

THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 17, No. 50.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Does Depression Threaten? The Policy of Credit Restriction

The policy of credit restriction and higher taxation imposed by the Federal Government is already starting to produce results, which are causing many people to become apprehensive about the possibility of unemployment and a depression. As the economic planners Eke Dr. Coombs are not fools, it is obvious that they are well aware of what they are doing. They know that their policies must produce certain results, which they can then exploit to further their policy of creating the centrally planned State.

While we believe that many industries are on the verge of closing down, and that many others are restricting production and dismissing staff, we do not believe that the real threat menacing the community is another major depression like we had in the thirties. There is today a widespread understanding of the fact that depressions are the direct result of a policy of credit restriction. The threat of a depression, like the threat of war, is being used to force the Australian people further along the totalitarian road, which they have been travelling for a long time.

Speaking at Canberra on October 3, Mr. Menzies said in defending the Budget, that "You must divert people and capital by indirect means . . ." And this is what is being attempted now. As "unessential" industries are closed as a result of pressure of credit restriction and higher taxes on their products, those who consequently become unemployed will have to seek work in those industries, which the planners consider "essential."

The policy of labor direction being now applied has been frankly admitted by the Melbourne "Argus," a paper which, since it came under the control of overseas interests in 1949, has skilfully supported the creation of the centrally Planned State. The following are significant extracts from "The Argus's" editorial of December 6: —

"... The measure of unemployment predicted in the next few weeks is the direct consequence — and was, indeed, the intention — of Sir Arthur Fadden's last budget.

"Sir Arthur Fadden deliberately and properly set out to discourage luxury industries, with the object of diverting labor into others which were more important for the country's well-being, in peace as well as in war.

"Since the compulsory direction of labor is no longer legally possible, Sir Arthur Fadden had recourse to other means. By reducing employment in unnecessary industries, it may fairly be said that he will have achieved the first part of his plan . . .

"It is, therefore, the Government's clear duty to provide an efficient employment service which will not only achieve transfers of labor as quickly as possible, but will ensure that skilled men and women will not be forced to accept unskilled and poorly paid jobs.

"The machinery now in existence for voluntarily redirecting labor can and should be improved if large scale transfers are likely to take place."

"The Argus's" open support for the Government's financial policies leave no doubt that these policies are designed to lead to the Socialist State.

It is true that outspoken criticism by several of the trading banks and opposition

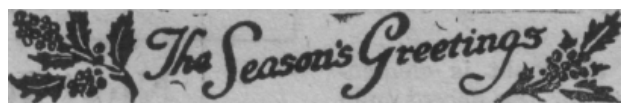
from the business community have caused the Government to state that it has decided "to ease bank credit control and capital issues control." But it has also been stated that the policy of selective credit control will be rigidly continued. In other words, credit will only be made available to those industries which the Canberra planners consider "essential."

The present credit policy is being imposed under the powers of the 1945 Banking Legislation. As a leading Member of the Opposition in 1945, Sir Arthur Fadden condemned this legislation as the first major

(Continued on page 3)

OUR POLICY

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



As this is the last issue of "THE NEW TIMES" for 1951 we take the opportunity of extending to our readers the very best wishes for the coming festive season. The next issue of "THE NEW TIMES" will be on January 11, 1951.

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. WHTTTIER

TO THE POINT

Mr. Menzies in 1937

A letter writer to the Melbourne "Age" recalls that Mr. Menzies said, back in July, 1937, when he was the Acting Treasurer in the Lyons Government, that "Indirect taxation . . . bears particularly upon the man of small income because it falls upon the commodities which he uses in common with people of very large income."

Apparently Mr. Menzies has now lost interest in the "small man,"

* * *

Dr. Jessup

A press report of December 4 states "The Big Four disarmament talks subcommittee met for two and a half hours today in an atmosphere described by officials as 'sober and constructive.'" We notice with interest that the American representative at these "sober and constructive" talks is Dr. Jessup, whose record proves him to be at least very strongly pro-Communist. Many patriotic Americans claim that he is actually a secret Communist agent.

* * *

A Remarkable Statement

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Country Timber Merchants' Association, Mr. H. Holt, Federal Minister for Labor, said "Melbourne people, head for head, are the wealthiest in the world. And Australia's standard of living is the highest in the world — higher even than in the mighty United States."

If the standard of living in Australia is the highest in the world, then we shudder to think what it must be in other countries. One thing is certain, however, if Mr. Holt and his colleagues are permitted to continue with their present policies, the present standard of living will soon be very much lower.

* * *

A Secret Treaty?

In the Sydney Communist "Tribune" of November 14, a Mr. Rex Chiplin claims that "Hidden away in the top-secret files of the Menzies-Fadden Cabinet is a Treaty which, together with the Pacific Pact and the terms under which Menzies borrowed 100 million dollars in 1950, completes the bonds which make our country a vassal State of the United States of America. Titled Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Immigration with the U.S.A., it was initialed in 1950 by the then External

SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF SUEZ

By DOUGLAS REED—14/5

We have a limited number of this book, the latest work of this important writer, in which he gives more evidence of the Communist-Zionist conspiracy.

Affairs Minister Spender, and it was included as a secret appendix to the Pacific Pact." The writer then goes on to quote from the alleged secret treaty.

There are two important questions concerning this matter: Does this secret Treaty exist? And who is the top Government official who made it and its contents available to a Communist writer? We trust that this matter will be taken up with Government Members immediately.

* * *

States Should Challenge

At least one State Liberal Member believes that the Federal Government should be challenged on matters concerning State sovereignties. Sir George Knox, Victorian Liberal Member, urges that Victoria challenge the Commonwealths right to levy the "Iniquitous payroll tax" on the States. Sir George claims that constitutional authorities have assured him that it is illegal and unconstitutional. Here is a matter which Mr. Norman, new Victorian Liberal leader, might consider.

* * *

Looking Ahead!

One very senior member of the Labor Party has developed the peculiar habit of ringing the Treasury to ask for figures and prefacing his remarks with "This is your next Treasurer speaking." He then goes into the House and attacks the figures that he has been given. —J. T. Lang's "Century," November 30.

Next Act in World Drama

"Sir, —Your readers will, for the most part, already have realised that the next Act in the drama, 'The Great Plan' (under distinguished patronage) now playing to crowded if apathetic houses, is a war between the Lord's Anointed and Egypt, the fighting to be done as usual, by Britain, the arsenal of d'markracy to supply the weapons, and Israel to have the swag. The permanent command of the Middle East, including the Suez Canal and Persian oil, with Dead Sea chemicals, form a firm basis for World Credit Control.

"Not much perspicacity is necessary to see the Plan, and the Front Line Commander, Lord Mountbatten, is no doubt already in the wings. What does not seem sufficiently appreciated is that once again the back-room boys show every sign of cashing in on the battle without sustaining a scratch.

"It may seem, and no doubt is elementary, but the only hope for the decent man and woman is to ensure that the back-room boys burn their fingers to an extent which will put them permanently in the discard. The fact that it appears to be desperately difficult of achievement merely emphasises our nearness to final disaster.

—C. H. Douglas in "The Social Crediter" (England)

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Next Issue of "New Times"

Will all readers please note that the next issue of "The New Times" will be published on January 11, 1952.

"New Times" to be Published Fortnightly Increased Size

For a number of reasons the Directors of New Times Ltd. have decided that "The New Times" shall in future be published fortnightly instead of weekly. The size is to be increased to twelve pages. Subscription rates will continue as at present.

During this year, a number of steps were taken to try and minimise the effects of growing inflation. All sales through newsagents were stopped, readers who bought their paper through agents being advised to become direct subscribers. The changeover to a direct subscription paper has enabled economies in printing and administration to be made. Many new direct subscribers were obtained, which improved the immediate financial position. But the relentless pressure of rising costs has continued, and it is considered essential that steps be taken to ensure that "The New Times" continues without undue financial difficulties.

The publication of "The New Times" as a twelve-page fortnightly will reduce present printing costs; reduce cost of wrapping and despatch, two items of expenditure which have increased enormously; enable

the very popular Rural Review section of the paper to be expanded in size and scope; permit the Editor more time to produce a better paper; and lessen the burden on the small number of volunteers who make a vital contribution in the wrapping and despatch of the paper.

It is hoped that the new policy for the production of "The New Times" will result in a financial saving which will enable the production of a series of booklets on soil, food, health, and associated subjects. These booklets will, it is believed, have a ready sale, and provide a source of valuable revenue for other activities. It is also anticipated that they will be excellent advertising mediums for "The New Times," thus resulting in increased circulation. The first issue of "The New Times" next year will be on January 11.

The Quality of Living

By C. H. Allen

To most people, the phrase, "standard of living," refers mainly to the accessories, the amenities, the trappings, the gewgaws, etc., of life. Seldom does one find those who are adequately preoccupied about the basic qualities of mind (and/or soul), which are the basic factors in determining the height of our real attainments.

That the possibilities vary with each individual is obvious. Seldom is a noted mathematician also a poet, etc. But there are some considerations, which should be widely understood regarding what are the criteria for successful co-operation, and what place personal responsibility should

take in determining the results, which will accrue from such co-operation in community life, under the various governmental regimes.

That such considerations have been neglected can be sensed as one notices how many well-meaning people were led to expect satisfactory, ameliorating and progressive effects from a trial of doctrinaire Socialism. Such people are experiencing a rude awakening, and more shocks may be in store for them because all our Governments are more or less adopting Socialistic Welfare State Policies.

The sum of the achievement is a negative quantity. Even in the realm of the supply of consumer goods, there is little to boast about, especially as regards the production and distribution of food. Economic affairs are so seething with uncertainty that few can look ahead with any degree of assurance. Then, such people as are desirous of promoting spiritual welfare should be aghast at the lack of conscience, based in religion, ethical, or righteous conceptions of personal responsibility.

The appeal of the recent Moral Call follows a general tendency to lay the blame on lapses in the human character; but, before we press this idea, we should be prepared to allow that never in recent centuries has human nature had a chance to show its inherent qualities.

Factors preventing a natural exhibition of what would happen if each individual sought his own rewards, and shouldered his own responsibilities unhampered by official direction are: —Centralised or monopoly control of finance and politics; irresponsible bureaucratic interference; both

of them related to a spate of repressive legislation, etc.

While this Goliath of control remains to dominate the scene of community life, we dare not blame human nature for characteristics, which are a result of the domination. How the stone and the sling can be prepared and used to stay the march of our Goliath remains to be determined, and, in actual cases, there are persons concerned—

"Who, with the strength of giants, are but tools;

The weighty hands which serve selected fools." (Meredith.)

Sir Arthur Fadden In 1948

Speaking on the 1948 Budget, Sir Arthur Fadden said, on September 21: "It will be argued that such a course is anti-inflationary, but what of the inflationary course pursued to raise the money, the high sales tax and other indirect taxes which force up the price of goods . . . It would be far sounder economic planning for social security and national welfare if the price of goods came down through alleviation of sales tax; if basic wage rates remained stable through pay roll tax remissions, and other reductions in indirect taxation; and if lowered income tax raised the volume and value of production. The Government's policy is of such a nature that the Treasurer submits that the people should not have control over their own money."

Today, Sir Arthur Fadden uses every possible excuse to try and justify his imposition of what he previously condemned. We suggest that the sponsors of "The Call" might direct their messages to politicians who apparently consider that broken pledges and promises are of little importance.

"American" Domination of British Policy

The "Daily Telegraph" on November 16 reported Sir Ronald Storrs as saying that, if the Americans had come out more strongly in support of Britain at the time of the Persian oil crisis, our problems there and in Egypt might have been easier. Sir Ronald, an authority on the Middle East, and a former military governor of Jerusalem, and governor of Cyprus from 1926 to 1932, was speaking at a meeting of the English-Speaking Union in London. America's attitude of being a third party, he said, was interpreted by the Middle East mentality as hostility to the British case. —"The Social Creditor," December 1.

DOES DEPRESSION THREATEN?

(Continued from page 1)

step towards Socialism in Australia. He is now demonstrating the truth of his own warning. Australians who desire to defeat totalitarianism must give considered thought to the problem of how credit control can be wrested from the hands of central planners and decentralised amongst all members of the community. Decentralised credit power is absolutely essential if the threat of the Monopoly State is to be averted.

"New Times," December 14, 1951—Page 3

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/9d, post-free.

In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1951.

No. 50.

Victorian Liberals' New Leader

In deposing Mr. T. Hollway and appointing Mr. Les. Norman as new Parliamentary leader, the Victorian Liberals may have initiated a move, which will have far-reaching effects. Mr. Norman is still only a young man and a comparative newcomer to politics. But we are assured that he is well aware of many of the basic problems confronting our community. In talks to members of the Young Liberal Party, he has stressed the menace of centralised power at Canberra, and expressed opposition to Uniform Taxation and other policies encroaching upon State sovereignty. If Mr. Norman is going to be an effective force in politics, he has got to face the fact that he must fight Canberra, irrespective of the label of the Federal Government. We believe that Mr. Norman is more likely to fight than was Mr. Hollway.

In a public statement, made after his election as Victorian Liberal Leader, Mr. Norman said: "The L.C.P. policy will be straightforward, in contrast to the basis of bargaining which has been responsible for the continued existence of the present Country Party Government. A return to honest-to-goodness politics is vital and urgent in Victoria." Mr. Norman made it clear that his basic policy would be unceasing opposition to Socialism and bureaucracy. If he and his party are really prepared to make a stand at all times on this policy, it is possible that some effective opposition to Canberra's centralist policies can be generated in Victoria.

Mr. Norman has made it obvious that he is not opposed to some reconciliation with the Victorian Country Party, which could lead to the formation of a new State Government not dominated by the Labor Party. Many of the worst policies introduced by the McDonald Government have been because of pressure by the Labor Party. Typical of these policies was the attempted creation of a Greater Melbourne Council.

In a recent editorial, we stressed the fact that, although the powers of the States have been seriously undermined by Canberra policies, the States will have sufficient powers to challenge the Socialism and bureaucracy so rampant at Canberra.... We urge that Mr. Norman and his colleagues give every consideration to a use of their powers. We realise that such action would result in an upheaval in the Liberal Party. But State Liberals must decide whether they are going to make mockery of their pledge to fight bureaucracy and Socialism by refusing to challenge the policies of their Federal Party. The State Liberals can, if they have the courage and integrity, force the whole Liberal Movement to make a clear-cut decision on the question of Socialism. There are many in the Liberals who are more Socialistic than are Labor Party members. Mr. Menzies himself has proclaimed himself a "practical Socialist," and has stated that the electors would accept Socialist policies from him, which they would not accept from the Labor Party. What does Mr. Norman think about this? Time alone will tell. However, we feel that the time is opportune for all Victorian supporters of this journal to take a greater interest in their State Members and State Government, with a view to encouraging it to fight on their behalf against the Federal monopolists.

New Battery Acid

The chemical factory of Karl Kurt Gruening, of Hamburg, in the British Zone in Germany, has developed a battery acid, which can be charged automatically and rapidly. Batteries and accumulators can be charged quickly without the use of a charging station. The battery acid will be marketed under the name "Super Battery Acid" (S.B.A.).

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Just another instance of "improvement in process," which, if freed, would help humanity over the rough spots. Your guess is as good as ours when S.B.A. will reach New Zealand.

—"The New Zealand Social Crediter,"

November 1951.

MONOPOLIES MENACE NEEDS PROBE

(Continued from page 5)

to regulate the monopoly in such a way as to preserve the elements of free competition.

Now Great Britain has also taken the initiative. Its first step has been the present fact-finding Commission. It will no doubt be followed up by legislation where the monopolies are acting in an anti-social manner.

But what is the position in Australia? Prime Minister Menzies dismissed the very pertinent questions asked by the member for Macquarie by saying that he would have a look at the British report when it became available.

But the State Government already has anti-monopoly legislation on the statute book. It has done nothing to implement that legislation. The Commonwealth was refused powers at two referenda. So the onus is still on the State Government.

A complete inquiry into monopolies and restricted trade practices is long overdue in this State. There would be no need to make it a judicial inquiry. It would be far better if it were constituted as the British Commission was constituted. There, such inquiries are held by a representative body specially constituted for the purpose. It would be a kind of Grand Jury. It would have the same rights as a Royal Commission. In the United States, special investigators are appointed to examine the ramifications of the combine before any action is taken. A similar course of action could be taken here.

The Labor Party has long held the view that monopolies are bad. That applies to Socialised Monopolies as well as to Free Enterprise Monopolies. The McGirr Government would be breaking new ground if it did something to clean up the restricted trade practices that have mushroomed since the last war. The next step should come from that direction, if it still adheres to fundamental Labor policy.

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Monopolies Menace Needs Probe

By J. T. Lang

Disclosures made in Great Britain by the Restricted Practices and Monopolies Commission, set up by the British Parliament, have fully confirmed views long held that the activities of monopolies have now reached the stage where they should be broken up in the public interest.

The particular example cited by the British Commission was that of the cartel which controls the production and distribution of electric light globes. It is an international organisation with British, French, German and American interests. The terms of the 1948 Lamp Agreement divulged by the Commission showed that sales quotas were fixed not only for Britain but for all other parts of the British Commonwealth, excluding Canada.

It thus comprises an excellent case history to examine what happens when a commodity falls into the hands of such a combine. All competition is eliminated. That means that prices are fixed in relation to profits instead of at a level that will promote production and sales as a means of maintaining profits.

In this case, there were even penalties exacted where the light globe either lasted too long — 1,000 hours being the maximum—or wore out too quickly—under 800 hours. Manufacturers could be fined for either "offence." Competition was also checked by the pooling of patents. That could mean that, if a manufacturer discovered a new kind of filament that would make globes cheaper and so that they would have longer lives, the pool could place a total prohibition on the production of such globes. There were also heavy penalties for any firm that violated the prices agreement.

In some countries all the lamps controlled by the combine are manufactured in a single factory, and the only difference is the fact that they have different brand names, and are packed in different containers.

The British Commission recommended that the Government should review the price lists issued by the combine from time

to time, that the combine should be compelled to sell without price discrimination, and that it should not have power to fine or stop supplies to retailers who might cut prices.

The Kreuger scandal showed how the Swedish match king had concluded similar arrangements that gave him virtual control of the match industry of the world. He reached such proportions that he negotiated loans to governments, in return for monopoly concessions. He also financed the Hitler regime in return for monopoly rights in Germany, and extended as far as Japan. He was one of the first of the trade cartels who found the way of operating behind tariff walls.

Apart from the cartels, which are undoubtedly operating in Australia, as well as other countries, we have the trade monopolies that operate in this country only. They are just as vicious as the international cartels. They control the manufacture of essential commodities and, after destroying their competitors, can prevent new competitors appearing because of their mammoth operations and through their cornering of essential ingredients.

Then there is the third group, usually called trade associations. These control the distribution of goods, rather than their manufacture. They sign up all the retailers, and fix trade quotas. Then, through the wholesale houses, they require retailers to accept rigid conditions of sales, as well as quotas. In this way, they fix prices to provide maximum profits. It is a practice that leads to all kinds of abuses. It is particularly prevalent in the building industry. It covers not only various kinds of timber but also other building requisites.

Then there is the fourth kind of control exercised by what is usually termed the "tied house" system. It is not confined by any means to the liquor trade. It also operates in newsagencies and other sections of the retail trade. It is now extending to the petrol distribution business. It also is aimed at the elimination of competition and the creation of a different kind of monopoly.

The essence of such monopolies is covered by the name used in Britain — "restricted trade practices." By virtue of the monopoly, the conditions imposed must be accepted by the retailer, or he is squeezed out of business.

The United States brought in what is usually called the Sherman Act, or its Anti-Trust legislation. One of the major operations against trustification was that against Standard Oil, which was the Rockefeller empire early in the century. But during the past two decades there has been a special department in the Administration handling suits lodged against such interests as Du Pont and some of the largest enterprises in the country. The usual outcome has been a consent decree

(Continued on page 4)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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Australia's Wheat Production Declining

Australia's wheat production has declined by over 25 percent during the past four years, in N.S.W. the wheat acreage has fallen from over 5,000,000 acres to nearly 2,500,000 acres, a decline of nearly 50 percent. N.S.W. may have insufficient wheat next year for domestic requirements. Unless wheat is obtained from other States, the poultry industry may collapse.

But, serious as the decline in wheat production has been in recent years, many close observers of agricultural developments believe that, in spite of the increased price of wheat for local consumption, the acreage of wheat sown next year will be reduced by another 20 percent. If this further decline does take place, and if Australia has one of its periodical dry seasons—the last five seasons have been exceptionally good, particularly in Victoria—wheat would have to be imported. That is, if some country with a surplus can be found to sell. But Australia is the only major wheat-producing country in the sterling area. No less than 30 countries, which cannot buy Canadian or American wheat because they are short of dollars, are desperately keen to buy Australian wheat, which, if sold on a free market, would at present return nearly £1 per bushel.

Why have Australian wheat growers progressively reduced their production during a period when there has been an increased demand for their production? The answer is simple: Lack of adequate inducement and various obstacles. Although the picture of declining wheat production is a disturbing one, there is at least one compensating factor. The bad farming practice of reducing soil fertility by monoculture has at least been modified by the introduction of clover-leys grazed for several years by sheep before being sown to wheat again. The comparatively high price for wool and fat lambs has enabled many wheat growers to diversify their farming. But the extension of the ley system could be the basis of a tremendous increase in wheat production without "mining" the soil. However, in the absence of adequate inducement, this increase is not going to take place. And the results are going to be disastrous for Australians generally in more ways than one.

At present, the pig and poultry industries, and, to a lesser extent, the dairying industry, are dependent upon the wheat industry. A collapse in the wheat industry would therefore be a major disaster; it would intensify the present growing

food shortage. Suggestions have been made that more maize should be grown in Australia for the feeding of poultry and pigs. In America, maize, or corn as it is generally termed, is the basis of the pig and poultry industries. But there is no evidence that greater maize production can, while present financial policies are imposed, be stimulated any more than greater wheat production can be stimulated. In fact, at present in Victoria maize is almost unprocurable, in spite of high prices.

Wheat and other primary production can only be increased by assuring that primary producers have adequate inducement. This fact has been clearly perceived by Mr. E. J. Donath, Senior Tutor in Economic Geography at the Melbourne University, who recommends that the price of all wheat for local consumption be at least 16 shillings per bushel, and that flour be subsidised. Mr. Donath also suggests that tax reductions should be offered to wheat-growers increasing their acreage. He admits that this might cause a clamour for tax reductions from other industries as well. In our opinion, tax reductions would help considerably in increasing food production. The new taxation increases imposed by the last Budget will tend to discourage increased production. It would almost appear that this is what the Canberra planners desire. We are afraid that the destruction of adequate incentive to produce food is an important part of the policy of enslavement being advanced in every English-speaking country.

It was Lenin who stressed the vital importance of food coupons as an instrument for controlling the individual. We have little doubt that the coming food crisis will be exploited to further centralised planning. Already some sections of the press are calling for "a plan" to deal with food shortages. The impression is given that all that is required is plenty of Government big-scale planning. We predict now that Government planning will not produce more food; it will more likely result in less production. But it will enable the individual primary producer to be moved towards his allotted role in the Servile State.

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"Your Daily Bread" . . . 8/10

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

"Malabar Farm" 16/

By Louis Bromfield. This book tells the story of bringing a worn out Ohio farm back to productivity by organic methods. Recommended by a prominent Australian agriculturist as the best practical book on the subject.

"Out of the Earth" 15/8

By Louis Bromfield. A further report on Malabar Farm, and a confirmation of the results of organic practice applied there.

"The Wheel of Health". 16/5

By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole food grown in fertile soil.

"Gardening without Digging"

3/11

By A. Guest.

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The primary producer must, in his own defence, realise that, while he has, like other sections of the community, many legitimate grievances, he is paving the way for the lack of his independence if he merely reduces production because of these grievances. He must raise his voice and state that he is willing and able to produce adequate food if present Government policies are modified. He must pin the blame for food shortages on the Government and its "advisers."

"I Do Not Have to Spray"

Louis Bromfield, famous farmer author, indicts poison sprays during his testimony before the American Congressional Committee investigating chemicals in foods.

Mr. Kleinfeld: Now, do you use any insecticides or pesticides at all?

Mr. Bromfield: We operate a plot system, and when we find anything of great interest in these, we translate it into the big field operations.

... We are working individually on these (alfalfa and potatoes) plants. When we hit what appears to be the proper balance of minerals and elements for that plant, then that plant flourishes, and it shows an immediate resistance to all disease, and in most cases to insect attacks.

I won't go so far as to say that you can do that with the grasshopper, which will eat fence posts, if they cannot get anything else. It is true, with our experience and also with that of Missouri University that you can do away with certain types of beetles when you have balanced crops. It is very noticeable when we plant beans in a plot where the soil is not suited to them. They immediately become covered with beetles.

Last year we got rid of potato bugs, which are pests proportionate to the grasshopper. They may come back. I will not say that that is absolute.

Now, having to do with disease, we are absolutely sure we can eliminate blights by proper soil and moisture conditions. The Missouri University will agree with us to that extent.

Mr. Kleinfeld: What are the major crops you grow on Malabar Farm in Ohio?

Mr. Bromfield: Our basis is livestock... We have an accredited herd that is tested twice a year, and this year it was among the five top in the State of Ohio, and we took no special precautions. There were no vaccinations involved.

The basis of operation is the production

of high quality alfalfa and clover, and also oats, barley and wheat.

Mr. Kleinfeld: Do you use any insecticides from time to time on any of these crops?

Mr. Bromfield: We use none whatever on any of these crops.

(Kleinfeld then questioned Bromfield about his Texas farm, its crop programme, and spraying, if any. Bromfield replied that no sprays were used on his Texas farm either. After asking about Bromfield's experiences as a farmer in France, Kleinfeld continued:)

Mr. Kleinfeld: You never used a spray there, either?

Mr. Bromfield: No. That was what aroused my interest more than anything else in farming and gardening in Europe. I found that sprays and dusts were necessary sometimes, but very rarely. When I came back here, I opened an agricultural magazine and found fifty percent of the advertisements related to pesticides.

(Here Kleinfeld questioned Bromfield about the food producers who approached Bromfield about raising spray and dust-free foods.)

Mr. Bromfield: One of them was the Heinz people and the other was the A. & P. A. & P. was interested in being able to slap on a label stating, 'This product has never been touched by dust or spray.'... Of course, all these companies realise that the minute they can do that, particularly with baby food, they will have a great advantage over their competitor.

Mr. Kleinfeld: You say in your statement that in time many of these compounds, I think you mentioned D.D.T., appear to lose their effectiveness, apparently because the insects develop an immunity to them. Have you come into personal contact with situations of that kind?

Mr. Bromfield: Yes. In the case of D.D.T., and secondarily of chlordane, in relation to the ordinary housefly or barn fly that is something every farmer knows. The first two years its action is miraculous and all flies disappear. In the third year, you have more, and by the fourth year they can drink the D.D.T. and it will have no effect on them.

Mr. Kleinfeld: There appears to be at least one school of thought in the entomological field which indicates some fear that an overuse of insecticides may upset the natural balance of nature.

Mr. Bromfield: I don't think there is any question of that. The wholesale spraying of fields... let's take the case of alfalfa for one... more and more alfalfa is being sprayed with D.D.T. That wholesale spraying is aimed at what is commonly called the spittlebug, and its successor, in flying form, the leafhopper. (Adult spittlebugs and leafhoppers are two different insects. — Ed.)

But, in spraying these in a wholesale fashion, you get rid of every kind of insect, even to the bees themselves. Now, there are a great many insects you must remember which are extremely beneficial, the bee is one and another is the ladybug... We

have had some conducted experiments with the bird population and there has been plenty of evidence of birds and fish being killed in almost wholesale fashion by consuming insects which have been sprayed with D.D.T.

Mr. Kleinfeld (reading from an article by Dr. V. B. Wigglesworth, Head, Unit of Insect Physiology, Agricultural Research Council, Cambridge, England): "The best hope lies in compromise. There is great scope for discovering just what the insecticides are doing... When we have this knowledge, perhaps we shall find it is wise to relax some of the chemical pressure and replace some of the more potent chemical by others with milder action. In this way we may be able, cautiously, to encourage beneficial insects to multiply."

Do you have any thoughts on that conclusion?

Mr. Bromfield: I would agree with that very thoroughly. I do not know where the answer lies. I think that we are overdoing the poison thing in a big way all over. It may be that we can use milder poisons in lesser quantities.

(After citing examples of the natural enemies of some insect pests)... Those are natural controls which will produce no harm to man or animal, and that is possibly the answer. Possibly they need to be reinforced by some dusts and sprays in extreme cases.

Dr. Miller: A year or so ago, in Nebraska we had an experiment in which we lost quite a few cattle with what was called virus X. I see you suggest that may be due to excess D.D.T.

Mr. Bromfield: I was referring to the Virus X that humans have, that so-called new kind of intestinal flu... Well, now, they found no bacteria or virus at all and it rose exactly simultaneously with the

(Continued on page 8)

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/6, post-free. Write now for your copy.

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Palestine's Vast Mineral Wealth

"Jerusalem, Sunday—The British-owned Palestine Potash Company, which has a concession to extract minerals from the Dead Sea, will be unable to resume its operations—which stopped at the outbreak of the Arab-Jewish war in 1947—unless it takes the Israeli Government into partnership, according to a reported decision of the Israeli Cabinet.

"Refusal to do so will result in cancellation of the concession.

"It is stated that the partnership offer, which represents a compromise over the original plan completely to nationalise the industry was finally dictated as a result of the British elections. — "Exchange." (The "Daily Mail" for November 12.)

In regard to the foregoing, data concerning "The British-owned Palestine Potash Company's" concession have been published by Captain Arthur Rogers as an Appendix to "The Palestine Mystery." (Sterling Press, 50, Old Brompton Road, S.W.7. 1948. 2/-.)

This little publication cites a report issued in 1925 by the Crown Agent for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of Palestine, on "Production of Minerals from the waters of the Dead Sea." This report ceased to be available for purchase soon after its publication, and the publishers (a Government Department) have refused permission for the photostatic reproduction of copies, although the British Museum authorities have courteously consented to provide them. There are copies in the Museum, the Colonial Office and the House of Commons. The following appears in the report: —

"From the foregoing figures, the quantities of the salts in the Dead Sea are therefore approximately:

Potassium chloride: 2,000 million metric tons.
Magnesium bromide: 980 million metric tons.
Sodium chloride: 11,000 million metric tons.

Magnesium chloride: 22,000 million metric tons.

Calcium chloride: 6,000 million metric tons.

For practical purposes, the supply of potash may be considered inexhaustible."

Captain Rogers then states: "In 1925, when the publication was issued, the market price of magnesium chloride in the United Kingdom was £6 per ton. The magnesium chloride alone was therefore worth £132,000,000,000 (one-hundred-and-thirty-two-thousand-million pounds sterling) at market prices. The value of the potassium chloride, also based upon the same market prices, was £16,000,000,000; and the value of the other chemicals mentioned also reached figures at which one's imagination boggles, the total being about £240,000,000,000 (two-hundred-and-forty-thousand-million pounds sterling). Since 1925, however, the market prices have increased greatly, in some cases to more than double the prices of that time. Moreover, the demand for chemicals is not decreasing. The rising demand is so great in relation to known and developed sources of supply that it would not be rash to say that it is likely to prove a major cause of the next world war."

—"The Social Creditor" (England),
November 24.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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"I DO NOT HAVE TO SPRAY"

(Continued from page 7)

widespread use of D.D.T. throughout the country. There has been by no means enough research on the subject, but it is by no means impossible.

Dr. Miller: Yes, it is something that should be looked into. Of course, the users of sprays in livestock claim they save probably 68 million dollars by the judicious use of sprays on cattle.

Mr. Bromfield: I was thinking more about dairy cattle in what I had to say, where D.D.T. comes in contact with milk consumed by humans...in some areas this is dangerously high.

—"Organic Gardening," October 1951.

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