

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## The National Production Bonus or Communism

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

**It is becoming increasingly obvious that there is no effective answer to the Socialist and Communist menace unless the supporters of free enterprise and private ownership can place before wage-earners a policy which will permit them to obtain an increasing standard of living. In an address at the University of Florida, U.S.A., William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, made the following remarks:**

It would be the greatest error to fashion our policy merely in terms of anti-Communism. We will fail miserably if we do no more than that. For then we will end by railing and ranting at the spectre of Communism but do nothing to eliminate the conditions on which Communism thrives."

One of the major problems confronting all sections of the community today is the ever-increasing rise in the price level.

**This is the issue which employers in particular must face realistically if they are going to do anything effective to halt the Communist menace.**

Employers know that their employees must continue to seek increased wages to overcome decreased purchasing power resulting from increased prices. But they also know that they must in turn pass on increased wage costs in still higher prices. It is surely obvious that it is madness to foster further the spiral of increasing wages chasing increasing prices.

### *Assisting the Communists*

However, if the employers resist the demand by their employees for higher wages they merely assist the Communists in their campaign to drive a wedge between employers and employees. Employers must therefore seek a new approach to the problem. Some of them foolishly urge that the employees should work harder.

But hard work and maximum production have not solved the economic problem in America.

Wage-earners recall that before the war there was adequate production but insufficient purchasing power to buy the production. In a recent letter to the Victorian Institute of Public Affairs, a wage earner summarises the attitude of a great number of wage-earners today.

### *Incentives and Profit-Sharing*

This "common worker," as he terms himself, writes: "For God's sake do not waste any more good ink and paper writing, about incentives, profit-sharing, co-operation, price control, inflation, and deflation. These subjects are only baits and scares for ignorant workers. Jargon such as this does not offer us one iota of economic security except at the expense of some other class. In 1929 our wholesale and retail warehouses were full to overflowing, coal yards were stacked mountain high, but there was not enough purchasing power to dispose of the goods. . . For years we walked the streets, our toes peeping, our stomach empty, body and soul kept together only by a damnable dole. Never again! We find the only way we can avoid a repetition of that misery is to keep goods in short supply . . . Do you wonder why we strike? Why we are tempted by Socialism. 98 per cent. of us dread Stalinist dictatorship, but under Communism that little devil 'Go' would not always be just lurking round the corner."

### *Economic Security*

This "common worker" then goes on to say: "Give us economic security and again we will fill the barns to overflowing, but we refuse to go hungry because we have produced too much bread. We will build houses to spare, but only on condition we do not lose our-homes, as we did before when we built too many houses."

### *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.

If employers are to obtain the enthusiastic co-operation of their employees they have got to face up to the issues raised by the "common worker" we have quoted.

In attempting to answer "common worker" the Institute of Public Affairs simply adds to the fears of employees generally when it says: "If before 1930 a policy of rigid limitation of production had been followed by the trade union movement the depression which spread to Australia from abroad would have hit us sooner, have lasted longer, because we would have been in a less satisfactory position to climb out of it, and it would have been more severe while it lasted."

(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.
- 6 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  
veering,  
In God's name, let us speak while there  
is time!  
Now when the padlocks, for our lips are  
forging,  
Silence is crime. WHITTIER

# The National Production Bonus or Communism

(Continued from page 1)

## **Depression and Financial Policy**

This statement gives the impression that depressions are natural phenomena over which we have no control, and that we must therefore be resigned to them.

As all well-informed people know in a general kind of way, our economic conditions are largely dependent upon financial policy.

It is merely dangerous stupidity to ignore this matter of financial policy after a country which had tens of thousands of unemployed and great poverty suddenly discovered that in time of war increased finance was made available to accomplish things which had previously been termed impossible. What a commentary on our financial policy when it requires a great war to give a degree of security to tens of thousands of people who had previously suffered through no fault of their own.

There is little doubt that we shall get increased production when we not only remove the barriers to this production—high taxation and other control—but when we also insist upon a financial policy which will ensure that increased production does actually increase the standard of living of the wage-earner. Unless the advocates of free enterprise can offer the wage-earner adequate inducements it will only be a matter of time before free enterprise perishes! Now, as we have already seen, there is no possibility of giving the wage-earner permanent benefits by increasing wages.

## **Increasing Purchasing Power**

It is surely obvious, then, that the wage-earner's income has got to be increased without increasing prices.

We must have a financial policy which will increase the purchasing power of money in relationship to increasing industrial productive capacity. There are two possible ways of attempting to solve this question; increasing incomes in relationship to stable prices, and decreasing prices in relationship to stable incomes.

It is true that attempts have been made to deal with the problem along both these lines over the past few years. Price control has attempted if not to prevent, at least, to limit or retard, the steady increase in prices.

What it has achieved is a demonstration of the impossibility of fixing prices at a given level without hampering production.

It has prevented the skyrocketing of prices which might have occurred from the exploitation of the great expansion of credit by which the war was financed. But it has not been able to prevent prices from rising.

It has only been tolerated by the public because of fear of runaway inflation. It operates by compulsion and is therefore a deterrent and not an incentive.

## **The Subsidy System**

The most successful mechanism adopted during the war for the purpose of solving the rising prices problem was

price subsidies. Price subsidies were introduced with Comparative success in all English-speaking countries during the war years.

**To a very great extent these subsidies have been financed by the extension of new financial credits. There can be no argument about the fact that the stabilising of prices by the payment of subsidies has demonstrated the possibility of increasing purchasing power without increasing prices—in fact by actually reducing prices.**

It is easy to see that the payment of a subsidy at an early stage in modern chain production may prevent the multiplication of a cost in subsequent stages. For example an increase in the cost of coal must be carried forward and multiplied as the coal is used in transport, the making of steel, &c.

## **The Key to the Problems**

The key to our problems is how to use expanded financial credit, the basis for which must be increased actual or potential production, outside the wage-cost structure.

The following are suggestions as to how this might be done: Let all applications for wage increases and/or shorter working hours be heard by existing arbitration authorities and be determined on the strict basis of productive capacity.

Arrangements could then be made to use, say, 50 per cent, of the new bank credit necessary to finance the award granted, for the payment direct to wage-earners of what might be termed a National Production Bonus—that is, a bonus in addition to the wages already being received. As the new money for this bonus would not be paid through industry there would be no increase in prices.

As the size of the bonus would be directly related to increased production, wage-earners would have a direct incentive to increase production safe in the knowledge that they would share in the benefits of this production.

The other 50 per cent, of the new credit necessary to finance the arbitration authority's award could be applied to the lowering of prices to every member of the community by an extension of the subsidy system.

## **Benefits of This Policy**

Let us now briefly summarise the main benefits of the policy we have suggested:

**It would provide the wage-earner with the necessary incentive to co-operate in a system of free enterprise for the purpose of making increased production possible.**

**Give the wage-earner a policy whereby he can share in the general prosperity resulting from increased production, and he will no longer listen to the Communists and other agitators who exploit his present grievances.**

**Employers of all descriptions should enthusiastically endorse a policy of Production Bonuses and Price Subsidies.**

With this policy in operation they would not be in the unfortunate position of having to antagonise workers by

resisting wage increases. Increased production resulting in increased purchasing power would mean stable markets.

Here is a great opportunity for employers to give a constructive lead to their employees and to show them that the advocates of free enterprise are capable of genuinely progressive ideas. All those with savings and fixed income must give careful consideration to any policy which will ensure that the purchasing power of their money is not destroyed by rising prices.

We urge members of all sections of the community to take up the issue on National Production Bonuses and Price Subsidies as a positive alternative to the Communist menace which threatens the whole of Western Christian Civilisation.

## **Britons, Never, Never**

A few illustrations suggesting that the poet who reckoned Britons never, never would be slaves was trebly no prophet are quoted in American paper from *Ordeal by Planning*, by John Jewkes, the British economist. Some samples:—

A market gardener requires a new shaft for a wheelbarrow, a piece of wood costing perhaps ninepence. A licence must be applied for from a surveyor of the District Council on the appropriate form. The licence has to be registered and filed by the district surveyor and then presented to, registered, and filed by the timber merchant.

**The despatch of a small shipment of six drums of lubricating oil involves the filling in of 46 forms, requiring 42 signatures, not including the customers' invoice or delivery notes.**

A firm is fined for making 60,000 frying-pans for the home market, although it is established by evidence that the firm had done this only because of long delays by the Board of Trade in providing an export licence, a licence which in fact had been received after the fine had been imposed.

A provincial corn merchant operates under 15 licences and 160 fixed prices.

Mrs. Shenton, aged 79, is fined £10 for growing too few potatoes. She said she had responded to a Ministry broadcast to grow more wheat.

—The *Bulletin* (Sydney), Sept. 15.

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Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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# The New Commu-Nazi Heirarchy

— From *The Tablet* (Eng.) July 24, 1948

*Our contemporary, "La Libre Belgique," has very usefully collected the details of the trials which took place in Ljubljana in April of fourteen agents of the S.S. in Dachau.*

These men who did the execution work for the Germans were Communists of the International Brigade of the Spanish War. When the Germans began to get pressed for officers, they instituted a system by which only the camp commandant was a German, while certain of the inmates were selected and put in authority over other inmates.

## Comms. and Nazis

The work required, and attracted, a low and brutal type, but Communists accepted these positions for the power they gave them; as new prisoners arrived they could, and did, discriminate in favour of the authentic Communists, who were obedient to Moscow, and those who had fallen foul of the Nazis through patriotism or attachment to liberty, which made them also objectionable in the Communists' eyes.

Prominent among these men was Janko Puffer, who had been chief of the execution squads in the Spanish Civil War and after that had taught the art of killing in the Far East and in Europe.

These men's identities came out accidentally, through the enterprise of an Austrian, Major Spielfried, who saved the camp archives from destruction; and it was through him that justice in the end caught up. But in the beginning these men came out of Dachau claiming special recognition as the former prisoners of the Nazis, and in Yugoslavia they received it.

## Key Men

The principal defendant, Oscar Juranicz, became Secretary-General in Tito's Foreign Office.

There was Staner Oswald, who became Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Industry; Charles Baric, another Under-Secretary in the same Ministry; Janko Puffer, head of the National Chemical Industry; Milan Strepisnick, head of the

National Metal work Industry; Vladimir Litchen, director of the Chemical Industry in Slovenia; Branko Dil, Inspector-General of State Economics; Martin Presterl, leader of the Austrian Communist Party; Hildabranda Hahn, a collaborator and Presterl's fiancée; Paul Gasser, Director of Communist publications in Yugoslavia; Ramo Derwiczewicz, Administrator of the official Yugoslav Communist Newspaper, *Borba*; Pierre Czoricz, a high official in Tito's "trade unions"; and finally, Boris Kraniec and Mirko Koczir, who both became professors of the Ljubljana University.

## Revelations of Trial

The revelations of the trial were horrifying.

**Juranicz, the Foreign Office official, confessed to having belonged to the scientific section of the Dachau staff and to having killed thousands of prisoners with his own hands.**

Dil and Baric were in the same service under Professor Schelling, afterwards condemned to death by the Americans.

**Presterl confessed that in the service of Himmler he had put to death several thousand European intellectuals.**

Eleven of the fourteen were sentenced to death and executed; but for three years they had masqueraded as heroes of the Resistance, appropriately rewarded by high places in Marshal Tito's Government. It became impossible for Marshal Tito to continue with them, but they were faithful servants of the Cominform, and these April trials no doubt widened the gulf between Tito and the Cominform.

## The Jewish Problem

"There never would be peace in Europe until the problem of the Jewish People in Europe was solved. And the World ought to know it." Rabbi A. H. Silver, in Conway-Hall speech, March 12, 1942

"If Zion falls, the British Empire falls with it." Lord Nathan, present "Labour" Minister of Civil Aviation, *Jewish Chronicle*, January 27, 1939.

"There is scarcely an event in modern Europe that cannot be traced back to the Jews. We Jews are today nothing else but the World's seducers, its destroyers, its incendiaries, its executioners." Dr. Oscar Levy, in preface to "The World Significance of the Russian Revolution."

## The New Immigrants

In divorce proceedings in Sydney last week, one Walter Roth, who first shed the light of his countenance on Australia in 1940, admitted that he had obtained landing permits for 11 people and collected £1,300 for doing it. Of this, he said, he gave £650 to the Australian Jewish Welfare Society Immigration Fund. Roth's wife alleged that diamond-smuggling from Singapore provided the gentleman with a little pocket money, but this he denied, saying he brought the gems with him when he first came here.

Sydney Bulletin, Sept. 15.

## R. G. MENZIES AND THE SOCIALIST MENACE

This important brochure, recently published in serial form in the *New Times*, must be widely and effectively distributed before the next Federal Elections. Obtain YOUR supply and start distribution *immediately*, paying particular attention to all your Liberal and Country Party friends and associates. In order that all supporters can co-operate in distributing this brochure, we are making it available at little more than the cost of production: 1/6d. per dozen, post free.

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## UNFAIR PETROL TAX ALLOCATION

A cut of over £800,000 in the money allocated for main roads this financial year was announced last week by the Minister for Public Works (Mr. J. A. Kennedy).

The amount will be reduced from £1,900,000 to £1,089,000.

There would also be reductions in the amounts allotted for State highways, tourist and other roads under the control of the C.R.B., and less money would be available for grants to municipalities. Mr. Kennedy said that this reduction was due to the fact that the credits accumulated by the Board during the war years had now been spent.

Commenting on this, the President of the R.A.C.V. (Sir Thomas Nettlefold) said:

"It is regrettable that the amount to be devoted this year to main roads by the Country Roads Board is to be reduced by £800,000, and that smaller amounts will be allotted to the State Highway, tourist, and other roads. The Club believes that

the C.R.B. should receive more revenue because road costs have increased greatly since the war, and much work remains to be done. The additional revenue, should come, not from an increase in registration fees, as has been suggested, but from the Federal Petrol Tax, which was originally levied to provide money for roads, but which Mr. Chifley, with a fine disregard for ethics, now says is a revenue tax Victorian motorists will be astounded to learn that in the 12 months ended June 30th this year they paid £4,850,000 to the Federal Government in Petrol Tax, of which only £824,000 was returned to this State for road-building purposes. The remaining £4,026,000 went to swell the already bloated coffers of the Commonwealth."

-The Radiator, Sept. 15.



# Social Credit in Alberta (1938)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

Reprinted from "The Social Crediter (Eng.)

II.

The following statement appeared in the "Edmonton (Alia) Bulletin," of July 17, 1948:—

## Social Credit in Alberta (1948)

"An undertaking to implement the "Judge Commission report as far as provincial revenue make possible" is given among the more important planks in the 10-point platform of the Social Credit government released this morning.

"The sections of the Judge report specifically dealt within the government's announced programme include:

"1. Increased educational grants.

"2. Road grants to municipalities based on motor, vehicle, and fuel oil tax revenue of the province and construction and maintenance of provincial highways through towns and villages.

"3. The province to assume 80 per cent of the cost of indigent relief, mothers' allowance, and child welfare.

"4. All costs of Old Age Pensions and blind pensions to be assumed by the government.

"5. Repeal of the wild lands tax act and abolition of the business tax on fur farms.

"Payments of grants in lieu of taxes on government buildings used for commercial enterprises.

## One-Man Commission

"The Judge report was compiled during a two-month series of meetings held by J. W. Judge, sitting as a one-man commission during the summer of 1947.

"The report was tabled at the last session of the legislature, but the government announced at that time implementation of the report would have to await further study.

"At that time the government undertook to prepare a legislative programme for submission to the next sitting of the assembly.

"The ten planks of the government platform are:

"1. Greatly expanded programme for development of natural resources with the Crown retaining ownership of natural resources, except for land and further development of a leasehold basis.

"2. Constant attention to the needs of agriculture with a greatly expanded programme of service to the farmers.

"3. Development of power resources and encouragement of rural electrification in accordance with the needs of the people.

## Welfare Schemes

"4. Further expansion of the government's programme of public health and welfare, which already includes such features as free maternity hospitalisation.

"5. Implementation of the Judge report.

"6. Further improvement in educational system of the province, with

costs reduced to landowners by implementation of the Judge report.

"7. More and better roads promised. Already the province has a total of more than 80,000 miles of roads without incurring one cent of public debt.

"8. A vigorous programme, already commenced, of encouragement to industry and immigrants to settle in the province.

"9. Full government co-operation with both industry and labour to make secure the just rights of both parties and uninterrupted production.

"10. A continuation of the government's fight for social justice, economic security, and freedom. Allegiance to the principles of Social Credit is again expressed."

## Work Programme

Except by implication, Mr. Manning's Manifesto is a Work Programme—not a political declaration—a programme not differing in type from the kind of thing with which Russia has made us familiar in its Five Year Plans. The Alberta Electorate has about as much say as have the Russians. Mr. Manning is saying: "This is what is going to be done, and we are going to do it. By that we mean that *you* will do the work to *our* instructions, *you* will be paid with what we have told *you* is *your* money, and you will discover that it *was* *your* money when we have taken it off *you* in open or concealed taxes to *pay you* with your own *money* for doing *your* own work. Where *we* come in is that we are handsomely paid for assuming the power to choose the direction in which you will expand your energies and your resources. *You give us a block vote to spend your money* instead of choosing, *i.e.*, voting, at each purchase, *what you want, how much* of it you want, what you think it is *worth*, and whether you want it before or after something else. And when you have paid in work or taxes to obtain the benefits I promise you, you won't own them, because 'public ownership' is just a trick to catch simpletons. We shall control (and control is the important feature of ownership). What *you* will get out of them depends on what we think is good for you and will consolidate our power." It is not *what* is going to be done, it is *how* and *why* which are significant.

There are, evidently, other ways of describing the situation.

(To be continued)

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<i>Social Credit</i> . . . . .	6/6
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.	
<i>Credit, Power, and Democracy</i> , 6/9	
An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.	
<i>The Brief for the Prosecution</i> , 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.	
<i>The Big Idea</i> . . . . .	3/2½
Exposes the forces working towards World Domination.	
<i>The Programme for the Third World War</i> . . . . .	2/2½
This book is particularly appropriate at the present time.	
<i>The "Land For The (Chosen) People" Racket</i> , 2/2½	
Deals with the politics of the land.	
<i>The Tragedy of Human Effort</i> . . . . .	1/1½
One of Douglas's most outstanding addresses on the principles of human association.	
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An address dealing with the definition of Social Credit.	
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*The Realistic Position of the Church of England* . . . . . 1/2½

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# Private Motorists Penalised Again with 20 Per Cent Petrol Cuts

From "The Radiator," September 15.

Another 20 per cent, cut in the petrol ration for private motorists will take place next month. The excuse given by the Government is the shortage of dollars, but it seems to most motorists that the Government is taking the easy way out.

We all know that there is a shortage of dollars and that they must be conserved as much as possible, but, if the Government set an example in petrol economy, motorists would bear these deprivations with better grace.

**They are to be cut 20 per cent., but the Government cars are to be reduced only 8 per cent., while the expensive Government airlines, which cost the taxpayer over half a million in losses last year, continue unnecessarily to use thousands of gallons of petrol.**

Before the Government entered into the air transport business the air services were carried on efficiently by private enterprise, and at no expense to the general public.

When it is considered that a four-engined airliner uses more than twice as much petrol in an hour than a private car owner is allowed in a year, it can be seen where substantial savings could be made if the Government were sincere in its desire to save petrol. Private car owners use only a little over 10 per cent, of the petrol consumed annually in Australia, so the reduction of 20 per cent, in their ration will make little difference in the overall consumption.

In official and Press statements, reference is frequently made to "pleasure" motoring. The person with a private car licence does not indulge in very much pleasure motoring. Much of it is essential use—such as driving incapacitated relatives for medical treatment, the carriage of bulky purchases, taking members of the family to train or aero-

plane, doing the family shopping, and for various jobs in connection with business.

For many of these missions, if the family did not possess a car, the hire of a taxi or use of a motor delivery vehicle would be necessary, thus merely transferring the use of petrol from one vehicle to another.

**When the reduction operates, the saving will not be nearly so great as expected, for there will be a greater demand on the hire services.**

Private motorists cannot understand why the Government has not made greater efforts to get more petrol from sources where dollars are not required.

Why cannot we get more petrol from the Dutch East Indies, where, it is stated, it can be bought on a sterling basis? Tarakan is already producing 700,000 tons a year and Balikpapan 550,000 tons a year, while Palembang is turning out 30,000 barrels a day, or 1,400,000 tons a year. Australia consumes about 380,000 tons annually, and there seems to be no reason why more petrol could not be obtained from the Dutch East Indies and Borneo, particularly as these places are so close to Australia.

**Then there are our shale oil deposits. What about the refineries at Newnes and Glen Davis? They were opened with great ceremony a few years ago. How much petrol is being produced at these places, and cannot the output be increased? These are questions that are pertinent to petrol rationing.**

During the war, motorists made sacrifices willingly for the common good, but now we are entitled to question why we should be singled out for this treatment, particularly in view of the very high taxes we pay.

## LOW TIDE

To anyone with an elementary understanding of the foundations of British World Power it is axiomatic that prestige, the psychological component of credit, was of the very essence of it. Never in all history was British military, naval, air, and industrial power so great as in 1943 and never in the past four hundred years has British influence on world affairs been less effective than in the three years which have followed.

It is not material power which we have forfeited, it is respect, prestige. A Nation which is represented by Tinkers Cuss Shinwells and Squalid Nuisance Aneurin Bevans, who hate the leaders of the nineteenth century (and are not even intelligent enough to distinguish them from the Whigs of the twentieth) mainly because they inspired respect, is not one which need be taken very seriously.

But we think the limits of our abasement must have been reached by the world-wide publication of "what seemed to be a clinging hug" (*Truth*) administered to the granddaughter of Sir Ernest Cassel, wife of the Viceroy of His Britannic Majesty, *ci-devant* Emperor of India. The face of the exemplar of British feminine culture is, perhaps fortunately, hidden. But the simian grin on the countenance of Mr. Rajagopalachari, who administered the embrace, must be an assurance to all Asia that we can be counted out.

To the countless millions of illiterate and semi-illiterate peasants to whom it will be shown, the picture conveys one meaning, and one meaning only.

—*The Social Creditor*, July 17.

## The Dupes of Occultism

We are the dupes of a deadly occultism. Ignorance of these unseen forces is happily on the point of being dispelled, to be followed by an extreme outburst of indignation.

Current events in the world indicate that the dragon, having failed to achieve its desires by two world wars, and knowing that enlightenment is fast approaching, is making desperate and subtle bids for existence by winding its way through the nations, working every kind of mischief and strife in the name of good.

—The Earl of Buchan in preface to *This Freedom*.

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"New Times," October 1, 1948 Page 5



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## THE INFLATION MENACE

*Local business leaders and members of the non-Labour Parties assert that the menace of inflation in Australia can be defeated merely by more work and lower taxation. While it is true that reduced taxation and increased production would have a partial stabilising effect upon rising prices, it is no complete solution of the problem of increasing prices.*

*The truth of this can easily be demonstrated by reference to the American economy. America has a free enterprise economy suffering comparatively little from the effects of taxation. Production has reached record figures, but prices continue to soar. In a recent report, President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers states that "Greater production is no solution as output has reached its peak capacity". By this it is meant that the American people have insufficient purchasing power to buy an increased production. If it were not for the fact that America is now exporting about five times more than she is importing, and is also partially geared for war production, "over-production" would undoubtedly result in millions of unemployed. The facts of the American situation should compel all realistic Australians to realise that something more than increased production is required; that a financial policy is required which will automatically ensure that the increased production is obtainable by the people.*

*In recent years increased attention has been directed towards the introduction of various profit-sharing and incentive schemes in industry as a means of increasing output and of providing the wage-earner with increased purchasing power. Now, while it is true that many of these schemes have much to recommend them, they do not touch the core of the problem confronting the community. They certainly have not solved the problem confronting the American people. Irrespective of any temporary financial gain by any section of the community, the ever-increasing price level affects everyone. What is urgently required is a change in the present financial rules in order that every advance in more efficient production will automatically be passed on to the consumer by a lowering of the price level. Falling prices are the most perfect method of passing improvements in production on to consumers. Those who argue that falling prices must mean reduced production and a depression ignore the fact that during the war years the price subsidy schemes introduced in all English-speaking countries demonstrated beyond all argument that increased financial credit can be made available without increasing costs and consequently increased prices; that both producers and, consumers can benefit.*

*The fact that the Canberra planners have decided to abolish the price-subsidy system is clear indication that they feared its retention and that they are determined to pursue an inflationary policy.*

*The financial system today has simply become an instrument of policy whereas its true function should be to enable all individuals to obtain the full benefit of the modern production system. Unless there is an insistence by electors that the present financial rules be changed to permit the benefits of free enterprise to be passed on to consumers, the inflation menace must become progressively worse in this and other countries. The writing is on the wall and there is little time left to take heed and act.*

## 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.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section.)

ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION.

The next Examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March, 1949

The books set for special study this year are:—*Social Credit* and *The Realistic Position of the Church of England*, by C. H. Douglas.

Students wishing to take the Examination can obtain fuller particulars from Miss G. Marsden (Representative in Australia), 6 Harden road., Artarmon, N.S.W.

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This brilliant analysis of international affairs should be given the widest possible circulation amongst responsible members of the community. It shows how the "Big Three" are all being used by the Fourth Great Power, International Jewry, for its own ends—World Domination. The role of the controllers of Soviet Russia in the present world drama is clearly revealed.

Price, 5½d., post free, from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L.; G.P.O., Melbourne.

Printed by Academy Printing and Publishing Co., 95 Brunswick St., Fitzroy, for New Times Ltd., McEwan, House Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

# The Nature of Conservatism

From "The Pendulum of Politics," by Aubrey Jones.

.....It is usual—it has at any rate been usual ever since the days of Edmund Burke—to say that inherited institutions represent the accumulated wisdom of past generations, that this wisdom is greater than any to which we may reach in our short span, and that there is a presumption therefore in favour of conserving institutions rather than of altering them. Why exactly is it, however, that inherited institutions should thus spell wisdom?

The answer is two-fold. First, the problems of the past re-main fundamentally our problems; these never change, and there can be no streamlining of our solutions to them; there is more than a probability, therefore, that the solutions found and re-found by the past are the fitting ones.

## True Balance of Power

Secondly, there is more than an even chance that the generations of the past, swaying now to this, now to that side of the see-saw, will in the end have struck the true balance of authority and power, and that it is this which is handed down to us. The balance, after all, cannot be attained in a generation; there is no mechanical secret which will give it; it is the product of time and of nothing but time. For it is time alone which inculcates respect and discipline and so lightens the task and the hand of outer authority; he who questions and corrupts this traditional discipline sets out upon a very dangerous road.

Again, it is time, working with the laboriousness which it alone can allow itself, which has set up the intricate system of checks and balances that are the marvel of the British Constitution and are a safeguard of British liberty. The likelihood is great, therefore, that justice will lie in conservation and only injustice in rash reform.

## The Continuing Search

The past will reveal a continuing search for balance, and that ever maturing fruit of the past, tradition, will to a very large degree contain balance.

Even so, however, it is for conservat-

ism in each generation, having learnt what lessons it is that the past has to yield, to examine its legacy afresh and to determine for itself how far the criterion of balance is fulfilled or unfulfilled. For it may well be that for some time influences have been at work tending to upset the balance. Their operation may have been very quiet; change may have been very peacefully effected; and the stormy consequences of change will still be unrevealed by time.

In such a case a conservatism which accepts the recent past as it stands, which acquiesces in change just because it has been peaceful, will be untrue to itself.

## The Industrial System

There might be cited, as an instance of this, the industrial system which arose in Britain in the nineteenth century, which was a Liberal achievement

and to which the Conservatism of the day was rightly opposed.

This system has now become part and parcel of the past, and a barren Conservatism, a Conservatism which interprets its loyalty to the past too mechanically, may be tempted to reverse its role and to defend what it once attacked; the more so since it will be anxious to stave off the hideous aftermath of Liberalism. Such a defence of Liberal works against the worse that is to follow would, I think, be erroneous.

## To Withstand Socialism

It is for Conservatism to resist, with all the power it can, the later consequences of Liberalism; but it is not for Conservatism to uphold what Liberalism has already accomplished. In other words, it is for Conservatism to withstand Socialism; but it is not for Conservatism to turn itself, on that account, into a champion of Liberal capitalism.

It is the duty of Conservatism to seek to recover the lost balance, a balance which Liberalism and Socialism both ignore.

It must stand for the private as against the communal ownership of property; but within the framework of private ownership it must stand for a balanced and not a one-sided distribution.

# Science and Centralisation

As theory, pure science is concerned with the reduction of diversity to identity. As a praxis, scientific research proceeds by simplification.

These habits of scientific thought and action have, to a certain extent, been carried over into the theory and practice of contemporary politics.

## Over-Simplification

Where a centralised authority undertakes to make plans for an entire society it is compelled by the bewildering complexity of the given facts to follow the example of the scientific experimenter, who arbitrarily simplifies his problem in order to make it manageable.

In the laboratory this is a sound and entirely justifiable procedure. But when applied to the problems of human society the process of simplification is a process, inevitably, of restraint and regimentation, of curtailment of liberty and denial of individual rights.

## Reducing Human Diversity

This reduction of human diversity to a military and quasi-mechanical identity is achieved by propaganda, by legal enactments, and, if necessary, by brute force—by the imprisonment, exile, or liquidation of those persons, or those classes, who persist in their perverse desire to remain themselves and are obstinate in reluctance to conform to the pattern which the political and economic bosses find it, at the moment, most convenient to impose.

## Ironing-Out Peculiarities

Philosophically, this ironing out of individual idiosyncrasies is held to be respectable, because it is analogous to what is done by scientists, when they arbitrarily simplify an all too complex reality, so as to make nature comprehen-

sible in terms of a few general laws. A highly organised and regimented society, whose members exhibit a minimum of personal peculiarities, and whose collective behaviour is governed by a single master plan imposed from above, is felt by the planners and even (such is the power of propaganda) by the planees to be more "scientific," and therefore better, than a society of independent, freely co-operating, and self-governing individuals.

—*Science, Liberty, and Peace*, by Aldous Huxley.

## Furniture News ... !

Beautiful 4-piece and 5-piece Bedroom Suites, featuring large three-door lady's robe, fitted if desired; gent's robe, fitted with 3 drawers or shelves; a choice of several attractive dressing tables; vanity stool optional; and a double or two single beds, complete with fittings.

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## "The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

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**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.



# 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.)

## "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 11½ post free. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

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.

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## How to Get Your Own Home

Numbers of people are solving their housing problems with the aid of "Build Your Own Home." This unique book shows the amateur builder, with easy-to-follow illustrations, the simple step-by-step procedure.

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Any intelligent, energetic man can quickly acquire the necessary knowledge and skill to build a home in his spare time. Thanks to the inspiration and remarkably simple technique given in "Build Your Own Home," hundreds of people have built or are building their own homes in Australia. Tomorrow thousands will be doing it. If you are wise you will be among them.

"Build Your Own Home" costs 10/- posted. Send for a copy today. Supplies are limited. Or if you want more particulars of this unique book before purchasing, send for free 16 page booklet.

**BOX 4397, G.P.O., Sydney**  
**The Home Builder's Advisory**

## Important Books And Pamphlets

**Reconstruction on Christian Principles** . . . . . 7½d.

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

**The Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia** . . . . 7½d.

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

**Poverty Amidst Plenty** . . . . 10½d.  
By the Earl of Tankerville.

**The Soul of Man In The Age of Leisure** . . . . . 10½d.

By Storm Jameson.

**An Outline of Social Credit** . . 1/1½  
By H.M.M., with foreword by Major Douglas.

**A Never Again Booklet** . . . . 1/1½

Contains special articles by such writers as Douglas Reed.

**How Alberta is Fighting Finance** 7½d.

**Aberhart-Manning** . . . . . 1/1½

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!** . . . . . 7½d.

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

**The Story of the Commonwealth Bank** . . . . . 1/7½

By D. J. Amos.

**The Life of a Policeman** . . 2/2½

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** . . . . 1/1½

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** . . . . 1/1½

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?** . . . . . 1/1½

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.



# A SOLDIER ON INFLATION

By FOOTLE

*/ see the economists have called up reinforcements in this inflation business; no less a person in fact than Lord Wavell. You never know where you are in this money argument. One moment you are asked to remove your hat in reverence to the financial expert, and the next moment you get a super expert like Mr. Montagu Norman, who regretfully confesses he "can see no light at the end of the tunnel." So you scratch your head and put your hat on again.*

The calling up of Lord Wavell in the interest of financial orthodoxy is of course in the best advertising tradition. If you want to advertise toothpaste you don't ask an analytical chemist what he thinks of it; you enlist the photographic services of a glamour girl wearing as little as possible. Whether Lord Wavell knows anything about money or not is beside the point. The fact is we like our heroes to be human; somehow it makes them more real, besides making us feel bigger. "After all," you comfort yourself, "darn near everyone is as big a fool as I am."

## The Process of Inflation

So when I saw that caption, "A Soldier on Inflation," I felt I had to know his views on the shockingly loose passion for inflation exhibited by the masses.

Much to my surprise his lordship started off on what appeared to be a geographical discourse in which he said, "Parts of Northern India are regularly devastated by torrential rains and destructive floods become a calamity in the irrigated lowlands." I believe that is so. There are also parts of the world where the people persist in living within reach of a live volcano. I don't get it myself; I wouldn't dream of staying in such a place. I was once in a place where I got flooded twice in five years. I did a little sum in arithmetic in which I divided my expectations of life by five and multiplied the result by two and called the answer "floods." I decided I should have to be considered "wet" if I stayed.

## "As the Gentle Rain"

But to return to his lordship. "The process of monetary inflation," he says, "is similar." Now that is something I should never have noticed unaided. For one thing there is a sort of cyclic order about floods; at any rate, such is the belief of Mr. Inigo Jones, who may quite possibly, with the aid of his successors, heirs, and assigns achieve a sufficient record of regularity to enable man to hug his flood areas with greater chance of survival. But with money it is not so. Money is completely unpredictable; it is like electricity. People called "economists" say they can tell you what will happen if there is such and such an amount of money and such and such a number of people to compete for it. But none of the orthodox economists I have studied can tell you how come. So you never can make a decent forecast in this inflation business.

Someone in a lucid interval—though not at all probably a certified economist—gave me this as a working definition: "Inflation is the condition brought about by an increase of money

tokens without a corresponding increase of consumable goods and services." Conversely I take it a very similar condition could be brought about by a decrease in consumable goods and services without a corresponding decrease in money tokens. If that be so, then it would appear that while everyone is worrying about inflation, we have it all the time. We must look like a lot of absent-minded professors to any extra-terrestrial being with a taste for observing us.

It appears to me that the thing to do first is the thing Lord Wavell has apparently overlooked, namely, to find out where money comes from. His apparent ideal that ("misquoting Shakespeare")

"The quantity of money is not strained but droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath:"

appears to me to leave serious gaps. It appears to me that someone must manufacture money. It isn't the government; they always borrow everything they want and the only people who ever get into the news for that sort, of activity usually get about six years.

But Lord Wavell has started something, I hope he will pursue the inquiry with the same pertinacity he exhibited in pursuing the Italians. If he doesn't I've a good mind to get Dr. Coombs to give the world his views on "The use of infantry in the next world war" and send a copy to his lordship for comment.

Professor G. L. Wood writes:—That great soldier and man of affairs, Lord Wavell, has always been interested in money. In 1944 he told me the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that inflation was a weak word for the evil of excessive money. Parts of Northern India are regularly devastated by torrential rains, and destructive floods become a calamity in the irrigated lowlands. Large-scale measures to control the causes and to prevent widespread damage have become urgent in many provinces.

The process of monetary inflation, he said, is similar. To support all the war projects, more and more money had to be poured into the channels of finance. If all the surplus money, after it had done its war work, could be brought back into its parent stream by its investment in Government loans, little harm would be done. Unfortunately a large part of it flows away out of its proper course; and, just as this overflow in the Punjab raises the whole water level and ruins crops, so the overflow of money raises the price level and drowns production.

## COMPOST For Garden Plot Or Thousand Acre Farm

By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or farmer who has had no previous introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 3/8½ post free.

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

## HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

<b>The Complete Canadian Royal Commission Report</b>	12/-
The few copies of the Canadian Report on hand will only be made available to genuine political students.	
<b>The Real Communist Menace</b> , by Eric D. Butler.	1/8½d.
This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.	
<b>Red Glows The Dawn</b> , by Michael Lamb	8½d.
A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.	
<b>Communism in Australia</b> , by J. T. Lang, M.H.R.	2/2½d.
This hard hitting book gives detailed information concerning the Communist domination of Australian Unions. Communist leader Thornton took unsuccessful legal action against Lang when this book was first published.	
<b>20 Questions About Soviet Russia</b> , by H. W. Henderson	7½d.
<b>More Questions About Russia</b> , by H. W. Henderson	10½d.
<b>What Are Russia's Ultimate Aims?</b> by H. W. Henderson	7½d.
<b>The Red Spider Web</b> , by Bernard Newman	18/6
A famous mystery writer deals with the thrilling story of the Canadian Spy Trials. He shows that truth is stranger than fiction.	
<b>Report On The Russians</b> , by W. L. White	17/-
This famous book is the one which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant first-hand account.	
<b>Communism—Why Not?</b> by "Advance Australia."	2/8½d.
A well documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book banned during the war years.	
<b>Communism in Action</b>	3/2½d.
This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.	
<b>The Answer to Socialism</b> , by C. Barclay-Smith	2/8½d.
This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.	
<b>Inside Red Russia</b> , by J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.	4/8½d.
In this book, the former Australian Minister, in Moscow, "pulls no punches" about what he saw in Russia. He saw Russia as an Australian Labour man officially visiting a Socialist State, and returned to Australia horrified at what he had seen.	

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



# THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EARTHWORM

Although many farmers and gardeners are now generally aware that earthworms play an important part in maintaining soil fertility, there is still a widespread lack of knowledge concerning all aspects of the value of what have been termed "the ploughs of God."

At the conclusion of his book on earthworms, the famous English naturalist Charles Darwin wrote:

"The plough is one of the most ancient and most valuable of man's inventions; but long before he existed the land was in fact regularly ploughed, and still continues to be thus ploughed by earthworms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world, as have these lowly organised creatures." Dr. Thomas F. Barrett, author of *Harnessing the Earthworm*, has related how during the Great War he had noticed a French peasant sweeping the earth beside a stone wall. When asked why he was doing that, the peasant replied:

"Le Bon Dieu knows how to make the good earth, and he has given the secret to the earthworms. They work in great numbers, and it is the finest earth there is. I take it home for my choicest flowers."

## How They Assist the Farmer

Answering the question of how earthworms assist the farmer and gardener, Sir Albert Howard has stated:

"First they keep the soil fit for its population by providing a ventilating system in the shape of their tunnels. By this means the life of the soil obtains its supply of oxygen from the atmosphere and expels its used-up air."

"Moreover, these tunnels allow the surplus rainfall to drain away into the subsoil. Secondly, the earthworms condition the food materials needed by the roots of plants. This is accomplished by means of their casts, **which, in a garden soil in good condition, may exceed 25 tons to the acre in a single year.**

"The casts are manufactured in the alimentary canal of the earthworm from dead vegetable matter and particles of soil. In this passage the food of these creatures is neutralised by constant additions of carbonate of lime from three pairs of calciferous glands, where it is finally ground prior to digestion."

"The casts which are left contain everything the crop needs—nitrates, phosphates, and potash in abundance and also in just the condition in which the plant can make use of them."

## Recent Investigations

**"Recent investigations in the United States show that the fresh casts of earthworms are five times richer in available nitrogen, seven times richer in available phosphates and eleven times richer in available potash than the upper six inches of soil. The earthworm is, therefore, the gardener's manure factory.. . ."**

"Feeding the crop is not the last service provided by earthworms. They are the ideal soil analyst and furnish the gardener with a report on the state of his land. All that is necessary is for the gardener himself to make a rough count of the earthworms in the top spit of soil and to notice their colour, general condition, and, above all, their liveliness."

Dr. Pfeiffer, the famous follower of Dr. Rudolph Steiner's bio-dynamic farming principles, has related how compost heaps made with soil from an orchard which had been sprayed with arsenic compounds were a complete failure. Dr. Pfeiffer attributes this to the fact that humus-forming bacteria and earthworms are killed by the use of chemical sprays over a period.

Writing in his book, *Bio-Dynamic Farming*, Dr. Pfeiffer states:

## Humus Maker

"The most important humus maker in cultivated land in temperate zones is the earthworm. It digests organic refuse combined with the mineral components of the soil and then excretes humus. . . . In virgin soil humus gives natural fertility and a light, crumbly structure even to heavy soils; light soils are also protected against drying out and against erosion by a capacity to hold water that they derive from the humus substances excreted by the earthworm. It is not astonishing that Charles Darwin dedicated a whole book to the fertilising activity of the earthworm. He says that without this worm there would be no soil for agriculture. . . ."

**"Every measure which disturbs life in the soil and drives away the earthworms and bacteria makes the soil more lifeless and incapable of supporting plant life.** In this connection we see the dangers of one-sided fertilising, especially when one uses strong doses of chemical fertilisers

containing soluble salts like potassium or ammonium, or highly corrosive substances such as nitrophosphates . . . or poisonous sprays, such as arsenic or lead preparations. These injure and destroy the micro-organic world."

## The Use of Superphosphate

In view of the widespread use of superphosphate by Australian farmers and gardeners, it is interesting to note that evidence coming forward from all over the world proves that the use of superphosphate over a period renders the soil unsuitable for the earthworm. Sir Albert Howard has attacked the practice of destroying earthworms by chemical fertilisers in the following forthright manner:

"Responsibility for this extermination of the earthworm must be laid at the door of those who apply such liberal dressings of superphosphate. Already it has been discovered in the United States of America, and published in *Farmers' Bulletin 1569* of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, that three years' application of ammonium sulphate . . . resulted in the elimination of the earthworm population. Now superphosphate is charged with the same murderous effect—and not only in Australia."

## Mr. King's Experience

"Mr. F. C. King in *Gardening With Compost* . . . records that in gardens in his charge at Levens Hall, Westmorland, the first indication of an adverse change in the soil after applications of superphosphate of lime was observed in the earthworms. Not only did they decrease in number, but the varieties changed, and soon it was rare to see a normal healthy, vigorous worm, capable of its vital work of draining and aerating the soil by its burrowings. . . . During these years labour in the garden was abundant, no routine of good cultivation was neglected, and there were adequate supplies of farmyard manure, so that these disasters cannot but be laid at the door of superphosphate. Nothing but the artificial fertiliser can have been responsible for the death of earthworms and soil bacteria, with the subsequent destruction of soil texture."

Already much success has been obtained in various parts of the world in restoring barren soil to fertility by the use of earthworms. Dr. G. S. Oliver, of Texas, U.S.A. and author of *Our Friend the Earthworm*, "has been breeding earthworms for supplying to farmers for some time."

(Continued on page 11)



# IMPORTANCE OF THE EARTHWORM

(Continued from page 10)

## Making the Desert Flower

Dr. Thomas F. Barrett has related how he turned his semi-desert property in the San Fernando Valley at Roscoe, California, into a luxuriant garden by the Use of earthworms. In his book, *Harnessing the Earthworm*, Dr. Barrett gives some interesting information about the use of compost heaps for breeding earthworms. He is describing the method of compost making used by his grandfather:

"As the compost was built up to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches, several tons of red clay, which had been scraped from the ice pond, were hauled in and distributed in an even layer over the entire surface of the compost. Thus, the variety of animal manures from horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl, mixed with the bedding material of wheat, straw, and oat straw, alternated in the compost heaps in layers of twelve to fourteen inches thick with layers of red, fine-textured clay, rich in parent mineral substance.

"Meantime, beneath the surface the earthworms multiplied in untold millions, gorging ceaselessly upon the manures and decomposing vegetable material, as well as combining with this diet the mineral clay soil, and depositing their excreta in the form of castings—a completely broken-down deodorised soil, rich in all the elements for plant life. . . . By the time the spring thaw arrived, the season of the annual ploughing, the earthworms had completed their work in the lower layers of the compost heap.

What had originally been a damp, ill-smelling mixture of manure, urine, and litter, was now a rich, dark crumbly vegetable and animal mould earth, with the odour of fresh-turned earth.

## The Free Labour Force

at the beginning of the spring ploughing, the compost heap was almost a solid mass of earthworms, and every shovelful of material contained hundreds and hundreds of earthworm capsules, which would within a few days of burial in the fields hatch from four to twenty earthworms each, to immediately begin their life work of digesting the organic material of the soil, mixing it with much earth in the process, and depositing it in and on the surface of the earth in the form of castings—a finely divided, homogenised soil, rich in the stored and available elements of plant food in water-soluble form."

## Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain their experiences.

Those who desire to work with Nature and not against her must realise that the humble earthworm is one of the greatest assets man has for the building of a fertile soil that will supply him with healthy plants and healthy animals. The really wise gardener and farmer will do all in his power to increase the number of earthworms. He will thus build up a free labour force which will do more good for his soil than all the products of the chemical combines.

## Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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

Flight from the City is the story of an experiment which will stimulate the reader. Price 28½ post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 122L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## "I Planted Trees"

By Richard St. Barbe Baker

This beautifully written book should be on the bookshelves of every tree lover. One of the world's greatest authorities on forestry tells of his work in all parts of the world, including Australia. A thrilling story which cannot fail to inspire the reader. The book contains a large number of really excellent photos.

"But trees cast a shadow. The forest resources of the world are dwindling and the author's urgent warning of difficulties ahead unless we plant now and plan wisely for the future cannot be ignored."

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## 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.

## 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" . . . . . 19/9

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 122L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## GENERAL BOOKS

*The Autobiography of William Cobbett* . . . . . 14/-  
This book is a special selection of Cobbett's writings dealing with his life and habits. Cobbett at his best.

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*Bradman* . . . . . 11/6  
By A. G. Moyes. This book is the most intimate study of Don Bradman yet published.

*The Man Born To Be King* 15/3  
By Dorothy L. Sayers. This great book contains the text of Miss Sayers' famous series of broadcast plays on the life of Christ and associated material.

*Orientalisms* . . . . . 13/3  
By Sir Ronald Storrs. The author of this important book was at one time Governor of Palestine and the Middle East, which is of particular interest at the present time.

*Waltzing Matilda* . . . . . 16/3  
By Arnold L. Haskell. Another book on Australia which has had a big sale overseas.

*Years of Victory* . . . . . 5/6  
By Arthur Bryant. Available at a specially reduced price, this book, by a great master of English, covers one of the most important periods in British history—1602-1812.

*The Golden Middle Age* . . . 19/8½  
By Roger Lloyd. A fascinating study of social life in twelfth century Europe. This century was undoubtedly one of the most important in Europe's development.

*The Gentlemen Talk of Peace* . . . . . 10/-  
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## INSIDE RED RUSSIA

By J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.

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## COUNTRY LIVING

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By F. D. Smith and Barbara Wilcox.

In their foreword to this fascinating book the authors write: "The expert will tell you how to grow crops. The economist will tell you whether the small farm can pay. But only the family farmers themselves can tell you about the family farmers and how they live."

"Where Man Belongs" . . . 15/9

By H. J. Massingham. In this book the great English writer on rural matters sets out to show how such giants of literature as Shakespeare and Jane Austen drew inspiration from the rural craftsmen. Shakespeare, sprung from his native soil and haunted by his home throughout the whole range of his plays, he sees as the genius of the essential England."

"The Small Farmer" . . . . 10/6

Edited by H. J. Massingham. In this book six practical authorities give a comprehensive picture of the conditions, values, achievements, history, and general husbandry of the type of farmer

who has been the foundation of the national life. Although dealing with English conditions, it should be read by all those concerned with fostering the growth of the small-scale mixed farming in Australia.

"A Country Living Book" . . . 3/4½

Articles deal with Fruitgrowing on Two Acres, Why Not Houses of Earth? and other interesting subjects.

"More Country Living" . . . . . 3/4½

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