

THE NEW TIMES

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

VOL. 17, No. 11.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1951.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

Mr. Menzies Demands More Socialism

As an excellent introduction to a brilliant article by ex-Labor leader, Mr. J. T. Lang, in his paper "Century" of March 2, we republish from the "Canberra Letter", March 5, issued by the Associated Chamber of Manufactures, the following comment on Mr. Menzies' control policy:

"A great deal of nonsense is talked on the subject of "controls" being necessary to ensure that defence needs can be met. Obviously the way to get defence requirements is to place firm contracts with manufacturers for the supply of finished munition and other products required for the Army, Navy and Air Force — no other action is necessary to secure the full co-operation of manufacturing industry throughout Australia in meeting the needs of a defence preparedness policy. "Controls" over materials would only create bottlenecks and prevent or delay the execution of defence orders. This is the lesson of experience."

Mr. Lang's article reads:

The Menzies Government now seems committed to the resurrection of war-time controls. That is a reversal of form on its election undertakings. It means reverting to a completely controlled economy, which was the very basis of the Menzies case against Chifley during the elections. It means the re-enthronement of the experts, the planners and the super-bureaucrats.

Controls mean Socialism. They mean that the individual loses his freedom and that his domestic and working day life are regimented for him according to an official pattern and blueprints churned out by those operating the controls.

The Australian people revolted against the establishment of the Marxist State in this country under the guise of Government controls. That was one of the chief reasons why they threw the Chifley Government out of office.

Mr. Menzies himself was quite eloquent on the subject in his Policy Speech. He said then: "This is our great year of decision. Are we for the Socialist State, with its subordination of the individual to the universal officialdom of government, or are we for the ancient British faith that governments are the servants of the people?"

Or further on: "Every extension of Government power and control means less freedom of choice for the citizen. Government activities are monopolist. Monopolies exclude choice. No choice for the producer. No choice for the employee. The abolition of choice is the death of freedom."

"Political Clap Trap"

Were those just words to gull the electorate? Did Mr. Menzies then really believe that controls meant Socialism and the totalitarian State? Did he then really believe his own statement that "You cannot have a controlled economy without controlling

human beings, who are still the greatest of all human factors?" Or was it all just political claptrap, designed to get votes?

The other inference if the Menzies Government reverts to controls is that it has proved itself an abject failure, and has been unable to live up to its own policy. It is not possible to take just a small dose of controls. Once he goes back along that road, he must accept the lot. The planners have a completed jigsaw. If they have capital issues they must have land sale control, building controls and raw material controls. If they control dividends, they also control wages. Rationing follows on automatically.

There is no piece-meal Socialisation. What Mr. Menzies, in 1949, described as the "Socialist-planned State" is no different to a Liberal-planned State. Controls mean industrial conscription under Liberal Government just as inevitably they would mean industrial conscription under Chifley Government. You can't have economic conscription without direction of manpower. Otherwise the system doesn't work.

Once the Menzies Government adopts partial controls it will find itself committed to the completely planned State economy. That is Socialisation. The first steps may be only exploratory, but the Government will soon find itself hurtling to the precipice. It will be unable to avert each succeeding stage of the process.

Following the Chifley Road

That will mean that the Menzies Government is either unable or unwilling to provide any alternative to the Chifley-planned State. On performances to date there has been no difference in attack. In some respects the Menzies Government has been to the Left of Chifley. But on fundamental policy there is no discernible difference. What Chifley would have done, apart from banking, Menzies is now doing.

There is the same subservience to the economic theories of the Central Bankers. There is the same reluctance to stand up to the theorists and the experts. Of course, the real explanation of it all is probably that Menzies fathered the system in the first place, and that Chifley, as Treasurer, merely carried on the Menzies policy. Now Menzies has adopted all the Chifley advisers.

The Chifley appointees are still in the saddle. They are still directing Government policy. The axe has not fallen except on a couple who did not really matter in the scheme of things. They are now serving up

(Continued on page 8)

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.

Atomic and Psychological Bombs

Under the above heading, I. Poliakoff, Ex-Major-General of the Russian General Staff, contributes the following article to Number 9 issue of "Unification", the Russian Weekly newspaper recently started in Melbourne:

The approach of the inevitable armed conflict between the East and the West continues to occupy the minds of responsible leaders of external world politics; simultaneously, the Press is devoting considerable attention to this question.

The flaring-up of the Korean war has not only sharpened the general political situation, but has shown, in a practical way, that the solution of the main political problems concerned with the establishment of a durable peace, can hardly be attained by means of countless world conferences whose aim is to bridge the gaping chasm between the main partners.

In Korea, there began what is tantamount to a trial of armed forces and a testing ground of various types of weapons; a repetition of what once took place in Spain. In addition, the events in Korea prompt the possibility of new acts of aggression by world communism, thus making a battle against the source of this evil — U.S.S.R. — inevitable and vitally necessary.

Simultaneously, the Western Democracies not noticing — or not wishing up till then, to see — Kremlin's sword hanging over the whole world, appeared to regain their sight and threw themselves into a programme of intensive re-armament of Europe, enlargement of their air forces and navies, and partly into intensifying propaganda.

All these facts, when taken together, indicate very convincingly that the world is on the eve of decisive events whose hour is approaching and possibly is nearer than one can suppose.

Simultaneously, the thought became more clearly and firmly supported that mere superiority of the West with regard to armaments and stockpiles of atom bombs — at present probably greater than in the Soviet Union, was far from sufficient to secure victory for the West over the latter; the Soviet Union is armed to the teeth, possesses huge reserves of its own and Chinese manpower, and also occupies immense space on which — no doubt — there are constructed adequate numbers of huge underground shelters from which it would be easy and safe to maintain control over the whole country. In the face of these factors, any attempt to throw off the yoke of bolshevism by using war weapons alone — without the active participation of the Russian peoples themselves, would require enormous efforts and sacrifice of human lives; taking into account the huge distances, poor means of communications, severe climate, and also the unexampled bravery of Russians should they take a stand in defence of their native soil. So that the whole question of victory would itself remain punctuated by a big question mark.

The criminal mistakes allowed by Hitler with regard to the Russian problem in the last war serve as practical proofs to support the above-mentioned exposition of the situation.

Recently, wise voices are heard more and more frequently, calling for the indispensable creation of an, even now, advantageous position in the event of war, by attracting to the side of the Western Democracies the sympathies of the peoples within the Soviet Union, with the aim of turning these armed people against their tyrant masters. It is strongly recommended not to anathemise Russia as a nation, not to identify the Russian people with the Soviet regime, devoting due attention to this aspect, as a factor of extreme importance. It is emphasised that it is necessary for the Western Democracies to understand properly the Russian problem and to be penetrated with a precise consciousness that Soviet aggression conflicts with the interests of the Russian peoples themselves; that they thirst to be freed from the Red tyranny and to be allowed to work together peacefully with all other peoples. It must be clearly understood that the interests of the majority of the Russian people sharply conflict with the aims of the Soviet communistic dictatorship. Therefore, an open action against international communism, when it becomes known to the Russian people, can inspire them into active participation against the Soviet regime. In view of this, an open announcement ought to be made now to the Russian people, repeated daily, that in the event of an armed conflict caused by the Soviet Union, the Western forces would not be fighting for a new enslavement of the Russian population — in the manner of Hitler; nor for the separation from Russia of territories belonging to her of old; not for the forced obtrusion on her of one regime or another; not for the acquisition of power to interfere in her internal affairs, nor for the humiliation or offence to her patriotism; not for any of these, but exclusively for the purpose of destroying communism as a world evil.

Such an appeal will find a ready response in the heart and soul of the Russian people, and will be a form of psychological bomb much more fearful and destructive for the Soviet regime than any atomic or hydrogen bomb. The psychological detonation, not being limited by a radius of operation or by the Iron Curtain, will effect breakdown and destruction even where an atomic detonation would not be effective.

The last war furnishes indisputable proofs to such an assertion. For instance, it may be, cited that when General Vlasov did not have not only an army but not even a single soldier, an army was created by the propagation of that same snowballing rumour of the people which, avoiding all obstacles, bore fantastic and extremely-exaggerated reports about such an army. This happened only because such a rumour undoubtedly answered the true hopes and desires of a preponderant percentage of the repressed Russian people. The result exceeded all expectations; the Red Army personnel, at the first opportunity, went over en masse to the Germans, calling themselves "Vlasovians," burning with the desire to turn their arms against their Red enslavers. But, having voluntarily

surrendered, they were banished to concentration camps where they perished in their thousands, from hunger, cold, and disease. Finally, as a result of such treatment, in the consciousness of the Russian people there occurred a psychological crack. This crack was, as is well known, skilfully and cunningly taken advantage of by the Soviet regime. It introduced a number of measures, and artfully exploited the patriotic feelings of the people.

The neglect of this very instructive experience of the last war may have fateful consequences. On the contrary, owing to the possibility of war, it should be fully utilised; and a core of the future Russian Liberating Army, should be created — even if only from the ranks of "Osts" — which, like a magnet, would attract the Russian people, the thousands who do not wish to fight and defend its hateful masters — the Soviet regime.

Meanwhile, the Soviet regime by every means strives to forge a malevolent foe out of these peoples; a population which is not in any way hostile to the Western Democracies; as it knows full well that psychological cultivation — notwithstanding the

(Continued on page 8)

Important Books And Pamphlets

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM

By C. Barclay Smith 2/9

A very lucid exposition of the working of Socialism, providing the only answer to it.

FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED

By C. Barclay Smith 2/9

A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

THE ROAD FROM TAXATION AND NATIONALISATION

By F. J. Tuckfield 1/2

The solution to our present ills, written in simple question and answer form.

STOP THAT THIEF

By Stanley F. Allen1/9

This book illustrates how the financial system has been used in the plan to enslave the peoples of the world.

THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY

By C. Barclay Smith.1/3

Facts and figures on the Taxation System, its Use in destroying the Independence of the Individual, and some practical suggestions for dealing with this menace.

OUR MONEY, THE WAY TO FREEDOM

By Peta 7/9

A remarkably well documented and indexed book showing the domination of humanity by those who manipulate the Money System. A "must" for every student.

Alberta's Oil

Sir,

The Age, Melbourne, 23/2/51: "Years of research have now developed means of extracting high-grade oil from the famous tar sands of northern Alberta, and of doing it economically. The overwhelming significance of the discovery is that it doubles the known oil reserves of the world.

"Nobody knows for certain how much oil there is in the Alberta tar sands, but the best observers, who are scientists and prone to caution, say it is a sober estimate that the deposit contains more oil than all the other known deposits in the world added together.

"The tar sands have been known for years, and for years it has been said that someday somebody would find a means of extracting the oil from the bituminous sand

cheaply enough to make it commercially profitable. If oilmen and scientists did not talk very much it was because until the process was discovered, or until the shortage of oil in the world (and in North America particularly) grew considerably worse, the whole thing looked like a dream for the future. But that dream has now come a long step nearer fulfilment. The Alberta Government and the Federal Bureau of Mines have been experimenting off and on for more than 20 years with possible means of extracting oil from the sand.

"The prize was obviously worth considerable effort. The tar sands are known to extend over as much as 1,600 square miles and the area may be 10 times as great. The Alberta government, which owns the

mineral rights over the whole area, is mainly responsible for the research, which has led to commercial possibilities. It spent one million dollars on a pilot plant to process up to 500 tons a day, and finally hired a consulting oil engineer, Mr. S. M. Blair, of Toronto, to report on the costs of existing methods of extraction."

Mr. Blair's report concludes: "That is to say, there would be an estimated profit of 40.c. per barrel, which should be enough to carry the capital costs of the extraction equipment (estimated at less than forty-five million dollars), and to pay a dividend of 5 or 6 percent."

"The next step is still a matter of conjecture. The Alberta government, the only one in the world to profess a Social Credit faith, is wedded to the principle of competition. It would be unlikely to establish a government monopoly."

This is how Social Crediters develop the natural resources of their country. What do the Socialists in Australia do? In 1934 Dr. A. C. D. Rivett reported for the Federal Government: "It may be taken as definitely proved there are in Australia ample supplies of bituminous coal thoroughly well suited for the production of liquid fuel, etc." Sir David Rivett made two estimates for the Australian Government of the cost of petrol from coal, in one of which he stated: "With amortisation in 15 years, compound interest at 3 percent on accumulated reserves and a return of 3½ percent on capital the cost was thirteen pence per gallon on coal that cost 18/6 per ton. Dr. A. C. D. Rivett estimated that coal could be produced at Blair Athol at 18/6 per ton. It is therefore shown that petrol could have been produced at Blair Athol for a few pence per gallon. Yet with all this information before them absolutely nothing was done by either Federal or State Governments to produce motor fuel from coal.

In Queensland the Socialist Governments, instead of developing the vast resources of this State without increasing debt and taxation as the Social Crediters in Alberta have done, have handed over to an Oil Monopoly the sole rights to explore for oil in the area where oil is supposed to exist for a considerable time. What credulous simpletons these Socialists are, or are they? To believe an oil monopoly, interested in large oil concerns overseas, is anxious to discover oil in Australia.

The Federal Government has decided to close Glen Davis Shale Oil Field, the only place in Australia where motor fuel is produced. Does this look as though our Governments were desirous of producing motor fuel? We should judge them by their actions, not by their pre-election promises. —A. W. Noakes, 142 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Advertising

Advertising is a cost in goods or services. We all know that. In theory, effective, advertising increases sales or turnover to such an extent that selling prices become lower than they otherwise would be. In practice, the reverse frequently applies and many lines now prominently advertised are simply not procurable over the counter. They are very scarce—Scotch whisky and "Craven" cigarettes, for instances. Then why are they advertised so extensively? We suspect that taxation would mop up most of the advertising allocation, if it were not so spent. Therefore the actual cost of the advertising becomes only a fraction of what is actually paid for it. The policy of keeping the maker's name "green" until competition comes again is probably a partial explanation of this kind of advertising. There can be no pretence of benefit to the consumer in it.

Then what about motorcars? Heavily advertised makes — notably "Holden" — are not available until two or three years hence unless the prospective buyer is prepared to pay considerably more than the official price to dealers or individuals outside the official channels of distribution. Second-hand cars are fetching prices well in advance of original costs but rarely is the price of a second-hand car stated in an advertisement.

It is difficult to understand why beer is so extensively advertised and it could be claimed with safety, that the sales of beer would not fall by one spoonful a year if this class of advertising stopped at once. The average beer drinker is too thirsty and too busy in his search for beer to think of brands or to notice any difference between them—assuming there is any difference.

The only sane conclusion at which we arrive is that with the elimination of competitors in trade, all thoughts of lower prices have been shelved. The so-called price fixing laws amount to nothing more than profit limiting technique, which pays no recognition to industrial efficiency. Manufacturers know that by giving in to the powerful trades unions, by paying more wages for less work, their costs will go up, but the price controller will then grant authority for increased selling prices; and profits will not suffer. So why have industrial troubles if they can be so easily avoided. This explains why so many Com-

munist inspired strikes are based on objectives other than wages.

There is widespread suspicion that the newspapers are reluctant to permit their columns to be used for attacks against large advertisers who provide such large revenues for advertising. Whether or not there be anything in this, it recedes into another category during the shortage of newsprint. On what grounds can we justify so much advertising of little or no value to the community when paper is at a premium and becoming increasingly difficult to import.

To aggravate the problem, Government departments, are spending huge sums on advertising, some of it being of poor class and questionable as to its purposes. Take for example the advertising campaign now so prominent in the daily press, calling for subscriptions to the loan required by the State Electricity Commission. It stresses the higher rate of interest offering as compared with banks. This would include the Commonwealth Bank and State Savings Bank. What have they got to say? Both of them, however, are also advertising in the dailies. They must not be left out. There are also expensive display advertisements in the daily papers from The Public Services of Victoria, The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, State Rivers and Water Commission, Victorian Railways and Commonwealth Military Service calling mainly for employees or recruits. But just to crown their efforts, the Commonwealth Employment Service is a sturdy advertiser as well; while, of course, T.A.A. is a regular and prominent patron in the more costly type of feature advertising.

Commercial Radio Stations evidently also do very well out of Government advertising. The Electricity Commission put over a lovely session on 3DB last Sunday. The better the day the better the deed, in a State that bans newspapers on the Sabbath, influenced the Commission to seek subscribers to the loan and to tell the world of how their original project was started by private enterprise. An apology in every newspaper and over every radio station, for taking the job away from private people, would be more to the point. Party politics has no answer to bureaucracy. A State-owned enterprise is immune so why not keep on advertising?

—By J.F.

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

(VIC)

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

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: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 17.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1951.

No. 11.

More "Practical Socialism"

What ever may be the truth of the various stories concerning the appointment of Mr. P. C. Spender as Australian Ambassador to Washington one thing is certain; this appointment has removed from the Federal Cabinet one of the strongest opponents of the open policy of Socialist controls now advocated by Mr. Menzies. It is clear that Mr. P. C. Spender was regarded as the spokesman of that section of the Federal Government Parties opposed to a repudiation of pre-election promises. If, as reported, Mr. Menzies insisted upon his return from overseas that Mr. Spender must leave the Cabinet, it is certain that this "practical Socialist" is determined to brook no opposition to his policy of centralising power. Mr. Menzies has become corrupted by power.

Many will, of course, frantically attempt to apologise for the present policies of the present Federal Government, repeating the misleading and shallow propaganda material, which has been issued by Mr. Menzies since his return from overseas. In his statement to the State Premiers on March 2, Mr. Menzies, like so many other politicians, furthered the dangerous idea that the real Communist menace is the threat of war by Soviet Russia. International Communism is primarily an international conspiracy. Although Mr. Menzies told the Premiers that "Communist world strategy, both positive and negative, was now clearly disclosed", he has not suggested that he has any understanding whatever of this strategy. Otherwise he would not, for example, be striving desperately to enlist the support of the State Premiers to destroy the Federal Constitution in order to introduce Socialist controls. One Socialist control inevitably leads to conditions which can be used to impose still more controls. No apologist for the Menzies Socialists can dispute the fact that nothing so far proposed by Mr. Menzies can result in anything but growing shortages, the return of black markets, and the destruction of individual initiative. If Mr. Menzies is not fully aware of the low state of morale of the Australian people today, largely the result of the policies his Government has endorsed, reactions to his proposed policy of more controls will, we predict, be a bitter experience for him. We have not seen one proposal suggested by Mr. Menzies, which can result in anything but growing opposition to the Government.

Past treachery, a great deal of it practised by "advisers" upon whom Mr. Menzies apparently relies for his assessment of the Communist menace, has undoubtedly made it imperative that the non-Communist countries, prepare to defend themselves militarily. But we have yet to see one convincing argument supporting the powerful propaganda, which insists that adequate military defence preparations are impossible without the very regimentation, which the Communists advocate. If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues are going to save this country from Communism, they must obtain the wholehearted co-operation of the Australian people in support of a programme, which has as its clear-cut objective a definite victory against the Communist conspirators within a reasonable period of time. There is no hope for Western Civilization unless its leaders can state in specific terms how, when, and why they propose to deal a deathblow to Communism.

Internal regimentation is no basis upon which to build a genuine defence against Communism, particularly when Mr. Menzies infers that this regimentation is going to continue indefinitely. Loyal Australians must strongly challenge this defeatist policy while they still possess the freedom to do so.

"Majority" Rule

Our fears concerning the present state of the Parties were confirmed when we heard Mr. Eden say, in his last broadcast, that the present Government had a *right* to take their present line because they *commanded* a "majority."

We should like Mr. Eden's reply to the following question, approved by our Chairman, and already placed before another Association with whom we are in contact:

"Suppose the Communist Party should increase their membership and obtain as many seats in the House as the Labour Party now holds, say, a majority of six. Does that mean that the minority would legally and constitutionally come under Communist rule? Should we not insist that it is formally recognised that: — "(1) Parliament is not above the Common Law. A majority mandate should not give power to change the Constitution. "(2) The right to contract out of all schemes, e.g. functional legislation, is the fundamental safeguard against Communism."

Why does neither of the Parties in Opposition take their stand on the fact that the Government is destroying the Common Law of the land, and its members ought to be impeached?

Housewives Today (England), January 1951.

Full Marks for Mr. Holt

It is not often we agree with Mr. Harold Holt, Minister for Immigration, but he did make an excellent point in commenting upon the Sydney public meeting organised by the Jews to protest against the bringing of German migrants to Australia: "While they (the Jews) are highly vocal on the danger of Nazis being admitted to this country, they have been strangely silent on the danger of Communists slipping through the net."

ARE YOU A DIRECT SUBSCRIBER?

In recent issues we have outlined to supporters the present precarious financial position of *The New Times*, pointing out how this position could be strengthened by a large number of readers becoming direct subscribers. A number have acted upon this suggestion, but many more direct subscribers must be obtained immediately.

Will all those intending to become direct subscribers please note that very shortly we anticipate the conclusion of sales through newsagents. Place your order for a direct subscription now and avoid the disappointment of possibly missing a copy of *The New Times*,

Direct subscription rates are as follows: Twelve months: 25/-, post free; six months: 13/-, post free; three months: 7 -, post free. Make all subscriptions payable to New Times Limited, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Strachey on Central Credit Control

By JOHN WELLER.

John Strachey, a Jew and former member of the Communist Party, once Great Britain's former Minister of Food and present Minister for War, has much to answer for. Strachey and two fellow Jews, Victor Gollanz (publisher) and the late Professor Harold Laski (London School of Economics) were regarded for many years as the intellectual triumvirate of the Socialist Movement in Britain. For that reason the following extracts from his book, "A Programme for Progress," published by his colleague, Gollanz, in the year 1940, is of particular significance to the trained observer:

"... I have come to believe that (credit) expansionist measures, if they do form part of . . . a general progressive programme can be an indispensable step in the right direction. The creation of new money enables most important immediate benefits, both by way of increased employment, with all the increased bargaining power that it brings with it, and by way of direct pensions and allowances, to be given to the mass of the population. The political effects of this cannot be exaggerated. And, at the same time, **the fact that the loss of the objectivity, and intrinsic value of the currency which is involved (i.e., inflation) will sooner or later make necessary, on pain of ever-increasing dislocation, a growing degree of social control, will surely seem no disadvantage to socialist opinion?** (*My emphasis.*)

"For the partial character of the policy will itself lead on to further measures. The very fact that no stability, no permanently workable solution can be found within the limits of this policy will ensure that once a community has been driven by events to tackle its problems in this way, it cannot halt at the first stage, but must of necessity push on to more thoroughgoing measures of reorganisation."

Remember that this was written ten years ago and look at what has happened since. We have "increased employment", the welfare state and staggering inflation. Does anyone seriously contend that this is an accident? Would the position of a man trained at the London School of Economics and in control of the Commonwealth Bank (Dr. Coombs) not have some influence on the course of economic events, the pressure of which, Strachey assures us will force us further along the Socialist road?

Strachey was masterminding socialist strategy. Having, earlier in his book, blandly admitted many of the simple facts of money and banking which Social Crediters had battled so hard to establish in the thirties, he proceeds to pervert this knowledge for his own ends. There will be, says Strachey, no shortage of financial credit because the Government will follow an "expansionist policy". He shrewdly realised that this would have two major effects. Firstly, with "full employment" the unions would be in a better bargaining position. Or, in other words, those who controlled the unions could more easily manipulate the "workers" for political revolutionary purposes. The introduction of welfare state measures would form a subtle form of mass bribery and at the same time divest the individual of his small measure of independence. Secondly, Strachey knew that the expansion of credit, under the present financial rules, *per se*, would lead

inevitably to inflation. With this softening-up process a community would more readily accept further totalitarian controls.

Strachey continues:

"I am fortified in this view by American experience . . . American Marxists have not, of course, failed to point out the limitations inherent in President Roosevelt's expansionism, nor to expose the very real dangers to which it gave rise, more especially in its early phases. But all the same, to an ever-increasing degree, and as the inherent tendencies of such a policy, when it is being undertaken by a genuinely progressive government, have unfolded themselves, American Marxists have more and more found themselves engaged in defending the genuine gains which the American people have made under it, and in exerting their maximum effort to extend and develop the policy in every possible way." (Emphasis in original.)

So, here is a free admission, made in 1940 that Socialists and Communists were working through the Roosevelt regime. Today, the same forces are at work through Truman.

Strachey sets out now to dismiss the only genuine alternative to complete Socialism.

"While the experience of President Roosevelt's two administrations reinforces the view that expansionism must play a vital part, above all in the initial stages of any progressive programme, it will do little to soften the attitude of socialists to such schemes as Social Credit — schemes for solving the problems of humanity by manipulating the currency. Indeed the more strongly we feel that expansionism can play an indispensable part in setting the feet of such communities as Britain and America on to the progressive road, the more we shall deplore the propagation of these caricatures of a policy . . ."

It should be unnecessary to state that the reference to Social Credit is a complete distortion of fact. Social Credit is not a "scheme." It is a policy, which has many permeations and permutations. As part of social credit policy certain financial principles have been laid down and certain proposals made. The fundamental aim of such proposals is to prevent that manipulation of the currency, which Strachey so hypocritically deplores. There could be no more blatant and undesirable manipulation of the currency than the centrally directed credit policy of "expansionism" which he advocated and which has since been pursued by socialist "advisers" or economists everywhere with the most disastrous results, results, nevertheless, which Strachey foresaw and desired.

Social Credit, amongst other matters, is concerned to ensure that financial credit shall mirror faithfully the real credit of a

community. The essence of this principle is that the operation of the financial system would be safeguarded from arbitrary influences of any kind. Like all systems it is designed to serve the individual, not to enslave him. This is all that need be said here.

"Finally," writes Strachey, "we must raise here, for the first time, another possibility. It will not have escaped the reader's attention that the American Government is not the only Government, which has used the creation of new money as part of a general programme, which has had the effect of producing full employment. The German Nazi Government has also broken with orthodox financial canons in its determination to devote every single man-hour of German labour to armament building. Is there not, it may well be objected, something extremely dangerous about a policy which, it is evident, can be directed to the most atrociously reactionary ends as easily, it seems, as to the most progressive? But no, what is dangerous is not the policy, but the Fascist uses to which this and many other policies can be put. What is dangerous, in a word, is not this or that technical measure for controlling and directing the economy. What is dangerous is the coming to absolute power of extreme reaction . . ."

"What is above all dangerous is that the progressives, when they have their opportunity, should fail to grasp it; that they should fail to take hold of the decisive economic controls by means of measures of this type."

Comment would appear superfluous. You see, it is all right to have control of the economy if you are John Strachey, but not if you are Adolph Hitler, or even plain John Smith. And if Mr. Strachey's brain-children of yesterday are the economic crises of today, that is unfortunate but it will prepare us for the coming of the Chosen.

BOOKS ON THE "JEWISH PROBLEM"

Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 5/-

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

The International Jew. . . 2/9

By Eric D. Butler.

The most detailed commentary on The Protocols yet written. Packed full of explosive factual material.

The Mysterious Protocols. 2/9

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

The War Behind The War. 5d.

By Eric D. Butler.

Although written early in the war, this brochure is still an excellent introduction to the "Jewish Problem." Shows the difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage.



Director of Biochemical Research Laboratory, and author of *Earth's Face and Human Destiny*, *Biodynamic Farming and Gardening*, et al.

A soil is considered good if it has at least 2 percent organic matter, very good if it has between 3 and 5 per cent. Today, in the United States, the average organic content is near 1.5 percent, many agricultural soils are below this level. Any soil with an organic matter content less than 1 per cent is endangered; tends toward erosion.

Most of our knowledge of the chemical treatment of soils is based on studies of below average soils. Available nitrogen, phosphate and potassium are tested for in soils which do not "hold" these minerals, but let them slip away because there is no absorbent organic and/or colloidal matter present. Here, the Liebig theory is fully applicable, for minerals in a mineralised soil behave as they do in nutrient solutions—they are available. If there are none available, then they just are not there. When, for one reason or another, they become unavailable it takes a long time for the natural life process of the soil to make them accessible again. If these available supplies of minerals are exhausted they have to be replaced. The soil chemist is quite correct here, when he tells you that the lost minerals must be added again. The test for available minerals, therefore, gives a fair picture of the situation in mineralised soils.

In soils with a high organic matter, and especially with high humus content, the state of affairs is entirely different. This puzzle was first called to our attention by a soil which showed a low availability of potassium and phosphate, yet produced a full crop with no deficiency symptoms whatsoever. According to the rules, this soil should have been fertilised with potassium and phosphates. Judging by the crops it produced it did not need these. Why? A total chemical analysis of this soil showed that it still contained 50,000 lbs. of potassium per acre, while of the available potassium there was only a trace. In this case the potassium was not soluble (unavailable), being fixed in mineral and organic form. The quick extraction methods used for the testing of available minerals did not find the unavailable fraction of potassium. Nevertheless, there was potassium present in the soil. Since the plants did not evidence any symptoms of potassium deficiency, it can be assumed that they had a means of getting at the potassium and making use of it. In other words, plants must have a way of extracting the unavailable

fraction from the soil, both from the mineral as well as from the organic sources. Bacteria undoubtedly play a role there, too.

On the other hand, plant growth is something quite different when it takes place in a nutritive solution or a mineralised soil. I link these two growth media because they are very similar in their behaviour. A deficiency in either of these is an absolute deficiency. While, in an organic soil, a deficiency of the so-called available fraction is only relative—dependent upon the method of extraction being used. In such a soil, the extracting methods of the plants and bacteria are able to get at the unavailable fraction.

If the organic matter present is now in a raw, but in a digested, form, i.e., in the form of humus, it has a high factor of absorption. It is the colloidal form of humus, of course, which has this absorptive capacity. Clay is also a colloid, and behaves in very much the same way. Translated into terms of weight, 1 percent organic matter in a soil means about 40,000 lbs. per acre; 2 percent organic matter, 80,000 lbs.; 3 percent, organic matter, 120,000 lbs.; 4 percent, organic matter, 160,000 lbs. Since colloidal humus can absorb up to two times its own weight in moisture (sometimes even 2½ times its own weight), the amount of water present in such a soil will be double the amount of organic matter. This water in soils carries soluble minerals, which are thus also absorbed by the organic matter. In other words, a soil with 3 percent organic matter can absorb 240,000 lbs. of moisture (plus minerals in solution) as against a soil with 1 percent organic matter, which will take up and retain only one-third as much. This may also help to explain why organic soils behave differently. Their hidden resources are considerably greater than those with low organic matter, i.e., mineralised soils. Soil testing with quick extraction methods will not necessarily reveal the hidden reserves of a soil with high organic matter content.

We mentioned above that clay has a behaviour pattern which is similar to that of organic matter. Indeed, clay soils are in a way more "elastic" in their absorption and retention of moisture and minerals than light, sandy soils. It is also easier to maintain the organic matter content of clay soils. However, it takes a longer period of time to increase the organic matter content of clay soils, too. Some years ago, a German experimental station

made studies of the effect of additions of clay to fermenting manure and compost. (The clay was added in very thin layer as we used to interlayer the lime additions to compost.) It was found that these small amounts of clay helped to improve the fermentation of manure. It rotted better, and losses of soluble minerals (potassium for one, and also nitrogen) were considerably decreased just through sprinkling some clay over the manure while building up the heap.

It may be a commendable practice to add some clay to your compost, particularly if the soil you work with is a light, sandy one. Some twenty years ago, I frequently recommended suspending clay in water and spraying it over garden beds in sandy soils with a low "holding" capacity. There is however, one condition attached to making this practice effective. All colloids, both organic and mineral, coagulate in the presence of acids. Hence, one must take care that the soil or compost reaction is better than pH 6. If the soil or compost is in the acid range below pH 6, f.i. 5.0 or 5.5, this measure will not be of much help.

To return to the problem of finding out what really is in a soil, it seems that emission spectrographic methods may tell us more about the actual contents. If, in addition, we test the available minerals the organic matter, the water absorption and holding capacity of a given soil, and determine the bacterial activity presently there, then we may come nearer the reality.

An interesting problem, in this connection, is concerned with the "mineral-holding capacity" of a soil. I have been making an intensive study of this problem, and am preparing a detailed report with substantiating figures. For the present, it is perhaps sufficient, as a preliminary statement, to point out that one can wash out a soil by frequent percolation until the filtrate no longer contains any minerals in solution. In many cases the analysis of the soil before and after the washings does not correspond with the amount of

(Continued on page 7)

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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

Organic Soils Behave Differently

(Continued from page 6)

minerals washed out. The holding capacity is quite different in soils with a high organic matter content from that of soils with low organic matter. In fact, a soil with high organic matter loses very little through washing out. In the same procedure, a soil plus soluble mineral fertiliser loses not only the added minerals, but quite a bit of its own hidden reserves, too. Some of these are transformed into an available, soluble form, especially potassium, phosphates, and magnesium. The losses of potassium, and magnesium* are particularly striking.

One can pour seven times their weight in water through soils with high organic matter, in 12 washings (in our experiments) and not lose any appreciable amount of minerals. With mineralised soils it is quite a different matter. Such results demand that soil research be widened in order to do justice to organic soils. The methods of the mineral school are not quite adequate to cope with them.

There is one phenomenon, which is fre-

quent observed in the field. And this is that quantities of available minerals after rain, and/or with sufficient moisture, will "push" a crop. Fast growth of grains is

Précis of a speech made at the Soil Association luncheon, Birmingham, in March, 1950, by a well-known breeder of pedigree Ayrshire cattle, Mr. S. Mayall, of Lea Hall, Harmer Hill, Shewsbury.

"I am often asked what I hope to gain by turning over my farms to organic methods. After all, they were doing well on the orthodox system, with a high output of crops and carrying a heavy stock of dairy cattle, with a high average of milk production. Do I hope to increase production further or to cheapen production? To this I can only answer that I may do both eventually, but it will take some time, and I expect *some* loss of production until true fertility is built up in place of the annual application of artificial manures.

"I have never been quite happy in my mind that inorganic manures were right, but accepted them as others do, trusting in the advice of all the scientists engaged in agricultural research, and results at first were most satisfactory, with greatly increased yields. My faith was shaken again in recent years, when it seemed apparent

Symbolical

The permanent site of the United Nations at Turtle Bay, Long Island, New York, U.S.A., was formerly an immense range of slaughterhouses. The land was quietly acquired by a Jew real estate dealer, William Zeckendorf, an associate of the architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitch, for six million, five hundred thousand dollars, and sold to the Rockefellers for eight million five hundred thousand dollars. It was then "given" to the United Nations. From this point, the undertaking entered on a dizzy programme of borrowing (guess where).

Altogether a highly symbolical project.
—*The Social Creditor*, Aug. 12, 1950.

evident in spring and early summer. When drought sets in these crops come to a standstill, and start to head out too early. Organic soils result in a slower growth during the same period, but the plants continue to grow on into the dry season, head out later, and thus accumulate more weight. Consequently, these plants have more time to gather up minerals, which explains the fact, observed in special analysis of plant issue and seeds, that they have a higher mineral content even though they were grown on organic soils with less available minerals present. A slow initial growth, but continuing over a longer time, also makes these plants more resistant to diseases.

When the understanding for these fundamental differences is more advanced, there will no longer be any antagonism on the part of the soil chemist toward the organic method.

—*Organic Gardening* (U.S.A.).

* Most of the eastern soils, which we

1,200 Tons of Compost a Year

have analysed, were so deficient in magnesium that we would recommend the use of dolomite instead of lime as a general practice.

that these yields could only be maintained by a steady increase in the amounts of inorganic manures applied.

"Then, in 1946, I had a bad outbreak of sterility. Many experts were called in, and though the nature of this functional disorder was discovered, its cause was not; reports were all negative; there was no disease, no apparent deficiencies in soil or food. The condition cleared up after about 18 months, but the problem was unsolved, and gave very much food for thought. It seemed more and more clear that the trouble was in some way nutritional, and further reflection brought the realisation that, as a dairy cow normally depends for 80 to 90 percent of her total food on home-grown products, the fault most probably lay in the soil. The evidence of the increase in crop diseases in the mainly arable districts added point to this.

"It was just at this stage that I was lent Mr. Friend Sykes' book, *Humus and the Farmer*, and so introduced to the work of the Soil Association. It gave me the answer for which I was groping; the idea of a living soil and a truly healthy plant life growing therein.

"The practical problems of turning over a considerable acreage to organic methods are many, especially if one is impatient to do it in the shortest possible time. Pigs and sheep have been greatly increased in numbers, and the use of a mechanical grab to turn and load the compost heaps has been a great help. Only 60 acres had a dressing of artificial manures this spring, and it is hoped that no more will have to be applied on any of the 600 acres farmed. It will be of interest to other farmers that 1200 tons of compost have been produced within a year at a total cost very slightly less than that previously spent annually on artificial manures."

ORGANIC FARMING BOOKS

"Gardening with Compost" 9/6

"The Compost Gardener,"
4/6

By F. C. King. Two valuable handbooks for the compost gardener, by a well-known writer on the subject.

"Common Sense Compost Making" 9/6

By M. E. Bruce. Mrs. Bruce has a wide knowledge of compost making, particularly with the use of herbal activators.

"Farmers of Forty Centuries" 18/-

By F. H. King. A detailed account of farming methods in the Orient, by a noted U.S. Professor of Agriculture.

"Green Glory" 18/-

By R. St. Barbe Baker. The story of the forests of the world by the world's greatest authority on trees.

"Ploughman's Folly" . 10/3

By E. Faulkner. A challenge to the mould-board plough.

"Soil Fertility and Sewage,"
29/-

By J. P. van Vuren. The pioneer work in South Africa in disposal of town wastes.

"Your Daily Bread" . . 9/6

By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

"Our Friend the Earthworm" 10/9

By G. S. Oliver. A modern treatise on the habits and uses of worms.

"Harnessing the Earthworm" 20/6

By T. J. Barrett.

"Earthworms" 11/-

By T. J. Barrett. Their intensive propagation and use in biological soil building.

Obtainable from
NEW TIMES LTD.
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

NOTE

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/5, post free. Write now for your copy.

"New Times," March 16, 1951 — Page 7

Atomic and Psychological Bombs

(Continued from page 2)

colossal technical advances made in recent years — is, as in the past, of paramount importance. For every machine, no matter how perfect, must finally be operated by man.

The Soviet regime, holding its peoples in complete isolation from reality, by every possible means — including its cynical ideology, lies and slander — strives to engender in the population of the Soviet Union, not only hostility but also hate towards the Western powers. It reckons that, in the event of an armed conflict, it would once again be able to trick the people — people already deprived of any rights and whom it has already cultivated psychologically — and to lay the whole blame of the occurring war on the "incendiaries of war," i.e., the "war-mongering" West. Of course, the Soviet regime also hopes to rouse and whip up national patriotism at the same time, a plan that it executed brilliantly during the last war — only because Germany's ruthless politics laid the foundation.

It hardly requires proof that such plots by the Kremlin should be suitably and timely parried.

If, in order to be prepared for war, there are built tanks, aeroplanes and warships, guns are cast, atomic and hydrogen bombs are made, and if all this is done in strict accordance with a well thought out plan, it would be a fateful and irreparable mistake not to include the psychological bomb in this plan, of which it is an inseparable part, i.e., the psychological preparation of the peoples now enslaved in the Soviet Union.

Such psychological bombs should be well and skilfully prepared by specialists in this field, and who can be found in the ranks of the patriotically-minded among Russian emigrants — flesh of flesh, and blood of blood. Only they, being tied by blood, tradition and experience, can easily and quickly open the eyes of the isolated populations, to the true

aims of the Western Democracies, and to point in advance to the necessary co-ordinated actions for the removal of the communistic regime, when the armed conflict occurs.

A psychological programme aiming at the breakdown of the resistance of the Russian people and the Red Army forces, and alongside other measures undertaken, would be a deadly, dangerous, and the most fearful weapon against the Kremlin dictators. It would not only facilitate a quick victory but would — which is perhaps more important -- ensure a victory with little bloodshed.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

(Continued from page 1)

to Menzies precisely the same plans and advice they used to serve up to Chifley.

Of course, the excuse will be offered that there is an impending international crisis and that controls are essential in a war economy. The fallacy of that reasoning was shown in the case of petrol. The experts talked glibly about dollar content. They prevailed upon the Treasury to ration out petrol not only to consumers but also to importers. Then, as soon as the controls were lifted, none of the terrible predictions were fulfilled, and there was no dearth of supplies. The result has been that this country has been able to build up ample reserves.

Controls are another name for Government monopoly. Experience shows that monopolies are never as efficient as competitive business. Whether the monopoly is a State Department or a private business it depends upon the judgment of a single individual.

Instead of creating more monopolies by way of Government controls, through a maze of boards, professors, experts, and super-public servants with their regulations and their frustrating red tape, the Government would be in a much better position to meet any crisis if it dissolved existing monopolies and created more competition. Then we would soon find that the bottlenecks would disappear.

Controls are the acid test for Menzies. If he revives them then he can tear up his last policy speech as waste paper. How could he then go back to the people with another policy speech? He would be condemned before it was delivered. His only chance is to reject the blandishments of the planners, the professors, the experts and the super-bureaucrats and carry out his pledges contained in the Joint Policy Statement of 1949.

"No Innocent Peasants Left"

"Unless England is prepared to pay its farmers a proper price for the produce of the land — sufficient to make it worthwhile to produce food — the people will go hungry. We solemnly warn the Government that unless there are substantial increases in payments to farmers to compensate for the losses during this wet summer and

CODNER BROS.

**Builders and
Joinery
Manufacturers**

**HOMES AND
HOME SITES
AVAILABLE**

**Wheatsheaf Rd.,
GLENROY**

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.

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinetwork.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

**84-86 Cromwell Street,
Collingwood, Vic.**

PHONE: JA5967

in the now insupportable increase in farm workers' wages, the production of the land will fall. There are no innocent peasants left in the world today to pile the food into the mouths of industrial Britain on the fantastic basis that has existed for the last 150 years. This golden epoch of the industrial worker — doing one hour's work in a factory and expecting to receive the results of ten hours' of agricultural work in return as a fair exchange has ended." ("Comment" in *Surrey-Sussex Farmer*, November, 1950), (England).

The above comment can also be applied to economic developments in Australia.