

THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 18, No. 25.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1952. ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

"THE NEW TIMES" MUST CONTINUE PUBLICATION Decision at Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Shareholders of "The New Times" had to decide at the annual shareholders' meeting on Friday, November 28, whether it was possible to continue publishing their journal because of rising costs of production. Attempts to offset these rising costs by price increases have not been completely effective. New readers continue to be obtained, but not in sufficient numbers to bridge the gap between production costs and income. The Board of Directors had also drawn attention to the fact that donations had considerably decreased during the past twelve months.

After a lengthy discussion on November 28, the shareholders present unanimously expressed themselves in favour of continuing "The New Times," confident in the belief that all supporters of the journal would make the necessary financial sacrifice to enable the journal to continue. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, made a very fine statement, in which he said that an act of faith was essential by all those who realised the great necessity of ensuring that "The New Times" maintained regular publication. "We will all have to consider earnestly the maximum sacrifice we can make. I suggest that all those present intimate before they leave this meeting tonight, just how much they can give, now or in the near future. We need approximately £400 to meet our present liabilities."

Although we have not sought Mr. Carruthers' permission to make known to readers the fact that he set an inspiring example by donating £25, we feel that all should know of the Chairman's act of faith. Many other donations were either made or promised at the shareholders' meeting, which instructed the Editor to make an appeal for donations to all readers. It was also requested that all donations be acknowledged through the columns of "The New Times." The first acknowledgments will appear in our next issue, which will be the last before the Christmas holidays.

We realise, of course, that many of our readers will not be able just now to respond as they would desire to this special appeal. Most people have special demands upon their purchasing power just prior to Christmas and the holidays. However, we do suggest that all try to give something immediately, promising more later when it can be more readily afforded.

Offers of voluntary assistance at the shareholders' meeting will enable some

small savings in costs to be made. But, apart from immediate donations to provide the necessary subsidy, what is most required is a substantial increase in circulation. It was suggested that all present readers be requested to make every effort to obtain at least one new reader during the coming twelve months. If this were done, an enormous step would have been taken towards stabilising the financial position of "The New Times." We have no doubt that every present reader could obtain another reader quite easily if the necessary effort were made. There can be no escaping the hard fact that we are today engaged in a fight for survival against evil forces. We must not give up the fight. And we must endeavour to obtain as many recruits to our ranks as soon as possible.

The work, which has been done over the past years, work that meant considerable sacrifice for those who either did the work or helped make it possible, has certainly not been in vain. It has resulted in the laying of a solid foundation, which may be effectively built upon when events confirm the truths we have been persistently putting forward. It would be a major disaster if "The New Times" should now have to cease

SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE

In order to economise on our postage bill we do not intend to forward receipts for payments of subscriptions unless they are required.

Subscribers paying subscriptions are requested to inform us if a receipt is required.

publication. Every genuine Social Crediter knows that it was the genius, courage, and great efforts of the late C. H. Douglas, which revealed to him that heritage which could make his life, and the life of his children, more abundant. We are the trustees of one of the greatest ideas ever given to the human race. That is why we confidently ask for a special act of faith from our supporters to enable us to continue advocating and explaining the Social Credit idea, until its acceptance frees the individual.

All donations should be forwarded to The Secretary, New times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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.

Misleading Article On Social Credit In English "Catholic" Journal

Following the recent death of Major C. H. Douglas, founder of the Social Credit Movement, the well-known English Catholic weekly, "The Tablet," published an article by Mr. Paul Derrick, entitled "The Late Major Douglas. His Contribution to Economic Thinking." "The Social Crediter," the official journal of the English Social Credit Secretariat, felt it necessary that the erroneous impressions created by an article appearing in a journal with a widespread reputation for accuracy, should be dealt with in detail. In its issue of November I, "The Social Crediter" therefore re-published in full "The Tablet" article, together with annotations.

We believe this matter of such importance that we also re-publish in full "The Tablet" article in one column, and "The Social Crediter's" annotations in the next:

THE "TABLET'S" ARTICLE

Major C. H. Douglas, who died last week at the age of 73, probably exercised more influence upon the economic thinking of our times than most of his followers would be prepared to recognise. His theories were rejected as fallacious by every orthodox economist — and by a good many unorthodox ones, too; but his insistent emphasis on certain ideas now accepted by orthodox economists which were far from being orthodox in the 'twenties, probably had an important effect upon the development of the ideas of many who rejected his basic theory, and, indeed, upon the policies of other Governments as well as that of the Province of Alberta.

Major Douglas was born in 1879, was an engineer by profession, and served as Assistant Superintendent at the R.A.F. factory at Farnborough during the First World War. He first set forth his ideas about monetary reform in an article, which appeared in "The English Review" for December 1918, and in his book, "Economic Democracy," which appeared in the following year. He developed these ideas in numerous books, such as "Credit-Power and Democracy" and "The Monopoly of Credit," and in the pages of the "New Age," under A. R. Orage; but the basis of his argument, the A + B Theorem, is, perhaps, most conveniently summarised in "The New and the Old Economics," where he wrote:

"The payments of a factory or other productive organisation may be divided in to two groups: Group A — all payments made to individuals in wages, salaries, dividends, etc.; and Group B — all payments made to other organisations for raw materials, bank charges and other external costs. The rate of flow of purchasing power to individuals is represented by A, but, since all payments go into prices, the rate of flow of prices cannot be less than A + B. Since A will not purchase A + B, a proportion of the product at least equivalent to B must be distributed by a form of purchasing power which is not comprised in the description grouped under A."

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Churchill's Government Failing

The recent local elections in Great Britain and Gallup Polls reveal that the Churchill Government is failing to produce satisfactory results for the British people. It is certain that a general election at present would result in the Labour Party, probably dominated by Mr. Aneurau Bevan, being returned to office with an overwhelming majority.

Like Mr. Menzies in Australia, Mr. Churchill clings to the belief that, given time, his policies will eventually produce satisfactory results. But policies, which have resulted in a lowering of the individual's standard of living, must, if continued, make living conditions even worse.

In a recent address to a Conservative women's conference in London, Mr. Churchill made an appeal to "give us time to right evil," Mr. Churchill asks for three or four years in which to correct evils, which he claims, are a legacy from the Labour Government. But the seven months during which Mr. Churchill's Government has been in office have been sufficient to antagonise an increasing number of electors by policies, which are lowering their standards of living. Many thought that the austerity of the Socialist regime would be progressively lessened with a Conservative Government.

The failure of the Churchill Government demonstrates a point which we have made many times; that Socialist Governments are invariably elected because electors become disgusted with non-Socialist Governments. Labor supporters in Australia have often said that Mr. Menzies is the best political asset they have. Mr. Aneurau Bevan no doubt regards Mr. Churchill in the same way.

If the British way of life is to be saved from complete extinction, those who believe in it must look beyond party labels to principles. The great need is to get back to fundamental principles, those principles, which made the British Empire truly great.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas.....13/2

Further copies of this, the latest of Douglas's work, have now been received. A brilliant exposure of the International groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between wars.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan 9/1

A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

11/7

An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Misleading Article on Social Credit

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The idea is very simple. [1] In the case of any particular firm the income, distributed in wages, salaries, and dividends, will be insufficient to buy the goods produced, because they will have to be sold at a price high enough to cover the cost of raw materials as well as wages, salaries and dividends. In any particular firm, personal income distributed will be insufficient to buy the product because of the cost of raw materials; personal incomes will fall short of prices. Therefore, argued Major Douglas, in the country as a whole, total personal incomes will fall short of total prices, and the result will be shortage of purchasing power; depression and unemployment.

In order to maintain demand and employment, [2] it was, therefore, necessary for the Government to inject a continuous stream of new money into the economic system by the distribution of so-called "consumer credits," or agents to all citizens, by the payment of a "National Dividend." Any tendency towards inflation would be offset by a "scientific price adjustment" or "price discount," prices being kept down by the Government [3] paying part of the price. It was an attractive idea, and no doubt helped to sweep the Social Credit Party of Alberta to power in 1935 on a promise of £5 a month for every citizen.

It was a plausible theory, too, in the depression of the twenties, when Britain was trying to return to the Gold Standard and in the great depression of the early thirties. Indeed, the kind of policy [4] then advocated by the Social Crediters is recognised by those who are now orthodox economists to have been sounder than what was then orthodoxy. Mr. Churchill has since recognised that it was a mistake to have tried to return to the Gold Standard in 1925, to have adopted a deflationary policy which necessarily tended to bring current prices down below past costs and cause depression and unemployment; while if the advice of the Social Crediters had been taken at the time of the great depression it is probable that that disaster would to a large extent have been avoided. [5].

The orthodox economists argued at that time that it was the duty of the Government in such difficult times to economise, to cut down expenditure and so save the pound. The proposal to cut unemployment benefit caused a revolt in the Labour Party. The Social Crediters replied that, at that time, the trouble was not "too much money chasing too few goods," but "too little money chasing too many goods." There was poverty in the midst of plenty, they said, and the trouble was that there was too little money in the hands of the consuming public to buy the product of industry at a price, which would cover the cost of production. [6]. Increase the supply of money, they argued, and demand and employment would be restored. They never tired of repeating that it was essential that supply of goods should be balanced by an adequate supply of money; and it is now generally recognised that they were right [7] in this, if mistaken in their analysis of

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[1] If the idea is simple, why represent it in a form, which, even if correct (which it is not), makes it unsuitable for application in the practical world? Raw materials are not the only source of purchasing-power deficiency. "Categorically, there are at least five causes of a deficiency of purchasing power as compared with collective price of goods for sale: —(1) Money profits collected from the public (interest is profit on an intangible). (2) Savings, i.e., mere abstention from buying. (3) Investment of savings in new works, which create new cost without fresh purchasing power. (4) Difference of circuit velocity between cost liquidation and price creation, which results in charges being carried over into prices from a previous, cost accountancy cycle. Practically all plant charges are of this nature, and all payments for material brought in from a previous wage cycle are of the same nature. (5) Deflation, i.e., sale of securities by banks and recall of loans." ("The New and the Old Economics," p. 19.)

[2] The paragraph dishonestly represents the objective of Social Credit as being the work-State. This is the objective, alternatively, of governments subservient to High Finance or of High Finance defined as "the business, art, or science, of manipulating the money system to obtain political or economic results." ("Warning Democracy," p. 50.)

[3] Governments never pay anything.

[4] Kind of Policy? As one should say that the Catholic Church and Football Pools have the same kind of policy because both are directed towards providing the individual with what he deems to be the means of his salvation?

[5] Not a minor admission, surely, but see (6) infra.

[6] If only to relieve the monotony of a succession of pointers to what is in substance the same misrepresentation, may we say concerning "the Social Crediters" that, whatever part they may have played, and must play, they really had nothing to do with it. Like all the outstandingly great and important original conceptions of the past, Douglas's was, in its origins and intuitions, not of an isolated fact among a number of other facts, but of the nature of the relationship concerning all facts relevant to a particular sphere of human experience and interest. There is nothing paradoxical about the assertion that it was not necessary that all the facts should be known to him or present in his conscious mind at once, or at all. Whatever they were, are or shall be, when made manifest, they take up their right positions in the nexus, which has thus been "revealed." There is no difference in kind between one revelation and another; they are revelations of Reality of Truth as distinct from and transcending "truths," of God. It is absurd to try to belittle Douglas by such remarks as that "he admits that this or that was noticed by this or that before him." The nexus of things political and economic was discovered by (or revealed to) Douglas. His followers may agree to

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The Group and the Unassimilated Minorities

Almost any social and economic system is or rapidly becomes tolerable if it is homogeneous and indigenous. The old saying "Let fools for forms of Government contest. That which is best administered is best" is profoundly untrue as it reads, but it does contain an element of potential truth—that the system will rapidly be modified if it is native. In 1290 Edward I expelled the Jews from England, and twenty years afterwards suppressed the Knights Templars, the direct ancestors of Freemasonry. It is significant that the Laws of England, which are regarded as "good law" to the present day, unless specifically abrogated, date from Edward I.

The modern British individual in the main has a totally false idea of the intelligence of his ancestors at that date. Seven hundred years is but a moment in the life of a race, and the inspection of documents relating to the management of either England or Scotland at the time of Edward I will convince anyone that we have perhaps not learnt so much of real consequence as we have forgotten. But it is certain that we are faced with a situation that was threatening England with disaster then, and it ought to be obvious that the first step to take is to restrict drastically alien immigration, and to make naturalisation a rare and exceptional concession. It is desirable to emphasise the wide difference between free circulation and easy naturalisation . . . History is full of examples of suicidal folly of allowing unassimilated minorities of any description to attain substantial influence. Whether it is too late to deal with the matter comprehensively on the principles, if not by the exact methods, of Edward I, is a large question. But that it has to be dealt with if we are to avoid the fate of Poland, does not admit of argument.

—"The Brief For The Prosecution"

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"New Times," December 12, 1952—Page 3

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the origin of the deficiency in demand.

They were right about many other things, too; for instance, in insisting that the Banks "created money," as against the view of Edwin Cannan and other orthodox economists of the 'twenties that they did not. It is now recognised that the Banks do, in fact, "create money"; that, as Reginald McKenna put it to the shareholders of the Midland Bank, "every loan creates a deposit"; when a man is credited with a sum of money in the books of the Bank, it increases the volume of money in circulation. R. G. Hawtrey then Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, agreed with Douglas in this in a broadcast in 1933; but there were many who did not. Here also the Social Crediters led the way to what has since become orthodox. [8]

The Social Crediters were sound, too, in many other things — as in their agricultural policies. [9]. If they had not been they would not have been returned with a larger majority in 1940 in Alberta, in spite of the Government of Canada blocking their attempt to put their theories into practice and in spite of the failure of the £5 a month to materialise. If the Social Credit administration in Alberta had not proved itself competent and popular, it would not have been returned again with an even larger majority — fifty-one seats out of fifty-seven — in 1944, and again, once more with a substantial majority, this year. And it would not have emerged as the largest party in the recent elections in British Columbia if it had not had substantial achievements to its credit in Alberta.

At the same time, the fallacy at the root of Social Credit is extraordinarily simple, as Douglas Jay [10] and other economists have convincingly demonstrated. It is true, as Major Douglas argued, that the money, which a firm distributes in wages, salaries and dividends, is insufficient to buy the product owing to the cost of raw materials. But it is not true that all personal incomes are necessarily and inherently insufficient to buy the goods produced by industry. They are insufficient to buy all [11] the goods, but they are sufficient to buy the "consumption goods," that is, the kind of goods on which personal incomes are spent. The employees of a machine tool factory will not be able to buy its products; but then they will not want to, [12] as they will not want to spend their wages on machine tools.

Nevertheless, the shortage of purchasing power, the deficiency in demand to which the Social Crediters so strenuously drew attention, was a reality. J. M. Keynes provided a more convincing, [13] if more complicated, explanation in his "General Theory," with the "rate of saving" tending to exceed the "rate of investment" instead of personal incomes necessarily tending to fall short of prices; and Governments adopted his advice and were successful in maintaining demand and employment by

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look at the face of it; his enemies (and man's) may decline. What neither can do is to alter the face of it. If they try to do so, it is at their peril. Few are more certain of the consequences of rejecting Truth than the best of the readers of "The Tablet." It is regrettable that the competency and the integrity of some of its contributors contrast so strongly with those of its partisan contributors. Truth is not susceptible to partisan exposition.

[7] Another argumentum ad hominem.

[8] See (6) and (7).

[9] Unless the reference is to "Proposals for a Solution to the Land Question" [eight in number, forming a chapter in "The Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket" — 1942], which would convict Mr. Derrick of understanding in excess of his pretensions, we miss the point.

[10] The Labour politician? Why a new jockey for an old mount? No economist, nor anyone else, orthodox or unorthodox, has refuted Douglas's thesis. Is Mr. Jay now groomed as the next "Labour" Chancellor?

The conventional recipe for "refutations" of Social Credit is avoidance of direct citation of any complete statement of his thesis by Major Douglas, the critic thus obtaining freedom for himself to state his own view of the central features of Social Credit techniques in a form adapted to his own purpose. Every instance, which has been brought to our notice, has been challenged, leading invariably to the retreat of the critic upon an irrelevant pretext. This is not "refutation," nor is it honest criticism.

[11, 12] We wonder what would be the security of many simple propositions of physical science, e.g., the relationship between the volume of a cone and its height and base-radius, or between the time of oscillation of a simple pendulum and the length of the string which holds the moving mass, if their demonstration were commonly attempted in an atmosphere dense with the fumes of blind ignorance agitated by the din of partisan argument, the booby prizes being the best offered. However, this may be, the confused misleading and scanty exposition of this paragraph and the one which follows it (e.g., "the shortage was a reality") suggest that the writer agrees that there is a part of total production (involving the whole paraphernalia of human labour, financial costs, etc., etc.), which current purchasing power is insufficient to buy even if those amongst whom it is distributed wished to buy it. He says they don't wish to buy it; but he neglects altogether the profoundly important consequences of the fact as stated on the economic life of the community. This is what comes of beginning the analysis at the wrong end. Visit the International Motor Show at Earl's Court, and see, side by side with what consumers "cannot (but do not wish to) buy" an exhibit of what would-be consumers "cannot (but do wish to) buy."

A Report On South Africa

Those who still believe in Father Christmas may accept that the troubles in South Africa are the spontaneous demonstration of coloured people against the brutal oppression of the whites!

It is much more likely that a certain central plotting agency, which has its headquarters in New York, and which has been involved in every war and major revolution since 1914, knows the real answer.

The vehicle in the case of South Africa is India and they find Nehru a ready ally. Dr. Malan bluntly accuses India of black-mailing Great Britain and America, by holding the 400 million population between the communist and non-communist worlds.

He also accuses Nehru of introducing the non-European campaign into South Africa. He holds that India wants a say in South African affairs, and seeks to export her surplus population into the Union.

Says Dr. Malan, it is time that the United Nations took steps to check this threat to security of the aborigines of Africa; for India's tactics are of a piece with Nehru's policy in other countries, where Indian minorities are being used to foment trouble. This same pattern is evident in East Africa, the Fiji and the Mauritius.

Certainly it is a fact that, largely due to Indian pressure, the United Nations decided that the domestic affairs of South Africa were their concern.

Are we to presume, therefore, that South Africa must become a second Korea, and that a U.N. Army will be mobilised to "liberate" the South Africans from themselves?

Just how closely the political disturbances within the Union have been fomented because of her unique gold position is worthy of conjecture.

For many months, South Africa has been in conflict with the International Monetary Fund on the subject of gold. Since 35 percent of the voting power of the I.M.F. is in American hands, and Great Britain is in this matter an American satellite, South Africa finds difficulty in making her policy felt within that organisation.

What is now proposed in South Africa is something, which would end the plotting of the International Monetary Fund for good and all. Incidentally, it is a step, which we have long advocated for Great Britain; one, which would have freed London from the domination of alien, managed money.

—"The London Newsletter,"

November 1952.

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

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deficit expenditure. But it was Douglas who showed the way and proclaimed the right kind of remedy in the depression, when the bankers and economists were wrong. [14]

By the time of the publication of the White Paper on Employment Policy in 1944, Keynes' ideas had become orthodox in place of those of Montague Norman. The White Paper insisted that the "first step in a policy of maintaining general employment must be to prevent total expenditure, from falling away." "For the purpose of maintaining general employment it is desirable that public investment should expand when private investment is declining." Sir William Beveridge in "Full Employment in a Free Society," went further, and argued that in peace, as in war, Government expenditure should be increased as far as might be necessary to maintain full employment. [15] Others as well as the Social Crediters are now aware that employment depends upon demand. [16]

Today we are no longer faced with the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty, goods in the shops and people without the money to pay for them. Instead, we have "too much money chasing too few goods," and appeals for restraint in wage claims in the face of rising prices; in a word, inflation. It is sometimes said that inflation is the price we have had to pay for full employment. [17] And it is, perhaps, not too much to say that this situation has been produced by the application of something very like Social Credit policies. [18]

In 1946, the Bank of England was nationalised, and was in a position to exercise just as effective control [19] over credit policy as the "National Credit Office" demanded by the Social Crediters. And the Government and the banks do in fact try to balance the incomes distributed against the goods produced so that the incomes are sufficient, and no more than sufficient, to buy the goods. They do try to ensure that total consumer incomes balance total retail prices. [20]

And at the same time the Welfare State has been developed to an extent, which goes a long way towards meeting the Social Crediters' demand for a National Dividend. [21] There are, for instance, Family Allowances, a National Assistance Board to help those in need, pensions and benefits of many kinds and a free National Health Service. It would be a development of the same kind [22] of idea to pay everyone a cash National Dividend, as advocated by Lady Rhys Williams and others. It is a true and important difference that the benefits of the Welfare State are not mainly financed by new money, but from taxation. But there is an element of new money. [23] The excess Government expenditure of £276 millions during the first six months of this year, for instance, has no doubt done something to stimulate demand.

Thirdly, there is the Price Discount. The idea of paying subsidies [24] in order to keep down the price of food was taken

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Add the increasing range of consumable goods (increasing according to plan), which consumers "cannot buy (but wish to buy, have always wished to buy and were once able to buy as they wished)." Consider further the ratio between the sum of all these produced goods and those, which Mr. Derrick would place in the first category, and, by way of Douglas's clear statement of stark fact, an insight, can be gained into what is occurring in economic and political life. The fact that no one "wants to buy" an atomic bomb, whether for £100,000,000 or at a considerable discount, does not mean that no one owns it, does not mean that it has not cost sweat and blood to produce, and does not mean that the financial cost is unrelated to food shortages and high prices, deprivation and real poverty "in the midst of plenty."

The essence of the existing money system is that it creates an artificial scarcity of purchasing power on the one hand, and places the power to relieve this scarcity in the hands of an international organisation on the other hand. One, perhaps the chief, use of this power of relief is through the financing by bank credit of a constantly accelerating expansion of industrial plant (making things which Mr. Derrick "does not want to buy"), to distribute as wages and salaries an insufficiency of purchasing power for the shrinking consumption market. This is the Work State, Socialism the subordination of the individual to an abstraction. The true objective of a production system is not worth but product, and the true aim of a money system not government but distribution.

[13, 14] There is more than one reason for preferring complication to simplicity. Keynes knew and confessed that Douglas was right. How much misery has been caused by his grudging concession and by the tardy recognition of others?

[15] Again "full employment" is not the true objective of a money system. We are not concerned with why the account is cooked, but with the fact that it is cooked. The order of Society should not rest and ultimately cannot rest on a fraudulent basis.

[16] Vide supra.

[17] Vide supra.

[18] Since Mr. Derrick is so demonstrably misled or misinformed concerning the nature of Social Credit policy, is not this identification to say the least risky? "The situation" has been produced by steadfast persistence in the use of money for political purposes, and chief among those purposes the promotion of world revolution with a totalitarian objective.

[19] The "National Credit Office" was a slogan of the now defunct "Greenshirts," resurrected during recent weeks by the newspapers as the main item in a scheme of misrepresentation. It is possible that they envisaged themselves as a controlling intelligentsia. We don't. The Bank of England's control is an arbitrary, political, control. The relationship between Social Credit technics and control is not essentially different from that between a barometer and the weather. (Continued on page 7)

The American Elections

"Human Events" (U.S.A.) considers (before the event and in preparation for it) that Eisenhower's election offers an opportunity for Conservative Republicans to pluck victory out of a confused election aftermath—whereas the election of Stevenson would have provided scarcely an opportunity that was not sinister. It reports, as an agreed opinion that the best speech of the campaign just ended was that of Herbert Hoover on October 19. A million copies were distributed in supply of demand. The following are quotations:—

"Our critics are correct that most Republicans opposed our joining with Stalin in the Second World War. We believed these monsters, Stalin and Hitler, should exhaust each other. We said repeatedly that, by joining with Stalin in the war, we would spread Communism over the earth. If this was isolationism, I am proud of it.

"Big business did not rejoice over the Sherman Act. Many of them have never become reconciled to it. They induced the New Dealers in 1933 to, in effect, repeal the Anti-Trust laws by an imitation of Mussolini's Corporate State through creating the N.R.A. Only the Supreme Court saved our competitive economy from Fascism. A Democratic President denounced this action of the court as 'reactionary.'

"There were nine men involved in the Harding, episode. The other members of the Administration were aghast. They determined to pursue these men implacably. Before we had finished with them, two of them had committed suicide, one died while awaiting trial, four landed in prison, and one escaped by a twice-hung jury. Can the perpetrators of the present mess in Washington point to any such vigorous house-cleaning?"

—"The Social Crediter," November 15.

Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

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This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

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Does It Fit The Facts? . . 6/6

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

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1952.

No. 25.

Prices Increases Continue

Despite recent assertions that the Federal Government's financial policies were at long last starting to prove successful in combating inflation, the increase in the price of wheat, probably to be followed by another increase early in the New Year, and the consequent effect upon the price of bread and other foods, has confounded the "experts" once more. The economic planners have been proved wrong so consistently by events that it is difficult to believe that they really think that their policies will benefit the individual. Like many of their dupes, the politicians, they are totalitarians who are so conceited that they believe they can plan the lives of millions of other individuals. And that those being planned will be much better and happier because of the planning.

Writing in the Melbourne "Sun" of December 4, the "Sun's" Canberra correspondent, Mr. Frank Chamberlain, says the "Rises in the cost of bread and eggs in several States following the granting of a higher home consumption price for wheat, overshadowed Cabinet's examination this week of economic policy. Several Ministers fear that the rises will be reflected in the next quarterly figures for the cost of living." There is no doubt that coming basic wage adjustments will be considerably affected by the increase in the price of wheat and other foods. And increased wage costs must be reflected in further price increases. If increased wage casts cannot be recovered in increased prices, then obviously many industries will move a little closer to bankruptcy. For example, it is apparently not the intention of the Victorian Egg Board to increase the price of eggs to offset the poultry farmers' increased feeding costs. This can only mean that many poultry farmers are going to go out of egg production.

While the big city press, reflecting the shortsighted view of the majority of consumers living in the cities, claims that the price of food is now far too high, farmers' representatives are stating that present food prices are, in many cases, not sufficient. The wheat farmers have bluntly stated that the latest price increase for wheat is much too small. If adequate food is to be produced to meet the full requirements of the Australian people, primary producers must be provided with the necessary inducement. Now it should be obvious that price increases do not provide a permanent inducement because of the fact that the increases intensify inflation. High taxation is, of course, another important factor. Substantial tax reductions are one of the essentials for a genuine solution of the progressive price increases. Tax reductions, together with the use of extensive consumer subsidies financed out of new financial credits, are policies, which would genuinely benefit every individual in the community. All present policies can only ensure that prices continue rising. We regret the necessity of continually repeating this statement.

American Schools Oppose U.N.O. and U.N.E.S.C.

WASHINGTON (Airmail). — All over America, a rising tide of opposition to the United Nations generally, and to U.N.E.-S.C.O. — the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation — in particular, is making itself felt in the schools and universities. Some schools have discarded study courses about the United Nations and others are preparing to do the same.

In places as far apart as Houston, Texas, and Los Angeles, school authorities have abruptly refused to co-operate, as hitherto, in an annual essay contest conducted by the American Association for the United Nations.

The contest has suddenly become a controversial issue, and there are suggestions that anything to do with United Nations is now "Un-American."

Miss Dorothy Robbins, educational director of the association, reports that 100 fewer schools have taken part in the essay contest this year, and she flatly attributes this to "fear of having anything to do with United Nations."

The association has issued a statement saying, "There is a strange attitude in some communities, where objections have been raised to teaching about United Nations. Such opposition is founded on misinformation, fear and prejudice."

The sharpest opposition is centred on U.N.E.S.C.O.

The critics openly say that this agency is going to "step in and tell the teachers how to run their own schools."

And when, some time back, it was announced that the University of Florida planned to hold a summer course on U.N.E.S.C.O., fierce opposition developed, with charges that the whole thing was "subversive," and now the university board is thinking of calling it off.

—"Auckland Star" (New Zealand),
July 14, 1952.

Comment: It is interesting to note that part of the daily press reports important matters as above, and the fact that United Nations is now suggested as being "Un-American" is an indication of an awakening.

It should not be long before suggestions are replaced by actual certainties, particularly of the un-British nature of the United Nations.

We note without pleasure that a visiting Indian school inspector finds that our New Zealand school studies are founded upon those of other countries, including Russia, due, most likely, to U.N.E.S.C.O. influence.

—"The New Zealand Social Crediter,"
September 1, 1952.

Misleading Article on Social Credit

(Continued from page 7)

THE ARTICLE

direct from the Social Crediters. Deficit expenditure, during the war and since, has maintained something like full employment [25]; but, at the same time, it has necessarily tended to create an inflationary situation in which food prices tend to rise. The Government has therefore kept down food prices by payment of a price subsidy, which is exactly what the Social Crediters proposed to do in their Price Discount. The three demands of the Social Crediters have to a large extent been met by postwar Governments. [26]

Ideas first popularised by Major Douglas and the Social Crediters have thus made a considerable contribution to governmental policy. [27] All the experts have said that their theories were fallacious; but their recommendations have to a large extent been acted upon. [28] The result has been full employment. [29], accompanied by inflation and balance of payments difficulties. It can be argued, and has been argued by many, that inflation is preferable to mass unemployment. But these policies have not produced the Plenty [30] about which some Social Crediters liked to talk — at any rate in Britain, whatever may be happening in booming Alberta. In their talk about plenty and the possibilities of power production, some Social Crediters were apt to be as optimistic as the Socialists once used to be. Whatever mistakes the Social Crediters may have made, they were never depressed; and, though their advice for dealing with the depression was not taken, they may have helped to lighten the load by bringing hope to the hungry.

ANNOTATION

[20] They should try harder, and without fixing totals beforehand.

[21] As indicated generally in his diatribe, Mr. Derrick is a Socialist (of whatever political party), who cannot, or does not, or will not distinguish between the state of a not-too-well-fed slave and a state of freedom and responsibility exercised in conditions reasonably free from foul-play against the individual performer.

[22] See (4) supra.

[23] "New money"? We recall Lady Rhondda's account of her invariable custom to "Admit freely what is already known."

[24] Inherent in this notion of subsidy is robbing Peter to pay Paul. It is probably truer than many realise that our fantastic Budgets do not reveal to what an extent costless financing is now resorted to. (Vide Mr. Churchill to whom "it was a surprise to learn that £100,000,000 could be expended without even the knowledge of Parliament.")

[25] See (15), etc.

[26 to 29] Chiefly (28): Experts should not, in any case, "act upon fallacious theories," nor, in fact, did they do so. A perversion of Social Credit has been very extensively applied. Disastrous consequences arise from the perversion.

[30] "Plenty" is producible, when it is producible, by the correct application of appropriate means. What happens to "plenty" under financial administration of the kind we are subjected to is that it disappears, as at present.

had the effect of bringing the individual increasingly under central control. The major policy of "full employment" simply means that those controlling credit policies are only prepared to issue financial credit, against the people's real credit—their productive capacity—to the individual so long as he engages in activities, which central planners select. A graphic example of this has been provided in the U.S.A., where Government economists are at present openly stating that increased rearmament is urgently necessary to prevent a major depression. New credits will be created and made available for capital production, thus increasing the money supply without at the same time increasing the quantity of consumer goods. But the progressive expansion of new credits for unnecessary capital expansion, either private or public, must, as Douglas accurately demonstrated in one of his earlier books, "Credit Power and Democracy," result in growing inflation, a trickle of consumer goods, and an unbalanced economy. The absence of plenty mentioned by Mr. Derrick is not the result of Douglas' policies, but the very policies he criticized. The deliberate policy of unnecessary industrialization, and its accompanying inflation, is a much more deadly threat to the individual than a depression. In one of his attacks upon Social Credit, the then Communist writer, John Strachey, stressed how inflationary credit expansion would further the Socialist objective.

The essence of Douglas' ideas on credit policy was that credit should issue from the individual, and that all organisations, including Governments, should be compelled to come to the individual for any credit they required. This would enable the individual to have effective control over Governments and the production system. The opposite of this idea of decentralised credit control, based upon the conception of the individual being genuinely self-governing, is the centralised credit control we have today. Centralised credit control enables the controllers, whoever they may be, to economically enslave the individual and deny him that freedom, which should be a heritage, derived from the efforts and inventions of his forefathers.

The fundamental cleavage between Douglas' ideas and those of the orthodox economists, the majority of them Socialists, is philosophical. It is little use discussing Douglas' suggested mechanisms for reaching the Social Credit objective unless it is first agreed that the objective is desirable. It is unfortunate that Mr. Derrick did not attempt to reveal to a Christian audience that Douglas was always concerned to demonstrate that his objective was the freeing of the individual from abstractionism, thus enabling the development of individual personality and initiative. Douglas was not another Utopian seeking to impose his conception of Utopia upon the individual, as do the advocates of the Welfare State. His proposals were designed to place the individual in the position where he could of his own free will make his own Utopia, and be held personally responsible for his policies. Those controlling credit policy today accept no responsibility for the appalling results of their actions.—Yours, etc.,
—ERIC D. BUTLER.
Editor, "New Times," Melbourne.

Eric Butler's Comment on "Tablet" Article

The Melbourne "Advocate," which reprinted "The Tablet's" article on Social Credit in its issue of October 30, printed the following letter by the Editor of this journal in its issue of November 20:

Sir, —In his article on the late Major C. H. Douglas's "Contribution to Economic Thinking" (Advocate, October 30), Mr. Paul Derrick, a contributor to the London "Tablet", summarizes his review by saying that "Ideas first popularized by Major Douglas and the Social Crediters have . . . made a considerable contribution to governmental policy. All the experts have said that their theories were fallacious; but their recommendations have to a large extent been acted upon. The result has been full employment, accompanied by inflation and balance-of-payment difficulties. It can be argued, and has been argued by many, that inflation is preferable to mass unemployment. But these policies have not produced the Plenty about which some Social Crediters liked to talk . . ."

Mr. Derrick writes as if well-intentioned, it is most regrettable that so far from his observations being true, the policies being imposed by all Governments everywhere are the very antithesis of Social Credit, which Douglas defined as "The policy of a philosophy." Social Crediters believe that the philosophy underlying most Governmental policies today is collectivist and fundamentally anti-Christian. The policies stemming from this philosophy are

designed to make the individual subservient to abstractionism. Douglas stressed the fact that the monetary system is an abstraction and that its true purpose is distribution and not government; and that the only realistic system is sufficient goods and services produced with a minimum of work, not "full employment."

The reader of Mr. Derrick's article can only conclude that Social Credit is merely a Socialist monetary reform scheme, controlled by the State and designed to produce Socialist objectives. This is not so. Nationalized banking, State control of money, "full employment," and other "Social Credit" objectives mentioned by Mr. Derrick were all severely criticized by Douglas. He insisted that Social Credit policies stemmed from a Christian philosophy; that financial, political, and economic systems should be subservient to the individual's desires, freely expressed, and not to make him conform to some planner's conception of how he should spend his time on this planet.

It is true that Keynes and other economists have grudgingly admitted, some only tacitly, that the deficiency of purchasing power, to which Douglas first drew attention, is real. But their proposals to try and overcome the deficiency have all



Naturopathic Treatment of Sick Stock Produces Successful Results

By Eric D. Butler

A recent experience which my wife and I had with the treatment of a sick cow in our small dairy herd will no doubt be of interest and, I hope, inspiration, to those Australian farmers who in recent years have been trying to get away from unnatural methods of treating both soil and stock. Our own inspiration came from Mr. Newman Turner, the famous English organic farmer, who has successfully and permanently treated by natural methods practically every known disease which dairy farmers experience. Mr. Turner has recently challenged the British Government's agricultural authorities on the question of foot-and-mouth disease. He is prepared to demonstrate that his healthy stock can be placed amongst stock with foot-and-mouth disease without contacting the disease. It is significant that his challenge has not been accepted.

Mr. Turner has demonstrated that the increasing use of "wonder" drugs for the treatment of disease in stock does not produce a permanent cure (all owners of stock know this to their sorrow); but merely suppresses nature's method of correcting a fundamental cause. Mr. Turner joins forces with a large number of eminent authorities that completely reject the orthodox germ theory of disease. He claims that the various bacteria which the needle-and-drug experts seek to kill because they believe they are the basic cause of disease, are in reality merely nature's method of eliminating toxins created in the body of wrong nutrition. Killing the bacteria with drugs therefore defeats nature's methods. Naturopathic treatment is designed to assist nature affect a genuine cure.

When, several weeks ago, one of our best-bred dairy shorthorns, shortly after calving, suddenly became sick, we were provided with an opportunity of demonstrating to our own satisfaction the effectiveness of naturopathic methods. This cow, on her third calf, should, by virtue of her breeding, be an exceptionally heavy milker. She certainly looks the type, and, judging from her production the first few days after calving, might easily be expected to produce without the feeding of concentrates — we only use a little crushed oats, so that the cows will come into the bails more readily — well over 4 gallons a day with a high test. But, within a week, she was down to a little over a gallon a day, was falling away, coming into the bails hollow in spite of the fact that she was doing some grazing, and obviously far from well. A thorough examination left no doubt that the trouble, whatever it was, was in the

stomach. As there was no sign of scouring, we doubted impactation of any description. We tried the usual drenching methods, but this made no difference. The cow had cleaned properly at calving, which was also quite normal.

The problem was, to us at any rate, complicated by the fact that exactly the same thing had happened the previous spring. But we had then thought that the cow had got into the feed room and eaten a large quantity of crushed oats. We fed her molasses and, after a long period, she slowly improved. But she never gave much milk. We thought no more about this incident (which we thought had happened), because the cow during all the time she was in calf was in splendid condition. She was certainly a "good doer"; in fact, she refused to leave the rich, well fowl-manured house paddocks where the pastures have been clover-dominated. It was the same the year before. But it now appears probable that, from this rather unbalanced pasture, the cow was, for her, obtaining excess protein. Some cows with a tendency to be heavy milkers, will, if obtaining excessive supplies of protein, look in splendid condition, but either just before or after calving develop acetoanaemia. This disease has become much more common in recent years. This is why some dairymen advocate putting such cows out on to poorer paddocks several weeks before calving. Acetoanaemia can be detected by smelling the cow's breath, which has a sweet, sickly odour.

Having rejected the idea of getting an orthodox "vet," whom we felt would merely stick a needle in the cow, tell us nothing, and charge us £5, we questioned several officials at the Dairying Division of the Agricultural Department without learning anything definite or helpful, we finally decided that all the evidence indicated that

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the cow had at least a touch of acetoanaemia. We also remembered how, about two weeks before the cow calved, she had been sick for one day, thus providing further confirmation of our diagnosis. We then decided that some definite action must be taken, and we decided to follow the recommendations of Mr. Newman Turner. Because of our deep interest in nutrition and natural healing methods, so far as we and our children are concerned, we had no mental obstacles to overcome in accepting Mr. Newman's basic teaching that, as all disease in dairy cows, including mastitis, is nature's method of trying to remove toxins being formed by wrong feeding, the first step is to fast the

(Continued on page 9)

Naturopathic Treatment of Sick Stock

(Continued from page 8)

sick animal in order that the body can rid itself of all the toxins. I am now firmly convinced that fasting, followed by herbal treatment, will work wonders with most sick animals. And it is a much simpler and less expensive treatment than that advocated by many of our needle-happy "vets."

Having decided upon a fast, the problem was how to confine the cow where she could get nothing whatever to eat. Portion of our sheds were unsuitable, while feed was stored in the rest. We therefore had to resort to use of the cowsheds, keeping the cow bailed while the rest of the herd were being milked, and then letting her out. We kept the cow in the small yard without food for two days, but ensured that there was adequate clean water, of which she drank large quantities. At the end of the fast and before re-introducing the animal to food, a rectal enema was given, clean, warm water only being used. Rectal enemas are most essential when no solid foods have been given for two or more days. The natural process of elimination ceases and many poisons discharged into the bowel as a result of the fast may easily be re-absorbed into the body. The enema ensures that all these poisons are removed and the cleansing process properly completed before food consumption re-starts.

Following the fast, we started off feeding molasses and garlic mixed with bran. We were unable to use any of the various herbs recommended by Mr. Newman Turner, as we had none, and we did not know where they might be obtained. However, plenty of garden garlic was obtainable from a neighbour. In his latest book, "Herds-manship," Mr. Turner eulogises the many virtues of garlic, claiming that it is almost a "cure-all" for stock ailments. Because of its high sulphur content, it is most cleansing in its effect when taken internally. As stressed by many naturopaths, most human beings benefit considerably from the use of garlic in their diet.

The anti-toxic effects, and other virtues, of molasses should also be more widely known. Molasses is, of course, originally sugar cane juice. The juice is highly concentrated by the removal of all sugar, while the boiling process results in a concentration of vitamins and minerals at least 60 times greater than in most vegetable juices. Molasses is particularly rich in iron, as well as copper, iron, calcium and magnesium. It also contains pantothenic acid and inositol. Human consumption of molasses has rapidly increased in recent years, mainly as the result of work by

dietetic authorities like Gayelord Hauser.

We have used it in our family for some time, with appreciable benefits. In fact, we get our domestic supply from the four-gallon tins of crude molasses obtained for the stock! This is much cheaper than buying from the chemist.

The mixture of bran, molasses and garlic was, of course, readily consumed by our fasted cow. I should point out here that although it is true that garlic will taint a cow's milk if fed in large quantities at a time, several garlic roots and plants can be fed at a time without any danger of tainting the milk. And garlic fed at this rate is adequate for the purpose for which it is used. Although, naturally enough, the cow gave practically no milk at all during the fast, her milk yield immediately responded once she was started on feed again. Her physical condition and appearance improved daily and she is now in perfect health. In spite of the fact that she was sick for at least a week before we started the fasting treatment, and was during the fast only producing a few pints, she is, at the time of writing, producing well over three gallons of milk a day, and will probably increase her yield a little more yet. I think that most dairymen will agree that this indicates a very satisfactory recovery.

We are so pleased with our first attempt at naturopathic treatment of stock that we are considering keeping a polled shorthorn which, although only a young animal, has, during the two milking seasons we have had her (we bought her in the sale yards) milked very well for a start and then, as soon as the green feed started to dry off, got sick and went back in her milk. An inspector from the Agricultural Department who examined her the first year could find nothing wrong, and could only suggest the usual orthodox treatment, which had little or no effect. We are now confident that this animal will respond to naturopathic treatment.

There is no doubt that, on a property where soil fertility has been built up by organic methods over a number of years, the incidence of sickness and disease in stock will be practically nil. But, until a whole property has been organically treated, and deep-rooting leys established which make available trace elements from the sub-soil, it is probable that there will be some sickness. However, there is no need for the stockowner to panic, or to allow his stock to be subjected to the various new drugs produced by the chemical firms. He can in most cases take simple, effective steps to cure his own stock by the use of natural methods. I would suggest as a start that every stockowner ensure that he has a plentiful supply of garlic growing on his property.

Garlic is comparatively easy to grow. It should be noted that there are two types: *Allium Ursinum*, or wild garlic, which is the most potent, and *Allium Sativum*, the ordinary garden variety. Mr. Turner also strongly urges the use of raspberry leaves, soaked or boiled in hot water, in herbal treatment. He claims that raspberry leaf tea is most potent in toning up the organs of reproduction in both cows and bulls. We propose to experiment with raspberry leaves when we establish some raspberry plants. Seaweed tablets are also strongly

recommended by Mr. Turner. As these are unavailable in this country, I think that the great benefits of seaweed can be easily obtained by lightly top-dressing pastures with it. Or it can be used in compost heaps. However it is used, its invaluable minerals will be ultimately made available to the animal through the plant.

With the growing incidence of disease in Australian herds and flocks, it is high time that Australian farmers started asking where they are going as the result of using an increasing quantity of drugs, which do not produce permanent cures of disease. Practical organic farmers like Mr. Newman Turner in England have demonstrated beyond all argument that organic farming methods, and naturopathic treatment of diseases when they do occur, produce permanent results. It is futile to wait for these results to be endorsed by the official "experts." Australian farmers have a reputation for independence of thought and action. They should be now seeking to confirm that reputation instead of blindly putting more and more money into the pockets of the manufacturing chemists and undermining the constitutions of their stock in the process. If they put their trust in nature and work to assist her, they will be as pleasantly surprised as we have been.

Milk Pasteurisation In "Ballarat"

The latest development in the anti-compulsory milk pasteurisation campaign in Ballarat (Victoria) is significant: The public demand for unpasteurised milk has been so persistent that even the firm supplying pasteurised milk has informed housewives that it will now supply unpasteurised milk for those who desire it! The advocates of compulsory pasteurisation are therefore breaking the very regulation, which they were so keen to have gazetted. The appropriate authorities have been informed of this fact. It will be interesting to see whether a prosecution will be launched similar to that made against the dairymen who continued to supply the fresh milk desired by their customers. As soon as this case is decided by the Courts (it is not anticipated that it will be heard until next year) we shall make a full report.

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FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY By Admiral Sir Barry Domville.....13/4

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

THE PRODUCER, THE CONSUMER, AND THE

By H. A. Hotchkin

When the Hon. E. J. Hogan, one-time Labor Premier of Victoria, as Minister for Agriculture in the Dunstan Government of 1935 was successful in getting the "Marketing of Primary Products Act 1935," on the Statute Book, Socialisation of our Primary Industries was carried a step further.

Both E. J. Hogan and many others who would deny any affiliation with Socialism, believed these Acts to be "for the good of the Industry."

The major defect of Socialism and the cult of the "Common Good" is that, whilst the individual may give support to any type of organisation based on its principles when he feels some benefit arises therefrom, he will cease to co-operate if he perceives he is at some disadvantage.

This has been clearly demonstrated over the past two years by the relationship between potato growers and the Potato Marketing Board.

During the Second World War, potatoes throughout the Commonwealth were grown under contract to the Australian Potato Committee. When this ceased to operate, a poll of growers was taken, and the necessary majority in favour (60 percent.) being forthcoming, the Potato Marketing Board came into being, and all crops above one half-acre in area became the property of the Board (at least in theory), and had to be delivered as and when said deliveries were authorised by them.

Let us now retrace our steps to pre-war days. The accepted method of marketing was through the wholesale merchants who, in turn, sold to secondary merchants, who, in their turn, delivered to the retailer. From the producers' point of view, this had one defect: the wholesale merchant, being in the game for the profit he could make out of it (and the bigger the profit the better he was pleased), was apt to "rig the market." By withholding supplies from the secondary merchants, prices could be forced up in his favour at the disadvantage of the consumer—by holding off and allowing stocks to accumulate, prices to the producer were forced down again, to the benefit of the—wholesaler's ring.

It was a realisation of this latter part that tipped the balance of producers in favour of a Marketing Board.

The not illogical reasoning behind its supporters was, "if we can gain a monopoly of supplies, we can regulate the quantity

available to consumers, iron out any 'gluts' and thus realise a better price."

Fortunately, or unfortunately, since the inception of the Board, whichever view you care to take of the situation, there was a scarcity of potatoes until the 1952 crop became available for harvesting, after one of the best growing seasons for years.

One of the chief laments of the Potato Marketing Board—and its members have several—is that the Board itself has no control over price. Price control is vested in the Prices Commissioner.

Now, let us observe what happened, particularly in 1951, which was a year of scarcity, but not exclusively confined to that year. In theory, as we have previously stated, all potatoes were vested in the Marketing Board and had to be sold through their agents. To police that requirement of the Marketing Act would have needed an army of inspectors. Black-marketing was rife. Even the local Sunday School Superintendent loaded up his utility and sold the "Board's" potatoes to retailers in the Latrobe Valley towns at more than £1 per bag above the Prices Commissioner's quotation. The Board's two inspectors, working day and night for £30 per week, occasionally "landed" some culprit who believed in free enterprise. This occurred so infrequently, and the fines levied were so paltry, that the game was hardly worth the candle.

Up to the middle of 1951, the wholesale merchants had been operating as agents for the Board, on a commission basis. With light crops and black-marketing by the producer, who sold direct to the retailer and/or consumer, profits of the wholesale merchants were below a level that gave satisfaction. Several broke away from the ring and, with the protection afforded by Section 92 and "freedom of interstate trading," began to operate by purchasing direct from the grower to supply the Sydney market. The Board was operating from the quota system, whilst the merchants would take and pay for all you could supply them. This proved attractive to some growers, particularly to those who were tired of waiting for the Marketing Board to make payment for quotas delivered.

By the commencement of 1952, the rest of the merchants broke away from Board control, and refused to sign any agreement to act as agents for the Board. Like all monopolists, the Marketing Board was, by this time, lamenting the fact that they "did not have sufficient power." Power for what? Power to compel the producers and merchants to conform to their ideas of

how potatoes should be marketed. With the commencement of the 1953 season, efforts are being made to circumvent the provisions of Section 92 of the Constitution.

The Board has drawn up an "agreement" and every effort is being made to acquire that power which the Board lacks.

Section one, in part, reads as follows: "The producer shall sell and deliver solely and exclusively to the Board and the Board shall buy from the producer all of the marketable potatoes of new, No. 1 and seed grades produced by him . . . which shall be the subject of trade, commerce or intercourse between the States," etc., etc. To discourage the producer from black-marketing, should the Board's price be below that which he can obtain elsewhere (and the Marketing Board is very non-committal on what price it will pay) Section 4 has been inserted. This reads as follows: "In the event of any breach by the producer of his obligations under Condition 1 of this Agreement, the Board may recover from the producer, as and for liquidated damages, a sum equal to seven pounds per ton of potatoes sold, delivered or disposed of by the producer to any person or company other than the Board." The Board hereby usurps the function of the Courts of law by fixing a penalty for breach of contract.

Let us now have a look at the situation from the point of view of the consumer. Quite obviously, the objective of the consumer is to get as good a supply of tubers of the highest cooking quality that he or she can, and at the lowest price. That is a legitimate objective. At the same time, let the consumer not forget that such supply depends upon the satisfaction of the producer with the price obtained.

Let us now deal with the question of quality; it is a matter of considerable importance to the consumer but, under the present "fixed price" conditions, which make no allowance for quality whatever, quantity alone is the concern of the producer. To a great extent, he is aided and abetted by the State Department of Agriculture, which has been active in popularising certain new types of tubers whose main claim to fame is heavy production. There are two main divisions of potatoes in respect to their quality—red soils and grey soils. Production of the grey soil tuber is mainly associated with swamp areas. Red soils are grown on the hillsides, the central highlands, and Gippsland being the main production areas. Prior to the war, red soil potatoes brought a premium in price, and swamp areas were gradually going out of production.

It is interesting to note that, when the wholesale merchants broke away from the Marketing Board, their buying operations were confined solely to the purchase of red soil, or hill grown, potatoes. These were exported to N.S.W., whilst the Board itself sent two shipments to New Zealand, leaving the consuming public in Melbourne to do the best they could with swamp grown tubers.

(Continued on page 10)

DIET DOES IT By GAYELORD HAUSER... 19/8

We are now taking orders for this book against supplies arriving shortly. This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

Page 10—"New Times," December 12, 1952.

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TICKETS AND TACTICS

By C. H. Allen

Under the Railway Commissioner, there is a department where the familiar railway tickets are printed and distributed. If one can imagine this department practically taking charge so that the amount of travel facilities was dependent upon, and often limited by, the rate of flow of tickets, there would be an immediate outcry.

It is a fact that we live under a regime which allows the people who create, distribute and destroy money tickets to assume just the kind of arbitrary power over the conduct of community affairs as we have imagined for those who print railway tickets.

The fact that our parliamentarians tolerate this rotten state of affairs shows that they are almost completely blind morally, and/or are easily gulled.

The idea that parliamentarians do or can represent us as people is an impossible concept. We as persons are far too complicated, diverse and changeable to be represented in parliament. To be usefully employed, the representative idea must be narrowed down. It is possible that one's wish, will or purpose can be Re-Presented in constitutional ways. Minorities have a perfect right to be heard and their will honoured, so long as their demands would cause no infringement upon the rights of others.

The important condition is that those whose wishes are similar regarding any one issue should learn to state their case as a demand for results, without dabbling with methods. Also those who join on one issue should be free to disagree on other issues. Freedom to accept or reject one proposition at a time is the proper basis of liberty.

Any keen observer of events must have come to the conclusion that our financial system incorporates a number of shocking stupidities and glaring faults. It certainly is difficult to know just where to begin to effect sane and lasting improvements in the working of our money regime. Amongst

other things, we must expect a better distribution of incomes, a steady set of commodity prices, a proper balance of rural and industrial life, and an easy way of retiring obsolete structures or undertakings.

Before we can begin to approach any of these more comprehensive objectives, however desirable, we must halt the devastating effects of high taxation. But we cannot do this unless we are prepared to do battle against the hidden powers-that-be who seem determined to retain their control of the financial ticket system.

The S.A. Parliament has given electors a golden opportunity to join battle with the powers-that-be. The 1952 Succession Duties Act has rightly called forth a torrent of protest. We must direct this torrent to good purpose by seeing to it that a solid majority of the people we elect to the 1953 Parliament is pledged to a repeal of this iniquitous measure. Let the stalwarts be up and doing throughout South Australia.

[The Act, which Mr. Allen refers to, provides a classical example of a Liberal Government imposing Communist policies. High death duties have always been supported by Communists as a method of depriving a family of its property. Mr. Playford's Government in South Australia tried to defend its Succession Duties Act by claiming that the Federal authorities had demanded that it balance its budget. Orthodox financial policies make Communism inevitable. Many South Australian Liberals have openly revolted against the betrayal of Liberal principles. — Editor, "The New Times."]

Organic Fertilising Produces Big Potato Crop

Mr. E. Cawthorn, a young Huon Valley farmer, of Lower Wattle Grove, Tasmania, has joined the growing ranks of those farmers who are demonstrating the virtues of organic farming methods. Mr. Cawthorn has, off 2 acres, produced a crop of 26 tons of first-class potatoes. Some of his potatoes tipped the scales at well over 2 lbs. He attributes his big yield to the extensive use of humus and animal manures. The paddock in which the potatoes were grown had been used as a night paddock for dairy stock for a considerable period. Apart from the animal droppings, humus had accumulated from grass hay fed to the milking cows. Much of this hay had been well trampled into the ground.

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THE POTATO MARKETING BOARD

(Continued from page 10)

Today, the industry is at the crossroads. Production prices are extremely high and free competition and cutting of prices appears to the producer to contain the elements of disaster and financial ruin. It seems an appropriate time for those interests representing the consumer and those representing the producer to agree on certain fundamental principles: —

(1) That, if a continuous and adequate supply of potatoes is to be forthcoming for consumption, producers must be guaranteed a payable price.

(2) To ensure that all consumers obtain ample supplies, that the retail price be low enough to enable the poorest in the community to buy them.

(3) That the Federal Government make up the difference between the "cost of production price" and the "below cost price" charged to the consumer, by means of financial subsidy.

(4) To ensure that freedom of choice as to quality operates, maximum freedom of trading between producer and retailer be provided for.

Technical details of a workable scheme are quite within the bounds of possibility, with benefit both to the producer and the consumer.

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OIL AND AUSTRALIA

More and more people are beginning to wonder to what extent the international oil companies are running, or trying to run, Australia.

There are many disturbing signs. The Federal President of the Liberal Party is a Shell Company man. One of the Federal Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, Schwartz, came into Parliament from the Shell Company. His Department, Commerce and Agriculture, would be easily the most important from an oil viewpoint. The Prime Minister has had long and profitable connections with the Shell Company through the exercise of his profession.

In turn, the Shell Company represents, as far as Australia is concerned, the strongest voice of an international cartel which has shown itself a ruthless participant in the politics of various Companies. It has broken and made Governments, and started wars. The international oil cartel recognises neither international boundaries nor national welfare and aspirations. Just what designs this international cartel has on Australia I don't pretend to know, and nobody outside the oil companies does know.

But the pre-war era in Australia, where the oil companies merely functioned as sellers of petroleum products is gone, and gone for good, until perhaps their activities force violent action of the type that Carreras had to take in Mexico and recently Mossadeq had to take in Persia. Don't forget that various Presidents of the United States have also had to act violently against them.

Let us look at developments. Firstly the one brand station. The tied-petrol house. The Companies, led by Shell, have all gone to extraordinary lengths to implement this policy. Prices far beyond market value were paid for Service Stations and sites for Service Stations. The price of this change over could only have been justified if the change over was part of a broad, long-range plan. I think time will reveal that it is, and that the next stage will be freezing out of the smaller Companies, beginning with Ampol.

For months now, the Shell Company has

been running ads, big ads, of a most truculent nature. The inference in these ads is that anybody who doesn't produce, refine and retail its own petroleum products has no right in the petrol business.

The ads were apparently not aimed to sell petrol, nor the prestige of the Shell Company except in an indirect way. If they do not precede a move towards a further "rationalisation" of the Australian petrol business, then they are quite meaningless.

The idea behind the ads is a most dangerous one. Carried to its logical conclusion it means that nobody who is not the accredited servant in fact, even if not in theory, of portion of an overseas cartel, could sell petroleum products in Australia.

Then there is the sale of C.O.R. where does that fit in?

Naturally, I don't know to what extent the other components in Australia of the international oil cartel are working in conjunction with the Shell Company.

Shell is doing the strong line, while they are selling themselves as sponsors of sport and culture, with costly prizes.

It could add up to a most thorough public relations campaign covering all angles. The oil companies have plenty of talent to call upon.

But one thing is certain. Something big is happening in Australia as far as oil is concerned.

—Frank Browne, in "Things I Hear", 16th October.

MASS POISONING

Immanuel Velikovsky in his book, "Ages in Chaos," Doubleday, 1951, gives us an exciting new history of the early days of the Jewish people. He tells how the Israelites were driven out of Canaan into Egypt, but does not give the reason, and how they were slaves in Egypt, until they were driven out by the Egyptians and went back to Canaan. For the first time we learn why the Jews were driven out of Egypt. Velikovsky gives us the true story of the ten great plagues, which the Jews brought down, on the Egyptian people, and, with the tenth plague, the Pharaoh drove

out the Jews, and there was peace again in Egypt.

The parallel to our own situation is grim and close. The Jews understood the arts of mass poisoning. Today, we have chlorinated water, which results in arthritis, and to this we are urged to add the rat poison, fluorine. The nation-wide fluoridation campaign, which none of us can find out anything about, who are its backers and its beneficiaries, is but one aspect of a terrible situation. The reckless adding of many dangerous chemicals to our foods, such as agene to bread, is not at all a thoughtless process. We must remember that the Jewish people continue to eat their own unpoisoned, nutritious, whole grain breads, pumpernickel and rye and wheat. The fact that they continue to exist in our midst as a closely-knit and well-co-ordinated group, raising unanimous cries of approval to every measure designed to cripple our nations such as fluoridation, universal military training, and the closed shop for atomic energy processes, must finally awaken our people to the dangers of their alien force.

—Eustace Mullins, in "The Social Crediter" (England), May 30.

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