

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 16, No. 17.

MELBOURNE. FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1950

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

Outrageous Statement by "Red Dean" Communist Threat to Australia

It may be that the Dean of Canterbury — "The Red Dean" — is only an innocent old fool who does not understand that he is being used by the Communist conspirators to help prepare the way for the imposition of their totalitarian objective. But the following report from the Melbourne "Age" of April 19 would appear to indicate that the Dean might be something worse than an unconscious traitor to the cause of democracy and a Christian civilization, which is based upon the acceptance of certain fundamental individual rights.

"Australia would be the second major target in a new world war—and you will see how those 200,000,000 Russian people can fight!"

"The Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) said this last night, addressing a meeting arranged by the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism.

"Australia would be very vulnerable," he declared. "And do not forget the 450,000,000 population of China, which is now rapidly being economically organised.

"Russia has made great strides since the end of the war," he added. "She has been able to build a sound economy while developing a great army. It could come to war," he said. "But, please God, it need not. Every Russian wants peace. What then is hindering peace talks, such as recently proposed by Mr. Churchill?"

"Dr. Johnson suggested that peace moves were being blocked deliberately."

Significant Audience

In considering the significance of the Dean's statements as reported above, the important point to notice is the audience to whom they were directed. It is impossible to discuss intelligently the international Communist conspiracy without also discussing the international Zionist conspiracy. The directors of the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism are well aware of this fact. It is therefore only appropriate that they invite a leading Communist like the Dean of Canterbury to address them. No doubt they welcomed his laudatory remarks concerning how Australians may experience the fighting qualities of the Russians—presumably because they are not prepared to accept the alleged peaceful intentions of the controllers of Soviet Russia.

Peace at the Communists' Price

We are interested to have the Dean's confirmation of our viewpoint that Australia is a major target for the Communist—and, of course, Zionist—conspirators. But we desire to express our opinion that the peoples of the British Empire would have no need to fear the Communist-controlled hordes of Russia or anywhere else if it were not for the policies of treachery

which have been pursued by internal traitors—some of them in high places. The Australian people, like all other British peoples, want peace, but they don't want the type of "peace" which the Communists seek to impose upon them. Irrespective of how much the leaders of the Australian Peace Council may protest that they are not Communists, their organisation has made it clear that it follows slavishly the Communist line of propaganda. That propaganda is carefully designed to weaken the determination of the Australian people to defend themselves against the aggression which the Dean of Canterbury bluntly says will come from the North in the event of military war.

Appropriate Action Wanted

We suggest that the Federal Government and its Security Services should take careful notice of the Dean of Canterbury's remarks. Appropriate action should follow to ensure that the security of this country is appropriately safeguarded. This will not be done, however, until the Federal Gov-

The Centre of Socialism

At a meeting of the State Council of the Liberal Party in N.S.W. on March 27, Mr. A. H. Jago, a delegate from Gordon, is reported to have drawn attention to Dr. Coombs and the London School of Economics in the following words: "Dr. Coombs is a product of the London School of Economics, one of the most evil and vile training grounds in the world."

This is something that badly needed saying, loudly and in public. It is just as serious a matter to retain fanatical, shrewd, and able Socialists in key positions, as it is to have Communists in the executive offices of Trades Unions. The genuine Socialists are engaged, and know they are engaged, in class war. Their objective, and they admit it, is identical with the Communist objective—the substitution of State

(Continued on page 2)

ernment faces up to the fact that there is an unholy alliance between International Communism and International Zionism. We trust that the Government's Security personnel took careful note of the large number of former "refugees" from various parts of Europe, who have been attending the Peace Council's gatherings in Melbourne.

Tolerance is a very fine virtue, but it cannot be carried to the point where we passively allow people like the Dean of Canterbury to come amongst us for the purpose of serving the policies of international gangsters. The time has arrived for some realistic thinking on this matter.

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.

TO THE POINT

Key Post For Planner

The press of April 14 reported, "A brilliant 32-year-old Australian economist has been appointed Professor of Economics at the National University's Research School of Social Sciences."

This economist is T. W. Swan, formerly chief economist to the Department of Post-War Reconstruction and an adviser to Mr. Chifley. It can be taken as axiomatic that, like the majority of modern economists, Mr. Swan is a planner. At 29 he represented Australia and Great Britain on the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Last year he was attached to the United Nations Presidents' Council of Economic Advisers in Washington.

It will be seen therefore, that Mr. Swan has moved in the right circles and can be relied upon to see that students at the Canberra University are suitably indoctrinated under the guise of education. The establishment of the Canberra University is, of course, part of the long-range programme to centralise control of all education in Australia. Already a publication is being issued by the Commonwealth Department of Education, which is under the direction of Professor Mills, London School of Economics product. Leading planner, Professor Copland is Vice-Chancellor of the Canberra University.

* * * *

The Liberal-Socialists

Speaking on the Commonwealth Bank Bill 1950, at Canberra, on March 28, Mr. Chifley said:

"I have been very interested to read the reports of the speeches made by the present Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) and Treasurer (Mr. Fadden), when the 1945 banking legislation was being debated. I commend those speeches particularly to new members of the House, who did not, of course, take part in that debate, and I have no doubt that they will be very much surprised by the complete change of mind evidenced by the right honorable gentlemen since then. I might say that in respect of some matters their minds have changed for the better since 1945."

In other words, Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden have become indoctrinated with Socialist ideas.

* * * *

Menzies—The "Practical Socialist"

"With growing fears of a double dissolution within the next six months, the morale of the Chifley Party is sinking lower and lower. 'Menzies has pinched our policy,' is the latest wail from the ranks of the Dispossessed.

"It is at last dawning on them that Chifley was the ideal leader of the Right Wing of the Liberal Party. But now Menzies is going too rapidly to the Left to make them feel comfortable."

—J. T. Lang's *Century*, April 14, 1950.

* * * *

The Beehive Society

"The test of a great nation is its capacity to produce great men. So runs a passage in Livy quoted by the authors of this book. Greatness depends amongst other things on the steps taken to see that the old values which were part and parcel of the

culture, which produced the English of the past, are maintained. One special danger at the present day is standardisation, with its attendant levellers. Standardisation is apt in the end to produce robots. This book is a most interesting analysis of present-day trends, which in the authors' judgment are hostile to greatness. It insists that independence is essential to the preservation of the British character and British influence. It insists on the importance of freedom to criticise. It insists on the danger of an omniscient State . . . To both the Socialists and the Communists the community of bees must represent the ideal State. The whole life of the hive which forms the community is common property, the division of labour is perfect, one bee only undertaking the supreme adventure, the reproduction of the species, others foraging for food, guarding the hive, rearing the young, building the cells and performing other duties. There is complete equality except for the special food needed by the queen and the provision for the males. Yet this wonderful community has made no visible progress in the thousands of years it has been known to man."

—Bishop of Chichester in foreword to *The Pillars of Social Freedom*.

Evading the Question

Mr. CALWELL. —Has the Prime Minister any recollection of a Liberal party advertisement that appeared in the metropolitan dailies and the weekly press of Australia towards the end of November last year, decorated with a Dickenson-Monteith portrait of himself . . . The advertisement was headed "Australian Women—This is what we offer you . . ." Then followed the words: —

An end to shortages and blackmarkets.
Lower prices . . . A £'s worth for every £ you spend.

Child endowment for the first child (and no reduction in the basic wage).

If the right honorable gentleman's recollection is perfect in this matter, will he say whether those were genuine offers to the women of Australia in order to obtain their votes, or whether they were just so much political stunting? If he really meant what he said, when does he propose to do something to end shortages and black-marketing, to see that prices are reduced and to ensure that people obtain £1's worth for every £1 they spend?

Mr. MENZIES. —I cannot profess to have a perfect textual recollection of the advertisement mentioned by the honorable member, but I listened to what he had to say about it. I noticed that he drew attention to the reference in the advertisement to child endowment. He then, with singular coolness, asked when we proposed to do something about it. The answer to that is —when the Labour party displays enough intelligence to let our legislation dealing with child endowment go through the Parliament.

—Federal *Hansard*, March 28, 1950.

The discerning reader will notice how Mr. Menzies skilfully evaded the question about reducing prices. Mr. Menzies has since repudiated his pre-election promise to "put the shillings back into the pound." He now says that this is a problem for the people to solve. The Government can do nothing about it!

British Food Racket

It was mentioned in these notes on April 7, how there were adequate food stocks in Great Britain to permit the abolition of food rationing, but that the planners argued that it was "financially impossible" to implement this policy. Financial policies—abstractions—are to be used to continue the imposition of totalitarianism.

The following extract from the British House of Commons *Hansard* of March 20, 1950, provides further evidence to support the contention that food supplies have been greatly increased in Great Britain and that continued food rationing is unnecessary:

"Mr. Keeling asked the Minister of Food if he will publish in the Official Report a statement showing what percentage of our imports of meat, bacon, butter, cheese and eggs came from foreign countries in 1948 and 1949, respectively.

"Mr. Webb: Yes, Sir.

"Mr. Keeling: Could the right hon. gentleman say now whether the figures show that there was an increase in the proportion imported from foreign countries, and if so, can he explain why?

"Mr. Webb: There was a slight increase, but the figures are so complicated that I would rather await examination of them, when possibly the hon. gentleman will put down a further question?

"Following is the statement:

	1948	1949
Meat of all kinds (excluding bacon and ham, but including the carcass weight equivalent of imported fat cattle)	38	43
Bacon and Ham (including canned)	31	80
Butter	23	35
Cheese	24	36
Eggs in shell	45	60"

The Centre of Socialism

(Continued from page 1)

MONOPOLY for private initiative. But they believe that their objective can be achieved by planned infiltration into State institutions, where by their advice and influence they can promote centralisation, and resist decentralisation.

This is now commonplace knowledge. What is serious is that Mr. Jago's attempt to make it a public issue of policy should meet with resistance. Mr. Jago was seconding a motion, proposed by Mr. F. M. Hewitt, that the Menzies Government's Banking Bill was contrary to Liberal policy. Senator Spooner said that Mr. Hewitt should not have moved the motion, and characterised the debate as "ill-informed"; "it would be unwise," he said, "to proceed further."

The voting on the matter was 50 to 40 against the motion. When it is considered that the Executive of any organisation has a quite predominant influence at most meetings, this reveals a very significant division of opinion, and almost certainly reflects an outside majority of opinion against the London School of Economics influence which dominates the higher Civil Service.

We hope that Messrs. Hewitt and Jago will not let the matter rest where it is. There is a growing cleavage in the Liberal Party, which, if developed, may check the Socialist aspirations of its leaders.

—*The Australian Social Creditor*, Apr. 8.

Gas Nationalisation

In view of the Victorian Labour Party's decision to nationalise gas undertakings if returned to office, the following article from *The Social Crediter* of April 1 entitled "Nationalisation in Practice," is of interest. Perhaps some of our readers will draw our pipe smoking Mr. Cain's attention to it.

There appeared in *The Gas World* on February 25 last, a number of letters from Managers and others of Gas Undertakings—who find themselves swept into the maw of nationalisation, that panacea of all our industrial ills! Now we are beginning to reap the advantages of the London School of Economics and the Planners who know so much better than experienced men how to run industry and who are making quite sure not only that the wicked capitalist and the erstwhile shareholders shall be mulcted in the interests of equality, but that now more people should do less effective work and that in the "national interest" the sharing of misery shall be extended.

The extracts from these letters will confirm "the success of nationalisation and the morality of public ownership!" Here they are:—

(1) "Until a year ago, I was a happy man, keen and mentally active, going to work with enthusiasm each morning. Now I find a heavy weight of foreboding in my stomach as I go . . . every criticism is met with the reply, 'The Board has decided—.' Lastly, Sir, a year ago I would have hoped never to fear putting my name to a letter—but under present circumstances, I beg to remain, Yours faithfully, 'A Manager.'"

(2) . . . "it is a well-known fact that the local chief executive officer, in general, is extremely unhappy.

"The gas engineer and manager was always an individualist . . . What we did not expect for instance, was the whittling down of one's personal standing, to have one's designation altered without prior consultation, to have one's salary, emoluments or expenses decreased without explanation, and, above all, to see the hope of future advancement fade."

(3) "The new circumstances in which many engineers and managers find themselves today is nothing short of tragic. How right it is to say that managers of small works are in the main treated as though they were small boys . . . the new area or group manager, who has probably come from some large undertaking, having little or no knowledge of the problems peculiar to the small undertaking—it is condemned out of hand, and as I've seen it, with a touch of sarcasm that adds to the humiliation to which so many of the small men have already been subjected. . . . Numbers of small men see many things going wrong, but must not raise their voice in protest, it is not good policy for them to do so."

(4) "The general clerical staff in this district has been increased by 66 percent. There has been no accompanying increase in business efficiency, however, nor have the therms per ton of coal carbonised been increased. The only practical effects are soaring overhead expenses and a feeling of numbness in the minds of the clerical staff who, in spite of the increase of numbers in their midst, are incapable of dealing with a never ending multiplicity of returns . . . The gas industry under nationalisation is in its infancy and one of the diseases that has attacked the child is impersonality."

(5) "I am no longer allowed to think or order; everything has to be requisitioned from headquarters and we are governed by remote control. Providing we fill up the forms and carry out such duties of an office our salaries are not affected and we retain the title of Manager, but the soul has been taken out of our work and it is members at head office who get all the credit for running the nationalised gas industry."

(6) ". . . after 30 years in the gas industry and with a sound local knowledge I had come to a position of local responsibility which in the course of a few months has been reduced to that of a glorified office junior..."

It is to be observed that such is the atmosphere of trust and confidence in the "set-up" that only one of these contributors dare sign his name!

In the light of the foregoing the extract given hereunder from a letter on "The Election" under the signature of L. David Levison appearing in *The New Statesman and Nation* of March 18, appears to argue that black is white.

"May I add that in the immediate future the Labour Party could well spend *all its propaganda effort* on the true slogan of 'the success of nationalisation and the morality of public ownership' until Tory propaganda against them is in high reverse, and the truth dinned into the floaters' heads." (The italics are not in the original.) Hardly the propaganda to woo and win even floating geese! R.G.

Are You a Direct Subscriber?

At present the *New Times* is reorganising as a preliminary to an expansion drive which it is hoped to get under way within the next few weeks. Every supporter of the *New Times* who is not at present a direct subscriber can help our expansion drive by becoming a direct subscriber—if his newsagent is making no attempt to display the *New Times* and thus encourage new readers.

Needless to say, we desire all those supporters who get their *New Times* through their local State Electoral Campaign or Social Credit organisation to continue doing so. We are mainly concerned with eliminating newsagents who will not cooperate with the *New Times*.

The direct subscriber is the most profitable financially to the *New Times*, and also requires the minimum of office organisation.

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

Now Meets on
THE THIRD THURSDAY
of Every Month.
All interested are invited.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

Price 1/11 (post free). Order now from:
New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O.,
Melbourne.

Christianity and Communism

It is often asserted by Communists and their dupes that Communism is true Christianity; that the early Christians practised Communism.

Mr. Arnold Lunn, in his book "Revolutionary Socialism in Theory and Practice," answers this assertion most effectively. He says: "Christ did not incite the proletariat to liquidate the rich; He urged the rich to liquidate their own avarice. He did not call upon the State to destroy the profit motive: He warned Christians to control their own love of profit. He did not threaten the rich with a party programme of confiscation, but He did threaten them with the loss of eternal salvation. His sanctions were not of this world. He left men free to grow rich and He left men free to go to Hell. The motive power of revolutionary Christianity is love: of Communism, hate. 'We must know how to hate,' writes Lunacharsky, the Soviet Minister of Education, 'for only at this price can we conquer the universe.'"

"The propaganda of Communism obscures the vital distinction between the voluntary surrender of one's own wealth and the compulsory expropriation of other people's property. The early Church at Jerusalem should be compared not to a Communist Society, but to a Religious Order. Ananias and Sapphira were not punished because they refused to surrender their property, but because they lied. 'Whilst it remained,

was it not thine own?' said St. Peter, 'and after it was sold, was it not in thine own power?' It would be difficult to affirm more explicitly the right to private property, which Communists deny. 'And distribution was made to every man according as he had need.' The voluntary sharing of these Jerusalem Christians achieved what compulsory Communism with its formula 'To every man according to his needs' has never achieved. Ananias and Sapphira were punished not because they resisted Communism, but because they did not practise what they preached. Like the parlour Communists of today, they professed to believe in a code which they had no intention of applying to their own lives.

"There is no evidence that the Christian in Rome, Ephesus, Corinth or Philippi 'has all things in common.' On the contrary, the available evidence suggests that their sense of property was far too strongly developed. They were inclined to forget their obligations to the Apostles. Nobody who reach the Gospels or Epistles of St. Paul has the least excuse for helping to perpetuate the propaganda myth that Communists are merely seeking to revive the primitive communism of the early Church."

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU2834.

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1950.

No. 17.

MORE INFLATION!

The announcement that the basic wage is to be increased still further because of increases in the cost of living indexes is causing some uneasiness amongst many electors who voted anti-Labor last December, because Mr. Menzies promised, "to put the shillings back into the pound." The fact that the basic wage has had to be increased is definite evidence that after nearly five months since the present Government took office, there are less shillings in the pound than there were previously. And there is every indication that there will be progressively less shillings as time goes on.

The Director of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers has forecast that the rises in the basic wage will increase the price of goods and services by nearly £12,000,000. Industry would have to meet between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 in additional costs. As can easily be demonstrated to any reasonable person, industry, as a whole cannot meet increased wage costs without increasing prices. And as increased prices result in further basic wage increases, it is ridiculous to continue indefinitely with wages chasing prices and never catching up.

In order to discover how this problem can be solved, it is first necessary to ask the following simple but pertinent question: "Where does the money come from to finance every new increase in wage costs?" Industry, and Governmental and semi-Governmental bodies, must meet increased wage costs immediately, but cannot immediately recover the increased costs by increased prices of goods and services. It may be true that a few industries can pay increased wages out of reserves, but industry as a whole cannot do this. The result is that industry must obtain from the banking system the necessary financial credit, which the banking system creates. The present financial rules make it imperative that the banking system progressively expands the volume of financial credit in the community. Anyone who doubts this should obtain the latest banking figures issued, and he will note that the volume of financial credit was expanded by a record amount over the past twelve months.

If £12,000,000 is necessary to finance the latest increase in the basic wage, we suggest that this money be made available direct to wage earners without going through industry as an increased cost, which must be reflected in increased prices. This could easily be done by paying to the wage earner his two or three shillings a week extra as a form of bonus. This would be a real increase in purchasing power.

A system of what might be termed National Production Bonuses, together with a scientific system of Price Subsidies paid at the retail counter, would effectively check the growing increase in prices and result in greater stability in industry. Greater production of goods and services required by the individual would be achieved.

Mr. Menzies and his colleagues must be given no rest until they realise that there is no hope whatever of preventing prices from rising unless they introduce a new financial technique. Failure to do this will in all probability result in a new set of politicians at Canberra after the next Federal Elections.

Finance — Socialism

We have often pointed out that the Socialists have the advantage over their opponents, of always knowing where they stand. They are Socialists all the time. Their opponents are anti-Socialists some of the time, Socialists some of the time, and ditherers all the time.

We have a concrete example to offer in support of the argument. In N.S.W. there is a privately owned railway line, the Silverton line. This line links Broken Hill with the South Australian border town of Cockburn.

It has been an efficiently run railway. There have been no complaints about it from the people of Broken Hill, who are most concerned.

But the Commonwealth Government, a non-Socialist Government, is anxious to take it over.

The Commonwealth Government is against Government-owned shipping lines, airlines, or banks. But it sees nothing wrong with owning railways, or at least, not this railway.

But the Commonwealth Government has no power to take over the Silverton Railway. So it is now trying to induce the Socialist McGirr Government in N.S.W. to take over the privately owned Silverton Railway, and then sell it to the non-Socialist Menzies Federal Government.

It would all take some unravelling, if the background wasn't there. A wonderful thing background. And this is the background. The man who wants the Silverton Railway taken over, for the purposes of the interests that he represents, is W. S. Robinson, mogul of the Melbourne Collins House Group, which will be the real Government of Australia while ever Menzies or any other Melbourne Liberal rules.

Robinson has a nice deal worked out with that other great Liberal, Playford, which will save Robinson's interests a good deal of money in haulage.

Menzies just can't say "no" to Robinson. He is an Australian who has made good in the great world of international finance. He's in the class of Sir Basil Zaharoff, Sir Henri Deterding, and other eminent gentlemen, and no doubt, if he desired it, would be honoured by the King as those men were. We should be proud of Billy. He's the only big-timer we've ever had. It's practically impossible for anybody to bump anybody off anywhere in the world, without Bill copping a royalty on the ammunition used.

So his ability to turn non-Socialists into Socialists overnight on issues which interest him should not come as a surprise to anybody. Not that W.S. would have much trouble turning some of the Socialists into anti-Socialists, in the same period.

—Frank Browne in *Things I Hear*, March 14, 1950.

The Speaker

Cameron's only sin was that he refused to be a hypocrite. And in a country and an age where hypocrisy is apparently the accepted standard of morality, that is undoubtedly dangerous behaviour.

—Frank Brown in *Things I Hear*, Apr. 4.

Now — the Bomb

We publish below an excellent concise statement of the present international situation from the influential *London Newsletter* of March 9.

As the rumblings of the election conflict die away, the nation awakens to the stark fact that the problems, which were with us on The 23rd February, are with us still. The Russian bear is growling in the Kremlin, and over the troubled world hangs the threat of the atom or hydrogen bomb. And to add to our troubles the man from Westmorland bearded us again in our news-room. Look here, he demanded of us; just what is your answer to Russia and this hydrogen bomb business? Dear man; how an editor delights in saying right out what he thinks on the most vital problem of the day. "Boys flying kites haul in their white winged birds; you can't do that when you're flying words"! So we are now challenged to set out in terms, which can never be retracted a statement of opinion upon which forty thousand reasonable people will adjudge us ever afterwards. Dear man.

We have our answer, of course; we gave it to the man from Westmorland as we give it now to you. Will there be a war of total destruction; is there an answer to the hydrogen bomb? Not one answer, perhaps, but several. We do not believe that there will be a war in the global sense of the term. We can, we confess, foresee circumstances even now in which a hydrogen bomb might be dropped; very much in the way in which Guernica was bombed when Hitler was preparing to make his territorial demands. Certainly America would not consider such a thing; nor would England. But it must always be remembered that the Kremlin is no respecter of the lives of others—even Russian lives. Using her mounting supremacy in atomic armament she will use the constant threat of war to enforce her demands upon the Atlantic Powers, forcing them by their vulnerability to atomic attack to give way in the immediate cause of humanity. If her hand was strong enough, Russia might indeed explode an atomic bomb. Under such circumstances we believe that Tibet could be the "Guernica" of such a ghastly experiment. That will be the strength of Russia's hand by 1951.

But for Russia that would only win the first trick in the game. For her would remain the harder task of consolidating her gains by ideological penetration. Her chances of final success, therefore, will depend upon the strength of the effective resistance to Communism—and the only effective defence against Communism must be studied to be fully understood. Communism is centralisation, by whatever name the planners for their purpose may choose to call it; a central Government overriding the sovereignty of the nations, and backing its orders to those nations by force. Lord Layton's "Liberal" conception of foreign policy, which brought deserved disaster to the Liberal Party in the elections: "... world government, maintaining effective national forces until an international force is established as a World Police" is Communism, just as distinctly as anything which comes out of Moscow. And there is only one answer to it. As we have said so often, if goods cannot cross international frontiers, armies will. The next five years will be the proving time of that great libertarian philosophy. At the final issue the challenge, therefore, will not be between

the powers which can throw the most hydrogen bombs the furthest; it will be the challenge between those in all nations, of all colours and creeds, who ask no more of life than to live their days according to their several desires—and centralisation. Communism is only one manifestation of centralisation; true it is the most militant. But the underlying policy is clear—one world, one flag, one bomb.

It must therefore be obvious to you that the answer to Russia is also the answer to the hydrogen bomb. That answer is the free market. You would not doubt, Ladies and Gentlemen, that under a free market a man like Mr. Strachey would have been quite unable to find the money for his disastrous excursion into the monkey nut business in Africa? Under a free market system the financiers would never have raised money for the costly T.V.A. scheme in America. *Under a free market system political pressure groups would never have gained the financial support for the production of atom bombs.* Ponder these things well, for the free market is the only answer to the planned war-economy of the Soviet Union; it is the only answer to the centralised financial policy of Wall Street; it is the only answer to the paper promises of the Bank of England. That was our answer to the man from Westmorland; it is our answer to the fear-laden question of the hour. Only when men once again, individually and severally, secure control over credit (and that is the free market), will the creators of these constant threats to peace be halted. The restoration of the free market in England, therefore, is the premier task of libertarians. What England does today, the world will copy.

An Open Letter to Archbishops Halse and Duhig

Your Graces,

In the *Courier-Mail* of 10th April, it is reported that you, in your 11 a.m. Easter Day Service warned your congregations against Communism.

We wish to draw your attention to the disclosures in "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," and "The Key to the Mystery." Protocol No. 3 states: "... We appear on the scene as alleged saviours of the worker from this oppression when we propose to him to enter the ranks of our fighting forces—socialists, anarchists and communists." Page 4 of "The Key to the Mystery" states: "... We have given them new theories, impossible of realization, such as communism, anarchism and socialism, which are now serving our purpose."

It is clear that communism and socialism are being used for the same objective, the destruction of Christianity and the establishment of Judaism throughout the world. That being so we suggest that you link socialism with your denunciation of communism. The establishment of one is just as fatal to Christianity as the other, the latter being more direct and brutal, socialism for the evolutionist, communism for the revolutionist. The cleverly prepared fallacious ideals of both are, as disclosed in "The Key to the Mystery," impossible of realization.

Government Monopolies:

The proposal to prevent the creation of Government monopolies (such as Banking) without obtaining first the people's consent by referendum might have some merit if it were practicable and if the L.C.P. Government were sincere.

Regarding sincerity, Mr. Menzies outlined the L.C.P. policy on Socialisation during the election campaign and it was no different from that stated by Mr. Chifley—so why the need for the proposed legislative restriction?

If the legislation is passed it must prove ineffective, for there is more than one way of achieving a Government monopoly.

A Government intent upon nationalising the private banks could do so merely by using in competition, the full resources of the Commonwealth Bank.

A Government determined to nationalise coastal shipping could do so by such legislation as the Labour Government passed last year—no ship to be permitted to trade after its life exceeded 25 years; all new ships to be constructed in Commonwealth shipyards.

We believe that this proposed measure is window dressing, to fulfil one more of Mr. Menzies' many election promises.

—*The New Weekly*, Melbourne, March 1.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

ROOM 8, THE BLOCK,
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals on Social Credit Available. Send for List. Enquiries Invited.

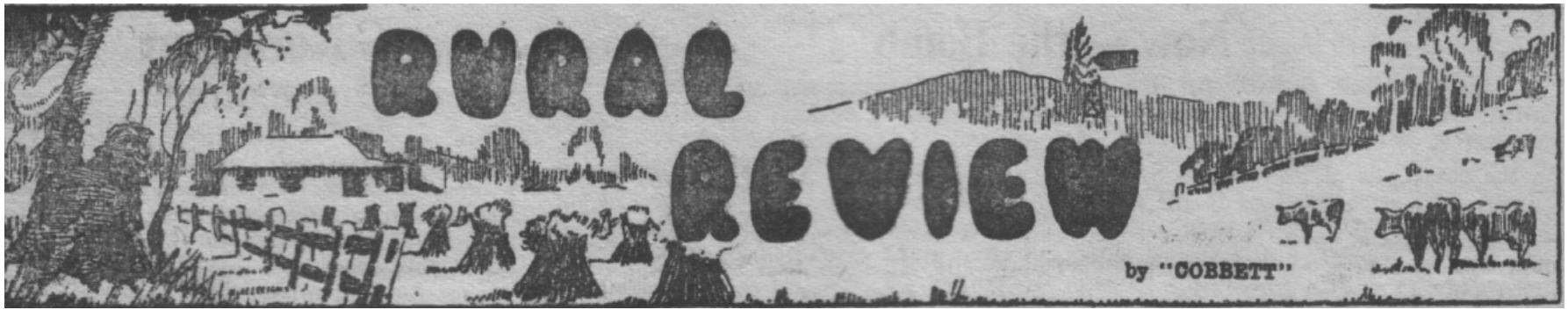
As the leaders of the two principal Christian Churches we earnestly entreat you to study the documents referred to and awaken your people to the diabolical plot prepared for their enslavement. (The books are obtainable from us at 2/6 and 1/6 respectively.) There should be no compromise or half-measures in a matter of such vital importance as the continuity of our Christian way of life. Anything and everything designed to obstruct or abolish our Christian way of life should be most strenuously opposed by every Christian. The fact that there are people claiming to be Christians who are unknowingly or otherwise carried away by the specious ideals of these pernicious theories does not in any way justify their actions in supporting same. Once established the henchmen of the plotters will take control and liquidation or the internment camp will be the fate of those who protest.

In the interests of humanity we trust that you will take this matter up before it is too late.

Yours sincerely,

A. W. NOAKES,

The Electoral Campaign, 142 Adelaide St., Brisbane.



Compost Without Animal Manure

By MAYE E. BRUCE, Hillhouse, Sapperton, Cirencester, Glos.
from "The Farmer," (England)

The Editor's Invitation

It was rather a shock to find in the winter issue of *The Farmer* Q.R. Compost accused of using "Magic" and defying Nature! But Mr. Newman Turner has now asked me to write an article as a "counter" to his statements—thus showing himself as an unprejudiced Editor, in search of truth!

He bases his criticism on what he calls "a fundamental law of nature—that worthwhile processes are achieved slowly"—I do not agree—the fundamental law is: The "Cycle of Return" that is of life to Life. But there is no law concerning the *time* factor: that alters according to conditions, mainly temperature, moisture, and (I suggest) a queer balance between the rate of growth and the rate of decay. In the hot steamy atmosphere of the jungle, plants go to humus in a few days, even hours. In our own country, disintegration in a vegetable-compost heap is quicker in the spring and summer months than in the late autumn and winter. In any case this assertion on the evil of "speeding up" the making of compost, would apply equally to the Indore method as to the "Q.R." Sir Albert Howard uses manure as the activator, and turning as the method to hasten disintegration and so produce more compost more quickly. The criticism, therefore, hits equally at both methods. Further I cannot agree on the comparison of woodland and hedgerow with farm and garden. Trees and hedges are perennials and have centuries of accumulated capital of vegetable humus all round them. In both farm and garden, crop follows crop—year by year—often season by season, and *all* is removed for the benefit of man—no residue is left to maintain the vitality of the soil therefore food must be returned by man—either in the form of farm-yard manure or vegetable compost. Farmyard manure is obtainable only by the farmer, and is usually not sufficient for his needs. Vegetable compost is obtainable by all; while the composting of manure and vegetable matter improves both and increases quantity. In fact, it has been proved that one ton of mixed compost is worth two tons of farmyard manure. If, then, you can produce good compost in a short time, and without turning, surely it must be a benefit to all, especially to the soil. You would always have ripe compost at hand.

Rate of Decomposition

The Q.R. Method started in 1935, was launched (very modestly) in 1936. It has developed step by step, improved, simplified,

but the main principles, ingredients, and *the rate of decomposition* have not altered. The first leaflet, issued in 1936, gave the time of ripening as an average of 4 to 6 weeks for a spring and early summer heap, 6 to 8 weeks for late summer and early autumn and 8 to 12 weeks for a late autumn heap.

The latest powder is slightly more rapid in action and the results are richer.

Essential Components

The system of building is the same based on: 1, The retention of heat; 2, shelter from rain; 3, aeration and activation. "*Heavy tramping*" is taboo, but light treading in the case of mixed textures is essential, (a) to ensure contact; (b) to break down large air-pockets formed by crossing stems; fibrous matter will always ensure breathing space as the soft, green matter shrinks rapidly in disintegration, and forms a network of small air spaces all through the heaps. An all-soft heap should not be trodden.

The *form* of the activator has changed. It started as a liquid, 7 ingredients in 7 bottles! It is now a finely ground and well-blended powder. But ingredients and principle are *exactly the same*. There is no Magic except the universal magic of Nature! The principle is that the vital elements contained in plants are more potent, more in tune with plant life than those same elements in a static mineral form. Nettle and Yarrow are the two essential components. Yarrow contains: — Lime, iron, soda, potash, sulphur, phosphorus and nitrates. Nettle contributes carbonic acid, ammonia and iron, as well as other ingredients shared by both plants.

The activator is given in homoeopathic doses. That Nature deals with the "Power of the infinitely little" is proved by her use of trace minerals (boron at 1 in 10 millions) and the fact that plants draw unseen minerals from the atmosphere. The Q.R. Activator is used on this principle. It is *not* the material touch; it is activation, a force, possibly even an electric impulse, a radiation. The unharnessed power of electric radiation must be universal and ubiquitous, and is as yet unexplored.

A small tea-spoon of the herbal powder in one pint of water will transform 216 cubic feet (i.e. a heap 6ft. x 6 ft. x 6ft.) of vegetable matter to soil (approx. 1 ton of compost) *without* turning and in from 4 to 8 weeks according to the time of the year; and it will be first-rate compost! Vital, and full of humus. It has proved its practical worth all over the world. (It is obviously impossible to go into details in this article, but I will be delighted to

send a free pamphlet to all who are interested, on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope and please mark correspondence "Q.R.").

May I say the description is not from an exaggerated vision or wishful thinking!

Last summer the Activator was scientifically tested at the Haughley Research Station, on the suggestion of Lady Eve Balfour. The treatment of the heap is by means of vertical holes which are subsequently filled with soil; the question had been raised as to whether action was the result of (a) The Activator; (b) The Soil inoculation; (c) The oxidation of the heaps by the extra admittance of air.

The test was made on the normal Haughley heaps built on the Indore Method. Three double sections 1 ft. x 10 ft. x 5 ft. were separated by walls of baled straw. The heaps were built between July 15th and 19th. Material was rich farmyard and long straw muck, a little chalk, soil and thin layers of nettles.

On July 21st

- A. Was treated with Q.R.
- B. Holes were made, filled with soil, no activator added.
- C. The control Indore heap was left to be turned according to routine. 1st turning Aug. 28th.

October 7th

- A. Treated. Both turned 1st time.
- B. Untreated.
- 3. Indore. Turned 2nd time.

The Report on the Turning

- A. Was ripe, friable, and sweet smelling.
- B. Was unripe, tough, with a strong smell of ammonia.
- C. Had the normal pleasant smell of the twice-turned Indore heap.

Unanimous Agreement

The Q.R. activator eliminated at least one turn.

Supervisors were: Lady Eve Balfour, Dr F. W. Sharff and Maye E. Bruce.

December 4th

The three heaps were spread on the land A. was the only one that was still warm All three had been equally exposed to heavy rain.

Friability Test

Samples from the centre of the three heaps were dried, crumbled, measured, and passed through a ¼-in. sieve.

Results in Parts by Volume

Sample	Passing	Not	
		Passing	Total
A.	14	3	17
B.	12	5	17
C.	12¼	4¾	17

Results by Weight (ounces)

A.	21	3	24
B.	20	6	26
C.	19	6	25

The full reports must wait till the harvest
(Continued on page 7)

The Ravaged Acres

A fortnight before Christmas we shocked many people with a report that eighty years ago, when the population of this country was under 23,000,000 we had 18¼ million acres of land under cultivation; but today, with a population over 50,000,000, we have only 17 million acres under cultivation. Yet the good earth of England must be brought back into the service of the people, a need that is the more imperative because of the impoverishing effect of our foreign economic policy. Weighty Socialist propaganda has tried to suggest that the Agricultural Committees have been the saving of British farming. The evidence is to the contrary. Around the countryside will be found countless facts to indict the planners. Take water.

Three-quarters of the nation's water supply is distributed by private companies; since the end of the war these companies have put up to Whitehall development plans to the value of £93 millions. The years have gone by and the propaganda raged, whilst the Ministry of Health deliberately frustrated, those plans in order to give the Government an excuse to "nationalise water." This evil, bureaucratic interference with the countryside is, of course, not confined to water. Fertile land is being stolen from farmers, if not by one Government department by another. There was a case just outside Nottingham where a dispute has raged around a plan for taking over a thousand acres of fine farmland and turning it over to bricks and mortar. It is interesting that in this case the Ministry of Town and Country Planning actually turned the scheme down, but by the working of the Act, Nottingham Council became the "planning authority." Now the Council intends to overrule the Ministry, and that land, with eleven farms now in full production, will sprout council houses. Then there is the Trent Valley. It is proposed to take something like a hundred million tons of gravel from this area to meet the needs of

industry over the next fifty years. Again some of the finest land in England, much of it riverside meadowland, is to be ravaged and bulldozed—land upon which valuable herds actually depend for their keep. Meanwhile each of the Political Parties courts the country vote by promising to take all the risk out of farming, and guarantee markets and prices for everything produced. This question goes far beyond the old town versus country wrangle; our changed economic circumstances call for a close study of the basic economics of British farming. Political tales, which helped the wrong men to Westminster, must be exposed. It is important to take a look at the make-up of British farming; of the type of farms, and the essential needs of farmers. Very quickly it will be understood that there are many things more vital than "guaranteed prices and assured markets," even if either of these pipe dreams could be achieved in practice.

Writing in the current issue of *The Free Trader*. Mr. George Winder, himself a farmer of great experience, says: The great majority of farmers. 317,000 out of 395,000 live on farms of less than 100 acres. They depend for their existence chiefly on the production of milk, potatoes, pigs and poultry. The most important of these is milk production. Before the war the annual value of milk produced was five times as great as the value of our total corn production, and ten times as great as that of our sugar beet. Forty percent, of all our farmers are milk producers . . . the cow is the most cosmopolitan eater in the world. She requires linseed cake from South America, cottonseed cake from Egypt, soya bean cake from China, palm kernel oil from West Africa, groundnut cake from India and maize from Portugal—and these are only a few of her exotic nutriment. According to the Agricultural Research Institute of Oxford, when the war stopped her overseas supplies she increased her bulk feeding by 30 percent, but in spite of this she decreased her production of milk by 15 percent . . . the shortest way to obtain all the milk we require is to return as soon as possible to free imported proteins."

Farmer Winder then examines a whole range of staple products—potatoes, poultry, eggs, pigs—and shows how, despite years of propaganda for protected markets, both farmer and consumer have been worse off under the closed market policy which this country has followed since the first world war. The fact is that only by generous Dominion and American aid have we managed to stave off the "Hungry Forties" of the twentieth century; and every politician now has the grace to admit it. But the danger is not over. Great Britain's creditors will start calling their loans during the next five years; the problem then of finding the daily bread for our huge family will take precedence over everything else. How we treat our good land today will decide how well the townsman eats tomorrow—if, indeed, he is to eat at all.

—*The London Newsletter*, Feb. 16.

The Editor's Reply

I have no criticism whatever of the theory of the homoeopathic dose. I am convinced of the power of the infinitely little, and I

Compost Without Animal Manures

(Continued from page 6)

and till we see the crops. The test is to be repeated. This test was the fulfilment of a wish of many years standing.

The Life of the Earth is greater than any individual method. All of us who are linked by the love of a "Living Soil" should pull together for her sake in a mutual understanding and wide appreciation of *all* service offered in her cause.

believe also that so much that is worthwhile in this life rests on faith rather than on scientific proof.

But I have two fears about the natural farming and gardening movement. The first is the impression that I know is given to the unconverted, that "black magic" is an essential part of compost making. The second is the tendency to succumb to the glamour of speed—to talk to the world of today in its own tongue.

I got the feeling from Easterbrook's article that he considered the speed of activation to be the most important aspect of it. Now if our compost making is properly organised, and those of us who were bred on the land have learned to let nature take her own course as far as possible, we should be satisfied to achieve the finished compost without a speeding up agent. Farmyard manure is not in this category, being a natural ingredient as animal waste is to the compost of the forest and hedgrows, and in no way a man-made preparation.

The value of placing the chief elements of plant life in natural form in the heap I support wholeheartedly, but I think the farmer should learn to gather together all these herbs from his own land, rather than that he should rely on a purchased powder. It is the idea that we can buy fertility for our land from the agricultural merchant or the chemist that has been our undoing.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

(J. E. Harding & A. E. Webb)

If you should think of coming to Central Queensland to live, we shall be glad to advise upon, and assist you to find, Farming, Grazing, Business or House Property. We are Farm Specialists, both having had extensive practical farm experience. Write to us about your needs. Social Crediters will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers.

DENHAM ST., ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.

Phone 3768.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

CODNER BROS.

Builders and Joinery Manufacturers

HOMES AND HOME SITES AVAILABLE

Wheatsheaf Rd., GLENROY

"New Times," April 28, 1950 — Page 7

Expertiana

By FOOTLE

Have you ever noticed how keen on trouble experts are? You can't imagine anyone in an expert's family requesting to be wakened early mother darling so as to be Queen of the May or to throw balls at cocoanuts or go fishing with a bent pin. They're not a bit like you and me. Calamity howlers: that's what they are. They just naturally love trouble and go looking for it with a searchlight. They miss a lot of fun, of course, but they don't miss anything else. They found out long ago that you can't really organise fun: the best—and the worst—to be done in that line is to have a laugh by numbers like the chappies do in these "fun" broadcasts.

Expertness and organising hatch out of the same egg, and just because you can't organise spontaneous hilarity, the budding expert has to turn his talents to other things—the commonest being trouble. It is remarkable what organising can do. Troubles which we ordinary blokes in our cowardice are prone to by-pass, can, with a bit of planning, become permanent features with no hope of being by-passed. Look at the way shortages have been maintained. Without the experts, we, in our slipshod way would have been up to our old larks of producing too much of everything. And not only have shortages been made practically permanent but we have at the same time been kept in the state known as "full employment." Without the experts we just couldn't have done it: science would have been too much for us. The way we were going we were fast approaching the stage when to will was to accomplish, and millions of slaves represented by machinery were waiting on our airiest bid. In short we were out to dodge work, with science as an accessory before the fact. Just what fate awaited us at the end of this rosy path is something you and I will never know, thanks to the expert. We might have found ourselves in the shocking predicament of being unable to produce the needs of our population with one percent, of our manpower. A fat lot of good it would have done us to have only one wage earner in a hundred. Where would the social service and unemployment benefit come from for the ninety and nine? And, of course, one man's wages couldn't buy the product of the machine even if the bloke wanted to, so the employer would go broke and everybody would have to lie down and die. Thanks to the expert that awful fate is not yet ours—not that particular one anyway.

It must be very wearing to stand between the natural indolence of the people and the ministrations of science as neither the people nor the scientists seem to have grasped the true purpose of industry. It is necessary to understand that this purpose is not to produce things: it is to produce work. Once you have grasped this fact, the doings and sayings of the expert become also intelligible. My newspaper dated March 29, 1950, puts the matter very clearly. The creeping paralysis of science is affecting America on a grand scale. I

quote: "Government officials" (Washington) "are mostly concerned by the fact that unemployment is increasing every year despite the high level of business activity, thus creating a fear that America is not creating enough work to keep its growing population employed." The writer goes on to say: "... the mechanical efficiency of industry is increasing so fast that fewer men are needed to produce the same amount of goods."

So the experts spring once more into the breach. You or I wouldn't be anywhere without them. I can think of only two ways of dealing with this alarming absence of toil apart from those practised in many prisons. One that suggests itself is to take a holiday until the surplus is used up and the other is to round up the scientists and bung them into a concentration camp. Not so the expert. He has a marvelously complicated solution which calls for all the organisation there is—and a lot that there isn't. The article proceeds: - "One pressure that will be brought to bear is to create work by eliminating competition of foreign goods and products and reducing American financial help to other countries. Another way suggested of making work is to raise tariff rates . . ."

Doubtless there will be brother experts to explain how to "eliminate" competition and how to reconcile with this elimination, the sterling devaluation recently insisted on by presumably other experts. I was told that the idea of devaluation was a kindly thought to enable the British working man to ruin American industry and dispose of the dollar situation which has been a gumboil at every democratic feast since the shooting officially stopped. But in the event of a tariff being bunged on to create toil in America, surely there will be no feast at all, but only another gumboil.

You must always make allowance for my simplicity, but I really think that the experts responsible for these apparently opposite ideas should be put into communication with one another. One of the troubles with experts is their water-tightness, so to speak. In the nature of things one can't be an expert in everything. The expert on foreign relations could easily be at loggerheads with the expert on domestic relations. The "efficiency" expert can hardly be expected to see eye to eye with the expert on the creation of work—though somehow or another he usually does.

But I can't say I've much sympathy with the expert, especially with the one concerned with the creation of work: I feel that he has missed a vital point. For the problem has already been solved in a way already hinted at and which appears to be the logical destination of the expert path. The army solved it years ago by causing prisoners to dig a nice neat hole, have same inspected and then filled in and levelled off, repeating as often as authority deemed fit. That kept a lot of people busy for hours. There was the bloke digging the hole, the two guards seeing that he did it, the sergeant overseeing and the orderly officer filing reports on same.

But perhaps I shouldn't criticise. It isn't meet. It's poison.

TEXTIT

WATERPROOFER

And SEALER

FOR WATERPROOFING AND SEALING BRICK, CONCRETE, FIBRO-CEMENT SHEETS, WOOD, CANVAS, Etc.

Surfaces treated with TEXTIT can be painted, lacquered or calso-mined afterwards with the certainty that any such coating will not come off.

British Financial Crisis Predicted

LONDON, Tuesday. —A new and grave British financial crisis is being frankly forecast by American senior officials, says the Daily Mail's Washington correspondent.

The Wall Street Journal today predicted that Britain probably would ask for further dollar grants or loans to stave off her difficulties, but unless the political atmosphere in Washington changes radically no such additional aid will be given.

Some American officials hope that the British Budget will contain strong measures.

They look for major cuts in Government expenditure and continued wage freeze and other measures to keep down prices, but they fear that the opportunity has already been missed and that such measures should be taken at the time of devaluation rather than at this late date.

The correspondent adds: "The true character of Britain's economic position and prospects is believed to have been covered up by the general election and the increase of gold and dollar earnings immediately resulting from devaluation."

Ominous Signs

"American missions in London have pointed out to Washington what they believe are signs of new financial deterioration:

(1) Increased costs of many raw materials due to devaluation are beginning to make themselves felt in the cost of British products, rendering them too high for world markets.

(2) British labor is restive for wage increases, which also force up prices.

(3) Britain's sales in the dollar area have increased, but they do not sufficiently compensate for the lower value of sterling. Accordingly, dollar earnings are lower than 12 months ago.

"An official told me: 'It looks as though they are headed for another trip round the vicious circle.'"

—*The Herald*, Melbourne, March 8.

Well folks, it looks as though our British kinsmen are in for more austerity. We have no doubt that Sir Stafford Cripps and his henchmen will attempt to enforce the will of their Wall Street masters.