

The "NEW TIMES" is a really independent, non-party, non-class, non-sectarian weekly newspaper, advocating political and economic democracy, and opposing totalitarianism in all its forms.

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.

THE NEW TIMES

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NAZI TRANSPORT PLAN HERE!

LORD BRUCE AGAIN!

A recent statement by Lord Bruce, reported in the Australian press on July 21, condemns Lord Bruce as either a knave or a fool. Lord Bruce said that a terrible mistake was made at the end of the war in not making Russia a generous offer of economic and financial aid to help her to restore her country.

Lord Bruce also said:

"If such an offer had been made we would be facing a different position today, and would be on the road to the



Lord Bruce

establishment of world peace and economic reconstruction."

Either Lord Bruce knows nothing about the real policies of the controllers of Soviet Russia and is, therefore, merely a Communists' dupe and not a statesman, or he is deliberately misleading the British people.

No aid of any description will alter the policies of the controllers of Soviet Russia. Those policies have been clearly outlined by Stalin, who states that Russia is merely a base from which an international conspiracy is being waged against all other countries.

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MORE BUREAUCRATS

The increase in the number of Federal officials is alarming. Yet it is amazing how few taxpayers really appreciate the manner in which responsible government is being destroyed by the delegation of increasing powers to an irresponsible bureaucracy.

Even aspiring politicians seem to have no understanding of the situation. We refer here to a letter by Mr. H. J. Stacpoole, the endorsed Labor candidate for Corangamite at the last Federal elections, who, in correspondence with the Horsham Voters' Policy Association through the Warrnambool "Standard," claimed that there are only 94,294 Commonwealth employees.

For the benefit of Mr. Stacpoole, and any Labor supporters he has misled, we give the real figures.

The latest published figures issued by the Commonwealth Statistician show that there are now 556,700 Government employees in Australia, or one in four of a working population of 2,234,700. Of the 556,700, no less than 156,500 are Commonwealth employees. We were told during the war years that the end of the war would see a great reduction in the number of Government officials. Exactly the opposite has been the case. The increase in Commonwealth employees alone has

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Opposed in South Aust. A British M.P.'s Revelations

The United Democrats, 17 Weymouth Street, Adelaide, are to be congratulated on taking action designed to forestall yet another likely move towards National Socialism in this country. During July they have, inter alia, sent appropriate letters and enclosures to all editors of country newspapers in South Australia and to the chairman of all District Councils and Progress Associations in that State. The letters to the editors were worded as follows:

"Dear Sir, —One of the terms of reference of the Royal Commission appointed by the South Australian Government to inquire into the question of Transport, reads:—

"The desirability of coordinating the various services under one administrative authority." (From 'Hansard,' page 1465, December 5, 1946.)

"Being firm believers in individual freedom (see our Manifesto), we think this clause is inherently dangerous and are therefore prompted to draw your attention to a speech by Colonel Hutchison in the English House of Commons, a copy of which we enclose.

"If you agree with us might we suggest that you reprint this speech in your paper with a suitable introduction in the hope of building up some measure of public awareness to the danger of further centralisation. —Yours sincerely,
The United Democrats, [Sgd.]
F. Bawden. Hon

(The letters to chairmen of District Councils and Progress Associations had the same wording as the above, except that the last paragraph suggested, "you do all in your power to build up an awareness amongst the general public of the dangers of further centralisation.")

The enclosed copies of Colonel Hutchison's speech in the British House of Commons read as follows:—

EXTRAORDINARY PARALLEL
"I wish to draw the attention of the House to one outstanding example of failure in the nationalisation of road transport. Road transport was one of the first of the industries tackled by

the Germans when the Nazi system came into force. The parallel is extraordinarily complete*. Therefore, I would like the House to follow a little bit of history. This will be a salutary lesson for hon. Members opposite. What happened in Germany under the Nazi system when they nationalised road transport? In 1935, the German railways were owned by the State, along with certain bus companies. A very similar situation will arise in this country as a result of this Bill. Then Germany forced all its road transport into associations controlled by a Minister, and, in order to be able to divide and segregate long-distance transport—notice the parallel—and short-distance transport, it took as a yardstick 31.5 miles. Here we are pleased to take 25 and 40 miles. Having forced all transport into trade associations, the Ministry then proceeded to mobilise and take complete control of the long-distance transport and insisted upon them having a licence before they could trade at all. The only difference in what we are to do is that in our country the long-distance transport is to be State owned. Both were, or will be, controlled.

COMPETITION ELIMINATED

"In 1936, Germany saw that it was not possible to have an 'efficient' system unless they controlled the whole (Continued on page 8.)

* Major Sir David Maxwell Fyfe pointed out that the "father and mother of the Bill" was the T.U.C. Document No 2. Taken together with this, Colonel Hutchison's comparison cannot but lead to speculation as to the possible nature and origin of a source common to both the T.U.C. plan and the Nazi plan.

Mr. Calwell's signing of an agreement to admit 12,000 refugees every year is strongly criticised by the N.S.W. State President of the R.S.L., Mr. Ken Bolton, who (according to the press of July 24) wants to know why "the International Refugee Organisation can obtain shipping when others cannot; and to whom Mr. Calwell owes his loyalty, to the Mother Country or to foreigners of every race, when he swamps Australia with people of alien thought and dubious loyalty?"

It is said that these refugees will be checked by immigration officers before being granted permits; but since they are displaced persons without a nationality, to where will they be deported if they prove to be undesirable?

Another aspect: This International Refugee Organisation may be merely used, as U.N.R.R.A. was, to further Jewish infiltration. In any case, we are not likely to obtain desirable immigrants from such a source.

WHEAT WORRIES

The London "Daily Mail" correspondent at the Paris Cereal Conference, discussing warnings of possible wheat shortages for 1947-48, asks: "Would wheat farmers produce more if they obtained full prices?" He quotes the prosperous American growers who are paid the full price by buyers bid-

ding in the open market, and compares them with growers in Australia and elsewhere, where the Government assumes a monopoly, controls the price, and takes a rake-off of 26d per bushel. Although he appears to have overlooked Government curtailment of wheat production by licences, there is a lesson here for Australian wheat growers: scrap the wheat control plan if they want to reap the rewards of their labor.

WAGES-PRICES WAR

Trade Union mis-leaders are in a spot of bother now that they have demanded the complete abandonment of price-fixing on wages (i.e., wage-pegging). Their top-flight slogan, "let wages rise, but keep prices down," shows that these chappies either ignore elementary facts, or they fail to under-

(Continued on page 4.)

A TRAITOR'S FRIENDS

A very significant report appeared in the Australian press on July 18. It states that the British Association of Scientific Workers intends to petition the British Government for the release of Dr. Alan Nunn May, the scientist who was imprisoned for revealing military secrets to Soviet espionage agents.

His arrest arose out of the disclosures in Canada, which resulted in many prominent Canadians being found guilty of having passed secret military information to Russian espionage agents. We dealt exhaustively with the Canadian Royal Commission's Re-



Professor Laski

port soon after copies were obtained in Australia.

The British Association of Scientific Workers, like the Canadian and Australian Associations, is merely a Com-

(Continued on page 8.)

M.H.R. FOR WIMMERA SHAPES WELL

Mr. S. W. Butler, Secretary of the Red Cliffs (Victoria) Voters' Policy Association, reports that members of his Association are comparatively satisfied with the activities of the Federal Representative for Wimmera.

Mr. Turnbull has, ever since his election to the Federal Parliament, shown a desire to obtain information on matters of vital importance. He does not adopt the "know-all" attitude of many Members. When just after his election he was approached on the Bretton Woods issue, he openly admitted that he did not know all about it, but was going to learn. (Mr. Turnbull was a prisoner of war in Malaya and was elected to the Federal Parliament soon after his return to Australia.) It will be recalled that Mr. Turnbull was one of the five Federal Members who voted against Bretton Woods.

During the present Parliamentary recess Mr. Turnbull has been moving around his electorate, holding public meetings for the purpose of meeting his electors. At one of these meetings he explained why he voted against Bretton Woods and, at the same time, his own Party (the Country Party). He has indicated that he will not put his Party before his electors.

In asking electors to attend the meetings he has been arranging, Mr. Turnbull says he desires to know

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SENSATIONAL STORY BEHIND CANADIAN SPY TRIALS

Hereunder we conclude extracts from the account, based on statements of Canadian Government officials and the published report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, in the book "The Soviet Spies" by Richard Hirsch, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. War Department General Staff:

Meanwhile, in Moscow, on February 20, 1946, Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs Solomon Lozovski invited Leon Mayrand, Charge of the Canadian Embassy, to call at his office. The Soviet official launched at once into the reading of a two-page statement. The excerpts, which follow, should be read with Gouzenko's Embassy documents in mind:

"Soviet organisations have become aware that certain members of the staff of the Soviet Military Attaché in Canada received from Canadian nationals certain information of a secret character which did not, however, present great interest for Soviet organisations. This information referred to technical data of which Soviet organisations had no need in view of more advanced technical attainment in the U.S.S.R. The information in question could be found in published works on radiolocation, etc., and also in the well-known brochure of the American J. D. Smyth, 'Atomic Energy.' It would therefore be ridiculous to affirm that delivery of insignificant secret data of this kind could create any threat to the security of Canada.

"Nonetheless, as soon as the Soviet Government became aware of the above-mentioned acts, the Soviet Military Attaché, in view of the inadmissibility of the acts, was recalled from Canada."

SOVIET CLAIM DEBUNKED

The Soviet statement's attempt to minimise the importance of the information received was interesting. Disregarding the debatable point of whether there was a "more advanced technical attainment in the U.S.S.R." the fact is that an elaborate organisation had been set up to obtain information.

Despite the claim that the information on atomic energy could be found in published works, the Royal Commission learned that none of the secret information had been printed at the time it was handed over. If it had been published it would not have been secret. The fact that the information was considered of such great importance by the Soviet espionage chiefs is probably a fair test of its value.

Many documents in the case were never released for publication, for the Royal Commission ascertained that "some of the information is so secret still that it can be referred to only obliquely and with the greatest care."

VITAL SECRETS BETRAYED

Next to the atomic bomb, the most vital work accomplished by the Western Allies in the technical field was radar. Many of the improvements are still in the top-secret category, and information of the greatest importance in this field was communicated by Soviet agents. Asdic—anti-submarine detection devices—was another important item. The Royal Commission noted "much, and possibly all, of the information available in Canada on this subject has been compromised."

Another item of this type was the "V.T. Fuse," the amazing proximity fuse for artillery shells. The wiring details and manufacture are still secret, and although the fuse was first developed in Canada in 1943, the details of its manufacture are known only to the United States. This fuse is the "electro bomb" referred to in some of the Soviet documents, and one of the agents had passed along its wiring diagram.

A great deal of the information sought related to the post-war defence of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. The information handed over by such agents as Benning and Gerson falls into this category—production data, location of industries, transportation and planning, fiscal matters. Said the Royal Commission: "Parts of this information could be

useful in connection with possible sabotage operations."

SCOTLAND YARD SWOOPS

On March 2, 1946, the Royal Commission issued its first interim report, which lifted the curtain of secrecy long enough to describe some of the activities of Colonel Zabolin, Emma Woikin, Kathleen Willstoer, Gordon Lunan and Edward Mazerall.

A few days earlier, in London, Inspector Whitehead, of Scotland Yard, had taken a spin up the Strand to King's College. He arrived as Dr. Alan Nunn May was concluding a lecture on nuclear theory. When the professor had finished, Inspector Whitehead, who was waiting at the door, nodded to him.

"I have in my possession a warrant for your arrest," he said. "I will read it to you in a moment."

Dr. May pursed his lips. "Very well," he said. "I was expecting something like this." During the months that had passed since his cover name, "Alek," had first been linked with the traffic in atom-bomb secrets, the investigation had turned up other data regarding his activities. Confronted with these documents, Dr. May was hard pressed to explain not only his activities but his motives. Finally he agreed to make a written statement. In it he said:

CONFESSION AND COMMENT

"About a year ago while in Canada, I was contacted by an individual whose identity I decline to divulge. He sought



Fred Rose (formerly Rosenberg), Communist Party Member of the Canadian Parliament, in the box during his trial on a charge of breaking the Official Secrets Act, following the spy disclosures. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and the sentence was upheld in the Court of Appeal.

information from me concerning atomic research.

"I had given very careful consideration to the correctness of making sure that development of atomic energy was not confined to the U.S.A., I took the painful decision that it was necessary to convey general information on atomic energy and make sure it was taken seriously. For this reason I decided to entertain the propositions made to me.

"At one meeting I gave the man microscopic amounts of U.233 and U.235. I also gave the man a written report on atomic research as it was known to me.

"The man also asked me for information about the U.S. electronically controlled A.A. shells. I knew little about these and so could give little information.

"The man gave me some dollars (I forget how many) in a bottle of whisky and I accepted these against my will.

"Before I left Canada it was arranged that on my return to London

I was to keep an appointment with somebody I did not know. I did not keep the appointment because I had decided that this clandestine procedure was no longer appropriate in view of the official release of information and the possibility of satisfactory international control of atomic energy.

"The whole affair was extremely painful to me and I embarked on it only because I felt that this was a contribution I could make to the safety of mankind. I certainly did not do it for gain."

Dr. May's "humanitarian" motives drew the following rejoinder from Mr. Justice Oliver:

"Alan Nunn May, I have listened with some slight surprise to the picture of you as a man of honor who has done only what you believed to be right. I do not take that view of you at all. How any man in your position could have had the crass conceit, let alone the wickedness, to arrogate to himself the decision of a matter of this sort, when you yourself had given a written undertaking not to do it, and knew it was one of your country's most precious secrets—that you could have done this is a dreadful thing."

JEWISH AGENT ARRESTED

A few minutes past 11 on the evening of March 14, Staff Sergeant Rene J. Noel, of the Mounted Police, knocked on the door of Fred Rose's apartment in Ottawa.

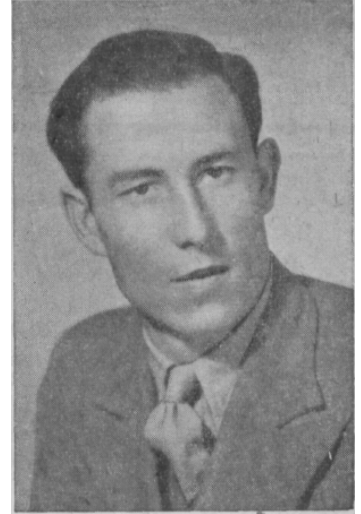
Rose was at the telephone, talking to a correspondent of a Toronto paper who was asking whether he had been arrested yet.

"No," Rose said, "I have not." He hung up, answered the knock on the door and was immediately taken into custody.

Although documentary and oral evidence linked Rose to many individuals in the spy network, he refused to testify before the Royal Commission or

ACTION IN WIMMERA AND MALLEE

Although attendances were affected by cold, wet weather and bad roads, Mr. Eric Butler reports a successful series of meetings in North-West Victoria—at Murtoa, Horsham, Woome- lang, Red Cliffs, and Mildura. He left Melbourne on Wednesday, July 16, and arrived back from Mildura by plane on Thursday, July 24. A large quantity of literature was sold on this short tour and a number of new readers to



Mr. Eric D. Butler

the "New Times" was obtained. Mr. Butler's addresses dealt with the international food plot and other aspects of the international campaign to break up the British Empire. Press publicity was good.

While in Horsham, Mr. Butler, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence Rudolph, President of the Horsham Voters' Policy Association, personally interviewed leading citizens on the Food for Great Britain issue and aroused considerable interest. Suitable copies of the "New Times" were left for study.

Excellent work is being done by the Horsham V.P.A., the Secretary of which, Mr. Ron Fischer, is continually engaged in correspondence through the local press or with local and Federal political representatives. Regular readers will recall that in a recent issue we published an exposure of the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Bill, which is designed to give Federal bureaucrats increased control over State Governments and Municipal Councils. The Horsham V.P.A. is forwarding a copy of that issue of the "New Times" to every member of the Horsham Council and urging them to take action about the matter. This is the type of activity, which every V.P.A. should be taking up.

The meetings at Red Cliffs and Mildura were the best ever held at these two centres. The Mildura newspaper, "Sunraysia Daily," prominently featured an extensive report of Mr. Butler's address.

by the Royal Mounted were acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence; others pleaded guilty and still others were found guilty. These proceedings are still continuing. As of this writing the status of some of the principal cases is:

- Dr. A. Nunn May, "Alek," pleaded guilty, 10 yrs.
- Fred Rose, "Deboz," found guilty, 6 yrs.
- Emma Woikin, "Nora," pleaded guilty, 3 yrs.
- Kathleen Willsher, "Elli," pleaded guilty, 3 yrs.
- H. S. Gerson, "Gray," found guilty, 5 yrs.
- J. S. Benning, "roster," found guilty, 5 yrs.
- D. G. Lunan, "Back," found guilty, 5 yrs.
- E. W. Mazerall, "Bagley," found guilty, 4 yrs.
- Durnford Smith, "Badeau," found guilty, 5 yrs.

Only time will reveal whether Gouzenko's documents will cause a change in the Soviet tactics of using a diplomatic establishment to recruit a fifth column in a friendly State. In this connection Gouzenko stated: "The last telegram asked about the natural resources that Canada, could mobilise in case of war: her coal, oil, rare metals, and so on."

From the cold dispassionate viewpoint of global strategy, the interest of the U.S.S.R. in Canada is obvious. The Dominion lies on the forefront of the transpolar air route between the United States and the Soviet Union.

(The End)

Significant Political Pointers

In an exclusive cable to the Mildura "Sunraysia Daily" of July 19, British journalist Guy Pollock does not mince words in dealing with the betrayal of Great Britain to Dollar Imperialism: —

"We would seem to have gone cap in hand to America, begging for some release from the most disastrous clause in the damnable loan agreement. That is the now famous and always infamous Clause 9, which compels us to do no trade with the Empire, which is not also done with America."

"Both political Parties were responsible for it. Only a handful of Tory rebels, true to the Beaverbrook imperial ideal, had the guts to vote against the loan.

"So here we all are, subjected to the indignity of cadging for a fragment of the birthright which we squandered."

EVATT'S ANTI-BRITISH BIAS

In view of past evidence of Dr. H. V. Evatt's anti-British bias, it is perhaps not surprising to find the following extract in William Frye's recently published biography of General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States during the Second World War:

"Meantime the Australian Minister in Washington, Herbert Evatt, had called on Marshall with some bitter comments about the British and an assortment of extraordinary demands."

TECHNIQUE OF TYRANNY

Writing under the title, "Labor and the Constitution," in the "New Statesman" (England) of September 10, 1942, Professor H. J. Laski stated:

"The necessity and value of delegated legislation has recently been strongly re-affirmed by the Donoughmore Committee; and its extension is inevitable if the process of socialisation is not to be wrecked by the normal methods of obstruction which existing parliamentary procedure sanctions."

Laski was a member of the Donoughmore Committee. His statement quoted above is an open admission of the fact that delegation of authority to a bureaucracy is essential for the introduction of the Socialist tyranny. All existing parliamentary safeguards have to be removed, including, of course, Upper Houses—and the Crown.

The delegation of parliamentary authority in Australia started with the "anti-Socialists"!

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT "...

But on the simplest pragmatic level the time has plainly come when the trade union movement should reconsider the whole problem of political action. It is one thing for the movement to be closely associated with a parliamentary group which will speak for it in the House of Commons, and it is quite another thing for it to be closely associated with a Party that possesses the State and is actively carrying out a political programme affecting the lives of working men and their families at every turn. The point and purpose of the trade unions, for which so long and honorable a battle was fought in the last century, was to give working men an effective means of asserting themselves against the particular form of authority which bore most heavily on them. They successfully claimed a share in deciding their own conditions of life and work. They were enabled not only to ensure for themselves humane surroundings in their work, but also to protect their families from the encroaching consequences of external severity, in the shape of arbitrary dismissal or insufficient wages. But today their family life is made subject to quite different sanctions. Dictation comes to them from quite a different quarter. The power, which circumscribes their freedom of choice, is not private capital but the State. . . ."

—"The Tablet," London, May 31, 1947.

A TERRORIST CAMPAIGN

"The N.K.V.D. is planning a campaign of terrorism in the Western zones of Germany, according to information from reliable observers of the Central European scene. The terrorists, however, will not appear as Communists but in the guise of Nazis. The Russian security police, who know how to use agents provocateurs, for some time is said to have been creating an organisation composed of former

Nazis captured in the Eastern zone, planting them in the British and American controlled areas. The mission of the organisation is reportedly to attack not only the local German officials, but also British and American military Government personnel . . .

"The political strategy of the N.K.V.D. is, as usual, clever. The object of the alleged terrorist plan is generally to incite trouble and dissension between the population and the occupation authorities. Meanwhile the discovery that the terrorists are former Nazis would presumably divert suspicion from Russia and might inspire a revival of the demand for strict de-Nazification, a policy already responsible for wide-spread dissension and serious disorganisation. At any rate these seem to be the N.K.V.D. calculations. How the Anglo-American officials will handle the matter remains to be seen."

—"Human Events," U.S.A., May 14,

MORE "REFUGEES" TO COME!

There can be nothing but alarm amongst thinking people at the news that Mr. A. Calwell, M.H.R., has signed an agreement with the International Refugees' Organisation. There is little doubt that this Organisation is another cover for alien espionage activities.

What a glorious opportunity for infiltration of all types of fifth columnists and other undesirables into Australia! And there are to be 12,000 "refugees" a year if there is shipping.

Mr. Calwell has said himself that there are hundreds of thousands of British people who desire to come to Australia. Is International Jewry so powerful that it can provide shipping for refugees from Europe while there is a



Mr. Calwell, M.H.R.

shortage of shipping for British immigrants?

If Australians don't protest vigorously about this matter, they will eventually pay a terrible price for their apathy.

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

Another profound statement by the wise Lord Acton:

"Of all checks on democracy, federation has been the most efficacious and the most congenial . . . The federal system limits and restrains the sovereign power by dividing it, and by assigning to Government only certain definite rights. It is the only method of curbing not only the majority but the power of the whole people."

Here in Australia the totalitarians do their damndest to destroy the Federal system and thus be able to use the majority-vote racket to penalise all minorities. As we are all in minorities in one way or another, we are all disfranchised in regard to matters that are our special concern.

—E.D.B.



Social Dividends in 1733

J.S.K., of Brisbane, asks if there has ever been a monetary experiment, anywhere in the world, involving the payment of social dividends from new money.

The following interesting information is taken from Professor Richard A. Lester's book, "Monetary Experiments," published by the Princeton (U.S.A.) University Press in 1939: —

Prior to the American War of Independence, the Eastern States of America were English Colonies, but each with its own Charter to govern. In 1733 Maryland was chronically short of English money and local currency—the result being great hardships for the colonists. The Government decided to meet the situation by issuing its own money.

Professor Lester writes: "When Maryland first issued paper money in 1733, most of it was given away—a certain sum to each inhabitant over fifteen years of age. This was done in order that the paper money might be 'the more useful to the inhabitants' and its circulation might be 'as speedy and diffusive as possible.' . . . In a sense, this 'bounty' was a sort of 'social dividend' similar to that advocated by Major C. H. Douglas in his books on Social Credit."

The Maryland social dividends were distributed for 43 years, from 1733 to 1776, and during this period there was general prosperity and no inflation. And the citizens of Maryland did not become demoralised by the receipt of social dividends.

Conducted on a small scale in a rough and ready manner, the Maryland experiment is an indication of how a scientific system of social dividends today, based upon our wonderful modern productive capacity, would provide the individual with security and freedom. Surely the purpose of applying solar energy to semi-automatic machine production is to provide the individual with a dividend of increased production. Production can be best distributed by the money system. The case for monetary dividends is based on the fact that production dividends are available or can be made available.

On Latter-Day Scribes

"When I find a moment to step back and try to arrange things in their true order, I think there is more human wisdom and political truth in Shakespeare (who never heard of "Fascism," or "Communism," or "The World State," or "the surrender of national sovereignty," but knew a villain when he saw one) than in all the print-and-paper of the newspaper age. I think the latter-day writers, from Shaw on, who under the thrall of these tumultuous times have strayed from the world of imagination into the earthly one of politics, have usually gone wrong. On the way they have lost grasp of simple truth and become peddlers of quack medicines. Often they have attacked Christianity, which—quite apart from its obviously vulnerable dogmas—appears to me the only political doctrine, which can justify the gift of human life. Often they have attacked nationhood, which seems to me the multiplication of the family, and indestructible and good. Frequently they have joined in the age-old assault on human freedom, which means, on human dignity. By following such paths, they have broken from the great tradition of English writing, which is probably the greatest thing this island has given to the world, and I do not think posterity holds fame for them."

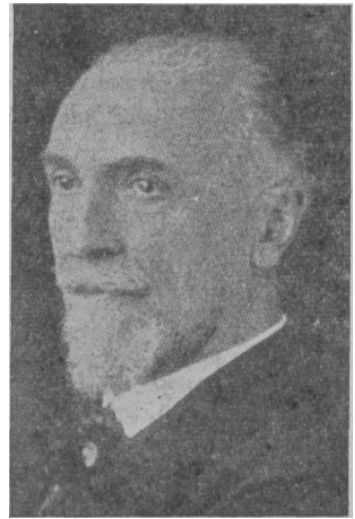
—Douglas Reed in "Tidings," April 19.

Bankers and Monopoly

L.C.M. of Sydney asks: "Are there any statements on record by the controllers of the banking system, that they have deliberately pursued a credit policy favorable to the growth of Big Business?"

When giving evidence before the Macmillan Commission in Great Britain, Montague Norman, at that time Governor of the Bank of "England," gave his ideas on how British industry should be saved. He favored a policy of "rationalisation," "and that is to be achieved by, the unity, or unification, or marriage, of finance and industry."

"Rationalisation," a term first used by the Jewish monopolist, Mond, of Im-



Montagu Norman

perial Chemical industries, simply means the crushing of small industries and their amalgamation into Monopolies.

Asked before the Macmillan Commission about the relationship of the banks to the British steel industry, Sir W. H. N. Goschen, chairman of the National Provincial Bank, stated: "They (the steel industries) are very much in the hands of the banks in this respect, that the banks are able to put them in liquidation, if necessary."

Lord Macmillan asked: "The power behind your advice is, 'If you do not take that course we shall cut off your supplies'?"

Sir W. H. N. Goschen replied: "Yes."

Unless the international controllers of the international financial system of the world are pursuing a policy which they don't understand—this is, of course, ridiculous—it is obvious that the building of Monopoly, thus providing the Communists and others with excellent propaganda for COMPLETE Monopoly under the label of "public control," is carefully designed for the purpose of destroying all independence. The Communists, Socialists, and many other people, some of whom are very well meaning are simply tools of the general strategy of centralising control of everybody and everything.

THE MANAGERIAL STATE

"... The Civil Service has a managerial function. Whitehall is a great head office of business enterprise with a whole host of branch offices, directly or indirectly dependent on it. The Civil Service must adapt itself to this role.

"Departments which used to be self-contained units now have to remember that they are no more than 'departments' of the larger whole. A narrowly departmental attitude can only bring frustration and delay . . ."

—Mr. Herbert Morrison reported in the London "Daily Telegraph," June 7, 1947.

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Economic War Against Britain

A report from Great Britain states that a move is to be made in the British House of Commons to loosen the economic domination of Great Britain by the terms of the American Dollar Loan Agreement.

When the Dollar Loan was granted, we warned Australians that the conditions attached to this Loan would later be used to further the international plot to break up the British Empire. Now that the peoples of the British Empire are learning that, although the British people are on a semi-starvation diet, they have to restrict imports of food from other parts of the Empire in conformity with the conditions of the American Loan, they will perhaps appreciate the fact that our very way of life is threatened unless we act quickly.

Because of a shortage of dollars, Great Britain has had to cut certain food imports from America. There are big supplies of these food-stuffs in the British Empire and other parts of the world, but under Article 9 of the American Loan Agreement, any reduction in the import of certain goods from America means that similar reductions have to be made elsewhere.

Surely this open declaration of economic war against the heart of the British Empire will inspire more Australians to stop prattling about their loyalty to the Empire and get into the fight to save it.

The resources of the British Empire are adequate to give the peoples of the British Empire a very high standard of living without the necessity of going into bondage to the Jewish International Financiers of Wall Street, New York.

Incidentally, these financiers must be very happy about the sabotage of production in Great Britain as a result of the imposition of the policies of the Socialists and the Communists. Why? Well, the only way in which Great Britain can repay the Dollar Loan to America is by exporting an enormous quantity of goods to America. Even assuming that the financial controllers of America allowed these goods to enter America without raising any obstacles such as tariff barriers, the production system of Great Britain has been so sabotaged by Socialist policies that production for export is not sufficient to meet all dollar commitments. And this is in spite of the fact that the British are striving to export the greatest part of their production at the expense of the home market. The poor diet of the British people is also affecting production. If further Dollar Loans are granted to Great Britain, it can only mean the further pawning of the British Empire to the International Jews.

Australians should contact their Federal Members of Parliament and insist that all obstacles to the increasing of the British food ration be removed immediately.

Make the information we have given as widely known as possible. Everyone must realise that we are still at war. We are at war with the same international gangsters who were responsible for Hitler and who now use the menace of Soviet Russia, a menace that they also created, to further their policies of world domination.

FREEDOM THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

The State Should Be The Servant

"In a well-ordered community, the State should be the servant of the citizen, but often it became a despotic master.

"This was stated by the Chief Justice (Sir Edmund Herring), when he addressed law and commerce students at the Melbourne University last night, in the series of lectures arranged for the Mission to the University.

"The Christian faith, with its emphasis on the dignity of the human soul and on responsibility to God and neighbour, had inspired judges of early British courts to fight to secure the natural rights of man.

"The problem of curbing the power of the State was the chief interest of those interested in achieving a spiritual and intellectual life, free from

political control, without which there was no chance of attaining full stature.

"Government of laws was the only kind that could be morally right. To maintain the rights of freedom and justice there must be respect for the law and for the rights of others, and a background of morality to prevent abuse of laws and rights.

"Democracy demanded that citizens should take an active part in the large realm of public affairs, and give their services voluntarily.

"Answering students' questions, Sir Edmund Herring said one of the most dangerous trends today was for the Government and Parliament to interfere, probably unconsciously in many cases, with the rights of the courts to adjudicate."
—Melbourne "Age," July 23.

they devote their energies to a policy that will provide incomes which do not go through industry. This is the alternative and it can be done without disadvantage to other sections of the community.

SHOPPING SERVICE

The failure of traders to restore delivery services is likely to be used as an excuse by the N.S.W. Government Socialists to further register and regiment the shopkeepers. The bait of compulsory - delivery - or - no - registration is to be used to win the support of housewives for this extension of socialism-in-practice. Zoning is almost certain to be included in any Bill to legalise this move, which means that existing shopkeepers will then enjoy a

Notes on the News

(Continued from page 1.)

stand that under our wages-into-prices system all wages that go through industry must finally inflate prices. The dissatisfaction arising from this system provides a job for industrial agitators, giving them a vested interest in permanent industrial discontent. This might help rank-and-file Unionists to understand why their so-called leaders all pursue the same policy which "leads nowhere fast"; and at the same time it should inspire them to put their leaders on the spot by demanding that



"Flight From The City"

By Ralph Borsodi

(Price 2/8, post-free.)

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a State-controlled system, are beginning to experiment with a way of living which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

In "Flight From The City," Ralph Borsodi tells how he and his family developed a way of life, which must appeal to all who possess a spirit of sturdy independence.

Although first written in 1933, the arguments advanced in this book, republished in Australia last year, are more than ever applicable to a society which becomes more like a concentration camp with every new dose of "planning" by the "economic experts."

SEEKING INDEPENDENCE

In 1920 the Borsodi family lived in a rented house in New York. With no practical experience of agriculture and very little capital, the Borsodis bought a small place in the country and took the first step towards making themselves independent. Borsodi's book is an enthralling story, written in simple language, of how a man who had never used tools in his life built himself an excellent home, made furniture, installed a small power-driven loom which the family used to weave their own cloth, made their own clothes and generally proved that small-scale power production in the home is practical.

Not only does the story relate how the family produced nearly all their own food, but figures are given proving that certain food, such as tomatoes, can be preserved cheaper in the home than it can be bought. Borsodi correctly points out that, although most articles can be produced much cheaper by mass production in the factory, modern communities are so centralised that transportation, warehousing, advertising, salesmanship and retailing costs generally so inflate the price to the consumer that small-scale production at the point of consumption is much more economical.

monopoly. It is only a matter of time before enterprising individuals will open up shops and compel delivery through competition. It has already happened in parts of Footscray (Melb.) and elsewhere. This service will return as long as competition is not stifled by zoning, rationing and price-fixing. Traders and housewives should take the same long view and not be stampeded into supporting more socialistic monopoly, which will destroy first-rate service and freedom of choice.

LABOR LOYALTY

South Australian M.P., Mr. Quirk, has been charged before the Labor Tribunal for disloyalty to the Party. He was reported as saying: "Capitalism is dead and Socialism should be buried with it . . . There is no difference between Socialism and Communism." Mr. Quirk challenged Labor to clarify its policy, which, he said, was "more obscure than that of any other Party." Continuing, he said: "If you have absolute Socialism, the State is paramount to the people." While accepting the reprimand given by the Tribunal, he still hoped his case would bring about a "clarification" of the objectives of the Labor Party. This goes to show that even some Labor Members are becoming aware of the menace of Socialism (Communism-in-embryo.)

PROPAGANDA PRESSURE

The U.S. Congressional Committee on un-American Activities reported that "some of the most flagrant Communist

VERDICT OF EXPERIENCE

Borsodi's conclusions, based upon what he and his family have accomplished, can be best given in his own words:

"I discovered that more than two-thirds of the things which the average family now buys could be produced more economically at home than they could be bought factory-made.

"That the average man and woman could earn more by producing at home than by working for money in an office or factory and that, therefore, the less time they spent working away from home and the more time they spent working at home, the better off they would be;

"Finally, that the home itself was still capable of being made into a productive and creative institution and that an investment in a homestead equipped with efficient domestic machinery would yield larger returns per dollar than investments in insurance, in mortgages, in stocks and bonds."

DECENTRALISATION NEED

Readers of this journal will find themselves in agreement with Borsodi's view that the necessity for decentralisation is urgent.

"Important is the decentralisation of population, which means the shifting of people from congested cities to the country; still more important," he says, "is the decentralisation of ownership, which means the distribution of property in lands, buildings and other forms of 'capital' among the people generally, in opposition to concentrating ownership in big business . . . If decentralisation proceeds along these lines, we can look forward to the restoration of some of the security which was destroyed when industrialisation shattered the old equilibrium between city and country."

"Flight From the City" is a book for all those who have the initiative to do something for themselves. It contains an important message for all Australians. The publishers are to be congratulated on producing an attractive Australian edition of this absorbing and challenging book.

propaganda films were produced as a result of White House pressure." (Melbourne "Herald," June 16). In the course of the inquiry it was both asserted and denied that Warner Bros. did not want to produce "Mission to Moscow," but were coerced into its production by insistence from White House. The Roosevelt Administration is also said to have been instrumental in producing the picture, "Song of Russia."

—O.B.H.

Where Do You Buy Your Books?

The "New Times" has much pleasure in announcing that special arrangements have been made for stocking books, which although of a general nature, will be of interest to readers of this journal. When desirous of buying books in future, even if a birthday or Christmas present for your children, drop us a line and let us know your requirements. We can help you. Get the habit of ordering your reading material through "New Times" Ltd. We specialise in social, political, economic, soil and health literature.

The following is a short list of a few of the books we have in stock at present. All prices include cost of postage:—

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"Flight from the City," by Ralph Borsodi, 2/8.

"Build Your Own Home," by The Home Builders' Advisory, 10/5.

"Soil and Civilisation," by Elyne Mitchell, 4/85.

"Pay Dirt," by Rodale, 21/5.

"Ploughman's Folly," by Faulkner, 10/2.

"Reconstruction by Way of the Soil," by Wrench, 19/11.

Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

AUSTRALIA'S EMPTY NORTH

The Northern Territory Should Have Real Self-Government

By H. ROBERTS

World War 2, with its threat of invasion of the Australian mainland by the Japanese, brought home to Australians the necessity of settling the Northern Territory; not only for the purpose of developing its productive potential, but mainly to give it, for security purposes, a far greater white population than it carries at present. The North may be populated by drawing off some of the more congested population round the eastern and southern coasts of the continent. That is essential if we are to remove the temptation the North presents to Asiatic eyes, with its large area and small population.

This vast territory of some 500,000 square miles, six times as large as Victoria, carried a white population, before the war, of approximately 8000, of whom 5000 were in Darwin. According to figures issued on June 30, 1946, the total white population was then 5000, of whom 3100 lived at Darwin. The country carries a far too meagre female population (about one woman to four men) and any scheme for settlement should be aimed to encourage the raising of families there and the maintenance of an expanding population.

The territory between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Victoria River has a short wet season and a long dry season and most of it carries poor, rough grass, but the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has reported that certain areas offer good prospects for intensive development. Areas mentioned for development are the Ord River-Victoria River area, the Katherine, Darwin and Barkly Tableland districts. Various crops can be grown in different localities, but at present they can be produced and marketed with greater ease in the more temperate parts of the Commonwealth.

Pastoral Industry

The pastoral industry is the basic industry of the Territory, and it is upon this that its development will mainly depend for many years to come. Many of those who developed this industry went in with next to nothing. Some succeeded, but many went broke. As a result of the efforts of these early settlers, later attempts were more successful.

Apart from its isolation and hard living, the greatest handicap of the North is the tremendous distances cattle have to be overlanded to markets. By the time cattle reach Wyndham from the inland, they are often in poor condition, because the North is not a fattening, but a grazing country. Transport is needed to get the cattle to market, but side by side with this problem is the need for the settlement of Crown lands and the closer settlement of some of the existing large holdings. Many of these holdings are in the hands of pastoral companies, often under absentee control and operating under a policy that does not always ensure the best use of the land.

Monopoly Favoured

One such pastoral company, employing 30 white men, holds leases of 11,000 square miles; equal to the size of Belgium. This station was due for reversion to the Crown at the expiration of the lease in 1941. Notwithstanding that Darwin was being bombed at the time, and that the previous Government had made it known that the lease would not be renewed, the Commonwealth Government renewed the lease for a further 42 years and extended the company's holdings by an additional 463 square miles. Since 1937, 40 leases of a total area of some 25,000 square miles have been released to former lessees, 13 totalling 3700 square miles transferred to persons or companies already holding a Northern Territory lease, and 47,000 square miles leased to 86 new lessees. An area of 3000 square miles was leased to the Vestey interests whilst bombs were dropping on Darwin.

These figures prove beyond dispute that the policy of the Commonwealth Government is toward larger holdings, and away from the decentralised closer settlement, which is vitally essential to the proper development of the territory.

An example of how a Government presumably pledged to foster the interests of the under-dog, can succumb to influence from another source, is shown in the resumption of land in Darwin in connection with the Commonwealth Government's socialistic town planning scheme of 1945. Although land held on freehold for business or residential purposes has been resumed, and is to be transferred to a leasehold basis, Mr. Lemmon, Acting Minister, for the Interior, informed Mr. Blain (Northern Territory) on May 7 last, that allotments previously allocated to banks had not been withdrawn. Other people were patiently waiting for blocks to be allotted to them.

Legislative Council

Ostensibly for the purpose of bringing self-government to people who had hitherto been subject to suffocating



Mr. Blain, M.H.R.

domination by monopoly interests and the Canberra bureaucracy, legislation was introduced by the Chifley Government in June, for the purpose of establishing a Legislative Council for the Northern Territory. On the surface this might appear to be a step towards a settlement of the obvious discontents of the North, but on closer examination it is seen that its main effect will be to extend the operations of the bureaucracy and hamper genuine development.

The Legislative Council will consist of the Administrator, seven official members appointed by the Governor-General on the nomination of the Administrator, and six elected members. These six representatives will not receive a salary, but will be paid a fee for the days they attend meetings, plus expenses. That basis for payment seems to have been decided upon with one eye on its value as an inducement to members to attend meetings of the Council, when they finally awaken to its futility.

Not only has the Council been designed so that local interests and ambitions shall be subject to control from Canberra, but provision has also been made, in the division of the electorates, for the maximum possible Leftist representation.

Electoral Anomaly

The Territory has been divided into five electoral districts: Darwin district, Tennant Creek district, Alice Springs district, Stuart district, and Batchelor district.

Darwin district, electing two representatives as against one for each of the other districts, will consist of the town of Darwin and the country im-



Calwell and Migrants

Sir, —With nearly two hundred thousand British migrants lined up at Australia House, London, and no transport for them, why is Mr. Calwell opening an office of the Immigration Department, in Cairo, Egypt? Does he hope to get better migrants from among Palestinians and other Asiatics and Eastern Europeans than from Britain?

Last year we experienced the highest birthrate in our history and there is cruelly inadequate housing for our own Australian babies. Why, therefore, does the honorable Minister mislead the Australian people that our declining (!) population will lead to our ultimate extinction? Surely, then, this "populate or perish" scare propaganda is designed to condition us into agreeing to have our twice-fought-for country handed over to Mr. Calwell's most favored nation. If atomic power and rocket warfare is, as the horror merchants want us to believe, to mean the end of orthodox warfare by large armies, why should we be panicked at the frightening picture of millions of not unfriendly natives living in the islands north of Australia?

Has Mr. Calwell really Australia's best interests at heart or is his own heart in Tel Aviv, Palestine, where they have named a street after him?

—Yours, etc., J. Stirling, Hon. Sec., British-Australian Association, Gympie Bay, N.S.W.

mediately surrounding it, as defined in Darwin Lands Acquisition Act 1945. Tennant Creek district, dependent upon mining for its existence, will comprise an area twenty miles radius from the post office.

Alice Springs district, closely resembling Darwin in nature, will extend ten miles radius from the post office. The two other districts, Batchelor and Stuart, which are mainly pastoral, comprise the remainder of the Territory!

The possibility of the towns returning a "Labor" representation and outwoting the pastoralists of the remaining two electorates appears particularly strong. The Council therefore can only serve to intensify that feeling of frustration, which has hampered development in the North, and will extend to the North that never-ceasing conflict which has blighted the politics of the remainder of the Commonwealth.

Canberra Control

Not only will the graziers, who are the backbone of the Territory, have little or no effective say, but they will find the representation of the towns very effectively played off against them by the Canberra dictatorship. The council will have power to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, but every such ordinance must be presented to the Administrator and laid before each House of the Commonwealth Parliament. An ordinance, vote, resolution or question, the object or effect of which is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue of the Territory, shall not be proposed in the Legislative Council, except by the Administrator, unless its proposal has been expressly allowed or directed by him.

The argument put forward by the Commonwealth Government to justify this dictatorial control over Northern Territory affairs, is that since Canberra pays the piper it should also call the tune. The same argument is also used against the State Governments, which are becoming increasingly dependent upon Canberra for financial aid, as the Commonwealth elbows them more and more from the taxation field. There is little doubt that if opposition is not forthcoming, Commonwealth grants to the States, and through them to the municipalities, will be used as stepping stones to the exercise of direct control

The Forty-Hour Week

Sir, —The sole reason why a 40-hour week is possible today is because of the inventions of brainy men who have ushered in a power age of machine value abolishing the work-value age which Karl Marx wrote about.

The only thing that is wrong is that our so-called leaders have the wrong idea of its implementation by legislation to make it universal.

Hours cannot be reduced in every industry simultaneously without chaos. And that is probably what will happen—chaos or, at the very least, hardship for the people.

If Mr. McGirr, on the one hand, and the employers, on the other hand, genuinely wish to improve the conditions of the workers, then why not begin mechanisation of industry, to make it as automatic as scientifically possible, and pay for life the displaced men the wages and salaries they were receiving when at work?

It would be wise for the majority of workers to remember that their first duty is to the public, most of whom are themselves. And I hope that it will also be realised by those who should know it already that a reduction of hours for all workers simultaneously is an absurdity.

—Yours etc., C. Pulpe, Sydney.

by the Commonwealth over State and municipal affairs.

Autonomy Required

The Commonwealth attitude in this matter cuts clean across the views of those people who believe that true wisdom in government resides in self-government, and more particularly in local government. What is vitally essential to proper growth in the Northern Territory is that development should be directed by men residing in the Territory, with fairly widespread experience of the difficulties and hardships peculiar to it. Law, order and good government should be completely under the control of the local legislative body, with no interference with economic development from outside.

If the Northern Territory needs extra financial assistance from Canberra in order to subsidise initial development, this may be provided, but without any obligation to the central government.

But neither this nor any other hope can blossom into reality unless electors become really active in their own interest, and bring direct and heavy pressure to bear on Canberra, which will effectively stifle the sinister alien influences which control policy at present. From the beginnings of history, nothing has been achieved by inaction.

Canadian Farmers May Lose British Market

"Our present worship of the United States' dollar standard is driving Britain into the arms of Russia for her supplies of wheat and may cost Canada the partial loss of the British market.

"There is a considerable number of members in the British Parliament who would not be averse to such a happening, and therefore farmer organisations in Canada who are looking out for the welfare of their farmer members should insist that the obstructions of international finance should be removed so as to facilitate a direct and simple exchange of goods for mutual benefit within the British Commonwealth of Nations."

—"The Canadian Social Creditor," May 29, 1947.



SOIL, FOOD AND HEALTH

The Utilization of Town Wastes

By R. H. T. WELLER of the
Victorian Compost Society.

"God has given us the earth for our life. It is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who come after us as to us, and we have no right, by anything we do or neglect to do, to involve them in unnecessary penalties, or to deprive them of benefits which are theirs by right."—John Ruskin.

The problem of an optimum food supply for the peoples of the world is a serious one. There is no doubt that millions of acres of cultivated land have gone out of production through soil erosion, and it is essential that what is left to us should be preserved and its fertility built up. While this position is well known to the World Planners, as the moment it is being used as an excuse for further controls and rationing, and the complicated system, of world food organisations, which has been set up, has proved disastrous in its effects, especially to Great Britain.

Undoubtedly, if food in sufficient quantity and of good quality is to be grown, the matter must be taken out of the hands of the super bureaucrats and left to the farmers of the various countries, who are the actual producers of food.

Conservation of Soil

The present alleged world food shortage is largely a matter of financial and political manipulation, the shortage existing in those countries most dominated by political control and suffering a chronic lack of purchasing power; but at the same time it is necessary to bear in mind, having regard to the enormous losses sustained through erosion, that unless drastic steps are taken to improve farming practices generally, the situation could develop to the point where real famine conditions are brought about.

In Australia the first essential is the protection of our existing agricultural and grazing lands. At the same time a long-range programme should be put in hand for the treatment of eroded lands, particular attention being paid to water-sheds, which have been denuded of their forest cover by the indiscriminate use of axe and fire stick. The work of the Soil Conservation Boards which have been set up in different States should be considered of major importance and sufficient finance made available; but there is sufficient work for them to do on the lands which are under the direct control of Government and semi-Government bodies, without their exercising any bureaucratic control over individual landowners.

Heritage of Humus

All authorities, not excluding the staunch advocates of chemical manures, are agreed that a supply of humus is absolutely necessary to grow crops, maintain fertility and prevent sheet erosion, which takes place on cultivated land.

When Australia was first opened to white settlement, Nature had left us a heritage of fertility, due to the humus which had been built up over thousands of years from the decaying vegetation, absorbed into the top-soil through the activities of countless bacteria and micro-organisms. The aborigines, who are not an agricultural people, had not interfered with this, but in the short space of 150 years a considerable amount of this humus has been dissipated, most of it within the last 40 years!

Let us see how this has happened.

Humus is not something static to be found in the earth—it is a dynamic mass of living organisms, fungi, insects, worms and bacteria found in the top-layer of the earth's crust, averaging about six inches in depth. This is essential to and is used up by the growing crops. Unless it is replaced it is gradually exhausted.

Exhausting Fertility

Thousands of tons of this humus are sent to the towns and cities in the shape of food and raw materials for the factories. Every joint of meat, every pound of fruit and vegetables which finds its way into our kitchens, all the milk, bread, butter, eggs, cheese—in fact everything which we eat—the blankets on our beds and most of our wearing apparel have been grown on Australian farms. All of it has taken its quota of humus from the soil.

This continuous cropping and grazing on land without replacing the humus is exhausting the fertility of the soil on which we depend for our existence. No soil can stand this for long. Without humus it crumbles to dust, at the mercy of wind and rain, which carry it away, leaving the sub-soil exposed. The results are to be seen in the derelict farms throughout the countryside, the reduced carrying capacity of much of our land, decreased crop yields and the increased incidence of plant and animal disease. This is reflected in the lowering of the standard of health of the community, for we are the consumers of crops and grazing animals.

All landowners should—and some of them do—recognise their responsibility in making use of all vegetable and animal wastes on their properties and returning them to the land; but it is a physical impossibility for sufficient humus to be returned in this way to the very large acreage, which is under cultivation and pasture in this country.

What is the Solution?

The solution is a comparatively simple one, but it will not be tackled seriously unless people all over Australia are made aware of the supreme importance of the matter—not only farmers and graziers, market gardeners and fruit growers, but everybody. This is everybody's business. Of what use to save Australia from invasion when the land itself, on which we depend for our survival, is being lost to the forces of erosion?

Since most farm produce is carried away from the country to the towns and cities, we must look to them to provide humus for replacement on the farms, and it is to be found in the dust-bins, in the wastes from the factories, in abattoirs, in vegetable, fruit and fish markets, and in sewage.

For years Municipal Councils have been spending large sums of money—our money—in getting rid of garbage. It has been used to fill up quarry holes. This could have been achieved more effectively by the use of excavation material, which has no organic value, and without the constant menace to the public health, which is very evident to any ratepayer who lives near a municipal tip. In many cases playing fields have been laid out which required only a few ounces of humus to provide a

grassy sward, and they are built up on a veritable gold-mine of organic matter taken from the dust-bins. Millions of tons of this valuable dust-bin refuse have been burnt beyond recovery in evil-smelling incinerators, and now that holes are getting fewer in the built-up areas, many more millions of tons will be treated in this way unless action is taken to prevent such criminal waste.

Composting of Wastes

Dustbins contain mostly kitchen waste, meat and bone scraps, waste from vegetables and fruit, pot scouring, stale bread, etc. This is vital organic matter, which forms the raw material of humus, the source of fertility.

By a simple and economic process—carried out under perfect control, which removes the menace to public health and the nuisance to ratepayers which is inherent in the present systems of disposal—garbage, mixed with animal and vegetable wastes, can be transformed into Compost, a sweet-smelling friable complete plant food which is pleasant to handle. Distributed to primary producers and placed on the land, compost will enable rich, vigorous and healthy crops to be grown and will restore fertility to our worn-out soils. From trials already carried out it is estimated that a million tons of compost could be made every year from the dustbin and other organic wastes of Melbourne alone.

This is no idle fantasy or crank's dream, but a practical idea, which has already been carried out successfully overseas. Where Municipal Councils have had the courage to face reality and to break away from traditional methods, they have reaped the benefit of increased revenues and have assisted to build up the fertility of the land.

The Basis of Health

They have turned garbage from a liability to an asset; but it is more than a municipal asset. If municipal composting of organic wastes were carried out generally, the health of the community would gradually improve until ill-health became the exception rather than the rule. Man can only enjoy real buoyant health when he eats fresh,

vigorous and vital foods grown on soils rich in humus. Other factors in this topsy-turvy civilisation in which we live undoubtedly contribute to the general ill health, but a foundation of good food is the first essential to good health.

An example of such buoyant health is found among the Hunza tribe who live in a valley in the Himalayas in N.-E. India, where such complaints as appendicitis, duodenal ulcer and cancer are unknown. There the people retain their vigor to a ripe old age, and their amazing powers of endurance, which are taken for granted in that remote valley, would make headline news in the civilised world.

What do they have which we don't? They have an agricultural system, which is based on Nature's Law of Return, and they eat their grains and other food whole. All their household wastes are mixed with animal and vegetable wastes and made into compost which is spread on the land, the same land that their forefathers cropped thousands of years ago. Chemical manures and poisonous sprays for the control of pests are not needed. They waste nothing and if Australia would have an A.I nation we must follow the example of this primitive people.

Prompt Action Needed

Garbage and all other organic wastes from the towns and cities of Australia, which are today destroyed, must be saved and mixed with animal residues and sewage to form compost for distribution to the primary producers. By these means we can win the war against erosion and improve the fertility in our soil, so that food production can be increased in quantity and quality. Thus will we play our part in solving the problem of an optimum food supply for the peoples of the world, and carry out our trust to retain and improve our heritage for the benefit of our successors.

[Editor's note: The Victorian Compost Society have set up an advisory body, The Utilisation of Town Wastes Committee, which will be glad to furnish further information on this vital subject on application to the writer of this article, Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy, Melbourne, N.7.]

THE HEALTH OF THE SOIL

It is interesting to note that the "Canadian Social Creditor" has started to devote attention to the urgent necessity of maintaining a fertile soil. The following is an extract from an article entitled "The Health of the Soil," published in the "Canadian Social Creditor" of May 22:

All commercial manures, whether artificial or natural, are steadily being used up and consequently the supply gets less; but on a well balanced farm, where a sufficient variety of livestock is kept to enable us to maintain the Rule of Return, it can be truthfully said that the farmer can keep on for ever and his farm will get richer as the years go by.

I will return to this subject at a later date, because its possibilities are very interesting and fascinating. One tremendously hopeful and helpful conclusion, which comes out, is that big farms are not a necessity for real efficiency. As a matter of fact, the small family farm is the one, which affords the greatest adaptability to the maintenance and improvement of fertility. One can therefore look to the future of the family farm with a lot more confidence than to cultivating extensive

THE HAPPY LIFE

"To watch the corn grow and the blossoms set; to draw hard breath over plough-share or spade; to read, to think, to love, to hope, to pray—these are the things that make men happy."

—JOHN RUSKIN

areas where high powered machinery runs amuck, wasting the accumulated fertility of centuries in the attempt to produce the fruits of the earth on a financially cheap scale.

When we regain our sanity we shall come to realise that financial cost is not the thing that really matters, but that the health of our soil, which in turn transmits real health to those who depend on it for the food of life, is of infinitely greater importance.

When that time comes, we shall feed our soil with as much regularity as we feed ourselves; and perhaps with more intelligence and care than we exercise at present.

THE POOR FISHES!

"I am a Socialist, but I have to admit that in the last few years the 'left wing' has opened its poor silly mouth and swallowed the whole revolting mass of Communist lies. They should have realised that the men who carry on this propaganda are as likely to give the people political and economic freedom as Al Capone or John Dillinger."

—Rebecca West, Canadian novelist and war correspondent.

Socialist Sabotage of Britain's Food Production

Most of the discussion on the question of Food For Great Britain ignores the fact that Great Britain's own food production is being sabotaged by the restrictive planning of the "British" Socialists, who pursue every policy that exposes Britons to the menace of the international plotters.

In 1943, in spite of the large British Army, Great Britain produced 90 per cent, of her own food.

An English report states that within a year of the Socialists gaining office, over 2,000,000 acres of food-growing land had gone out of production.

Elsewhere we quote irrefutable evidence that, not only could Great Britain feed herself; she could actually export food.

Here are two more examples of the food restriction policies of the "British" Socialists: —

"COTTAM FARMER FINED £100 FOR GROWING BUCKWHEAT"

"Pleading guilty to sowing buckwheat without permission, John Clark, of Cottam Warren, near Driffield, was fined £100 at Driffield Magistrates Court last Thursday.

"Mr. J. D. Westlake, prosecuting for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, said: 'Buckwheat may be used for feeding poultry and other animals, but I think it is safe to say that the bulk of it goes to feeding cage birds because of the price that can be obtained. We are concerned today with 20 acres of buckwheat, and I think a conservative estimate of the proceeds of the yield would be £1000.'

"Mr. J. S. Grant, defending, said his client came from Lincolnshire, and purchased Cottam Warren in April, 1946. Hampered by shortage of machinery and bad weather, Mr. Clark was late in sowing the remainder of this field. This particular field wanted cleaning. Buckwheat is a good cleaner, and for this reason Mr. Clark sowed this crop,' he said. Mr. Grant added that Clark was not conversant with the law regarding the sowing of buckwheat."

- "Driffield Times," Yorkshire, England, March 29, 1947.

* * * *

Under the heading, "An English Woman's Home: The League's First

Great Britain Can Feed Herself

How often do we hear that the people of Great Britain must import food, as they can never grow enough food locally to feed themselves? This dangerous nonsense has been vigorously attacked by leading British agricultural experts. Sir Albert Howard writes on this matter as follows:

All the fundamental research work, all the field experiments, and all the large-scale demonstrations have been done. They prove by means of the one unanswerable argument—success—that this country could not only feed herself, but could be born again once our soil, of which we are the principal crop, is got into proper shape and maintained in that condition.

If we start now it will take us from three to five years to produce in this island all the cereals, milk and milk products, meat, vegetables, fruit and sugar needed by some 40,000,000 people. Only a few tropical fruits, our tea, coffee, and so forth need be imported.

Besides making us self-supporting and independent of extraneous supplies, our home-grown produce will be much more satisfying than our present indifferent nourishment and will automatically prevent most of the ill-health and disease now so common . . .

This in brief is the peace we must now set about winning.

Our duty is to look after the thin covering of soil, which supports and nourishes the earth's green carpet. Make the soil fertile! Nature does the rest.

NEW POLICY NEEDED

The Grow More Food policy of the war left us some 30 per cent, short. But the Grow More Food policy had to contend with difficulties, which are rapidly disappearing.

Many of the land workers were swept into the war, leaving a labor force inadequate in numbers and mainly untrained: the land needed draining and subsoiling: the essential live stock had to be reduced: vast quantities of

Heroine," The British Housewives' League News Letter for November 1946, gave an account of the case of Mrs. Miller, of Peatlands Farm, Woodham Ferrers, Essex. The "Essex Weekly News" for April 18, 1947, carried this matter a stage further with the following report: —

"WOODHAM COUPLE AND COURT COSTS"

"Essex War Agricultural Executive Committee at Chelmsford Magistrates Court [on April 17] applied for an order against George Henry Miller and his wife, Charlotte Miller, Peatlands Farm, Woodham Ferrers, for payment of costs.

"Mr. F. P. R. Mallows, for the Committee, said Mr. and Mrs. Miller appealed at the Essex Quarter Sessions against convictions for obstructing officers of the Committee in carrying out the cultivation of Peatlands Farm which had been taken over by the Committee. The appeals were dismissed and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were ordered to pay the taxed costs, which amounted to £32/0/9.

"Mrs. Miller: 'The Committee have confiscated our hay to the extent of £800. Why cannot we get paid?'

"The Chairman: 'You can take such proceedings against the Committee as you think fit, but it has nothing to do with this matter.'

"Mrs. Miller: 'we have not refused to pay. The Committee is in our debt. They have done thousands of pounds worth of damage, and sent me falsely to prison. There must be some investigation.'

"The Bench made an order for payment of £32/0/9 within a month."

Although their totalitarian methods have repeatedly "done thousands of pounds worth of damage," the Socialist fifth columnists in Great Britain continue wrecking food production, thus making the pawing of the nation to the Dollar gangsters much easier.

straw could not be converted into muck, which was always in short supply: artificial manures, which exhaust the soil, had to be used instead. Such emergency methods bear no relation to the policy, which must now be adopted.

How can we make our soil more fertile? By creating more plant food in the form of humus. To do this we must convert all the vegetable, animal and human residues, now largely running to waste, into compost, about half of which is humus.

A vast salvage campaign must therefore be set on foot to nourish our soil, our crops, our livestock and ourselves.

SALVAGE OF SEWAGE

First task is to salvage the vast quantities of human residues now running to waste. This will provide much of the animal activator needed in compost making.

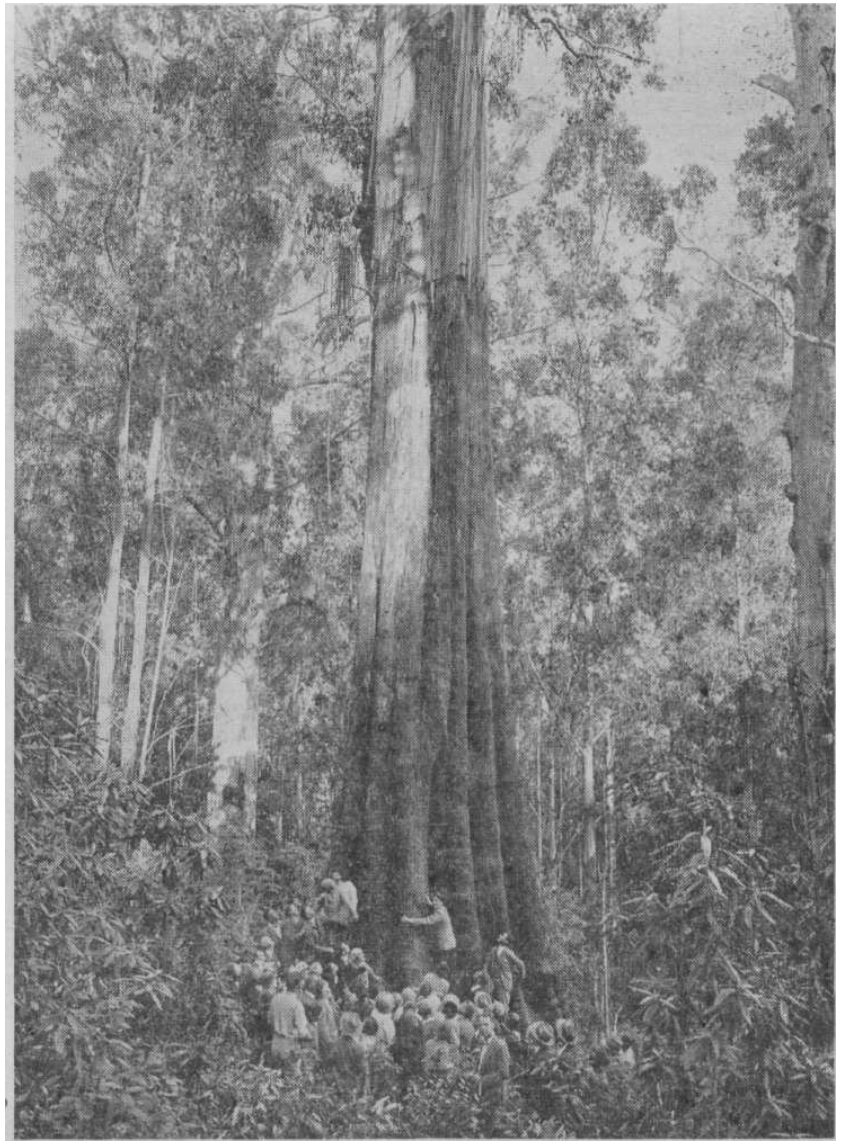
Our sewage must be filtered at the outset, the resulting sludge dried and sold as an inoffensive powder in paper bags for use in the compost heaps of urban gardens, allotments, by the fruit and vegetable growers and farmers near our towns and cities:

This dried sludge will soon convert a nation of gardeners into a nation of compost-gardeners—the first step in the new Grow More Food campaign.

All that is needed to start this is the lifting of the controls, which are now hampering the pioneers engaged on this vital item of national service.

SUBSOIL AND MANURE

Second job is to prepare our farmland. The soils of these islands are pot-bound. The surface soil is cut off from the vast reserves of plant food in the subsoil by a pan; this pan must be shattered by tractor-operated sub-soil-



GIANT MOUNTAIN ASH. —This picture of a forest scene in the mountainous district of Marysville, Victoria, shows a magnificent but now all too rare specimen of the giant mountain ash tree—the "back-bone" of the vegetation on many of our watersheds.

VITAL IMPORTANCE OF TREES

A writer to the Sydney "Bulletin" of June 18 draws attention to important aspects of trees not generally appreciated: —

"Whoever plumps for perennial grasses alone, rather than grasses in combination with trees, forgets that a the best of grasses wither in drought and heat. The danger on wide, treeless stretches is that an accidental fire will burn all the grass and leave a dry powdery topsoil, and before rain falls the top-soil and grass-roots may be blown away. Strong winds won't cause as much soil injury on timbered country as on treeless land, for trees break the wind and prevent it from striking the surface directly.

"Droughts, fires, poor soils and overstocking of pastures that work so destructively against grasses are much

less hard on trees. Trees survive when grasses on the same country have been destroyed by one or other of these causes, and at such times they form a second and last line of land defence against erosion.

"Nobody objects to judicious thinning out of natural trees when their growth is thick enough to interfere with that of grasses under them, but the wholesale destruction of timber on grazing land can only lead to disaster, as it has done on so much of what, a half-century ago, was splendid grazing land."

* * * *

In his refreshing book, "I Planted Trees," Richard St. Barbe Baker writes of the wonderful benefits of trees: —

"In mountainous country it has been proved that the destruction of forests on the slopes leads to a too-rapid transfer of water to the rivers, with consequent floods and washouts. The slopes, moreover, become denuded of fertile soil, and are less easy to regenerate either by natural seeding or by planting. The exact relation of trees and rainfall is less easy to define, but it is a subject that has been attracting attention.

"The existence of areas of woodlands has a definite effect upon the temperature and of the atmosphere within each area. The average temperature throughout the year is less within woodlands than in the open; the extremes of heat and cold are lessened. Within woodland areas the night temperature is practically always warmer, and never falls as low as the temperature in the open. The reason for these differences can be ascribed to the fact that the canopy of the trees prevents the soil from being rapidly warmed by the sun's rays, and also, when once the soil has become warm, the same canopy of the trees prevents any rapid radiation of heat from the soil. The influence of the forest will be mainly due to its action as a cover protecting the soil against isolation and against winds . . . Woodlands are of the greatest value in exposed locations as affording shelter and protection from storms to agricultural crops and plantations, as well as to stock."

PRACTICAL PROPOSAL

The situation therefore is that we can feed ourselves provided we make proper use of all the waste materials out of which humus can be prepared.

This is a revolutionary statement, but there is plenty of evidence to support it, a great deal of which is to be found, not set forth in words, but written on the land in the form of living healthy crops, not only in this country but all over the world.

Lord Bruce Again!

(Continued from page 1)

Internal disorders in all countries are exploited by the Communists both known and unknown. As most of these internal troubles can be traced to the present financial rules, it is perfectly obvious that the international controllers of the banking system are determined to do nothing that will alleviate the internal problems, which aid the Communist strategy.

The controllers of Soviet Russia are not interested in the reconstruction of Europe, except under their conditions. The threat of the controllers of Soviet Russia, a threat that the International Zionist Jews have created, is being used to persuade Europe to submit to financial domination from New York. This is what the Marshall plan to "aid" Europe means.

Although Greece is being openly attacked by Communist forces in the North, her request to America that she be allowed to increase her armed forces has been rejected. As a result of the American financial "assistance" to Greece, that unhappy country has lost control of many of her major domestic policies.

Surely the rest of the world can learn a lesson from this while they have time. Or are we going to be misled by people such as Lord Bruce? We were also gravely misled about Hitler.

The most effective way to beat the Communist menace is for every country to alter its financial, political and economic policies in order that people can give themselves an increasing standard of living and have greater self-government. Once the economic causes of unrest have been removed, the Communist espionage agents will find their task almost impossible.

—E.D.B.

M.H.R. FOR WIMMERA SHAPES WELL

(Continued from page 1.)

whether the electors are satisfied with what he has done so far and whether there are any issues they want him to take up.

He has indicated grave concern about the economic pressure being applied to Great Britain, and generally impresses as a Representative of integrity. If he continues to develop as he has done so far, he could easily become one of the most effective Representatives in the Federal Parliament.

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A TRAITOR'S FRIENDS

(Continued from page 1.)

munist "front." Some months ago the Australian Association of Scientific Workers suggested that a move be made to try and have Dr. May released.

The most interesting aspect of the move in Great Britain to have the traitor May released, is the fact that it has been initiated by Professor Harold Laski.

We have dealt at length with Laski's anti-British and anti-Christian activities on previous occasions.

He has his friends and admirers in this country—Dr. H. V. Evatt being one of the most prominent.

When we once referred to Laski as a Communist, a prominent Labor official in the Western District (Victoria) wrote to us and said that Laski had no connection whatever with Communism. Needless to say, we enlightened this man with a few facts, which he did not know.

One of the great tragedies of our time is the manner in which the Labor Movement has been indoctrinated by Communists such as Laski.

We will wait with interest to see how many "Labor" supporters rush in to assist Laski's attempt to have a Communist traitor released from prison.

—Radio talk by Eric D. Butler over 3CS, Colac.

WORDS OF WISDOM

"One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning."

—LOWELL.

TEXTIT

[Regd.]

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Nazi Transport Plan

(Continued from page 1)

of the road transport and so they treated short-distance transport in exactly the same way as they had treated the long-distance transport. Is that also to come here? They found they could not stand up to the competition of those left free. Will the Minister be able to stand up to the competition of those whom he proposed to leave free? There is nothing that inefficiency so abhors as efficiency. Then, the next step was to force the long-distance transport road rates up to the railway rates. Is that the Minister's intention here? Thereupon, Germany drew up an intricate system of rates, which was so intricate that, 10 years later, those very officials who were supposed to operate and understand it, had not yet properly learned and understood it.

AN ARMY OF OFFICIALS

"In order to be able to support this system that they had inaugurated, they thought unwisely that all that they would need would be a few police to examine the inevitable log books. That, of course, was soon found to be quite insufficient, and so they set up 18 regional transport commissioners, and very shortly it was found that 18 regional transport commissioners were far too remote from contact with the wheels that were turning, and they proceeded to set up 80 district road transport officers, which, even with their staffs, were not enough; and, finally, they appointed 1500 local road transport officers. The staff that was found to be necessary for all these busy bodies numbered 7000. If hon. Gentlemen opposite will calculate the sort of remuneration for officials of that type, I think they will find that a conservative estimate will bring them out in the neighborhood of £4 million per annum. That is, £4 million per annum to control the road transport system of this country which needs no control and which even hon. Members opposite have never impugned with inefficiency.

BUREAUCRACY AND CHAOS

"So began the next phase — the struggle for priority, and, if hon. Members opposite want to do so, they can read all the evidence at first hand if they will only turn to the evidence of Minister Speer. The situation was so chaotic that even local transport offices broke down, traffic was held up and permits held up while they hunted for return loads, and so the Government then proceeded to pile upon this enormous mass of officialdom an equal number of what they called traffic expeditors. It is surprising that, in the City of Berlin, an order was issued that no lorry should move more than 2 miles without first telephoning the traffic expeditor if the vehicle was anything less than 75 per cent, full in volume or weight? Even the Germans, docile and regimented creatures though they were and are, rebelled, and so they found 'permanent cargoes' and filled their lorries with empty cases so that, to the traffic expeditor, they always looked full.

"The inevitable happened. Queues of hauliers were to be seen waiting outside the transport offices for permission to be able to move. The estimate of waste space was something between 25 and 50 per cent. It took from one to six hours to get permission to move a vehicle at all, and from 7 to 30 days to get permission to have even the smallest repairs carried out. I admit that the last part of this chaos came about in the war, but one might imagine that war was a spur to organisation and one knows that nobody ever accused the Germans of being poor organisers. (Laughter.) This appalling welter of chaos seems to threaten us here . . .

"The same chaos undoubtedly threatens us here; the same ultimate steps will have to be taken by the Minister . . ."

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