

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1951.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Why Communism Is Winning

In his address to employers and employees on November 21, Mr. Justice Kelly, Chief Judge of the Arbitration Court, said: "Most of us... know full well that if it were possible to remove all threat of war, the United Kingdom would be immediately plunged into a depression." Press reports do not state that Mr. Justice Kelly explained why there should be a depression if the threat of war were removed. However, it is unfortunately true, as we have often pointed out, that while present financial rules are maintained, it is only the expansion of new credit for war production, which is enabling the free enterprise economies of the Western world to continue, functioning at all. Just prior to the start of the Korean War, American unemployment was growing, and there was growing worry about "over-production."

The Western countries must certainly ensure that their military defences are adequate to deal with any possible military attack by the Communists. But, as we have demonstrated time and time again in recent months, the Communists are not relying primarily upon military aggression to win their ultimate objective. They are engaged in a conspiracy. This conspiracy has only been made possible by what Communists term the "inherent contradictions of capital society." Communist propaganda has had such deadly effect because it does unfortunately contain a germ of truth. The Communists in Europe have been able to exploit the "Marshall Aid" plan to their own advantage by impressing upon Europeans that the Americans are only concerned about "exporting" their unemployment problem to Europe. Within the framework of present financial rules, "Marshall Aid" was essential to prevent a major depression in America.

But even the "export" of unemployment by increasing war production does not solve the Western powers' problems. The present financial rules make growing inflation a certainty. And, as our politicians admit, inflation helps the Communists. However, if, as Western "leaders" claim, inflation is inevitable while preparing for a military war, the position is indeed desperate. If inflation cannot be halted, and increased production in America has not stopped prices from recently rising at an unprecedented rate — and inflation is the greatest asset the Communists have — then obviously Communism must ultimately win the whole world.

There can be no argument that the combined productive resources of the Western Powers so completely dwarf those of the Soviet that, if used to the maximum, they could provide adequate military defence and an increasing material standard of living. The necessary financial adjustments to enable this to be done can easily be applied,

freeing individual initiative, increasing inducement, and making inflation impossible. If the Western peoples lack the will to change their present disruptive policies, if they can do no better than ape the Communists whom they fear, then they cannot survive as a free people.

Mr. Justice Kelly's statement concerning the threat of war and depressions is a challenge to every responsible member of the community. Not only must it be stated that the free enterprise economic system

Sovietism in Victoria

The following letter, by Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, has been sent to Melbourne papers: —

The Victorian Government's bill dealing with the egg industry contains a direct challenge to individual rights and is another example of what the famous Lord Acton aptly described as "The New Despotism." This bill proposes that officials should have the unrestricted right of entry to private property.

Responsible citizens concerned about preserving their traditional British rights should face the fact that this matter concerns all individuals, not only egg producers. A community is comprised of a number of minorities, and, if the rights of one minority after another are destroyed because of the apathy of the majority, eventually the entire community loses its rights. No official should have the right to enter and search private property in defiance of the owner, unless he first obtains a proper warrant from the appropriate authority.

Victorian electors should make it clear to the McDonald Government that they do not desire the introduction of one of the major features of the Soviet regime in Russia.

can function satisfactorily without war preparations, but immediate steps must be taken to modify present financial practices in order to demonstrate what can be done. Such internal adjustments would provide a strong basis from which to launch a counter-offensive against the Communist conspirators and their backers and allies. Genuine patriots must honestly face the fact that the road we are at present travelling can have only one end. Realistic thinking at present requires more courage than the bearing of arms. Are the Western peoples capable of this effort before it is too late?

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

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

A Useful Tool

Back in 1949, General Marshall said that American aid for West Europe must end by 1952 or U.S. would face economic ruin. This statement indicates just what a useful tool Marshall has been to the shadowy figures who really dominate the international scene. We predict that, unless "aid" for Europe can be continued, or a major war started as an avenue for "exporting" American production, the internal American economy must collapse or be forced to accept more and more centralised controls.

British Appeal For Food

Lord Woolton, Food Minister in the Churchill Government, has appealed to the peoples of the Empire to make available to the British people extra fats, meats and sugar. If present policies are continued in Australia, Australians will soon be in the position where they will have insufficient food for their own requirements. It becomes progressively more difficult to help their British kith and kin. If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues have any ideas about how increased food production in Australia can be stimulated, they have kept them very quiet. But one thing is certain: Increased taxation in Australia is going to cripple still further food production.

The U.N. "Triplomats"

A Belgian diplomat of the U.N. General Assembly is reported as having referred to Mr. R. G. Casey, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Dean Acheson as "triplomats." There they go, the three who look the same, speak the same and think the same." Douglas Brass reported in the Melbourne "Sun" of November 13 as follows:—"The intimacy of the 'Triplomats' could be a pointer worth noting in the shaping of Australian foreign policy."

We are inclined to regard Casey and Eden as "useful innocents," but Acheson is a real menace. His record proves that. He publicly defended Communist traitor, Alger Hiss. Mr. Casey has publicly stated that he accepted Acheson's version of the Hiss affair. We shudder to think of Australia's foreign policy being influenced in any way by Mr. Dean Acheson.

A Chifley Budget

Mr. W. S. Kent Hughes' main contribution to the recent Budget Debates: "I am convinced that, had Mr. Chifley . . . been required to bring down a budget at this stage in Australia's affairs, he would have brought down one on exactly similar lines to that introduced by the Treasurer, or, if it differed at all, it would have been more severe. That must be well known to every member of the Labor Party who is familiar with the general principles of finance to which Mr. Chifley adhered." (Vide Federal "Hansard," October 25.)

Eisenhower Rebuffed

In spite of the inspired campaign by the internationalists to have General Eisenhower selected as the American Republican candidate for the Presidential elections next year, a recent Gallup Poll in America reveals that Senator Taft has the overwhelming support of Republican supporters. Taft appears to be a genuine nationalist, and has not been afraid to associate himself with Senator McCarthy.

If Senator Taft is selected as the Republican candidate, General Eisenhower will probably be nominated as the Democrats' candidate, in an endeavour to try and defeat Taft and those who think like him. General MacArthur supports Taft's policies.

No Action Against Communists

"Nothing has been heard about the menace of Communists from the Government front benches since the defeat of the Referendum. Has it been placed in cold storage until the next elections? In the meantime, is Government policy 'Hands off the Commos,' so that they will be around when the time is needed for them to be used as an election bait?"

-J. T. Lang's "Century," November 9.

Strange Report on Russia

The Melbourne Communist "Guardian" is incensed because the Melbourne "Herald" "killed" a news item reporting that Mr. Paul Cadbury, head of the chocolate company of Cadbury and Fry, had said, after visiting Soviet Russia as a leader of a Quaker Peace Movement, that "The Russians, contrary to our own expectations, have a fairly high standard of living — about equivalent to that in England." It would be interesting to know just how Mr. Cadbury arrived at his remarkable conclusions. He may be merely gullible, or his own sympathy for the Welfare State may have resulted in a bias in favour of what he saw in Russia.

Cause of Middle East Tension

The following excellent letter by General Sir Edward Spears appeared in the English "Daily Telegraph" of October 25: —

"Sir, — You report Mr. Dean Acheson as assuring the Egyptians that 'our (the United States') record in the Middle East is good and clean.' The reaction of every Arab who reads this statement will be to ask: 'What about Palestine?'"

"The Arabs believe that, but for American support, the State of Israel would not have been made able, by a successful act of aggression, to drive a million Arabs from their homes. Unless and until our American friends realise that their support of Zionism is one of the principal causes of the xenophobia which prevails in the Middle East today, and that, in consequence, they are probably the most hated nation, they are unlikely to make any progress in tackling the problems of this vital and distressful area."

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Jewish Control in Soviet Russia

Stalin: Married to the Jewess, R. M. Kaganovich. Lazar M. Kaganovich: Director of Heavy Industry, and Stalin's brother-in-law (Jew). V. M. Molotov: Politburo member (married to a Jewess, sister of Sam Karp of Bridgeport, Conn.). Lozovsky: Assistant to Molotov and Director of Information Services (Jew). Feodor Gousev: Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jew). K. E. Vorishilov: Marshal of Russia and Vice-President, Council of Ministers (married a Jewess). A. I. Mikoyan: Vice-President, Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Trade (Jew). A. M. Jacobson: Member, Supreme Soviet Presidium (Jew). L. P. Beria: Chief of Soviet Secret Police, and Head of Atomic Research (Jew). Alevei F. Gorkin: Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Jew). Vanniker: Ministry of Agricultural Machinery (Jew). N. Shrvnik: Chairman, Presidium of the Supreme Council (Jew). Maxim Litvinov (Finkelstein): Communist Organisational Director (Jew). A. M. Kichenstein: Deputy Chairman, Presidium of Supreme Soviet (Jew).

I. Vares: Deputy Chairman, Presidium of Supreme Soviet (Jew). S. V. Kraftanov: Deputy Chairman, Presidium of Supreme Soviet and Minister of Higher Education (Jew). N. Y. Natalevich: Deputy Chairman, Presidium of Supreme Soviet (Jew). Peter Levitsky: Deputy Chairman, Council of Nationalities (Jew). B. A. Dvinsky: Minister of Agricultural Stocks (Jew). S. Z. Ginsburg: Minister of Building Materials (Jew). K. P. Gorshenin: Minister of Justice (Jew). S. Y. Fomin: Minister of Building Machinery Industry (Jew). D. E. Fomin: Minister of Food and Material Reserves (Jew). P. A. Judin: Minister of Heavy Industry Construction (Jew). J. M. Sokolov: Minister for Town Construction (Jew). Arkardy Iosipovich Lavrentiev: Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jew). Ivan Isilorovich Nossenko: Asst. Minister of Shipbuilding Industry (Jew). David Yakovlevich Raizer: Minister for Construction of Heavy Industry (Jew). I. G. Bolshakov: Minister of Cinematography (Jew). L. Z. Mekhlis: Recently retired from position as Minister of State Control, lately Editor of Pravda. Ilya Ehrenberg: Member of Supreme Soviet and Presidium of Soviet Peace Committee; well known as editor of Pravda (Jew). L. M. Pulver: One of Soviet's leading composers; specialises in Jewish music for Moscow State Jewish Theatre (Jew). S.

Gerasimov: Leading film director (Jew). Frankine Schmul: Chief, Liquidation Dept. of anti-Communist persons and movements outside of Russia (Jew). General Chornyakhovsky: Led the Soviet Army into Prussia (Jew). Scheinine: Chief Soviet Criminal Investigator in Berlin (Jew). M. M. Borodin: Editor of Moscow News.

N. M. Lifanov: Ambassador to Australia (Jew). J. O. Sweschuk: First Secretary to Soviet Legation in Austria (Jew). A. E. Simontschuk: Second Secretary to Soviet Legation in Austria (Jew). E. I. Egoschkin: Third Secretary to Soviet Legation in Austria (Jew). Jacob Suritz: Soviet Ambassador to Brazil (Jew). A. Sokolov: First Secretary to Soviet Embassy in Canada (Jew). N. V. Roschin: Soviet Ambassador to China (Jew). G. I. Fomin: Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Cuba (Jew). V. I. Sidorenko: Commercial Attaché in Cuba (Jew). M. A. Silin: Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (Jew). N. I. Semenov: Second Secretary to Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia (Jew). I. G. Sysojew: Soviet Counsellor to Legation in Finland (Jew). A. Abramov: Soviet Counsellor in France (Jew). Victor Avilov: First Secretary, Soviet Legation in France (Jew). Jakov Smirnov: Third Secretary, Soviet Legation in France (Jew). Jakov Ichtchenko: Soviet Military Attaché in France (Jew). Victor Issaiev: Second Military Attaché in France (Jew). V. Yakov Yerofeev: Counsellor at Soviet Embassy in Great Britain (Jew). A. Fomine: Second Secretary at Soviet Embassy in Great Britain (Jew).

Jakov P. Gorshkov: Military Attaché in Great Britain (Jew). M. J. Khochev: First Secretary at Soviet Embassy in Hungary (Jew). Y. A. Malievski: Soviet Military Attaché in Hungary (Jew). I. J. Korchagin: Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Iceland (Jew). Lidia Sidorova: Attaché for Russia in Italy (Jew). A. M. Schamin: Second Secretary to Soviet Embassy in Netherlands (Jew). Sergei Afanasjev: Soviet Ambassador to Norway (Jew). A. G. Stesenko: Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan (Jew). A. L. Voronine: Second Secretary of Soviet Embassy in Persia (Jew). I. N. Jakouchine: Soviet Attaché in Persia (Jew). Viktor Z. Lebedov: Soviet Ambassador to Poland (Jew). N. Jakovlev: Assistant Military Attaché in Sweden (Jew). Lev. S. Tolokonnikov: First Secretary at Soviet Embassy in U.S.A. (Jew). I. Massaya: Attaché at Soviet Embassy in U.S.A. (Jew). Anatolij J. Lavrentiev: Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia (Jew).

—Gerald Smith's "Washington Letter."

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Free Enterprise for Free Men

Some people have been suggesting lately that capitalism would more effectively combat the challenge of socialism if we could just get rid of the word "capitalism." A new name — perhaps something like "mutualism" or "productivism" — would help a lot, they argue.

Maybe the free economy system does need a fresh definition. Business practice and business philosophy are in constant change. New methods of production, sales and man-

agement are continually being tried. The search for new products and new processes goes on. New human relationships are continually emerging. And the very nature of the system has been greatly altered since the name first came into use.

There was a time when "capitalism" was held to be synonymous with exploitation of labour and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. Today, for, millions of people — whether they operate small businesses or own shares in larger ones, whether they experience it as employees' or as consumers — capitalism has a much different meaning.

Performance is the important thing. If changing the name is the best we can do in the contest for men's minds, then, frankly, we might as well "throw in the towel now. Ultimately, the case for capitalism — or for any other system — must stand on its own intrinsic merits.

Against all the evidence, the socialists believe that socialism, i.e., State Capitalism will produce more well-being for mankind than democratic capitalism. They have every right to their opinion.

The proponents of free enterprise capitalism, on the other hand, believe their system has clearly demonstrated its superiority. And, on the basis of past performances, the balance sheet is certainly in capitalism's favour.

In the first place, the chief enemy of human freedom through most of history has been a too-powerful State; and, no matter how protective or paternalistic its motives may have been at times, it has been feared as such.

Secondly, there is a fundamental fact of human nature that can't be ignored: A man will exert himself if it will benefit himself and his family in an improved standard of living, in the ownership of property or in a better social standing in his community. These things he knows are available under a capitalism that rewards extra individual effort.

The question is, will he exert himself as much in a society that tries to level out the rewards and bring everybody to roughly the same economic status? The chances are — human nature being what it is — most people are apt to regard a removal of incentives as sufficient reason for loafing, or perhaps producing just enough to get by on. At the same time, it should be obvious that under-production can have only one result: A smaller share for everybody.

It isn't our intention to suggest that all industries are perfectly conducted and above criticism; both in individualism and collectivism the human element will not be denied. We think it's pertinent, however, to point out that it was capitalism that turned the luxury of yesterday into the commonplace of today.

And, given the chance, it will be the same system, no matter what name it's known by — an alive, constantly changing and freely developing capitalism — that will turn the luxury of today into the commonplace, even the necessity, of tomorrow.

And the free man is found only where there is free enterprise. —Latham Withall, in the "Canberra Letter," November 9.

"New Times," November 30, 1951—Page 3

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1951.

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JAPAN AND COMMUNISM

In our issue of September 28 of this year, we posed the question, "Will Japan be forced into Communist bloc?" We pointed out that, unless the Western nations were prepared to modify their internal financial rules in order that Japan could trade with them, "the greatest victors will be the Communists and their Zionist backers." Our warning may have sounded ridiculous, at a time when the ink in the Peace Treaty with Japan was hardly dry. But events have moved quickly since then. And, as usual, they have moved in favour of the Communists.

Recent reports from the U.S.A. state that the U.S. State Department is worried because Russia is making powerful efforts to persuade Japan to increase her trade with the Soviet bloc. It is clear that the Japanese are becoming increasingly convinced that the West does not want her production. The Communists are making the most of this fact. The Soviet is trying to organise trade on the basis that Japan supplies Russia with textiles and light industry products, while Russia, in return, sells Japan coal, iron, ore, oil, copper and cotton. The Communists are insisting that the West cannot supply Japan with coal and other raw materials so urgently needed by the Japanese.

If Japan develops an increasing trade with Soviet Russia, there is every possibility that it would lead Japan into the Soviet political sphere. In a recent survey of the growing problems of the Western Powers in their struggle to defeat Communism, a press writer rather sorrowfully complained that every development of Western policies appeared to favour Stalin's strategy. Apart from the Social Crediters, whom Molotov once said were the only people the Communists feared, the Communists are the only ones who have made any effort to analyse "capitalist" society. They believe that that society possesses the seeds of its own destruction. All their strategy is shaped accordingly. The West has no possible hope of genuinely countering Communist strategy until it corrects the flaws in its own political, economic and financial structure.

The Communists and their Socialist allies have always been well aware that the financial proposals put forward by the Social Crediters would have made the free enterprise system work so satisfactorily for the individual, that their conspiracy would have been virtually impossible. That is why they have always been to the forefront in attacking the Social Credit, or any other financial proposals, which would allow free enterprise to "deliver the goods."

If they modified their internal financial rules, the Western Powers could not only trade satisfactorily with Japan, but this trade could lead to an increased standard of living for Western peoples. We repeat what we said on September 28: Unless the West does permit the Japanese to trade with them, the Communists will be the victors.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

"The answer, then, to 'Will There Be War?' is yes. There will be war after war until civilisation is destroyed — unless power and responsibility are once again reunited in the individual." The quotation is from an article, "Will There Be War?" by C. H. Douglas in "The Social Crediter" for December 31, 1938. The occasion for our reviving it is not, as might otherwise be supposed, the publicity which is obviously preliminary to the coming Churchill-Truman talks (Paris is publicity, not diplomacy), but a postscript by Douglas Reed to his book, "Far and Wide." That Mr. Churchill is not quite sobered by his post-second-phase-of-the-World-War experiences is indicated by his (apparently) careless reference to the American leadership of the world at the Lord Mayor's banquet, to which the "Sunday Express" devoted the whole of its "leading" article last Sunday. We agree with the leader-writer when he said that the United Nations "has become the lush pasture of the most astonishing herd of tax-escaping international bureaucrats that man in his folly ever set up to shape and control his life. We ought to shake ourselves free from it before it brings us to final ruin." The "Sunday Express" does not, however, consider at all how we may avoid "the abdication of Britain from power and authority" and, at the same time, the entry of "the astonishing herd" by another door.

The reason why it seems to Mr. Reed to be paradoxical that, "these peoples can now be drawn blindfold into war" and that "they have surrendered the power to scrutinise their governors' motives for beginning a war, the conduct of military operations, or the political outcome," is that he does not fully realise that "these peoples," in accepting current economics and the corollary "full-employment" have accepted war as a policy just as much as have their masters. "The men of the English-speaking countries can be marched, through 'emergencies,' to their own enslavement." It does not matter where they are marched, against whom, with whom, who "wins," how long they fight, whether "Communist aggression" is to be overcome or "British-American Imperialism," what is overcome is Peace, for "the seeds of war are in every village" so long as every tradesman is earning his living (what there is of it) by competition to snatch from other traders a sufficiency of pound notes, themselves in short supply, to clear his stocks. The Socialists think he would succeed better if he did without his profit. A little better, but not much, and why should he? The economic system is not self-liquidating, and the assumption underlying the arguments of States is that it is. Neither Mr. Churchill nor Lord Beaverbrook are talking (or thinking) of decentralising power, and every door that is not a door to an extensive retransfer of power "down to the individual" is a door to war as a policy.

— "The Social Crediter (England),

November 17.

Amongst the many pledges of Menzies in 1949, that now appear to have been forgotten, was the pledge that, if returned, the Liberal-Country Party Coalition would embark on a programme of De-Socialisation.

First step in that programme would be to review the Boards that sprung up like mushrooms during the war and after. It seemed as if the Liberals didn't like government by boards and by regulations in those days.

But the Boards have survived. They are still growing apace. There are new Boards. More people exercising the functions of government without direct responsibility.

But the process of finding how much the Boards are costing is most difficult. There are no specific appropriations for most in the Budget.

They operate on an underground basis. Their officials are not permanent public servants in most instances. So there is no requirement to file their salaries.

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Member for Hume Fuller recently obtained a return showing the membership of 121 Boards at present operating in the Commonwealth.

One of the latest creations is the National Security Resources Board. It was not covered by the Estimates specifically. There is no way in which Parliament can ascertain how much it is costing from the Budget papers.

Its Executive Director, Dr. E. R. Walker, is drawing £3,000 a year. Another Board created this year, the Capital Issues Board, comprises W. C. Balmford, A. N. Armstrong, J. T. Campbell, A. E. Heath, and P. W. Nette. No provision is made for its expenses, either.

The Government did disclose recently that the members of the Taxation Committee advising the Government were being paid at the rate of £7/7/- a day, and that two of its members had been abroad and had been paid expenses while they were away. That also was a Menzies creation.

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."

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"New Times," November 23, 1951-Page 5

COAL BOARD

But the Budget does disclose what some of the Boards are costing. High on the list is the Joint Coal Board.

Last year it cost the Commonwealth as its share £635,645. This year, provision is made for £748,000, as follows:—

Contribution to welfare fund ...	£258,200
Administrative costs	127,300
Prospecting, research, etc	362,500

In addition, provision is made for the expenditure of £2,900,000 under the Coal Industry Act from the capital expenditure account. A further amount of £400,000 is to be spent by the Bureau of Mineral Resources on plant and equipment.

Members of the Joint Coal Board are S. F. Cochrane, chairman, on £4,500 a year, and A. E. Warburton, on £2,500.

SNOWY RIVER

The body that will probably spend more than any other Board this year will be the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. Like most of these authorities, it deals only in round figures. There are no details of how it proposes to spend its money or how much goes on administration.

For example, it still has a front office next to the Stock Exchange in Pitt Street in one of the most expensive office areas of the city.

Last year it spent £6,076,814. This year it has asked for £9,000,000.

—"Century," November 16, 1951.

JEWS IN NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The seventeen Jewish M.P.s of the new Parliament were all Labour members of the last Parliament. The "Jewish Chronicle," in its leading article, "The New Government," on November 2, said:—

"We offer our sincere congratulations to all the Jewish M.P.s who have been returned to Parliament, though we cannot refrain from a nostalgic wish to see Jewish representatives included once again in all the major parties in the House of Commons. Fortunately, the present single party contingent does not necessarily mean the existence of a Jewish vote. This state of affairs seems much more to be one of the vagaries of British politics — there were Jewish candidates in all the major parties — than any conscious electoral discrimination in favour of Jewish identity with one of the parties in the State."

—"The Social Crediter" (England), November 17.

THE SALARY GRAB

The President of the Kinglake Branch of the Primary Producers' Union has written a strongly worded letter to Mr. Menzies, protesting against the proposed increase in the salaries of Federal Members. It concludes: "If Federal members think it right to take what does not belong to them, they must be in the habit of doing it, and they evidently don't know the difference between right and wrong."

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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By **DOUGLAS REED—14/5**

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The recent increase in postage charges has immediately increased considerably the growing burden of costs, which "The New Times" has been struggling with for a long time. We therefore ask all correspondents to help lighten the burden by providing a stamped and addressed envelope when they write requesting any information or advice,



Developing an Organic Farm

On November 5 Mr. Eric Butler addressed members of the Victorian Compost Society on his experiences in developing an organic farm at Panton Hill. Mr. Butler has a property of nearly 200 acres, which he bought three years ago. The property had been badly neglected, and Mr. Butler's address outlined what he had done and proposed to do in order to increase soil fertility without chemical fertilisers.

The following are the notes of Mr. Butler's talk:

In outlining my experiences in developing an organic farm, I desire to make it clear that I am not posing as an expert. I am attempting to observe and to follow Nature's laws. I am attempting to apply basic principles, which have been well established by organic farmers in England and other countries. But the application of these principles must, I believe, be modified to suit Australian conditions. Australia lacks a sound farming tradition, and those applying organic principles necessarily have a great deal to learn. There is a lot of pioneering to be done. I regard myself as a pioneer.

Situated approximately 25 miles north-east of Melbourne, my property is comprised of hilly and undulating country. Except for some flats, the soil is very light, and would generally be described as very poor. The rainfall is 28-30 inches a year. This rainfall is very adequate for the purpose of growing sufficient organic material to incorporate into the soil for the purpose of increasing its humus content. I am amazed that some people should be concerning themselves with spending millions of pounds on grandiose schemes, attempting to develop semi-arid areas, when we are making little use of our better rainfall areas.

At present, I am milking a small herd of cows, running some poultry, both to provide an immediate cash income and to help increase soil fertility, and have started to introduce sheep. Eventually, I hope to establish a small beef herd for controlling pastures. I believe the property is ideally suited to sheep, which I regard as most valuable for lifting soil fertility. Analysis reveals that sheep manure is second only to fowl manure as a fertiliser. When I first bought my property, I was struck with the appearance of a small area of about three acres. There was a lush sward of clover, like a carpet to walk on, the soil was black, and contained a large number of worms. It was so different from the surrounding areas that I sought an explanation. I learned that the three acres had many years ago been used as a camping site for sheep. Those who have read any books on traditional English husbandry will have noted that the folding of sheep over country was at one

time regarded as essential for building up and maintaining soil fertility.

I have not as yet attempted to make and use compost for application in my fields. Lack of time and labour have been the principal handicaps. Manure from the cow-yard is, of course, spread out. But the use of both liquid and solid manure to make compost would, of course, give much better results. I note with interest that the English organic farming authority, Mr. Newman Turner, in his book, "Fertility Farming," claims that compost is twice as good as animal manure. However, although not yet making and applying compost, I have started sheet composting by starting to establish temporary leys which, after being grazed and manured by stock for several years, will be turned under.

When I established my first ley, I attempted to follow closely the directions of Sykes and other English organic farmers. The result was that I made some mistakes. Those who have read Syke's "Humus and the Farmer," will remember the great praise he bestows upon American sweet clover, particularly as a deep rooting plant and as a soil builder. I introduced sweet clover into my first ley, but the result was very poor. What Sykes did not stress was the important fact that, like all legumes, sweet clover demands adequate supplies of calcium. He has had exceptionally good results because he is on limestone country. My country is lime deficient. I have made many inquiries concerning the use of sweet clover in Australia, and all those who have used it are agreed about one thing: To get the best results from it, hard grazing is essential. Further, it definitely does taint the milk of cows grazing on it.

Australian organic farmers have a great deal yet to learn about the best types of leys to establish for their conditions. I am certain that *phalaris tuberosa* can be well used in every ley. I have introduced it in a small patch, and am convinced that I can establish it satisfactorily. I am also using lucerne in my leys, a practice, which I believe, will become more and more prevalent amongst Australian farmers. Lucerne is not only an excellent builder of soil fertility, but is deep rooting, tapping the almost unlimited mineral wealth of the sub-soil, and bringing it to the surface, where after passing through the grazing

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animal, it is deposited for the benefit of the more shallow rooted grasses. Being a deeply rooted legume, lucerne provides green feed, even without irrigation, although the dry period of the year. Several miles from my place, one farmer has established lucerne in his pastures and, during last summer, which was one of the hottest and driest on record, his paddocks dotted with green lucerne were like an oasis in a desert.

As chicory is highly regarded as a deep rooting and drought resisting plant by Eng-

(Continued on page 7)

Developing an Organic Farm

(Continued from page 6)

lish organic farmers, I have, with the help of a friend who supplied the seed, established a small experimental patch on pastures in which the chicory was heavily sown. During the first year, I was unable, because of lack of adequate fencing, to keep the stock off this patch, which they appeared to relish. The result was that the chicory was given little chance to grow much before being eaten. But this year, I have been able to control the grazing, and the chicory has made astonishing growth. It is claimed that this plant will go down up to six feet, and shatter the tightest sub-soil. I will now endeavour to include chicory in all pastures established.

Apart from using the grazing animal on my leys, I am experimenting with the extensive use of poultry. The results I have obtained from folding poultry over pastures certainly justify the claim made by English farmers that fowls pay, even if they only produce manure and no eggs. It has been estimated that 100 adult fowls will excrete approximately 4 tons of manure in a year. As this manure contains over 30 lbs. of phosphatic acid and 55 lbs. of lime per ton, it can be readily, appreciated how beneficial poultry, are. Farmers who are worried about the so-called phosphate deficiency should investigate the possibility of using poultry, either in coops which can be moved, or on a free range system. I can assure them that fowls moved over a mixed ley, particularly if it includes lucerne, which the fowls relish, will not only increase the soil fertility considerably, but they will also provide high quality eggs, produced most economically. At present I am running laying fowls free range and folding cockerels, which are being fattened under coops. Milk from the dairy herd is separated and the skim milk, which contains all the valuable minerals, is fed to the poultry.

I deplore the growing practice of sending

all the whole milk off the property. It is an export of soil fertility. The outstanding results I have obtained from the use of poultry convince me beyond all doubt that soil fertility can be economically built up without the use of chemical fertilisers. I am not prepared to accept the proposition that the whole basis of our agriculture will be destroyed if we cannot dig up certain very limited quantities of phosphate rock, treat them with sulphuric or some other acid, and then sprinkle on our fields. We can make better use of the phosphate rock available, but I want to emphasise the fact that known supplies are very limited. Organic farming methods will provide us with all the necessary soil fertility to provide adequate supplies of healthy food.

No genuine farmer can overlook the importance of trees. At present, I am trying, so far as limited capital and materials permit, to subdivide my property into small fields. I believe that it is important to consider carefully the most economic size to have fields, for working, handling stock, and for providing adequate protection by trees or hedges along the boundaries. It is sometimes overlooked that wind is more drying on the soil than is the sun.

In concluding this short talk, I would like to suggest that, although the individual farmer can do much by his own initiative to build soil fertility and prevent erosion—I am opposed to much of the large-scale Government planning we are hearing so much about—the political and economic framework within which he is compelled to operate, makes it progressively more difficult for him to be really independent. The challenge of collectivism cannot be ignored by the individual farmer, otherwise he will find that those who worship a false science will claim that the independence of the farmer must be interfered with in order that the people can be fed. The organic farmer can help expose the unreality of the plans of agricultural and other planners by demonstrating on his own property that individual initiative and responsibility are, the only basis for genuine husbandry, and the preservation of our Western Christian Civilisation.

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Federal Government Yields on Wheat Subsidy

In an article on October 26, we outlined the case for a subsidy on all wheat to be used in Australia, showing how this subsidisation policy would (a) provide the wheat grower with an increased inducement to continue production, (b) prevent the price of pig meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products and bread from increasing, and (c) consequently prevent wage costs from being further increased by the automatic increase in the basic wage following increases in the price of food.

Although the Federal Government insisted for a time that it would only consider subsidising the price of eggs—a most impractical and dangerous suggestion—sufficient opposition and pressure from State Governments and some producers' organisations has forced at least a step in the direction of the policy we suggest. Over £5 million is to be paid in subsidising the price of wheat for local consumption. This subsidy of 4/1 per bushel will be of real benefit. But, unfortunately, it does not go far enough. It does not cover the total increase in the price of wheat to be paid to Australian wheat growers. This means that there will still be a considerable increase in the price of all wheat for local consumption, and that this increase must intensify the very inflation, which Mr. Menzies rightly admits, is one of the greatest assets the Communists have.

If the Federal Government is convinced that subsidies are of no genuine benefit in checking inflation, why then has it adopted at least a partial subsidisation of wheat? But if it does believe that this partial subsidisation will be of benefit why not be logical and completely subsidise the price of all wheat for local consumption? We urge our primary producer readers to insist that their various organisations continue applying pressure for a policy of complete subsidisation.

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"New Times," November 30, 1951—Page 7

MR. MENZIES ON COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Addressing the annual Federal Council meeting of the Liberal Party on November 19, Mr. Menzies said that Stalin had some reason to be contented with events of the last 12 months. He had waged war by deputy in Korea, Malaya, and Indo-China, without a casualty to Russia in any of them.

"These things are not a pretty picture, and I am profoundly convinced they are a part of a set policy of the whole Communist bloc to produce an undulant fever in democratic countries," he said.

"Therefore, the men in the Kremlin sit comfortably and build up tension towards war, then let the pressure down by phoney peace campaigns. By this way, they hope to weaken our efforts and win the cold war without firing a shot."

Mr. Menzies has certainly drawn attention to one important aspect of the Communists' strategy. But he proposes nothing constructive to defeat it. A policy of indefinite "containment" and "sacrifices" can only make a Communist victory a certainty. As Australian troops are fighting and dying in Korea, why doesn't Mr. Menzies urge some more realistic approach to dealing with the Communists instead of furthering the delusion that the West can make terms with them?

MR. MENZIES IN 1946

But the Treasurer puts all these things on one side: he turns his back on direct tax reduction and makes his reductions in indirect taxes — in sales tax, customs and excise. It should, perhaps, not need emphasising in this chamber that the effect of direct taxation is much more vividly experienced by the taxpayer than is the effect of indirect taxation. We may construct a fine theory on this matter. We may explain exactly what the incidence of direct taxation is, and what a taxpayer pays, but not one solitary human being in this chamber does not know that what hurts is the thing a man is conscious of. And the weekly deductions from the pay envelope or the cheque a taxpayer writes for his annual assessment is the only thing he is conscious of, and it is this that makes him say, with no disloyalty to my friend, the Treasurer, "I will not work harder because if I do I shall only be working for Chifley." He sees not the weight of customs and excise levies but only the tax of which he is immediately conscious, namely, the direct tax levied upon his earnings. The weight of direct taxation is therefore unquestionably the greatest deterrent to productive effort, and reductions of direct taxation would afford the greatest possible incentive to such effort.

—Mr. Menzies, during 1946 Budget Debates.

(Mr. Menzies claims that increased production is urgently necessary to help defeat inflation, but he now imposes the higher taxation, which in 1946 he said would retard production. It must of course be admitted that in 1946 Mr. Menzies was not being "advised" by Dr. Coombs and his associates!)

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