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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

The International Nickel Monopoly

The following article, from "The Canadian Intelligence Digest," of March, 1951, provides further evidence of the sustained drive by powerful internationalists to centralise control of all the world's most essential raw materials:

The Allied jet engine programme may have to be, curtailed due to a serious nickel shortage, reports the "Los Angeles Examiner" (Dec. 31, 1950).

Commenting on this shortage, the U.S. Senate Preparedness Committee declared;

(1) "A Canadian monopoly has a strangle-hold on North America's nickel supply."

(2) "The (U.S.) Munitions Board has bolstered the Canadian monopoly instead of seeking other available sources of nickel, one of the scarcest and most critical metals vital to defence production."

The Senate Committee's report charged the International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd., with comprising "one of the most formidable monopolies" Senate investigators have uncovered, controlling over 85 percent of the free world's nickel and all of the American supply, and refusing to increase production over "presently planned levels," a skimp 500 tons per month by 1952.

The Senate Committee went on to charge the U.S. Senate Munitions Board had:

(1) Rejected on three separate occasions proposals for another firm that would have broken International Nickel's monopoly on Canadian refining capacity and provided delivery of 75,000 tons of nickel to the U.S. beginning in 1950, over a ten-year period.

(2) Stalling reactivation of the Nicaraguan nickel plant in Cuba, one of the largest in the world, and under contract to a subsidiary of the Government's own Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Background of International Nickel

The Senate Committee does not give any information on the background of International Nickel. Here it is:

Samuel J. Ritchie, a railroad operator from Akron, Ohio, founded the Canadian Copper Co., Jan. 5, 1886. The intermediary was one Thomas Tate, then assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

At the same time, R. M. Thompson, New Jersey, contracted to purchase 100,000 tons of copper. During this contract they found nickel associated with the copper.

An English inventor, John Gangee, experimented successfully, and the U.S. government put up one million dollars to get this nickel. This was prior to 1900.

In 1901 consolidation of various properties of the Canadian Copper Co. was effected, the principals being: Ritchie, Thompson, a Captain Joseph P. Delamar, E. C. Comverse, and Charles M. Schwab. The new company was International Nickel of New Jersey.

Other competitors appeared in Sunbury, such as Mond Nickel started by Dr. Ludwig Mond (later Lord Melchett). These two companies merged in 1928.

This Captain Delamar spoke in a foreign accent, was a mysterious individual shrouded in secrecy. He had been active in Nevada in about 1881, and evidently carried exceptional weight in conferences on International Nickel and in the Cobalt area earlier.

The above brief history of International Nickel is taken from "Free Gold," by Arnold Hoffman. This text is recommended by responsible mining authorities as the most authentic on the subject.

Mond the Nickel King

The Mond Dynasty is known in mining circles as the "nickel kings." The back-

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ground of this dynasty is rather revealing.

C. H. Douglas in "The Brief for the Prosecution" says that in 1848, during the revolutionary disturbances that swept Europe, the young German-speaking Jew, Ludwig Mond, "put on a red tie and harangued the Jewish children of Cassel on the genius of Karl Marx."

In 1862, Ludwig Mond and his wife arrived in England, settling in Manchester, and "spending his spare time in organizing socialist propaganda."

(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.

This is the last Issue to be distributed through Newsagents

Readers who desire continuity of copies should take out a direct subscription immediately

Leftist Movements, I

By JAMES GUTHRIE

The political power of the Leftist Movements is obtained by the capture and exploitation of the parliamentary Majority Vote; this vote, in turn, is obtained by promises of security through the medium of the Social Service State.

The Leftists make much capital of their exposure of the evils of modern society, and of their solicitude for the lower wage groups.

Those of us who have had considerable experience in the reform movements and have spent a great deal of our time exposing rackets, especially those twin giants which stand astride the world of corruption—financial and political monopolies—thought that our fellow crusaders of the Left would welcome our exposure gladly; but nothing like that happened.

We found that the Leftist Movement claimed a monopoly as an exposé of rackets, and that one was only permitted to expose certain specified rackets as outlined from time to time by international agencies; we found that those of us who persisted in discussing the anomalies of the political and financial systems were firmly pushed aside. Discussions on the freedom of the individual and his helplessness compared with the tremendous power of governments were not popular, and discussions on the similarity of Fascism and Communism were considered ill informed. We found, too, that the boys of the Left were very particular how they discussed monopolies; we, who, in our ignorance, considered monopolies very dangerous and anti-social, found that by some magic the evils and dangers of monopolies disappeared when all monopolies were concentrated into one and operated by the experts of the Left.

In other words, we found something very peculiar about the Leftist Movement. Other people who had more personal contacts with practical socialism had found that before us, but as they did not live very long we were left to carry on almost alone.

One does not require to be very observant to realise that there is much evil within our present society and that many practices required to be remedied. For two thousand years the Church has waged war against evil, and our Lord was crucified for exposing evil men. Recently it has become very unfashionable to talk about evil and evil men; in fact, many socialists consider it psychologically wrong to do so. The current fashion is to lay the blame for evil practices on the "System" and not on the men who operate the "System." Also man is looked upon as a complex of reactions responding to various stimuli, and, given the right environment, he will perform in the desired manner. This view looks upon man as a cross between a machine and an animal, incapable of making any decision of his own and unable to alter his environment or combat adverse circumstances.

This, of course, is not the Christian point of view.

The Christian has always recognised the presence of evil and evil men, and each of us has the choice according to our ability of working for or against evil men. This is the moral choice none can escape.

Christian societies have always considered it necessary to protect the weak, succour the sick, educate the young, and give sanctuary to the persecuted, and however inadequately this may have been done, it was done, and according to the resources available in various times and places, done remarkably well.

In the past, whenever we came upon evil times, we came upon evil men in high places, who have disrupted society and prevented men and women giving that mutual help, which has been practised from time immemorial. Even in simple societies there has always been a certain amount of co-operative effort, organisation and permanency of status, which is essential for any kind of ordered existence.

There has never been any dispute about the need for mutual help, co-operation and organisation in society; where the dispute arises in modern times is whether the co-operation is to be compulsory or voluntary. This is the vital fundamental difference between the Christian and the anti-Christian viewpoint.

The Leftist movements demand that co-operation shall be compulsory, and shall be planned from the top, and by "experts." Not only do many people object to "compulsory co-operation" which leaves no power to choose or refuse each proposition as it arrives, but also they are very suspicious of the qualifications and integrity of the alleged experts who are to enforce the "compulsory co-operation."

It is a long cry from helping the weak and sick, to the welfare State on the Russian model.

It seems strange that an entire nation has to be dragooned and regimented in order that everyone should be guaranteed a loaf of bread (or one chop a week); this sounds more like sadism than charity.

People are becoming rather suspicious when confronted by the vast military organisations required to provide a few creature comforts to a docile population, and some of the Leftists, when asked to explain the full-grown child of their brain—Russia—are rather belatedly disclaiming parentage.

This disclaimer might have been accepted as legitimate had not every section of the Leftist movements, including professors, schoolteachers and parsons, taken part in probably the greatest campaign of mass lying ever witnessed.

Quite a few socialists, who have not been deceived by the terrible nature of the Russian experiment, still claim that the socialist theories need not, inevitably, lead to the dire results reached in Germany and Russia; they do not yet see that if you place power anywhere else than in the individual, the police State follows as assuredly as night follows day.

The recruiting campaign as conducted by the Leftist movements, among ignorant people (where the majority vote lies) is based on promises of better conditions for the masses. In return for these promised conditions the sponsors demand complete

control over every human activity. That quite a number of people cannot see anything strange in this very remarkable demand, shows how far mass hypnotism has been practised during the lifetime of this generation.

In Great Britain, under a socialist regime, the population is fully employed. The engineering industries are using four times the steel used 25 years ago; the amount of power used is equivalent to providing every inhabitant with the manual labour of 13 or 14 servants; jet propelled planes are being sent to America; large quantities of electric generators are being sent to Russia; ship-loads of motor cars and machine tools are being sent to various parts of the world—and the result of this untiring effort on the part of the most highly skilled industrial nation in the world is what? One chop a week for the natives, and the thirteen or fourteen servants available for each person, are, like the motorcars, for export only. Funny thing economics! Isn't it?

(To be continued.)

Communists Appointed by Menzies Government

According to Menzies, all that has been stopping him dealing with the Commos, is the hostile Labour Senate. In that case, he might explain why nothing has been done about screening the Australia House staff, in London. The Labour Senate had nothing to do with the fact that one highly placed publicity official in London made no secret of his views when Melbourne Communist Cecil Sharpley ratted on his mates.

According to this man, now occupying a Commonwealth position in Melbourne, Sharpley should have had his throat cut.

Then, there was another interesting case concerning a man still in London, who is said to have been a close confidante of Eric Harrison, right up to the time he left Britain. This man is right now being watched by M15, the British Intelligence Service.

They got on to him in this way. A year ago they were extremely interested in the goings and comings of a man employed by Tass, the Soviet newsagency. There was little doubt that his job was a blind for atom-spying activities. He evidently knew the net was drawing in, so he skipped.

But he left a forwarding address for his mail. The address was care of the man mentioned above, at Australia House!

The last case concerns yet another top Government official, this time a man whose headquarters are in Canberra. Up until quite recently this cove was known as "Red Sam." Then a rumour went around (quite unfounded, as it turned out) that Menzies was going to investigate the background of public servants and sack the Reds.

This cove immediately became an R.C. and hoodwinked at least one Federal politician.

—Frank Browne, in "Things I Hear."

Divine Right

"An old professor of mine once said: 'The doctrine of the divine right of the majority is far more dangerous than the divine right of kings.... you cannot behead a majority.' " — David Brock in the "Vancouver Province" (Canada).

MENS SANA and All That

"Prisoner at the bar, you are accused of independence, generosity, industriousness and devotion to family; all qualities abolished by the Statute dealing with the suppression of Sovereignty. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

The wretched prisoner glanced round the court at the expressionless faces of the public, of the jury, of counsel and prosecutor. No inspiration there. He licked his dry lips. Is it guilty to be guilty?

The prosecutor intervened. "He doesn't understand, me lud." Then, to the prisoner, "Now come! Answer his lordship! Guilty or not guilty? I put it to you, you are guilty."

The prisoner's brow cleared. "Not guilty," he answered firmly.

"Very well," said his lordship, in a tone, which implicitly added, "I don't think." "Call the first witness."

The first witness was a middle-aged man dressed in the universal civilian uniform allotted to semi-manual workers, consisting of a grey coat similar to that depicted in ancient pictures of a once celebrated figure, one Joseph Stalin, or to the fatigue dress of World War I, plus a pair of matching trousers which were obviously not permitted to be pressed, thus advertising the wearer's humble status. The oath was administered on a volume of "Amendments to the Constitution."

"The evidence I shall give in this case shall be as much of the truth as may be required by the 'Act for the Regulation of Free Speech.'"

"Now," admonished the prosecutor, indicating the prisoner, "Tell the court in your own words how you met the prisoner and what transpired between you."

The witness glared at an imaginary spot in space and proceeded to recite: "The incident occurred six months ago at 0920 hours on Thursday, the 21st November, 2001. The accused came into my shop and said, 'I want six navel oranges' and I said, 'I've got no oranges, you'll 'ave to 'ave bananas,' and 'e said, 'I will not!'"

"Have you any idea why he refused?" cooed the prosecutor.

"None at all."

"Thank you. You may stand down."

The next witness was called. He was very seedy. At least, most of him was; only his nose was still in blossom.

"What is your occupation?" asked the prosecutor.

"Perfessional musician, yer honour."

"Tell us what you know concerning the accused."

"Well, y'r honour, I was playin' my violin one afternoon about three weeks ago outside a—er—hotel . . ."

"Were you soliciting alms?" asked counsel for the defence.

"I was not. I was playin' for the love of it and this man comes up and insists on givin' me five bob."

"Did you accept it?" asked counsel.

"Certainly not, sir!"

"How can you prove that?"

"Quite easy, sir. I haven't got five bob." Then how can you prove that the five shillings was offered?"

"I protest!" shouted the prosecutor excitedly. "The witness is not on trial m'lud."

"Objection sustained."

Further witnesses were called, and the

case against the prisoner grew blacker and blacker. It appeared that when he should have been on strike, he actually deputised for a friend who was in other employ and who, being temporarily incapacitated and finding social service pay insufficient for the needs of his family, gladly accepted the offer of the accused.

The face of the prosecutor grew purple with indignation. Such a heartless fraud to practise up on an unsuspecting government! The accused, who should have been a law-abiding striker doing no manner of work, actually does another man's work—for nothing, mark you—thus undermining the sturdy independence of others who might wish to claim their social service benefits. "I say such a man is a saboteur and a blackleg!"

"Objection sustained," murmured the judge, dreamily.

The prosecutor looked surprised: his oratory faltered. He called the next witness.

This last was an assistant deputy assistant doorkeeper in the personnel section of the Department for Avoidable Transfers of Labour. The accused was guilty of flagrant, anti-social, pro-family behaviour. The details were simple. It was proposed to transfer the accused, a native of Redfern, to Iceland, in exchange for an Icelander who didn't want to come to Redfern. Transfer details were practically complete. Finger

prints, dental impression, inoculations, X-rays, passport, visas, dollar allocation, and all the rest of it most painstakingly finalised, when the accused and his family contrived to report one notifiable disease after another. Not content with that, he maintained that malnutrition was the underlying cause, in defiance of the Ministry for the Distribution of Therms and Calories. He denied that he had obtained access to disease cultures—the property of the Department of Disease and Medical Direction.

The jury was hardly absent from the court before it was back again to render its verdict, "Guilty on all four counts!"

The judge regarded the prisoner sternly and sorrowfully. Said he, "You have been found guilty of a quadruple infringement of the code of the Brave New World. You appear to me to be an atavism, an inexplicable survival who would not have been out of place in the nineteenth century. The sentence for your offences would normally be transportation to the new penal colony on the moon, but the risk of contamination of other transportees appears to me to be prohibitive. I therefore commit you to an institution for the completely sane, for the term of your unnatural life. I now order laughter in the Court!"

The prisoner blanched and trembled as, to the sharp rap of the gavel, three mocking cackles broke from the throats of those assembled, led by the prosecutor.

Thence he was removed to endure the hell of the perfectly sane.

—FOOTLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL MONOPLY

(Continued from page 1)

Ludwig Mond soon became a power in the chemical industry in Britain, retaining, according to C. H. Douglas, "close connections with Germany . . . Practically every development in British chemistry reached Germany through these channels."

Ludwig had two sons, only one of whom, Alfred, concerns us. Alfred continued to extend the Mond influence in British chemicals, and in 1926 culminated a long process of "rationalization" by merging various interests into the super-monopoly—Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited.

"Rationalization," of which Mond's were foremost architects, is the process of squeezing out and eliminating small, independent business and organizing ever-larger monopolies in key industries, together with the transference of information and control to so-called international bodies.

Two years later, April 27, 1928 (the same year that International Nickel was organized), the following paragraph appeared in the "Chemical News" (London):

THE NEW WORLD COMBINE: FINANCE AND CHEMISTRY

It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance, not only to British industries, but to the industries of the whole Empire and to the world at large, of the formation of the new Finance Company of Great Britain and America. It represents an alliance of British and American industrial and banking interests on an unprecedented scale.

In the new corporation the largest single producing unit in the British Empire—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—is allying itself with the biggest banking interests in the United States—the Chase Securities Corporation of New York and the Chase National Bank.

The chemical combine has a capital of £65,000,000, and includes over a hundred companies with branches, factories, agencies, etc., all over the world. The Chase Securities Corporation has over 4,000 branches and commands assets amounting to £200,000,000.

Subsidizing Canadian Reds

The Sudbury local of the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Union is notoriously Red. Mr. Ronald Williams, in a recent issue of the "Financial Post," reveals that the International Nickel Co., per union-management contract, checks off from its employees and pays directly to the left-wing union leaders 36,000 dollars a month.

Perhaps two of the great hidden objects (certainly results) of the two World Wars were: (1) the establishment and spread of Bolshevism; and, (2) the establishment of Zionism in the strategic Middle East. It must be remembered that Germany had strong support from the international financial interest in World War I until: (1) Imperial Russia was smashed and the Bolsheviks seized power; and (2) Britain signed the Balfour Declaration.

Hector Bolitho's "Biography," P. 362, quotes Alfred Mond: "It is madness and profanation to think that there exists anywhere in the whole world, anybody who could prevent us from carrying out our ideal . . . My hands are not weak, and I will allow no Jew in the world to have weak hands."

It is to be hoped that not only the U.S. Senate Preparedness Committee, but also our Canadian Government, are aware of the danger of our secrets being transmitted to

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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1951.

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"Under the Threat of War"

It becomes clearer every day that the real menace confronting the peoples of Western Christian Civilization, is not an immediate major military assault by the controllers of Soviet Russia, but the intensification of the threat of war under cover of which the policy of centralising power everywhere is made possible. Mr. Menzies and those who think as he does may be sincere in their viewpoint concerning Communism, but their policies suit the purposes of the Communist conspirators and their backers admirably. Communism is only one aspect of an international conspiracy, which has as its ultimate objective a centralised World State. As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Menzies has never troubled to ascertain just how the Communists have obtained their present position of power. It is true that efforts have been made to bring to his attention the indisputable fact that it was only the financial and other backing of International Zionism, which made the present Communist threat possible. But Mr. Menzies refuses to face up to such facts. He is typical of so many of the political leaders of the West today; they are either too afraid to damage their political aspirations by referring to the real authors of evil in the world today, or they are so superficial in their approach to political and economic matters that they do not realise that they are dupes of the very thing they say they are opposing.

We do not believe that President Truman is a Communist, or even a Communist sympathiser—he probably doesn't even know what Communism really means, but he is certainly a most useful tool to the architects of the present world chaos. One of his principal advisers, General Marshall, was used by the Communists to obtain their greatest victory since the Russian Revolution: the conquest of China. It is not surprising, therefore, to find General Marshall as having said recently "The best the United States could hope for was a period of tension rather than an all-out war. The Government expected 10 years tension..." (vide Melbourne "Herald," April 10). If the American and other Western peoples are to be subjected to increasing regimentation and controls for another ten years, they will then be living in completely totalitarian societies. The Zionist-Communists know this. That is why they are confident that, so long as they can maintain the threat of war, and so long as the leaders of the West refuse to make a genuine offensive to defeat the Communist conspiracy, they are certain of ultimate success.

We are confident that the whole Communist conspiracy could be defeated within the immediate future if only the peoples of the West insisted that their Governments cease their policies of defeat, negativity, and betrayal to Communist ideas, and launched a genuine offensive. The first essential is the implementation of genuine anti-Socialist and anti-Communist policies in all Western countries, thus increasing the economic sovereignty and independence of the individual. This is the only basis for a genuine defence effort. It will then enable a propaganda effort to be launched for the purpose of winning the support of the Russian and all other peoples behind the Iron Curtain, to free the world of the Communist threat.

General Marshall

When old Gen. Marshall became Defence Secretary his first act was to cause the resignation of a former commander of the American Legion to make way for the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as his right hand "man."

Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric, is now Director of the Office Defence Mobilization in the U.S. His first act?—the appointment of Sidney Weinberg as right-hand man. Here is a glimpse at the background of these men:

WILSON rose to the head of G.E. under Gerard Swope (Jew), replacing him upon his (Swope's) retirement. Wilson was chairman of the notoriously left-wing Civil Rights Committee; Weinberg admits ("Business Week," January 27) that it WAS he who brought Wilson to Washington, not Wilson who brought Weinberg!

SIDNEY WEINBERG is a Wall Street banker—senior partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co. He is a director of General Electric, of which Wilson is President. They are close friends. "Business Weekly" reveals that he:

Raised more money for Roosevelt in 1932 than any other man on Wall Street.

From 1933 on became a frequent Washington visitor, moving "in and out of the capital as a sort of self-appointed ambassador between financiers and politicians."

Became a stock exchange governor in 1938, earlier having been governor of the Investment Bankers' Assn.

Is on the "visiting committee" at Harvard University.

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Mr. Lem Williams of Ballarat.

Mr. Williams was a keen supporter of *New Times* from its inception and had throughout the years made a fine contribution to the advancement of Social Credit ideas.

He that bringeth light into the darkness has truly served mankind.

On the Record

Delhi. —Mr. David Lilienthal, one time key man on the American atomic commission, and ace world planner, is studying the economic possibilities of the Indian rivers. Mr. Lilienthal was also the authority on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Responsibility for all editorial comment in this journal is accepted by W. J. Carruthers, 42 Kendall Street, Ringwood.

Liquidation

Last week, I spoke of the ruthless direct action launched by the Sydney newspapers against the newsagents. The dispute ended with a dozen newsagents blacklisted, and deprived of their livelihood, while the remainder had seen the goodwill of their businesses destroyed overnight.

It was a classic case of big business marching roughshod over small business with big business having the added advantage of controlling all the normal ways that small business might have had of putting its case.

It hasn't stopped there. Big Business has apparently been reading about how Stalin crushed the Kulaks. Step 2 is now in operation.

A few days ago, fifteen more newsagents received communications from three of the four Sydney newspapers. "Truth" and "Daily Mirror" was the exception.

The fifteen recipients of the letters included NINE of the men who were on the Board of the Newsagents' Association.

These men were informed: (a) that the newspapers concerned intended to appoint new agents in their places. (b) That, under certain terms, the newspapers were prepared to find buyers for their businesses. (c) That they must make up their minds in seven days.

The "certain terms" were beauties. They worked out at approximately 50 percent of the market value of the newsagency, THE DAY BEFORE the newspaper dispute.

Goodwill in newsagencies has always been assessed on a unit basis. The formula in the past has been: —

- (1) Daily Papers, at 3d, equalled 3 units.
- (2) Sunday Papers, at 6d, equalled 6 units.
- (3) Magazines, etc., at 6d. or more, from 6 to 30 units.

The new formula is: —

- (1) Daily Papers, 2 units.
- (2) Sunday Papers, 3 units.
- (3) All Periodicals, 3 units.

So there it is. The fifteen men can either sell their businesses at approximately fifty percent of their value, TO NEWSPAPER NOMINEES, or they can have their supplies withdrawn, and have their businesses

collapse under them, and lose their capital built up over the years.

The perpetrators of this were, of course, all talking about confiscation, when Chifley wanted to take over the banks, with full value being paid for shares at Stock Exchange list.

If anybody believes that democracy survives in New South Wales, at least in the offices of three of its four principal newspapers, then he is in for a rude awakening.

In this case, the weak have been hammered into the ground by the strong, in a way that was popularly supposed impossible, and an alleged Labor Government has stood by and watched it happen.

Just try telling a newsagent, "It Can't Happen Here!"

—FRANK BROWNE, in

"Things I Hear," April 10.

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.

The International Nickel Monopoly

(Continued from page 3)

potential enemies when great international cartels control our key industries. For we dare not leave our security to the chance that the interests of the Monds and their International Brethren run parallel to our own. In a conflict between Christ and Marx this would be hardly likely.

As "Business Week" magazine puts it: "Scratch a businessman in a top-drawer Washington job these days, and you'll likely find a friend of Sidney J. Weinberg." For his job is to recruit men for key government posts. In this respect he seems to take over the mantle of Felix Frankfurter, formerly head of Harvard's notoriously left-wing law school.

—"The Canadian Intelligence Service," March, 1951.

A Real Attack Upon

The following open letter to all Party Leaders, by the Parliamentary Democracy Association of N.S.W., makes an excellent point which we trust that our readers will take up: —

With all parties claiming to be democratic, it is difficult, in the light of past experience, to know which party a democratically minded elector should support.

Some practical evidence of a party's democratic intentions—certainly more than has yet been declared in the various policy speeches—is required.

Such evidence can be supplied by that party which is prepared to curb the practice of regulation making without which socialism, communism, or any other anti-democratic "ism" cannot operate.

If the party to which you belong can give definite assurance of amending Section 48,

Sub-sections (1) and (4), of the Acts Interpretation Act (1901-1948), so that "Regulations made under any Act shall cease to be valid after an interval of three months unless such Regulations have been debated and sanctioned by Parliament," then it is scarcely necessary to point out that the declaration of such an objective with all its implications, would be a big support to the party's candidate.

It would also be evidence that the party is prepared to take an immediate and practical step against socialism-communism by depriving them of the means by which they can by-pass Parliament.

Yours faithfully,

G. MARSDEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Box 4798, G.P.O., Sydney.

The "Promise Era"

After a brief hour of inglorious uncertainty, the Menzies' Government recently decided to quit.

Even the leader writers of the public Press could not raise a ripple of sensation—the elective public accepted the fact with dull apathy.

They couldn't care less.

Elected on a programme of promises to reduce taxation, reduce the numbers of bureaucrats that clutter up Government offices, and to establish a "fair deal" for private enterprise, the Menzies-Fadden combination has done none of these—quite the reverse. The electors have now reached the conclusion that there is no difference whatever in the policies of the three major political parties. That being so, the clear thinking sections of the electorate find themselves on the horns of a dilemma.

You can either be "boiled in oil" by the Labor Socialists, "drawn and quartered" by Fadden of the Country Party, or hanged by Menzies of the L.C.P.

The recent High Court judgment on the "wool tax" grab would seem to reveal that there is no limit to the power of whatever party one votes for.

While you have no power whatever to control the size of their salary, they can, and do, control the size of your income.

There is a lot of noise among Liberal Party and Country Party members about the menace of Communism.

We agree on the menace of Communism, which is Socialism or State monopoly control in a hurry, but we see little difference in the practices of the so-called anti-Socialist parties. They are doing by slow degree what the Commos want to do in a hurry. Their practices do not tally with their promises.

Menzies wants a mandate to form a strong government in both Houses. The best pattern he has got is the Stalin regime in Russia, and the more power the electors give the Government the less they have themselves. We have too little control of our governments already. Only a fool would grant them more.

What, in view of the present situation, can the anti-Socialist elector do?

So far as I can see, there is only one course—unless an Independent candidate is up for election—stay home and work on polling day.

If you are asked by the court why you did not vote, say you had no faith in the candidate offering.

If you are afraid of losing £2 in the cause of honesty and British traditional freedom, go along to the polling booth and mark your ballot paper Phar Lap—he may be dead, but he is still a better investment than the collection of politicians who are misleading this country today.

—H. A. Hotchkin, in "The Gippsland News," April 5.

The Mysterious Protocols. 2/9

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

"New Times," April 28, 1951 — Page 5



Should We Harness Our Worms?

By R. B. CANEVER

I am going to suggest that the answer to our title is: Yes. There is much to be gained by harnessing the earthworm, or (to describe the procedure more accurately) by entering into a friendly alliance with these creatures.

Earthworms have been successfully cultivating the soils of this planet for more than a thousand times as long as man. They were shaped for the job in the hard school of evolution. Their survival is just as dependent upon soil fertility as our own. Left alone they have worked well, unlike man whose efforts have, with a few exceptions, culminated in dusty wastes of dead soil.

By our present agricultural practices we are destroying these creatures in millions, and the dust is rising again. We should be wiser to enlist their co-operation. Most organic farmers and gardeners are familiar with the ways in which earthworms benefit the soil, but we may briefly recapitulate.

How Earthworms Help

1. They cultivate. A living soil must breathe: earthworms honeycomb the soil with their burrows, providing nostrils for the respiration of the soil and thus reducing the need for digging or ploughing.

2. They fertilise. Earthworms make available to the roots of plants nutrients which before were present, but chemically unavailable. Moreover, their casts have been found to be five times richer in available nitrogen, seven times richer in available phosphates, eleven times richer in potash, and three times richer in magnesium than the original topsoil. An acre of fertile soil, which can sustain more than a million earthworms, will benefit to the extent of over 200 tons of casts a year.

3. They increase the productive capacity of the soil. The maximum yield of any piece of land depends, not on its superficial area in roods or acres, but on the combined surface area of the soil-water films on its internal pore space. This is the territory over which the plant roots range. It is in this shallow sea that the convection current of life begins and ends. If the ocean is broad then the sun can draw up more life from it. Maximum pore space obtains when the soil has a crumb structure, formed in the presence of colloidal humus, which cements the soil particles together. Earth worm casts consist largely of this very desirable, colloidal humus, and can thus increase the effective size of the land under cultivation.

4. They build new topsoil. Earthworm excavations go down six to eight feet, and

soil from these levels is brought to the surface, where it is deposited, mixed with humus, as ready-made topsoil. In this way minerals from the topsoil, otherwise out of reach, become available to plants.

5. They improve drainage.

6. Their extensive and deep burrowing, like a continuous slow churning of the soil, has the effect of a sub-soiler. Their burrows provide easy channels for the roots of deep-rooting plants.

7. They prevent anaerobic conditions and, by keeping the soil aerated, discourage wireworms, leather-jackets, and harmful anaerobic bacteria.

They tend to produce a neutral soil. Their casts are less acid in an acid soil, and less alkaline in an alkaline soil, thus reducing lime requirements.

Earthworms, therefore, save us money for lime and fertilisers, and labour for deep cultivation; they improve drainage, reduce pests, and increase yields. We are foolish indeed if we do not make sure that our land is stocked to the maximum with these beneficent creatures.

Fertility Awaits the Worm

By the practice of organic husbandry a full earthworm population will be achieved—eventually; but, if fertility has been badly lowered before the return to organic methods, it will take from three to five years at least. This has been the experience of many farmers and gardeners, and was well expressed by Eric Leah, who, in the winter, 1949, issue of "Health and the Soil" affirmed that three, four, or more years are required to achieve a "wholesome" soil, and "then only at the cost of heavy applications of compost." He went on to say: "It is the speed with which the mulch increases the growth of earthworms, bacteria, and fungi and leaves unhindered the soil organisms that determines whether or not fertility and productivity have been achieved."

The methods of reproduction of the bacteria and fungi are such that they can increase rapidly in favourable conditions. The earthworm is the critical factor: if the earthworm population is low, increase is bound to be slow at first, because mating will be haphazard and sporadic. Meanwhile, the compost will lie on or in the soil unused and providing little benefit. The mixing of compost with a portion of mineral soil does not, in itself, make that soil fertile. A soil is not really alive unless it has a crumb structure, on the moist walls of

which the exchanges of life can progress, and the chief agent in creating crumb structure is the earthworm.

The time lag in the restoration of fertility and the amount of compost required can both be considerably reduced by intensive breeding of earthworms. One hundred egg capsules of domesticated earthworms, which have been selectively bred for rapid reproduction, will give 50,000 mature worms at the end of one year. These 50,000 will then produce 50,000 capsules every seven to ten days, each capsule giving an average of three young worms. The capsules and young worms are introduced into the soil via the compost, and a flourishing earthworm population can be established in little over a year—a saving of at least two years. The scale upon which breeding is commenced should, of course, be adjusted to the areas of land to be impregnated.

The initial breeding is carried out in boxes, and maximum results are obtained when the worms are kept in concentrations of from five to six hundred to the cubic foot. Very little attention is necessary—just an occasional watering of the culture and the periodical harvesting of the increase in order to start new boxes, which is very simple. Later, production is transferred to master beds, which are large boxes sunk in the soil, or shallow pits. If these are sited close to the compost heaps the worms will migrate to and breed in the heaps, so that the compost, when applied to the land, teems with worms and their capsules, and a continuous introduction of earthworms to the soil is ensured.

Compost for Small Gardens

There is a further task that the domestic earthworm will happily perform and which is of particular assistance to the owners of small gardens. Throughout the British Isles there, are thousands of compost enthusiasts, who are unable to make satisfactory compost of their own, owing to shortage of waste materials. Domesticated earthworms will solve their difficulty.

The organic residues should be chopped and crushed as finely as possible, mixed with one quarter by volume of soil, and placed in a box or shallow pit not exceeding eighteen inches in depth; this is to prevent heating. To this should be added domesticated earthworms at the rate of 1,000 per cubic foot. The mixture should be kept moist. A uniform compost of great value, and containing many young worms and capsules, will be produced in four to six weeks, and even the smallest amounts of organic refuse may be dealt with in this way: for conversion into a first class organic fertiliser of small amounts of organic material; insufficient for the building of a satisfactory compost heap, the domesticated earthworm is your tool, which nothing can replace.

—"Health and Soil."

Attack Upon Wool Price Scheme

In the following letter in "The West Australian," of March 28, Mr. Harry Butcher, well-known West Australian grazier, continues his campaign against the proposed "stabilisation" scheme for the Australian wool industry: —

There is little which requires answering in Mr. Hitchin's reply to me in "The West Australian" of March 14 on the proposed wool reserve price scheme, except perhaps the statement that it is designed to "insure against a decline becoming a debacle." How? When does a decline become a debacle? This is not made clear.

Who is to make up the difference between the price level at the "decline" position and the price level at the "debacle"? Ultimately, under the scheme, it will be paid by the woolgrower, and the consumer in advance. Mr. Hitchins has admitted that the British Government (i.e., the poor British taxpayer) is being asked to contribute substantially to the fund. Will this not give the British Government a strong say in the making of terms? Of course it will.

And if under the scheme, the Governments cannot agree, what then? The matter will be referred to the Commodity Council of the International Trade Organisation.

The International Wool Study Group passed a resolution last October containing the following:

"When buying-in operations were expected to assume substantial proportions there should be a further opportunity for full international consultation in the light of Chapter VI of the Havana Charter or any other commodity agreement which might then be in existence . . . Further consideration would be given at that time to the question of consumer representation. The committee recognised that in the meantime the proposals submitted for direct representation of the United Kingdom as a consumer and for a consultative committee would be a safeguard for consumers' interests."

Chapter VI of the Havana Charter provides for the settlement of disputes by I.T.O. Once a major consumer country takes the matter to the international bureaucrats it will provide the ideal opening for the establishment of a fixed price for wool. The scheme would thus be the first step to the socialisation of the wool industry. Anyone who doubts that this scheme is socialist-inspired is referred to the authoritative socialist book, "Towards a Socialist Agriculture," issued by the Left Book Club.

It is admitted that the Governments will have the final say. That means some measure of Government control: and every control is one step further towards the all-powerful socialist State. John Hladun, former Canadian Communist, has written:

"In a socialist economy, one control tends to cause another, until as a logical result, the State controls and finally owns everything. Out and out Socialism cannot help developing into Communism . . . Socialism is a dangerous experiment—the forerunner of Communism."

Might I be permitted to raise another matter in connection with the proposed scheme—the qualification for voting. What validity is there for the argument that a person who has five bales shall have one vote, while the grower with only one or two bales shall have none? Is this fair representation of the wool industry? If a ballot is to be conducted on the matter, would it

not be fairer and genuinely democratic to allow that every bale shall be entitled to a vote?

In conclusion, might I re-emphasise that no scheme, which is invented, can raise the world price level for wool, either now or in the future, and the attempt to do so can only result in terrific expense to the growers while trying to achieve the impossible. Mr. Hitchins refers to the "expert" opinion of various organisations' "representatives." Anyone with sound experience knows that, unfortunately, organisations only too often become the stamping ground for bitter, dissatisfied but quite unqualified and incompetent persons to air their views. Men of sound judgment will decide for themselves on the evidence.

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What Is Social Credit?

One can be brought up very sharply by the question. There are several ways of reacting to such a query. Time was when it led almost directly to an explanation of the gap in prices and to argument, as it still can. And then later it was to a definition of what the two words Social Credit mean. But in neither instance did the answers really deal with what was probably most in the mind of the questioner, seeking for some visible, tangible evidence of what is called Social Credit, something active and dynamic, comprehending the Movement.

To attempt in any exact sense to define Social Credit in a single aspect, either as a Movement, or a philosophy, or a criticism, or a proposal, is likely to result in obscuring more than it reveals. In all likelihood it can be more usefully hinted at than defined.

A living organism has a policy, which we may call Life. And it has a strategy and a tactic which combined make up its method of procedure and its adaptation to circumstances. Policy remains fixed, but conditions are forever altering and with that alteration an organism—a Movement, if it is dynamic—must change its strategy and tactics. This is the test of a Movement, and of whether it is organic or merely organised. The Labour Party affords an example of an association whose strategy and structure remain rigidly "put" in a top-heavy Party Organisation, pegged down to Internationalism, while its policy, so-called, reacts from Pacifism to War-fever, and from disarmament to total mobilisation.

In so far as Social Credit is a real Movement it is the exact opposite to that; neither pacifist nor bellicose in any political sense, because neither represents its policy. It is adaptive. And the correct answer to the question, "What is Social Credit?" would not be the same in 1941 as it would be in 1931, or again in 1921; for the very appear-

ance of an organism undergoes change according to circumstances — almost one might say, in proportion to its fixity of policy.

It is the height of practical wisdom to cultivate fixity of purpose and principle, and to hold on to it; to be ready, if necessary, to let most else, and especially yesterday's strategy, slide. For the strategy that was correct twelve months ago, is not necessarily or even probably correct for a day. A principle, on the other hand, if it was ever correct, is always so. To keep tight hold on policy then, and remain free to meet each shift and change of events is both the evidence of organic life and the surest way of promoting it.

So that at any rate one correct answer to the question is that Social Credit is quite literally a Movement, but without party or plan or organisation. That it possesses no definable numerical strength, nor head-quarters worth mentioning, nor tangible assets on which finance can get a lien. It is in fact, remarkably like the Kingdom of God, of which it is stated that no one can say—"Lo here! or, Lo there! For behold the Kingdom of God is within you."

Social Credit attends on "events." And for that reason there is no status or comforting membership button for Social Crediters; but only ceaseless adaptation of strategy directed

towards a constant organic policy, which, after all, is the only thing that can make life really worth living. —Issued by The Douglas Social Credit Movement in Victoria.

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