

THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

A Call to the Western Powers

A Russian Leader's Views

Under this headline, the Portuguese newspaper, "A Voz," published the following invocation to the Western world by the Grand Duke Vladimir, pretender to the Russian throne.

Fundamental Distinction

First of all, it is essential to know — and never to forget — that the Russian people have nothing in common with the Soviet Government, which has held them in chains for more than 30 years.

On the breaking out of a conflict, the democratic powers must reveal the Soviet tyranny, and make it understood to the Russian people that the forces of democracy cannot only liberate them from this regime, but also desire to do so. Should the Russian population not hear such a proclamation, in the event of an armed conflict with the western democracies, it will consider itself called upon to defend its country with the same heroism as it displayed throughout the whole history of Russia.

The Russian People Want To Be Free

In the struggle, which will end in either freedom or the enslavement of the world, whether it be in the form of a "cold war" or the transition into a real war, the best ally of the free peoples of the world will be the Russian people. The free peoples must understand this. They should realize that the Russian population was the first victim of that social fraud which goes by the name of Communism.

Caution to Western Powers

If it is recognized that the Russian people themselves are not the enemy, it is essential that the western powers immediately and radically alter their way of picturing the unavoidable conflict. They should show exclusively by their acts towards the Russian population that the western nations are its friends, that they sympathise with the suffering endured by the Russian people and aim to free them from their enslavers.

But this is not an easy goal to achieve; the Soviet masters possess a powerful propaganda machine, so organized that any act by the western powers is pictured as being directed against Russia. It is possible to fight against this propaganda only if the Russian population is first convinced that the forces of democracy are inimical only to the tyrannical government now ruling Russia, but, at the same time, are friends of Russia and her peoples and are ready to accept them into the family of free peoples—on a par with other victims of Bolshevism.

Liberators — Not Conquerors

The Russian people were deceived by Bolshevism, but even more so by National Socialism which caused much deeper disap-

pointments. When, before the last war, the Soviet government accused the fascist powers, the Russian population did not believe in their enmity towards it, but, on the contrary, expected liberation by them. This belief seemed well founded, when national-socialist Germany attacked the U.S.S.R., having declared herself to be a liberator. But when subsequently it was shown to be untrue and the Russian people noticed that the Germans behaved as conquerors—not as liberators—all Russians joined in the struggle to defend Russia against the aggressors.

We are faced here by a substantial historical fact, which the western powers ought to understand fully.

Taking into account the disappointment caused by National Socialism, it is easier for the Communist rulers of Russia to unleash their propaganda about "capitalist imperialism."

A war in such circumstances ought to be waged honestly only: the Russian people should be given a chance to understand that the western powers desire their liberation and that, in this instance, they will come as real liberators. One cannot be neutral in relation to the Communistic doctrine, regarding it as one would any other economic system. Expressions such as "people's democracies" used to describe enslaved satellite governments should be regarded as just another fraud on the part of the Soviets.

The danger of incorrectly describing the circumstances is just as important to the democratic governments as it is to the Russian people. If the latter once again

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rise to defend their country — and thus, indirectly, the Soviet rulers also — the conflict will prove more terrible and will cost greater numbers of human lives and quantities of war materials, than the war against national-socialist Germany. But if the Russian population will be convinced that the western powers are sincerely striving to liberate it, then it will accept them as real deliverers from its oppressors.

Once the Russian people understand that the best opportunity for it to recover its freedom lies in the friendship with the western nations, in the fight against the Soviets and in the insurrection against its tyrants, nothing will stop it in its fight against its enslavers.

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In "God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime

WHITTIER

TO THE POINT

The Korean Debacle

The powerful campaign to try and make General MacArthur the scapegoat for the Korean disaster cannot deny the following facts:

It was the "United" Nations, on October 7, 1951, which ordered General MacArthur to cross the 38th parallel.

On February 12, after the retreat and the new advance, Mr. Attlee said the Parallel should not be recrossed until there had been full consultations with the U.N.

On the morning of February 15, Mr. Acheson said meetings were being held with the other Allies to agree on a common military policy.

In the afternoon of February 15, President Truman said it was up to General MacArthur whether the Parallel was crossed or not.

In the evening of February 15, Washington hastened to explain that the "military talks" mentioned by Mr. Acheson included political discussions also.

On February 21, Mr. Ernest Davies, Britain's Foreign Under-Secretary, said the Parallel could be crossed for "local tactical reasons," but any "substantial crossing" would be a political matter.

On March 21, Mr. Acheson said that no fresh authority would be needed if General MacArthur ordered his troops over. He added that, before this was done, there was "need for a common point of view."

U.S. Zionist Attacks MacArthur

Senator Herbert Lehman, one of the most influential Zionists in the U.S.A., has come out in a powerful attack upon General MacArthur. Mr. Lehman charges that General MacArthur was "not only a bitter, outspoken critic of the policies of the U.S. Government, but of the United Nations as well."

If General MacArthur's activities help in any way to bring the "United" Nations to an end, he will have accomplished something really worthwhile.

Blind Voting for Parties

The seeming lack of interest in national affairs is, I feel, a sign that the electorate is taking a more intelligent view of the whole matter. Voting for the party ticket has been so drummed into voters that, until now, voting for an Independent is looked upon as a vote wasted.

However, one is so rarely given the choice to vote on anything but party lines that it is of little use to hear local candidates when they can only give the party promises and programme.

The main issues at stake are decided by party conferences. What, then, is the candidate to do if the party duly declares against these election promises given in quite good faith to constituents?

If we vote on party lines, as we are so urgently asked to do, it is only necessary

for the voter to listen to the broadcasts of the respective party leaders and to read the many party advertisements.

Whether the candidate can read or write seems quite beside the point. All that electors do is to put their marks in the party square. —Yours, etc.,

— LAURENCE F. EAGER, 31 Glen Ebor Avenue, Blackburn, in Melbourne "Age," April 26, 1951.

Control Policy Attacked

CANBERRA, Sunday. — A denial that Federal Government controls were the solution to stepping-up the rearmament of Australia while maintaining economic stability was given tonight by the director of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures (Mr. L. Withall).

He was commenting on the decision of the Government to impose controls as a means of implementing their three-year defence programme.

He said controls merely offered "heady temptation" to those who believed that thwarting unpopular legislation was justifiable.

"They offer a risky though remunerative reward to the black marketeer, and they would set up a spiral of inflation which could make the present one look diminutive," Mr. Withall said.

"We will agree that the greater absorption of basic materials in defence contracts must throw civilian production back in many industries, but controls could do nothing to prevent it."

"Co-operation between management, Government, labour and the public, aimed at increasing production, will enable Australia to assume the added burden of defence," he said.

"In this way, it can be accomplished without destroying morals and initiative through controls and regimentation, which, in the end, would have to be supported by ration coupons, quotas, prohibitions and all the other paraphernalia of the wasteful bureaucratic state," Mr. Withall said.

— Melbourne "Age," April 23, 1951.

Licensed Charity

Stories arising from Britain's 8d. meat ration are endless, but the following seems to take a lot of beating.

When the ration became 8d, a butcher at South Shields began to boil bones and vegetables and distribute soup once a week to old-age pensioners. He now has a notice in his shop window, "Sorry, Soup Service Finished. Licence Needed to Give It Away."

This butcher received a letter from the Food Ministry, telling him that he required a catering licence.

The butcher's comment: "What red tape —needing a licence to give soup away. Apparently to do a Christian act of any kind now one must have a licence."

— "Sydney Morning Herald," April 23, 1951.

ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

The Enemy Within the Empire, 10d

Over 30,000 copies of this book have been sold in all parts of the English-speaking world. Carefully documented, it is essential for those who desire to understand the background of the present world situation. The policy of the International Financiers in using the Bank of "England" to cripple the British Empire while helping Hitler is dealt with in detail. The origin of what is now known as the "Financier-Socialist" plot is revealed. This book is generally regarded as one of the author's finest works.

The Money Power Versus

Democracy..... 10d.

Well worth having if only for the comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the "Money Power." The main thesis of this book is to show how the "Money Power" has prevented the introduction of genuine political and economic democracy. The author shows how the electors must unite to bring their political institutions under control for the purpose of obtaining the results they desire.

The Truth About Social Credit, 1/1

An excellent introduction to the subject of Social Credit for the beginner. It shows how Social Credit is far more than a "funny money" scheme. The author makes it clear that bank nationalisation and "State control of the issue of credit" have got nothing to do with Social Credit. Social Credit financial proposals are outlined clearly and simply. The 1945 Banking Legislation is revealed as a major part of the policy of totalitarianism being imposed upon Australians. This valuable book must be in the armoury of every Social Credit warrior.

Democracy Flouted 7d.

The full text of a radio script prepared by the author while a member of the Armed Forces. Although the A.B.C. considered the script one of the finest submitted by a member of the Army, a Communist in a key position in Army Education had the talk banned after all arrangements had been made for its broadcast.

A Defence of Free Enterprise and The Profit Motive 7d.

A brilliant exposition of the control of the production system by the money "vote."

Constitutional Barriers To Serfdom 7d.

All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

Left By James Guthrie

II

That modern society is mentally sick and operates with much friction and is full of grievances is obvious to the most casual observer; but what is only becoming obvious is that the Leftist movements have developed a very elaborate and extensive organisation to exploit these grievances to the utmost; by this means they are able to collect a sympathetic audience and gradually divert its energies to unsuspected ends.

"Gradually it is coming to be recognised that humanitarianism is no more than the Socialist's pass-word, by employing which he gets the door open and his foot inside. And that the cause of the oppressed is just the stock excuse, on the strength of which he asks insatiably for mandates and comprehensive powers, and justifies his use (and ab-use) of both."*

The "sentimental immorality" which is so consistently and lavishly exploited by the Leftists, is the chief vote-winner, and it is not only the politically ignorant and inexperienced who are caught by this technique; one finds the glib phrases; the sentimental immorality and the Socialist version of News, used extensively by those who profess to be anti-Socialist.

The ordinary man is not very interested in the nature of a remedy used to overcome a grievance, especially if he is made to believe that some one else is to pay the cost; he is not given to speculation on principles, he can only challenge, if he does challenge, a flagrant miscarriage of justice, if it is presented to him in a suitable manner. The heat and indignation generated by a special case of injustice is sometimes sufficient to produce a crisis and produce immediate government action; but the resultant action is not necessarily the correct one. The general indignation can be used to introduce oppressive legislation, which would not otherwise be tolerated, in fact it is doubtful if oppressive legislation could be introduced by any other means. The Leftist movements find grievances so essential to their purpose that if none is ready to hand they have to create one by disruptive tactics. The supreme example of oppressive legislation being evoked by "events" is war; looked at from this angle one sees how essential "war or threat of war" has been to the establishment of the Socialist States, and to go a step farther back, one sees the need of an agent provocateur to start the riot. Looking back at recent history we can see what a very handy agent provocateur Germany has been, and what harvests of oppressive legislation have accrued from the last two wars. No sooner was the German scourge removed than another agent provocateur — Russia — was being dressed for the part.

The suggestion that the "Russian menace" is a bogey would be received with little credence by many people, but there can be little doubt that if people were permitted to know the facts concerning the careful build up of this "menace" their attitude would change. The public would be very suspicious if they knew how the Russian revolution was financed in the first place. Churchill has told us that he had no say in the continued destruction of

German cities after Germany was beaten, but what the public cannot yet see is that this destruction, not only eliminated Russia's western barrier, it placed a barrier of hatred between Germany and the Allies. The public does not know that this "menace" Russia was presented with Eastern Germany and the Manchurian railway, quite unnecessarily, by America. . . nor does it know the Nationalist armies of China were left without munitions, when munitions were being poured into Northern China. It doesn't know that the chief of the American State Department and his colleagues, the men who sanctioned the fighting in Korea, are well-known Communist sympathisers. It doesn't know that the extreme elements in the Internationalist Leftist movement are working furiously to justify the policy of war with Russia.

"By war or threat of war" governments obtain power to turn every country into a totalitarian state; by this means all constitutional barriers are ruthlessly smashed, the whole population can thus be mobilised for one purpose; and as the government is the only arbiter as to what that purpose is, the rest of the population is entirely at its mercy; "whenever a single definite object is made the supreme end of the State, be it the advantage of a class, the safety or the power of the country, the greatest happiness of the greatest number or the support of any speculative idea, the state becomes for the time inevitably absolute."‡

Given the absolute and unrestricted power, which a government obtains by war, it can destroy in a year the protective laws, which the people have taken centuries to build. The rank and file of the Leftist movements has no say and less understanding of the vast changes, which take place in the furnace of war.

Although the men temporarily in power during the war can, in a very short time, permanently distort the legal and economic framework of a country, it is doubtful if the elaborate and dynamic balance obtained by the organic growth of centuries, once destroyed can be replaced, if ever, by deliberate human planning.

It is certain that a society replanned by a few men will not successfully take the place of a society, which has grown out of the actions, and reactions of generations of men and women. If the planners were men of wisdom and integrity, it is very doubtful if they could replace a fraction of what they destroy, but there is much evidence to show that our modern planners are very carefully selected and not only lack wisdom and integrity, they seem to have a surfeit of diabolical madness.

Any event which disrupts the ordered life of a community usually provides a harvest for thugs, thieves and rogues, and as it is fairly obvious that the vast majority of people do not want war, we can assume that the thugs, thieves and rogues who want war have a vastly greater power than almost the entire population, not only of this country, but of every other country. It becomes a matter of supreme importance therefore to find out who constitutes this

war-like minority and how it acquires its power.

One of the chief products of the French revolution was the conscript army of France. National Socialism produced the conscript armies of Germany, and during these days of "peace" we have the vast conscript armies of Communist Russia; it seems to me that the Leftists' movements were essential to the thugs, thieves and rogues who reaped such a rich harvest from the wars of the last hundred odd years. I think we could go farther than this and say that the Leftist movements are branches of the same firm, i.e., the Leftists' movements are directed and financed by the thugs who are interested in promoting war.

* *The Social Creditor*, Jan. 6, 1951.

‡ Lord Acton.

(To be continued.)

Important Books And Pamphlets

Reconstruction on Christian Principles..... 8d.

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

Aberhart-Manning 1/2

A contemporary account of the life of the late Premier of Alberta, leader of the world's first Social Credit Government, with a public declaration of policy by his successor in office, the Hon. Ernest Manning.

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

The Life of a Policeman 2/3

By A. W. Noakes. A firsthand story of conditions in the Inland. Plenty of good humour. Also much factual information.

Water For The Inland..... 1/2

By A. W. Noakes. A vivid outline of conditions in the out-back of Queensland, in which is embodied the Reid and Dr. Bradfield water schemes.

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.

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No. 18.

"Full Employment" and the Threat of War

In a recent article in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph," Professor H. W. Arndt, senior lecturer in economics at the Sydney University, made the following vital admission: "I would say the most important world economic event of 1950 was the Korean war, The Korean war set American policy finally on the course of an all-out defence economy, thus eliminating the slight possibility of a world depression, which existed a year ago."

In assessing the significance of this statement, it is necessary to bear in mind that Professor Arndt was "educated" at the notorious London School of Economics, financed by international financiers like Sir Ernest Cassell, for the purpose of "raising and training the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." Products of the London School of Economics, like their fellow Socialists, the controllers of Socialist Russia, have been loud and persistent in their demands that the major purpose of the economic system is to provide "full employment" and not adequate production with the minimum of human effort. The "anti-Socialist" political parties have succumbed to the Socialists' propaganda, and are also strong advocates of "full employment." It is 'one of the most remarkable, and distressing, features of an age which is termed scientific, that most political activities are directed towards ensuring that the individual, instead of benefiting from technological developments by more genuine leisure and the consequent opportunity for self-employment, is brought more and more under centralised control. Open labour direction must inevitably be the ultimate outcome of this policy of slavery.

The last war solved the problem of "unemployment" and poverty amidst plenty. Adequate finance was made available for the purpose of bringing the individual under centralised control during the war. Many people still think Hitler was primarily responsible for the last war, but it is indisputable that Hitler was merely an instrument. The manner in which the international financial groups brought him to power is now history. These groups made it clear that they regarded war or the threat of war as an absolute necessity for their policy of centralised world control. The last war was responsible for a big step forward in the Socialist policy of centralised control. But more was required. The threat of war had to be maintained and intensified, particularly for the purpose of furthering the Socialist strategy in America, where the war had enormously increased the capacity of the American people to provide themselves with a vast increase in consumer production with less hours worked. Thus the tremendous efforts made to aid and strengthen the controllers of Soviet Russia during and after the last war. If the Communist challenge did not exist, the American people, threatened by "unemployment" as a result of their power-production system, might have demanded an alteration of financial policies permitting the individual to enjoy greater independence. "Korea" happened just in time, as Professor Arndt tells us.

There is no hope for Western Civilisation until it is more widely realised that the threat of Communism has been deliberately built up to prevent the individual from enjoying his rightful heritage of economic freedom. It is, therefore, clear that every effort must be made to expose and oppose those individuals and groups responsible for this satanic policy.

THE HIDDEN HAND

Correspondents frequently point to evidence of the channels used by the internationalists to exert their power over the sovereign nations. Two bodies in particular claim their attention. There is freemasonry, and there is the political Zionist movement. It is now beyond dispute that the rapid trend in all countries towards centralisation is engineered. It is equally beyond dispute that the two world movements most suited to the establishment of a single, planned world order, are freemasonry and political Zionism.

Just as the London School of Economics was founded to be the training college of the present race of bureaucrats, so on its own evidence the highest spheres of the craft of freemasonry appear to be the source from whence are drawn the potential rulers of a world order. Check back through modern times; check, indeed, all the leading headline figures in this chaotic present age; you will be amazed how few names there are of men who do not rank high in the craft of freemasonry.

In the Press recently there has begun a controversy over this matter. It is to be raised officially in Church circles; but we have no doubt that the finding will be that this secret craft is no more than a mutual fraternity of men drawn together in brotherly love. That would not necessarily make it a less desirable recruiting ground of men whose ambitions were lofty, if material.

Political Zionism is a horse of another colour. But again it is important to note how many men, who have reached the very highest positions in their countries, have served this cause and seem to have found that service a stepping-stone to their promotion. Just how many Zionists are amongst the world's key planners, and how many high freemasons are in a position to orientate world affairs would make a useful research. If it should transpire that Political Zionism has other ambitions than of securing the tiny country of Palestine for the Jews, and that high-ranking freemasons are the generals in command of these politics, it might be shown that horses of such different colours can pull well in double harness, and much which seems strange and contradictory in world affairs today would begin to make sense.

"London Newsletter, March 8, 1951.

MR. GAITSKELL'S BUDGET

"I know this Budget will not be popular, but I claim that it is honest." (Mr. Gaitskell.)

"The whole of our civilisation rests upon the possession of the means of payment. It need not so rest, but it does in fact so rest. Taxation in money, fines as a punishment for legal offences, and other devices, quite apart from the use of money as a medium of exchange, are all devised with a view to make the power of the creation of money the fundamental power of civilisation. This power is fraudulent both in fact and ownership." "The Times" calls the Budget a bad Budget. It doesn't dislike it nearly enough to establish it as an honest Budget. Mr. Gaitskell's honesty is the honesty of Robin Hood, who took all you had and gave you back your carfare.

WHAT IS SOCIAL CREDIT?

Social Credit assumes that Society is primarily metaphysical, and must have regard to the organic relationships of its prototype.

PHILOSOPHY

POLICY

Economics

Administration

CONSUMER CONTROL OF PRODUCTION

INTEGRAL ACCOUNTING

HIERARCHY

CONTRACTING-OUT MECHANISMS

OBJECTIVE: Social Stability by the integration of means and ends.

INCOMPATIBLES: Collectivism, Dialectic Materialism, Totalitarianism, Judaeo-Masonic Philosophy and Policy.
Ballot-box Democracy embodies all of these.

THE POST-J.O. SCHEME ANALYSED

A Short Message to the Woolgrowers

We reprint a brochure issued by the Western Australian League of Rights under this title.

This brochure has been widely distributed throughout the woolgrowing areas of W.A. in conjunction with public meetings to inform the woolgrowers of the nature of the Scheme, and has aroused considerable comment.

What is the Purpose of the SCHEME?

The Minister for Commerce, Mr. McEwen, has stated that the purpose of the proposed Post-J.Q. Reserve Price Scheme is "to dampen down short-term violent fluctuations" in value. That is to say, to iron out the steep, sharp ups and downs in wool prices.

What will the SCHEME NOT Do?

1. It will NOT provide any protection against a long-term fall in wool prices.
2. It will NOT "stabilise" the price of wool.
3. It will NOT guarantee the woolgrower his costs of production plus a reasonable profit margin.
4. It will NOT prevent falls in wool prices.

Will the SCHEME be Grower-Controlled?

NO. The Scheme will NOT be grower-controlled because the Governments who are subscribing to the "revolving" fund will have the right of "final approval" of the reserve price, which is to be fixed annually. This means that any such Scheme will ultimately be controlled by the Bureaucrats—not by the Woolgrowers.

The Woolgrowers' Council Report on Post-J.O. states:

" . . . Any marketing organisation involving a reserve price would require the granting of statutory powers and this in turn would necessitate some degree of government control, particularly if the plan envisaged government financial backing.

"A wool marketing plan wholly controlled by woolgrowers would certainly fail to secure the support of the wool trade."

Is this the First Step to Socialisation of the Wool Industry?

YES. This is the thin end of the wedge to bureaucratic control of the wool industry. Any study of Socialist theory reveals that

such a Scheme is inherently socialistic.

The case for a "managed" price system for products of the land was stated clearly in the Fabian Socialist treatise entitled, "Towards a Socialist Agriculture," published in 1946 by the Left Book Club.

Will there be International Bureaucratic Control?

YES. The International Wool Study Group passed a resolution in London during October 1950, containing the following:

"It was agreed that when buying-in operations at reserve prices 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 international agreement on commodity policy which might then be in existence. It was agreed further that such consultation would be arranged on the request of the Government of any country materially concerned in the production or consumption or trade in wool. 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 referred to provides that the International Trade Organisation shall intervene in the event of disputes between buying and selling nations. This would be a long step to establishing a Fixed Price for wool.

How would the Proposed SCHEME Operate?

When wool prices fell to the reserve or floor price the proposed Post-J.O. fund would be used to buy-in whatever quantities of wool were still on the market, to be sold on behalf of the growers when prices improved.

(C.H.DOUGLAS),

February 1951.

What would be the Ultimate Result?

When buying in operations became at all considerable a stockpile of wool would be created. As wool buyers would, of course, be aware of this, it would inevitably tend to force prices down at future auctions.

Whatever attempt is made to artificially interfere with the operation of free auction selling, it cannot do anything but upset the market to the final expense of buyer and seller alike.

No matter at what level the floor price is fixed nothing will make the wool buyer, over any length of time, pay more for wool than he can afford. What he is forced to spend this year he will not spend next year. And if the level is still forced up he will start to look around for wool substitutes.

Remember that those who are advocating the Scheme have admitted that it provides no protection against a long-term fall in the market.

Some Questions for You to Consider:

How can a Scheme which puts nothing into wool but takes 7¼ percent out, in the form of a levy on woolgrowers' current earnings, be of advantage to any part of the wool industry?

Who, in the final analysis, will pay the overhead operating expenses of such a Scheme?

If the wool seller is entitled to fix a floor price, is not the wool buyer entitled to fix a ceiling price?

If a reserve-ceiling price were fixed would the grower be prepared to help finance such a Scheme as the wool buyer, via the British taxpayer, is being asked to finance the floor price Scheme?

Is it not true that woolgrowers' organisations have affirmed their faith in the principle of free auction selling of wool?

Is it not true that the proposed Scheme cuts right across the free auction system?

Assuming there could be a profitable return from the Scheme after overhead expenses had been met (which we do not admit), is it a sound business proposition to "invest" 7¼ percent of current earnings for an unknown return when the pound is continuously losing value so rapidly?

Would it not be a sounder practical business proposition for the woolgrower to spend his own money on increasing production and improving his capital assets, while at the same time retaining full control over his own affairs?



W.A. Lupins Do Not Thrive Well in Victoria

K. McCaughen

Many graziers in eastern Australian States have recently been impressed by reports of the heavy carrying and fattening qualities of the giant lupin — sometimes called the Geraldton lupin — of Western Australia.

But whereas the Geraldton lupin is one of the most valuable and remarkable fodder plants in parts of West Australia, and in certain areas in South Australia, experiments in Victoria and New South Wales have shown they are not satisfactory as a fodder grass. The plants will grow in Victoria, but it is not prolific and not worthy of planting as a pasture plant.

In the West Australian midlands, and for many miles around its home at Northampton, 160 miles north of Geraldton—a latitude corresponding with that of Brisbane—there are few more remarkable foddors.

In those parts the lupin, which was introduced from England by the early settlers, provides fattening fodder long after the clover and rye-grass pastures have dried out with the withering heat in summer.

As a fattening grass in January and February, as many as 10 to 16 wethers or two or three head of cattle per acre are fattened, not only on the dry foliage of the plant, but also on the pods.

Self-Spreading Plants

In West Australia the feature of the plant is that it is self-spreading after it has been planted.

The seed is merely "scratched-in" on clover pastures in the spring. The paddock is locked up the first year to enable the seed to spread and thereafter the paddock is treated as permanent pasture. The seeds assure persistent crops, by means of a proportion with delayed germination, which may remain dormant in the soil for as long as seven years.

As green fodder the stock find lupins most unpalatable and will not touch it while clover and native grasses are available.

When it is dry, however, the lupin becomes so palatable that sheep, cattle and horses eat the pods, seeds, and dry foliage avidly.

The seeds are believed to contain the same rich nutriment oil as in clover-burr and are produced in abundance in long fleshy pods resembling those of broad beans.

Not Suited for Victoria

Extensive experiments carried out by the Victorian Department of Agriculture in the 1930's with the growing of lupins proved that they are not suitable in the southern State for pastures. They are, however, with the New Zealand blue lupin, used as green fodder crops in orchards.

The lupin does not do well in Victoria due principally to three reasons: —

1. —Climate is unsuitable, the winters being too cold and plants are susceptible to frost.

2. —They require limy soils, which except in the Mallee where the rainfall is too light are mostly absent in Victoria.

3. —The rainfall is unsuited. Whereas they grow in an 18-20-inch rainfall in West Australia, practically all that rain comes in the winter and spring. In the eastern States, with an 18-inch rainfall, much of the rain falls in the summer, thus making the winter fall lighter.

Perhaps the greatest attribute regarding the lupin is that it grows on relatively poor, sandy soils, but is one of the greatest soil restorers in Australia.

Extensive experiments, the last since the war, at Inverloch, have shown that the lupin does not grow well in Victoria, and many other fodder grasses can be grown far more easily with more advantageous results.

On certain alkaline soils in South Australia—which has a much kinder winter than Victoria — lupins do well, are self-spreading and are grown as fodder grasses. "Leader," April 25.

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/8, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

STONE MULCHING

Violet Miles

During the war, I bought a rather indifferent-looking young plant of Victoria plum, which I planted in ordinary garden soil, with no special care. Very shortly afterwards, the fuel situation being precarious, I had to stock up with coke; and, having nowhere else to put it, 5 cwt. was thrown on the flower-bed near the new plum, which, at the end of the operation, was almost completely covered. Just about six or eight inches were showing above the coke. The Assistant Parks Superintendent was here at the time, and said: "You have done for that plum." And everyone agreed.

But the miracle occurred. The plum now reaches to the top of the first-floor window, and has to be tied horizontally. It was covered with fruit this summer. The only attention it has ever had is, once a year in summer, when the coke is low, we scrape off the remainder and give a mulch of compost. Then the winter supply of coke is again thrown over; even the boards I have put up can't keep it from piling up around the stem. No spray, no disease that I can see; and only an occasional hosing with tap water during droughts. Fruiting has never failed—and such lovely plums. No one has ever seen a plum tree growing out of coke before!

Another case. At the entrance of my allotment was a hideous dump where everyone threw the stones (myriads of them) they stupidly removed from their plots, and the whole neighbourhood deposited every kind of rubbish, including tin cans, old shoes, etc. When I could bear the sight no longer, I went to the Parks Superintendent and asked for the mountain of rubbish to be removed. He replied that he had no labour, but advised me to take it into my allotment. I replied that no one could grow anything on a mere stone dump. However, I got stakes and wire, and fenced it in, burnt the combustible part of the heap (which was far too big for me to cope with any other way), threw a few buckets of compost over the stones and clinkers, sowed hollyhocks, planted all the surplus phlox, Michaelmas daisies, etc., from my own garden, and for the last two years have had a wonderful garden there, which is a joy to all passers-by.

This, too, seems a complete miracle. The pinks and carnations have done better there than in my own cosseted garden, and the hollyhocks have been nearly nine feet high. Yet in order to plant anything, you have to probe with a dibber till you make an aperture between the stones.

—"Mother Earth" (England).

FAIR COMMENT

By John Weller

I have been informed that about 50 per cent, of the politician's time in West Australia is taken up with State Housing Commission matters — attending to individual complaints, permits, priorities, etc. This observation serves to emphasise a process, which has been expanding for a long time. As Socialism extends its influence, that is, as Government takes over more and more control of the business affairs of the community, the less time the M.P. has to concern himself with his real function, which is in the realm of major policy. He has become little more than a messenger-boy or go-between for Government departments and the electors. As the English Conservative M.P., Christopher Hollis, pointed out in his book, *Can Parliament Survive*, a good welfare officer is all that is required.

Lenin: "Communism is Soviet power, plus the electrification of the whole country."

So, of course, Kiewa and the Snowy River projects are vital beyond all else. What if once-fertile farmlands are falling into disrepair because of a labour shortage? What if primary production is declining? If Lenin said we must have centralised electricity, then we must have it.

"The MIG 15 jet engine being used against United Nations troops in Korea was simply a copy of the Rolls Royce Nene engines sold to the Russians by the British Ministry of Supply in 1947.

"So said Conservative Brigadier Fitzroy McLean in the House of Commons last night. He described the transaction as a 'blunder of the first order'.

"Supply Minister Strauss admitted that Britain sold 25 Nene Mark 1 and 30 Derwent Mark 5 jet aircraft engines to Russia in 1947, but said that these engines were no longer on the secret list at the time."

—*Daily News* (Perth), March 13, 1951.

The jet engine was invented and developed by a loyal Britisher, Sir Frank Whittle. It has been given away to our enemies by a Jewish traitor, Strauss. It was no "blunder", Brigadier, but plain treachery. Today the only plane, which can match the MIG 15 in Korea, is the United States fighter, the F86 Sabre.

British scientists laid the foundations for the development of atomic energy. Are there any Britishers on the Atomic Energy Commission? The United States has a stockpile of atomic bombs. Russia has a stockpile. How many has Great Britain?

In the last five years Great Britain exported to the Soviet Union over £12 million of electrical generators and generating sets.

How much rubber has been sent we don't know, but last January a British freighter containing over £3 million worth went to Russia. Douglas Wilkie, political columnist for the Melbourne *Sun*, is suggesting that the British should accept the "inevitable" and withdraw from Malaya. Malaya is only a stone's throw from the British oil fields of Balikpapan.

Meanwhile, according to the *Intelligence Digest*, the "British" Government has been considering giving Russia the Persian oil fields — just to appease her for a while. Since then the assassination of the pro-British Premier and the nationalisation of

the Persian oil industry has been announced.

If the traitorous Government which holds office in Great Britain (led by a Prime Minister who said his first loyalty was a world loyalty and he was deliberately putting this before loyalty to his own country and those who elected him) withdraws from Persia and Malaya, the Kremlin will acquire practically our total oil and rubber supplies.

Why should Russia go to war when she is given anything she asks, practically without a murmur?

"London, March 11: The Secretary of the International League for the Protection of Horses (Mrs. M. F. Colvin) said today that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Britons were now eating horse steaks and pony fillets because the meat ration was down to 8d. a week."

—*The West Australian*, March 12, 1951.

This is the result of a policy being pursued by the International League for the destruction of Britons.

When Britannia ruled the waves she maintained a remarkably fair and impartial rule of law in distant parts of the globe. One area the British Navy patrolled in "the bad old days" was the notorious China Coast.

Today "China Sea is rapidly regaining its bad old name as a nest of piracy. Until a few years ago the reputation and guns of the British Navy kept the sea comparatively safe and quiet. But now . . . the British Navy must confine its activities to the territorial waters of Hong Kong.

"So the pirates have reappeared to turn the sea between Hong Kong, Canton, and Portuguese Macao into the world's most dangerous stretch of water.

"Early this year pirates boarded the 1800-ton British freighter Lady Wolmer and stole from the crew goods valued at £3,750. And twice last month pirates machine-gunned British freighters — the 946-ton Nigelock and 1640-ton Josephine Moller — but failed to board them.

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". . . after World War II, when British power in China declined, the pirates made a big comeback with all the accoutrements of modern attack — fast power-driven junks and trawlers, tommy-guns, Oerlikon cannon, light naval guns, machine-guns, bazookas and hand grenades."

—*The Sunday Times* (Perth), March 11, 1951.

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N.S.W. GRAZIERS REJECT WOOL PLAN

The annual conference of the New South Wales Graziers' Association in Sydney the week before last rejected the Commonwealth Government's plan for post J.O. wool marketing.

In addition to opposing the principle of the plan, the conference decided to appeal for funds from members to actively counter the Government's proposed referendum for grower endorsement of their proposals.

The motion opposing the Government's plan was voted for by 103 of the 165 delegates attending the conference from all parts of the State.

The former Country Party member for New England (Mr. J. P. Abbott) described the scheme as a monstrosity.

"I have always criticised, in the press and elsewhere, the secrecy that has surrounded this wool scheme, which has been dangled in front of growers for several years," said Mr. Abbott.

Mr. J. H. Doyle (Warialda) was one of the few delegates who defended the Commonwealth Government's part in the proposed plan. He said that in the past graziers had asked for such a plan and that even Mr. Abbott, during his terms as president of the association, had approached the Government for assistance for the wool industry.

Opposition to Tax Act

Although on the first day of conference delegates expressed their lack of confidence in the Labour Party's electoral promise to refund amounts collected under the Wool Sales Deduction Act, a later resolution to endorse the Act was overwhelmingly defeated on the voices.

Conference carried a resolution subsequently asking the Federal Treasurer to repeal the Act when sufficient provisional tax had been collected to provide for woolgrowers' tax obligations.

Sir Norman Kater, M.L.C., said he thought the Government had made a mistake, and introduced the legislation hurriedly. "However, we have to accept the Government's legislation," Sir Norman Kater added. He said it had been forced on the Government by Sir Douglas Copland.

Mr. H. H. Jackson (Orange) said woolgrowers had been singled out by the Government for sectional treatment. Growers should oppose the Deduction Act with all their strength and resources.

Mr. A. W. Scott (Bungendore) said the idea of the tax was hateful to wool men. They would pay it willingly because the money was needed to meet war gratuity payments.

Mr. G. G. Ashton, Binda, said the woolgrowers were the envy of the entire community. Many industries were suffering much more, particularly wheat growers and those engaged in the metal industries.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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

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