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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

"Tyrant Governments"

Menzies Government Fast Qualifying

By ERIC D. BUTLER.

In his "Message to the Nation," published in the press of October 3, Mr. Menzies said that "Tyrant Governments are hateful because of the hateful things that men with tyrannical power do." Mr. Menzies also said that tyrant Governments can gain power either by force or by promises. When leading the Federal Opposition, Mr. Menzies often claimed, and rightly so, that the Chifley Government was a tyrannical Government. As he is now carrying on the very policies supported by the Chifley Government, Mr. Menzies can hardly complain if his Government is also described as tyrannical. And it obtained power by promises — promises which time has proved to have been false.

Every genuine patriot will agree that the Australian people must be rallied to fight Communism. But it is not surprising that the Government, which claims to be fighting Communism, is, by its policies, forcing electors to rally in their own defence against Communist policies, which the Federal Government is seeking to impose. Anyone who feels that this is unfair criticism should be asked to consider, as an example of the Government's attitude towards the electors, the proposed Wool Tax and other suggestions concerning the wool industry. Taxation generally today is legalised robbery of the individual by Governments and those controlling Governments, but a vicious sectional tax such as is proposed for the wool industry, is a major step towards the creation of the complete Tyrant Government Mr. Menzies is allegedly concerned about.

Deception

It is true, of course, that Professor Copland, one of the "experts" responsible for the Wool Tax proposals, and Government spokesmen are now attempting the Communist technique of deception when they say that the proceeds of the Wool Tax will be placed in "cold storage" and used to "stabilise" the woolgrowers at some future, unspecified date. Even assuming that some Government in the unspecified future kindly decides to give the wool growers some of their own money back, it is certain that, if present economic and financial policies are continued, further inflation will have largely destroyed the purchasing power of this money. However, it is more likely that a convenient "crisis" will enable the Government to explain to the woolgrowers why it is impossible to give them back any of the money taken from them — or rather to be subtracted from their wool cheques before they receive them.

Financial Tyrant

As modern Governments become more and more centralised, they demand pro-

gressively greater financial tributes from the individual and give him progressively less genuine benefits in return. The destruction of the independence of the individual makes him more and more dependent upon the Government. "It is surely ironic that Mr. Menzies should warn the electors against Tyrant Governments only a few weeks after he played the role of Financial Tyrant when he played the Premiers of the States at Canberra. The States are still responsible for most of the necessary Governmental activities in this country, yet they are compelled to approach the Federal Government on bended knees to ask for necessary finance. And this is also the proposed role for the woolgrowers. They do all the hard work, and then the Federal Government tells them that they are not capable of spending their own money wisely, and that therefore the Government will compulsorily deprive them of portion of it in case they should spend it "extravagantly." This is the Communist theory: that the Government — i.e., the planners controlling the Government — can spend the individual's money better than the individual.

Consumer Subsidies

The suggestion that the Wool Tax is necessary to defeat inflation is dishonest humbug. High wool prices are the result of inflation both locally and in other countries. They are not the cause of inflation. It is true that while present financial rules are followed, high export prices for wool help intensify inflation. But they needn't do so. A Consumer Subsidy system could easily be introduced to ensure that the prices of woollen goods to the Australian consumer are either stabilised or reduced. If the Government cannot bring itself to finance this subsidy out of newly created credits, at least it could make use of the greatly increased taxation, which high prices will compel the woolgrowers to pay under general taxation rates. While present financial and econo-

mic policies are pursued, it can be predicted with certainty now that depriving the wool growers of a great proportion of the increased incomes they should get from high wool prices, will not prevent prices from continuing to rise. When this fact becomes obvious even to politicians at Canberra, no doubt further totalitarian measures will be imposed to try and solve the problem of rising prices.

Arrogant U.S. Proposal

It is claimed, of course, that the Federal Government's wool tax proposals are now acceptable because they allegedly modify

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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

"The Passion for Power"

"In Australia there has been a move towards centralisation which will cost us dear, though there are some signs that it will be reversed. Public opinion has always shown itself hostile when it has been given an opportunity of expressing itself. The movement for centralisation is fired by the passion for power on the part of Commonwealth politicians of all parties, and the still more passionate and persistent desire of the public servants.

"It is one of the absurdities of our system of public administration that a public servant knows that the best way to increase his prestige and salary is to have an increasing number of persons employed in his department — we should remunerate heads of Departments for the number of persons they could dispense with. And, finally, one of the most serious features, peculiar to Australia, is that, through a lack of alternative employment in Canberra, we are now building up a hereditary bureaucracy. Nearly every public servant at Canberra has at the back of his mind the need to preserve that state of affairs, which will provide a sufficient number of remunerative public servant posts for the next generation.

A large number of Commonwealth Departments could be abolished outright. They all represent attempts by succeeding Commonwealth Governments to secure a foothold in territory where, constitutionally, the Commonwealth has no *locus standi* — housing, health, agriculture, labour, transport and information. In other departments great reductions of personnel could be effected. No individual hardship need be caused; it would be quite reasonable to pay all the displaced public servants a year's salary to give them time to look for something else."

—Colin Clark, Financial Adviser to Queensland State Government, in the 1950 "Arthur Capper Moore" Research Lecture.

Mr. Menzies, Please Note

After analysing the great strides being taken in the U.S.A. towards Socialism under the guise of a planned economy, the famous American writer, John T. Flynn, in his book, *The Road Ahead*, writes:

"The task before us is clear. For our principles of action we must go back to our Constitution, to our Declaration of Independence, to our history and to the example set by our national fathers. We must begin now to dismantle the tyrant State in America and to build up once again the energies of a free people."

Economic Aid?

The London *Financial Times* estimates that Great Britain, Australia and other countries may have to provide at least £130,000,000 annually to finance the proposed South-East Asia economic aid scheme. It is almost unbelievable that the British peoples should be calmly asked to submit to further economic bloodletting in order to build up peoples whose leaders, like Soekarno, are making it clear that they are true-blue totalitarians. "Economic aid" to

Asia suits the Communist strategy admirably. And, of course, it enables Mr. Casey and his fellow-planners to get us organised in a really big way.

Mr. Casey's Sacrifices

In a Canberra broadcast on October 1, Mr. R. G. Casey said, "There is no painless remedy against inflation. The remedies are there, but they're unpopular and hard to take."

What are these unpopular remedies Mr. Casey has been hinting about so much lately? On whose behalf are the people being asked to sacrifice? The truth of the matter is, of course, that the people are being plundered and oppressed by the Canberra Government. If there were a little less plundering and oppression, the people would have more opportunity of doing something effective for themselves.

Litvinoff and Maisky

A report in the Melbourne *Herald* of September 7 states that a stir has been caused in Moscow's diplomatic circles by the re-appearance of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff former Russian Foreign Minister, and Mr. Ivan Maisky, former Soviet Ambassador in London. Little has been heard about these two important Jews over the past three years, but now they have suddenly started attending public functions in Moscow. There is considerable evidence to support the contention of some writers on Russian affairs, that the Jewish control in Russia, although not so open as formerly, is still effective.

Increased Production and Prices

While Australian politicians still harp on the now-weary theme that only increased production will cure inflation, American production continues to soar—and so do prices. The recent rise in car prices in America, with the threat of further increases, flatly contradict the theory that prices automatically fall as production increases. Even in Australia, which according to some politicians, is peopled by a race of loafers, production has been considerably increased in a number of spheres, but this has had no effect whatever upon price rises.

While present financial rules are maintained, it is axiomatic that every increase in production must result in higher, not lower prices. The history of the past fifty years confirms this beyond all argument.

Revealing

On May 29, the Chicago *Daily Tribune* carried the most sensational newspaper article of the generation. It exposed at length the secret government in Washington. The article was written by one, Walter Trohan, chief of the Tribune Bureau who wrote the article based on an interview, with a high government official who dared not be named. The administration spokesman revealed to Trohan that the three who are running the government behind the scenes were Morgenthau, Frankfurter and Lehman. The article created such a storm of protest that the Tribune felt forced through pressure from the Jews to apologise and promised no more such articles. They immediately locked up all

their extra copies and refused to sell any more. The Editors of this letter have three copies.

Editor's Note: Gerald L. K. Smith was ordered upon penalty of legal action to not reproduce in any way whatsoever the Chicago Tribune article referred to above. It is still a mystery how this article got published in spite of the right-wing background of the Tribune. This paper has always been very courageous on its attitude on Roosevelt and his abortive New Deal but they have followed the conventional newspaper line in avoiding articles that could be construed by their Jew advertisers as being anti-Semitic.

—The Washington Letter.

Jewish Anxiety in U.S.A.?

The *Jewish Chronicle*, England, for September 8, contained interesting material from its New York correspondent and editorial comment as follows:—

"The many Jewish names mentioned recently in connection with the arrest of Communist spies and propagandists in the United States has apparently caused much anxiety among American Jews.

"The question was raised first in the Yiddish press by the editor of the *Jewish Daily Forward*, who merely drew attention to the sad fact that some of the leading suspects who were arrested for giving atomic secrets to Russia were Jews, and that this fact, which was worrying many Jews, should not be hidden, but faced frankly.

"Now the question has passed into the English-Jewish press, and there, curiously enough, it is assuming a more emotional form. Last week, one of the liveliest Jewish newspapers of the Middle West, the *Intermountain Jewish News*, of Denver, published an interview by its editor, Mr. Robert Gamzey, with Mr. Louis Levand, publisher of the *Wichita Beacon*, of Kansas, which clearly indicates that the anxiety of some Jews is rising rapidly to the point of hysteria . . .

"Mr. Levand emphasised that the combination of the Korean war, the American reversals and battle casualties, and the recurrence of Jewish sounding names in spy cases, have already resulted in a set-back to Jewish public relations as far as Kansas and the Middle-West is concerned . . ."

From Washington, *The Jewish Chronicle* reported:—

"Without referring to Jews by name, John Rankin, the anti-Semitic Congressman, last week made a scurrilous attack on Jews by listing the names of Jewish Communists who were recently arrested for spying and subversive activities in the United States. In each instance he cited biographical details, where they were born, and where their parents were born."

Editorially, the newspaper refers to American Jewry as "incomparably the largest and most influential Jewry of the Diaspora," and says, "The dispatches that we publish this week from our correspondents in Washington and New York show that the war in Korea against Communist aggression has had some disquieting repercussions upon the situation of American Jewry."

"Full Employment" II

By JAMES GUTHRIE ("The Australian Social Crediter")

The political battle cry "Full Employment," backed by high-pressure salesmanship, has become "accepted" by large sections of the population as the alternative to the "unemployment" caused by financial "depressions." That "Full Employment" appears the only answer to unemployment seems natural enough, that is if unemployment is the thing we are trying to eliminate. But it is necessary here, to be sure, that we are not being tricked by abstract words into doing something in complete opposition to all we desire and believe.

If we examine the matter more closely we find certain facts, which make us wonder. Is it not a fact that intelligent men and women, from the beginning of time, have tried to do away with unnecessary labour, i.e., full employment? Is it not a fact that the highest paid men in the community, such as managers and technicians, are paid to do away with unnecessary labour? Is it not a fact that the function of industry is not to supply us with full employment but to do away with the need for full employment, or to reduce official employment to a minimum? To clinch the matter, let us remove the doing of a job of work from the treacherous, fog-bound marches of politics, and let us look at it as it has been looked at for countless centuries.

What kind of a reception do you think a salesman would get if, when visiting housewives, instead of trying to sell labour-saving gadgets, he tried to sell something that would ensure full employment for the housewife, for all day, and every day, irrespective of what she did or wanted to do and irrespective of time and place and the needs of her particular household? Ridiculous as it may appear, this is exactly the idea that high-pressure political salesmen, of all colours, are trying to sell us.

Unemployment is not a sign that industry has failed in its responsibilities; rather, it is a sign that it has succeeded in its special function of doing a job with a minimum amount of labour, i.e., a minimum claim on the services of the community.

Financial "Depressions" are produced by those in control of the financial system. The means of causing depressions and of eliminating them are well known to those in control, and the mass unemployment caused by a financial depression over large areas is neither necessary nor natural; it is purely an instrument of policy—a policy of terrorism similar to the policy behind the atomic bomb.

At the present time we are enjoying, or suffering, a period of "Full Employment." I won't say everybody is fully employed, but everyone who wants to, can punch a clock and draw an income.

The tremendous demand for labour at the present time is due chiefly to, let us say, a man called Hitler. Hitler, with the help of the Allies, having destroyed many towns in Europe, and having withdrawn millions of men from useful production for five years, has given us all a big job to catch up with the devastation they have wrought.

All I wish to point out here is that full employment, in these days of power driven machinery, is not possible unless means are used as in war, to destroy capital and consumption goods on a vast scale; and the "Full Employment" of these post-war years is singularly without profit for vast numbers

of people, and collectively does not reimburse the population for the heavy losses of past years.

In the forefront of preventives advocated for future unemployment is the planning of large "Public Works" to absorb the idle labour. Apart from the fact that jobs so supplied are almost useless for any other than the pick and shovel men, there are other points of importance to be noticed.

A community, having produced its immediate requirements, can devote some of its spare time to making labour-saving tools. Now, labour-saving tools means tools to do away with labour, i.e., to do away with "Full Employment," and as each labour-saving device is produced, then, naturally more time and labour can be freed to produce more labour-saving devices, and so on *ad infinitum*.

It should be noted that labour-saving devices are not limited to power driven tools; a means of bringing criminals in high places to justice would eliminate the labour involved in war, killing and maiming millions of innocent people.

The result of the increasing use of labour-saving devices should be a progressive reduction in the hours of labour, or in prices, or in both together. But the cost of everything has increased steadily during four hundred years, and there is nothing to indicate that it will not keep on increasing.

Here then we come face to face with a blatant contradiction of all the physical facts of a modern power driven production system, a contradiction so outrageous that no serious student of politics can escape its terrible implications. Mr. Menzies' explanation that the workers are not working hard enough has sufficient truth in it to satisfy many people, but just how much of the truth does it represent? It is certainly not the whole truth because the increase in prices has gone on since Henry the Eighth's time, and that's a few years before Mr. Menzies' time; and it has gone on in all countries, pre-war and post-war.

One definition of an engineer is: "A man who could make for 1/- what anybody else could make for a £1." But it would appear, with the aid of "science," "invention," modern "education" and "full employment" we can now make for £1 what our great grandfathers made better for 5/- and what the 14th century Englishman made for about 1d.

Whatever "policy" lies behind "Full Employment" there are certain things we do know, and these are that the international policy makers responsible for this policy are socialists to a man, or rather they use the socialists and communists and the whole leftist apparatus as their willing tools. We also know that socialists and communists look upon profit as an evil thing. And as profit means the "natural reward of success-

ful effort" we are justified in assuming that the policy of "Full Employment" is designed to keep every man fully employed without profit to himself or to his family.

It should be noticed that since the 40-hour week has been instituted, men with any responsibility are probably working more hours per week than ever before. There are also more married women seeking employment outside their homes in order to balance the family budget. This means that "Full Employment" has not only reduced the leisure hours of the population, it has also failed to deliver the goods and services required in the home. It has failed to do this even though the average size of family has been very greatly reduced. Truly, the socialists have achieved their objective—that whatever a man shall work for, contrive for, or fight for, it will be without profit for himself, his family and his country.

III.

In days not so remote, outside the larger towns what men were, what they did and what contribution they made to society was fairly well known; secondly, the rural population was larger in numbers than the urban population; and thirdly, such organisations as the armed forces, the civil service, and financial, industrial and commercial organisations claimed only a very small percentage of the population.

The result of these conditions was that life was more intimate, and information, at least for the active members of the community, was first hand instead of being reported from "reliable sources." If there were treachery one knew whom to deal with. The unstable and irresponsible sections of the community, which were found in large towns, were swamped by the overwhelming health and strength of the rural population, and there was nothing like the large collection of clock punchers, which have turned our industrial centres into the political, social and economic plague spots of the world.

In earlier times, most urban families must have been connected closely with rural families living on their farms; this meant that many city dwellers were connected, if not permanently, at least in emergency, with a source of abundant food and shelter, and could live on a farm for a year or so, and have plenty of food to eat, and beer to drink, without upsetting the economy of the farm. In fact it is recorded that up to the "Reformation," in the 16th century, men could travel throughout the country and be sure of a bed and food wherever they went, and without paying a penny for it.

All these things meant that the interruption to a person's financial income did not assume the serious proportions that it does today. After all it is not in the nature of things that the same income should arrive

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"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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"AMERICAN" FOREIGN POLICY

Although in many ways not as drastic as the Menzies Government's Anti-Communist Bill, the American Communist Control Bill was vetoed by President Truman, no doubt on the advice of men like Morgenthau, Frankfurter and Lehman. It is not without significance that all leading Jewish organisations in the U.S.A. campaigned vigorously against the Bill. Although the House of Representatives and the Senate both overrode the President's veto, they adjourned without providing any money to enforce it.

This news from America further confirms our contention that we are heading for complete disaster if we persist with a foreign policy, which becomes more and more subservient to an "American" policy that, since the treachery of Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, has always furthered the Communist conspiracy. Communist infiltration into the American State and other Departments has been dangerously successful. Mr. Dean Acheson, friend of Communist agent Hiss, still continues in the key position of American Secretary for State in spite of growing public unrest. The resignation of Mr. Acheson's colleague, Mr. Johnson, the U.S. Secretary for War, was no doubt designed to try and appease the American people, and to keep Mr. Acheson and his backers in control.

Although the Australian daily press makes little or no reference to the fact, it is encouraging to know that a section of the American Republican Party, following the courageous lead given by Senator McCarthy and several other Members, are beginning to direct attention to the policy of appeasing and supporting the Communist conspirators which the Roosevelt and Truman administrations have persistently followed. Republican Senator Bridges publicly stated last week that Mr. Acheson and his associates have prepared a "blue print for appeasement" which aims at having the Chinese Communists admitted to the "United Nations. Right throughout the Korean episode the Communists, supported by Nehru, have done all in their power to have the Chinese Communists recognised as the official Chinese Government. If Mr. Acheson, whom Mr. Casey calls his personal friend, is successful with his blue print, he will have helped the Communist conspirators obtain another major victory.

If the Federal Government has an ounce of genuine patriotism, instead of treating Communist gangsters as equals in that great racket known as the "United Nations, it should be seeking to promote an independent British Empire policy designed to ensure that the British peoples are not betrayed as they were during and after the two world wars of this century. Like its predecessor, the League of Nations, the "United Nations should be allowed to die.

Like the Jewish-inspired "Russian" Revolution of 1917, the break-up and degradation of the once great British Empire can be traced directly to the Zionist financial groups, who at present operate from the U.S.A., and have wielded such an evil influence on "American" policies. Patriotic Britishers and patriotic Americans must destroy the power of these groups if Western Christian Civilization is to survive.

MacArthur and Truman

"The affray between the President and the General may prove a major political event before many months, but you would not suspect it judging by the sayings of many tame commentators. Some editorial writers and radio commentators have applied the soothing explanation, 'There's no fundamental difference between the views of the two men.' Actually a very sharp difference emerges from the statements and letters of both. The President wants to play it (the Formosa problem) within the halls of that international liability, the United Nations. MacArthur wants Formosa kept as part of our strategic defence system, no matter what the U.N. says. The President keeps open a way for another of his diplomatic messes in the not too distant future — with the U.S.A. cast in the role of a violator of the U.N. principles by defending the vital island. The Washington *Times Herald* hit the nail on the head (August 30), remarking editorially: 'Mr. Truman has jockeyed himself into the position where we are the agent of U.N. in one nasty war while U.N. stands to disavow us in another even nastier.'

"So far as the average citizen of the U.S. is concerned, MacArthur has performed a big service for him — by breaking down the Administration's habit of using the military for political purposes . . . Privately Democratic circles are speculating with keen interest about the results of the MacArthur affair on Acheson's status: conservatives perceiving hope that, as a consequence, he will resign before the election; Fair Dealers gloomily conceding that may happen. Certainly MacArthur has figuratively slapped Acheson's face, in a move by a military commander such as has not been seen since 'the general's crisis' days of the North in the Civil War . . ."—Frank C. Hannigan in *Human Events* (Washington, D.C.).

The Brussels Revolution

"It is a fallacy to believe that the Belgian crisis will have no reactions, for it is a flagrant imposition of the will of the minority on the majority in the name of liberal democracy. Force breeds force. This was the democracy of conspiracy and secret societies."—*The Catholic Times*, August 11, 1950.

* * * * *

"We have been looking on at a classic example, almost at our own doors, of precisely the 'evil things' we are called upon to resist in more distant scenes.

"There is no need to take any particular view of the merits of the controversy about King Leopold's action in 1940. That subject has been judged by the Belgian people who by a larger majority than that enjoyed by most governments of the world decided in favour of the King. That verdict has been challenged and defeated by violence.

"We are quite unable to follow the logic by which anyone can condemn this in Korea and defend it in Brussels.

"With a few exceptions, the attitude of the British Press has been deplorable."—*The Universe*, August 4.

The Morgenthau Plan

In 1944 the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and the American President, Mr. Roosevelt, met at Quebec and agreed to the infamous Morgenthau Plan which had as its obvious objective the destruction and starvation of the German people, a policy which could only end in the Germans being driven in desperation into the Communist orbit. The following extracts from the memoirs of former top American official, Cordell Hull, are indeed revealing:

Secretary Morgenthau returned to Washington from Quebec, while the President went first to Hyde Park . . . Morgenthau was wildly enthusiastic over what he had accomplished, and came rushing to Secretary of War Stimson and me and others with the latest copies of his plans (for converting Germany into a primarily pastoral country—Ed.)

I held a meeting of the cabinet committee in my office on September 20 (1944) to go over these developments, with Morgenthau and Stimson. Harry White (Morgenthau's assistant, later identified as a Red spy named Weiss—Ed.) of the Treasury; assistant Secretary of War McCloy and H. Freeman Matthews, of the State Department, present. I made no effort to hide my stupefaction of what the President and Churchill, at Morgenthau's insistence, had agreed to at Quebec. I considered it a tragedy for all concerned. I emphasized that I did not regard the matter as closed. . . . He said that Churchill had at first been violently opposed to the policy toward Germany, which Morgenthau had advocated . . . Morgenthau turned to Stimson and said, in effect: "He was even more angry than you, Harry." Stimson had been as angered as I was over Morgenthau's high-handed procedure in conducting negotiations at Quebec on a matter of primary concern to the State and War departments, without consultation

with us, and he made no effort to conceal the fact.

Stimson asked Morgenthau point-blank whether there had been any connection between Churchill's acceptance of this policy and his eagerness to obtain the credits, which Morgenthau was offering him. Morgenthau answered no, but he said that the credits were clearly the prime minister's principal non-military objective at Quebec.

I concluded that I was satisfied that the British at Quebec had joined in on this extreme starvation plan in order to get Morgenthau's help in obtaining the \$6,500,000,000 credit proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury . . .

The President said very little during this conversation except to indicate that he had not actually committed himself to Morgenthau's proposals. In fact, he did not seem to realize the devastating nature of the memorandum of September 15 to which he had put his "O.K., F.D.R."

Churchill, in the British Parliament last July, said: "If the document (Morgenthau Plan—Ed.) is ever brought up to me, I shall say I do not agree with it and I was sorry I put my initials to it."

But Mr. R. G. Casey brazenly states that no treachery took place during the war years!

seventeen thousand public companies in Britain showed that disbursements to individuals amounted to only 46 percent, of the total prices, which were charged to the community. This bears out the analysis made by Major Douglas thirty years ago, and this analysis was probably the greatest contribution made to economic thought during the last 100 years. Needless to say, the professors of the London School of Economics (the socialists' staff college) did not think much of this contribution.

Nevertheless the fact remains that the people cannot buy the current goods and services they collectively contribute. During periods of intense activity in the production of capital goods sufficient money is paid out in wages, etc., to buy all the consumption goods for sale, but the cost of the capital goods still remains a charge against the future, i.e., against future consumption goods. And as modern industry is progressively producing more capital goods in proportion to consumption goods, the prices charged to the public become progressively more impossible to pay. Hence the increasing use of hire-purchase systems (consumer credits).

This then is the reason why reduction in labour charges has not reduced prices as it logically should, and you can imagine what contribution Mr. Menzies is likely to make, with graduates of the London School of Economics in the key positions in Australia, and with Dr. Coombs selected as Chairman of the new Commonwealth Bank Board (appointed by the Menzies government).

The irritation caused by rising prices is playing right into the hands of the communists, and the communists are correct when they say that there is no solution under the present "capitalist" system: they would be more correct if they said "under the present financial system."

The communists are quite correct when they say "private enterprise" cannot provide "Full Employment"; they are quite wrong when they think it should do this. What private enterprise can do, and has done, is to reduce the labour required to produce goods and services. The fact that banking policy is controlled by a centralised super-government is not the fault of private enterprise. Production and the issue of credit are two separate functions, and the fact that the latter is not a strict reflection of the former is a tragedy that no newspaper cares to discuss.

(To be continued.)

"Full Employment"

(Continued from page 3)

each week or month; the interruption to a person's financial income only becomes serious under certain unnatural conditions. These are important to remember: —

- (1) When a person has no direct access to food;
- (2) When a person has no reserves;
- (3) When a person is cut off from the accumulated wealth of his tribe or race.

Reserves in the hands of individuals, or private incomes, are what "Full Employment" is aimed at. That is why they are being systematically destroyed. We shall discuss them again later. Meanwhile, it is important to notice that the implementation of the policy of full employment is only possible by stripping the individual of all reserves. Having said this, we will accept the fact that today the only access most people have to food and clothes is through money tokens issued by the banking system, and obtained mostly by punching a clock in some organisation. This means, of course that what a person can buy will depend largely on prices.

Before the Industrial Revolution the cost of goods was almost entirely a labour cost; today, especially in heavily mechanised industries, the cost charged against machinery is often many times that charged against labour, also, when the population was largely rural, cash transactions were not necessary for many commodities made and grown on the farm. When a man

bought anything from his neighbour he got for a day's earnings the equivalent of a day's labour, or something very near to it.

Even in the days before the chemical combines, kerosene tractors and agricultural colleges, even before the use of selected seed and pedigree stock, even as far back as the 14th century, a labourer in England could obtain for a day's labour as much or more food as a labourer working in the most favoured countries today. In the light of "Modern Education," "Modern Science" and Invention, modern management and of power driven tools, these facts are astounding.

Today with the use of machinery, credit finance, reinvestments and a variety of charges not represented by payments to individuals, overhead charges have assumed a larger proportion of prices than cash disbursements to individuals in the form of wages, salaries and dividends. The result is that the community has not the purchasing power to buy the goods and services it collectively produces, and, in spite of, or because of, mass production, inferior quality, rationalisation of industry, amalgamations, chain stores, co-operative stores, etc., the prices in shops become more and more of a nightmare to housewives; entering a shop is like entering a sub-branch of the taxation department, and one leaves in a similar fashion — a numbered, subdued and resentful pauper.

In an editorial in *The Australian Social Crediter* (May 20, 1950), an analysis of

"Science, Liberty, and Peace"

By Aldous Huxley.

The central theme of this important book by a great writer and thinker is to show how every increase in technological development has been exploited to concentrate increased power into the hands of a small minority of power lusters. Huxley clearly postulates the basic problem confronting modern industrial civilisation.

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No-Cultivation Saves Water and Work

By BOB SCHOLFIELD, D.D.A.

If you have ever lifted a bag from a dusty road where it had lain for some time, and seen the patch of moisture it leaves, you have shared the experience, which led Mr. Les Slade, of Tongala (Vic.), to stop cultivating his orchard of peaches, pears and almonds.

For the past five years no implement has disturbed the surface of this man's fifteen acres of land. Today, his orchard uses less water, needs less work, and is in better condition than when cultivated.

As a young man Mr. Slade was impressed by the fact that moisture would always rise to the surface of soil that was covered with a bag, plank, or sheet of iron.

He followed this observation by spreading bags on parched land in summer, and watching the result. He grew convinced that this principle could be applied to the saving of moisture in soil that grew plants and trees.

In 1940 he bought some land on the fringe of Tongala and planted ten acres of peaches and pears, and five of almonds.

The land had been a dairy farm that was cultivated heavily for many years. The soil had been worked fine and set like concrete. In one area it had packed down so hard that a crowbar had to be used to chip holes for the planting of young trees.

In the first year the owner sowed a crop of oats, cut it, and ploughed in the stubble. Next season another crop of oats was grown, but this time it was all turned under. Strips of land, three feet wide, were cultivated for the planting of the rows.

During their establishment the trees received one cultivation a year in late winter. Because of the danger of cutting the feeder roots, which creep up close to the surface of the soil, these cultivations were not deep.

For the first few years the trees were irrigated by furrows. Then banks were formed between the trees with a crowder and the bays were flooded.

In each of the next two seasons the orchard received only four irrigations, as against six before. Since then it has been watered only three times a year at the most, and sometimes only twice.

The chief reason for limiting the water was to drive the roots deep down into the sub-soil.

No cultivation was given after the first five years. To provide ample cover for the soil, pasture of cocksfoot, perennial rye grass and red clover was sown, and is mowed every year before the limbs of the trees are propped.

Weed is Suppressed

Besides keeping the growth even, and letting it fall upon the ground in a protective mat, the cutting has suppressed water grass — one of the main snags with non-cultivation.

Grass is first cut in early spring, again in December and finally before pruning in early June. It lies rotting on the ground, dry on top, but moist just above the soil. Moisture remains in the soil right up to the surface for several weeks after watering in summer.

Whereas many orchards in this district require about two acre-feet of water a season, less than one acre-foot is applied to this land.

Because of the moisture locked in the soil by the vegetation that protects it, watering may be started late. The first irrigation, in early December, takes more than four inches. Two other waterings, using slightly less, are given in January and February.

No run-off of water, as experienced in other orchards, occurs here. Rain sinks into the soil as soon as it falls, summer and winter.

The original patch of hardpan that could be broken only with a crowbar has now become so friable that the soil can be dug several feet deep with a shovel.

Soon after the trees started to bear the owner began to apply superphosphate to the orchard every year at a bag an acre. Only once has sulphate of ammonia been used. That was three years ago, when it was added to the super to promote growth of grass.

An objection sometimes offered to non-cultivation is that it increases risk of fire in summer. On this orchard the mass of decomposing grass is so damp underneath that it would be almost impossible to start a fire.

Best Yields

It has also been claimed that under non-cultivation grass rivals the trees for water during the dry months. This, however, is answered by the fact that less than half the amount of water used on orchards cultivated in the normal way enables the

trees on this property to give yields which compare favourably with the best in the district.

On Mr. Slade's property a plot of twelve Williams pears was planted fifteen years ago in a lucerne stand. The only cultivation these trees ever received was a slight "tickling" around the butts. The lucerne always wove a thick carpet of growth on the surface of the soil.

An adjacent plot, planted at the same time, received regular cultivation, but both areas were given exactly the same spray treatment with arsenate of lead.

Codlin Moth

Codlin moth infestation in the non-cultivation plot was estimated at one percent. In the cultivated patch it was twenty per cent.

Last spring the lucerne area was leased and cultivated for the first time in fifteen years. In the following summer the trees gave their first light yield, the decline having been far more pronounced than elsewhere in a district where crops generally fell below average.

Mr. Slade claims that in addition to other advantages, non-cultivation has improved the keeping quality of pears and reduced brown rot in peaches, which have never been sprayed against any disease but leaf curl. —*Weekly Times*, 2/8/50.

Different Rhythms

Broadly speaking, town life tends to develop personality at the expense of essence; and country life essence at the expense of personality. Town life is of the head; country life of the deeper instincts. The one is tense and the other relatively relaxed . . . Countrymen, compared to townsmen, are slow and inarticulate. This slowness and inarticulateness sometimes irritates the townsman. Marx, an inveterate townsman, referred scathingly to the "idiocy" of village life. (DIOGENES in "The Conservative Countryside," *Time and Tide*, 11/3/50).

COMPOST

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Importance of Bi-Sexual Grazing

By MAURICE RENSHAW
(From *Mother Earth, England*)

It is quite contrary to nature for land to be grazed solely by female animals; and I have long been of the opinion that most reproductive irregularities, such as failure to cleanse, abortion, leucorrhoea and mastitis, which are so increasingly troublesome today, are due to this cause. Possibly the sex hormones, and other substances about which we know so little, are required from both male and female urines if the fertility cycle is to be completed. I believe this was known in olden days; for where no bull was kept, a billy goat was often run with the cows—folklore, of course, without scientific "proof," but none the worse for that.

I am a little perturbed at the present tendency to emphasise the importance of scientific "proof." Scientific knowledge is but partial knowledge, and so is apt to lead off at a tangent, each set of facts demanding a further set of facts to support it. My own view is that we can take part in the wholeness of life without precisely understanding it, and give practical effect in our lives to a greater understanding than

Creative Medicine

The following passage is taken from the valedictory address given by Mr. Everard Turner, of Leicester, to the East Midland Branch of the British Dental Association at the conclusion of his term of office as President.

"It is as refreshing as ever to dwell upon the common duty of every dentist. I refer to the ideal ever before us — to build up sound dentitions and good, round arches, and so to relegate the treatment of disease to a minor function of the national economy. We have tried therapeutic medicine, and found it good as far as it went—but wanting. We have supplemented this with preventive medicine, and found it good as far as it went — but still wanting. What is still wanting is that elusive estate we call health.

"No therapy, no prophylaxis, makes health; these functions keep us ever on the threshold — never inside the hall of health. There is a growing realisation that we have to take a further step. Health is passed up the chain of species, which are interdependent on one another — none can live to itself. Health must start at the origin of all life, the soil, and when established on the foundation of an abundantly fertile soil empowers the benign organisms to hold under rigid control the malign organisms. Health is an equilibrium in which the species are balanced. The production of health along these constructive lines has been called *creative medicine*.

"The late Sir Norman Bennett, dentistry's greatest son, was an ardent believer in the possibilities of building health along the lines of a restoration of the whole of the nutritional life cycle. My parting wish is that you will think seriously and act along the lines of creative medicine as the most sure way of enclosing disease. I choose the word 'enclosing' because I think this is the right attitude to disease. Disease is nature's censor. It is the warning of erroneous living. It is the penalty of the

all science can ever add up to, simply through a feeling for the nature of things. I like to remember that we are ourselves a part of what we are trying to understand, and that an effort to achieve objectivity must lose us in some ways as much understanding as it gives us in others. Our apparent need for science is the measure of our original departure from wholeness, and science accentuates that departure.

Here are a few interesting little bits of evidence that may help: —

(i) The year before last, seven geese here all chose to lay their eggs round the foot of an organic compost heap; not one egg was laid in the chemically-activated heap (straw with nitro-chalk) alongside, though it looked the more inviting of the two, since it still had unrotted straw.

(ii) Pigs gathering food under oaks always dung in a ring round the trees corresponding approximately to the farthest reach of the branches, leaving untouched the acorns which fall amongst the dung. Are they thus providing for future oaks in conformity with some ecological law of plant and animal interdependence?

(iii) Eschallots top-dressed with fresh compost have shown a very marked resistance to onion mildew, as compared with the other half of the plot, which was dunged in the orthodox way.

nutritional laws. To be obsessed with the single purpose of attacking disease is to miss the whole art of creative medicine.

"A typical example of this latter attitude is the gift of £450,000 to the Nuffield Trust to alleviate and prevent rheumatism. The chemists are being set to work to find out what nature's biochemist already knows how to do. All, mark you that some subtle method may be thought up to enable mankind to continue with comfort to ignore the rules of health. It is assigning to Euclid the task of producing a thesis on error, as though error had any geometrical pattern or obeyed any laws.

"When you see the words 'Health Service,' ask yourselves: 'Does this consist of much therapy, little prevention, and no creative health along natural lines?' If so, it is merely a disease service."

—*Mother Earth, England.*

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"Tyrant Governments"

(Continued from page 1)

the original proposed export tax. But in reality it is the same robbery in a slightly different guise. The Government has pretended that it has taken heed of the outcry of the woolgrowers. At the moment it is also giving the impression that it will take no heed of the arrogant suggestion from the U.S.A., that the Federal Government here should ensure that America obtains at least 40 percent, of the Australian wool clip at a price level presumably to be fixed by Government "advisers." But there is no guarantee that the unflinching technique of exploiting "war or the threat of war" will not enable this tyrannical proposal to be imposed. The drive towards the Tyrant Governments Mr. Menzies warns us about becomes stronger every day. Every major Government policy deprives the individual of any actual or potential independence, as exemplified by the Wool Tax proposals.

Why a Calamity?

Why should not high wool prices, particularly in the U.S.A., now buying a greater proportion of Australian wool than ever before, be a benefit to the Australian people instead of an alleged calamity? Does this not mean that our dollar earnings will be much higher? And further, if these dollar earnings could be used freely by Australian importers, should they not enable a great range and variety of American consumer production to be brought to this country and made available to the Australian people? What is the sense of exporting unless there is also importing? If, of course, the old policy of a "favourable balance of trade" is being pursued, it is true that exports do increase the amount of money locally without increasing goods for sale, thus intensifying inflation. And the higher the price of exports, as in the case of wool, the greater the disparity between the increase in the money supply and the amount of goods for sale.

If there were any integrity amongst the Federal Government's leaders, they would be making every effort to ensure that the Australian people benefited from wool sales, instead of using them as an excuse for more Government control. But there are no signs of integrity. Electors should realistically face this fact now and then take action along the lines suggested by this journal from time to time.

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The Perpetual Power Machine

ELECTRICITY FOREVER?

Under the above heading the following appeared in the North Wales Chronicle for August 25: —

Sir, —I was exasperated to read in your account (on August 11) of the tour of proposed hydro-electric sites by Welsh M.P.'s conducted by officials of the British Electricity Authority that the Divisional Controller, Mr. A. R. Cooper, told the M.P.'s that "from their (i.e. the B.E.A.'s) point of view the mountains provided power in perpetuity."

It is a seductive notion, well calculated to divert attention from the enormous cost of these schemes in relation to their output. Granted the capital cost is high, once you have built your dams and installed your equipment, the idea is put about that you have provided posterity with a perpetual power machine which will supply electricity for ever — subject, of course, to a small cost of maintaining equipment.

Mr. Cooper must know that this is nonsense; but I suppose it is good enough for M.P.'s and the public until it is exposed. Even a natural lake has a limited life: the Nant Ffrancon was once a lake, and is now one no longer; but the life of an artificial lake is necessarily shorter.

Everyone (and especially an angler) knows that the Ogwen in spate is clouded with silt, a large proportion of which must be deposited in the reservoir if the river is dammed. Here are some figures from other countries: The Austin Dam, Texas, U.S.A., lost 72 percent of its storage capacity in seven years; the Guthrie Dam, Okla, U.S.A., lost 15 percent in 15 years; the Elephant Butte Dam, U.S.A., controlling an irrigated area of two million acres, is expected to have a useful life of eighty years. In Australia, at Cunningham Creek, N.S.W., a dam 42 feet high, built in 1912, was

rendered completely useless by siltation in 17 years; the Laanecoorie Reservoir has had its capacity reduced from 14 thousand to six thousand acre feet, and so on.

These results come from bigger rivers and more rapidly eroding soils in drier climates, but I think they make my point. The only thing which remains "in perpetuity" is a great mass of concrete (with associated mess of metal and other junk) holding up a vast mass of silt, on top of what was once a cultivated valley, which, for a small proportion of the capital cost, could have been made more fertile.

It is true that the climate here is less favourable to erosion, and that the rivers of Snowdonia are short and carry little water so that the life of reservoirs may be longer; especially if afforestation and other anti-erosion measures are carried out on the hills. Presumably, while talking about "perpetuity" to the public, the B.E.A. has been making calculations of the estimated life of the various reservoirs proposed and it would be interesting to know what the estimates are. But they cannot have it both ways. If the estimated life is long it can be only because a large amount of land has been drowned to provide a relatively small amount of power from a small flow of water.

However, in the present state of the world the natural life of a dam may become a very theoretical figure. As our airmen showed in Germany, a dam is a most vulnerable thing to modern explosives, and the consequences of its breaking for those below it are well-known, particularly, alas in North Wales. Every large dam will need elaborate defence in war and so long as it exists, those below it are in danger in event of war, or sabotage. It is wishful thinking to suppose that the men whose policies now guide the world where it is going can erect anything which will endure "in perpetuity" except a monument to their own homicidal megalomania. —Yours, etc.,
Bangor. C. G. DOBBS.

Two Suggestions

The Melbourne press of October 2 reported an eleven-point programme for dealing with inflation, to be placed before the Federal Government by the Victorian Institute of Public Affairs. Amongst a number of totalitarian proposals, it is pleasing to notice the suggestion that "The Commonwealth Government should ruthlessly cut its developmental programme, long-range projects offering no early support for production should be postponed." Mr. Casey will not take kindly to this idea.

The suggestion that the Government should institute a system of Savings Certificates should, if adopted by the Government, be boycotted by the public. No individual should subscribe to Government loans of any description until such time that the Government fulfils its election promise "to put the shillings back into the pound." The inflationary policies being pursued by the Government are not only robbing people who subscribed to Government loans in the past; they make it certain that the robbery will be even greater in the future.

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This follows the rapid passage *without opposition* of the Adult Franchise Bill through the Legislative Council yesterday.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, October 4.

Our heading and emphasis. This completely destroys the effectiveness of the Council as a house of review. Result: Majority rule tyranny through the Legislative Assembly now appears to be a certainty. Note that those stalwart defenders of freedom, the Liberal and Country Party members supported the Bill, but, of course, all men are equal.

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