacency of the general public in reference to this scheme is mostly attributable to their confidence in any engineering works. Their confidence is unfortunate in this case since it diverts attention from the witchery behind the scenes.

Possibility and Necessity

The Snowy Mountains area is no *terra incognita*. The subject was a front-page matter seventy years ago. Anyone who believes that the proposed hydroelectric scheme is a bright idea, financially, might well consider the fact that it has never been exploited by private capital. We are being told now that it is a prospective sure-fire financial success; if this is true, one would expect to have heard before now of an application for a charter to establish in the area a dividend-paying power-generating company. The truth is, of course, that such an enterprise would be a financial hazard. Merely because the engineers are going to execute the plan proves nothing beyond the fact that it can be done. If the fact that a thing is possible to be used as a measure of necessity, a lot more bright ideas are awaiting exploitation. For example: there are billions of pounds worth of gold dissolved in sea-water, for considerably less than the Snowy £225 millions there is little doubt that the chemical-engineers could put in an extraction plant which would give a steady output of the "muck called gold"; again: for about the cost of the Adaminaby Dam, the engineers could sink a well five miles deep — they are going to dig one 1,000 feet deep — and so tap the earth's internal fires, which would be so like perpetual motion that one would not know the difference; or they could use a tithe of the kinetic energy in the spinning earth by passing tidal waters through turbines four times a day — by no means a hare-brained scheme. All these things are practical possibilities; but that of itself does not prove that they ought to be done. So it is in the Snowy Mountains; will we pay dearly for the spectacular?

Childlike Faith

If the ordinary man is to have any say in his destiny — and, in particular, the destiny of his Income Tax — he must have an

intelligent appreciation of the manner in which he is being used — and, in particular, how his taxes are being used. Being a mere mortal, however, there is a limit to his comprehension: he needs must rely upon his leaders, which is the one and only reason for Parliamentary Representation. When it comes to high engineering married to high finance, the man-in-the-street has no option but to have child-like faith in the integrity of the planners — and it is a high-order crime to betray a child. There *may* have been a financial expert in the Houses of Parliament when the Snowy Mountains scheme was being debated *a la Buncombe*; but we are certain that there was not an engineer in the assemblage; and we are doubly sure there was no engineering-cum-finance expert in the place. How then could a voice have been raised which would have shed the smallest ray of light on the subject? How much a farce — a tragic-comedy — was the Debate-on-the-Bill! A reading of *Hansard* has the most stunning effect on one's belief in the wisdom of Parliamentary debates on highly technical matters. So much for child-like faith.

"Reasons"

It has been pointed out in these columns how utterly the Bill was made to hang on a defence issue; no plainer proof could be given of the fragility of the case. Good wine needs no bush; the Snowy scheme should have been able to stand on its own two feet and be what it is — if it is. We have been told via *Hansard* and outside-publicity, and we are being told by the man-in-the-street—as if he were an expert! —that: the Snowy scheme is one of the finest things Australia has ever done; it is long overdue; we must "expand" like other countries; it is the answer to our "place-in-the-world"; only a Labour Government would have the eptitude or gumption to initiate such a long-visioned plan; we are going to have an extraordinary amount of cheap power available for industry and to lighten the tasks of the countryman; we have been presented with a God-given, socialistic opportunity to decentralise our populations; we are going to "save" four million tons of coal *per annum*; in short, we are not only well into the "golden age for Australia," but we are going to have a practical demonstration of practical socialism.

"Low Cost Electricity"

We have not space to deal exhaustively and exhaustingly with all the above "reasons"; some have already received attention in these columns. The "low cost electricity" is well worth investigating, however. It was stated during the Debate-on-the-Bill, by the Minister for Works and Housing, that power would be available in existing industrial areas, meaning, of course, Sydney and Melbourne, at one-half of its present cost. Now, it is not clear what sort of financial jugglery is going to be practised in the future to make the scheme go, since the whole cost is going to be carried by Consolidated Revenue; but if

the show had been financed by the issue of debentures or other redeemable stock, some provision would need to be made for writing off investment by means of a Sinking Fund created from profits; in other words, we are not deeply impressed by the idea that the scheme is going to exist as a permanent debt on the public. We might well ask the man-in-the-street if his enthusiasm for the scheme would take him to the point of investing his money in any such interminable stock, if such had been offered on the market.

Being a piece of Very Long Range Planning, it is difficult to determine just when the scheme is expected to be paying a profit. At all events, the Practical Socialists expect to have expended the whole £225 millions, plus goodness knows what else, in twenty-five years' time. If, by the grace of Moses, they have spent exactly £225 millions by the year 1975 and if, by the grace of Stalin, the work is complete in the same year, we may consider the financial prospects as and from that year. In the meantime, of course, taxpayers will maintain their altruism in the best traditions — especially those in Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania —and cheerfully watch the millions pouring into the sink, knowing full well that they are handing on to their children a legacy of prosperity.

Financial Costs

We cannot, however, ignore the cost of borrowing £225 millions during the gestation period of 25 years. The rate of spending will doubtless be greater in the early stages, but to simplify analysis we will assume the rate to be steady at £9 million *per annum*. Since no bank — not even the Commonwealth Bank — would lend money free of charge, we can assume that the Authority will pay 3½ percent, for accommodation. It is to be noted that, for the purpose of comparisons, existing electricity generating concerns such as the Sydney County Council, pay considerably more than 3½ percent for their money.

A statement has been made by the Commissioner that the first signs of electrical life may appear in ten years' time — as if our defence plans can wait so long! — it is presumed by this that the first generating station of the Tumut diversion will then be operating. Since defence requires 400,000 kilowatts (sic) there will be very little left over for sales. We can safely say that the accidental surplus power, so casually referred to in the Act, will not be available before 1965 — say, when 500,000 kilowatts of station plant is operative. Such a plant operating on a 40 percent, load-factor, will put out 1600 million kilowatt-hours *per annum*. By that year, investment and accumulated interest will have reached £173 millions. Annual interest on the account will be £6 million, and this must be paid for out of revenue to avoid acceleration of the debt accretion as the scheme develops. The above interest, spread over generated power, reckons out at 0.9 pence per kilowatt-hour. The Sydney cost of power generation from coal — and emergency oil-is slightly less than 0.6 pence per kilowatt

(Continued on page 8)

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POWER TENDS TO CORRUPT

We have often drawn attention to the corrupting influence of power — particularly power without responsibility. A classic example of this corruption was the recent performance by Mr. Menzies at the recent Premiers' Conference. When the Chifley Government announced its Bank Nationalisation programme, Mr. Menzies said "the present trends of Government and of Labour Socialist policy in Australia are such that I would view with horror the prospect of concentrating all power in this Parliament." Mr. Menzies also said "the true Socialist programme of action has now been discovered."

Right up until prior to the last Federal Elections, Mr. Menzies condemned centralisation, which he rightly described as the central policy of the Socialists. He was concerned, so he said, about the preservation of the Federal Constitution, even promising that he would have it strengthened. All this sounded very nice, although we dared to express the opinion that Mr. Menzies, being a lawyer apart from also being a politician, was speaking to a brief which he felt was that of the majority of the people, and that it was premature to say that Mr. Menzies had genuinely renounced the love of centralised power for himself.

Since his election Mr. Menzies has not made one single move towards decentralising power. As far as we are aware, not one word of concern has he expressed about the genuine sovereignty of the States. In fact, his utterances at the Premiers' Conference made it clear that he was determined to keep the States in their present position of being increasingly subservient to the policies of Canberra. And the people who really wield power at Canberra, the economic planners, are quite willing to allow Mr. Menzies to bask in the political limelight while they continue their work behind the political scenes. In many ways Mr. Menzies is a more useful "front" for these planners than was Mr. Chifley.

If they are to save themselves from totalitarianism, the first and basic point for electors to appreciate is that Governments, particularly centralised Governments, are their worst enemies. Governments demand more and more over the individual, who progressively becomes more and more dependent upon the Government, even to the extent where so-called freedom-loving Australians meekly accept the proposition that it is the function of the Federal Government to supply their children with "free" milk.

Centralised financial, political and economic policies are already having a marked effect upon the great majority of Australians. They are being "softened-up" for the imposition of a complete totalitarian regime. There is no hope of salvation unless Mr. Menzies, who once described himself as a "practical Socialist," is forced to decentralise all power back to the individual. Centralised power not only corrupts those who wield the power, but also those over whom it is wielded. Mr. Menzies probably feels that he has not been corrupted; that he is using power for the "common good." History is littered with the names of many who had similar ideas. One of these was Adolph Hitler.

Senators and U.S.

Foreign Policy

"Inasmuch as Stalin's 'war crimes' specialists undoubtedly read the Congressional Record, they must have already placed on file a colloquy which occurred in the Senate on June 28 between Senator Flanders, of Vermont, and Senator Scott Lucas, of Illinois, the Democratic floor leader. Here it is in part:

"Mr. Flanders: . . . 'About two hours ago I expressed the conviction that the President was within his rights in intervening in Korea, but that he would not be within his rights in pursuing the Korean forces or attacking Korean positions in any way north of the thirty-eighth parallel, which for some reason or other divides Korea.'

"Mr. Lucas: 'I agree with the senator from Vermont. I wholeheartedly agree with him on that point. I undertake to say that in no circumstances can the United States of America be charged with being the aggressor so long as we stay within the boundaries the senator from Vermont has just defined.'

"A few hours later, President Truman realistically ordered General MacArthur to attack the North Korean forces 'wherever they are.' The next day, both senators explained how they were wrong.

"We do not bring this up to make it easy for Stalin's Nuremberg lawyers to convict President Truman as an aggressor if our side should lose a war, but only to point out the confusion which can arise in the minds of statesmen confronted with the mare's nest which has passed for American foreign policy during and since World War II . . ."

—*Saturday Evening Post*, August 12.

Judgment

It is clear enough that the quality, which is conspicuously lacking in the effective leaders of the British people, is that which is expressed by the rather old-fashioned word, "judgment." The word is one, which does not seem to have an exact alternative in the English language, although the misnomer, "common-sense," also decreasing, is a component of it.

This lack of almost the supreme quality of the human being, far transcending mere intellect or "cleverness," and from its nature conditioning the development of every other virtue, or vice, is almost certainly connected with the peculiar over-concentration on the present, which is characteristic of pseudo-scientific Socialism. The almost incredible conceit that two or three generations span the wisdom of the ages, involves an inability to "judge" events, as they will affect ourselves. If we really understood the elements of cause and effect, we should rebel against our politics, though the skies fall.

—*The Social Creditor*, Sept. 9.

The Urge to War

SOME FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE NEW DEAL

By Norman F. Webb (*The Social Crediter*)

Contentious individuals, as long as they are content to remain only on the same level of thought as their opponents, and to criticise them and judge their motives from that standpoint alone, are inevitably reduced to polemics and the destructive futility of dialectic. It is this truth that lies at the root of the distressing aridity of nine-tenths of our parliamentary debate. For it is rapidly becoming clear to intelligent individuals that what is called politics today has little or nothing to do with policy — what should be done — but is no more than a difference between two groups, or interests, as to the methods to be employed to achieve an already agreed end. This blemish, this pot-and-kettle, polemic futility in Mr. Flynn's superficially daring attack on the New Deal has already been referred to; for he is as ignorant of the real nature of the problems facing all modern, technological societies as the veriest New Dealer whom he condemns so abysmally. This is not to say that Mr. Flynn's moral standards of behaviour, or even those of his party as a whole — if, as one assumes, he speaks from the Republican standpoint — are not superior to those of many of his opponents. The same holds good, no doubt, as between Conservatives and Labour in this country. But a stage in world affairs is rapidly approaching when the choice before the individual between being, metaphorically, hung or boiled in oil has become so narrowed down and insistent, that the political colour and social deportment of the self-appointed executioner are in process of becoming an academic matter of little or no concern. While it was still largely a matter of regulation on the Home Front, the exercise of more or less discretion and suavity in the process certainly helped—enough, at least, to take one to the polling booth on a fine day. But when it comes to the dropping of inescapable bombs containing unimaginable plagues, even the religious beliefs of the individuals at the release-controls in the bombers must of necessity rank a poor second against the fact of their employment. In order to be in a position to take effective steps to stop it all, we must be prepared to force ourselves on to an altogether different and more realistic plane of thought than that covering merely our own and our opponent's good or bad intentions; one which can be stretched to embrace the fact of these unmentionable horrors and the source of the thought that can unloose them. But do Mr. Flynn and the interests he speaks for, beyond certain admitted advantages of experience and possibly education, which they possess, represent a more realistic approach to what we, as Social Crediters, know to be the fundamental social problem?

Listen to Mr. Flynn's analysis of the situation, in the few pages of his whole book not devoted to destructive criticism of his opponents; his summing up of the huge problem created by a productive system that *must* produce, linked to a distributive system that can't, or *won't* distribute, except on ruinous and fraudulent and universally distasteful terms: "The depression which assailed our un-prepared society in

1929 was by no means a mysterious phenomenon to those who have given any attention to the subject of the business cycle. It was first of all and essentially one of those cyclical disturbances common to the system of private enterprise." In view of the magnitude of the 1929 collapse in the States, this seems a very curious and damning observation from the lips of a supposed defender of Private Enterprise. And Mr. Flynn continues on that level of economic phraseology common to all brands of Socialism and deriving from the London School of Economics: "That system has in it certain defects that expose it at intervals to certain maladjustments . . . But this cyclical depression was aggravated by additional irritants . . ." and he goes on to cite three; the depression in Europe, which was not at that time particularly acute, and then the others containing moral strictures, such as are entirely irrelevant to economics. For to instance the cupidity of bankers and excessive speculation, as excuses for the failure of a system to function, is merely to say that the system is not designed to human nature, and so condemn it out of hand. If we go on, as the Socialists do, to insist that society shall be made to fit it, we introduce immediately that atmosphere of pharisaism and hypocrisy which Mr. Flynn correctly identifies as the fundamental flaw in Socialism—the taking upon ourselves the task of reforming human nature *in our neighbour*, instead of confining our activities to ourselves.

Mr. Flynn casts scorn on all the devices of Roosevelt and the New Dealers, and on the rasping tumult of their axe grinding. But nevertheless, all the moral rectitude in the world could not have retrieved an equally unrealistic policy presided over by the Republicans under the infinitely more statesmanlike Herbert Hoover. And exactly the same limitation applies to all the noise and tumult of official opposition in our own House of Commons; it is realism — as distinct from materialism, with which it is often erroneously confused—that will count in the end, and the fact that the members of one party are the more familiar with the disposition of the implements on a dinner table can have no direct bearing on results. We, as Social Crediters, know that what we are witnessing in the world today is the wanton and quite unnecessary break-up of the marvellous organic system of exchange and distribution built up by man's natural ingenuity over the centuries. And that this destruction is taking place because in this particular direction there are interests able to exert artificial pressure to prevent the natural expansion and adaptation of human thought, represented by public opinion, to rapidly changed and changing conditions. Such unnatural repression creates, besides an intense and highly explosive atmosphere, a vast number of glaring abuses; but they are actually only inherent in the repression, and were it relieved would in all probability disappear much more rapidly than any of us suppose. Mr. Flynn's Republicans, however, no more than the Democratic Party in the clutches of the New Dealers, are permitted to see things in that light. In the

realm of finance and credit, the minds of both equally are held in a rigid, academic thought-form — just as the Mediaeval Church sought to hold the mind of pre-Renaissance Europe as regards inductive thinking and its application to physics—against the natural and irresistible pressure of expanding knowledge and experience. The analogy between Galileo and Douglas is complete. There is no essential difference between the belief in a Ptolemaic solar system and belief in the inevitability of a system of accountancy that only functions under a record of rapidly mounting book-debt owing to abstract and hypothetical creditors. But there it is; human logic (thought) is only a mechanism, like any other human device that works on whatever is put in at one end and turns it out at the other converted, but not fundamentally changed. It is not, in itself, a creative faculty, as this irreligious age is prone to suppose, for the very good reason that there is only One Creative Faculty, *vis-à-vis* the New Deal, Mr. Flynn's Republicans are in exactly the same position as our Conservatives are in respect to Socialism. Both sides belong to the same Ptolemaic School of Thought as regards finance and all that goes with it, and differ only as all men differ who want to do things themselves and in their own way.

(Concluded)

The "Palestine" Plot

By B. JENSON.

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Seeking Independence on Five Acres

By "COBBETT."

Five years ago, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Chairman of Directors of New Times Ltd., took over five acres at Ringwood (Victoria) which agriculturally was worth comparatively little. The soil was a white "spewy" type with very little humus content. Today the same area is producing a large supply of high-quality vegetables, portion is covered by a vigorous-growing pasture, while fruit and ornamental trees, now four years' old, make a pleasing sight.

All this has not been accomplished without much hard work — most of it at weekends— and considerable capital expense. But Mr. Carruthers considers the work and capital outlay an excellent investment in future independence. A most realistic outlook. When he first took possession of his five acres five years ago, Mr. Carruthers had it rotary hoed. This had a most beneficial effect upon the soil, the most important result being a vigorous growth of clover. Unfortunately, however, a major setback was experienced the second year when an attempt was made to establish a crop of field peas for green manuring. The man contracted to disc plough ignored the instructions to plough to a depth of only a few inches, the result being that the small amount of organic material in the top few inches of the soil was buried under clay brought up by the deep ploughing. The clover died out and the peas had a hard struggle even to survive.

Ley Pasture

In the autumn of 1949 a portion of the five acres was rotary hoed and sown down to a pasture of perennial rye grass, Italian rye grass, cocksfoot, subterranean clover, American sweet clover, giant cow-grass and English trefoil. Although most of the seed struck and weather conditions were ideal for growth, after several months the pasture was obviously sickly and stunted. However, early in the springtime a start was made to top-dress the pasture with fowl-manure. Assisted by heavy rains, this top-dressing had such an immediate and beneficial effect that the whole area of pasture was top-dressed with approximately 150 bags of fowl manure to the acre. The result was that during October and November this pasture was a picture; a carpet of lush growth, which one would only associate with the most naturally fertile soil.

Cost

It will, of course, be argued that it is too costly to top-dress with fowl manure at the rate of 150 bags to the acre. Allow-

ing 2/- per bag to obtain the fowl manure, this means £15 per acre. It is, of course, true that it then has to be spread. However, even assuming that the agricultural value of the soil was £10 per acre at the start, and that £20 per acre was spent on bringing it to its present state, the writer contends that this may easily prove much sounder economics than buying naturally fertile country at a very high price. £35 per acre would be a conservative valuation of the area under pasture on Mr. Carruthers' property. Having brought his pasture area to its present state of fertility, Mr. Carruthers intends to follow a rotational system of grazing and cropping.

Sheet-Composting

The area under pasture has been fenced off and sub-divided and a jersey cow bought. Another cow will be bought later. In conjunction with the cows, which it is estimated will supply sufficient milk, cream and butter for a family of six, it is proposed to fold fowls over the pasture under light colony houses. This system will ensure that the fertility of the area is maintained. Sheet composting will take place when the well-manured pasture is eventually rotary-hoed in preparatory to growing a crop. When the pasture was first established, very few earthworms were to be seen. Today they are most plentiful, the obvious result of liberal top-dressing with fowl-manure.

Vegetable Garden

Pleased as he is with his pasture, Mr. Carruthers is especially proud of his vegetable patch, which has been progressively covered either with compost or with organic matter, a great amount of it being factory wastes. Although hampered because he is not yet living on his block — home building is expected to start shortly — Mr. Carruthers has been able to supply nearly all his family's vegetable requirements over the past twelve months. Not only has he noticed that the keeping quality of his vegetables has improved as his soil has improved, but that his children now relish vegetables like parsnips and turnips, which previously they would not eat at all. The quality of compost grown vegetables is no

fantasy but a well-established fact. It is surely obvious that food that is more palatable to the individual is far better for him than some of the chemically forced products now so widely sold. When he has his home established on his five acres, Mr. Carruthers is quite confident that, with the assistance of his family, he will not only be able to supply all his own vegetables, but will, if necessary, be able to grow several profitable cash crops.

Fruit Trees and Disease

Although all fruit trees have been liberally composted and mulched with organic material since planted, it must be admitted that they have not as yet developed complete immunity to disease. This was a big disappointment to Mr. Carruthers last year when he thought he was going to lose several trees. Mr. Carruthers has sprayed with the usual Bordeaux mixture every year, but hopes that as time goes on, immunity will develop. He stresses the fact that organic enthusiasts should not make exaggerated claims when facts such as he mentions prove that there is no short-cut to complete disease-free orchards. Of course there is the question of hereditary factors in both trees and seeds, which must be considered. He also points out that he is living in an orchard area where the balance of nature has been upset over a long period. It will be interesting to see whether, in spite of surrounding conditions, he can by persistent composting ensure that his fruit trees are immune to disease. Mr. Carruthers has done his best to maintain the balance of nature on his block by retaining the bush along the creek, which runs through the property. Not only does this add to the attractiveness of the property, but also provides an ideal environment for bird life. Mr. Carruthers firmly believes that bird life must be encouraged if the balance of nature is to be maintained.

Summing-Up

It will, of course, be asked, "Well, what about the economics of a small-scale farm?" Mr. Carruthers is very frank about this matter and points out that he has been favourably placed to some extent. His income has permitted him to invest a considerable portion in his property and build it up quickly. He has also had access to liberal supplies of organic materials, transport and a rotary hoe and grass-cutter. But, nevertheless, the major factor is the willingness to concentrate on the holding in all leisure time. Given a small amount of capital and plenty of enthusiasm, the average individual can on a few acres undoubtedly do much to liberate himself a little from the tightening vice of the present mass-producing economic system. At least he can provide himself with healthy food at a "just price." And in the process can provide himself — and his family — with an interesting and absorbing occupation.

Man's Nutritional Suicide and the Solution

By Professor EDMOND SZEKELY

The majority of present-day cultivated fruits are produced according to the principle of quantity before quality. The fruits are not allowed to ripen on the trees because, it is too difficult to preserve them, and the birds and insects damage them and reduce the quantity of the crop. Therefore the same things happen to the fruits as to the cultivated vegetables—they are harvested while still unripe, when the starch in the fruits has not yet been transformed into fruit sugar, when there are still unformed acids in the fruits which will interfere with the digestive processes of the human consumer; and finally through artificial preservation and storage the vitamin content will be greatly reduced, and in cases of frozen storage lost altogether.

Manifold Diseases

With cereals and grains the same thing happens.

The most valuable part of the grain is the bran, the outside part where are the majority of the minerals and also much vitamin content. That part is removed from the grain when the flour is milled for the use of man, and is generally given to the animals while man eats the deficient rest—the white starch without biochemical value. The second most important part of the grains is the heart or central germ where most of the vitamin value is stored — for example in wheat germ there is abundant vitamins B and E. The vital wheat germ is eliminated because it may interfere with the preservation — the keeping qualities of the flour. Then to give a nice "white" colour to the flour, this must undergo numerous processes (one of which — as with white sugar — is a severe skin irritant to those employed on such work unless protective skin covering be given to them) — so that the flour is denatured as much as possible, and finally more chemicals are added to preserve the flour for years!

Valueless Foods

Therefore, what has previously been the staff of life to man through the ages is now a biochemically valueless mass of white starch having nothing but calorific value. But man, being a very clever representative of the animal kingdom on the planet of earth, adds synthetic vitamins to the flour when baking bread; and very often also synthetic minerals in inorganic combinations — expecting thus to restore to the flour its natural compositions and vitality! A scrutiny of the labels around the bread, which is sold in some European shops, will reveal sometimes from 10-20 different highly priced ingredients, which have been mixed into that bread. Part of these ingredients is harmless but the majority of them are usually harmful to the human body — especially to the nerves.

Murder of Milk

Milk, another basic food of humanity, is equally destroyed. No longer is there a family goat whose milk can be partaken of in its fresh state with all of its natural vitality and ingredients; instead the milk of cows is taken, in many cases from cows which never see the fields, hills or forests, but are fed with all kinds of milk stimulating mixtures nearly as far from the natural food of the cow as is present-day human food. Then the big milk companies buy up

the milk from the surrounding farms, as a mere article of commerce, and as most of the milk is not handled very hygienically, the buyers must pasteurise it, thereby reducing greatly the vitamin value, the quality of assimilability, and of colour. Even the protein coagulates slightly and deteriorates due to pasteurisation.

A similar thing happens to the sugars available for human use. The molasses, which contains all the vitamins, is considered a mere by-product suitable only for animals; and man accepts the white sugar which is biochemically valueless, and which scorifies his body, and is an active nerve irritant. It seems that whatever food is touched by quantity-production, automatically and inevitably becomes unfit for the true nourishment of human beings. Little wonder that man degenerates morally and becomes quarrelsome and warlike? Rats fed for a short while on the typical present day diet of man were found to become cannibalistic and most ferocious — they ate each other!

The legend of King Midas should be remembered here. The king was given the opportunity of asking one thing from the god Jupiter, and it should be given unto him. After long thought, he wished that whatever he should touch should be turned into gold. And from that moment onwards, whatever he touched did turn to gold. Yes, even King Midas's bread and all his other foods, so that he very soon starved. It seems that present day centralised, quantity production is after the King Midas method. Whatever it touches becomes, not gold, but some kind of garbage unfit for human food, and meanwhile, mankind is slowly starving, not quantitatively because there is plenty — but qualitatively starving for the minerals and vitamins, indeed the very life, which are missing from man's basic foodstuffs.

As it is impossible not to see the anomalies in this situation, and as it is impossible not to register the enormous increase and variety of deficiency diseases, man invents a long series of synthetic vitamins and minerals to take the place of those natural elements previously removed from the foods or basic products. It is of course true that with the present system of nutrition, humanity really needs those minerals and vitamins, but that is only a palliative because minerals and vitamins are only supplements to foods and not substitutes, for foods. Vitamins and minerals should be used only as a safety factor in case any metabolic disorders should be present in the organism.

One deviation usually creates a second, and the second deviation creates a third, and so forth. When man creates a deficient soil, this in turn creates deficient foods; deficient foods cause deficiencies in the human body and this deviation leads to synthetic vitamins and mineral production to substitute for the natural substances.

It is the same vicious circle which man creates when he kills birds; insects multiply and attack the fruits; man invents sprays to kill the insects. When once the fundamental plans of nature are disturbed by man's unwise interference, then is started an endless chain of trouble which creates in

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"THE EARTH OUR MOTHER"

By B. A. Santamaria. 5/-

An important study of rural economics under Australian conditions.

By Donald C. Hopkins. 19/6

"CHEMICALS, HUMUS AND THE SOIL"

Those people who are interested in the controversy about chemical manures versus organic manures will find much to interest them in this book, which is written by a chemist, who examines in an analytic fashion the case for and against.

"THE FAMILY FARMER"

By F. D. Smith and Barbara Wilcox. 16/9

A delightful book on the life of an English farmer.

"THE REDWOODS"

By Richard St. Barbe Baker. 19/6

A finely illustrated book on the Californian Redwoods by one of the world's foremost authorities on trees.

"THE WAY OF THE LAND"

By Sir George Stapledon. 20/6

An excellent book illustrating the relationship of agriculture to our civilization.

"ALTERNATIVE TO DEATH"

By the Earl of Portsmouth. 12/6

This book, written by a well-known agriculturist, serves as a warning of the dangers of an unbalanced commercialism, and serves as a statement of principles and exposition of reform of vital necessity for the health of our society.

"PLOUGHING IN PREJUDICES"

By Edward Faulkner. 10/-

Another book from the author of "Ploughman's Folly," in which he sion of those ideas in the light of answers the questions provoked by the revolutionary ideas contained in that book. It is a consolidation and extension of those ideas in the light of subsequent experience.

turn further troubles. And this is exactly the origin and the nature of the general chaos found in present-day agriculture, in food production, in human nutrition, and in human health; and it is the totality of these facts, which makes imperative the necessity of organic farming and gardening.

The only logical way out of this chaos is the return to nature in the production grains, fruits, vegetables and cows milk, to co-operate with and observe the work of nature and to adhere to her laws.

—From the forthcoming book: *Natural Herbal Medicine*, by Professor Edmond Szekely.

—*The Farmer* (England), Summer, 1950

"New Times," September 29, 1950 — Page 7

Snowy Hydro-Electric Scheme

(Continued from page 3)

hour. It is clear, then, that some irregular bookkeeping methods will be needed to drop the cost of power to equal the Sydney costs — let alone to halve them. A further factor to consider is that the above figure allows nothing for amortisation and operating costs. Funding of the debt on a 20-year redemption basis would double the above price for electricity.

In the meantime, while all this activity exists in the Snowy Mountains, our thermally-powered existing electricity systems are going to be, perforce, expanded independently of the Snowy Mountains; and it is clear that the Snowy Mountains scheme would never have been popular, even with our dullest-witted politicians, if the coal-mining industry had not gotten itself into the saddle of National Administration and Dictation. Long before 1975 comes around we are certain to be using coal-winning machinery similar to that now being installed throughout England by the National Fuel Board, machinery that allows five men at the coal-face to produce 100,000 tons of coal *per annum*; and we turn with irritation and disgust from the picture of the Australian people being sold a political stunt which will cost between £300 million and £400 million as a substitute for a realistic re-vamping of an undisciplined and dilapidated coalmining industry.

Truly there is nothing so like the infinite as human stupidity.

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Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 5 -

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

Mechanical Slaves

Britain has power equivalent to the manual labour of 13 to 14 servants for every individual after allowing for fuel used in heating homes and other buildings. This was stated by Dr. A. Parker, Director of Fuel Research, at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

He was giving a British Association lecture at Birmingham. He said that the United States had power equal to the labour of an average of more than 30 servants.

—*The Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1950.

But under Full Employment the slaves have been confiscated by the Government to work for the Export Market, while we do our own dirty work in the kitchen.

Export and Perish

In a great round-the-clock drive for production the workshops, foundries and assembly plants of Britain's automobile firms are beating out a feverish tempo.

Car exports are soaring as never before; it has been a great year for the British motor industry.

Yet, it is an achievement won at the cost of stern self-sacrifice. And now the re-armament programme has struck a new blow at Britons, who after four years had hoped for improvement in the home delivery rate of cars.

They have ordered cars and waited at least three years to get them; now the delivery rate will inevitably be slower.

Meanwhile, they see smartly dressed "foreigners" taking delivery of new models from companies' showrooms in busy Piccadilly.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, September 11.

Our heading: Full-Employment, i.e., more work for less and less.

Possible Manpower Control

Labor may have to be directed to farms, as was the case during the war, if farmers are to maintain their production of food supplies.

This view was expressed in the Legislative Assembly last night by the Leader of the Labor party (Mr. Cain) during the debate on the bill to bring all rural workers under wages board direction.

Mr. Cain said he was alarmed at the constant drift of labor away from farms and the difficulty being experienced by farmers in obtaining adequate help.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, September 20.

Mr. Cain is being logical. As we progressively approach the Socialist State, more and more of this sort of thing will become necessary. In fact, if it were not for the thousands of directed migrants, we would have manpower controls with us now.

The International Jew. . . . 2/8

By Eric D. Butler.

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"If when the Labour Government came to power, Mr. Attlee had created 500 Labour peers in order to ensure the success of a vote abolishing the House of Lords, what an attack the Tory Party would have launched!

"Yet, that is exactly the tactic used by Mr. Holland, Tory Premier of New Zealand.

"Now a British Dominion has abolished the Upper House and is governed by a single Elected Chamber. It is an experiment we shall watch with interest."

—*Reynolds News*, August 20.