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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

The British Empire under Attack

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH PROPOSAL

There has been for many years a continuous and concentrated policy aimed at the breaking up of the British Empire because it had maintained the greatest measure of individual liberty. It was therefore the great bulwark against world tyranny.

Last week that policy reached a climax with the "informal" announcement that the British Commonwealth would henceforth be known only as the Commonwealth. The adjective, which gave it character, tied it back to a definite standard and provided a common link of custom and tradition was to be dropped. That was no accident.

In March 1936, Sir Stafford Cripps said: "It is fundamental to Socialism that we should liquidate the British Empire as soon as we can."

And so a bitter, vile, and lying propaganda has been spread from the plains of Middle West America to the steppes of Red Russia in an endeavour to discredit the British Empire and all it stood for. Within the Empire a fifth column has been nurtured to undermine the rights and liberties established during a thousand years.

Socialists and Communists who theoretically are opposed to "nationalism" uphold the largely spurious "national" claims of "India" (as well as, for example, mythical "Indonesia"). A Nationality and Citizens Bill is enacted in Great Britain and mirrored in Australian and Canadian legislation to alter the status of Dominion citizens to the British Crown. This attention of the "anti-nationalistic" Communists and Socialists to the unasked and undesired "national" claims reveals all too clearly their express and ulterior motive—the break-up of the British Empire. Sir Stafford knew what he was saying in 1936.

And now they are going to drop "British" from the British Commonwealth. Who asked for that?

One of the superficial arguments, which is put forward, is that it is necessary in order to placate India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Eire, and South Africa—so that they will remain in the Commonwealth. From a strategical point of view, it is argued, this will maintain a solid bloc against Soviet Russia. But by what right do the Indians and others presume to dictate to BRITISH

Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders under what conditions they shall remain in association with Great Britain?

And what is to prevent these countries, if they do not want to join the BRITISH EMPIRE from maintaining a friendly alliance with the British Empire? What purpose is really being served by dropping BRITISH from the BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS:

And where does the British Crown stand under this proposal? Have the BRITISH peoples throughout the Empire been asked whether they want their link with the BRITISH Crown, for all practical purposes, severed? The British Constitutional Monarchy was an essential part of the structure of the Empire. It provided the focal point of common allegiance. It was the linch-pin of the association.

And more than that, it was the protector of fundamental individual rights. The King is your King. He is our King. And the institution of the limited Monarchy provided an essential and effective check on all-powerful, unfettered government. Like constitutions, upper houses, and impartial courts of law, it has to be discredited and destroyed. It blocks the way to Communist or Socialist Dictatorship.

Colac Radio Talks

Regular weekly Social Credit talks are given over Station 3CS Colac every Friday night at 8.45 pm. 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.

It is heartening to know that many will continue to recognise the BRITISH Commonwealth. But much more than that is necessary. We must expose and oppose all the insidious enemies of our way-of-life who are steadily advancing on all fronts. It is not too late to plead the cause of a proud and honourable tradition. Otherwise it will be destroyed by the carriers of an alien and totalitarian way of life. We still have time to choose.

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

AN INFLATIONARY BUDGET

Amid the lengthy explanations and voluminous documents of the Budget for 1948-49 a few simple conclusions emerge with crystal clearness. One is that there is a complete absence of any approach to the crying need for economies in public administration. Another is that the cuts in taxation in their net form afford no relief at all to Australian taxpayers, and still another that the Budget fails to do anything to counteract present rising costs and inflationary pressure.

The value of the tax remissions as a whole are said to be £22,300,000. But as the saving in price subsidies is £26 million the burden placed upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of Australia is to be about £4 million greater for 1948-49 than it was for 1947-48.

Federal expenditure last year was £455 million. This year it is proposed to spend over £524 million, £69 million more than before. (In the last prewar year Federal expenditure was £98 million.)

The Budget expresses concern for the dangers of rising costs and prices. Actually, these rising costs have been promoted by Government policy. Instead of affording relief in respect of the biggest single factor in costs, namely, the cost of Government administration, the Treasurer proposes to enlarge it. . . .

Similarly, persistence with sales tax as a substantial source of revenue is to be deplored, as it inflates prices. The payroll tax is also to continue, and this is a direct impost on costs and one that

grows with every increase given in wages and salaries. It is a tax that is levied upon an employer irrespective of whether he is operating at a loss or a profit. It is a fine imposed upon an employer for every employee that he promotes. It is the most illogical tax that was ever invented.

The Budget warns of inflation, but prescribes all the essential ingredients to assure inflationary conditions.

The gaucherie that high taxation is a check to inflation, of course, found a place in the Budget speech. It has become almost a convention. On this claim by the Treasurer the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* editorial today observes:

"His argument that his taxation policy, which prevents you from spending your own money, is a check on inflation does not make sense.

"What does the Government do with the money it takes from you?

"Spends it, of course — competing, directly or indirectly, for goods and services in short supply.

"You could spend the money, too—without any more disastrous effects.

"You might prefer to save it. That the Government will not do.

"With this money the Government will continue to enlarge the number of its bureaucrats, who eat food, wear clothes, and buy services they do not produce, thereby increasing the pressure on the prices of these commodities."

—L. WITHALL, *Canberra Letter*, Sept. 9.

"BRITAIN" (1948)

" . . . life is now so shortened and hemmed in that the things one ought to do accumulates like a Sisyphus ball . . . the difficulty of petrol, the way in which no day, however long, had enough hours in it, and the increasing fatigue of life' . . . behaving like most other people who had taken six years of war with uncomplaining courage, and were now being starved, regimented, and generally ground down by their present rulers; besides the hidden shame that England's name had been lowered in the eyes of the lesser breeds.

"This condition was so widespread in England that people had to recognise it . . . Sleep that did not refresh, the endless struggle to get food and clothes, the nastiness of the food and the clothes when you got them, the gradual disappearance from the shops of everything except horrible fancy articles made of plastics; the surging crowds of foreigners everywhere, the endless waits at the Food Office and the Fuel Office; the overcrowded buses and trains, the daily humiliations of one's country and oneself, the gradual decay of houses and gardens for want of labour and materials, the increasing difficulty of finding anywhere to live when the Government blocked building plans, the increasing inquisitioned prying of officials into private affairs, were all bringing people into a state of dull, resentful apathy with no hope of relief."

—Angela Thirkell, *Love Among the Ruins*.

Why, my dear fellow, it's succeeding beyond our wildest hopes.

—*The Social Crediter*, Eng., Oct. 9.

Important Books And Pamphlets

Reconstruction on Christian Principles 7d.

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

The Frustration of Production of Motor Fuel in Australia7d.

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

Poverty Amidst Plenty 10d.
By the Earl of Tankerville.

A Never Again Booklet 1/1
Contains special articles by such writers as Douglas Reed.

How Alberta is Fighting Finance 7d.

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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.

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

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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 1/1

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?.....1/1

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.

NEW STATES

New-Staters very nearly cheered when they read in a Sydney daily that the Federal A.L.P. conference had decided to add to the "Labour" platform a proposal to give the Commonwealth Parliament authority to create New States or Provinces, and thus by-pass obstinate State authorities.

Then the "Standard," official organ of the party, came out with the full story. The aim of the conference was: —

To clothe the Commonwealth Parliament with sovereign powers, and with authority to create States or Provinces possessing delegated Constitutional powers.

That is something different altogether—Canberra to have absolute power to legislate over anything it wishes. Of course. State Parliaments could legislate too—in the manner that Canberra permits.

In a country as vast as Australia, freedom and local self-government go hand in hand, and if State Parliaments are to be little more than administrators of Commonwealth law, we will be left completely at the mercy of one central Government.

—New-Stater (N.S.W.), writing in the Sydney Bulletin, Oct. 20.

JERUSALEM BID

The important fact for readers to take note of in the following article is that we have in Australia some thousands of Zionist-Jews who hold identical views to Mr. Ivan M. Greenberg named in the article. Not only that, we are still importing these British-haters to subvert and undermine our society.

Sir Ronald Storrs, author of *Orientations* and expert on the Middle East, comments in a London *Times* letter that "One of the by-products of extreme Zionism is that anybody—whatever his previous pro-Jewish record—who reminds the world of the British achievement in Palestine is liable to be pilloried as an anti-Semite."

A far worse "by-product" has been the murder of U.N.O. mediator Count Bernadotte—a direct outcome of the extreme Zionist bid to have Jerusalem included in the State of Israel. An outcome, also, of the open incitement in America of exactly the same sort of vicious murdering, with hardly a word of official U.S. condemnation while Britain had the Palestine mandate job.

Funds for Murderers

In America during the past three years the Irgun and Stern murder-crews have figured as heroes in a foul, campaign of hate-Britain propaganda. This has not only appeared in advertisement form in leading American papers; but has had editorial support in some of them and condemnation in practically none.

Meanwhile, as Mr. Bevin was impelled to state openly at the time, action by an American President—Mr. Truman's vote-catching declaration for the immediate entry into Palestine of 100,000 Jewish immigrants—broke a settlement the British Foreign Minister had all but arranged between Arabs and Jews. Meanwhile, too, there has been the State-recognition of Israel in the same interested U.S. quarter. Funds have been openly solicited and collected in the U.S. to support and supply the murder-crews. America certainly should be shocked over the Bernadotte murder.

Shortly before that murder a Mr. Ivan M. Greenberg informed the world through London *Times* that Mr. Menachem Beigin, the "distinguished commander-in-chief of Irgun," with whom he had "just been privileged to hold long and instructive conversations," would "fight to the last man" until the Government proclaimed Jerusalem "part of the inalienable territory of Israel."

Murder Condoned

On that revealing bit of information, Sir Ronald Storrs acidly commented: "I know not whether Mr. Greenberg is a British subject. If he is, he would seem to have returned from Palestine strangely unaware of the long Stern and Irgun list of cold-blooded murders of unoffending British soldiers, policemen, and civilians, culminating in the hanging-up and slow strangling of two British sergeants and the turning of their bodies into explosive booby-traps for their comrades who came to cut them

down. Is it to the tender mercies of the yet unapproved Government which has tolerated, condoned, supported, and profited by such deeds that the world conscience is now ordered to consign the cradle of Christianity?"

Whatever U.N.O. now decides for the future of Palestine in general and Jerusalem in particular, the U.S. would seem to have earned the onus of taking the biggest share of the burden.

—Sydney *Bulletin*, Sept. 29, '48.

Birth of a Butterfly

It has become axiomatic that once an "emergency" Government Department is created it never dies. It may change its form, name and objects, like the insect in its life cycle from egg to grub, to chrysalis, to moth; but unlike the insect, it reverts not to the egg stage after attaining full glory, but goes on growing bigger and brighter and more ambitious.

Witness the case of John Dedman's Department of War Organisation of Industry. That was the egg. When war ceased, it did not. It became the Department of Postwar Reconstruction—a very fat and furry grub, eating up manpower red tape, and paper voraciously. It enshrouded itself then in the silken strands of a Secondary Industries Commission, from which emerged in due course the "temporary" Division of Industrial Development. This puny-looking creature has now dried and spread its wings, and has taken full flight as a "permanent" Department.

Announcing this, Mr. Dedman said its purpose was to "encourage and advance industrial development, promote efficiency by studying technical and managerial problems and disseminating new knowledge, exercise the Commonwealth's responsibilities in decentralising secondary industry, and undertake and publish continuing studies of the structure and operation of Australia's manufacturing industries." It is to have a trust fund, too, to which manufacturers are invited to contribute.

Altogether a gorgeous butterfly—with about as much practical potential value to secondary industry as a butterfly. Half the money to be spent on this Department, if made available as subsidies to Research Associations, established by secondary Industries themselves, would surely produce ten times the results.

Editorial in the *Australasian Confectioner*, Sept. 1948.

"Our Sham Democracy"

AN OUTSTANDING BOOKLET

By JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Price: 1/1 d posted

Golf Allegory

We return to our golf allegory of the previous week because, for want of a better, it serves to illustrate the world's problem; and, in the words of the toastmasters at the formal dinners of bygone days, we couple with it the names "Objective" and "Incentive."

The objective of golf is to get the ball into the hole in a minimum number of strokes, but that is not the incentive. The objective is simple, but the incentive is complex. Part of it is the exercise of skill, and skill involves self-discipline. Part of it is environment, the open air, and Nature. Part of it is the inducement of physical well being from healthful exercise, and of mental well being from a sane companionship.

The first point to be made is that the incentives are much more long-term than the objective. Imagine someone who had never seen or heard of golf being taken to an empty golf links, given a bag of clubs and a ball, and told to hit the ball into the nearest hole. It is long odds that he would regard the whole procedure as wearisome and fatuous. He would understand the objective, but for him the incentives would be non-existent.

The next point to notice is that the incentive does not arise out of the objective, which is to put a ball into a hole; it arises out of the circumstances and limitations which condition the putting of the ball into the hole. The incentive is part of the conditions; and if you modify the incentive, say by the introduction of a money incentive, you introduce a new factor, which does not arise out of the natural conditions. Thus if the Royal and Antient Club of St. Andrews refuses to allow competitions for money, and Fuzby-on-the-Slag-Heap offers weekly prizes of £5,000, you will get an entirely different type of golfer at each of the two places. The subject is far from exhaustion.

—The Social Crediter, Eng., Oct. 9.

JEWISH INFLUENCE IN U.S. COMMUNISM

The Republicans haven't enough sense to realise that they are doing the very thing that has caused the Editors of this Letter and others to be branded as anti-Semites. The formula is this: (1) Study Communism. (2) Expose Communism. (3) Investigate Communism. (4) By this time Jews are uncovered. (5) The Jews yell "persecution." (6) The investigators are smeared as anti-Semites.

The Republican Party is now approaching degree 5. The outcome will be interesting. It is assumed that they won't have the courage to follow through and identify the Red movement as basically an organised Jewish movement. Pull the Jews out of Marxism and every nation behind the iron curtain and every Marxist organisation in America will collapse in 24 hours. This is the truth that America must face, and few public men, though they know it to be the truth, have the courage to face it.

—GERALD L. K. SMITH, in *The Letter*, Washington, D.C.

DOCUMENTS OF THE CASE

(Continued from last week)

Extract of "From Smoke to Smother," by Douglas Reed.

The next great bid for power came in 1848, when revolutions broke, out all over Europe, and by that time the leadership had become Jewish. The revolutionary outbreaks of 1848 are in one way more important than either the French one of 1789 or the Russian one of 1917, because they provide one of the most illuminating documents in the case.

Four years earlier, in 1844, Disraeli knew exactly what was coming! He put these words into the mouth of his Jewish hero of Coningsby: "That mighty revolution, which is at this moment preparing in Germany and . . . of which so little is as yet known in England, is entirely developing under the auspices of the Jews, who almost monopolise the professorial chairs of Germany. . . . So you see, my dear Coningsby, that the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined - by those who are not behind the scenes."

The 1848 revolution failed, however. Perhaps the memory of the French Revolution was too recent for the masses to be ready to imperil their freshly won liberties; perhaps men were wiser or better educated a century ago. The forces of order, liberty, nationhood, and progress held fast everywhere; the conspiracy fell back into Russia, there to carry on Weishaupt's teaching and to prepare the next attempts, the unsuccessful revolutions of 1880 and 1905 and the successful one of 1917.

Unique Revelation

The passage I have quoted, however, shows that Disraeli was privy to and understood the nature and aims of the conspiracy, whether he himself sympathised with or opposed them. The words I have quoted ring with the lofty superiority of the enlightened cosmopolitan over the ignorant, insular Gentile, who does not know what is going on. Eight years later, when the revolution had been attempted, Disraeli wrote words of unique revelation. If the passage I quoted is a lightning flash of truth, the following one is a flash twice as brilliant and prolonged; it illuminates the whole dark landscape of our times, and in its light the lurking conspirators, whose existence is ever denied, are clearly seen:

"The influence of the Jews may be traced in the last outbreak of the destructive principle in Europe. An insurrection takes place against tradition and aristocracy, against religion and property. Destruction of the Semitic principle, extirpation of the Jewish religion, whether in the Mosaic or the Christian form, the natural equality of men, and the abrogation of property, are proclaimed by the secret societies who form provisional governments, and men of Jewish race are found at the head of every one of them. The people of God cooperate with atheists; the most skilful accumulators of property ally themselves with Communists; the peculiar and chosen race touch the hand of all the scum and low castes of Europe! And all this because they wish to destroy

that ungrateful Christendom which owes to them even its name, and whose tyranny they can no longer endure."
—*Life of Lord George Bentinck*, 1852.

Unique Authority

This, to my mind, is the most important document of the whole series. It seems absurd to challenge the authenticity of such later documents as, for instance, the Protocols, when the fact of the conspiracy, which they reveal, is vouched for by this unique authority; Disraeli was a Jew, a British Prime Minister, and the inheritor of a mind instinctively attuned to such secret affairs. "The destructive principle," "destruction of religion and property," "secret societies with men of Jewish race at the head of every one of them," "all this because they wish to destroy ungrateful Christendom": the picture he gives is that of Weishaupt's religion of destruction and his secret organisation, come under Jewish leadership.

How came Disraeli to state the case so frankly? I think the answer is clear, and is the measure of the progress of the conspiracy. In his day verifiable facts were published. In ours, the public prints would disguise the fact if, when "secret societies" formed "provisional governments," "men of Jewish race were found at the head of every one of them"; any allusion to the matter would be suppressed or attacked as "anti-Semitic." In Disraeli's time the only thing to do was to admit the fact and possibly to change its shape by giving it a false interpretation. This, indeed, Disraeli did. Having previously appeared to deplore the Jewish part in the destructive process, he finally excused it by implying that the tyranny "of ungrateful Christendom" was too intolerable for patient men to endure. This was a twisted dialectical flourish; the Jews have complained even more of persecution by the pagan Egyptians, Assyrians, and Persians than by the peoples of the Christian era,

Provisional Governments

Disraeli spoke in 1852 of "secret societies who form provisional governments" and said, "men of Jewish race are found at the head of every one of them." The provisional governments of 1848 did not endure. But the "secret societies" which formed "provisional governments" a century later, when the conspiracy had rested and recovered from the setback of 1848, completely fit his description. The first Bolshevik Government of 1917 and later in Moscow, as well as those short-lived ones of Bavaria and Hungary in 1918-19, were

"From Smoke to Smother"

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.

headed by Jews who emerged from "secret societies." The same thing happened in Poland, Rumania, and Hungary in or after 1945; and in 1945 Mr. Henry H. Klein, another leading Jew, gave the same picture of a gigantic secret organisation with worldwide aims in his paper, *The Sanhedrin Produced World Destruction*. He, too, sees the conspiracy as one ultimately aimed against Jew and Gentile alike.

(To be continued.)

Israeli Film Co.

News that British film exhibitors have boycotted some of Ben Hecht's films because of his anti-British attitude on the Palestine question has been given very little publicity. Only a few lines have been buried away in the back of the big papers here. Hollywood is handling the entire business very gingerly, although I note that an Israeli Film Co. has been formed with a capital of £200,000 sterling by a group there.

A film studio will be built at Tel Aviv. Newsreels, shorts and documentaries will be produced. There is no news of the Arabs forming a rival organisation.

—DON IDDON, Melb. Herald, Oct. 21.

COMMENT. —It would appear that Hollywood Jews have some confidence in the future of Israel.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

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SOCIAL CREDIT AND FINANCE

(Reprinted from "The Social Crediter" Oct. 16)

There is a certain body of opinion, which is under the impression that we have abandoned the financial aspect of Social Credit. In this connection we are reminded of a pungent criticism made some years ago, that the great disadvantage under which the Social Credit movement then laboured, was that it was largely composed of Socialists who wanted nationalisation of banking.

People who hold this type of opinion have not taken the trouble to grasp the fundamental subject matter with which we have always been concerned, which is the relationship of the individual to the group. Thirty years ago, that relationship was predominantly a financial relationship. Quite largely through the exertions of Socialists, strongly assisted by the highest powers of International Finance, the Central Banks have become practically impregnable, and the sanctions, which they exert, have shifted from the bank balance to the Order-in-Council.

It ought to be, but unfortunately it is not, apparent to everyone who takes an intelligent interest in these matters, that the fundamental problem has been greatly complicated by the developments of the past twenty years; and that the immediate issue is in the realm of Law and military power, not of book-keeping. That does not mean in the least that book-keeping is one penny the less important than it was when we directed attention to it; but it does mean that it is the second trench to be taken, not the first. For that, we have to thank in great part the obsession with "nationalised" banking.

The problem presented by the centralised ("majority") political vote is the same in its fundamentals as that of which it is only another manifestation—the monopoly of credit.

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.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD

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, 5d. post free, from
New Times Ltd., Box 1226L.,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

The Issues, which the Non-Labour Parties must Face.

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

Although it is now only approximately twelve months to the next Federal Elections, the non-Labour parties have not as yet indicated that they have any constructive policies to which the electors can rally in order to stem the totalitarian tide. It is worse than useless for electors to express their disapproval of the centralisation of power by the Labor Party without first making certain that the non-Labour parties are really going to decentralise power.

While it is true that the totalitarian menace becomes graver every day, the Labour Socialists have a most formidable argument in their contention that they have maintained full employment and a greater degree of prosperity than did their opponents when they were last in office.

To a great number of electors the non-Labour parties are automatically linked with the unsatisfactory conditions of the prewar years. It is unfortunately true that many people argue that it is far better to have the present policy of Government controls and no unemployment than to have freedom.

Freedom to them means the fear of unemployment that was very real before the war.

Major Task

The major task of the non-Labour parties is to convince electors that it is possible to foster political, economic, and financial policies, which will enable the individual to obtain both freedom and security.

Nothing helps the Labour-Socialists more than the stubborn suggestion by members of the non-Labour parties that they were in no way responsible for the poverty amidst plenty era before the war, the very era which drove tens of thousands of people into the Socialist and Communist camp.

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There would have been no Socialist menace today if the non-Labour parties had, when they were in office, succeeded in ensuring that the people were able to get the full benefits of free enterprise. Their policies were, of course, the result of the advice given by the same economic advisers now advising the Labour Government.

Cause of the Great Depression

These advisers have now admitted that the financial policies they endorsed before the war were primarily responsible for the Great Depression.

The war exposed the nonsense about the alleged shortage of money which was always brought forward before the war when anyone suggested that surely unemployed men could be allowed to increase the community's assets.

The economic advisers now suggest that there is no necessity for a shortage of money, but that the individual should be subjected to increasing regimentation before he can get access to it.

When the State runs everything money will be little more than a coupon system like it is in Russia.

Increasing political control of the monetary system should be fought by every liberty-loving individual.

The function of government is to ensure that the monetary system serves the individual.

This can be easily accomplished without nationalising the banking system or interfering in any way with banking administration.

The American Economy

As we have stressed time and time again, the American economy demonstrates beyond all argument that genuine free enterprise does not automatically make available to consumers sufficient purchasing power to buy the total amount of production.

The so-called surplus production, which the Americans are virtually giving away by granting dollar loans to the Europeans in order that they can obtain it, might be termed a community profit, resulting as it does from the cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation. **This profit should therefore be distributed to every member of the community as a right.**

All that is required for this purpose is the establishment of an institution such as the Auditor-General's Department, which would, at the end of any specified period, merely calculate from the facts of the production system just what community profit there was to distribute. The necessary finance would be created in exactly the same way that all finance is created.

Portion of it could be paid direct to individuals by any method most convenient, while another portion could be used to subsidise prices, thus reducing prices to the consumer, and thereby defeating the inflation menace.

Policy of the Planners

A close study of the policies now advocated by the economic planners in this and every other country reveals that they all admit that extra purchasing power has got to be created and made available to consumers to ensure that free enterprise can continue to function at all. **But they insist that the individual must not get access to this purchasing power unless he is brought under effective centralised control.**

Their conception of full employment is not that the individual shall be free to employ himself but that he shall work under centralised direction. Thus the idea of big Socialistic planning schemes

(Continued on page 8)

Socialist Planning

The sort of "planning" which is taking place under this Socialist Government is indicated in *Conservative Commentary*, issued by the Stratford-on-Avon Conservative Association for June.

One of the matters dealt with is bottles, which are in such short supply in this country. Yet last year we exported nearly half a million cwts. of these goods to the value of £674,577. The extraordinary thing is that at the same time we imported nearly 300,000 cwts. and the cost to us was within a few thousand of £1,000,000, including, it appears, a consignment of our own medicine bottles which we had exported to Belgium.

Such is Socialist planning, and it would be interesting to know who is benefiting, as it is certainly not the British taxpayer.

—*The Patriot*, Eng., July, '48.

Furniture News...!

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The Issues which the Non-Labour Parties Must Face. (continued from page 7).

which will be financed by the Government having direct access to the individual's credit.

The Social Credit Viewpoint

The Social Credit viewpoint is that public works and similar Governmental activities should be in the nature of an investment by the members of the community. Therefore, if Governments desire to engage in public works they should have to approach the individual members of the community for finance.

If members of the community agreed to sacrifice their present standard of living to build irrigation schemes, which would provide a higher standard of living in the future, they would agree to be taxed for the amount required.

However, as pointed out, it would be essential that they first had their own financial credit distributed to them as a right.

The decentralisation of credit-power back to the individual is essential if the totalitarian menace is to be faced. But it is on the question of genuine decentralisation that the non-Labour parties are so vague. They appear to believe that they can take over centralised power from the Labour-Socialists and not be corrupted by it. Before credit-power can be decentralised, it is very probable that political power shall have to be decentralised.

Real Decentralisation

Genuine self-government cannot be divorced from small political units.

This is why every effort must be made to restore State rights, rights that have been progressively weakened by all Federal Governments. The most dangerous weapon of destruction being used by the Federal Government against the States is Uniform Taxation.

If the non-Labour parties are genuine in their protestations about self-government they must uncompromisingly state that, if elected next year, they shall immediately abolish Uniform Taxation

completely and restore to the States their taxing rights.

The argument advanced by some Liberals that Uniform Taxation should be maintained but a Grants Commission established to examine the States' requirements and make finance available obscures the basic issue of whether the taxpayers of any one State are to have the right to decide whether they want higher or lower taxation than other States.

State Governments should have to go to their electors for their financial requirements, not to a Federal Commission.

Apart from the limited sources of revenue intended for the Federal Government by the framers of the Federal Constitution, the Federal Government should have to seek any extra finance from the States.

An Effective Check

This would be an effective check on the centralising tendencies of all Federal Governments. When Mr. Menzies was Attorney General in the Victorian Government he complained that the Financial Agreement of 1928 and the creation of the Loan Council was a blow at the sovereignty of the States.

If Mr. Menzies becomes Prime Minister again he will have a chance to have the Financial Agreement and the Loan Council abolished and all financial sovereignty restored to the States. Not only should the non-Labour parties pledge themselves to restore financial sovereignty to the States; they should proclaim themselves as champions of the idea of New States as visualised by the framers of the Federal Constitution.

New States are essential to break the political power of the capital cities. When the new Federal Parliament has been elected next year, Sydney and Melbourne together will have approximately the same number of representatives as the whole of the rest of Australia put together.

The Canberra Bureaucracy

Apart from decentralising political and financial power, the non-Labour parties must also courageously face the growing vested interest of the Canberra bureaucracy. Electors want more than mere promises about "investigations" of the bureaucracy if the non-Labour parties win the elections; they want a definite statement now as to what immediate reduction will be made after the elections. They also want to see a definite pledge to the effect that Parliamentary authority shall be restored and the delegation of power to officials stopped completely. Unless the non-Labour parties state clearly where they stand on the constructive suggestions we have made in this talk, they have no claim to the label of anti-Socialist. In fact, it can be predicted now that unless they do put into practice these suggestions they will merely continue to centralise power and destroy genuine free enterprise just as their "opponents" are doing at present.

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/7d., post free.

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

Only a limited edition of this booklet has been published, so readers desirous of obtaining copies should order immediately.

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Melbourne.

Queensland Collective Farm On Soviet Lines

The Central Queensland bulk food production plan set the machinery in motion for the socialisation of the means of production, said Mr. E. B. Maher, M.L.A., today.

The plan was modelled on the land monopolies worked by the State in the Soviet Union and struck a deadly blow at individual enterprise, added Mr. Maher.

"If the time is ripe to expand farming operations on a wide scale, then these Central Queensland lands should be resumed for closer settlement and the areas subdivided into suitable farms for returned soldiers and farmers' sons," he said.

Offers Rejected

When the British Trade Mission visited Australia Queensland farmers offered to increase production of pig meats for Britain and to plant increased quantities of sorghum, but the offers made through the rural marketing bodies were not accepted," said Mr. Maher.

"Britain could have had substantial increases of pig meats and grain crops in quick time if agreements had been entered into with the representatives of rural industries.

"At this moment all our primary producers are being cut down in their petrol quota, but it is safe to say there will be no shortage of petrol for this project.

"Pigs and grain raised by the Queensland Bulk Food Corporation will in time necessarily have priority on the British market, and to this extent would have the effect of depressing values for these products and is capable of crippling individual farmers and dairymen in the same way that Stalin crippled the Kulaks (farmers) in Russia," said Mr. Maher.

—Brisbane *Telegraph*, July 15, '48.

You MUST Have This Book!
"The International Jew"
(By Eric D. Butler)

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

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

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THE GOOD EARTH

This most important talk was given by SIR STANTON HICKS, Professor of Human Physiology, Adelaide, The subject is of the gravest importance, and unless heeded by we Australians in time, our hopes of building a worthwhile civilisation are doomed (Editor N.T.).

I have taken this title from Pearl Buck's famous novel because as she too realised, it is the only title applicable to the subject.

"The Earth bringeth forth fruit of herself."

Time was—and that not distant more than one hundred years—when the full implication of those words was felt, which is the nearest to being fully comprehended in the hearts of Western mankind, as it is in the hearts of most other peoples today.

That is my text; and I wish to emphasise the last two words.

Please note that I, as a scientist, have advisedly said, felt in the hearts of mankind, not intellectually appreciated by reasoning processes within the brain. As soon as reason was applied to this fructifying of the earth, two things at least happened. Means were discovered whereby two blades of grass could be sown where previously there was one. That was increased productivity.

Parallel with this, however, arose a new conception of husbandry which lost a name which was as full of implication as is this text of Our Lord's. Husbandry became primary industry, that is, a vocation became merely another aspect of physical labour. Instead of the land being tended, it was worked.

To my mind, the period which began so brilliantly with the marriage of Queen Victoria and the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 is to be remembered by the significant fact that the land-owning aristocracy of the Kingdom were unable to make much of a show during this pageant of cast iron, steel, and railway locomotives. Why? Because the price of farm produce was low.

Why was the price of farm produce low? Because two gentlemen who shared the belief of many humanitarians that the Kingdom was entering upon a period of prosperity through manufacture and trade which would ensure a better division of the products of industry aimed to cheapen those products by cheapening food. Cobden and Bright both fought what was then termed the reactionary Tories with all the vigour that comes from a belief that man can gain materially without spiritual consequences.

Cheap Food — Destruction

The cheap food which Cobden and Bright aimed to make the basis of cheap labour in mines and factory was coming

from newly opened lands in the new World, in Australia and in New Zealand. They did not stop to inquire why it was cheap to bring food thousands of miles rather than grow it at home. They only knew that from making certain calculations with paper and pencil, a monetary gain could be achieved: that the cheapness of the food resulted from the cheapness of land from which forests were being torn in distant places overseas never occurred to them in its full implication. They could not foresee the vast destruction of natural resources in stored fertility in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. They only knew that if they got the cheap food they could make cheap goods—and cheap was the reasoning.

When Oliver Goldsmith wrote his "Deserted Village" he was evincing the qualities of a seer, a prophet if you will. And so was Pope when he wrote bold peasantry when once destroyed can never be supplied."

Let us not assume that we would have been any wiser, or that we are at this moment any wiser—for we are not. Sadder, yes, because clearly the dream of progress and wealth has been, if not shattered, at least exposed to examination by awakening minds, and the export of national wealth in iron and coal coupled with the export of soil in the form of food from exploited land does begin to seem a little odd when the return is only measured in money.

Briefly put if British industry had been built upon home-grown food the price of the manufactured goods would have been higher, and the quantities sold would have been smaller, and the Kingdom would not have grown rich so rapidly.

The Story of Soil

Now, I will leave that brief and necessarily tendentious historical introduction for you to ponder upon. We live in times more exciting by far than those

which I have just mentioned. Then the belief in progress was, let us be honest, based upon rapidly accumulating wealth. Today, we are not so sure. The vast invested treasure is expended, and, above all, there is soil to be replaced. It has been estimated that it takes 10,000 years to make one inch of top soil, and in the period reviewed it is estimated that we have lost a quarter of the soil surface of the new world opened to colonisation at the beginning of the century.

But what is soil? According to the dictionary it is the upper layer of earth in which plants grow, consisting of disintegrated rock with a mixture of organic residues.

According to a great English authority, Sir Daniel Hall, the full story of the soil cannot yet be told—there being much which science can barely explain, still less improve upon.

But we are interested in the quotation from Our Lord to the effect that it "bringeth forth fruit of herself," and we are concerned to explain that the period from the arrival of the Prince Consort in England onwards, so preoccupied with the application of mechanical power to increase human riches, not only neglected to apply to husbandry the wisdom of centuries of experience, but in the full flush of the so-called new knowledge actually ridiculed it as having no value except as part of an argument of reactionary farmers and a Tory squirearchy.

Quantity Not Quality

As I said at the beginning, from being tended the land was now worked. Tending implies living functions. The term "worked" implies nothing more than is meant by working a mine. One works the mine and one gets coal or iron ore. One works the soil and one gets its fruits. But, and here's the rub, just as a mine does ultimately become worked out, either because there is no more coal or ore, or because what is there is too difficult of access, or not worth the effort of concentrating, so with the soil, it can be mined and worked out. The so-called period of brilliant development of overseas new lands is brilliant for only one thing, namely, that the rate of human expansion in all directions was phenomenal. It is the brilliance of size, speed, number, and quantity. It is more certainly not brilliant for quality. There is more quality in a flea-infested bedouin or Afghan prayer mat, considered as craft and artistry, than the product of our vast looms at Axminster, and the

(Continued on page 11)

THE GOOD EARTH

(Continued from page 10)

fact that we ride to work in a train, tram, or automobile does not of itself raise us one cubit in human quality above the nomad horseman.

The application of these ideas of speed, number, quantity, and size to the soil is the essence of the change from all the previous centuries of careful husbandry, and whether we will admit it to ourselves or not, whether we like it or not, it is the application of these ideas to the soil which will ultimately destroy us.

The soil is a living thing; it teems with multitudinous life, bacteria, fungi, actinomyces, insects, grubs, worms, live in it and confer upon the inanimate particles of decomposed rock from which it is made those properties which distinguish the soil from the sub-soil.

Writing in the American journal, "Organic Farming," the late Sir Albert Howard describes how a New Zealand farmer, Mr. A. S. Ashmore, improved the fertility of his hill country with earthworms.

Mr. Ashmore farms 864 acres of hill country where the sward consists mostly of dry danthonia and brown-top with much moss, and the surface is dry and firm. The worm population is almost nil. But some eighteen to twenty years ago Mr. Ashmore noticed a green patch in his orchard, which stood out in striking contrast to the typical dry herbage, which surrounded it.

Each year this patch increased and extended until it went beyond the orchard on to an adjoining hill paddock. Here an earlier growth was noticeable and the sward was greener and more vigorous. Strong fresh brown-top with ryegrass and clover appeared in place of the old harsh dry danthonia and browntop and moss. A more intimate inspection revealed that the soil here was spongy and moist. Moreover it contained large numbers of a small light-coloured worm, whose casts covered the surface throughout the winter and spring.

The changes wrought by these lowly creatures and the speed with which they spread made a deep impression on Mr. Ashmore. He began to collect the worms and to introduce them into other portions of the land. Later he practised an "inoculation" of different areas by taking out small sods containing the worms and placing them in selected places on his farm. This work was most successful when carried out between June and October, when the worms were most active.

At first the sods were selected simply from areas, which showed numerous worm casts, but observations soon indicated a difference in the value of various species of earthworm. Certain kinds thrived and multiplied much more rapidly, and so by their quick increase and numerous casts were better fitted for the soil-conditioning work Mr. Ashmore expected of them. Two or three years were needed for the worms to become well established. Thereafter they began to work out in all directions.

One does not need to be a scientist to grasp the simple fact that if those properties of the soil which confer upon it the power to hold water like a sponge, instead of allowing the water to run off in rivulets, are due to the living population of the soil, the conservation of those living organisms means the conservation of the soil.

We have been treated to a vast amount of expert utterance upon soil conservation as a pressing national necessity, but what is the use of drawing attention to the symptoms of a disease and of offering palliative remedies if the underlying cause of the symptoms remains?

The Disease

The underlying cause—the fundamental disease, if you like—is a disease of

For the last fifteen years a systematic planting of paddocks with sods containing worms has been practised. By 1945 about 700 acres had been so treated and the good work of Mr. Ashmore's vast unpaid labour force in arresting deterioration of the pastures and improving their stock-carrying capacity was evident. The number of breeding ewes has been doubled: the wool clip has increased from 10,000lb. in 1930 to 14,560lb. in 1943-44.

In 1930 officers of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture became interested in this pioneering method of land reclamation. A specimen of the species of earthworm considered by Mr. Ashmore to be most effective was identified by Sir W. B. Benham, of Dunedin, as *Al'olobophora jasseyensis*, a species common in southeastern Europe, but little known in New Zealand. How it reached the southern hemisphere and the Raetihi farm is not known. It seems, however, that it does not require the special conditions appreciated by many other varieties of earthworm, such as an abundant supply of humus or leaf mould. It does not mind poor pasture and high rainfall; it does not mind whether the soil be shallow or deep.

An official trial was started at Raetihi in 1941 on a hill slope not so far invaded by worms. Single sods containing the worms were planted in a line about one chain apart for a distance of several chains. By the spring of 1944 the worms had worked both up and down the slope for a distance of 1- 1/2 to 2 chains from the line of planting. Several acres already showed the effect of their dense castings in improved colour and vigour of the sward.

Promising results have been reported from other hill country farms, which have obtained specimens of the worms and established them in their pastures; but much useful study may yet be expended on these lowly soil conditioners provided by nature for the good of mankind.

society, the beginning of which dates back to a century ago, when the land, the soil, from which we spring, and just as assuredly to which we will return, fell under the spell of getting rich quick by treating it as a raw product of industry—primary industry.

Only if treated as a living thing, tended as such, will it remain to support us, and even increase its bounty. Treated as a raw product, we mine its fertility; realising immediate dividends in productivity. Tended as a living thing, it will bring forth fruit of itself, and because these changes are slow and extend over many generations of man, we fail to notice them, whether by their influence upon the fertility of the soil or by their effect upon health and stamina of animals and men.

That there is something wrong we vaguely feel. That there is something wrong we can deduce from the fact that the calculated global yield of wheat is 6,000 million bushels, enough to ensure to 2,000 million people one loaf of bread each day.

Yet the Lord's Prayer, after praising God and asking that His will be done on earth, makes one simple, significant request—you all know it, and yet we all pay less heed to its impressive significance than does a Chinaman to his rotating prayer wheel.

"Give us this day our daily bread."

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 the benefit of their experiences.

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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.

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