

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Professor Copland and the Liberals

Radio Talk by Eric D. BUTLER over 3CS Colac.

The Melbourne "Herald" of September 13 announced that Professor Copland may contest a seat at the next Federal Elections as a nominee of the Liberal Party. Needless to say, the "Herald" went to some trouble to point out that Professor Copland would strengthen a Liberal Government.

The fact that Professor Copland has been a consistent advocate of the very Centralised planning from Canberra which the Liberals allege they are fighting does not concern the *Herald* in the slightest; as we have often pointed out sections of the so-called capitalist Press usually support Socialistic planning.

In the Melbourne morning papers of September 14, Professor Copland's remarks at a meeting of the Christian Social Order in Sydney were reported. Amongst other interesting statements, the Professor expressed the view that increasing social security measures would soon result in one out of every three Australian wage-earners being officials.

This startling fact does not appear to concern this leading planner.

Typical Planner

His main policy appears to be to try and have centralised planning without interfering with too many personal liberties—at least this is what he says. Now a brief survey of Professor Copland's record reveals him as a typical official who believes that centralised planning is a good thing.

It must not be forgotten that at the time of the famous 1944 Referendum, which proposed that Australians should surrender to serfdom, Professor Copland was a prominent "adviser" to the Curtin Government.

He was a keen advocate of Dr. Evatt's pleas for more power for Canberra—which he no doubt realised would mean more power for Professor Copland to do some more planning.

When the electors firmly rejected the 1944 Referendum, Professor Copland could not conceal his disappointment. He was reported as threatening that "another day would come."

If he were to become a prominent member of a Liberal-Country Party Government after the next Federal elections, he would be in a powerful position to further his threat of 1944.

Following Socialist Policies

The very fact that prominent Liberals are prepared to accept him as a candidate at the next elections is further evidence of the fact that we have been consistently making in these talks: that the Liberals are content to follow Socialist policies.

We presume that a man like Mr. Casey is fully aware of Professor Copland's support for central planning from Canberra. It is therefore obvious that Mr. Casey is not adverse to the dangerous policies supported by Professor Copland.

In the Melbourne *Herald* of September 14 Mr. Casey is reported as saying that the Professor "would be a great addition to the Liberal side." Perhaps Mr. Casey feels that in Professor Copland he would have a valuable ally to support some of the large-scale Socialistic schemes. Even if Professor Copland does not become a member of the Liberal Party, the fact that Liberal Party leaders are prepared to accept him is surely a clear indication to all rank-and-file Liberals that their "leaders" are not making any effective fight against the Socialist State.

Communist Line

In a Swiss publication entitled the *Voters' Bulletin*, published in Berne, a

Colac Radio Talks

Regular weekly Social Credit talks are given over Station 3CS Colac every Friday night at 8.45-p.m. Eastern standard time. Wavelength, 1,130 k.c. If you are able to tune into this station don't forget to listen to this stimulating session.

translation is given of a confidential manual of instruction for Communist Party members. Amongst other significant advice, this manual urges that "compulsory systems of social insurance in the economic domain" be supported.

It will be recalled that it was Mr. Casey who played such a leading role in the first attempt to get the Socialist policy of a compulsory State insurance scheme introduced into this country in 1937.

Although Mr. Casey was defeated, the Labour Government advised by Professor Copland was able to introduce the scheme under another label in 1944.

(Continued on page 2)

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

Professor Copland and the Liberals

(Continued from page 1)

At the moment the Liberals are making a great point about the necessity for a really drastic reduction in all taxation. But the Liberals are also committed to a continuation of the Social Service schemes started by the Labour Party. As these schemes are inevitably going to cost more financially as time goes on, well may it be asked can the Liberals reduce taxation substantially and permanently unless they introduce a financial policy permitting the payment of social services without taxation.

The Only Alternative

Unless there is a change in financial policies, the Liberals can do nothing but continue the very Socialism, which they will next year ask the electors to vote against.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that all Governments at Canberra have been controlled to an increasing extent by the economic planners and the army of bureaucratic officials these planners direct.

All Governments at Canberra have been used to try and expand the powers of the Federal Government at the expense of local government. But as the Federal Constitution has been a great barrier to the centralisation of power, various methods have been adopted in an attempt to destroy its effectiveness. **State Monopoly Everywhere**

The centralisation of power is taking place in all countries today, thus demonstrating that there is a conscious policy to impose State monopoly in all countries. For example, the American people face the same basic problem as do Australians.

Both major parties in America are advocates of the centralisation of power. Writing in *Human Events* of July 31, 1948, Felix Morely shows how the New Deal, and those planners now using the Democratic Party, have helped the Socialist policy of centralising power. Morely writes: "The essence of Socialism, as a political force, is centralisation of power. Without centralisation there can be no nationalisation of industry, no bureaucratic controls over prices and wages, no effective regimentation of education, and not more than a faint semblance of that pompous planning behind which Socialists of every variety combine. Therefore, an effective Socialist Party must first of all eliminate the hindrances to centralisation which lie in its path. In order to transform the Democratic Party into a Socialist Party it was necessary first of all to eliminate the major obstacle to centralisation. This, of course, is the principle of State Rights, to which the Democratic Party has consistently pledged itself . . ."

Mr. Morely points out that the Republican Party has stood for centralisation for a long time.

As the 1948 Democratic Party Convention rejected by a three-to-one majority the principle of State Rights, both the major American parties now stand for

the Socialist policy of centralisation of power.

Australian Position

The same position exists in Australia, where all the three major parties have been associated with attacks upon the Federal Constitution.

We have not heard as yet any clear pronouncement from the non-Labour parties that they will pledge themselves at the next Federal elections to oppose all centralisation and to uphold State Rights.

In fact, there is every evidence that they propose to continue the very centralisation pursued by the Labour Party.

Uniform taxation and centralised control of financial policy can both be used to slowly crush the States and by-pass the Federal Constitution.

As Mr. Casey says in the Melbourne *Argus* of September 15 that he knows "sufficient of Professor Copland's political views to know that they differ very little from my own," we must assume



Professor D. B. COPLAND.

that Mr. Casey is in agreement with Professor Copland's view that there should be political control of production policies via a centralised financial system.

Professor Copland outlined his views on this matter at the 1944 Australian Institute of Political Science Summer School in the following terms: "To promote mobility of resources, it will be necessary to ensure that credit supplies are available when and where they are needed, in accordance with the general policy of development decided upon, and the judgment of the central banking authorities . . . For this purpose a strong central bank, supporting in its financial policy the economic policy of the Government, will be required as the directing force of banking policy."

These totalitarian views found expression in the 1945 banking legislation introduced by the Labour Party, the main features of which will undoubtedly be maintained by the Liberal Party if they win the next Federal elections.

The Corrupting Power

History shows beyond all argument that no Government will relinquish power voluntarily.

As the great Lord Acton said, all power tends to corrupt.

Realistic electors must therefore face the fact that the mere election of a new set of politicians to Canberra next year will simply mean that they will inherit the power centralised by the Labour Party and become corrupted by that power.

It is therefore urgently necessary that we have an informed and alert electorate making it clear to all candidates at the next Federal elections that they must state in definite terms where they stand on the question of State Rights a drastic reduction in the Federal bureaucracy, and the complete abolition of uniform taxation and a centralised financial policy.

Every candidate should be required to state in black and white their views on these matters. We venture to predict that the views of Professor Copland and Mr. Casey would make very interesting reading.

Germans In Red Army

The British licensed newspaper *Montags Echo* alleges that 825,000 former members of the German armed services, including 80 generals and 18 admirals, are serving with the Russian forces.

Colonel-General von Richthofen, who led Germany's "Condor" Legion in the Spanish Civil War, is commanding a fighter base in the Crimea.

Admiral Salwecher is employed as a submarine expert at the Russian submarine base at Riga.

General von Paulus is instructing Russian cadets at Moscow military academy.

The *Montags Echo* says the Russian aim is to form a semi-military organisation to take over as soon as the occupation armies withdraw.

—Melb. Age, Sept. 14

An unconfirmed German report says that 20,000 ex-Hitlerite Army personnel, under the Communist General Seydlitz, are being drafted to the Soviet zone to stamp out all anti-Communist opposition.

Melb. Argus, Sept. 17.

British Fund To Oppose Nationalisation

Mr. Edwards, M.P., whom the Labour Party expelled, today launched a fund to oppose nationalisation of the steel industry.

Mr. Edwards said the Government would lose the next election if this legislation was carried through.

"I have never seen a Socialist in an official position whom I would entrust with an important position in any of my own businesses," he said.

"Nor should we put them in charge of the nation's business.

"Ministers are surrounded by young men from the London School of Economics. There is not one who has ever earned a living by running a business." —Melbourne Age, Sept. 14.

Unorthodox Election Campaign by Tas. Independent

Special Statement by Mr. W. G. Wedd, M.L.A.

The following statement by Mr. W. G. Wedd, one of the three Independents holding the balance of power in the new Tasmanian Parliament, should be of the greatest interest to all our readers:

Right throughout the period since my election to Parliament in 1944, I have steadfastly tried to keep in close touch with the people in every part of the State by means of public meetings, personal interviews, and radio talks that bring in thousands of letters during a year. I feel that I have achieved this contract to the maximum possible.

When the time came to make a decision with regard to the holding of Supply from the Labour Government, we called a meeting and discussed this matter. The public reaction showed that the people wanted an opportunity to clarify the matter. So in course of time my own vote went against Supply, and in voting against Supply I took the attitude that it would have been fairer for a double dissolution to have taken place so that the action of both Houses of Parliament could be judged by the whole of the electors of the State.

Resigned from Upper House

Because this was not possible, and because my own feelings were that I should not sit in the box seat and watch others stand judgment before the people, after mature consideration I decided to resign my seat in the Upper House and stand judgment with the members of the House of Assembly.

Actually in resigning the logical electorate to contest was the Franklin electorate, in which I reside and am well known, but being rather unorthodox in my approach to politics, it seemed that the greater test would be to contest a seat in which the Premier of the State was standing, and which was outside my electorate.

I decided that my election campaign would be free of any artificial argument that would cloud the issue where my past activities were concerned, and so not once did any of my listeners, hear me ask them to vote for Wedd. Nor did they see any placards asking the people to vote for Wedd. All of my activities were used to foster the fight to assist the Independents as a whole. My scatters and pamphlets simply asked the people to vote Independent.

No Votes Solicited

Except for six people who rang asking for postal vote applications, I did not solicit any postal or absentee votes, and on the day of the election, except to go to the polling booth to vote, my time was spent at my own home. Nobody was at the polling booths soliciting votes on my behalf. No cars were used to get people to the booths in the hope that they would vote for me.

But what happened? Two thousand eight hundred people cast their primary

votes for me, half as many as all the Liberal candidates in Denison received for the whole of their group

Since I made the statement that I would be prepared to co-operate with the Government and assist them to carry on the functions of government, I have heard of some very violent arguments with regard to this statement. It seems that quite a lot of people have misread the meaning of it, and now consider that it is my intention to simply offer my services to the Government, and allow them to carry on as they have done in the past. Let me put the minds of the people who voted for my style of political attitude at rest.



Mr. W. G. WEDD.

Purpose of Action

When my vote went against Supply in the Upper House I specifically mentioned that my action was simply for the purpose of allowing the people of this State to decide which type of Government they desired.

The position is that the election has been held and the people of this State have made a decision. The decision made was that about 48 percent of the people want a Labour Administration, about 40 percent want a Liberal Administration, and another 9 per cent.

want Independents elected. The fact that the Labour Party were able to get more members elected than the Liberals does not, as they say, give them the mandate to implement their proposals in their entirety.

The Independents have a great responsibility on their shoulders. They are in the position of agreeing to allow one of the parties their support. But it is impossible for the Liberals to carry on, because their numbers are not sufficient to do so, and so the only logical thing for the Independents is to offer support to the Labour Party, while ever they are prepared to listen to the point of view of the other half of the people who are represented by the Liberals and Independents. That is far different than offering co-operation that will mean the implementation of Socialism in this State.

FIVE STEPS TO COMMUNISM

While it is generally recognised that the fundamental premise of Marx is "the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions," a lot of well-meaning Liberals and Socialists are unaware of the fact that Marx admits that the revolution may be gradual. Indeed, his plan for the first stages, as outlined in the Communist Manifesto, is almost indistinguishable from the policy being pursued by Governments throughout the world. Here are five important points from his Manifesto. Let us relate them to the present political situation in Australia: (1) "Centralisation of credit in the hands of the State by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly." We almost have that. (2) "A heavy progressive or graduated tax." We have that. (3) "Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State." It won't be long now. (4) "Extension of factories and means of production owned by the State. This is well under way. (5) "Equal obligation of all to work." Heil FULL EMPLOYMENT.-W.J.C.

Encouraging Start To Circulation Drive

We are pleased to report that there has been an encouraging response to our campaign to get 1,000 of our supporters to pay for a half-yearly subscription for responsible members of their community. Already sufficient finance has been obtained for 100 trial subscriptions.

Can YOU send 10/ and the name an address of one responsible member of the community to whom we can forward *The New Times*? With the worsening national and international situation we must increase our efforts to bring the vital information published in *The New Times* to as many responsible people possible.

Social Credit in Alberta (1938)

By C. H. DOUGLAS,

Reprinted from "The Social Crediter" (Eng.)

The fourth consecutive victory of a party bearing a completely novel political label at the time it was first elected in 1935, that of Social Credit, is in itself a notable event. While its significance is considerable, and should not be underrated, it is quite easy to misunderstand its nature, and in so doing, to minimise its usefulness.

The first point on which to be quite clear is that the Social Credit Government, now headed by Mr. E. C. Manning, is where it is because some of the most powerful forces in the world have failed in previous attempts to put it out. In other words, the Social Credit *idea* can not only win elections, but it can go on winning elections against tremendous opposition, so long as it is clear to the electorate that the opposition is being fought. That is to say, there is definitely a Social Credit electorate in Alberta.

And it may be remarked that there is a growing Social Credit electorate over the whole of Canada, practically unsupported by financial resources, and led by inexperienced but brilliantly zealous pioneers. Quebec may quite easily prove more impressive, because of its special characteristics and greater homogeneity, than was Alberta in 1935.

Opposition to Social Credit

Now it is quite clear that the opposition met by the first three Social Credit Administrations, both during their elections and their term of office, was quite different in character to that now existing. And it is also clear that the change results from a recognition of the fact that the Alberta electorate is Social Credit, but the Administration is not. Anyone who has followed with reasonable attention the strategy which unites such apparently divergent interests as Zionism, Communism, Socialism, and International Cartelism, will have no difficulty in recognising that these labels, taken in reverse order, represent the military theory of the Limited Objective, and the major *tactic* for their attainment is infiltration. Nothing could be more puerile than to suppose that every believer in Big Business, Socialism, Communism, and the Chosen Race is a rogue, or even a fool. Each and every one of these matters is subtle and complex; and all of them are the subject of subtle propaganda. Consider the Canadian Russian Spy Report.

The Electorate and the Govt.

The Manning Administration is no more a Social Credit Administration than the British Government is Labour.

It is fairly obvious that the Opposition to Social Credit, which comprises all of these interests, does not care much what the Alberta Electorate thinks; it is what the Alberta Legislature does which interests them.

While it is a wise child who knows its own father, it is generally conceded that a father prefers his own son, as well as being likely to suspect the paternity of an impostor. Since the pedigree of a policy is derived from a philosophy, it

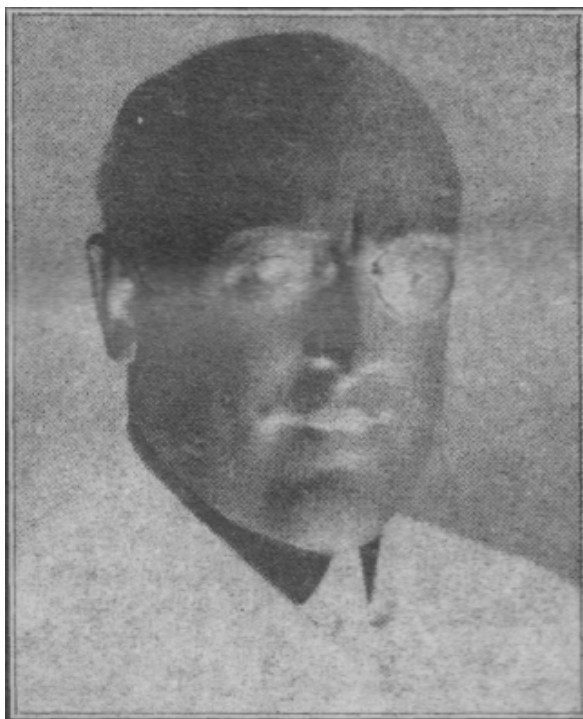
may be helpful to recall two propositions which, if not comprehensive, are essential to any Social Credit philosophy: —

The first is that it is essential that the group shall have no conscriptive power over the individual; *i.e.*, the individual must have the power to contract-out of any group.

The second is that maximum decentralisation of initiative is in the interests of human welfare.

State Socialism

It is grimly amusing that the Leader of the Socialist (C.C.F) Party of two in the Alberta Legislature has rather shrilly, accused Mr. Manning of appropriating C.C.F. measures and calling them Social Credit. I am a little doubtful whether he would appreciate my support, but, unsolicited, he has it, if only on this occa-



WILLIAM ABERHART.
First S.C. Premier of Alberta.

sion. Much of the Legislation of the Third Social Credit Administration, and the programme for the new Legislature, the Fourth, to an examination of which we shall come almost at once, is State Socialism and Collectivism, and contravenes every principle, and particularly the two just stated, of Social Credit. That may not be important; but its consequences are very important.

There is much in Mr. Manning's general attitude to recall Lewis Carroll's well-known contribution to the Shakespeare Bacon controversy; that in his opinion *Hamlet* was not written by Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name. Whilst it would involve a slight *non sequitur*, Mr. Manning, so thinking, may feel that it does not matter very much if the libretto is written by the London School of Economics. And it is clear the title may be retained, and a good time be had by all—for a time.

(To be continued.)

The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

In a review of his latest full-length work, *The Brief for The Prosecution*, the *English Truth* states that C. H. Douglas is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of this century. In his various works he has provided a penetrating analysis of finance, government, philosophy, constitutionalism, &c. Those responsible members of the community who are concerned with the present increasing plight of the world must study Douglas if they desire to know what must be done to save our civilisation.

The following list of Douglas's works are available:

- Social Credit*..... 6/6
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.
- Credit, Power, and Democracy*, 6/9
An analysis of certain aspects of, the credit system.
- The Brief for the Prosecution*, 11/
Douglas's latest full-length work. A brilliant exposure of the international groups which worked to destroy the British Empire between the two world wars.
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- The "Land For The (Chosen) People" Racket*,...2/2
Deals with the politics of the land.
- The Tragedy of Human Effort*..... 1/1
One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.
- The Policy of a Philosophy*, 11d
An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.
- Realistic Constitutionalism*. 1A
A special address given to the Constitutional Research Association, London. This address must be read by every individual concerned with the protection and extension of constitutional safeguards of individual rights.
- The Realistic Position of the Church of England* ... 1/2
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All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

HOLLWAY SPEAKS OUT ON UNIFORM TAX INIQUITY

Mr. Hollway, Legislative Assembly, 10th August —

The fact that the Government has been forced to budget for such a substantial deficit reveals the paradox that, while the States are financially embarrassed, the Commonwealth coffers are overflowing. At a time when the States are being called upon by the people to play an expanding role in the Federal structure, the Commonwealth Government is deliberately denying to them the revenue necessary to meet their commitments. This position can only be remedied, as I indicated earlier, by the Commonwealth either making it possible for the States to exercise their taxing rights again, or providing reimbursement payments adequate to meet State needs.

It is a sad commentary on the ineffectiveness of the Senate, which was set up to protect State rights, that, without a word of protest, Victorian senators have permitted the iniquitous so-called "uniform" taxation to destroy Victoria's financial independence.

From being the most solvent State in the Commonwealth, Victoria now depends upon financial "handouts" made at the whims of a Federal Treasurer.

Their professional interest is going to



Mr. HOLLWAY.

become more and more the opposite of line of development, one which dimin-

KEEP THIS DATE FREE

October 25, at Assembly Hall, Collins St., Melbourne. Public debate on the question: "That The *New Times* Pursues an Anti-Semitic Policy." Affirmative: Mr. J. L. Waten, Jewish Council Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism. Negative: Mr. Eric D. Butler. Chairman: Dr. John Dale.

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The Socialist Politicians and the New Mass Politics

Our Socialist politicians are now approaching a great parting of the ways, for they live as public men by producing more and more evils and cures, by continually representing that there is much more to do than has been done; and they need all the paint, scenery, and costumes for their act, a jungle and wicked capitalists, if they are to maintain their appeal.

the national interest, which is that the political temperature should be lowered, and that everybody should understand that savings—that is to say, capitalists—are as necessary as is the current expenditure of physical energy—that is to say, the workers.

When Mr. Attlee and Mr. Morrison talk of the great new experiment, the British third way, they mean to keep each new National Board out of political controversy and vicissitudes as they create it. **But** they leave each time a smaller area for those private activities which provide the revenue, and these private activities are exposed to increasingly strong political winds as men like Mr. Bevan run short of subject-matter.

As the vineyards diminish in number, the chances dwindle for each one of escaping the covetous and rapacious eyes, and men with equally good reasons for appropriating them whether they are doing well or badly.

But in proportion as the electorate becomes an electorate of State employees, looking to politics for their conditions, and centering their hopes or fears in Government action, Englishmen will find that they have entered upon an era in which personal dependence and close, if veiled direction, holds them inside an increasingly insecure and unpredictable future, as citizens whose lives and possessions are the raw material of the new mass politics.

True security should be sought, and could be found, along quite a different

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[Regd.]

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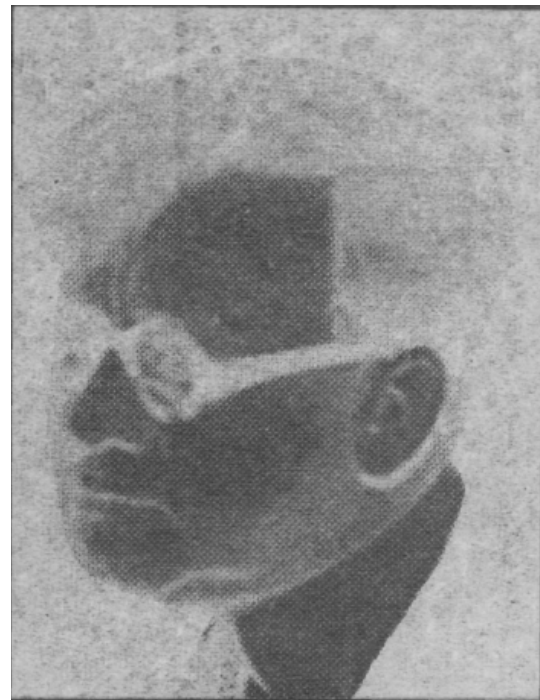
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ished and restricted what politicians and Governments could do; for the first security is to live under a settled Constitution, with many authorities each



Mr. MORRISON.

limited in range and power, such as we have been jettisoning in the name of democracy these hundred years past.

— *The Tablet* (Eng.), July 17.

"New Times," September 24, 1948 — Page 5

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EXCHANGE RATES

If the Gold Standard operated as in theory it is supposed to operate, exchange rates of varying currencies would be regulated by their relative purchasing powers in their countries of origin. For a number of reasons the Gold Standard does not now operate at all; but it is quite simple to achieve the effect it is supposed to achieve without the use of gold. The use of gold, which has an intrinsic value, really complicates the picture. Gold apart, the value of money lies in its purchasing power, and for any given place and time this can be determined within quite sufficiently narrow limits.

Since the war, as we are constantly informed, prices in the United States have risen enormously, and relatively far more than in Great Britain and still more than in Australia. That is to say, the purchasing power of the dollar has depreciated relative to the purchasing power of the pound sterling and the pound Australian. But the sterling-dollar rate of exchange, and, in consequence, the Australian-dollar rate of exchange, have remained "pegged"; and this means that both Great Britain and Australia have to export increasing quantities of their goods to obtain even a constant quantity of American goods. Because Australian currency is "pegged" at 25 percent, depreciation on sterling, Australia is at an even greater disadvantage than Great Britain; and this fantastic policy is defended on the ground that it "brings in more money for Australian exports." Of course it does nothing of the sort. What actually happens is that pounds sterling or dollars are "converted" to a relatively larger number of Australian pounds - a purely internal matter. The immediate effect is to give the Australian exporters a relative advantage in Australia as against the rest of the community; but in the long run, the effect is to produce a genuine depreciation of the currency. This is because the Australian prices of imported goods are increased by at least the amount of the exchange depreciation. These prices enter into basic costs, and gradually increase the book value of fixed assets on which a depreciation charge or other overhead is accounted into prices.

Apart from the finer considerations of all this, however, it is quite obviously ridiculous that a dollar which will not buy one pound of beef should be equated to about seven Australian shillings, which will buy about three pounds of beef. Who "pegs" the exchanges? There is a swindle somewhere. We are not in a position to say whether Mr. Chifley doesn't know it, or whether he knows it and is party to it, or knows it but is under orders. But what it can lead to is illustrated at the present time by Great Britain, where record exports cannot sustain a starvation level of existence without "Marshall" aid, whereas earlier smaller exports had made her the richest Power in the World. Therefore, who "pegs" the exchanges?

— Reprinted from "The Australian Social Creditor."

FOR THE RECORD

During the last thirty years Douglas Social Credit has suffered so bad a Press that its supporters must have experienced a shock last week when the *News Chronicle*, in a leading article, wrote kind words about the Government of Alberta, which is the one place as yet where the movement has succeeded in gaining the confidence of the electors.

The fact that one director of the *News Chronicle* is a governor of the Bank of England, while another has been a British financial representative at Basle, might suggest that the journal has a fondness for orthodox finance. Its praise of the Alberta regime, moreover, does not include any commendation of those monetary principles which, in any case, the Albertans have not been allowed by the Federal authorities to employ, but is confined to the efficiency and honesty of the Albertan Government. Even to mention Social Credit, except in terms of derision, is, however, so unusual that cynics must be casting round for an explanation. They may not need to look far.

At the end of last year, as it happens, the Canadian Social Credit movement encountered violent storm and schism. Mr. Norman Jaques, fearless Social Credit M.P., was denied access to the columns of the movement's journal, the editor of which was dismissed, and an announcement was made that henceforth no allusion would be permitted to Jewish influences in world finance.

According to the *British Social Creditor*, this followed a visit to Alberta by Lady Reading, but—whether or not that visit had anything to do with the matter—there is no doubt that previously the *Canadian Social Creditor* was critical of Jewish power, and is critical no longer. Churlish, indeed, would be the *News Chronicle* if it failed to raise a cheer. — *Truth*, August 27, 1948.

Middle East Master-key

In cables, success against the Communist guerrillas in Greece has been ascribed to U.S. aid; at least some of the success is given a different explanation by M. Philips Price, M.P., in a *London Times* letter:—

"The [Russian] pressure on Greece seems to be relaxed, probably because Russia has been presented gratis with a master-key which will open the door for her into the garden of the Middle East—namely, the Zionist organisation in Palestine."

Sydney Bulletin, Sept. 8

The Money Power

"Those [historians] who omit it [the influence of the Money Power], omit the one thing salient, the one thing omission of which renders their judgment worthless."

—Hilaire Belloc: *Monarchy: A Study of Louis XIV.*

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A Professor and His Menace

By FOOTLE

I don't think I shall ever understand money. I must have started too late in life, because I have the same difficulty with fairy tales, and it really annoys me when economists and professors of this and that suddenly burst upon me flaunting their knowledge of "what ain't so" with the same exuberance and belief in themselves as the March Hare or the Mad Hatter. I like reading about Mad Hatters, March Hares, and Mock Turtles, of course, but I always know I've got to come home again. **But in the money business there isn't any laugh somehow, because when you try to come home you find the dratted thing has followed you and wants to stop being funny while still remaining itself.**

Now I dislike people who can't see a real joke when they've made it, and if the *Sunday Sun* is to be trusted. Professor G. L. Wood, of Melbourne University, is the latest who needs his own joke explained to him. According to him, Money is the great universal menace, and the inventors can't control it. The report starts off: "Every country in the world now faces the great menace of money. Every Government is being compelled to try to lift itself by its own bootlaces by expanding credit, which merely boosts prices and costs, and in the end must finish in a depression."

Dealing with the Menace

"At last," I thought, "here is a real live professor who has spotted the enemy. Now we shan't be long!" These professors don't use words lightly as you and I do. There are times when I call almost every man-made gadget "a menace," but when a professor uses that term he is as serious about it as he would be about the hangman's rope. That isn't the only difference between you and me and the professor. If you or I discovered a menace we would forthwith come to light with some scheme, however crack-brained, to get rid of it. But the professor tells us how to put up with it instead.

I couldn't have been more deflated if someone had proved to me that George didn't slay the Dragon, but, instead, offered it a saucer of milk. Besides, I feel he could have enlightened us a good deal more. He could, for instance, have told us WHO is compelling Governments to defy gravitation by fooling with their bootlaces, just as he could have explained that "expansion of credit" usually means borrowing a

bankers' fiduciary issue so that what we really get is an expansion of debt.

The Professor Recommends

Professor G. L. Wood calls for a "supreme act of statesmanship" by which "the people can be made to understand the menace of money." I think he is fairly safe, though he and his brother professors mightn't be if the people really got round to understanding.

His recommendations for coping with the menace are: (a) not to bother about the inventors or controllers of money as one might be inclined to do from experience of other menaces; but (b) "to stop heedless spending which sends prices up" and at the same time to "produce more goods to match money that's burning holes in people's pockets."

I don't, of course, pretend to know what sort of conflagration is to be found in the pockets of my neighbours: I only know that Mr. Chifley extinguished mine before it got properly started. And the cry from the basic wage earners doesn't in the least resemble a fire alarm. What is worrying me is something quite different. I was brought up to walk in fear of the sacred law of supply and demand, which, I was told, was the foundation of the British Empire.

Spending and Producing

That being so, I, with my admittedly inferior mental equipment, should have thought that if you stopped spending the other fellow would stop producing for you. But the professor evidently knows some producers who will produce for the heck of it. But not all producers, of course, for he proceeds (I quote), "people think that with so much purchasing power there is no need to work

hard. That is a fatal assumption." I think he means a fatal assumption on the part of the people and not on his own part. My experience, however, and again I admit my inferiority, is that I have never known either wage-earner or other producer who was so impressed with his bank roll that he felt he had to refrain from further accumulation—unless, of course, someone such as the Federal Treasurer was waiting to purloin the lion's share.

The Only Comfort

It may be that professors aren't like other people, in the way they see things. There are ways of looking at everything. You have to use your imagination, for instance, to realise that the moon has an aspect besides the one visible from the earth, and the professors may be like the sergeant major who refuses to acknowledge anything that isn't in the book.

At all events, the only comfort I was able to glean from the *Sunday Sun* was the assurance in the accompanying cartoon. The picture shows a brick called "inflation" somehow going up, and the same brick now labelled "depression" coming down upon a hapless citizen. The caption is "What goes up must come down." Which is a comfort; for the two things most intimately associated with money are prices and the national debt. I can't say how relieved I am to hear they must come down.

High Cost of Futility

Terse criticism of U.N.O. being voiced at Geneva and quoted by a correspondent of *N.Y. Times*: —

"The United Nations budget has risen from \$19,000,000 to nearly \$40,000,000 in two years, largely as a result of the immense cost of servicing innumerable conferences, most of which are premature and lead to nothing."

—Sydney *Bulletin*. Sept. 1.

Furniture News ...!

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NEW CIRCULATION DRIVE ANNOUNCED

Although there has, over the past twelve months, been a steady increase in the total revenue of "The New Times" and although wage costs have been reduced by several pounds per week, our printing and other costs have increased to such an extent that immediate action must be taken to improve the financial position of the paper if it is to survive IN ITS PRESENT FORM. The cost of publishing "The New Times" is £16 per week more than it was eighteen months ago.

Mr. John Weller has recently resigned from the paper and has taken another job which enables him, with the aid of voluntary workers, to look after the editorial and business side of *The New Times* in a voluntary capacity. The wrapping of the paper is also now being done by volunteers, thus making a further financial saving.

We are pleased to report that these emergency measures are enabling the paper to pay its way for the first time for several years.

But it is urgently necessary that we increase our positive efforts to expand our circulation more rapidly. Although various attempts have been made to encourage present readers to get new direct subscribers, they have not been a great success.

As many have told us that they would prefer to pay a trial subscription for another person rather than ask him for money, we are launching a campaign to get at least 1,000 supporters, each to pay for a half-yearly subscription (at a reduced rate of 10/ instead of 13/) to a

responsible member of their community. (If any reader cannot select a suitable person for a trial subscription, *The New Times* will be pleased to attend to the matter.)

If 1,000 supporters will co-operate in this campaign, the revenue of *The New Times* will be increased sufficiently to enable further progressive moves to be made. The vital information published in *The New Times* will be regularly going to another 1,000 "key" members of the community.

At the end of the half-year it is estimated that, after receiving a special letter, a considerable number of the 1,000 will continue as permanent readers.

Surely 1,000 people can each pay 10/ to carry out this important project. At a special meeting of Melbourne *New Times* supporters last week those present indicated their willingness to assist.

Send YOUR 10/ together with the name and address of the person to whom you desire the paper to be sent, TODAY.

Address: New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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

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By Douglas Reed.

This important book can be regarded as a sequel to Douglas Reed's famous book, *Insanity Fair*. Reed exposes the groups, which he contends are making another world war inevitable. He also gives the most detailed exposure of the totalitarian policies of the British Socialist Government yet published. He deals with the large number of Zionist Jews in the British Government, the imposition of bread rationing, the taking of the traditional liberties of the British people, and many other vital matters.

From Smoke to Smother is Douglas Reed at his best. A must for every serious student of present-day affairs.

Price 15/, post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

"Our Sham Democracy"

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By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

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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.

Because of the rapid progress of Social Credit ideas in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec, which Major Douglas has described as having "probably the most genuine Catholic culture under the British flag," this booklet is particularly important. Mr. Eric Butler has written an excellent introduction. There is also an Appendix outlining the structure and methods of the non-Party Union of Electors in Quebec.

The author of *Social Credit and Catholicism* finishes his booklet with the following: "... if you want neither Socialism nor Communism, bring Social Credit in array against them. It will be in your hands a powerful weapon with which to fight these enemies."

Price 1/, post-free. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. C.I.

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R. G. Menzies and the Socialist Menace..... 1/6 per dozen

The Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia 7d.

By A. W. Noakes. This informative booklet is particularly important because of the "dollar crisis," which allegedly affects petrol supplies.

Poverty Amidst Plenty 10d.

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How Alberta is Fighting Finance

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A contemporary account of the life of the late Premier of Alberta, leader of the world's first Social Credit Government, with a public declaration of policy by his successor in office, the Hon. Ernest Manning.

Alberta—Now! 7d.

A survey of the first ten years of the Albertan Social Credit Government.

The Story of the Commonwealth Bank 1/7

By D. J. Amos.

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By A. W. Noakes. A first-hand story of conditions in the Inland. Plenty of good humour. Also much factual information.

Water For The Inland..... 1/1

By A. W. Noakes. A vivid outline of conditions in the out-back of Queensland, in which is embodied the Reid and Dr. Bradfield water schemes.

Fancies and Delusions ..

By Dighton W. Burbidge, LL-B. An excellent reply to Professor Copland's contention that the Social Credit analysis of the costing system is incorrect.

Need We Repudiate? .. .

By C. B. Da. Costa. This is one of the earliest but best outlines of Social Credit technical proposals published in Australia.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.



Chemical Fertilisers Cause Plants to Lose Reproductive Powers

Some years ago the idea of growing plants without any soil at all captured the imagination of many people. It was shown that plants could be successfully grown by feeding them on chemicals dissolved in water. However, it has yet to be demonstrated by the advocates of this type of plant culture that subsequent plants can be grown successfully from the seed of the plants grown in dissolved chemicals.

The advocates of the value of chemical fertilisers point to the fact that at the famous orthodox Experimental Station at Rothamsted, in England, crops have been grown successfully by chemicals on the one plot of ground for over half a century.

But they overlook the vital fact that each new crop grown at Rothamsted is not produced from the seed of the previous crop; that new seed from outside is introduced for every crop.

It has now been proved beyond all doubt that the continued use of chemical fertilisers causes plants to lose their reproductive power. Sir Albert Howard writes:

"Practical experience has already shown that the proposed combination of humus and artificials is inadmissible. **It leads to disaster in two directions: (1) The variety soon loses the power to reproduce itself; in other words, it runs out; and (2) the crop after a few generations is unable to resist disease.** Two crops—the vine and sugar cane—which have been cultivated for hundreds of years, supply the evidence. In the Orient these two crops, as grown by cultivators, are always manured with farmyard manure; artificials are unknown. There has been no change in the varieties grown for many centuries; they are to all intents and purposes eternal. But in the West, where the manuring is for the most part by means of artificials, the story is a very different one. In both crops the varieties are constantly running out, and plant breeders are called upon to produce a never-ending stream of new kinds. The use of artificials, therefore, destroys the power of both these crops to reproduce themselves."

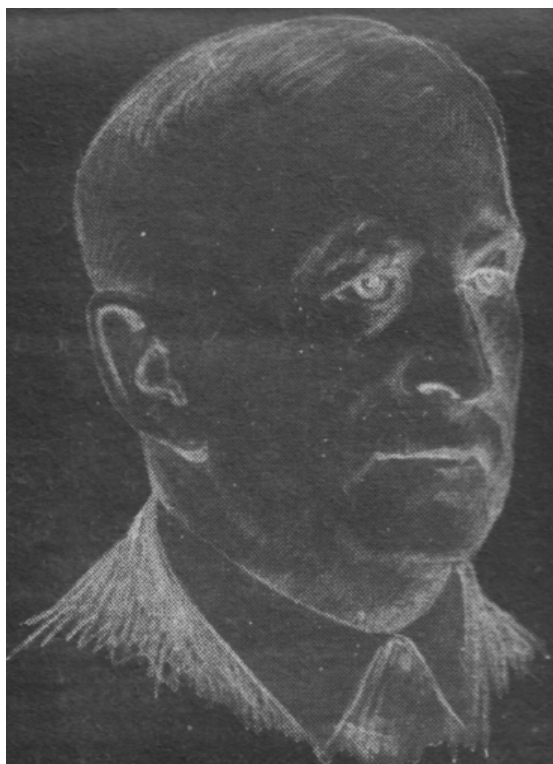
Why New Wheat Strains?

The above will explain to Australian wheat farmers why new strains of wheat have to be produced for their use every few years. The secretary of the Victorian Food Trades Federation said in the Victorian *Leader* of June 4, 1947,

that the low standard of bread in Victoria is due to the low quality of the wheat from which the flour is made.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture admitted in 1947 that in spite of all the research done on new and improved varieties of wheat, the average yield per acre in Victoria is falling off.

Writing about this matter in the *Leader* of June 25, 1947, Major George Bruce said: **"The best quality seed will not produce a best quality crop unless**



Sir ALBERT HOWARD.

it is grown in fertile soil which contains all the elements necessary for the nourishment of the plant. . . . Too often Australian wheat is grown, year after year, with little help for the soil beyond an occasional fallow and a dose of chemical fertiliser. The only real food for the soil is some form of organic manure, which builds up humus and gives complete nourishment to the plant. Otherwise, though the chemical stimu-

lant may produce a good crop in quantity, the quality must decline year by year as the soil deteriorates."

The Mycorrhizal Association

Explaining why plants lose their reproductive powers if fed on artificial manures, Howard states:

"How can artificials alter the constitution of plants and initiate this running out process? I suggest the answer will be found in the gradual reduction of the fertility principle carried into the plant from a soil in good heart by means of the mycorrhizal association. This association is the means by which fungus threads, rich in protein, are digested by the roots and carried in the sap to the green leaves. As humus is replaced by artificials, this agency in the feeding of plants gradually disappears, and as it does so the capacity of the plant to reproduce itself gradually fails. In other words, the running-out process is a natural consequence of methods of manuring which have failed to pass the test of time. What seems to matter in the stability of the variety is the circulation of protein from soil to plant and animal, and again back to the soil by way of properly constituted humus. If we interpose a substitution phase in Nature's round, we weaken one of the links in the wheel of life, and a breakdown soon follows."

A Single Test

In his *Compost Gardener*, F. G. King writes:

"Let us examine the facts relating to the use of sulphate of potash on tomatoes. **I unhesitatingly declare that no commercial grower of tomatoes would dream of using sulphate of potash on tomato plants if he intended to have seed from those plants for his own use.** He knows full well that in a few years' time, if artificials of any kind are used, his strain of plants would be worthless. "A simple test will soon prove my assertions. Grow half a dozen tomato plants either in pots or boxes filled with compost, particularly using old tomato stalks and leaves in the heap and compare them for flavour with any quantity grown with artificials. You will not be disappointed either in weight of crop or flavour. Save your own seed from the half-dozen plants and get even better results the following year. Then try

(Continued on page 11)

Fertilisers and Reproductive Powers

(Continued From page 10)

saving seed from plants fed on artificials. There will be a marked difference in the third season; in fact, with the seed saved from these plants you will have difficulty in raising a stock after three years. If we compare the time spent in preparing compost for tomatoes with the time saved by saving chemical manures and judge the results fairly, we are better able to assess the merits of the two systems. I have tried both, and if, by the labour-saving use of chemicals, I could produce crops equal to my compost-grown vegetables, I would have continued the use of artificials."

Russian Wheat Example

The following extract from a letter by Dr. Miron Taborowsky to the *New York Times* in February 1944, should prove of interest to Australian wheatgrowers:

Selected Advertising Accepted

In view of the increased size of *The New Times*, the Board of Directors has decided to make a limited amount of space available to selected advertising. Advertising not in keeping with the policy of the paper will not be accepted. We point out to prospective advertisers that, although the circulation of *The New Times* is not large compared with, say, the daily Press, it has a very special type of reader for whom it caters. For example, an increasing number of business men are taking *The New Times* in order that they can keep themselves well informed on current events.

Our representative will call on anyone considering taking advantage of our offer to make limited space available for advertising.

Our rate for casual advertising (single insertion) is 4/ per column inch, payable in advance.

Our rates per column inch for contract advertising (monthly a/c) are as follow:

Two to twelve insertions (not necessarily consecutive): Less than five col-ins, per insertion, 3/. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3 6. More than ten col.-ins. per insertion, 3 3.

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Fifty-two consecutive insertions: Less than five col.-ins. per insertion, 2 6. Five to ten col.-ins. per insertion, 2/3. More than ten col-ins, per insertion, 2/.

Govt. Department's Stupidity on Soil Erosion

Mr. Lind, Legislative Assembly (Vic.), 10th August:

It is apparent to anyone who has seen these rivers that the Governments of the past were not conscious of the great damage done by erosion from time to time. They allowed people to occupy the river and stream frontages, and derived revenue from the leases.

"Carleton, a leading agriculturist, had an opportunity to observe the bad effects of the drought and the black rust, which were killing the wheat in Kansas for many years, causing disaster to the farmers. Neither affected the wheat, which the Russians grew from the seed imported from their native country. Inspired by this idea, Carleton went twice to Russia to import seeds of the Kubanka wheat, and later of the Khar-kov wheat. The wheat took successfully in the soil of the United States"

Very few chemical fertilisers were used in Russia prior to 1928.

It must surely be obvious to every reasonable person that any agricultural practice, which weakens the reproductive power of plants, is a disastrous one. Plants affected in this way are a very poor basis for animal and human life.

The result today is evident. Stock grazed on the river bank, scrub and other growth was removed, tracks were made down to the water's edge, growth in the river was eaten by the stock, and freshets — not necessarily floods — came down the river, and then the erosion started. The Government, as well as the stockowners, was to blame.

Ultimately the river frontages disappeared, and the properties were eroded. Governments then asked the people along the rivers to retrieve the damage.

That was wrong in principle.

Some people have now learned their lesson. They realise how foolish they have been, and they are prepared to come into line and help to provide a remedy.

Sir George Knox, Legislative Assembly (Mc.) 10h August:

The honourable member for Gippsland East referred in his informative address to erosion and the fact that the fast-running streams flood quickly and do tremendous damage.

That is the point I wish to mention. A mistake was made by a shire council, which felt that, unless the bends were straightened and the natural flora cleared, the creek would do damage.

The result was that the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission straightened the bends for about four miles and cut out a good deal of the natural growth. Since then no man has been able to find his title markings on account of erosion.

The Grain Market

"We have been told very often, that our grain markets operate under the law of supply and demand. Let us explore and see how much truth there is in that statement. Wheat was about \$3.30 per bushel on January 15, 1948, and thirty days later it was about \$2.40.

"Was there a greater supply of wheat on February 15 than there was on January 15, and, if so, where did the wheat come from? I am certain we farmers did not produce a new crop in the meantime."

—A. H. Booth, in *The Farmers' Voice* (U.S.A.).

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"Pay Dirt" 24/9

By J. I. Rodale, leading American authority on organic farming and gardening. This book is one of our special recommendations.

"The Living Soil" .. . 199

By Lady Balfour. This is a most exhaustive survey of the relationship of human and animal health to soil fertility. This excellent book is suitable for either the layman or the agricultural specialist.

'The Rape of the

Earth" 33/6

By Jacks and Whyte. This book is probably the most comprehensive world survey of soil erosion yet published. A real classic.

"The Land Now and

Tomorrow" 20/-

By Sir R. George Stapledon. A famous English authority surveys the whole gigantic problem of land utilisation and reclamation, from the urban no less than the rural point of view. Contains a large number of beautiful plates.

"The Earth's Green

Carpet" 14/3

By Louise E. Howard. In part 1 of this important book the widow of the late Sir Albert Howard deals with the wheel of life, the growth of the plant, and the agricultural effort and its reward. In part 2 the application of the principles outlined in part 1 are studied. Part 3 outlines the new approach to the problem of health and disease.

"The Farming Ladder" 14/3

By George Henderson. Acclaimed by A. G. Street in the English *Farmers' Weekly* as "the most valuable book on farming published during the last hundred years." An intensely practical book for practical farmers. Henderson shows how he has been able to make over £3,000 per year off approximately 80 acres.

"Humus—And the

Farmer" £1

By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery. The prices* listed above include postage. Order now from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.