

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Present Immigration Policy Dangerous

**We have consistently opposed the large-scale immigration policy pursued by both Labor and anti-Labor Governments. A recent survey of immigration and industrial development issued by the Stewart Howard Research Service, Sydney, supports one of our arguments against the present immigration policy — that it helps intensify the inflation menace.**

The Research Service mentioned above points out that in the peak period of immigration into the U.S.A., migration accounted for 31 percent of the total population growth. But the Australian immigration programme means a migration ratio of 61 percent to population growth over the next decade. This vast influx, bringing to this country many who are alien to our traditional way of life, and some who are enemies, is helping to add to the economic difficulties of the native-born.

One of the major official arguments in favour of large-scale immigration has been that it will ensure that Australia is more quickly developed and more adequately defended. The most alarming characteristic of Australian economic developments in recent years has been over-industrialisation, at the expense of the rural economy. More and more of the population continue to be concentrated in several big capital cities. This excessive centralisation is already producing disastrous results. The Sydney Research Survey says that, of the 61,403 displaced persons who had migrated here by the middle of 1950, only 5,666 went to primary industries. Very few other migrants have gone to rural areas. The majority have stayed in the cities, where they have helped worsen the housing position and placed an added strain on essential services, which are gradually breaking down.

We have heard it stated on numerous occasions that the migration programme would materially help to overcome shortages. But the Sydney Survey states that this is not so. It claims that in 1949-50 migrants created an increased demand for commodities by £147 million, but that their output was only £67 million. Under present financial rules, a strong stimulus to inflation has been the inevitable result. Large-scale migration is like large-scale capital expansion: it increases the money supply in the community without increasing the volume of consumer goods for sale.

It must not be inferred that we are opposed to all migration and all capital expansion. But, bearing in mind that capital expansion, like migration, means an immediate reduction in the actual or potential standard of living, even if ultimately it

may increase the standard of living, it is essential that the individual be permitted to decide for himself just how much immediate sacrifice he is prepared to make in anticipation of a higher standard of living later. We have on numerous occasions put forward practical suggestions to enable the individual to decide effectively just how much of his money the Government should get, and for what purposes. However, as the individual does not decide his own financial policies at present, it is essential that every possible device available be used to compel the Federal Government to modify, at the very least, its immigration programme.

It has been well said that charity should start at home. If the Government desires a community of families adequately housed and fed, a fundamental essential for high national morale and genuine defence, it must immediately modify its views on migration. It has been estimated that, while the present rate of immigration con-

tinues, the housing position must get progressively worse. The present building rate barely provides enough new houses for Australians. This means that tens of thousands of migrant families, in the struggle to get houses, become fierce competitors with local families. The results are disastrous in numerous ways. They certainly produce the ideal breeding ground for totalitarian doctrines, which far to many of our new migrants are bringing from overseas. Every patriotic Australia: must face up to this issue realistically, and not be bluffed by the high-pressure propaganda, which will not bear a moment's honest investigation.

### 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.

### Special Series of Anti-Communist Booklets

The Victorian League of Rights has launched a special educational campaign to bring to the attention of all responsible members of the community all aspects of the Communist conspiracy. The first of a How-To-Defeat-Communism Series of booklets has been published. This booklet, by the League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler, is entitled *The Truth About Communist China*, and is an excellent introduction to the frightening subject of Communist influence in high places in Western countries.

The League appeals to all *New Times* supporters to co-operate fully in ensuring that this important booklet is widely read. The price is 1/- per copy, post free. Orders of one dozen or more at 8/- dozen, post-free. Order now from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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

### **Formosa**

"Mr. Vishinsky is reported to have said at Lake Success in private conversation: 'Formosa is the key to a settlement in the Far East, not Korea.'"

—"The Tablet" (England),

January 27, 1951.

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### **Presbyterians Appease Communists**

The recent decision by the Victorian Presbyterian General Assembly to recognise Communist China, provides further disturbing evidence of Communist influence in certain of the Christian Churches. We understand that the decision concerning Communist China was made on the last day of the Presbyterian Assembly, and that a great number of delegates had left.

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### **"Argus" Supports Tax Robbery**

Under the heading, "Pay Your Tax and Smile," the Melbourne "Argus" editorial of June 5 states that, "On the whole, with exceptions to be noted, taxes come back to us in the form of concrete benefits." Also, "The intelligent man . . . will not be content to wail about the extent of his taxation. He would be much better employed if he accepted it philosophically . . . He might even be showing wisdom in asking that his taxes be increased, if thereby he and the community he lives in would be benefited."

The "Argus" admits that the "commonly held view" is that taxation is robbery. We strongly support that view ourselves. We also state that, if democracy is to be a reality, the individual should have some effective constitutional safeguard to prevent Governments from robbing him.

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### **Socialism And Rising Prices**

The nationalisation of industry has no effect whatever upon the inflationary financial rules, which are the basic cause of the rising price level. Socialists cannot give one example of a socialised enterprise in any part of the world reducing prices. This merely demonstrates, as we have always pointed out, that profits have comparatively little bearing upon rising prices.

The Victorian State Electricity Commission does not have to concern itself about the "profit motive," but further price increases are predicted for that power which the State Monopoly permits the individual to use. If free, competitive enterprise cannot prevent prices from rising, it is certain that State Monopolies can have no other result than to intensify inflation.

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### **The Philosophy of Light**

"Supposing that a great commotion arises in the street, something let us say, about a lamp-post which many influential persons want to pull down. A grey clad monk who is the spirit of the Middle Ages, is approached on the matter, and begins to say, in the arid manner of the Schoolmen, 'Let us first of all consider, my brethren, the value of Light. If Light be in itself good—' At this point he is knocked down.

All the people make a rush for the lamppost; the lamppost is down in ten minutes, and they go about congratulating each other on their unmediaeval practicality. But, as things go on, they do not work out so easily. Some people have pulled down the lamp post because they wanted electric light: some because they wanted old iron: some because they wanted darkness, because their deeds were evil: some thought it was not much of a lamp post, some too much; some acted because they wanted to smash something: some because they wanted to smash municipal machinery. And there *is* a war in the night, no man knowing whom he strikes. So, gradually and inevitably, today, tomorrow or the next day, there comes back the conviction that the monk was right after all: that all depends on what is the philosophy of Light. Only what might have been discussed under the gas lamp, we must now discuss in the dark."

—G. K. Chesterton in "Heretics."

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### **Making The Big City Bigger**

Last year, 19,528 new houses were completed in N.S.W. Of these, the lion's share (11,791) were built within the boundaries of the metropolitan cabbage patch, while only 7,528 were distributed throughout the whole area of 300,000 square miles which comprises the remainder of the State. The Riverina, South-West Slopes and Southern Tableland received only 955. The home-starved areas of New England (including Newcastle) received only 3,683 spread over 64,000 square miles.

A more militant attitude towards this queer conception of decentralisation is called for. The New England New State Movement is a vehicle, not merely for vigorous protest, but also for the provision of a system of government able to correct the present unhealthy position.

—Ulrich Ellis, in "The Spotlight," May 30.

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### **Socialism B.C.**

"The more prohibitions there are, the poorer the people become . . . The greater the number of statutes, the greater the number of thieves and brigands."

—From the Book of Tao, Laotse (570 B.C.), Translation by Lin Yutang.

### **SECRET VOTING FOR M.Ps.?**

We believe that few, even of our worst enemies, accuse us of being incurably optimistic (a concession for which we are duly grateful); but we confess to being considerably impressed by the courageous words of Mr. Martin Lindsay (Wellington and Sandhurst, a battalion commander in the Second Phase of the World War, in which he served with distinction in Norway and North-West Europe; Member of Parliament for Solihull). Mr. Lindsay contributes a centre-page article to *The Observer* for May 13, urging the adoption of the Secret Ballot for M.Ps. The choice of medium is something we frankly do not understand. However, the following opinions, actually printed in this popular (though not with us) newspaper, stand on their own inherent quality and have our

emphatic endorsement:—"It is . . . ironical to realise that Members of Parliament today are by no means always free to cast their votes in the best interests of the nation, as they judge these to be. For to vote against the party line on a major issue means expulsion from public life; and Members have no greater desire to be martyrs than anyone else. Only the ability to vote in secret can restore their freedom of action, and no measure of Parliamentary reform is more necessary today . . ."

"So the great decisions would once again be made *by Parliament*, and no longer by a caucus. The secret vote would restore a truer conception of democracy by reducing the power of the Cabinet oligarchy. For this reason every Administration of whatever party would fight this proposal to the death. If ever a Government were seriously threatened by the protagonists of this reform, the Whips would crack as never before. Now if only we could have a secret vote to decide upon whether or not to have a secret vote . . .!"

*Credo quia impossibile?*

*The Social Crediter (Eng.)*

May 19, 1951.

## NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

### **THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM**

By C. Barclay Smith ..... 2/9

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

### **FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED**

By C. Barclay Smith ..... 2/9

A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

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

### **STOP THAT THIEF**

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

### **THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY**

By C. Barclay Smith ..... 1/3

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

**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.

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## The Right to Contract Out

The following important letter appeared in the English "Tablet" of May 12, 1951:

"Dear Sir, —Your article on the objections of the Irish Hierarchy to the compulsory Health Scheme for Ireland, and the correspondence which has ensued extending the discussion to the sphere of education, has clearly illustrated the principle behind the objections that your correspondent, Mr. Phelan, finds difficult to understand.

"The principle of 'universal taxation for universal education' is not necessarily a right one, because it is seldom questioned. It is certainly not a justification for extending the principle to every other 'social service.' Its extension in fact makes a challenge necessary, where on a smaller scale it could have been overlooked. The challenge has the advantage of being based on knowledge of the effects the application of this principle has had.

"In the matter of schooling, for example, it has meant that the parents who are prepared to spend their money in buying the particular education they want for their children have had to pay for that education twice over. It is a common fallacy that those who spend their money this way are more wealthy than those who don't. Since technical training, the preparation for a job, was the only level on which rival denominations could meet in State education, the whole conception of education has been reduced to that level, and it has been on the materialist criteria of 'equipment' that the fights for independent schools have been generally viewed. The third factor, the power question, lies in the conferring of powers in new spheres, not always temporal, on the temporal government, and making it even more lucrative to the man attracted by this sort of power and, therefore, less capable of fulfilling its proper function of government.

"The Health Service and new plans for legal aid in this country each in their own way involve a transfer of power away from the individual to a central body (whether State-run or not), in making the salaries of doctors and lawyers less dependent on payments made by individuals than on third parties whose interests are not always the same. Even if teeth and spectacles are half paid for by the recipients directly, the State still effectively controls who shall receive incomes from these payments. The transfer of power is usually obscured by the reservation of long-standing personal relations with the professions on the old basis, which may last as long as the persons, but not very much longer.

"The one common point at issue in all these services, and projected services, is the right to 'Contract Out' without financial penalty for contracting out. In the educational sphere, for example, if parents who did not send their children to State schools did not pay in taxation towards the 'State Educational Service' the chances are that the money they would have to spend on education of their own choice would soon cancel out the claims that State schools have 'better equipment' than independent schools. In the matter of State Insurances, this right was claimed by 7,000 people in 1947, in a 'Petition for the Right to Contract Out.' As with Education, Medicine

and Law, it is the transfer of power which is the important issue, and which is overlooked in all popular discussions of it. The individual's power to save and provide the benefits for himself is reduced, and, as a result, he is often forced to accept those provided by the State. He is made unnecessarily dependent on the temporal government in being forced to contribute, whether in taxation or in a 'special scheme,' in that he is making a contract with a party, which can change the terms of its agreement at will, and that he has to accept the benefits under whatever terms the government chooses.

"The Medical Policy Association, in qualifying its opposition to the National Health Service, pointed out that if greater medical facilities existed than could be paid for by the public, the means of payment should be made available to the public AS INDIVIDUALS . . . . The same can be said of all other social services and, conversely, if the facilities do not exist, then schemes which claim to provide them at the cost of individual independence, are swindles.

"Under the present electoral system, majorities are manipulated to consent to this widespread transfer of power to a temporal government, either in the belief that the benefits they will receive have been created by the government (in which case they could be distributed otherwise, as I have indicated above), or that they have a right as a majority to confiscate what they wish in taxation from a minority, in order to provide themselves with the benefits. The latter belief has resulted in a system of bribery, fostered by the secret ballot, and more extensive than the local bribes it was designed to end. The only suggestion recently put forward which deals effectively with this majority bribery, and guarantees the right to Contract Out of all such purely functional schemes in the National Life, postulates the abolition of the secret ballot, and the substitution of an open-recorded vote. All increases in taxation to pay for such schemes would be paid by those voting for the successful party. Savings for efficient administration would be paid 75 percent to the victorious voters during their party's office. This suggestion is important to anyone who looks beyond the material benefits given by governments to the questions of power and morality.

"Yours faithfully,

"DRYDEN GILLING SMITH.

"St. Edmund Hall, Oxford."

### "SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

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## The Danger of Compromise

In the substance of their objections (to the Irish Government's Health Scheme) the Irish Hierarchy show a penetration, a perception of what is implied, which makes their action, entirely domestic in intention a notable contribution to the debate going on today among Catholics all over Europe and particularly in Germany, France, Italy and Spain. All four are countries where Catholic moral teaching ought to mould legislation, but in each there is a great temptation to Catholics, seeking mass proletarian support, to compromise themselves with Socialist ideas. The whole process is parallel to that which took place in the long political debate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which ended in the enthronement of royal absolutism, the forerunner of the doctrine of absolute majority-rights under which the world suffers today. The Catholics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had a much better political tradition than their new adversaries, one richly constitutional, resting on the division of powers, but they failed to maintain their principles, because the tide was running so very strongly in favour of absolutism. There was a strong, simple case for absolutism, which any man could make by pointing to the evils of anarchy and civil war, and by saying that, where men were divided on religion, the danger of civil war was always present, and the need for the sovereign absolute ruler the more imperative. The whole cause of religion suffered grievously, both directly and by association from the failure of the Catholics to counter-balance the dominant political tendency of that age, which was quickly carried to excess. So will it be in the twentieth century, the great age of collectivism, of the closely controlled economies, of the excessive claims of rulers claiming to rule by right of Majority.

—"The Tablet" (England), April 21, 1951

## Potatoes Destroyed

The Melbourne "Age" of June 5 report that a potato grower near Bungaree, Victoria, is destroying this year approximately 120 tons of good quality potatoes. The grower proposes to turn 80 acres of top grade potato soil over to grazing. He claims that his biggest problem is shortage of labour.

What a fantastic state of affairs! Melbourne housewives are having an almost impossible task to get a few potatoes, while only a few hours away by road, large supplies are being destroyed. This is one of the results of "full employment" and centralism being imposed from Canberra. All the signs indicate permanent food short ages. The planners will then claim the necessity of some more centralised planning in order to "solve" the problem. Centralised control of food production and distribution is an important part of the "Big Idea."

"New Times," June 15, 1951 — Page 3

# THE NEW TIMES

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## Communism and Federal Powers

*We have on several occasions warned that under the guise of dealing with Communism, the Federal Government, advised by the Socialist planners, might attempt to increase permanently the economic powers of the Commonwealth. If a report in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 4 is correct, it appears probable that the Menzies Government's proposed Referendum on Communism will attempt to increase permanently the Commonwealth's peacetime defence powers. If such a Referendum succeeded, the Defence Powers could then be used to impose a centrally Planned Economy. It can be taken for certain that the Chifley-Evatt group in the Labor Party would support any proposal to increase permanently the economic powers of the Commonwealth. They have bitter memories of how the Constitution prevented them from introducing a large dose of centralism, and they no doubt anticipate with satisfaction that an "anti-Socialist" Government might provide for a future Socialist Government the constitutional power necessary to implement Socialist policies.*

*It is claimed, of course, that the growing Communist menace makes it urgently necessary that the Federal Government have increased economic powers for a comprehensive defence programme. But genuine defence against Communism necessitates that there first be a clear understanding of Communist strategy. So long as the rights of all loyal citizens are not endangered, there can be no argument about the necessity to outlaw the Communist Party immediately. But why does the Government require totalitarian economic powers in order to raise, train, and equip defence forces adequate to protect Australia against external military aggression? If it is argued that preparation for military defence necessitates such a serious reduction in consumer production that centralised economic controls are essential, a major concession is automatically made to Communist strategy. That strategy is designed to stampede the Western Powers into imposing centralised controls, the results of which eventually break the initiative and morale of the individual. Guns AND butter are possible. Guns BEFORE butter and "total war" did not give Hitler victory.*

*Although in recent times the Socialists have been denouncing the Communists, there is no doubt that their leading members welcome the "threat of war" which the Communists maintain. This enables them to further their policy of centralised planning. Leading members of the Canberra bureaucracy will be delighted with the proposal of the Menzies Government to increase their permanent powers. The great danger confronting Western Civilisation is that in attempting to defend itself against Communism, it will surrender to Communist philosophy and policies — even if these are termed anti-Communist. We have done all within our power to awaken Australians to the dangers of Communism directed from Moscow. But we have also proved that Communism has only become a threat to the world because it has been aided and abetted in numerous ways by Zionist financial groups in New York. These groups and their agencies are striving desperately to use the threat of Communism to drive the Western Powers into accepting centralised controls, regimentation and internationalism. If the Menzies Government is going to try and further centralism, it is going to try and move in the same direction as the Communists.*

## The Creative Impulse

"Craftsmanship allows an exercise of the, creative impulse, satisfying the individual through his domination of the raw material. In our own mechanised age, most of us suffer from the lack of opportunity to create, since almost everything we use comes machine-made, and not even the skilled mechanic feels that his ingenuity and craftsmanship alone have produced a useful and attractive object.

"The ordinary modern floats like Mohamed's coffin, without contact with the earth on which he lives or the universe of which he is an infinitesimal part. The Aztec, however, lived in the most intimate contact with nature in its finite and infinite manifestations. Because his conscious being was set in terms of the group mind, he seldom felt that sensation, common to the Western intellect, of having cut himself from the tree of natural existence with the saw of his own reason. The home production of articles in daily use gave an impetus to craftsmanship, since wealth and prosperity lay in a man's possessions and not in the abstract ownership of rights to the work of others."—(From Ch. VIII, "The Aztecs of Mexico," by G. C. Vaillant.)

### OBITUARY

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Mr. C. T. Turner of Pirron Yallock, Victoria

For many years Mr. Turner was an active supporter of "New Times," and has made a fine contribution to the Social Credit cause, of which he was an able protagonist.

Vale CHARLES TURNER

## Food Control in Once — Great Britain

Though he may have to pay a heavy fine, or go to prison, Ralph Wood, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, has challenged the Minister of Food, Mr. Maurice Webb.

Ralph Wood owns a sheep farm, as well as a butcher's shop. Last week he found he had not enough meat to cover his customers' meagre rations, so he killed four lambs on his farm.

The same morning, the Ministry enforcement officers were in his shop.

"Why did I do it?" said Mr. Wood. "Because the public is hungry, because I have the means to feed my customers as they should be fed, and because I can't and won't sell people fat. I am fed up with paring paltry rations, fed up with being left with pounds of fat the Minister calls meat.

"There has been too much talk and no action about this deplorable situation. I am risking a lot, but don't get the idea I'm making a martyr of myself. I've just had enough, that's all."

The following telegram from the Huddersfield Branch of the British Housewives' League, was sent to Mr. Wood:—"Applaud your stand as reported in the 'Sunday Express. Advocate all farmers and butchers support you."

—"Housewives Today," April 1951.

# Fifth Column in the U.S.S.R.

Writing in "Saturday Night," a Canadian illustrated weekly, Mr. Nicholas Prychodko, a Ukrainian who was in the homeland during World War II and author of "Communism in Reality," deplors the lack of skilful political warfare on the part of the Western world.

Pointing out that, while the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are hungry and ragged, their political sense is sharp indeed, Mr. Prychodko declares:

"An overwhelming majority of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. look to war as the only means of their liberation from Communist tyranny. But they also want to be certain that a new war does not bring with it only the bitter disappointment of the Nazi invasion — which is what the Kremlin is telling them. They want to see the power of the Kremlin broken, but they also want to know what the Western banners will bring them. That is what we need to tell them, and have not yet told them."

Specifically, he says, the peoples of the

the war, and they cannot hope to shake the military might of the Kremlin by themselves. Nevertheless, in the event of a new clash, they would multiply many times over, if the West provided assurance that their political and social ideas could be realised. . . . The policy-makers of the Western Powers must realise at last that the way to defeat finally Russian imperialism, which goes back in history far beyond Stalin, is to aid the dismemberment of the Soviet Russian empire by freeing the subject nationalities. . . ."

After revealing that Czarist circles prefer "a wicked dictator rather than the dismemberment of the living body of Russia," (as expressed by Kerensky in "The Socialist Journal"), the author flatly refuses the thesis that our pursuit of Russia's dismemberment would "throw the Russians into Stalin's embrace."

"True supporters of democracy among the Russians: cannot take a hostile attitude towards the liberation of those nations which were included in the Russian Empire by force. And, besides, during the Second World War, there were no Russian partisan forces that fought Stalin, as did the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Poles, Balts, Kazakhs, Caucasians and others.

"This momentous, if not in fact decisive, question of enlisting the support of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain and encouraging them in their resistance to Stalin, should receive as much attention, if not more, than the urgent matter of military preparation.

"And this job should be put in the hands of men and women of the different nationalities of the U.S.S.R. who have lived under the Soviet dictatorship . . ."

—The "Ukrainian Bulletin," New York

U.S.A., April 1, 1951.

## 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 2/9, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

U.S.S.R. want our guarantee of their right of self-determination.

Unfortunately, while the Western Powers have called for self-determination for different nations of Asia, they have not once spoken out for self-determination for the enslaved nationalities of the U.S.S.R. When Harold Stassen recently called for an American pledge to support independence of the Ukrainians and other peoples of Eastern Europe, the "Voice of America" deleted "Ukrainians."

"It is necessary to stress again," he continues, "and yet again, that the Kremlin's Achilles' heel in the minority problem within the U.S.S.R. Proof of this is given by the unending series of purges and deportations in these national republics; by the wholesale desertions during the Second World War; by the unabated campaign of the Moscow press against 'bourgeois nationalists'; and, above all, by the partisan warfare against Soviet Russian rule in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Baltic States, the Caucasus and the satellite countries. Such partisan warfare would be absolutely impossible without the backing of the people . . . The number of partisans has been reduced considerably since the end of

## HAVE YOU STUDIED THE COMMUNIST MENACE?

The following is a complete list of special publications recommended to those who want to study authentic, factual material on the Communist menace:

- The Real Communist Menace*, by Eric D. Butler. 1/9d.  
This is an excellent commentary on the Canadian Report and Soviet policy as laid down by Lenin and Stalin. It also contains the most important part of the Canadian Report.
- Red Glows The Dawn*, by Michael Lamb..... 6d.  
A detailed exposure of the history of the Australian Communist Party. The author shows by documentary evidence how the policy of the Australian Communists is dictated by Moscow.
- Communism in Action*. . . . 2/9  
This detailed factual report was prepared at the instigation of a Member of the American House of Congress.
- Report On The Russians*, by W. L. White..... 12/-  
This famous book is the one which caused considerable consternation amongst the Comrades all over the world. White visited Russia during the war years. A brilliant firsthand account.
- Communism — Why Not?* by "Advance Australia." . . . 2/9d  
A well-documented book dealing with the Jewish influence in Communism. Strenuous attempts were made to have this book-banned during the war years.
- The Answer to Socialism*, by C. Barclay-Smith..... 2/9d  
This excellent book is a "must" for every student of Communism. All the essential facts and figures are available for those who engage in controversy on the Communist question.
- All prices listed above include the cost of postage. Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Books on Social Credit

### AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT.

By Bryan W. Monahan.....8/9  
A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

### THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT

By Eric D. Butler.....1/-  
This Booklet explodes the many misconceptions about Social Credit and serves as an excellent primer for beginners.

### THE POLICY OF A PHILOSOPHY ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

By C. H. Douglas.....9d.  
9/6  
An introductory course" of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

## The "U.N.O." Fraud

BY B. JENSEN

This well-documented booklet should be in the hands of every genuine patriot concerned with protecting the sovereignty of his native land. It reveals how "U.N.O." was brought into being by the Zionist-Communist conspirators for the purpose of furthering the policy of World Enslavement. The Korean incident, so far from being a genuine attempt to defeat Communism, is shown to be part of the international conspiracy against Western Christian Civilization.

Price, 2/8,  
Including Postage.

"New Times," June 15, 1951 — Page 5





## Running Poultry on Free Range

By "Cobbett"

Last week the writer dealt with his experimental work in folding poultry as an efficient method of increasing soil fertility. Experiments in recent months suggest, however, that running poultry free range with houses, which can be moved, say once a week, may be even more efficient than the folding system. The major objections against the folding system — shifting and carrying water and food every day — are overcome with the free-range system.

Provided water is not too far away—fowls will go one hundred yards for a drink if necessary—the fowls can, like the stock, be left to look after this matter for themselves. On a mixed farm, where subdivision into small paddocks of a few acres is essential for maximum results, water will naturally be in every paddock. Last week the writer mentioned his system of feeding soaked wheat mixed with meatmeal in the mornings, and dry grain at night. Tests conducted at Werribee now appear to indicate that fowls will lay as well on dry grain, fed morning and night, so long as meatmeal and adequate green material is also fed. With the free-range system, it is therefore possible to have large automatic feeders in the paddocks containing wheat and meatmeal. These could be filled once a week — or when necessary — and moved along with the houses. The only daily work required with this system would be opening and closing the houses—each one can be constructed to house up to three hundred birds—and opening and closing the self-feeders.

### On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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If poultry is to be run free range with one objective being the heavy reduction of feeding costs, it is, of course, essential that careful thought be given to the establishment of a mixed ley which will provide the fowl with a variety of grazing material. Fortunately, a mixed ley, which is ideal for the grazing animal and for building soil fertility, is also excellent for poultry. Advocates of organic farming stress the vital importance of having deep-rooting plants in the ley. One of the best of these is lucerne, which is probably the best green feed that can be fed to poultry. They relish it, as they do other legumes. Experiments conducted in Great Britain reveal that poultry have been grazed heavily and successfully upon a mixture of Italian rye grass and rape. Italian rye grass is a most valuable plant to have in a ley. It grows well in Southern Victoria. As yet there is much to be learnt about establishing mixed leys, which, under Australian conditions, will enable the maximum results to be obtained from grazing stock and poultry all the year around. But a start is being made. One interesting result of running poultry on healthy pastures fed by lime-rich soils is in elimination of soft-shelled eggs.

When the writer started folding poultry, one of his subsidiary objectives was to have the fowls scatter cow manure and thus do away with the necessity of periodical grass harrowing. But he discovered that cow manure dropped at one end of the paddock would, by the time the folded fowls reached it, be hard, and that the birds would not handle it. With the free-range system, however, fowls tend to concentrate upon fresh cow manure and, apart from scratching it out, obtain not only the grain, which it may contain, but also a great amount of other foodstuffs. So long as there is no cobalt deficiency in the soil, it is now known that cow manure supplies a source of vitamin B12. It is essential that fowls, to be really healthy, obtain this vitamin. The writer has heard of some poultry farmers using the fixed, intensive system, feeding cow manure in their mashes because of its great value. He would be interested to hear from any readers who are interested in using poultry as an integral part

of the mixed, organic farm, which alone can increase the production per acre of high quality foods.

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# Sovietising the East German Farmers

The following extract from the German paper, "Die Zeit," of April 19, 1951, indicates how the Communists are imposing collective farming upon the East Germans:

The Russians speak of the unification of Germany and mean the annexation of the Western Zone; they speak of the German Democratic Republic, and mean the dictatorship of bureaucracy; they speak of the ownership by the people and mean State-ownership; they speak of the Union of Farmers' Mutual Aid, and mean the gradual expropriation of farmers; they speak of assuring the fair distribution of agricultural products, and mean their requisition at impossible low prices.

The latest example of this dialectical ability is the Soviet Zone Law No. 11 of 30th January 1951, which is supposed to regularise "advisory matters" and is described as a law to consolidate the organisational and financial arrangements of village life. In reality, the Law is designed to introduce the Russian form of collective State farm, viz., the Colochose.

In May last year, the quotas of products to be supplied by small farms of 10 hectares were fixed so high that they could not be fulfilled. Fulfilment was indeed not the real purpose. The farmers were by this means to be brought under such great pressure — it was hoped — that spontaneously, unanimously and voluntarily they would agree to set up village associations (Dorfgenossenschaften), otherwise State farms. Already in the winter of 1949/50, 524 tractor stations were established. Each station was to be equipped with 50 powerful tractors (40-60 h.p.), but this was not achieved. In the summer, they were equipped on the average with 22 tractors, many of which were not usable.

Now, it must be remembered, Stalin established the Colochose in Russia in 1929, without tractor stations, and had a very bad experience; the terrible three years'

famine of 1929/32 caused the death of millions. Today, the Russians dare not risk a similar development in the Russian Zone of Germany, where the Western Zone is so near. So the development of the Colochose has had to be postponed. Only the unfulfilled demands on the farmers remained and a great number of them have been condemned to two years' imprisonment.

Thus, in order not to allow the idea of the Colochose in Germany to hibernate, Law No. 11 has been promulgated. It orders the establishment of a bureaucratic pyramid of advisers, otherwise Colochose leaders, the head of which is the Ministry of Agriculture. To correspond with the 750 tractor stations allowed for in the Five Years' Plan, 750 agricultural advisers are to be nominated and placed in "vital districts."

They are to be appointed by the Union of Farmers' Mutual Aid, i.e., by the Ministry, and their choice is not to be based on technical knowledge but according to political reliability. The expenses of these advisers will be met by the village associations (Colochose), and the advisers for cattle for example will receive 1 Pfennig for every litre of milk to be charged extra. Thus the advisers are not inexpensive. And in this way, not the village associations but the advisers are being financially consolidated. These leaders of the future Colochoses will be approved by the Ministry in Berlin, e.g., by the Russians themselves.

In this manner the organisational framework for the expropriation of the German farmers in the Eastern Zone has been established. The practical realisation of this prospect will depend, apart from foreign political developments, upon how soon the Russians succeed in equipping the tractor stations adequately.

## Wool Growers Should Oppose Post-J.O. Plan

Now that the details of the proposed Post-J.O. scheme for the wool industry have been made public, our worst fears concerning the real objective of this scheme have been confirmed. It is the first step towards bringing a major asset of the British Empire under international control. Once the proposed scheme starts operating, the Australian woolgrowers will have no more control over it than the Australian people have control of the policies of the internationalists running the "United" Nations.

The Post-J.O. scheme proposes that the plan for selling wool—which we are not concerned with here—will not only be controlled by the Australian Government, but will in fact be controlled by four Governments, those of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Great Britain. This can only mean in practice the creation of an international bureaucracy, which will make policy decisions. Australian woolgrowers are asked to provide £48,000,000, 82 per cent of the total capital of the proposed "buying house," whose operations, will

allegedly stabilise wool prices. But Australian woolgrowers will only have 20 per cent of the voting strength on the central authority, which will "advise" the four Governments. It is true that it is proposed that Australian woolgrowers shall have majority representation on the Australian organisation. But this does not mean that Australian woolgrowers will be able to control the entire scheme. They should in self preservation reject the scheme and retain control of their own affairs in their own hands.

## The International Jew . . . 2/9

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## What Types of Trees?

We feel that the following item, from "The London Newsletter" of April 5, 1951, might with profit be considered by Australians who have noted that the general idea of afforestation in this country is to plant thousands of acres of pines:

We dislike conifers. We have grounds for our dislike. Features, which we dislike, are the presence of resin-ducts, the regular monopodial branching of the stem, the long taproots and the niggling little leaves.

Dr. S. Marian, editor of "Soil Magazine," dislikes conifers too; he knows a good deal more about them than we do. Conifers, says this great soil expert: "are in fact, acre for acre, breeding grounds of agricultural poison. Every acre of conifer plantations will, within forty or fifty years, poison an equivalent amount of pasture or agricultural land, either in its immediate neighbourhood or in places quite far apart."

In our frequent journeys up and down the country, we have noted with dismay the growing acreage, which the Forestry Commission is putting under conifers. It is quite the wrong policy for Great Britain, Says Dr. Marian: "The British countryside with its typical climate, can only bear broad-leaved trees, and of all types the oak is the most suitable. Beech is also a tree from which the country can benefit, especially on the chalk."

Is the natural fertility of our land, already impaired by the bad husbandry of the Ministry of Agriculture, now to be permanently destroyed by the Forestry Commission? It will not do. Every countryman should voice his protest and add to the great volume, which has been pouring in upon the Forestry Commission.

Through modern planning we have frustrated much of our natural wealth. Are we to complete our doom by poisoning what little land industry has left to us?

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# Wool Scheme Attacked

The following excellent letter, by Mr. V. James, of Subiaco, W.A., was published in the Melbourne "Age" of June 6:

The Australian Wool Growers' Council has issued a booklet on the post J.O. wool marketing scheme, which, on page 5, section 40, states: "The committee is of the opinion that 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."

Mr. C. B. Ball, President, Wool Section, Farmers' Union of W.A., has publicly admitted, "West Australian" (31/5), that the central authority in London would "recommend the reserve price to the Gov-

ernments concerned," the final decision being left to those Governments.

The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture (Mr. McEwen) has, on occasions, said that the final decision on the reserve price would rest with the Governments.

How, then, can this scheme claim to be grower controlled?

The former President of the British Board of Trade (Mr. Harold Wilson) has publicly advocated international control of the supply and price of wool.

Mr. V. W. Officer, Wool Growers' Association secretary, has stated that he "expects the United States to renew its efforts for wool allocation."

I claim that the post J.O. wool plan will place the wool growers under Government control, that it will lead to a home consumption price, and that it will lead to governmental allocation of wool, thereby abolishing the auction system.

## 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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