

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

### Who Is Responsible?

Speaking on the Korean incident in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill painted a terrifying picture of Soviet Russia's armed might as compared with that of the Western European countries and the United States. Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that only the atomic bomb would enable Russia to be eventually defeated in a military struggle. Press and radio commentators immediately claimed that Mr. Churchill's warning was further evidence of his greatness as a prophet. But apparently most people have been so stunned with information given in Mr. Churchill's warning, that they have not stopped to ask the one question which is surely obvious: "Who are the individuals responsible for a state of affairs in which a handful of gangsters in the Kremlin allegedly can nearly defeat the whole of the rest of the world, including the British Empire and the U.S.A.?"

Anyone who faces up to the facts, bitter though these facts may be, cannot escape the conclusion that Soviet Russia has been deliberately promoted as a potential aggressor by the international groups which built up Hitler's Germany for aggression. Mr. Churchill now talks about the Russian menace, but he apparently accepts no responsibility for his part in the policies, which, during the last war, paved the way for the present plight of the world. It is true that he has admitted that the disastrous unconditional surrender formula, which it is now known, helped prolong the war unnecessarily in both the West and the East, was not his policy, but was that of Roosevelt. And Roosevelt, of course, surrounded by Jewish Communist traitors like Alger Hiss, did as desired by Stalin on practically every major issue. The war started to save Poland, but today Poland lies broken and enslaved because of the agreements reached at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam. If the Western Powers had so desired, they need not have allowed Russia to finish the war with her forces penetrating deep into Eastern Europe. But they capitulated to Communist strategy and treachery. And Mr. Churchill must accept his full share of the responsibility for what was done. Because what was done then has made possible what has happened since.

#### Long Term Policy

Every student of the Communist conspiracy knew that even while the last war was raging, the Communists and their international promoters were looking ahead and preparing for after the war. They had their espionage agents operating in Canada, the U.S.A., Great Britain and elsewhere; obtaining what technical information they could concerning the atomic bomb. Undoubtedly the most important aspect of Communist espionage in all spheres has

been the large number of Jews associated with it. All the evidence proves beyond argument that but for the persistent support of powerful international Jewish groups, Communism would never have become a world menace. To suggest that Stalin, a Georgian bandit, has been able by his own efforts to reach the stage where he threatens the whole of Western Civilization, is not worthy of a moment's serious thought. The Zionist Jews who surrounded Roosevelt and used him to strengthen the Communist leaders smile when they hear such ridiculous nonsense.

#### U.N.R.R.A.

Not only were these Zionist Jews and their tools able to assist Russia to finish the war dominating a large area of Eastern Europe and the Far East; they brought into being international organisations like U.N.R.R.A., which were subsequently used in a variety of ways to further the Communist conspiracy. U.N.R.R.A. was used to pour vast quantities of food and valuable equipment into Soviet dominated countries; it was also used to get large numbers of Jewish "refugees" out of Central and Eastern Europe. Many of these "refugees" were, as the British General, Sir Frederick Morgan, pointed out, highly trained Communist agents. Some were terrorists who were being sent to help drive the British out of Palestine.

#### U.N.O.

Communist influence was behind the creation of the "United" Nations Organisation, Alger Hiss actually helping to draft the organisation's Charter. This Organisation and its satellites like U.N.E.S.C.O. have all been used to spread Communist and Socialist propaganda, and to convince the peoples of Western Europe and the United States that they could leave the question of their security to what it was proposed would eventually become a World Government.

Mr. Churchill and those who are now so concerned about the Communist menace have never at any time advocated anything but support for every Communist policy of centralising power. They ask the peoples of Western Europe to prepare to defeat Communism by first giving up the very thing the Communists want them to give up: their local sovereignties.

#### Responsibility

We desire to go on record as expressing the belief that there is no hope of world peace and stability, and the protection of the individual against totalitarianism, irrespective of whether it is labelled Communist.  
(Continued on page 3)

### 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

### *A Dynamic Idea*

Peter Inglis, writing for the Southam newspapers, says we are losing out in our attempt to stop Communism. The West needs a new, dynamic idea to "modify" Capitalism. Mr. Inglis says already in Europe there is the first stirring of an idea—for want of a name he calls it Post-Capitalism — and that one of its chief concerns will be with a new system of distribution of the goods which science, including atomic power, makes it possible to produce; in this process it may seek a radically new conception of money.

The non-Communist world will stand or fall, many observers now believe, according to Inglis, on the decision it reaches about what to do with its production surpluses.

—*Social Credit* (Canada), June 1950.

### *One Guess*

The press of July 31 reports that two further arrests have been made in America's atomic espionage investigation. They are Abraham Brothman and his former secretary, Miriam Moskowitz. Both were associates of Harry Gold, who was arrested some time ago. Note the nice Anglo-Saxon names of the majority of those being arrested as Communist espionage agents!

\* \* \* \*

### *A N.S.W. Liberal*

The *Australian Jewish News* of July 21 supplies the interesting information that a Mr. Gerald de Vahl Davis, member of the N.S.W. Liberal Party, recently addressed a group of Sydney University students and said in connection with the Federal Government's anti-Communist Bill: "I admit I am a Marxian. I would like to see his theories accomplished. But, if I had my way in drafting the bill I would not have referred to Marxism, but to Leninism and Stalinism."

\* \* \* \*

### *Rootless People*

Perhaps the greatest social problem facing us today is the existence of proletariats, of masses of rootless people herded in our cities without possessions and dependent utterly on employment by enterprises in which they have neither share nor say. Such a way of life is profoundly un-Christian. Man has been made by God to be free and responsible. He is most truly himself when he exercises these qualities. We should forestall fate by working vigorously for a Christianisation of our industrial milieu.

—*The Ensign*, Montreal (Canada).

\* \* \* \*

### *Greater Melbourne Opposed*

It is pleasing to note that there is considerable opposition to the centralising proposal to create a Greater Melbourne Council. The Prahran City Council has made it very clear that it will not under any circumstances support a proposal which, as one Prahran Councillor said, "is an attempt by a few to gain power and kudos," and "a step towards Communism."

The centralisation of power is a basic

feature of Communism, and the Victorian Country Party Government should be resisting, and not supporting, the proposal to centralise still further control in Melbourne. Unfortunately centralised financial control and growing inflation have provided the centralisers with a number of excuses for their totalitarian proposals.

\* \* \* \*

### *Stand Up, Mr. Fadden*

Mr. Fadden has had an advisory committee reviewing the public service. Evidently that committee is throwing up its hands in despair. Chairman of the Public Service Board says he can foresee "no early reduction in public-service staffs."

Questions the public will want to have answered are: —

Is the post-office to be compelled to pay its way or is it to continue, as last year (for the first time in history), to lose £6 million a year? Was it really necessary to enlist in rural districts new swarms of letter carriers?

Is income-tax assessment to be simplified so that taxpayers can compute with ease their liabilities and some of the vast departmental staffs required to calculate complicated assessments can be transferred into commercial employment?

Seeing that there are some 120,000 vacant jobs in the land crying out for labor, is it necessary to maintain expensive labor exchange staffs all over the Commonwealth?

Where socialistic activities are shut down, as with the abandonment of petrol, tea and butter rationing, are the staffs enlisted under "Labor" for administration of these controls being discharged and made available for the ordinary and starved labor market?

Must all the housing, works and other plans involving employment of labor be conducted as Government concerns and not carried out by commercial contractors?

Mr. Fadden must not fence with questions like this. During the past three years he rightly refused to accept Mr. Chifflley's fencing with them.

—*Sydney Bulletin*, July 17, 1950.

### *"Too Little and too Late"*

Perhaps the most ominous feature of the Korean episode is the re-emergence of the well-known U.S. technique of outraged morality accompanied by just sufficient investment in the struggle ("Too little and too late") to ensure its continuance to the point where interference on a large scale is cheap, fairly safe, and highly lucrative.

As we have previously suggested, this policy was developed on laboratorial scale in the nineteenth century in the South American Republics to an extent, which made it available for use in the Grand Plan to take over the British Empire in 1914. There were obvious crudities; but its spectacular success is undeniable. The second phase, the conquest of Europe, is not complete but the strategy is easily discernible; and it would now appear that it contemplates the annexation of Asia more or less contemporaneously. Or has the pace been forced? Is Southern Korea a well-spun minnow? If U.S. *Infantry* become involved, we shall know.

—*The Social Crediter*, July 8.

## Beaverbrook and the Schuman Plan

Many hard things have been said of Lord Beaverbrook and some of them may be justified. But no one could contend either that he is a hypocrite or lacking in a certain stark clarity of vision which accepts the world affairs as an all-in contest, with no holds barred; and in addition is imbued with a genuine belief in the greatness of the British Empire, its pragmatic value to the world at large, and the reality of the conspiracy against it and its constituent peoples.

His newspapers are rendering quite inestimable service in their attack on the so-called Schuman Plan, which Lord Beaverbrook himself quite correctly classes as the third and possibly decisive attack on the remaining liberties of the British . . .

The hired *claque* of the general press is clearly worried; and a note of uncertainty is plainly audible in the later comment, a note that will not be purified by the debate in the Commons on the Conservative Motion.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Eden, in particular, is dynamiting his Party's prospects by his attitude; his speeches suggest that not merely he has learnt nothing since the days of the fatal Baldwin, but that he supposes that the *Comite des Forges*, the French conspirators, has learnt nothing either: and we find ourselves in the remarkable position of looking to the Trades Unions with the aid of Lord Beaverbrook, to save the remaining assets of these islands both from the Government and the International Finance behind it.

### **SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT**

(Lectures and Studies Section)  
ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION

The next examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March 1951. Entries for this will close January 31st, 1951.

The books set for special study this year are: —

- (a) Realistic Constitutionalism.
- (b) The Realistic Position of the Church of England.
- (c) States, Real, Actual and Potential.

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 Social Crediter*, July 8.

## Manufacturers Critical

Mr. Menzies must realise that the burden of a colossal bureaucracy is just as intolerable, whether it be imposed in the name of a socialist regime or of a Government claiming allegiance to the system of free enterprise. Indeed, in the second case it is even more unpardonable. Under socialism, where the Government runs, or tries to run, practically everything, a huge administrative machine is inevitable; it most definitely is not necessary in a democracy, where the responsibility and expense of maintaining the country's industry are borne by free enterprise.

—*Industrial Victoria*, August 1950.

## Permeation

Americans for Democratic Action, that refuge for discarded New Dealers and bleeding-heart malcontents, held its annual convention in Washington on March 31 and April 1 and 2. Particularly busy at the conclave was Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., an ornament of the current rhinestone-and-paste school of historians, author of *The Age of Jackson*, and a leading light among the A.D.A. brain-trusters. Numerous familiar political phenomena characterised this gathering (recognition of Communist China is inevitable; Congressional tactics in investigating Reds are outrageous; fervent applause for Acheson; vituperation for McCarthy; and so forth). But observers noted two developments which deserve more serious consideration than has previously been given.

1. On April 2 the convention voted to sever its openly avowed alliance with Fair Deal Democrats and declared "we will continue to work for the nomination and election of candidates for public office of whatever party, when their records are consistent with the principles of the A.D.A." 2. The second item was the strangely coincidental appearance on the very same day (April 2) in the *New York Times Magazine* of a remarkable article by Schlesinger entitled, "The need for an Intelligent Opposition — the Republicans can be the true conservatives and still be constructive." Why this sudden divorce from the Democrats? Why this equally sudden wooing of the Republicans, more especially the Senators Wayne Morse and Henry Cabot Lodge. Schlesinger is not alone in blowing kisses at certain groups in the G.O.P. Marquis Childs, the columnist, has been at it; so has Herbert Agar, former luminary of the O.W.I., and apocalyptic crusader for World War II. Childs burst forth in his syndicated column, and Agar in *Harper's* at approximately the same time as the A.D.A. meeting. More coincidences!

Is all this merely a case of a crew of "displaced political persons" trying to climb aboard the Republican chariot? Not exactly. The A.D.A., as we pointed out on Feb. 15, has seduced numerous public figures, some of them Republicans, into its organisation of Fabian Socialism. And the capers of Schlesinger and Childs indicate that the writing intelligentsia is pushing a Fabian drive to divide, if not capture, the leadership of the G.O.P. The Congressional campaign offers an excellent opportunity for them . . .

—Not Merely Gossip, April 19, 1950.

This is a useful description of the process by which the Australian Liberal Party, for example, has been converted to Socialism.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

munism or any other "ism," until the individuals and groups responsible for the present plight of the world are dealt with effectively and appropriately. That is why every effort must be made in this and every other Christian nation to expose the Zionist promoters of Communism. It is probably true that we shall have to resist militarily the Red Hordes. But in so resisting let us always keep firmly in our minds the fact that the Red Hordes are merely the agents of the promoters of all modern wars, revolu-

## Yalta

Historically, the modern development of Soviet Russia as a major Pacific Power, and the subsequent development of Asian Communism as a major social, political and economic force, began on February 11, 1945, at Yalta.

America and Britain bought Soviet participation in the Pacific War at a price that gave Stalin an unprecedented chance for Oriental power. The dreams of the Tsar for Eastern expansion at the turn of this century did not parallel the opportunities provided by Yalta.

Russia got recognition of the status quo in the Mongolian People's Republic, the southern half of Sakhalin, the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, the Kuriles and a breath-taking vision of the road that lay open for the assimilation of the rest of Asia's 1,000 million people and all their many, untapped resources.

Denis Warner in *A Report on Asia*, published in *The Herald*, Melb, June 13.

Smart work by our "great" statesmen, Roosevelt and Churchill, not to mention Alger Hiss and his comrades.

## In America Today

"In spite of revelations in hearings that Foreign Service Officer John S. Service had 'slanted' reports in favour of Chinese Communists, and in spite of his admission that he had given secret information to *Amerasia*, The State Department Loyalty Board yesterday cleared him—right in the middle of the international crisis. How much confidence will the people continue to have in the Department in view of this action? The American people feel concern, if worse comes to worst, about the safety of their sons. How will they feel, should their young be sent on amphibious landings in Asia, while 'security risks' hold office and help shape policy?"

"They do not want the President to maintain security risks. For the same reason, General George Washington did not think it necessary to wait until Benedict Arnold had delivered West Point to the enemy before he acted. If the President still remains timid in this vital matter, then the Opposition has a duty that transcends all politics and appeals to 'stand by the President.' Washington said, 'Put none but Americans on guard tonight.' The words have immediacy."

—Edna Lonigan in *Human Events*, June 28.

## Employment

During April the number of persons engaged in factory employment fell by 700, but the number in Government employ increased by 7,700.

—J. T. Lang's *Century*, July 21.

tions, depressions, and other catastrophes designed to stampede people into the World Slave State.

## SALE Stocktaking Sale Books at Bargain Prices

Some of these books are slightly shop-soiled.

- 2 only *Orientalisms*, Storrs, 13/3. Now 10/-.
  - 2 only *Man Born to be King*, Dorothy Sayers, 15/3. Now 12/6.
  - 1 only *Bradman, Moyes*, 11/6. Now 7/6.
  - 4 only *Property and Poverty*, A. M. Crofts, 8/6. Now 6/-.
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  - 2 only *The Discipline of Peace*, K. E. Barlow, 12/6. Now 5/-.
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  - 1 only *War Speeches of Winston Churchill*, 7/6. Now 6/-.
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  - 3 only *The Problem of Security*, Lt. Gen. Martell, 12/6. Now 7/6.
  - 1 set *War Memoirs of Lloyd George* (2 vols.) 50/- . Now 10/- . only *Report on the Russians*, W. L. White, 16/9. Now 11/6.
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  - 2 only *Communism and The Conscience of the West*, Fulton Sheen, 25/- . Now 17/6.
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  - 1 only *World War, Its Cause and Cure*, Lionel Curtis, 10/- . Now 7/6.
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  - 2 copies of *Manalive*, by Chesterton. Now 1/6.
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  - 11 copies of *Maurice Blackburn and The Struggle for Freedom*, by John McKellar, 1/- . Now 6d.
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  - 50 copies of *Awake*, by W. G. Wedd, M.L.C., 2/- . Now 6d.
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## BERT RAND RUSSELL

*It would be ridiculous to suggest that Bertrand Russell is a man of evil intent. But we do suggest that he is being used by evil forces, which seek to enslave the peoples of this world. At present in Australia, under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Bertrand Russell has been receiving enormous press and radio publicity. Experience has shown that the only individuals today who are given access to the centralised organs used for influencing public opinion are those who advocate the centralisation of power. And it is this advocacy of the centralisation of power, which is the central theme of all Bertrand-Russell's talks and articles.*

*Bertrand Russell is claimed to be a great and profound philosopher, but the very man who once wrote a book on the danger of power, and who is always talking about individual liberty and independence, strongly advocates a world government. Now it is a fact of human experience that the bigger and more centralised Governments become, irrespective of whether they are labelled "democratic" or "Fascist", the more oppressive they become and the less liberty and independence the individual has. Local, decentralised government is the fundamental essential for genuine democracy. And yet it is this very essential which Bertrand Russell and his sponsors are so subtly undermining with their totalitarian propaganda masquerading as "philosophy."*

*Apart from his advocacy of world government, Bertrand Russell has been advancing his Socialist ideas in a number of specious arguments, which unfortunately no doubt have had some effect upon a gullible public. While painting a vivid picture of the danger of world Communism, this "philosopher" advocates the very Socialism, which the Communists say, is essential to "soften up" a community prior to the imposition of their ideas. He claims that State enterprise is all right so long as there is "democracy". Bertrand Russell says a great deal about democracy without attempting to define it. But we presume that he means voting at elections. And this "democracy is the best device hitherto invented to safeguard citizens against arbitrary acts of the Government."*

*But again human experience has proved that it is only the effective division of all power, and constitutional safeguards, which maintain this division, which safeguard the individual's rights and liberties. It has been the breaking down of constitutional safeguards and the manipulating of the voting system, which has progressively led to less and less genuine independence for the individual. Bertrand Russell has had nothing to say about these matters. In fact, since being in Australia, we have not noted one observation of his, which makes any contribution to a solving of our problems. We have no doubt that if he did make any such contributions it would not be long before he would be denied access to the press and radio.*

## Local Government Starved

"There is too much talk about Snowy River schemes, and not enough money for local government," Senator Ian Wood (Lib.-C.P. Q.) said yesterday.

He was speaking at a meeting in Brisbane of the Queensland Local Authorities' Association executive, of which he is chairman.

"The average Government forgets about local Government to a very great extent," Senator Wood said.

The meeting carried a motion expressing concern at "the lack of positive assurance so far given by the National Development Minister (Mr. Casey) as to any real assistance to be given to local authorities under the National Development Scheme."

The Australian Council of Local Government Associations had told Mr. Casey it hoped State Governments would co-operate with local authorities under the Development Scheme. Mr. Casey had replied, "in such matters the Commonwealth would deal directly with the State Governments . . . who are in constant touch with local government bodies."

### "Fight for Self"

Senator Wood said: "It looks as if local government will have to stand up and fight for itself.

"Petrol tax money is going to be used for payment of interest and sinking funds in the £250 million loan for national development. There has been no clear statement on what is going to be done about roads.

"Members of Parliament go to Canberra with plenty of ideas, but local government is not one of the things that stick in their minds.

"One of the difficulties faced by councils is the degree of control by State Government officials to which they have to submit. Council officers are mostly very capable men, who could get things done more quickly with much less restriction."

—*Courier-Mail, Brisbane, June 25.*

## New Times Dinner

All "New Times" supporters who intend to attend the Annual Dinner, at The Wattle, 374 Lt., Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 29, at 6 p.m., are requested to contact Mr. R. H. Weller, C/o Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately. It is essential to know well in advance the number who will be attending the Dinner, in order that catering and other arrangements can be made.

This year's Dinner is being held during Show Week, in order to suit country supporters. It is confidently anticipated that this year's Dinner will be the best yet. Good food, good drink, and excellent entertainment are guaranteed. All "New Times" supporters are invited to enjoy an evening they will long remember.

Apart from the social aspect of the Dinner, it will provide an excellent opportunity for the presentation to all supporters of a brief report of the past year's activities.

# Logic and Propaganda

Bertrand Russell, no doubt one of the foremost theoreticians of logic of our day, appears to us as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the logical method applied to living phenomena in general, and sociology in particular. The reason is that logic manipulates premises, and gives equally valid *logical* results working with anything, from an unknown to a prejudice, as a premise. But the data of life and of behaviour are endlessly complicated, so that there is seldom or never any assurance that what are extracted from the total complex to serve as the premises of logic are in fact elementary. This is true even on the relatively simple level of biochemical phenomena, so that were it true that behaviour is 'nothing but' the resultant of physico-chemical reactions, there would still be much that is inexplicable about the behaviour of an amoeba.

One of the most elementary logical deductions is the Malthusian doctrine that populations outgrow resources, which is derived from the premises that populations increase faster than resources. The further deduction, which Bertrand Russell makes and advocates, is that the rate of increase of populations should be artificially restricted, preferably by birth control. There is certainly a certain logical force in this argument; but it overlooks the fact that such a solution is likely to be adopted much more rapidly by the intelligent and sophisticated white peoples than by the central seething millions of Asia, so that the difference in the rate of increase of the two populations, already unfavourable to the whites, would be likely to be accentuated. The logical conclusion of those premises is not difficult to see. But it is worth recalling, as Douglas Reed recalls in his recently published *Somewhere South of Suez*, that the destruction of white people formed part of the programme of the French Revolution.

"I spoke a moment ago," said Bertrand Russell in a recent broadcast, "about food and shelter and security being all we desire. We seek these things in practice by destroying each other's crops, bombing each other's houses, and killing each other in vast battles, which is absurd."

"But for our own evil passions we could build a society of human beings."

"Having all these excellencies in the world has become technically possible; the only thing that stands in its way are the evil passions of mankind, especially the evils of hate and fear."

Some of the premises of these statements, which must impress many of us as pure nonsense, are implied; but it is not difficult to infer what they are; and most of them are to be found repeated *ad nauseam* in the typical literature of Socialism.

Now by contrast consider another view of war. "I suppose that about two thousand millions of individuals are affected by the present (1939-45) war. I should place the number of individuals who would be quite unable to say with approximate accuracy what it is about at roughly nineteen hundred and ninety-nine million's, so that we are left with this simple alternative. Either the total population of the world likes war without knowing what it is about ('our own evil passions!'); in which case it is obviously absurd to do anything to abolish it, or, on the other hand, we can find the causes of

war if we examine the actions of a minority hidden amongst less than a million individuals.

"It appears to me (but, of course, I may be wrong) to be elementary and incontestable that it wouldn't matter much what this minority did or thought, if they were not in control of mechanisms which enabled them to force the other nineteen hundred and ninety-nine millions to take part in a war they didn't understand and didn't want. If I am not wrong in this, it appears equally incontestable, that you can prevent war amongst the nineteen hundred and ninety-nine millions if you destroy the power of the small minority over them . . ."

"Now it is equally incontestable that every effort possible is being made to increase, and, in fact, render impregnable this power of the minority over the majority."

(C. H. Douglas, *Programme for the Third World War.*)

World Government is the impregnable power of the minority over the majority, and Bertrand Russell's view that men must be saved from themselves by other men is of enormous service to that objective. That, and not his demonstrations in mathematics, is the reason why broadcasting and the Press are at his disposal. Does he imagine that were his scientific achievements the same he would yet receive the same facilities to advocate, no matter how brilliantly, progressive de-centralisation of political power? Professor Whitehead, Russell's collaborator in *Principia Mathematica*, in our opinion a much deeper philosopher who in many aspects of a worldview deviated from Russell's opinions, never received the same syndicated fame as Russell. He was much less serviceable to the World Government.

—*The Australian Social Crediter*, July 22.

## The Cold War

"Probably more important, although less publicised than the case of Alger Hiss, are the implications of the alleged Communist sympathies of the late Harry Dexter White. White was mentioned both by Whittaker Chambers and by Elizabeth Bentley as a source of information for Communist spy rings. Neither Chambers nor Bentley, despite the abuse hurled at them by people whom Arthur Koestler calls "Anti-anti-Communists," has been proved inaccurate on any major piece of testimony.

"White was the right-hand man of Henry Morgenthau, and the chief architect of the Morgenthau Plan for the deliberate economic ruin and destruction of Germany.

"A point that has been generally overlooked is that the Morgenthau Plan called for the policing of Germany exclusively by the troops of Germany's continental neighbours, excluding American and British armed forces.

"Is not this exactly what Stalin would have desired? A searching investigation of the origins of the Morgenthau Plan is long overdue."

—W. H. Chamberlin in *Human Events*.

## The Works Of C. H. DOUGLAS

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

The following list of Douglas's works are available:

- Social Credit*..... 6/6  
Written in 1924, this is one of Douglas's earlier works.
- Credit, Power, and Democracy*, 6/9  
An analysis of certain aspects of the credit system.
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## Plant Growth Factors

### Notes of an Address given by Mr. H. HOLT to Members of the Victorian Compost Society at the July Meeting

The origin of all energy emanates from the sun; this solar energy has its beginning on this planet in being absorbed and transformed by growing plants, through the medium of the chlorophyll or the green matter contained in their leaves; here it is stored up as potential energy and becomes available to animals and man in the form of foodstuffs.

As yet we know of no other means whereby this energy from the sun is transformed into the potential energy, which is so necessary for the existence and continuation of all life.

It is obvious, therefore, if all plant life were to cease, animals and man would perish almost immediately.

Plant growth is the simplest and yet the most complete of Nature's many activities. Without human aid the Earth has for many centuries provided plant foods for its ever-increasing population.

This important subject over the years has attracted the attention of scientists; from their experiments and the data collected they have established many important factors relative to plant growth. The four principle factors, each of which is equally important, are: Light, Heat, Water and Plant foods. In addition they have established also three very important laws relative to these growth factors.

The first is "The Law of the Minimum," which states that in the absence of any one of these factors plant growth will cease (a surplus of the other factors will not overcome this difficulty). The second, "The Law of the Maximum," states that if any one of these factors is present in the maximum quantity possible, again plant growth will cease. The third, "The Law of the Optimum," states that the maximum possible growth is only obtained when all the factors are present in optimum amounts. Light and heat are cosine factors, which move in a steady flow from the Sun to the Earth; of these we have no control of the amount, which reaches the Earth. The radiant energy of sunlight working through the chlorophyll of the green matter in the leaves of plants, compounds into complex organic material, the raw foods which the plants absorb from the soil in the soil solution and the gaseous intake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through their leaves. This process is known as photosynthesis: such a function is entirely lacking in the animal world, and by reason of

this animals and man are dependent upon plant life for their existence.

On the underside of the leaves of growing plants are many breathing pores, known as stomatas. These play a very important part in photosynthetic processes. They not only provide the necessary openings for the intake of carbon dioxide, but they also serve as transpiration pores and allow the escape of the oxygen which has been set free by the plant in the photosynthesis process. The influence light has on the stomatas is very pronounced, as they open at dawn and almost close at sunset. Professor V. H. Blackman, F.R.S., has shown by experiments that one-third of the total sunlight intensity is most favourable to maximum plant growth; cloudy days, particularly when continued for some time, and sun shady positions in the garden are therefore a definite advantage.

Heat can be very detrimental to plant growth: if the temperature is too high growth will cease, and if prolonged the plants will perish. If the temperature is too low growth will remain stationary, or the plants will die.

In Australia we are prone to consider we are favoured by long summer conditions, but on looking more deeply into the matter we find that there is during the summer a period of sunlight and heat from 4.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., some of which is outside the limit of plant growth. In some of the North European countries there is a light and heat period from 2 a.m. to 10 p.m., all of which is favourable to a greater or lesser degree to plant growth; consequently, in spite of popular ideas to the contrary, Australia has a comparatively short growing summer, and Northern Europe a long one. This light and heat period has a big bearing on the quality of our vegetables and flowers, and is the reason why some seasons are more favourable for their growth than others.

Temperature plays an important role in the production of ample supplies of chlorophyll; it also controls transpiration, as a warmer temperature frequently provides a rapid movement of water through the plants. A dark coloured soil is generally more favourable to the development of useful bacteria, as it is able to absorb more sun-heat than a light coloured soil.

Water and plant foods are terrestrial factors, over both of which we can exercise some measure of control. These materials (except carbon dioxide) are absorbed by the plants through their root systems and, as the roots are situated in the soil, the soil

serves as an intermediary between these two factors and the plants: the soil must be therefore in such a physical condition that it is able to provide the plants continuously and simultaneously throughout their growing period with the maximum water and plant food they are capable of absorbing; this is the true measure of plant fertility, and is dependent mainly upon soil cultivation.

According to the late Professor W. R. Williams, the eminent Russian scientist, the main purpose of soil cultivation is to decompose the organic residues of plants and animals in such a manner that the plant foods contained in them are returned to the soil and made available to the plants. He also points out that every soil can be made to provide good plant growth if water and plant foods are present in sufficient quantities to allow the whole available supply of light and heat from the sun to be utilised.

The actual precipitations and incidence, however, are not the only factors in rainfall; more important still is the amount of moisture actually retained by the soil and the capacity of the soil to supply water to the plants, as they require it. Also the plant foods must be in abundance and in a water-soluble form, otherwise the plants cannot absorb them, as plant nutrients can only enter the plants in solution.

The organic matter from which the plant foods are obtained must be first converted into soluble inorganic compounds before the plants can absorb them. This conversion can only be brought about by the activities of soil microorganisms. These are divided into two distinct groups: The aerobic, which require free oxygen from the atmosphere, and the anaerobic which use up the combined oxygen in the organic matter.

The aerobic organisms decompose organic matter rapidly; in fact, some of them (bacteria) reduce it completely to oxidised inorganic compounds. The anaerobic organisms reduce the organic matter to simpler organic compounds, which must be further reduced by the aerobic bacteria before the plant nutrients can be availed of by the plants.

The physical condition of a soil can be in either a structureless or a structural state. A structureless soil exists where the particles are separate and have no physical relationships with each other. A structural soil exists where the particles are bound together in separate aggregates (crumbs) of varying shapes and sizes. Now let us examine the comparative physical properties of a structureless and a structural soil. In a structureless soil composed of a large number of fine particles, the pore spaces are almost completely closed (less than 0.004 ins.), therefore water can only penetrate into the soil by capillary action. This slows up the movement of water in the

# PLANT GROWTH FACTORS

(Continued from page 6)

soil to such an extent that only rains of long duration are able to penetrate deeply, most of the water being lost in the run-off.

Water in a capillary system moves in all directions from the moister to the dryer parts, and the speed at which it moves gradually becomes less and less as it moves from its source, until movement eventually ceases.

That is why lakes, ponds and pools exist on the surface of the land. The capillary water has penetrated to such a depth that further movement is impossible.

A structureless soil in which the particles are large have also large pore spaces. Rain water falling upon it may in the first instance find a free passage through these pores by gravitation; but since the soil particles are only capable of absorbing water by the capillary system, very little of this gravitational water is retained by the soil. Moreover, what is absorbed causes the particles to disintegrate as they are unstable in water and are only held together by cohesion. Further, in their disintegration they choke up the pores, which results in the prevention of the free movement of rainwater through the soil.

From this it follows that the available water is considerably less than the amount of rainwater precipitated on its surface. The capillary water in a structureless soil dries out very quickly, especially on warm and sunny days.

It is evident, therefore, that the water supply in a structureless soil is uncertain and unreliable, and is always subject to excessive fluctuations, especially during summer. In such a soil the skill of the farmer or gardener is of little avail. He can do nothing to retain the water and has to depend upon the frequent rainfalls or resort to artificial watering if such is available. If all the capillary pores have been filled with water no free oxygen can be present, as the atmospheric air has been driven out: thus only anaerobic decomposition of the organic matter can eventuate. On the evaporation of the water, atmospheric air enters the pore spaces, and aerobic decomposition sets in; but owing to the lack of water plant foods accumulate in the soil. In both cases the conditions are characteristic of an infertile soil, for in the first case there is plenty of water but nothing to eat, and in the second there is plenty of food but nothing to drink.

Plant growth in a structureless soil is very erratic and plants find conditions tolerable only for those short periods when the pore spaces are occupied by water and air in a symbiotic balance.

The crumbs of a structural soil are very small (0.04 to 0.004), each crumb consisting of a compressed mass of structureless soil particles, which are cemented together with insoluble humus. The pore spaces between the particles are large and non-capillary. When rain falls it is able to pass into these pores. The percolation is slow, as the water has to pass through the insoluble humus coatings on the soil crumbs, which acts like a sieve, causing the water to diffuse through the soil as a whole.

The capillary pores in the soil crumbs become saturated very quickly and the insoluble humus around the crumb is capable of absorbing water in excess of many times its own weight. Thus the water holding

capacity of a structural soil is very large.

If the rainfall is very heavy and the soil becomes saturated, the excess water percolates to the subsoil. Some of this water drains away and is lost, but a large amount percolates into the subsoil and becomes available to plant roots as they penetrate to the subsoil.

The crumbs on the surface of a structural soil lose all their capillary water by evaporation, but since the pore spaces between the crumbs are too wide to allow of capillary attraction, all evaporation from the soil ceases after the surface layers of soil crumbs have dried out. Therefore, it can be appreciated from this why a soil with a crumb structure can provide plants with the large and steady supply of water they need in their growth.

Water and air in the soil are complementary to each other. In a structural soil they are not in conflict with each other as they are in a structureless soil. This is mainly due to the even distribution of water through the soil crumbs, and also the non-capillary pore spaces, which are unable to hold water permanently.

The soil organic matter on the surface of the soil crumbs is very favourably placed for aerobic decomposition. During the intense decomposition the whole of the oxygen in the air surrounding the soil crumbs is used up so rapidly that none can enter the interior of the soil crumbs. Consequently anaerobic decomposition of the organic matter within the crumbs is set up, thus building up a store of simple organic compounds for future decomposition by aerobic bacteria. This assures the growing plants a plentiful supply of water and food from every soil crumb.

Now let us look a little more deeply into the properties of a soil crumb. The two most important properties are stability and cohesion. By stability we mean the capacity to resist disintegration in water, and by cohesion we mean the capacity to resist mechanical forces, which tend to break it down.

If soil crumbs are not stable they will disintegrate into finely suspended soil particles with the first rain. These particles will be washed down into the pores between the crumbs, and the soil will thereafter behave as a structureless mass until recultivated. The crumb structure of a soil will not last forever. It is constantly being destroyed by three disruptive forces, i.e., mechanical, physico-chemical and biological. The mechanical disintegration of the soil structure is brought about mainly by soil cultivation, which rarely exceeds in surface cultivation four inches in depth. The stability of a soil crumb is dependent upon the cementing agent, which binds the fine particles together. The ideal cement for this purpose is humus.

Not every kind of humus is insoluble in water. Some kinds behave like glue, while others behave like cement. The former generally contains absorbed ammonium salts, and on coming into contact with water immediately begins to disperse into the water, with a consequent disintegration of the soil crumbs.

The humus, which behaves like cement generally contains absorbed calcium compounds. Soil crumbs formed with this kind are bound so finely that after drying out they do not disintegrate when re-wetted.

All atmospheric precipitations contain ammonium salts in solution. These are eventually carried into the soil. As they percolate between and are absorbed by the humus on the soil crumbs they gradually replace the calcium compounds absorbed on the humus. Eventually this humus is changed to a soluble form, thus destroying its stability.

The humus which binds the soil particles together is an organic substance, and since a crumb structure ensures a steady supply of air to the soil, aerobic bacterial decomposition of the humus takes place on the surface of every soil crumb. Although in the decomposition of this humus plant nutrients are made available to plants, the bacteria nevertheless eventually bring about the disintegration of the soil crumbs. We gather from this that the mechanical and biological forces disintegrate the soil structure, while every rain not only destroys the structure of the soil but reduces its stability. This gradual destruction of stability and soil structure in the production of plant nutrients is unavoidable. We must adopt, therefore, ways and means in our soil cultivation for the restoration of these soil conditions, by the frequent replenishment of organic matter and lime. Otherwise our crop yields will not only fluctuate but will gradually diminish.

It is evident that an unstable soil is unable to contain at the same time a maximum quantity of available water together with a maximum quantity of plant nutrients.

—*Victorian Compost News*, July 1950.

## The Egg Scheme

"Here is news of another grandiose piece of Socialist Empire Building . . . The West African Protectorate of Gambia, an unhealthy swampy spot, the last place one would have thought suitable, has been chosen for the experiment. The EGG scheme is in the hands of the Colonial Development Corporation, who have already spent 14,000 dollars on 10,000 Rhode Island Red hatching eggs from America, because they say that no suitable eggs were available here. It was further explained that, as Gambia was tropical, it was necessary to get these eggs from America (*Hansard* July 19, 1949). So far no arrangement has been made for the purchase of either eggs or poultry from Gambia (*Hansard*, Nov. 21, 1949). Mr. Creech Jones: 'Advances so far approved amount to £810,000.' E. Summerskill: 'Four boxes of eggs have been shipped to Britain as an experiment.' (*Hansard*, Dec. 14, 1949 . . . According to the *Yorkshire Post*, 1/4/50, 'The annual report for 1949 of the Colonial Development Corporation is not yet available, but information so far revealed shows that results have not been impressive. £202,500 seems a high average price to pay for a box of eggs.'"

—*Housewives Today*, July 1950.

## "SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

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"New Times," August 11, 1950—Page 7

## Soil Fertility in the Orchard

By D.D.B. (*Mornington Post*, 2/2/50)

**The depth of meaning, importance and vital necessity to life in general in these two words, "Soil Fertility," is not, and never can be, stressed sufficiently. Soil fertility is the greatest single agent in successful orcharding. Without it life would cease; our whole existence depends on the decomposition of organic animal matter in the soils, which alone makes for soil fertility.**

Unfortunately our wasteful and artificial life is fast destroying this vital necessity. Large areas of one time fertile surface are fast becoming ruined by our carelessness and thoughtlessness. The Mornington Peninsular area is no exception to this rule, although the ruination here so far is not nearly as bad as in other parts of the State. It is to be hoped a more judicious thinning out of native timber will be resorted to in the future, or at least shelterbelts left to prevent wind and soil erosion through heavy rains.

### Lagging in Productivity

Many of our orchards are lagging behind in productivity through ignorance or thoughtlessness of the vital part decomposed organic matter plays in building up soil fertility. Compared to other comparative secondary phases of orchard management, such as pruning, spraying, irrigating, etc., little stress is laid on the all-important necessity of building up the soil structure and keeping it in first class condition. How many of us are spending thousands of pounds on pruning, cultivation and spraying to poor advantage, or on spreading artificial manures on soils in no fit condition to receive them?

If soil fertility be not the base of all good orchard management, we are certainly and most assuredly working at a percentage loss, the degree of which depends on how low our soil is in the scale of physical fitness. The orchard in the State or Commonwealth for that matter, which would not benefit by the addition of bulky material to the soils — excellent though the soil condition may already be—is yet to be found.

It may be argued by some that cover crops, and by that soil fertility will make our fruit go soft and of bad keeping and storage quality. That has yet to be proved. One of our most successful growers sows a cover crop each year without fail, and his fruit is of excellent quality and keeps well. Granted, too much nitrogen, most likely applied artificially, may induce fruit to go soft and store badly, but it is most unlikely that the balanced nutriment derived from any amount of decomposed vegetable matter will.

This sowing of cover crops, legumes preferably, is the only practical manner in which we can augment the continued slow and sure depreciation of soil fertility brought about by artificial workings, and concentrated root growth. If one could only spread the compost heap inches deep yearly over the orchard the problem would go a long way to be solved, but that is quite impracticable on a large scale. The practice

of spreading straw mulches below the trees, primarily to avoid fruit bruising when they drop is again fortunately coming into favour—not so much for its original purpose as for the purpose of building up the soil and assisting to preserve soil moisture in dry years.

A preliminary departmental report on a small trial on this reads, and to quote: "A trial was commenced last" winter where it was not possible to irrigate in the summer months. Waste straw to a depth of eight inches and twelve inches was put around 80 apple trees. Soil moisture determinations were made in November, February and April, and showed considerably more moisture in the strawed land than in the unstrawed land. This was quite obvious when samples were taken.

"Jonathans from the strawed trees attained a size of 2¾ inches, while from the unstrawed trees the average size was only 2¼ inches. A storage trial is being carried out on this fruit. Returns from Gravenstein were estimated by the growers at 12/- per tree more from the strawed trees. Trees in the strawed land were much healthier in appearance, showing a marked improvement in leaf colour, fruit bud formation and firm attachment of the fruit. The straw is to be left as it is, no cultivation being done."

Those of us who have livestock of any description are too indifferent of the values of manures excreted by the animals or birds.

### Save Manures

Manures could be collected, saved and used to good advantage, even if the quantity were relatively small. It could at least be used very beneficially in the vegetable patch. Such manures are infinitely much cheaper and much better than artificial manures. It is pleasing to notice many orchards in the Peninsula are receiving fowl manure gathered from the many poultry farmers' pens in the district.

In California it is a common practice to keep about 100 fowls per acre pens, which are moved about the citrus groves purely for manurial purposes. It is estimated there the keeping of about 200 fowls per acre is the means of manuring the land to the value of about £10 per year per acre.

Fowl manure is rich in nitrogen, its average composition being nitrogen about 1.50, phosphoric acid .75, and potash .50 per cent. It will be seen its nitrogen content is relatively high, but this can be offset by withholding artificial nitrogen, if necessary, if fertilisers are applied in the spring. Those growers who rely solely on fowl manure apply about half a bag per tree, which, judging by the appearance and productivity of the trees seems to be sufficient.

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