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FOURPENCE WEEKLY

Copland's Influence on New University

It was recently announced that Professor D. B. Copland is to be the Vice-Chancellor of the Canberra University. As this new University is to be financed by the Federal Government, we can be reasonably certain that it will be used to further the doctrine of Centralised control of every phase of human activity. We can best assess the probable policies of this University by an examination of its first Vice-Chancellor's views on economic and financial policies.

It will be recalled that Professor Copland was an economic "adviser" to both Labour and non-Labour Governments. During the dreadful years of the "Great" Depression he vigorously opposed any suggestion that the paradox of poverty amidst plenty was the direct result of a shortage of purchasing power in the hands of consumers. He denied that the main function of the banking system is to create the bulk of the community's purchasing power in the form of financial credit.

Further, he entered into controversy with the Social Crediters in an attempt to disprove that, with every increase in efficiency, modern industry distributes less and less purchasing power to buy its own production.

Admits Errors

A study of Professor Copland's views expressed in recent years conclusively proves that this much-quoted economist now tacitly admits everything he denied while playing a leading role in imposing misery and suffering upon the Australian people in the early 1930's.

As far back as 1936 Professor Copland said in the course of a lecture at the Harvard University, America that "**Australia got out of the depression quickly by taking unorthodox action through state and banking control; the United States got deeper into the depression by holding firmly to an orthodox course.**"

Of course, Australia never got completely out of the depression, but conditions improved, as more and more purchasing power was made available by Government borrowing.

PROFESSOR COPLAND'S INFLUENCE

In his latest book, *The Road to High Employment*, Professor Copland deals further with the vital relationship of financial policy to a community's economy. We are told that "**There is no**

doubt that the democracies would have been better off if during the thirties they had organised public investment, even for the less noble purpose of producing munitions and weapons of war." But the prevailing doctrine of that period was that there was a shortage of money, and that no action could be taken to overcome this shortage.

Professor Copland was at that time one of the most violent opponents of the suggestion by Social Crediters and others that the worst effects of the depression could be minimised by an increase in the purchasing power of the community.

Myth Exploded

But, dealing with the manner in which adequate money was found for war, the same Professor Copland has the audacity to write in his book, *The Road to High Employment*, that "**The myth of insufficient finance which had so dogged the footsteps of those who had advocated expansion in pre-war times was thus exploded.**" It was, of course, the Social Crediters who played such a dominant role in exploding the myth that a shortage of finance was the result of some natural law over which human beings had no control.

The war revealed to all intelligent people that production policies are governed by financial policies. Now, it must not be thought that because Professor Copland and other economic planners openly admit the truth about the creation of money by the banking system, that progress has been made towards genuine financial and economic reforms.

So far from this being the case, the experiences of pre-war years are being exploited to persuade us that there need never be a return to poverty amidst plenty, or hundreds of thousands of unemployed, so long as we are prepared to accept increasing Government control of our activities. This is Professor Copland's central theme.

"Social Control"

It is true, of course, that he does not openly advocate economic conscription, but prefers what he terms "social control," which, upon examination, is revealed as planning, whereby the Government, through the banking system, can increasingly direct all economic policies in the community.

This is Socialism.

But Socialism is inevitable while the supporters of free enterprise refuse to face the fact that the production of free enterprise cannot be distributed unless increased purchasing power is placed in

(Continued on page 8)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all Internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

**Now, when our land to ruin's brink is
verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there
is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips
are forging,
Silence is crime.**

WHITTIER.

LETTER FROM LONDON

Aliens Push Compulsory Health Plan In U.S.A.

We reprint below an article from a London correspondent, I. Ledger-Wood, who has offered to contribute a monthly news-letter to "The New Times" in order to assist us in achieving a better coverage of vital information and thus assisting in our service to readers. We greatly appreciate his generous offer and feel sure that, upon reading the article, our readers will too.

While here in Britain the last round is being fought between Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, and the Medical Profession, over the National Health Service Bill, under which most doctors refuse to take part, the same sponsors of this scheme for international servitude have been resuming their efforts to gain Congress approval of the Murray Bill, which provides for a national compulsory health insurance system in America.

Wilbur J. Cohen, deputy to Dr. Isadore S. Falk, Director of the FSA's Bureau of Research and Statistics, testified that he and Dr. Falk were called to the White House for consultations on President Truman's 1945 health message by Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, one of the President's advisers.

This was the message in which President Truman called for the expansion "of our existing compulsory social insurance system to cover all persons who work for a living and their dependants."

Governors Oppose Bill

Mr. Cohen has indicated that Judge Rosenman was primarily responsible for the framing of that message.

Dr. Falk admitted that he and Mr. Cohen had been called into consultation. That close collaboration has existed between the White House and the Federal Security Administration was disclosed by Senator Forrest C. Donnell, Republican for Missouri.

Meanwhile, a survey that has been conducted on the subject of national health legislation among the State Go-

vernors indicates that a majority would oppose Federal compulsory health insurance, when only one Governor expressed his approval of the Murray Bill.

Twenty-five indicated they would favour the Taft Bill, which proposes to promote an extension of public health programmes through grants-in-aid, with the initiative for development of the programmes left in the hands of the individual States. Five Governors were not in favour of either bill, and four indicated no preference.

Governor Herbert B. Maw, Democrat, of Utah, was the only one in favour of the Murray Bill. Governors Alfred E. Driscoll, Republican, of New Jersey; Roy J. Turner, Democrat, of Oklahoma; George T. Michelson, Republican, of South Dakota; Jim Nance McCord, Democrat, of Tennessee; and William M. Tuck, Democrat, of Virginia, favoured neither bill.

Japanese Plan

It is believed that certain Government officials, interested in the Compulsory Health Scheme, are responsible for the Health Mission's attempt to foist health insurance upon the Japanese people. The plans for the mission are thought to have originated with the alien agitators for socialised medicine on the Federal payroll in America and their racial collaborators on the Federal payroll in Tokyo.

One of the members of the said mission was Louis Reed, who wrote the book *Health Insurance is the Next Step*, and another Miss Margaret Klein, who wrote *Medical Care for the American People*, both being leading advocates of the Murray Bill.

Other members of the mission included Mr. Wm. H. Wandel, Dr. Joseph W. Mountain, of the Social Security Administration; Francis A. Staten, "a public housing authority"; Burnet M. Davis, of the United States Public Health Service; and Barker S. Sanders, of the S.S.A., who visited Japan sometime in August, 1947, as members of the mission.

They returned in the fall and submitted a report in the latter part of November, copies of which are now in the hands of General MacArthur and the War Department, but not made public.

Congress is busy probing into the origin and purpose of the mission, which, may it be stressed, was to advise the Japanese Government on a national compulsory health insurance scheme, which, apparently, these alien infiltrators consider to be vital for the establishment of their World Government over all nations.

A.N.A. President on Migration

The outlook by certain clergymen, the "pale pink" professors, and others on migration, and the attitude of much of the Press, was perturbing, the chief president of the Australian Natives' Association (Mr. Fulton, M.L.A.) said at the opening of the annual conference of the association in Ballarat tonight.

Efforts were being made to have the immigration laws altered from the traditional policy, not only of the A.N.A., but of an overwhelming majority of the Australian people.

He added that the insidious, unscrupulous, plausible plea of a quota system would be repudiated by every genuine Australian. . . . Mr. Fulton drew attention to "the anarchy and chaos being brought about gradually in Australia by the bribery and corruption that was rampant in high and low places, the worshipping of some foreign country and ideology instead of a wholesome Australian outlook."

Extravagance and wastefulness, and a serious taxation system were killing all incentive. No one essential commodity for development of Australia was obtainable except by permit or through the black market. . . . Primary production had fallen off in an alarming degree. Australia had 196,000 fewer dairy cows in 1946 than in 1939, with a milk production less by 128,000,000 gallons. Butter production was 60,000 tons less than in 1939. The total area under crop fell nearly 2,500,000 acres, and there were 15,000,000 fewer sheep than in 1939. . . .

—Melbourne Sun, March 16.

Soaking the Rich

In 1938-39 12,000 people had £4,000 to spend after paying income tax, and 7,000 had £6,000, but now there were only 840 and 45 respectively.—Lord Beveridge at a Citizens' Advice Bureau Conference in London, as reported by the Brisbane *Courier-Mail*, Feb. 24.

So now there are no rich to soak, and the burden of State has to be carried by heavy taxation on the whole population.

Price Control Aids Monopoly

As the prices referendum is to take place shortly, it is interesting to note just how the present price-fixing regulations work out.

Mr. W. Middleton, President of the Country Traders' Association of New South Wales, said: — "**Price fixing; regulations were forcing old - established country stores to sell out to chain organisations.**" These regulations say that a merchant buying direct from manufacturing mills is entitled to 10% more profit than the smaller store buying from a warehouse. Consequently smaller stores are put at a profit disadvantage of up to 10% in comparison with chain stores doing business in the same district.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

The present demand for this book indicates that it will become a "best seller" Get YOUR copy NOW.

Price 2/8 (post free), from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

(Continued from Last Week)

To be produced shortly as a booklet by the Victorian Social Credit Action Group, we are publishing extracts from this valuable essay on our "Conservatives" and the Socialist threat: —

One of the great tragedies of this century has been the manner in which the non-Socialist parties in all British countries have been corrupted by the subtle propaganda of those who, exploiting the obvious faults in our social structure, have fostered a belief in a "progressiveness" which must inevitably result in the complete destruction of the British way of life. Local loyalties have been undermined by the preaching of an abstract internationalism, which, in practice, can only result in world serfdom. Genuine internationalism can only result from the co-operation of sovereign nations. Any propaganda, which results in the weakening of the British Empire and its ability to defend itself, merely assists the anti-Empire designs of the Socialists and Communists. On this issue Mr. Menzies must also be found guilty of furthering dangerous suggestions. In a radio talk over 2UE Sydney on July 18, 1942, he asked his listeners;

"Would you be willing for us to enter a league of nations which was a sort of super-state and which could give us orders?"

"Would you be agreeable to complete national disarmament and the putting of all armed forces into the hands of the super-state?"

"Our deep-seated national instincts and traditions may make it impossible. Yet we must think earnestly about it." (Vide Sydney Truth, 19th July, 1942.)

Does Mr. Menzies still want us to think earnestly about submitting to an international dictatorship? Is this still one further example of advancing dangerous ideas without a clear understanding of what they mean? The crisis facing the British way of life necessitates a straight answer to these and similar questions.

There is little doubt that the electors must put a stop to the disastrous policies being imposed upon them by the Chifley Government. If the rank and file of the Liberal and the Country Parties are genuinely desirous of defeating the

Nationalisation and Chemicals

It will be noticed that in all the nationalisation of this and that which is wrecking the economic structure of the country, there is not a whisper of nationalising the most dangerous monopoly of all—the chemical industry. Or is it that "nationalising" is merely a polite word for "chemicalising"? And what is the relation between Dead Sea minerals and our present situation as the world's Aunt Sally? Mond-Turnerism?

— *The Social Crediter* (Eng.), Feb. 28.

Socialist menace, they have got to take steps to force a complete "change of heart" upon their Party leaders. They must have a genuine constructive policy to offer as an alternative to Socialism or any other version of Monopoly. It is not good enough for them to criticise the results of Socialist planning and merely suggest that they could get better results by the same type of "planning." What could be more foolish than the parrot-cry of greater production without putting forward a financial policy, which would permit the production to be distributed? More production is obviously urgently required at present, but many

people remember that there was adequate production before the war, while a great number of consumers had great difficulty in getting access to it. Will the Liberal and Country Party leaders admit that they failed to solve the problem of poverty amidst plenty before the war, but that they have since profited by their mistakes? Have they any ideas at all concerning a financial policy, which will permit a system of genuine free enterprise to provide an increasing standard of living and the progressive reduction of public and private indebtedness? Are they aware that the Socialists and Communists are violently opposed to any constructive modifications of the present financial rules because such modifications would permit free enterprise to function as it could and should function?

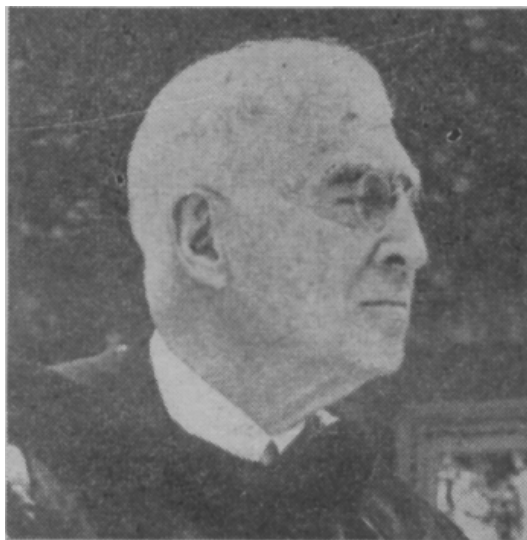
These questions must be answered, and answered before long, if the non-Labor Parties are to help save the Australian people from the awful threat of the Monopoly State and the elimination of the British Empire by that international dictatorship which Mr. Menzies once asked the electors to consider.

Concluded.

KEY MAN: BERNARD BARUCH

Bernard Mannes Baruch was born on August 19th, 1870, the son of a Jewish doctor in South Carolina. It was probably during his years of education that the later career was determined, for we find that he went to the favourite Institute of Jews, "The College of the City of New York," the headmaster of which was no other than a brother-in-law of Colonel House whose influence at the White House was greater than that of any other man in the history of the United States, and was only to be eclipsed by that of Baruch himself.

According to his own account he began life as a clerk in Wall Street, and then



BERNARD BARUCH

followed a partnership in A. A. Housman and Co. and a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

At the age of round about 32 he left the Housman firm and set up in business as a financier on his own account. According to A. N. Field, Baruch at this time specialised in organising "various concerns producing or dealing in tobacco, copper, tungsten, rubber, steel, and he obtained large interests in the concerns

he organised, which interests he sometimes sold and sometimes held."

The Dearborn Independent says of Baruch: "As a young man, he is found to be master of large sums of money, and there is no indication that he inherited it." Before the First World War broke loose Baruch was already known to Woodrow Wilson. He continued his financial career right up to the beginning of hostilities. . . .

The world-money-power, now firmly in the saddle, "fiddled" its way with greater certainty into the domestic affairs of practically all the nations in the world. "Barney," for too many years the "unofficial President of the United States," already by his contacts had reason to be pleased with the Fabian Society, the virtual controllers of British Socialism and the Labour Party.

But he had also powerful friends in the more decorous ranks of the Conservative Party—which only proves our often-expressed claim that Party Politics is rotten to the core. The Webbs, George Bernard Shaw, and a great number of Jews were at the centre of this anti-British outfit—most of them well-meaning reformers entirely ignorant of the inspirational origin and ultimate ends of the Society.

—*Tomorrow* (Eng.), February 1948.

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COMMUNIST INVESTIGATION

A fortnight ago in our editorial we advocated the setting-up of a properly constituted body to thoroughly investigate all Communist activities in Australia in order to root out the traitorous elements which are wrecking the community. Almost simultaneously the Liberal Party made a public demand to BAN the Australian Communist Party. "The New Times" is not in favour of such an out-of-hand ban, which will simply make "martyrs" of a few individuals and drive the rest underground.

More important than that, it will not affect the activities of the secret Communists who have infiltrated into key Government positions, where they have access to vital information and can exercise a subtle influence on affairs. If there is anything, which the Canadian Spy Trials made clear it is that these persons form the most dangerous section of the Fifth Column.

Then there are the various economic units controlled by Communists—such as the air service to Indonesia. Will a ban on the Communist Party affect any of these activities? Further, there is evidence that when the Party was banned previously the membership of the Party actually increased. Certain it is that the Party had never made such strides previously as it has since.

No, quite obviously a ban will do more harm than good. But what is required, and what the Communists are afraid of, is a full investigation, which would bring their activities out into the cold light of day and fully expose them to the satisfaction of all responsible citizens for what they are: agents of a Foreign Power which is out to dominate the world.

Further proof of the Communist-Zionist link-up is given in the following extract from the Melbourne Guardian, 5/3/48:—"Some Zionists and other Australian Jews are at last awake to the infinite treacherous role of Britain's Imperialists." The article further states that Britain will provoke Arab-Jewish clashes in Palestine on the same pattern as the Hindu-Moslem, instigated by her (Britain's) agents in India.

More Workers, Less Production

In June 1939, the total working population of Great Britain was 19,750,000. In June 1947, it was 20,357,000, and today is around 20,500,000.

An extra 750,000 workers, using all the latest production creating, inventions of war, high-speed automatic machines, mechanical coal cutting equipment, mechanised farming, produced less and loss for the home market.

—London Tidings, Jan. 24.

No Cereal Shortage

Here is an analysis based on figures taken from that acknowledged authority, Broomhall's *Corn Trade Year Book*.

These figures give a shrewd comparison of world crops of cereal grains for 1946 with the pre-war years of 1935-1939:

	1946	1935-39
Wheat	492,350,000	491,670,000
Maize	529,020,000	467,365,000
Barley	184,115,000	192,070,000
Oats	339,375,000	320,200,000
Rye	64,865,000	112,580,000
Total	1,609,725,000	1,583,885,000

World Crop, 1946	1,609,725,000
World Crop, 1935-39	1,583,885,000

1946 Surplus	25,840,000
(qr s. of 4801b.).	

	1946	1935-39
World Area Under Cultivation in Acres		
Wheat	255,650,000	274,985,000
Maize	169,000,000	178,890,000
Barley .. .	69,680,000	72,460,000
Oats .. .	99,565,000	99,660,000
Rye .. .	31,285,000	45,280,000

Total ..	625,180,000	671,275,000
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Area, 1935-39	671,275,000
Area, 1946	625,180,000

1946 reduction	46,095,000
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(Acres less)

From these figures it is established beyond further dispute that 1946 saw a world surplus of 25,840,000 qrs. of cereal grains over 1935-1939 (when we were neither rationed nor undernourished), and that surplus was produced with 46,095,000 acres less under cultivation. — London Tidings, Jan. 24.

CONTROL IN FRANCE

President of the Republic: Freemason V. Auriol (married to a Jewess).

Minister of Interior: The Jew, Moch.

Minister for Finance and Economics: The Jew, Rene Mayer.

Minister for Labour: The Jew, Daniel Mayer.

Representative on War Crimes Commission: The Jew, R. Cassin.

Representative on Allied Mission in Moscow for German Reparations: The Jew, Rueff.

One of the Two "French" Representatives on the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg: The Jew, Falco.

Ambassador Extraordinary for Economic and Financial Missions Abroad: The Jew, Blum.

"French" Spokesman in Moscow re Plans for Rhineland and Ruhr: The Jew, H. Alphand.

Chairman of Republican Christian Democrats and Editor of its Newspaper "Aurore": The Jew, Maurice Schumann.

Jews Control British Coal

Both the Chairman (Lord Reading) and the Deputy Chairman (Sir Jeremy Raisman), of the Central Valuation Board for the Coal Industry, are Jews. The last named was Chairman of the "British" delegation for financial talks at Delhi with Hindustan and Pakistan.

INSPIRING REPORT BY VICTORIAN LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

FIRST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

(Continued on page 6)

At the first annual meeting of the Victorian League of Rights, held on Tuesday, March 23, the following report was presented to members:

During the early period of the League's growth a considerable amount of work was devoted towards ensuring that the League was established on a sound basis. Several thousand copies of the League's brochure were first carefully circulated amongst selected members of the community. The reaction to the League's brochure was such that the executive were convinced that the League had made a good start by first attempting to establish a sound basis upon which to build an effective anti-Communist-Socialist Organisation.

In order to further its long-range objective of building up a group of people in the community who are fully competent to discuss the fundamental issues being dealt with by the League, the establishment of a special training class was deemed essential. Socialism, Communism, and other forms of totalitarianism, cannot be defeated unless there is a growing number of people who fully understand the basic techniques of all totalitarian movements.

An examination of the syllabus of the League's training course will convince any unbiased person that the League is sparing no effort to ensure that competency is attained by all those who desire to combat totalitarianism, and put the case for genuine free enterprise, private ownership, and responsible Government. The League's training class has now been running regularly every week over the past six months, and excellent results achieved.

Tax-Reduction Campaign

The first public campaign launched by the League was its tax-reduction campaign early in 1947. This campaign was specifically designed to show the public that high taxation was an instrument of destruction, which was crippling production, creating unrest among workers, and generally creating conditions suitable for the fostering of all aspects of the totalitarian drive.

During the tax-reduction campaign the League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric Butler, addressed 60 meetings. A great many of these were factory meetings, at which it was convincingly proved that competent non-party speakers can reach and influence the workers.

Mr. Butler toured Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland during this campaign. 20,000 pieces of well-prepared literature, showing how direct and indirect taxation has increased the cost of living, were distributed. Limited Press advertising was done. It was suggested to workers that they should unite with the rest of the community in demanding the increase of purchasing power by reducing prices by a drastic reduction in all taxation.

During his visit to Queensland on the tax-reduction campaign, Mr. Butler helped establish the League of Rights in Queensland. While in N.S.W. he also laid the groundwork for eventual affli-

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

Launches ANTI-PRICES REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN

Hear ERIC D. BUTLER

(Noted Orator and Writer) on

*"The Truth About The Prices Referendum—
"And Its Connection With The Communist
"Menace."*

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 8p.m.

Every genuine lover of liberty must attend the above meeting and hear Australia's most courageous and hard-hitting speakers expose the real policy behind the coming Prices Referendum and its association with the growing Communist menace.

IMPORTANT: All those desirous of helping the League of Rights successfully to launch its anti-Prices Referendum Campaign are urged to contact the League at Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street. 'Phone MU 2834.

INSPIRING REPORT OF VIC. LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

(Continued from page 5)

being enunciated two days after Mr. Chifley's announcement. Twenty-five meetings, most of them very well attended, were addressed, and 120,000 pieces of literature distributed. Most of the literature was designed primarily for Labor voters. Every effort was made to clarify the real policy behind bank nationalisation—i.e., a direct attempt to by-pass the Federal Constitution and permit the Canberra planners to direct all economic policies. Press and radio were extensively used in the campaign.

Early in the campaign the League of Rights attempted to persuade all organisations and bodies opposing bank nationalisation that the only procedure likely to be successful was to mobilise public opinion on a non-party basis against sitting Labor members. Demand letters for electors to sign were prepared. Unfortunately, the League's advice was not accepted, and an enormous amount of effort went into the signing of petitions to Mr. Chifley. However, the League persisted with its own campaign, and was directly responsible for the signing of 85,000 letters of protest to individual Federal members in Victoria. The bitter attacks upon the League by Communists and other totalitarians indicated that it was being most effective in its campaign.

Victorian State Elections

The League played a prominent role in the Victorian Elections late last year. It stressed the fact that the real issue was State Sovereignty versus Canberra dictatorship, and that electors should only support candidates who were pledged to uphold State Sovereignty in every possible way. The League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric Butler, was invited to

write a series of articles for the Melbourne *Argus* on the League's approach to bank nationalisation and the Victorian Elections. These articles were not only featured by *The Argus* but were also favourably commented upon editorially.

Mr. Butler opened up the Constitutional issue in these articles, and pointed out that neither Parties nor any other institutions could save a community from tyranny; that it was a Constitution which protected the rights and liberties of individuals; and that therefore a non-Party "Defend the Constitution Campaign" should be launched, in which all sections of the community could take their place.

Mr. Butler's *Argus* articles created so much widespread comment, not only in Victoria, but also in other States, that it was decided to expand these articles into a brochure entitled *Constitutional Barriers to Serfdom*.

Having approached every candidate at the Victorian Elections on the issue of whether they were in favour of State Sovereignty or against it, the League then informed all electors through the Press to vote against all candidates who would not pledge themselves to work against all attacks upon State Sovereignty. The League's non-party approach on fundamental issues was widely commended.

Interstate Conference

IN SYDNEY

Early in December 1947, representatives of the Leagues of Rights of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and the People's Union of New South Wales, met in Sydney at a very successful Conference.

The basis of an Australia-wide "Defend the Constitution Campaign" was decided upon. It was also decided to initiate an educational campaign in favour of Constitutional safeguards, such as the Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, which would give electors more effective control over Government and Individual Members of Parliament.

A report of the Sydney Conference was given excellent publicity by most of the Press of the capital cities. The Sydney Conference was the first major step towards consolidating an effective Australia-wide association of non-party organisations, which are competently resisting the totalitarian drive on all fronts.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

As part of the "Defend the Constitution Campaign," a petition to the Governor-General, requesting that he take steps to have a double dissolution of Parliament, was launched late in 1947. This move was highly commended by the Melbourne *Argus*. The League pointed out that something over 2,000,000 signatures would be necessary if the petition had any chance of being effective. Although much enthusiasm was shown at the start of the Petition Campaign, many organisations and groups which had tacitly promised to support the League failed to do so.

Insufficient signatures have been obtained to present the Petition, but these signatures are being held until the decision of the High Court on the banking legislation is made known. Future policy on the petition will be governed by the High Court's decision.

Distribution of Booklets

The League has been warmly congratulated on the high standard of literature it has been distributing. This high standard will be consistently maintained.

Approximately 9,000 copies of the League's brochure have been distributed; 10,000 copies of *A Defence of Free Enterprise and the Profit Motive*; 10,000 copies of *Constitutional Barriers to Serfdom*; and 5,000 copies of *The Real Communist Menace*. All these booklets have been carefully distributed to "key" members of the community, who can use the material provided in creating "a climate of opinion" amongst their associates. No other organisation is making available in such compact form the vital information contained in the League's publications.

The Prices Referendum

Already detailed plans have been made for an intensive campaign against the Federal Government's further attempt to centralise power by the Prices Referendum on May 29. Although some small meetings have already been held, the official launching of our anti-Referendum Campaign takes place at the Assembly Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Monday, April 5, 8 p.m. It is hoped to conduct at least 50 meetings during the Referendum Campaign, apart from distributing specially prepared literature. Daily Press advertising will be kept to a minimum, as it has been found by experience that it is not as effective as other approaches to the public. All those who can help the anti-Referendum Campaign in any way are urged to contact the League immediately.

Conclusion

The foregoing outline of the major activities of the League during its first twelve months does not, of course, give a complete picture of the enormous amount of detailed work, which has been done. But it will be sufficient to indicate that a worthwhile start has been made to save Australia for the British way of life.

The League is now in the position to make big steps forward if it can command the physical and financial support, which its programme warrants. Business men in particular are urged to consider carefully what financial assistance they can give to enable the League to expand, as it desires. The British and Australian way of life is now fighting for survival. Those who want a real fight made must be prepared to pay for it.

—Issued by The Victorian League of Rights, Room 9, 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins street, Melbourne, C.I. Phone MU2834.

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GROWING UNDER MULCH FOR BUMPER CROPS

The well-known novelist Louis Bromfield some years ago took over an exhausted piece of land and with the use of organic farming technique built it into a thriving and flourishing property to be proud of.

He told his story in a book entitled "Pleasant Valley," which may be rated as one of the important epics in the practice of proper and effective husbandry.

We reprint below a vital and informative extract from his book:

The value of mulch in gardens has long been recognised by good gardeners both of flowers and of vegetables. It is valuable not only as a means of producing better and healthier blooms or vegetables, but is actually a great saver of labour, since it does away largely with cultivation by hoe or cultivator, and if used thickly enough actually smothers out weeds.

Growing tomatoes under mulch is an easy and profitable practice known to most amateur gardeners. Straw mulch on strawberries serves not only to keep the fruit clean; it has perhaps a more important purpose, until lately overlooked or regarded merely as incidental—that of keeping the soil about the roots of the berries cool and moist and loose, thus producing more berries and berries of better quality.

The natural habitat of the wild strawberry is on partly shaded banks, heavily mulched by natural accumulation of leaves, and its cultivated and highly developed cousin, the commercial strawberry, has not yet come to like or to tolerate hot, dry, bare earth about its roots.

Improving Vegetables

Since we have available large quantities of manure in many forms, and very often hay or straw left over at the end of the feeding season, we gradually extended mulch culture in the communal garden at Malabar to crops such as lettuce, broccoli, celery, peas, carrots, cantaloupe, sweet potatoes, and other common vegetables. The results were the same in every case — that productivity, quality, and flavour were all improved.

The answer lay beneath our own eyes and feet. On lifting the mulch on a day during the hot, dry weeks of August, the soil beneath was found to be cool, moist, and loose from the surface all the way down into the subsoil — far looser and more open to the thrust of roots than any soil worked by hoe or cultivator.

More than that, the moisture made available to the plants chemicals and elements, which are not available to them in hot, dry soils, and encouraged the

natural processes of decay and the growth and increase of the bacteria, which promotes that process. Also, beneath the mulch there was always a notable population of earthworms, where in dry, hot cultivated soil there were none. It is probable that the earthworms, moving upwards and downward between the subsoil and the topsoil, in which the vegetables thrust their roots, brought with them in gizzard and body minerals and trace elements from the almost inexhaustible supply in the glacial subsoil into the topsoil, where they are constantly being consumed or leached out, especially by the action of heavy rainfall on bare, exposed, cultivated soils.

Naturally, on the mulched portions of the garden there is no run-off water and no erosion whatever. As a supplementary benefit, all the organic material used as mulch is left on the soil to be ploughed under or chopped into the soil in the following season, thus increasing greatly the humus, as well as the nitrogen and mineral content. The process of mulching is not only beneficial in an immediate sense, but for its great cumulative value season after season.

Red Raspberries

The virtues of mulch were evident to us not only in the natural process we used in growing alfalfa, and in the vegetable gardens, but in many other instances of farming and horticulture. In the very first year of the operations at Malabar, a plantation of red raspberries was established as part of the self-sufficiency programme.

They were put out in rows and clean cultivated, according to the traditional method, in a part of the vegetable garden. The soil was free of weeds, of mulch of surface humus, and from the first the raspberries were sickly and unproductive, and subject to attack from insects.

We were on the point of giving up the cultivation of red raspberries altogether as not worth the labour of cultivation, spraying, and dusting, when the idea occurred to me that the whole method of intensely cultivating raspberries was idiotic.

In our country the wild black raspberry abounds, but it grows never in a bare, cultivated field, but only in shaded fence rows and on the borders of the woods, where the canes are partly shaded and the earth covered by a thick mulch of decaying leaf mould, beneath which the soil is always loose, moist, cool, and rich in humus.

Taking the habits of native wild raspberries as a model, we made a new plantation in the semi-shade of the old orchard, behind the Big House, less than five hundred yards from the old cultivated sickly plantation. When we came to the farm the old orchard had been cultivated in row crops, and was badly eroded. The soil itself had been in much worse condition than that in the old garden, where the original sickly plantation was made. During the first year of operation, we managed to get a good grass cover by sowing the eroded orchard with Ladino clover and orchard grass. Those then were the conditions of soil when we made the new raspberry plantation in the old orchard.

No preparation of the soil whatever was made. Holes were dug in the orchard grass sod and the canes planted in them, and the whole plantation mulched heavily with barnyard manure. Most of the canes were fresh from the nursery, but a few from the sickly plantation were used to fill out the last rows. We knew the risk of mixing the sickly canes from the old plantation with the healthy, uninfected new ones from the nursery, but, in a way, that was a part of the experiment. We wanted to see what would happen.

Successful Case History

The case history has been startlingly successful. No hoe or cultivator has ever touched the new plantation in the orchard. Once a year it has been mulched heavily with barnyard manure. Beyond that, and the slight task of cutting away old canes, there has been no labour expended on the plantation, not even any dusting or spraying.

From the first the plantation flourished. It is now in the fourth year of bearing, and it is impossible to produce more raspberries on the same amount of ground. There are no weeds, for the mulch and the rank growth of the berry canes has choked them out. The new uninfected canes from the nursery have never become diseased from the canes brought in from the sickly plantation.

What is perhaps even more remarkable, the new shoots springing from the roots of the sickly canes have thrown off all the disease, and are as healthy as

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COPLAND'S INFLUENCE ON UNIVERSITY

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the hands of consumers by the payment of dividends created in the form of new financial credits.

On this point it is significant to note that, like so many other economists, Professor Copland now tacitly admits what he used to deny when opposing the Social Crediters.

In *The Road to High Employment* he argues that free enterprise cannot function satisfactorily without increasing Government expenditure on public works and similar economic activities. He quotes Lord McGowan, of Imperial Chemical Industries, one of the most dangerous monopolies in the world, as saying in 1944 that Free Enterprise could not prevent periodic depressions without the assistance of the Government.

What Professor Copland is now admitting is that Free Enterprise does not distribute sufficient purchasing power to buy its own production and that the deficiency must be overcome by increased purchasing power being placed in the hands of the consumers by Government expenditure.

War and Depression

He even makes the admission that the war saved us from another depression: "I can well recall steps which were under discussion in Australia late in 1938 and during the early part of 1939 to protect the economy against the gathering forces of depression. Had it not been for the war the decade, which opened in 1930 with one of the greatest depressions in history, would have ended in another depression. . . ."

And, as we now know, the war, like the Great Depression, was specifically designed to condition us suitably to accept the idea that there need be no shortage of money so long as a vast bureaucracy

dictates how the money is to be spent.

It was obviously a matter of deliberate policy that insufficient money was made available to distribute the production of free enterprise during the pre-war days. We know this by virtue of the fact that no sooner had the war started than money was made available for war production, most of it to be "given" to our military enemies.

Basis of Free Society

This brings us to the very crux of the problem, which confronts Western Civilisation today. This Civilisation has been built up on the basis of a system of Free Enterprise and private ownership.

Free Enterprise and private ownership are the only basis upon which we can build a society of genuinely free individuals. There can be no argument about the fact that Free Enterprise, if freed from all artificial restrictions such as those being increasingly imposed on it today, can progressively increase its output.

Further, with the application of more and more power-driven machinery, it can increase production with the use of progressively less manpower. This means that more goods and services can be produced with the payment of less wages. Surely a little thought should convince all those who advocate greater efficiency in industry, that this simply means that less and less purchasing power is being made available to buy the products of industry.

Social Crediters' Role

The Social Crediters pointed this out a long time ago. They showed how increasing unemployment was the result of increasing efficiency in industry. A recognition of this fact should have paved the way for providing the individual with greater liberty and security.

The Social Crediters showed convincingly that Free Enterprise could only continue to function satisfactorily if increased purchasing power were paid direct to all individuals as a dividend. The greater the efficiency of industry, the greater the dividend. But this policy of freedom was bitterly opposed. Rather than admit that individuals were entitled to a monetary dividend as a right, it was skilfully suggested that increased purchasing power could only be made available if an increasing number of individuals came under centralised control and worked under direction.

Once this point is grasped it can easily be seen why the Socialists and Communists were a god-send to the controllers of the international financial system. They attacked the system of Free Enterprise by alleging that it was responsible for the poverty amidst plenty of pre-war years.

Exploiting the Flow

If the supporters of Free Enterprise continue to deny that genuine Free Enterprise cannot distribute sufficient purchasing power to permit consumers to buy its production, they are simply helping the Socialists.

The Socialists also contend that Free Enterprise does distribute sufficient purchasing power, but that because

some people have too much of it other people are short. Thus the cry of "soak the rich" by heavy taxation. However, it is certain that Professor Copland and economic planners all over the world realise the real truth of the matter, and are determined to exploit the situation to further their ideas of centralised Government planning. This means that money will only be made available for projects, which keep the production of consumer goods at a minimum and the individual firmly under centralised control.

The Social Credit idea favours greater decentralisation to permit the individual to decide his own policies. Under a system of genuine Free Enterprise, with a financial policy resulting in increased dividends to all members of the community, Governments would have to come to electors for any money they required for Government schemes.

This would permit electors to control Governments most effectively.

But Professor Copland and his associates visualise Governments as directing individuals to participate in activities over which they have no control. They support "full employment" as opposed to increasing leisure. Rather than advocate a rectification of the faults in the present financial rules, faults which they now admit, they support the exploitation of the results of these flaws to further what can only be termed a policy of totalitarianism.

This is the policy that the new Canberra University will further.

—Radio Talk by ERIC D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac.

Growing Under Mulch

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their neighbours. The two plantations, the sickly and the healthy one, are visited by the same birds and the same bees from the thirty hives near by.

The old sickly plantation we have kept on merely as a check patch and contrast to the mulched but uncultivated and healthy plantation in the half-shady orchard.

Because the old plantation had no value save as an exhibit of how not to grow raspberries, we ceased to cultivate it, and in three years it grew weedy, and accumulated a mulch of "its own from dying and decaying vegetation. But the remarkable thing about the old plantation is that with its abandonment to the natural process of growth, its health has improved, and each year in its half-wild, uncultivated state, it displays a little more vigour and produces a few more berries and new canes.

I am not, of course, suggesting that it would be profitable to grow weeds along with raspberries. I am only suggesting, out of a rather startling experience, that man, by following the natural process, and perhaps accentuating it (by heavy mulch and the fertility values of barnyard manure) can save himself labour and produce bumper crops of raspberries.

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