

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.

EVERY FRIDAY THE FOUR PENCE
THE NEW TIMES

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WE MUST DEFEND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

RIGHTS ARE IN DANGER

The present controversy raging around the bank nationalisation issue must not be allowed to obscure the more fundamental issue confronting the Australian people.

That issue is: Can the present Federal Constitutional safeguards be maintained and strengthened, or are we to have a society in which an all-powerful Federal Government will be subject to no restraints whatever?

Although many people, including banking personnel, do not know it, the plan to nationalise banking is the most powerful attack yet made upon the Federal Constitution.

With centralised control of the credit system, together with permanent price control, to be sought at a Referendum early next year, the controllers of the Federal Government would be in the position to destroy completely every vestige of local Government in Australia, to impose upon the Australian people the tyranny now being imposed upon the British people.

In the absence of any written Constitution limiting its powers over the lives of individuals, the Socialist totalitarians in Great Britain proceed ruthlessly on their way.

The Party Machine

Even the famous American left-wing writer, John Dos Passos, after a short visit to Great Britain, has been horrified with the results of Socialism in practice. His commentary on the British Parliament is very applicable to the matter we are discussing: "Despite a certain amount of argument in the style of a great debating club, as measure after dictatorial measure comes up to curtail already frail liberties of the individual, the Party machine rolls ponderously on."

This also happens at Canberra, but there has been, and still is, one great restriction on the actions of the Canberra totalitarians: the Federal Constitution.

Nothing is more important at this critical stage of "the battle to save our British way of life, than a widespread campaign to make the people Constitution-conscious.

No real defence of the Constitution can be undertaken without far more widespread knowledge of the purpose and value of a Constitution. We take this opportunity of appealing to all those engaged in fighting bank nation-

Social Evening

A Social Evening will be held at the home of Mr. Norman White on Saturday evening, October 4.

Mr. White's address is 26 Walpole Street, Kew. Take tram to Kew Junction. Walpole Street is right opposite the Post Office.

All Social Crediters are cordially invited.

alisation to direct the attention of the electors to the real issue.

Individual Rights

Already there has been far too much suggestion that the bank issue is merely a fight between the Government and the banks or a fight between the "Opposition" and the Government. It is not. It is merely one aspect of the much greater fight, the fight to protect and extend the individual's rights; not "rights" granted by Governments and their hordes of officials, BUT RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO THE INDIVIDUAL BY CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS WHICH CANNOT BE TAMPERED WITH BY POWER-LUSTERS OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

CLERGYMAN MISLEADS ON BANKING QUESTION

We have just received a copy of "The Beacon" (Melb.) for the month of September, 1947. This periodical is intended to be a "strong force in Australian journalism," and is published by the Melbourne Unitarian Church. The September issue was sent to us because of its front-page article, entitled "The People and the Banks." This article favours the nationalisation of the trading banks and was written by the Reverend William Bottomley, who, over a period of many years has shown himself to be a thinker, a courageous speaker, and an influential citizen.

Because of his ability to influence others it is important that anything appearing in his name should be above suspicion, and consequently we feel he will understand our reasons for offering some brief comment on his published remarks.

He wrote: "Every attempt will be made to engender fear in the hearts of the people, especially the small traders and business people generally, of a huge impersonal monopoly which will threaten their security and leave them helpless in the hands of a predatory Government."

Well, suppose such attempts are made, will they not be fully justified? Could anyone truthfully deny that the nationalisation proposals do aim at the establishment of a super monopoly?

Could anyone who understands the implications of the Government's self-accepted commitments under the Bretton Woods "Agreement" truthfully deny that except on terms of servitude the people's security is threatened? Could anyone truthfully deny that in recent years the trend of legislation IS towards forcing the people into a position of helplessness? And what better evidence is required than

Our forefathers obviously understood this matter much better than the modern so-called "progressives"; thus their ability in initiating and insisting upon the acceptance of such wisdom as that embodied in Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights. If we are going to survive, we have got to re-discover the wisdom of our forefathers and discover and develop the appropriate mechanisms whereby we can take effective action against the enemies of our way of life.

Menace of Central Government

"Central Government is merely a disguised military organisation, the power of which grows with what it feeds upon." (C. H. Douglas.) The truth of this was realised by the framers of our Federal Constitution.

Because this truth has been denied by all Federal Party politicians, most of whom have attacked our Constitutional safeguards, we now face the present crisis.

The time has arrived for action to discover who are the genuine supporters of our Constitutional rights and those who are not. The present banking battle can and should be used to make this matter clear to all responsible electors.

continue to be so controlled whether the banks are nationalised or not.

A "SELF-INTERESTED MINORITY"

He wrote: "When financial policy is dictated by a self-interested minority the results can be disastrous in the extreme."

That is quite true. We have had plenty of experience of it and all want, to be rid of it. But nationalisation of the trading banks will not help one iota for the reason that the Chifley Government, by its traitorous acceptance of the Bretton Woods "Agreement" (and in this it was helped by Mr. Menzies and the Liberals!) has already committed us to the continuance of the dictation of financial policy by a self-interested minority.

He wrote: "The Government is to be congratulated on this bold and enterprising measure whereby productive work can be adequately financed, full employment ensured, and the financial octopus finally and irrevocably destroyed."

This is an amazing declaration. The measure is neither bold nor enterprising. It is merely part of Labor's very old policy of Socialism, which cannot be supported by any conscientious Christian. It puts the State above the individual, whereas Jesus put the individual above the institution. It is actuated by vengeance, not by enterprise.

NO INFLUENCE ON FINANCE POLICY

It will have no influence whatever on the adequate financing of productive work or the ensuring of "full employment." These very things were put forward as the reasons for the Bank Amendment Act of 1945, by which the Government was given full power to direct the policy of the Commonwealth Bank. Since then it has surrendered that power to the "self-interested minority" behind the Bretton Woods "Agreement" and the taking over of the trading banks cannot affect that position at all.

And as to the idea that the nationalisation proposals of the Government will bring about the final and irrevocable destruction of the financial octopus, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Bottomley was not suffering from a mental lapse when he wrote it. The financial octopus is now stronger than ever, and nationalisation will make it even stronger. When he was Governor of the Bank of "England" Mr. Montagu Norman was asked what he thought of nationalisation of the banking system. He replied, "We would welcome it!" Is it conceivable that he could welcome the final and irrevocable loss of the world power of that "self-interested minority" for whom he spoke?

The simple truth is that until the Government uses its power to alter the money-production arrangement there cannot be any effective improvement in the general economic position of the people.

To suggest that the nationalisation of the trading banks will affect the fundamental issue is to mislead.

the thieving taxation to prove that the Government is predatory?

WHOSE ADVANTAGE?

Mr. Bottomley wrote: "Nothing will be said of the advantages to be derived from such a measure."

But he did not enumerate them and we do not know them. What advantages from you, the ordinary individual, WILL be gained from the measure? Will it reduce the cost of living? If so, how?

He wrote: "Nothing should be clearer, however, than that the nation's currency should be under the control of the people."

When Mr. Bottomley says "control of the people" we presume he means control by an agency of the Federal Parliament. In what way will nationalisation of the trading banks make the slightest difference to the control of our currency? It is now controlled by the Commonwealth Bank and will

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Food Kommissar Strachey suggests that "if Australia cuts 20 per cent. off home food consumption, Britain would be prepared to supply shipping to take food to Britain.

The implication is that unless further rationing is imposed the ships will not be available. Many public men here also urge reducing our own food supply. None emphasise the desirability of removing taxation, price-fixing and other controls which prevent more production for this purpose. Likewise, none are prepared to give an assurance that Britain will receive such extra food.

The fact is that the International Food Council, situated in America, controls Britain's food quotas; this body calmly divert from Britain an amount of food equal to whatever extra food is sent officially. If "food appeals" are to be successful, reliable assurances must be given that Britain will receive such food, and not ex-enemy countries or Palestine terrorists.

SHANGHAIED SEMITES

A British Foreign Office spokesman reports: "Strikingly inhuman Organisations are conducting an illegal traffic in Jewish children between Europe and Palestine." This Press report of September 6 says: "The main organisation known as Hashomer Hatzair (Young Watchman Party, a Left-wing socialist group within the Zionist organisation), departs children from Hungary to Germany, where they have waited sometimes a year before being sent to Palestine." Parents' evidence has shown that a systematic breaking-up of families has been carried out for two years. This is not the first evidence showing that many Jews are shanghaied to Palestine by highly organised Zionist gangsters playing for big industrial stakes in Palestine. Both Jews and Christians are mere pawns in this plot.

SHODDY SUPPLIES

Once more complaints of shoddy footwear, partly filled matchboxes, short measure and inferior goods, etc., were voiced at the recent branch conference of the Housewives' Association. These results which are inevitable under a socialistic planned economy justify the complaints, but the Housewives show very little inclination to attack the cause of this situation, and they have no constructive alternative to offer. As a matter of fact, this body even sup-

ports the major socialistic cause of these shoddy supplies: Price Fixing. This control automatically lowers quality and restricts production which, in turn, brings about shortages, and the excuse for rationing. Another report on this conference quotes the Housewives as opposing Price Fixing on building materials. That's a start, at least, but the practice of Price Fixing produces evil results wherever it is applied, so why stop at one commodity?

UGLY UNIONISM

Judge Kelly in the Arbitration Court on September 10 declared invalid a fine imposed by the Building Workers' Industrial Union, on a member who merely criticised the balance-sheet of the Victorian branch. The Judge pointed out that "two members of the State Management Committee of the Union which had imposed the fine had acted as accusers and judges." The balance-sheet had shown £100 expenses over receipts, and the victim had merely asked: "Where is State Management leading us?" When the victim refused to pay the fine, two jobs on which he was working were declared black—and of course, other unionists lost their pay. This is ugly despotic unionism, yet, oddly enough, the officials responsible for this tyranny have not yet been dismissed. Why?

—O.B.H.

To National Socialism Via Banking Plan

By PAUL McGUIRE

This article is not a defence of the private banks. I wouldn't care a tuppenny dam about the Chifley-Evatt banking proposals if they were only proposals about banks. But they are actually proposals about you and me; about the money we earn and save; about our private possessions and things proper to us as individual persons.

They are proposals to do something which no government in English-speaking countries has dared to do since King John was forced to sign Magna Charta over 700 years ago.

They are proposals of a sort which free men everywhere have always resisted.

They are proposals which strike at the roots of what we call democracy.

They are proposals abhorrent to the whole tradition of Western and Christian civilisation; and I think it a strange matter indeed that men like Mr. Chifley and Dr. Evatt, who profess to oppose Communism and National Socialism and Fascism, support proposals which move to precisely the same end: **THE REDUCTION OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY TO A MONSTROUS STATE.**

Chifley-Evatt Plot

I cannot believe that Australians at large have clearly grasped what it is that Mr. Chifley and Dr. Evatt are proposing. (They have been very careful not to explain.) Most Australians still care something for freedom. Some of us, a great many of us fought two wars in one generation to prove it. If Australians had really grasped the implications of the Chifley-Evatt plot, there would (I hope) have been from Carpentaria to the Leeuwin the sort of roar that would once and for all have taught these men that they are our servants, not our slave-masters.

These banking proposals have been shrewdly selected, because few people clearly understand banking. The real significance of the proposals, however, can be grasped by every adult who still has any sense of liberty. For they raise the whole problem of the nature of government and of the relations of

the State with the individual. These are much greater issues than that of the private banks; and it is time that we Australians got back to them and thought them out again from the first principles.

The Chifley-Evatt proposal could never have had a hearing in a free country if we had not fallen into a grotesque and vicious superstition about the nature of the State and of government.

It is the same superstition that freedom-loving men have everywhere fought through history.

Every great democratic struggle has been a battle between men who love liberty and a STATE grown MONSTROUS.

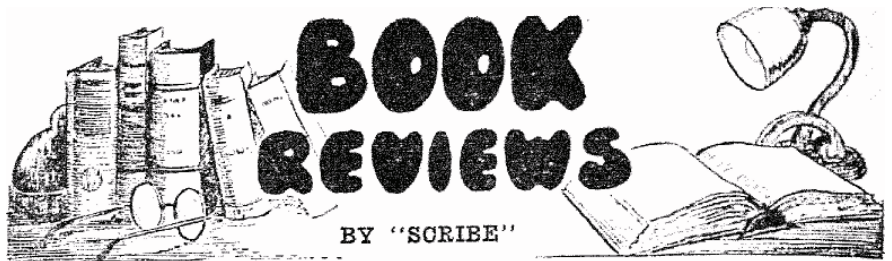
This superstition makes the State a sort of god and allows it to usurp rights and liberties which belong not to it but to the human person, to you and me, to every man Jack of us.

State is Servant, Not Boss

But the State properly is not a being over and above us. It is properly only an instrument, as Edmund Burke said, a machine we make for specific purposes; and any man is an awful idiot if he lets his machine run away with him.

Politicians will tell you that the State is the people and that when the State takes over things it is the people who take over things. That is the line which Hitler exploited.

But the State is not the people. It is only an instrument or tool or piece of machinery belonging to the people; and the politicians and public servants



"Reconstruction By Way Of The Soil"

By G. T. Wrench. (Price 19/8½ post free.)

Numerous are the plans for Utopias and New Orders, politico-social blueprints are legion, appeals for a "change of heart" are clamorous. Yet how few of these reachings for a Brave New World delve down to bedrock, to that factor which is the sine qua non of life, let alone society — the Good Earth? It is refreshing to encounter this latest work of G. T. Wrench, M.D., which is nothing if not fundamental. The author's previous work, "The Wheel of Health," is an inspiring account of what might well be the norm for a healthy humanity, the now oft-quoted Hunza race, so lauded by Sir R. McGarrison (author of "Nutrition and National Health"), and other investigators.

The new volume recapitulates this ground, notable examples of "whole-

are properly the servants of the people; tradesmen we employ to do not their will but ours.

If we forget that, we forget what democracy means.

But we are forgetting it. If we remembered it, do you think that the Chifleys and the Evatts, our hired hands, would dare tell us curtly without reasons or explanations that they propose to lay hands on all our bank accounts and private savings?

Let us get rid of the jargon these

ness" in mankind and much else besides. In his introduction, Dr. Wrench describes how "he learnt that farming is an art and something infinitely wider than scientific agriculture. It is a way of life itself."

He commences with a survey of past civilisations and their use of available primary biological resources. Rome, China, Mesopotamia and the stupendous cultivation of ancient Peru, which drew from one American expert the admission: "Agriculture is not a lost art but must be reckoned as one of those which reached a remarkable development in the remote past and afterwards declined."

Students of history will find facts here which are generally missing in orthodox test-books. The brilliant Islamic empire in mediaeval Spain, which attained "a fullness of civilisation not reached by any other European people," supported a population of thirty millions compared to the fifteen-million of England, France, Germany and Italy combined. "The account of this wonderful agriculture existing in the Dark Ages of the rest of Europe will be so strange to many readers that they may feel that it is beyond the range of their credibility. The reason of this is that in English education, the influence of Arabic culture is entirely left out. We are taught a lot about the Greeks and Romans but nothing about the Arabs as intellectual leaders of Europe."

The famous "Book of Farming" compiled by Ibn Al Awam from 107 authorities on the varied aspects of husbandry, verified where-ever possible by personal experiment, gives contemporary light on the heights to which cultivation had been carried; to quote Scott: "The most complex, the most scientific, the most perfect ever devised by the ingenuity of man."

Their water conservation and distribution schemes were a monument to engineering skill, the principle of the siphon being utilised eight hundred years before it was known in France. There were few large estates, independent small holdings being favored. The law of return was strictly observed. "Manure and dust were collected from the highways. The contents of sewers and vaults were preserved, desiccated and mingled with less powerful substances and were used to make good the impairment consequent upon incessant cultivation . . . the curious and minute investigations of the skilled agriculturist had determined the best composts, the most advantageous modes of applying them, the kind of vegetation to which they were specially adapted." The book is worth reading if only for the account of this Golden Age, an era shattered by the irruption of fanatical religious conquerors.

In the Mohammedan wars the security of the soil was respected. Islam elevated labour as a general duty and both commerce and farming were proclaimed to be meritorious in the sight of Allah. Under Omar the peasantry were settled securely in their possessions, freed from oppression by the large landowners, assessment being revised and stabilised, broken aqueducts repaired and new ones built. As Wrench emphasises, progress was evident in all branches of social life when it was based on a highly-developed and conserved life cycle.

He deals with the many instances of disaster befalling the primitive yet balanced economics of native cultivators from the impact of the white "civiliser." ("He pursues the path of race-suicide while he chants the hymn of progress"). He pleads for the establishment of Banks of the Soil, i.e., the collection of all forms of imported soil-substances after use, processing them into soil-food and returning them to the exporting countries. "The shamefully misnamed waste becomes the beautiful soft, crumbling humus which

(Continued on page 8)



PAUL McGUIRE.

people and their propagandists talk. Look at the State or Government as you really know it in your daily experience. The Government is in practice a group of politicians elected by about half the people. When the Government talks of nationalising banks, what it really means is that it—not the nation, that is you or me—will take them over. You can guess from this plain fact how much reality there is in all this talk of people controlling their credits and so on.

Price of Liberty

Governments are necessary for certain purposes. But we should never let them go beyond their proper powers. As soon as any group of individuals tries to grab the controls of our machine, we should get rid of them at the first opportunity. We should always be on the watch; the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

A faction—the Chifley-Evatt Labor faction—is trying to grab complete control over your economic life and mine.

If it succeeds, we shall be just as much slaves of the State, victims of our own instrument, as were any serfs in the whole of history. (From the Melbourne "Argus," September 10)

Keys To Current Events

SIGNIFICANT NEWS SURVEY

International

Eight Million Bags of Potatoes Destroyed

The world may be on the verge of a glut, despite desperate efforts to make us believe we're in a state of starvation—and, horribly enough, while many people actually are starving. But the following table taken from a recent issue of Newsweek contains plenty of food for thought.

"In 1946 in a typical support transaction, the Agricultural Department bought 17,500,000 hundred-pound bags of Maine potatoes, 90 per cent. U.S. No. 1 quality." It gives the following list to show what happened to that lot:

To schools, etc.....	450,000 bags
For cattle feed .. .	500,000 bags
To alcohol mfrs.....	800,000 bags
To starch mfrs. .. .	4,000,000 bags
Exported	3,500,000 bags
Destroyed.....	8,200,000 bags

--"Canadian Social Creditor," Aug. 7 1947.

World Surpluses Now!

While the politicians are preparing us for new cuts Sir John Boyd-Orr, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of United Nations, is concerned about possible surpluses. In a foreword to the annual report of the Organisation, he writes: surplus of wool is threatened, and surpluses of cereals, sugar and certain other products may soon appear. Unless measures are taken in advance to deal with these surpluses, they will again bring ruin and misery to millions of land workers and will endanger the stability of the whole economic system."

"Evening Standard" (Eng.), Aug. 2 1947.

Free trading in sugar futures was resumed last week after 5½ years of rigid controls. As traders gathered in the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, the House Agriculture Committee approved a new set of controls—but of a different sort. With a world sugar surplus in the offing, the bill will extend for five years the present sales quota system for all foreign and domestic producers. The bill, which Congress is expected to pass this session ties the sugar price to the cost living. As long as the cost of living stays up, sugar prices will also, no matter how plentiful the supply. In effect a form of parity will be extended to sugar growers—with consumers footing the bill.

"Time," July 14, 1947.

Great Britain

Sacrifice Independence?

"The Government was optimistic, but America must help. If the country did sacrifice its independence, it would only be temporary."—Mr. Emanuel Shinwell at Perth (Scotland), August 16, 1947.

After all, what are a few sacrifices? Isn't that what we fought the war for, and didn't we win it? Well, Mr. Shinwell did anyway. Independence? It doesn't matter a tinker's cuss. . . . --"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), August 30, 1947.

Living On Our Exports!

On the authority of the "Scottish Daily Express" of August 12, we learn that British manufacturers have just exported 3000 domestic baths at £8 each to France, and the Ministry of Health has imported 4000 similar baths from France at £12 each. --"The Social Creditor" (Eng.), August 23, 1947.

Dangerous Women

Dr. Summerskill, clever woman assistant to the Minister of Food in London, questioned as to why, under bulk purchasing arrangements, orange growers in Jamaica receive only 5 or 6 shillings per box, while these oranges are sold at 50 shillings per box in the U.K., said that she must be cautious about giving information, because "my Department is the biggest trading concern in the world, and we have the same justification as any astute businessman for withholding the price we pay." Socialism in practice, but not according to accepted Socialist theory.—"Letter Review," June 23

Dr. Summerskill in private life is Mrs. Samuels.

Mrs. Strachey, wife of the British Minister of Food, is Public Relations Officer of the Bureau of Current Affairs in Britain, formerly an Army organisation, but now, according to Mr. Attlee's own statement, a private firm, furnishing "educational" material to various Government departments. Recently, Mrs. Strachey's outfit published a caricature of General de Gaulle as Napoleon, which was, under this extraordinary arrangement, published in all Army barracks. Nice going for Mrs. Strachey.

—"Letter Review," July 28

Germany

German Gold Mystery

Mystery surrounds the exact, total of gold seized in Germany when the Allies marched in. The Chairman of the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency (Mr. Rueff) stated on March 31st last that the bulk of the gold was in the hands of the American military authorities, and had not been put at the disposal of the Tri-Partite Commission, which, according to the decision of the Paris Conference on reparations, must distribute the gold among the disinterested countries.

The Tri-Partite Commission, said Mr. Rueff, did not yet even know how much gold there was, and the Americans had failed to give precise answers. There was only unofficial data that about 220 tons of gold were seized in Germany.

Comment: 220 tons at £8/8 per oz., is some £66 millions. It is strange (or is it?) that two years after the end of the war, the other Allies should be unable to obtain from America precise details of the gold she had seized. —"Liberator Council Bulletin," May, 1947.

New Zealand

Electricity Monopoly

Dear Sir,—I will deal with the Bay of Islands position and have no doubt the whole of the North Island has been treated much the same. The Bay of Islands and Manganui Counties alone would enter into the scheme in the first instance and for about six years the service was good. When costs had about doubled and it was known there would be a shortage of power owing to the same policy being adopted throughout New Zealand, Hokianga and Whangaroa were admitted into the scheme, and the service which had been sold to the first mentioned counties was again sold to the two latter at increased rates and new regulations with threats of severe penalties for any breach of those now very necessary regulations.

The service which had been good for about six years is now absolutely bad. Is such action honest? At the very least is it not unpardonably unfair to alter the rules in the middle of a game? Who is responsible?—the local power board, the Government Departments, or is it the overseas Shylocks, who want investment for their capital.—Dan Lewis, Kaitiaki Letter in "Democracy," (N.Z.), Sept. 15

United States

Morgenthau Provides Money for Jews, Russia

Refugees have been coming into the United States with trunks filled with \$100 bills and \$1000 bills. They have been buying hotels, public buildings, and business property at prices far beyond the assessed valuation. In some communities the entire main street is now owned by Jews and Jewish refugees.



Another MORGANTHAU Plan!

A report released on August 6 reads as follows: "Secret documents released by the Senate Appropriations Committee disclosed that Former Treasury Secretary Morgenthau played the key role in giving Russia plates for printing Allied occupation money, which Russia since has used to weaken the European economy and to exact reparations at the expense of the other Allies. Morgenthau actually gave the plates to Russia because Russia refused to accept occupation currency printed in the United States. Morgenthau did so with the acquiescence of Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, and George C. Marshall, who is now the Secretary of State and was then the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Note: Patriotic students of international affairs here in Washington consider it almost unimaginable that a Government would turn plates for printing money over to any foreign power. It is doubly scandalous to think that Mr. Morgenthau turned these plates over to Russia. It is now a matter of common knowledge that this little gesture cost the American people at least 9 billion dollars.

—"National News Service," Aug. 25

BRUCE AND MENZIES QUOTED IN T.A.A. PROPAGANDA

On August 1 of this year Trans-Australian Airlines, run by Mr. A. W. Coles, of Chain Store fame started publishing a monthly journal, "Trans-Air."

Judging by the first issue of this journal, it will be used to propagate Socialist ideas.

It is stated that "The case . . . of public ownership of commercial air transport has been effectively recognised in almost every country which flies the British flag."

In order to support their Socialist ideas, the publishers of "Trans-Air" have quoted two prominent "anti-Socialists":

During his recent visit to Australia, Viscount Melbourne (better known to Australians as the right Honorable S. M. Bruce) in a National broadcast said:

"Take all the argument and clamour that is going on to-day with regard to Government ownership and private enterprise. This issue is not peculiar to Australia, but is preoccupying men's minds just as much in Britain and America as it is here.

"I have had an opportunity of watching the developments in all three countries. My conclusion is that increasingly it is being recognised by both sides—though they will never admit it,—that the complete achievement of the political doctrines they preach is quite impracticable.

"The apostles of private enterprise realise that there are certain activities—such, as transport, electrical power

The London School of Economics

The London School of Economics was founded by Lord Passfield when he was plain Sydney Webb of Fabian Society fame. At the close, or towards the close of World War I, the following were stated to be members of the teaching staff (at least one-third of the whole):

Frederick Rudolf Mackley de Paula, O.B.E. (Accountancy and Business Method).

Edith Verena Eckhard (Sociology).

Hermann Finer (Public Administration and Political and Economic Science).

Morris Grinberg (Sociology).

Theodore Emanuel Gugenheim Gregory (Currency and Banking).

Harold Joseph Laski (Political Science).

Hersch Lauterpracht (International Law).

Bronislaw Malinowski (Anthropology).

Alexander Felixovich Meyendorff (Russian Institutions and Economics).

Charles Gabriel Seligman (Ethnology).

Sir Henry Herman Slessor (born "Schloesser"), K.C., M.P. (Industrial Law).

Edward Alexander Westermarck (Sociology).

Abraham Wolf (Logic and Scientific Method).

In addition to the foregoing there were United States citizens among the teachers in this "British" institution which receives from the Government (out of our taxes) a grant of £40,000 a year!

The London School of Economics, as we know, was formed by Webb, of the Fabian Society.

The Secretary of the Fabian Society became upon its foundation a member of Israel Moses Seiff's P.E.P. outfit, and as we have seen, the "Observer" describes P.E.P. as a kind of "unofficial Royal Commission."

When are you going to wake up, Britishers?

—From "To-morrow" (London).

and other vital services—which should be controlled by the State on behalf of the people as a whole.

Mr. Menzies on July 24, 1943, as reported in the Melbourne "Argus," said:

"Few people would have any quarrel with Government control of railways, or tramways, or water supply, or such other great public utilities."

And few thinking people would deny that "anti-Socialists" such as Mr. Menzies have played a prominent role in advancing Socialist ideas. We hope the rank and file of Liberals appreciate "Trans-Air" quoting Mr. Menzies to further their Socialist ideas. And further, we would like them to ask Mr. Menzies whether he will give a definite assurance to abolish the Socialist Trans-Australian Airline if he is successful at the next election.



"Liberal"-Socialist S. M. BRUCE

"New Times," October 3, 1947 — Page 3

Mr. Eccles a Crisis

Under the heading "U.S. Warning of Storm," the following news item appeared in the Melbourne "Herald," of September 26:

Warning that "a severe economic storm appears to be threatening," the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board (Mr. Marriner S. Eccles), addressing supervisors of the State Banks' Association to-day, said that quite vigorous inflationary forces were at work in the United States. He **declared that the United States was faced with the choice of spending on preparations for the next war, or spending to get the democracies back on their feet.** "We cannot continue to spend as much as we have on both," he said. "We cannot be lavish in aid to other countries without suffering consequences of inflation, heavier taxation and re-imposition of wartime controls."

In assessing the above item, consider Mr. Eccles in relation to his ability to effect the course of events, and here we can quote the opinion of Sir Josiah Stamp, then a Director of the Bank of "England," who, in an interview published in the "National Bank Monthly" of February, 1926, said: "Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands, and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action."

If this were so in 1929, the Board's power is infinitely greater to-day. And Mr. Eccles is its public mouthpiece.

Consider now, Mr. Eccles words. In the "New Times" of September 19, it was stated that the American economy provided a classic proof of Douglas's thesis "that modern industry does not distribute sufficient purchasing power over any given period to permit its production to be bought at a profitable price."

"Surpluses" must therefore be exported. "Getting the democracies back on their feet" is the exporting of "surpluses." Mr. Eccles suggests another alternative, also well known to social crediters, the alternative of distributing extra purchasing power by building up a war machine.

The further alternative, that of a national dividend, is so simple that the thought of the citizens of the United States not enjoying the fruits of their own labour is, to say the least, pathetic.

"We cannot continue to spend as much as we have on both" — so, first, we shall witness the economic phase of the Third World War. If the driving policy of World Domination does not succeed on this level by the utilisation of the basic flaw in the American economy, Mr. Eccles and his confederates are willing and able to switch to the physical plane of military war.

Douglas, in his book "Programme For The Third World War," spoke of the "next World War now so confidently predicted in well-informed quarters as a preliminary to giving up some more freedoms to avoid it. . . ."; while Mr. Eccles says, "We cannot be lavish in aid to other countries without suffering consequences of inflation, heavier taxation and re-imposition of wartime controls." So much for the "Greatest Demarkrazi!"

And our future? We are on our way, the economic struggle is here, and these International Gangsters will push us into a military war to further their own ends.

There is still time, however, even at this late hour, to expose and oppose them. Effective action can still save us.

Why Not Visit Our Office? The Threat Of Monopoly

Since the present Board of Directors of the "New Times" started its expansion drive, the "New Times" office has been completely reorganised.

Those who have seen the new layout of the office will agree that a great improvement has been effected. A wide range of Social Credit and general literature is attractively displayed on the special bookshelves built by Social Credit enthusiasts in their spare time.

Headers are urged to call in at the office and examine our wide range of books at their leisure. They are specially invited to bring their friends.

A receptionist is in attendance to handle any inquiries about literature while the present Secretary and Manager, Mr. John Weller, will be pleased to see readers at any time.

Get the habit of calling at the "New Times" office. Keep in touch with developments. And don't forget, when you or your friends, Social Credit or otherwise, are wanting books, make inquiries at the "New Times" before going elsewhere.

It might appear at first sight that the problems with which humanity is faced are so varied and are growing in number so fast, that the situation is hopeless. It may be so but there is in fact one feature which appears in various forms in all of them. Every threat of disaster to-day contains in latent or active form the threat of MONOPOLY. It has been pointed out in many quarters that there appears to be just so much political power in the world. If one country has more, another has less. It is not difficult to see that the problem is to emasculate concentrated, centralised power, not by transference to some other power which will over-ride it, but by devolving it to the individuals from whom it has been usurped.

—"The Social Crediter" (Eng.), July 5, 1947.

FREE BACK-NUMBERS

Readers desiring to help our drive for more circulation, by introducing the "New Times" to their fellow-electors, are advised that a parcel of back-numbers will be sent, free of charge and post-free, to anyone who writes to us and asks for it. Melbourne readers may obtain a parcel by calling at our office. Our postal address is: New Times Limited, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. The "New Times" office is on the 5th floor of McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St., Melbourne. The time to act is NOW.

NATIONALISATION IS "LONG STEP TO WORLD TYRANNY"

The Social Credit Viewpoint

In 1934, when bank policy was receiving the closest scrutiny by Social Crediters everywhere, Major Douglas, during his New Zealand tour, said: ". . . What I am perfectly certain of is that **if you unite the powers of governments with the powers of banking before you have changed the banking system, you have got a problem which is doubly difficult to solve.**" (My emphasis.)

Since then Douglas has observed the **Devil** shifting his weight from one foot to the other, adopting Government controls — and the control of Governments.

"Under the British Constitution the function of Government is understood to cover the co-ordination, and even regulation of the activities of the community, **but not their control.** These activities (interests) require a central authority to hold them in equilibrium. That is the obligation of government. When one interest predominates unduly it seeks to exercise controlling power over the others **through** Government; in other words, it seeks to establish its own control in the name of the State." (1) (Emphasis in original.)

Hence, the dominant 'interest'—the monopoly of credit, real and financial—overcomes Government opposition by adopting the Government. "But the money-myth has been exploded; and the legal control of raw materials is essential to the pursuit of the policy to a final and successful issue. Genuine and unfettered private property of any kind is absolutely fatal to it." (2) So when the dominant interest—MONOPOLY—governs through the Government rather than through money-power per se, then we are in a tight corner. "If you imagine that there is anywhere in the world either a democracy or any other system, which confers on Mr. John Citizen an effective control or a beneficial share in those powers which he has been persuaded or jockeyed into transferring from a tangible to an intangible executive, then you are labouring under what may quite possibly prove to be a fatal delusion." (2).

And it is because the money-myth has been exploded that the money-power had to get hold of governments. A change of address was necessary. A start was made in New Zealand with the nationalisation of the Central Bank. "All they got (Monetary reformers) was the nationalisation of the Central Bank without any change in system. Taxation rose to fantastic heights. Debt increased. The Shackles of the State were fastened on the people with increasing rigor. And once entrenched, the Socialist Government became the bitterest antagonist of Social Credit." (3) Monetary reform may be "used to describe the brand of 'monetary reform' introduced by Hitler as the basis of the Nazi economy — namely, the nationalisation of the banking institutions without any fundamental change in the system. This simply had the effect of transferring the centralised power of finance over human life and every aspect of the human economy, from a gang of private adventurers operating a monopoly to a gang of political adventurers operating a monopoly—namely, the political party in office; the only difference being that the latter could operate the system in the name of 'the State' with all the sanctions of the law and the forces of the State to back up their control." (3) "State monopoly is far more vicious than private monopoly, because there is no escape from its domination. Revolt against a private monopoly is simply a matter of exercising the ordinary rights of citizenship—but revolt against a State monopoly constitutes revolution." (3).

Then the Bank of England was "nationalised." Or was it? Or did

Colac Radio Talks

We have been asked to publish the wavelength of 3CS Colac, Victoria, over which regular weekly Social Credit talks are given every Friday at 8.45 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. Wavelength: 1130 K.C.

the Bank of England "Monopolise" the Nation? "It is probably quite true to say that for the last fifteen years the Bank of 'England' and the Treasury have stood in the relation of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, as Mr. Montagu Norman remarked, and if that is so, it may now dawn on the amateur bank nationalisers and restorers of National currency that what they are in course of achieving is merely the abolition of a dividend (uncontrolled distributed purchasing-power on about £14,500,000) and the reinforcement in a position of absolute impregnability of 'Advisers' such as Sir Otto Ernst Niemeyer, and Mr. H. A. Siepmann. But it probably won't." And "It is one of those rare occasions when words fail us; something fresh is required to describe the bankisation of the nation, the swallowing of the tiger by the Old Lady, wreathed in smiles." (4).

"Mr. Montagu Norman told the Macmillan Committee in 1930 that he had been devoting a great deal of his time for ten years to 'the stabilisation of the European countries which had lost what they had possessed before the war' and the setting up of Central Banks in Foreign countries. Paul Einzig, his great admirer, amplifies this by remarking, 'It is a fact that in chronological order he devoted his attention in the first place to the reconstruction of the ex-enemy countries' (e.g., Germany).

"Now it is quite certain that the Bank of England would never have been permitted to repeat this performance in 'private' ownership. **But it is doing exactly that same thing at the present time.** The austerity racket, the £80,000,000 to U.N.R.R.A., the 'export drive,' and the whole policy of control and restriction of British consumer expansion, **are precisely the policy of the Bank of England under Montagu Norman.**" (4) (Emphasis in original.)

"At this point, it is much easier to realise the significance of the 'nationalisation' of banking. Banking—i.e. credit-control—becomes part of the governing bureaucracy; and because of its administrative characteristics, its properties of 'generalness,' it occupies a central position. Finance enters into bureaucracy to control and direct the bureaucracy; and it has ready to its hand all the ancillary means of control which are lacking to it while the Government is a competitor. That is to say, the 'canons' of sound finance are replaced by Government orders backed by the sanctions of the law. High taxation becomes a matter of Government 'policy' instead of a merely economic necessity of 'balancing the budget.' Wages and prices can be 'controlled,' the redistribution of workers being effected by Orders instead of by economic incentives; the Orders are backed up by the control of rations, and by the necessity of compliance so as not to forfeit the 'benefits' of compulsory Social Security." (5)

So now we see why Douglas says: "I consider nationalisation of banking a long step to world tyranny."

—M.L.

- (1) From "The Case Against Nationalisation," by N. F. Webb, in "The Social Crediter."
- (2) C. H. Douglas, in "The Brief for the Prosecution."
- (3) From "The Canadian Social Crediter."
- (4) From "The Social Crediter."
- (5) B. W. Monahan in "An Introduction to Social Credit."

THIS INTERNATIONAL FOOD PLANNING

(Note: With the exception of a few minor points, we find ourselves in agreement with this article from the Sydney "Bulletin," of September 10. — Editor "NT.")

At Geneva, of late, that ambitious international planning body the Food and Agricultural Organisation has been making the world's flesh creep. F.A.O. believes that ideas based on laws of supply and demand in international trade are utterly wrong and bad for everybody, and must be planned away into limbo.

Apparently when every human being is assured of three feeds a day and full and constant planned employment, then will the world's peoples enjoy that freedom from fear and want which, the planners believe, is all the freedom they desire or deserve. By all the signs, it is proposed to frighten the otherwise Disunited Nations into accepting the new international planning bureaucracy as the only alternative to blue ruin.

This is a specimen of current flesh-creeping grimaces from F.A.O.:—

The under-developed countries of the world include some 40 of the 60 independent nations and most of the colonial areas. Their population is about 1500 millions out of a world total of 2200 millions. This great mass of people suffers severely from poverty and malnutrition. . . . Between 1931 and 1941 the population of India grew by 50 millions. Even this high rate was exceeded in Java, Philippines, Formosa and Siam. There are no trustworthy figures for China. At the present pace the population of Asia will increase within 20 years by more than 400 millions.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM

F.A.O. warns us that it is no good saying the under-nourished conditions in many regions have always existed. The period of white overlord rule in Asia has reduced death-rates, cut-down disease and averted famine. Now, with native peoples going their own wild ways, planning is their only possible salvation.

The world's food production, declares F.A.O., must be doubled during the next generation in order to assure enough to eat for every man in the planners' ordered universe, and this "problem" is somehow "a challenge" to poor old Western Civilisation; that is to say, to the "exploiters," who have just been ordered by the under-nourished to quit. A secondary argument is that the two-third Asiatic majority of the world's population, having insufficient to eat, have consequently not enough energy to carry out developments necessary to provide for themselves. Whether these people, or any of them, want their lives so altered, or altruistic Western planning to do the trick, has not been a matter for inquiry. The planners instinctively know what is good for them.

PLANNED "CRISIS"

Of course it is not enough to advertise a crisis for the "under-nourished" world only. The much more limited world which the planners are addressing, and from which it will recruit its bureaucracy and raise its funds, must be made to feel its flesh creep, too.

So we are warned that, just as after World War I the recovered nations could not absorb the increased production which the war had stimulated, and headed into the economic depression of 1929-31, so, if nothing is done to absorb the much greater production after World War II, an even greater disaster will befall us all. "Proposals for food and agriculture must be worked as part of a combined operation attacking this problem." True, apart from the undeniable current food shortage, the world's greatest source of employment, counting Asia, is agriculture. Incidentally, that is to be re-planned, too.

PROFITS OF CATASTROPHE

These new prophets of catastrophe are very like the old. Malthus laid it down that the world's population universally tends to outrun its means of subsistence and held that it must be morally educated to check its fecundity. But the nineteenth century had certain advantages over ours. To Malthus's boggy that every unit increase in world production meant a new mouth it was replied that each unit also meant another pair of hands; and

in those times that went. Nowadays it is less conclusive an argument and as bureaucracy enrolls its ever-bigger armies of officials for all this planning, naturally fewer hands are available for mere work. The Socialists' sentencing of private enterprise to abolition must also severely reduce production and particularly production for export.

Dr. G. L. Schwartz has aptly said: "The secret of the nineteenth century's economic development was that people over a great part of the world were able to get up in the morning, haul on their clothes, and go out to reduce the scarcity of something, undisturbed by the mountbankeries of politics."

Australia grew into its present lusty adolescence on the same principles. It will never fulfil its promise under Socialist dictators, nor will Britain recover its old physical hardihood and commercial strength under thralldom to the mountbanks of Labour-socialism. If this is "organisation," sings A. P. Herbert, then

Return, sweet Chaos: come the Bad
Old Days
Before the Wise Men watched about
our ways,
When Ministers had not annoyed the
Sun,
Not much was Planned, but many
things were done. . . .

PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS

Concerning this planning in general, and F.A.O.'s gigantic food-planning in particular, certain observations are pertinent. The F.A.O. report, like all other "blueprints" produced by "organisers," ignores them. A considerable part of the world, the U.S.S.R., is not a member of this planning corroboree or even a consultant. Soviet Russia, indeed, jeers at and obstructs the efforts of theorists who are, if anything, playing the Communists' game for them. Nor has F.A.O., or any of the other O bodies from which Russia withholds herself, the slightest information about whether Asiatic peoples desire all this planning or will accept it. And there is, of course, no certainty that if such consent were canvassed and secured it would induce Asiatic nations, thus made lustier and harder, to forgo all thought of war—the underlying assumption.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were not so naive, when they drew up the Atlantic Charter, as to assume that "freedom from fear and want" could be had for the asking at some international conference. What they declared was that "they hope to see established a peace which will afford assurance of" those freedoms. And they assuredly did not hail them as a substitute, under some planners' dictatorship, for those freedoms which the civilised world was fighting to preserve from National Socialism.

In short, poverty is an affliction, but slavery is worse, and the bureaucrats' Utopia is a state of slavery. Lord Bruce, who is regarded as likely to succeed Sir John Orr as Director-General of F.A.O., developed suspicions about this over-planned regimentation of food-production when he accepted the chairmanship of the preparatory commission of F.A.O. to draw up recommendations for the present Geneva conference. F.A.O. had conceived a universal regulation of boosted food-production to meet future demands;

Governments would be told what to grow and how much, and these Governments would issue orders—under centralised control—to the mere farmers and graziers. Surpluses, it was suggested, would be delivered to a World Food Council and shovelled out as needed.

PLANNING TO RUIN

Lord Bruce knew that would not work. His conviction was that Governments should be responsible for their own surpluses, and that the conference should elicit voluntary proposals from those concerned. Even so the American representatives on the commission filed a caveat or two, by way of stipulating that beneficiary peoples should bear some of the operating costs, and should not at other times use home subsidies to restrict trade in such staples. Also by what device, they asked, would farmers in heavily-producing countries be assured of remunerative prices; and could Governments, heavily committed to financing over-production (in the local market sense) be prevented ever again from turning wheat into alcohol distilleries, feeding it to cattle, or burning it for fuel?

The planning which, under control schemes, simply commandeers the farmers' output will not produce abundance, or indeed anything but agricultural revolt. In the "developed" countries the planners cannot yet, two years after the war's end, give their "common man" the house or the fuel or the simplest supplies that "uncontrolled" private enterprise once assured him as a matter of course. In their own sphere of "policy" these planners cannot bring about co-operation among themselves, as "Governments."

PLEA FOR MORE SMALL COUNTRIES

Perhaps what Europe—and the world in general—needs to-day is more small countries. This speculation was made yesterday in an address at the Melbourne Rotary Club luncheon by Professor A. Lodewyckx, professor of modern Germanic languages at Melbourne University.

He based his suggestion on the speed of economic and industrial recovery from the last world war achieved by the three small nations of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, which, under a unified trade agreement, had come to be known as Benelux.

In his own country of Belgium, Professor Lodewyckx said a newspaper had recently commented that it was perhaps no accident that Belgium had not only recovered most rapidly from war, but also had the least Government planning.

Latest reports were that a general state of plenty prevailed—American, cigarettes, French wines and liqueurs and luxuries of all types. Nothing was rationed—not even petrol.

An American newspaper correspondent had drawn the conclusion that this was because Belgium and her small neighbours were interested only in combined recovery—not in experimental reforms, and that they were not preoccupied with grandiose reforms. —Melbourne Age, Sept. 25.

BOOKLETS TO READ

Obtainable from the United Electors of Australia, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

"The Answer To Tax Slavery." A way out of the debt system. 1/1½ posted.

"The Mysterious Protocols." The master plot related to present-day events. 2/7½ posted.

AN OPEN LETTER TO EVERY READER

Share Appeal To Close In Three Weeks

Dear Readers,

It is now three months since we published our first special eight-page issue, in which it was announced that the Board of Directors elected at the last shareholders' meeting required £1000 share capital for a big expansion campaign.

Confident that the capital required would be soon subscribed, particularly as they had "set the ball rolling" by subscribing £60 between five of them, the Board of Directors has proceeded to go ahead with its policy of publishing an eight-page issue at least once every month for a start.

The new paper ration — a result of the "dollar crisis"! — will not permit more than one eight-page issue every month for the time being. However, the Directors believe that the publication of a regular eight-page special issue once every month will help considerably in increasing the circulation and prestige of the paper.

Many excellent ideas have been put forward for making the eight-page issues still more interesting and attractive. But this requires adequate capital. In order that they may plan ahead on sound lines, the Directors urge all those who desire to purchase shares, to do so IMMEDIATELY. It is not desired to continue the present appeal for shares for too long a period.

Just prior to this special issue — our fourth — going to press, approximately £550 of the £1000 being sought had been subscribed. While very gratified with this result, the Directors desire to point out that it has been subscribed by a comparatively small number of supporters. They now desire to make a special appeal to all those who, because they cannot afford to take what they may consider a reasonable number of shares, feel that it is not worth while taking only several shares.

The person who can only afford one share is specially urged to make his contribution. Thousands of readers are no doubt desirous and able to take at least one share each. Only 450 need send for one share and the £1000 objective will be reached.

We earnestly request the great majority of our supporters who have not subscribed to this share appeal, to back up the fine effort of those who have. Unless we IMMEDIATELY obtain the remainder of the £1000, we do not feel that we can get the results we desire.

Will all supporters who can subscribe and who intend to do so, please note that our share capital appeal will definitely finish in three weeks' time.

Remember, with the foundations of our civilization being shaken, there can be no worthwhile investment except in the expanding fight to ensure that we have a worthwhile future. Why not make that investment TO-DAY?

Yours sincerely,
W. J. Carruthers,
Chairman of Directors,
New Times Ltd.



THE SOVIETISATION OF BRITISH FARMING

Yeomen Or Helots?

By GEORGE WINDER

(From "The Nineteenth Century," August, '47.)

Under the new Agricultural Bill the British farmer is to be subjected to discipline and if, in the opinion of certain monitors appointed by the State, he fails to cultivate his farm efficiently, it is to be taken from him, even though it may have been in the possession of his family for a hundred years.

Discipline is no new thing to our farmers; they have always known it. In the past efficiency was forced upon them by competition and this unerringly weeded out the bad farmers and rewarded the good. Under this form of discipline, which is inseparable from free enterprise our farmers become the most competent in Europe.

In 1937 Mr. P. Lamartine Yates gave us the following figures for the agricultural output of the British farmer and farm worker compared with those of other European countries:

Net Agricultural Value Produced Per Head	
Great Britain.....	£200
Denmark	£155
Netherlands	£120
Belgium	£100
Switzerland.....	£100
France	£90
Germany.....	£70

It is consequently the most efficient farmer in Europe that the Government now proposes to subject to a new form of control—a discipline no longer based on the competition but upon the powers of the County Agricultural Executive Committees. As these Committees will in future have the legal right to deprive a farmer of his livelihood, it is as well for us to look into their constitution and to consider the type of men who will be employed by them.

The Agricultural Committee

A County Agricultural Executive Committee will be the creature of the Minister of Agriculture. Its powers will be derived from him and its members will be appointed by him. It has no independent authority or existence. Although the Agricultural Bill vouchsafes us few details concerning these Committees, we can presume that at first, at any rate, they will bear resemblance to the County War Agricultural Executive Committees, whose war-time powers they are intended to carry over into settled times of peace. These Committees consist of farmers and others interested in agriculture, such as fillers and seed merchants, who give their services free, and of paid executive officers who have the effective, if not the nominal, power. These latter are made up of two classes. First, the students from our Universities and Agricultural Colleges, who are fluent on theoretical aspects of farming but who have little practical experience. Although they may know in theory how a farm ought to be run, they do not know the difficulties to be overcome and, in consequence, not a few of them are inclined to feel a contemptuous superiority towards the farmer.

The second and larger class tends to consist of farmers who have failed, bailiffs who have lost their jobs, unsuccessful salesmen and ineffective land agents. For a considerable period the representative of the Committee in the district in which the writer lives was an ex cake salesman. This is the type of man who, we may suppose, will in future instruct our farmers as to

how their farms should be managed and who will institute proceedings whenever they think it necessary to deprive them of their land.

Such are the men who will give evidence, before the Agricultural Committees which employ them, as to a farmer's efficiency and if, in the opinion of such committees, their employees prove their case, then a farmer may be dispossessed without compensation for disturbance or loss of income. His stock he will, of course, dispose of himself as best he can and if he is the owner of the land his freehold may be purchased by the Minister.

"The Right of Appeal"

We are told that there is a right of appeal from the decision of a Committee but not to our independent Courts—merely a right to refer the case to an Agricultural Land Tribunal which also is a creature of the Minister of Agriculture whose members are appointed by him.

When we consider the dependent nature of these Land Tribunals with their power to ruin those who appear before them, it may come as a surprise to us to remember that just over seven hundred years ago a King of England signed a Charter which required, amongst other things, that no man should be dispossessed of his property save by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

Let us consider a few of the cases of dispossession which occurred during the war.

Mr. Griffin, of Kings Coughton Farm, Alcester, Warwick, with his daughter-in-law, the wife of his son who was serving in the forces, and her two children, and his younger son, were evicted into the street in 1942 by the Warwickshire War Agriculture Executive Committee. Fortunately neighbours took care of his daughter-in-law and her children, but Mr. Griffin and his son had to accommodate themselves in a disused fowl house.

As the new tenant, a young man of service age, did not require the farmhouse, one would have thought that the Committee would have allowed Mr. Griffin to remain in occupation, but far from listening to such a reasonable proposal, it ordered him instead to remove his temporary shelter, and added inaccuracy to injury by sending him an order to remove it from the Minister's land. The farmhouse remained empty for six months, during which time Mr. Griffin contracted rheumatism in his fowl house. Then the Committee made extensive alterations to the farmhouse for a new tenant and sent Mr. Griffin the bill which he was forced to pay. The Committee, when they took over the farm, also took possession of Mr. Griffin's two shot-guns, for which I do not blame them: it is a very wise precaution when depriving a man of

his land—but these were not returned to him for two years, during which time they were used by persons unknown who shot off all the game on the farm.

The worst feature of this case is the complete lack of the spirit of compromise shown by the Committee. The County's interests could not have been injured had Mr. Griffin and his dependents been allowed to remain in occupation of the farmhouse. But the Farmers' Rights Association, from whom I have obtained these particulars, have investigated a number of cases in which, although the farmhouse was not required by the new tenant—who was often an adjoining farmer—yet the Committee concerned remained adamant that the dispossessed farmer should not remain within its shelter. Evidently such a commonsense compromise was against the rules.

He Shot Himself

A far more tragic case is that of Mr. George Bell, who farmed, as had his father before him, Hallingdon Mill, Northumberland. Mr. Bell was 67. Perhaps he was a little old for the job; perhaps the future arbiters of our countryside will discover that, in their opinion, all men over 60 are too old to run farms.

Be this as it may, Mr. Bell made the mistake of allowing his son to be called up for the Army. When his son was no longer there to help him he had a hard struggle to carry on and was ordered by the Committee to quit. Mr. Bell in his despair shot himself.

Mr. G. E. Walden farmed Borough Farm, Itchen Stoke, Hampshire. In Apr. 17, 1940, the War Agriculture Executive Committee ordered him to plough up an area of land of approximately four acres. Mr. Walden did not do so. He may have had his reasons. Perhaps the Committee's representatives had been rude to him—we do not know; the activities of the Committee are not subject to public inquiry.

All we know is that he did not plough up these four acres and he was ordered to leave the farm by July 22, 1940, and that he refused to go. The Committee made the necessary arrangements and police were called in. Mr. Walden bolted himself inside his farmhouse, which had been in the possession of his family for close on a century. When the police attempted to dislodge him he used a sporting gun and several constables were wounded. Tear gas was used but it failed to drive him out.

Finally, the police gained an entry and Mr. Walden, still resisting, was shot down. Like many another Englishman in the year 1940, he died defending his home.

I do not in this article seek to excuse Mr. Walden; far less do I intend to condemn the police or the War Agricultural Executive Committee of Hampshire. What they did, and what other County Committees did, they had to do owing to the necessities of war. But do we want such scenes as these to recur in Great Britain during times of peace? We can be certain that they will if the Agricultural Bill is passed.

Marginal Farmers First

There is one type of farmer which we may expect to be the particular game of our Agricultural Committees' Executive officers: especially the game of those young men fresh from our Universities and Agricultural Colleges. These potential victims are the marginal farmers or those who occupy land which is only just worth cultivating. These men seldom make a good living. They keep a few head of young cattle and some pigs and poultry, and add to their income by helping neighbouring

farmers during busy seasons. If not very efficient, they at least live useful and independent lives. But how easy it will be for our young experts to prove that every one of these occupants of marginal land is an inefficient farmer.

They are indeed inefficient for if they were not they would not occupy such poor land. No first class farmer will go near marginal land. Neither will they have the capital to meet the taste of impartial theorists and, if they had, they would not waste it on unresponsive natural resources. The Agricultural expert knows little about, the relative returns from labour and capital he sees only a very poorly run and poorly equipped farm. It will be the easiest thing in the world to prove its owner an incompetent farmer. He has only to complain to the Committee, and the marginal farmer will not have a leg to stand on.

In fact, the Agricultural Bill will hand such farmers over to the power of the Committees' Executive officers without hope of relief. Marginal farmers—in fact, probably all our small farmers—will do well to mind their manners. It will not be out of place for them to treat the Committees' officers with a deferential raising of the cap and the appellation 'Sir,' for it is certain that the power of such officers over their lives will be far greater than that exercised by the greatest of Victorian landlords.

One development is almost inevitable: some of the young and ambitious products of our Agricultural Colleges will eventually advise the taking over by the State of all marginal farms. The Bill provides ample power for such a contingency, and in this case, our marginal lands will no doubt be turned into models of Agricultural efficiency, having more capital equipment squandered upon them than upon the best of privately owned holdings. They will then no doubt produce wheat or some other farm commodity at many times its competitive value under the shelter of a heavy subsidy and instead of being poor holdings which at least produced livelihoods independent of the taxpayer, they will become models of apparent agricultural efficiency costing the public every year many times the value of their annual output.

The poor, but independent, Yeomen of England who occupied them will disappear and State helots will take their place.

Dispossessing The Rest

So much for our marginal farmers who will have small chance of defending themselves, but what of our efficient farmers who are by far the greater number, proved by figures quoted earlier in this article, to be the most competent in Europe? Can they sit back in stolid self-satisfaction knowing that their efficiency is a guarantee of their security? Are they justified in believing the oft repeated statement that the efficient man has nothing to fear? If they think so, perhaps the case of Odium v. Stratton should enlighten them. Mr. George Odium, probably Great Britain's leading breeder of Fresian cows, a farmer whose abilities are beyond doubt, fell foul of the Wiltshire Agricultural Executive Committee and the Chief Executive Officer of that Committee wrote to the Minister of Agriculture and complained that Mr. Odium's farm was in a deplorable condition and that its owner was a complete obstructionist and had gone to pieces. Mr. Justice Atkinson's comment on this letter was:

"There is scarcely a statement in this letter—I do not see why I should

(Continued on Page 7)

Centralised Economy Destroys The Living Soil

(Notes of an Address given to the Victorian Compost Society on September 1 by Sir Stanton Hicks, M.D., Ph.D., M.Sc., Professor of Physiology and Chemistry at Adelaide University.)

It is an historical fact that within British communities more often than not it is from societies like this, or even individuals, quite outside the compass of recognised institutions, that movements of national or scientific importance have sprung. In times like the present, when there is a world-wide trend to centralise authority on every aspect of national life, it is clear that this peculiar British genius is more gravely in danger than ever before.

Your Society is interested in what might be termed the living, in contradistinction to the inorganic aspect of the soil as the basis of plant life.

How could it have come about that so obvious a matter could have been overlooked—or perhaps, forgotten?

It is to be remembered that the British Empire developed under the impetus of mechanical invention and therefore differed essentially from its predecessors such as the Spanish Empire.

This being so, the principles of commercial and industrial economy were applied ruthlessly to create a new world in which the cost of industrial products was kept as low as possible at expense of the price of foodstuffs.

BACKGROUND TO MODERN AGRICULTURE

The domestic farmer could not reduce his costs except at the expense of the soil, to which, tradition had taught, certain returns had to be made in the form of animal manure and "resting" the land. The new lands overseas, however could be exploited and cheap food imported therefrom—and so, the Corn Laws were repealed, and the age of money power from industrial manufacture was born.

This is the background of our modern outlook on agriculture, an outlook which prevails not only in the counting house but also in the laboratories of countless agricultural research institutes throughout the world to-day and it is to be expected that the successful application of chemical principles to crop production would largely suppress any curiosity about other aspects of the nature of soil, and the medium in which the roots of plants seek the nutriment materials.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Food production became just another branch of commerce and industry, and in the colonies and dominions, local feeding was merely subsidiary to this. If we consider these facts of 19th Century world commerce in food in exchange for manufactures, we see clearly the basis for the present food crisis.

Continental Europe, under the dominating urge for self-sufficiency as a reaction to the trends mentioned, imported prior to the War some 10 to 11 per cent of its food and fodder requirements, and this accounted for some 50 per cent, of the total world export of food and feeding stuffs, which came largely from the Americas.

It is important to realise that although a so-called primary producing country, Australia's contribution to world food exports, whilst significant, is very small indeed. It is moreover important to realise that the most important food and fodder items consisted of vegetable oils and oil-bearing seeds. These came from lands under the control of Allied countries in 1939, and to-day either free from, or in the process of becoming free from such control.

England in 1939 imported 70 per cent of its food and feeding stuffs, and by a heroic effort with wartime strain on man-power, reduced this to 60 per cent—an increase in production of 33 per cent.

In order to provide a ration of 2000 calories in continental Europe to-day, the main food exporting lands, the Americas, would have to increase production by 150 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that by treating foodstuffs as commercial products, the western world has completely jeopardised its existence. If any lesson were necessary to teach the human

family that food production is a vital matter not a business, this is it; but I am unable to believe that the lesson will be learned until the disaster of famine has overtaken the whole of the Western World.

AUSTRALIA'S FOOD

Australia gives proof of this contention. The war against our shores laid bare the plain fact that we were unable to feed ourselves all the year round in all the States.

By commercialising food production we establish a money economy, and by consuming West Australian potatoes in Adelaide and Tasmanian potatoes in New South Wales and Queensland, and similar stratagems, persuade ourselves that we are very clever.

That kind of bluff is called only by war; and that is why we try to bluff ourselves still further into believing that we can tie up Asia's millions by means of treaties and controls.

The growth of vast urban populations further strengthens this sort of reasoning, for industrial and transport workers can organise to protect themselves against economic influences, whilst the farmer must ultimately be forced to cease all but the safest forms of production, and to avoid all those which are prone to influence of climate, weather, pests, flood and drought.

Part of this protection of the urban population is achieved by food processing, which also can in many instances protect the producer from the effects of gluts and shortages. At the same time, however, it widens the gap between man and the soil.

With the widening of this gap comes ill health on the one hand, and the state of national weakness previously mentioned. Surely at no time in history has a great nation been so close to capitulation through famine, than has Britain twice in a generation.

NEED FOR CONSERVATION

So we come finally to the aims and objects of this Society: to draw attention to the need for conserving, replenishing and increasing soil fertility through return to the soil of adequate organic matter to sustain the living population of the soil and the soil structure and water-holding properties thereof.

This means a new outlook which is the reverse of that previously mentioned. By its application, the land will be restored, erosion halted, forests replaced, and even the rainfall reliability improved. It will mean a new view of land values, for by confusing productivity with fertility, the land has been mined in the real sense of the word, and has exchanged hands on prices determined by cash value of crops.

It will mean a new outlook on sewage disposal, and the wholesale waste of valuable plant nutriment, if only to mention phosphates, by waterborne disposal to the sea.

There has been much confusion created by my incursion into this field, and my detractors, believing either that I am aiming to destroy their orthodox views, or that I am a believer in some esoteric cult, fail utterly to see that I am concerned only with the vulnerability of this land in war, and its slow deterioration as a population maintaining landscape.

I am not interested in the export value of foodstuffs, but I am interested

Sovietisation of British Farming

(Continued from Page 6)

mince language—which is not an untruth and a deliberate untruth.' And again:

'I think that in 1942 Mr. Price wrote a most disgraceful and malicious letter to the Minister, a letter which he knew well was untrue—in the hope of turning the blame from himself and the Committee on to Mr. Odlum.'

It is true that Mr. Odlum was not disposed of his farm, but after a judgment against the Wiltshire War Agriculture Committee, such as Mr. Justice Atkinson gave in this most remarkable case, what farmer can believe himself safe against the folly, and perhaps worse than folly, of an official. We must remember, too, that in this case the Ministry of Agriculture definitely took sides, lent its own official solicitor to conduct the defence and paid the damages and the costs involved.

How can we then look upon Land Tribunals, appointed by the Minister, as independent bodies before which a farmer's case will be fairly judged?

Mr. Odlum had one great advantage in that his case was heard in open court. But, like the dispossession cases I have already referred to, all future cases under the new dispensation will be almost as secret as were the proceedings before the Star Chamber. Already, even before the War, these new types of virtually secret courts were known to the farmer. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Acts a farmer charged with an offence by the Milk Board, for which he could be heavily fined, was tried not before the open and properly constituted courts of the land, but before the Milk Board itself, sitting in its judicial and punitive capacity in a room in Thames House, London, to which the public had no absolute right of admission and no means of knowing when a trial was taking place. The judges in these Milk Board actions could not be considered unbiased for they themselves were milk producers, directly affected by such charges as undercutting the fixed price.

The Milk Board completely ignores the laws of evidence and in fact most of its decisions are based on the unsworn hearsay evidence of its own employees. There can be little doubt that our Land Tribunals will 'judge' a farmer and deprive him of his farm under a secrecy as effective as that exercised by the Milk Board. During the War a farmer often lost his land as a result of decisions arrived at by a

War Agricultural Committee in a secrecy nearly as effective as that which once surrounded the deliberations of the Council of Ten in Venice.

All evidence produced before a properly constituted court of the land is privileged, which means that newspapers can repeat it without fear of a libel action. But no such right or immunity is given to a newspaper under the Agricultural Marketing Acts, nor under the Agricultural Bill.

That is why we never see reports of Milk Board 'trials' and that is why no full account will be given of 'trials' before our new Land Tribunals. A farmer will lose his land and his livelihood behind a curtain of secrecy nearly as complete as that behind which in Russia a Kulack can lose his life.

When Liberty Is Sacrificed

I have said that Mr. Walden lost his farm because he refused to plough up four acres of land. The reason for his refusal I do not know, for his case was not heard in open court and so his defence whatever it was has perished with him. When the Agricultural Bill is made law other Mr. Waldens will die in defence of their farms, which they and their ancestors may have occupied for generations; others will load their shot-guns and seek oblivion, perhaps in the barn where they have spent many working hours in preparing food for their cattle, and we shall never know whether the judgment of the Land Tribunal which condemned them was just or unjust. Perhaps members of the Agricultural Committees which first condemned them will occupy their farms just as some members of our War Agricultural Committees now occupy the farms of those they helped to dispossess.

We may not see a great deal of corruption at first, but it will grow. Grant a bureaucracy power and it will not be long before it is corrupted, and not for hundreds of years have men had such powers over their fellows as will be possessed in the near future by the employees of our "Agriculture Committees."

If you doubt whether such corruption can exist in Great Britain, then read the judgment of Mr. Justice Atkinson in the case of Odlum v. Stratton.

One may well ask: 'Why have our farmers accepted the Agricultural Bill?' The answer is very simple. It gives them guaranteed prices for their products.

All through the ages men have sacrificed liberty for security and in the end have obtained neither security nor liberty.



HARVEST SCENE

in raising as many healthy vigorous Australians on this soil of ours as all our scientific skill and husbandry can maintain, and to do this the living nature of the soil can be ignored only at our ultimate peril.

LIFE OF THE SOIL

That the importance of my views—which, I hasten to add, are not mine alone—is rapidly increasing I need only refer to a pamphlet published this year by the National Fertilizer Association of America, and written by H. R. Smalley, Director of Soil Improvement Work for that Association. This pamphlet is entitled "Organic Matter, the LIFE of the Soil." The word "life" is in italic capitals and is underlined on the cover page.

All I can say is that this product of big chemical business is most embarrassing in its careful documented plot and farm evidence to those who have overtly or covertly deplored my utterances on this subject, and who have gone to some length to discredit distinguished writers who long since have warned Britain on the dangers of a one-sided view of soil properties.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Society for inviting me to speak, and to congratulate it upon its vigorous growth, whilst assuring it that it stands for something very much indeed in the genuine national interest.

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Who Is Responsible?

Mr. David Eccles, M.P., in the course of a speech in the House of Commons recently, raised the question of responsibility for Britain's tragic shortage of raw materials. He said:

"... What are said to be the causes of low productivity? The most fashionable is the shortage of raw materials. My hon. friend, the Member for Edgubaston (Sir P. Bennett said very well the other day that if the supply of materials is not coming in steadily at the front end of the factory, there is nothing that will push the finished goods out at the other end.

"If raw materials are short, who is to blame? Who is in charge of foreign exchange control? Who draws up the import programme? Who spends the American loan? Who undertakes bulk buying? Through whose fingers have slipped the lead, the hides and skins the feeding-stuffs, and the linseed?

"It is not possible for the Government to shift responsibility on this score. The stocks of imported raw materials in the United Kingdom to-day, except for wool, are desperately low—almost as low as the stocks of coal. The Socialistic planners—the bureaucrats—are responsible."

TEXTIT

[Regd.]

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[Regd.]

ASK YOUR HARDWARE STORE FOR IT

Book Review

(Continued from Page 2.)

is the very substance of healthy life.

So extensive is the field covered in this book that only the most cursory survey is possible. However, the following opinion might well be written in letters of fire: "Finally the traveller comes to the opinion that the modern scientific farm, and especially the experimental farm, is a mixture of forcing house and hospital. It fragments the life-cycle. It is the offspring of a defect of thought, the splitting or departmentalising of the mind, which disables it from seeing wholeness and that men, animals, plants and soil are inseparably united."

Dr. Wrench concludes with an appeal to the victorious Allies, Britain, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and China, to pool their resources in dealing with the rebellion of the soil against man's mistreatment. His final words are: "But to the four Allies are opened the gateways of an opportunity to bless the whole world as never before. . . . beyond all this horrible orgy of life-destruction is seen the vista of the living earth as the source of the reconstruction of terrene mankind. At the gateways stand sentinels awaiting the password — THE SOIL."

D. M. Lewis ("Organic Farming Digest").

WHO DESIGNED THE DOLLAR?

We are not, nowadays, in the way of handling U.S. dollar bills, but we are interested in the statement, which has appeared in several quarters, that the new series, small bills, which came into circulation in 1935 bear a truncated pyramid on the back, with the words *novus ordo saeculorum* beneath. If this is correct, it is evidence of great importance. (It is also stated to be the symbol of the British Israel Federation.)

It appears to prove beyond reasonable doubt that someone who could control the design of the U.S. dollar bill was aware of, at least, an attempt to overthrow the present civilisation, four years before the outbreak of war which was to be the instrument of it. If this is so, then it concerns mightily those millions who have been the puppets of the scheme, to know the identity of that very well informed prophet, and what he is doing now.

— "The Social Creditor" (Eng.), July 5, 1947.

THE BOOK OF THE MOMENT

"The Truth About Social Credit"

In the controversies now raging around the nationalisation of banking issue, can YOU clearly explain the Social Credit viewpoint? Can you show your friends why Social Credit is opposed to nationalisation of banking?

Mr. Eric Butler's "Truth About Social Credit" should be given the greatest possible circulation at present. It is simple, but sound. It deals with every question likely to be raised during the present banking battle. No Social Creditor should be without at least one copy of this valuable booklet at the present time.

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

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY IN JEOPARDY

It will be understood that the threat to British Sovereignty is not merely a threat to the independence of the United Kingdom.

The independence of each of the Dominions is in jeopardy.

There is thus a community of interest throughout the Commonwealth in maintaining—and where necessary in restoring—the principle of sovereign nationhood, a task which can be carried out only by united action. Talk of sovereignty is idle unless there be an assurance that the countries of the Commonwealth cannot be starved of food or essential raw materials—an assurance now lacking.

Full independence, therefore, does not exist.

To regain it we must contract out of the international financial system. . . .

This would entail a system of Empire economic self-sufficiency which fortunately lies within our power, if not immediately, then in a very few years, to create. The combined resources of the United Kingdom and the Dominions could be supplemented by the intensive development of the colonies, and by special help afforded the embryonic Dominions such as Kenya and the Rhodesias, which are already sturdy young off-shoots of the family tree. In this work of colonial development the Dominions should be invited into partnership, and the task carried out on the largest possible scale, and in accordance with a grand over-all plan to ensure that no country in the British system should be dependent for its sustenance upon any country outside that system.

What is here advocated is not a closed Empire economy—there is no reason why trading in surpluses with foreign nations should cease—but a system which would guarantee to all British lands protection against the caprice of world finance and the blackmail of the world's food manipulators.

— "London Tidings," Aug. 2, 1947.

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

The D.S.C.M. (Vic.) Women's Group meet on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17,
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Afternoon tea will be served at 4.15.

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In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

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"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

Price 1/1½ (post free). Order now from: New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Machines on the Land

The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Advances in mechanisation that are probably within reach could cut in half the man-hours needed to produce a bale of cotton. By the use of tractors, mechanical cultivation, and mechanical pickers it is estimated that man-hours of labour might be cut to about one-fifth of the number required to produce cotton under the one-mule and hand-picking method. The change may be slower than we expect, but the possibilities of reducing the costs of production are great."

And mechanisation in other sections of agriculture will be able to increase production at a rate that will glut markets to such an extent that most of the farmers of the world will be brought to ruin. Unless, of course, some means are evolved by which the people of the world will be able to buy the increased production.

Our Book Service

Readers can always order their books through the "New Times." All prices include postage. The following is a short list of some of the important books we have in stock.

"I Planted Trees," by Richard Baker, 16/11d. A book for all tree lovers and those who want to know of the importance of trees to our civilization.

"Soil and Civilisation," by Elyne Mitchell, 4/8½d. A beautifully written book by a woman who sees the basis of civilisation being destroyed by the destruction of our soil.

"Pay Dirt," by Rodale, 21/5d. An excellent introduction to the subject of organic farming written by one of America's foremost authorities.

"Ploughman's Folly," by Faulkner, 10/2½d. Probably the most controversial book on agriculture ever written. The author attacks the working of the soil by deep mould-board ploughing.

"Reconstruction by Way of the Soil," by Wrench, 19/11d. The author contends there can be no real reconstruction in society unless there is a different conception of soil as the living basis of civilisation.

"An Agricultural Testament," by Sir Albert Howard, 26/6d.

"Farming and Gardening For Health or Disease," by Sir Albert Howard, 19/9d.

The above two books are, of course, the great classics of organic farming and gardening. Not only every farmer, but every gardener should get these two books while stocks are available.

"From Vegetable Waste To Fertile Soil," by M. E. Bruce, 4/3d. Outlines a quick compost system. Particularly suitable for gardeners.

"Your Daily Bread," by Doris Grant, 8/-. An excellent book showing how to make wholemeal bread. Recipes for wholemeal scones, etc., also included.

"Napoleon of Notting Hill," by G. K. Chesterton, 1/10½d.

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Two typical pieces of fiction by Chesterton. Social Crediters will really enjoy them.

"Years of Victory," by Arthur Bryant, 5/4d. Reduced from 15/- A great book by one of England's foremost historians.

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