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ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

"McCarthyism" Zionist-Communist Smearing in the U.S.A.

In recent months reports have been appearing in the Australian press smearing Senator J. McCarthy, the courageous American senator, who has persistently exposed and opposed undercover Communists holding important Government positions in the U.S.A. It appears that there is a vigorous campaign being conducted by Zionist-Communist groups to have Senator McCarthy effectively smeared in the U.S.A., and to have him presented to the rest of the English-speaking world as a crude "red-baiter." whose charges shall be dismissed as fantastic.

As Senator McCarthy's viewpoint has been carefully suppressed in all local newspaper reports, we republish the following important points made by Senator McCarthy when interviewed by the "U.S. News and World Report":

(1) Asked why he thought it necessary for a private legislator to ferret out Communists in government, which is the duty of the executive branch of government and the F.B.I., he replied: "Simply because they are not doing it." He then made it clear that the F.B.I. and other investigative agencies are doing a good job of investigating, but that little is done once their evidence is turned over to the Executive.

(2) The State Department alone, as a result of F.B.I. investigations, up to June of this year had about 850 members accused of Communist connections. The Administration-appointed Loyalty Review Board has not yet found one of these unfit for service because of his Communist connections. A few security risks have been dismissed, but none because of Communist connections. Some have, been allowed to resign under investigation — "Last year 94 homosexuals — this year 54." But, allowing "security risks" to resign rather than firing them, enables these individuals to again enter the government service in some other department, with a clean record.

(3) The Senator was asked how he had so much information on Red agents in government service. His reply: "Last night an official of the State Department in a nation-wide television show, said: 'If we learn of anyone who is giving information to McCarthy about Communists in the State Department, his job will last about two minutes.' Therefore, I cannot very well answer that question."

(4) Revealing how difficult the President is making it to prosecute secret Red agents, the Senator related that Gen. Willoughby (former head of Mac Arthur's Intelligence Staff) in his testimony before the McCarran Committee on internal security, the other

day was asked about three individuals who were suspected of having strong Communist connections, Gen. Willoughby said: "As a Federal officer, I am expected to observe Army orders and presidential directives." He then read the directive. It is almost unbelievable: — "No information of any sort relating to an employee's loyalty shall be submitted to a congressional committee." This order forbidding the two million government employees from giving testimony about Communists in government does make the task of exposing Red agents difficult, the Senator admitted.

(5) The Wisconsin Senator then revealed that his mail overwhelmingly supports his Communist exposing crusade. He said, however, that if one does only the things he considers "politically wise or popular" he should not be in a position of power. For example, he said, "... it is politically safe to fight Communism generally — to make great speeches against Communism generally and against well-known Communists like Earl Browder and William Foster. In fact, the members of the underground party are sometimes instructed to do that. But the dangerous thing is to dig out the underground Communists — the sacred cows..."

The Senator indicated that it was perhaps political suicide to expose the secret Red agents, mentioning the courageous American, Martin Dies, one-time head of the Un-American Activities Committee. (President Roosevelt, the Reds, and their friends in press and radio, succeeded in smearing Dies out of Congress, even though his warnings have now proven only too true. —Editor,

The Anti-Communist Senator then said that the U.S. Administration moves against only well-known, self-proclaimed Communists, such as the 11 Red leaders in New York. "It's the underground Communists that are doing the damage," he said. "You can think of very, very few of the underground Communists that the Administration has prosecuted except under

congressional pressure. Take Alger Hiss, one of the top under-cover men. We all recall the President objecting so strenuously to his being exposed, so much so, in fact, that he closed up all the files after they started the Hiss case. You recall the House Un-American Activities Committee wanted to see the working files, not the confidential files, to find out the names of other men that Hiss had gotten into the State Department. Certainly that was a reasonable request -- they weren't asking for any F.B.I. files." Question: "And they couldn't get them?" Answer: "No."

(5) Asked if he drew a distinction between men who have extremely radical or
(Continued on page 4)

OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

Power and Authority

We have asserted that Social Credit is, in one aspect, a technique for the establishment of the correct relationship between Power and Authority. We add that no other has been proposed throughout the Christian or any other centuries. If Power and Authority are interchangeable terms.... there is, of course, no need for the establishment of a correct relationship between the things they represent. But the state of the world... shows that there is such a need.

— "The Social Crediter" (England).

Scottish Housewives Revolt

A deputation of housewives turned the tables on a woman "snooper" in Scotland.

The woman, a representative of a London public relations organisation working with the Food Ministry, was met by a deputation from the Scottish Housewives' Association when she called at a house in Kirriemuir, Angus.

The deputation questioned her and then took away her questionnaire and burned it in the garden.

Mrs. Pattullo, a leader of the Association, said: "We did this with a feeling of wrathful indignation.

"Housewives have been pitched from pillar to post for the past six years, trying hard to feed their families. Now they are subjected to the indignity of snoopers going around inquiring what there is in the cupboards."

* * * *

U.S.

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE

Speaking over a nation-wide radio network recently — without Congressional immunity, and subject to libel laws — Senator McCarthy made the following charges against Mr. Truman's Ambassador-at-Large, Philip Jessup:

That he had belonged to five organisations cited as Communist fronts by the Attorney General or by legislative committees.

That, as chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Jessup had employed on his staff of 23, ten individuals named under oath as Communists, three named as espionage agents, and three as probable Communists.

That Jessup accepted thousands of dollars in Communist money for the Institute of Pacific Relations.

That Jessup signed a petition urging the U.S. to destroy all atomic material.

That he was a defender of Alger Hiss.

The Senator challenged Jessup to sue!

"Deputy Under Secretary (of State) Carlisle Humelsine," reports "Newsweek," "warned that any employee caught furnishing McCarthy with information would be fired out of hand."

Americans might be excused for wondering: Is this not a strange way for our Administration leaders to behave if there is nothing to McCarthy's charges and if the State Department has nothing to hide?

— "The Canadian Intelligence Service,"

THE JAPANESE TREATY

It might be profitable to consider the following aspects of the recent Japanese Peace Treaty:

1. Japan, already over-populated and unable to support her 84,000,000 inhabitants, loses territory (the Ryukyu Islands) to the U.S. The only "solution" offered by the West is "birth control," most offensive to many Christians on moral grounds.

2. The main Asian countries, including China and India, were not even represented, although Japan herself is purely an Asian power, and her future independence and prosperity are closely related to trade and commerce with the Asian mainland.

3. By the secret Yalta Agreement (never ratified by any Western Parliament or Electorate), the former Japanese territories of the Kurile and South Sakhalin Islands were given to Red Russia.

The Japanese Treaty is primarily a U.S. dictated military arrangement. Its moral basis is weak and the seeds of future trouble strong.

— "The Canadian Intelligence Service," October 1951.

* * *

BUTTER FOR SOAP

"Housewives Today" (England) [November] quotes "The Grocer" of October 13 for the following: —

"In their quest for raw materials, German soap manufacturers are wondering how long it will be before they are offered 80,000 tons of butter—the quantity their country expects it will shortly have to declare as surplus. Western Germany's dairies will produce 300,000 tons of butter this year, about as much as the population can purchase whilst the price is held high. Farmers everywhere like protection, and those of the Federal Republic have seen to it that their prices should not suffer by the pressure, which freely available supplies would exercise. For there is that extra 70,000 tons which Germany has undertaken to import under trade agreements, and to this can be added another 7,000 tons cold-storage surplus from 1950.

"By British standards, these quantities are considerable. That expected surplus of 80,000 tons could supply us with a 4-oz. ration for three months, but for the Germans it raises all sorts of problems. Who, if anyone, is to advance the approximately £17 million for their farmers if the butter has to go into cold-storage, and, even then, when it is safely put away, it still remains to be sold. Neither Government nor private bankers are willing to risk their money. If the butter has to be sold now at whatever it will fetch, then producer interests foresee a drop of 25 percent in the price and ruin for many. Hence their suggestion that there should be compulsory admixture of butter to margarine — to find a use for the former and to make the latter dearer and less competitive."

* * *

BREAD RATIONING THREATENS N.Z.

In a broadcast on December 12, 1951, the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Holland, said:

"We badly need more locally produced

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wheat if we are to avoid bread rationing in 1953."

Mr. Holland warned that less wheat would be available from Australia from the 1952-53 crop, and he announced a 1/- increase in the local price to 10/9 a bushel free on rail, which is approximately 11/2 f.o.b.

"New Zealand can produce the 12,000,000 bushels a year which she consumes, but grows only 5,500,000 bushels," he said.

Mr. Holland's warning is further confirmation of our viewpoint that food production is being deliberately sabotaged by those influencing financial and economic policies, for the purpose of introducing centralised control of food production and distribution.

The Real Objectives of the Korean War

The following brilliant commentary on the Korean War is from Douglas Reed's latest book, "Far And Wide":

The Korean campaign was waged under a Defence Secretary, in the United States, who was earlier responsible for enforcing Communism on China, through pressure brought on the anti-Communist leader, Chiang Kai-shek, and the cessation of supplies to him. Politically, it was begun under a Foreign Secretary there, who publicly proclaimed that he would "not turn his back" on the convicted Communist agent (Alger Hiss) . . .

The war was conducted as one of "The United Nations Organisations." This was clearly the first political defeat of the forces from the English-speaking countries which chiefly fought it, for the Communist parent land and all the countries thrust into its grasp by this very United Nations Organisation in 1945, were full members of it. When the American commander in the field claimed his immemorial military right of "hot pursuit" of enemy aircraft, the American Secretary of State claimed that this could not be demanded from the United Nations Organisation, because the Communist Empire, from its seat, would veto this military action! Thus the commander in the field was in vital operations subject to the enemy's orders.

That is new in history, and, even newer was the case of Formosa. This island was the last stronghold of the Chinese anti-Communists. In past history, none would have presumed to deny their leader, Chiang Kai-shek, and his armies their natural right to fight the Chinese Communists, even before these joined the Korean Communists in the attack on South Korea, ordered by the common masters in Moscow.

Chiang Kai-shek's offer to fight the Chinese Communist aggressors, however, was refused by the President, who rebuked General MacArthur for actions liable "to strip the United States of allies." That was not all. The American Seventh fleet was ordered to protect the Chinese Communist mainland from any attack by the Chinese anti-Communist on Formosa! The order simply stated that the Seventh Fleet should immobilise the anti-Communist leader on his island, and prevent any landings by him on the China coast.

Thus, of two American brothers, sent out in the name of "an emergency," one might have been sent to Korea to fight Chinese Communists and the other, if he were a sailor with the Seventh Fleet, have had the duty of protecting them! It is in respect of this transaction, particularly, that I used the words, "The Korean war is

unlike any other in history," and venture to think of it as transparently suspect in its motives and conduct. . . .

The case of General MacArthur becomes more instructive as it recedes in time. He asked in his speech to Congress, "Where is the merit in fighting an enemy in order to give him military advantages?" A commander of that mind might have found himself unable to carry out the order of 1945 in Europe, to "let the Russians take Berlin"; had there been such a general, and had he been dismissed, the state of the world today would fully have vindicated him . . .

Another reason why, I feel, the Korean war may be called unlike any other in history is that General MacArthur was dismissed for questioning his orders just when the German generals were being hanged for unquestioningly obeying orders! . . . The German leaders and generals were hanged, among other ostensible things, for obeying "the obsolete doctrine that orders from an official superior protect one who obeys them!"

The highest appointments in the American fighting services, as a result of the Korean War, apparently went to generals who accepted this "obsolete doctrine" of unquestioning obedience. General Marshall, the present Defence Secretary, once told Congress that, in enforcing Chiang Kai-shek's submission to the Communists, he merely carried out the instructions of an authority higher than himself, and this answer seems to have been taken as conclusive. (It was General Marshall who in 1942, proposed that the United States should withdraw from the war in Europe, unless the British agreed to a cross Channel invasion that year. Hardly any American troops or craft then were ready to take part in such an operation, to which Churchill's dictum of the time applies, that a hasty, reckless invasion might have proved "the only way in which we could possibly lose this war.")

Similarly, General Eisenhower, commenting on General MacArthur's dismissal, spoke of "certain inhibitions" which a commander (presumably other than a German commander) must accept. The phrase must be taken to cover the last stage of operations in Europe in 1945, which were subordinated to the order of President Truman (given on the advice of General Marshall and the other Chiefs of Staff) "to let the Russians take Berlin."

Another point in which the Korean war, I think, may fairly be said to be unlike any other in history is that on three separate occasions before it began, the American Foreign Secretary, Mr. Dean Acheson, stated that neither Formosa nor South Korea fell within the American defence perimeter. As the Communist invasion of South Korea then was immediately met by an American counter-landing, the observer can only surmise, that American opinion was at that time becoming restless, so that a token of apparently genuine anti-Com-

munist sentiment was thought in high political circles to be necessary. The greater fact remains, however, that the American commander was not allowed to make the counter move effective.

It seems to me clear that all these political and military moves were directed, by agreement on the higher levels of all countries concerned, to some ambition not yet revealed. I think it would be the progressive subjugation of the English-speaking countries to the World State. . . . Is there any sure test by which the genuineness or fraudulence of the Korean War may be judged?

I think one offers: the question of Formosa and that (linked with it) of Communist China's admission to the United Nations Organisation over the body of Chiang Kai-shek and his anti-Communists. Here is another matter in which the Korean War may, without fear of challenge, be called unlike any other in history. At its start, and for some time thereafter, the official spokesmen of the American, British and Canadian Governments (the three chiefly engaged) repeatedly recommended that Formosa should be handed over to Communist China (as China itself was handed over to Communism); that Chiang Kai-shek's government should be abandoned, as the Polish and many other governments were abandoned during the Second War; and that Communist China should be given membership of the United Nations Organisation in place of the anti-Communists. . . .

It seems to me astounding, even in these times, that this proposal to fight a war "against Communist aggression" for the purpose of rewarding Communist aggression with territory and power, should have been so openly made in such high places, and have been so supinely received by the peoples of the three countries. . . . If in the sequel, sooner or later, Chiang Kai-shek is abandoned like so many before him, if Formosa is handed over to his enemies and these are admitted to join the other Soviet puppets in New York, then the Korean War was fraudulent in its motives from the start, and the only genuine thing about it was the casualty list of English-speaking soldiers, and those from Turkey, Greece and elsewhere."

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FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed.... 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

The Socialist Budget

The following are interesting extracts from Government Member Wheeler's budget speech on October 31, 1951:

If the Leader of the Opposition (Dr. Evatt) now complains about the influence that the economists have over Australia, let him remember that their power grew during the eight years of socialism that preceded the election of this Government in December 1949. Socialism was an expensive theory, not only to this country, but also to the Labor movement itself, because it was responsible for the Labour Government being cast into oblivion in 1949. The difficulty about theories is that their exponents need other theories to bolster them, and, consequently, the socialists were quite happy to bring the theories of economists to their aid.

The honourable member for Paterson (Mr. Fairhall) describes this budget as a socialist budget, and I believe that there is some truth in his charge. That it is a socialist budget is inevitable. When the Labour Government was overthrown in 1949, it left behind in the top Public Service positions a large corps of advisers who had been selected for their socialist tendencies, as well as their own qualifications. So emboldened are some of those gentlemen that honourable members on this side of the chamber a little while ago were amazed to hear one of the top public servants boast openly that he was working

for the downfall of this Government. But that may not be so easy to encompass as the inept Dr. Burton has discovered. That gentleman must realise that socialism was easier to practise within the shelter of a government department than to sell it to the electors. His exhibition as a socialist candidate for the division of Lowe was indeed a sorry one. It must be very disconcerting for that former head of the Department of External Affairs to espouse the cause of the isolationist in the humble columns of the "Canberra Times." I shall be interested to see whether the Leader of the Opposition will be so eager to use Dr. Burton's talents in a political niche in his own organisation, and to use him in the same manner as he used him when he was pushing his particular brand of socialism. Yet Dr. Burton is the only one who has departed from the Public Service. Many remain within the Service to thwart the purposes of the Government. The people of "Australia swept the socialists from the Treasury bench in 1949, and rejected them again earlier this year; but, until the top bureaucrats are replaced by men whose mental processes have not been warped by socialist ideas, it will be most difficult indeed to get a really "free-enterprise" government. That will be a long process.

he came down to the Senate and saw good men (such as Knowland, Bridges, Judd and others) calling attention to the fact that American interests were being betrayed in Asia and that the State Department was pursuing a policy which was bad for America and good for Communism. Their arguments were clear, the facts so convincing, that he couldn't understand why it "showed up on the 18th page of the papers and got practically no attention, and we weren't getting anywhere."

"So I decided," said McCarthy, "instead of following their practice of attacking the disastrous policies, to expose those men responsible for the policies disastrous to America."

In short, the Irish Senator decided that, instead of treating the symptoms indefinitely, it might be wise to expose and clean out the source of the treason. It is significant that men are applauded by press, radio and politicians so long as they confine their attacks to the "policies" or "symptoms" of Red Treason. Only when they turn their attention to the source of the poison, the WHO behind these policies, are the hounds of hell loosed upon them.

It has been charged that Sen. McCarthy hides behind his Senate Chamber "immunity" to make his charges. But the Senator has made a standing offer to waive immunity in every case in which the accused Communist will consent to have his file (presumably F.B.I. file) made available in any law-suit he starts.

It is also worth noting that Sen. McCarthy repeatedly tried to get the Truman Administration to act upon the evidence turned in to clean Reds out of government, but little was done. It was only as a last resort, after months of frustration, that he took the matter to the highest authority in the land—the people—and laid the evidence in their hands.

McCARTHYISM

(Continued from page 1)

even Communist philosophy, reasoning or leanings, and those who are actually in touch with the Communist Government, McCarthy replied: "As far as Government service is concerned, I don't give a tinker's dam whether a man has a Communist card or not — if he is following the Communist Party line and in a position to damage this country, he should be out of Government service."

(7) The Senator was asked if many of his activities could not be left to a government committee, and he replied that they could "if you have a good committee." Last year the Tydings Committee, he inferred, had actually "whitewashed" a lot of Communist elements in the government. But he praised the present internal security committee under the chairmanship of Senator McCarran (Dem., Nevada), and demonstrated his non-partisan political attitude by stating that he would not support any candidate (including his own party) against the Nevada Democratic who is doing such a good job of exposing Communists in government.

(8) Speaking of the disastrous policies pursued by the American State Department (and Canadian Dept. of External Affairs. — Editor,), McCarthy pointed out that five years ago America was the most powerful nation on earth, but that, since that time, (under disastrous foreign policy), she has been losing allies

at the rate of 100 million people a year. There are only two alternatives, he said— "... either we are so incompetent that we can't cope with Communism, or we've planned it that way." If we find that we have been "planning it that way, the planners must go! If they are incompetent, then they also should be gotten out."

If we find a number of robberies going on in a district, said the Senator, and we arrest one or two of the robbers and then the robberies cease, we know we have got the ringleader. But if the pattern continues, we know we haven't even scratched the surface. So in the U.S. State Department, he said, "We got Alger Hiss out, we got Marzani out, Wadleigh . . . and a few others. But, having removed them, the course has not changed one iota, so you can assume all of their pals are still doing the same job."

(9) The Wisconsin Senator perhaps explained how such a disastrous foreign policy (which has practically donated Eastern Europe and China to the Reds since Yalta), was put over on the American people when he drew attention to the fact that Louis Budenz (ex-managing editor of the Communist "Daily Worker") had himself named 400 Communists in press and radio. These names were turned over to the government, but have not been made public. Consequently, they are still selling the public the pro-Marxist line behind a respectable journalistic front, and, in turn, influencing hundreds of other journalists and publications.

(10) Sen. McCarthy (a World War II marine), serving his first term, said that

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Breath of Eden

By FOOTLE

I saw a film quite a long time ago — I forget the title of it — featuring George Brent, Ruth Hussey and Tchaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B Minor. The opening scene portrayed George Brent in sixteen perches of Hollywood bedroom, slowly and complainingly becoming conscious of another day:

"Funny smell around here," says George "What d'you suppose it is?" he asked the darkie maid.

"It's the fresh air, I guess," was the reply.

The memory of this celluloid incident was revived by my newspaper, which informed me: "Nov. 12. —A speech delivered by the British Foreign Secretary (Mr. Anthony Eden) at the United Nations' General Assembly was generally welcomed as a 'breath of fresh air,' says Reuter's Paris correspondent. Even the Soviet delegates said it was surprisingly moderate."

Further cogitation on the impact of sights, sounds and smells upon varying human consciousness caused me to reflect that it is unsafe to assume that the said speech would be "fresh air" to everybody. It might even be "hot air" to some. You have not only to appreciate the milieu of the speaker; you have to be part of it.

There is a milieu, as exemplified in the film referred to, in which real fresh air becomes a "funny smell," and, consequently, one supposes, a really doubtful odour becomes a "breath of fresh air." There is undoubtedly a relativity in the world of smells as in most things. Having observed the kind of effluvium, which arouses ecstasy in my dog, I would not be so unreasonable as to expect him to appreciate the fumes of Eau de Cologne. Yet I must hail him as an expert in the world of smells.

The reporter's use of the adverb "generally" might indicate that there could have been a minority report of interest, without resorting to the quibble that "generally" can also mean "not particularly." Without committing ourselves to deep breathing, let us fill our upper lobes with some of the air the reporter finds so fresh.

Mr. Eden said: "We threaten no one. We will attack no one. We re-arm for one purpose only: Not for world war, but to negotiate peace from strength." This declamation does not appear to me to exude the freshness of original factures armaments to make war. It is merely incidental to their peaceful aims that people get hurt. And if war should supervene - - it is purely defensive everybody knows that. Or everybody should, for both belligerents in any dispute have always proclaimed it so.

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville..... 13/4

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

Another lobeful, please! "He also declared: Britain is part of the Commonwealth family. That partnership is life and death for most of us. There would be no meaning in political endeavour without it."

Ozone at last! I see what the reporter means.

But what is this? The speaker proceeds: "... yet this same partnership is constantly evolving. It takes new forms and shapes ... in national aspirations as well as wider loyalties that bind us all. It is an instinctive comradeship which is its message to the world."

These "wider loyalties" have me bothered. I feel they are not in the Land of Hope and Glory tradition of setting one's bounds wider still and wider, embracing the world in brotherly clasp, yet respectful of sovereignties everywhere. And the next sentence confirms my fears. "It tells us that no nation is so strong or so rich in natural resources that it can achieve as much for itself alone as in association with others."

Somebody must have closed the window again, for this comment does not appear to me to have even the freshness of re-discovery. It is but the enunciation of a principle thoroughly understood by the early Phoenicians. As a sentiment, it may be lacking in spirituality, but it does remain true that, if you want to stay in business, you must have customers.

"As you may have noticed, I am a simple-minded minded person, and if I find commonsense a stumbling-block to any understanding of "economics" as propounded by the "experts," I do not find I am so easily confounded on the subject of loyalty. I believe that the family is the basis of human life and, though there is a tendency to exaggerate the importance of the family, as exemplified in tribal feuds and the use of hyphenated names, I remind self that the individuals composing the family are correct in regarding the family as their protection by right, thus underlining the importance of the individual. In return, the individual must render loyalty to the family. Similarly, the clan's function is to protect the family in return for loyalty, and the nation's to protect the clan for the same reward, and so on.

This sentiment, however, appears to absolve me from loyalty to the French, German or Russian flags, but does not on that account make me an enemy of those flags. So also do I feel towards the blue conglomerate of the Disunited Nations, so long as other flags may flaunt their sovereignty alongside. But I can owe it no loyalty. To ask me for it is about as reasonable as to ask a Christian to worship enthusiastically in a company of Buddhists, Brahmins and Muslims. If I were an anchorite, I might conceivably regard the world as my family. But I'm not; therefore I don't. Nor, I shouldn't be surprised, does Mr. Eden.

The "Great Design"

Out of the events of the next year or two will emerge a clear indication as to whether England is to lose her name and history in a colourless United States of Europe, or to remain a sovereign nation.

Because the press gives such little space to the case for anti-Federation, the "one-worlders" would be quite wrong to assume that the Union Jack is shortly to be quartered with the blue rag of the United Nations.

The man in the street happens to be very proud of England. He hates the thought of Federation, and he has made the fact very clear when he extinguished the Liberal Party in two general elections. He will not forget that the Liberal Party put first on its agenda of foreign policy the creation of a United States of Europe, under world government.

Though Federation eliminated the Liberal Party as a political force, their remnant is active as ever outside the House. You will find them haunting the corridors of the Council of Europe and the United Nations, in company with their fellow travellers.

A study of the "News Chronicle" will show how the Liberal wind is blowing. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. I was particularly struck by one leading article I read just about a month ago, published after Mr. Churchill's left-wing Chancellor announced his austerities.

There occurred this passage: "Events today move with bewildering speed, yet still deviously. Korea, Persia, Egypt, disarmament, rearmament, less food, less coal. What is the plain man to make of it all? Yet there is a pattern to the world picture, though it may not be easy to discern. These things are not just sent to try us. The sacrifices we are consciously making and the problems we are striving to solve are for the attainment of the Great Design. It is so easy to forget that, so easy to overlook the link. What is this Great Design? It is to produce a world of peace and establish the reign of law. Peace first, then Plenty."

The Old Testament flavour is unmistakable, but the most significant point is the unashamed use of the term the "Great Design."

I have no doubt whatever that there is a "Great Design," and that it involves the creation of a central world government; establishing "the reign of law" over all people, which is the negation of allowing them to live under the rule of law.

Mankind would be ruled by three weapons. First, by the exercise of credit control. Second by the exercise of rationing. Third by the threat of military sanctions, and if the threat is not enough, by the use of those sanctions.

That is what world government implies; that is the objective of the "Great Design." It is, of course, the opposite of the sort of world, which centered around the British Empire; a world composed of sovereign nations, freely trading, living under the justice and protection of their own laws. It is the reverse of rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. —"London Newsletter," December 1951.

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More Inflation Ahead

We have persistently stressed the fact that, while present financial rules are continued, there is no possibility of economic stability. There can only be inflation or deflation. Both are disastrous, and provide the ideal social environment in which the Communists and other power-lusters can advance their subversive policies. At present there are, naturally enough, growing fears that the present deflationary credit policy being imposed upon the community by the trading banks acting under instructions from the Commonwealth Bank, will result in a major depression. But there is now widespread understanding of the subject of credit creation, and any drastic restriction would probably result in strong public opposition. Even daily papers like the Melbourne "Herald" have recently warned the Government that it should not make its credit restriction policy too severe.

The present credit policy being imposed is clearly part of the programme of "diversion" which the Federal Government has embarked upon at the instigation of its Socialist economic advisers. However, irrespective of the claims of the politicians, this programme cannot and will not prevent the price level from increasing. Several months ago, claims were being made by some financial writers that "financial stability" would be attained early this year. Supporters of the Government's Budget claimed that it would help stem inflation. We repeat what we said when we commented upon suggestions that inflation would be checked this year: That the present financial rules are inherently inflationary, and that prices must continue to rise progressively faster if the economic system is to continue functioning.... The facts, of course, continue to demonstrate the correctness of our observations.

So far from the end of inflation being in sight, we are on the verge of another violent upsurge of prices. There is every reason to believe that the February quarterly basic wage increase will be approximately £1 per week. The Federal Government's financial policies will have been the direct cause of a considerable proportion of this record increase. Like mesmerised rabbits watching a snake, the business community faces the prospect of an increased wage cost, which they will attempt to pass on in increased prices. Many will be forced further along the road to extinction. The smaller and medium-sized industries will find their difficulties increased.... The tendency will be towards more amalgamations, more monopoly. The Socialists and Communists will say that this further economic centralism merely confirms their central thesis that "Capitalism" must inevitably develop towards Socialism.

We are convinced that inflation could be effectively dealt with immediately if those controlling financial policy at Canberra were agreeable. But we are also convinced that, like their fellow-economic advisers in other countries — most of them London School of Economics products — they are attempting to apply a policy of "controlled inflation" as an essential instrument for the ultimate creation of a completely Planned State. This important fact must be made clear to every Member of the present Federal Government, who shows any real and sincere desire to defeat Socialism and Communism.

Defence of Profit

Motive

There has been a good deal of double talk in recent years about business profits — from a variety of sources, not excluding some businessmen themselves — and we think it's time somebody did a little plain speaking on the subject, just to keep the record straight.

Quite plainly, some people think profits are bad. In their eyes, profits are immoral and, if allowed at all, should be kept as small as possible. (The same people, however, would be the first to complain if they received no return from their investment in government stocks.)

This attitude seems to stem largely from the notion that, if a business concern makes a profit, that profit must be at somebody else's loss. Why? Our everyday experience offers plenty of evidence to the contrary.

It has been charged that business management is more interested in profits than in public service.

The same might well be said of a fireman or a dentist. They both work in order to make a living. They're both interested — who isn't? — in increasing their own and their families' material welfare as much as possible. The fireman won't continue putting out fires if he doesn't get paid for it, and the dentist can't carry on his practice for long if his patients stop paying their bills. But it would be rather pointless to say that the primary purpose of a fire department or a dental profession is to make money.

Actually, any company has at least three "publics" to serve; its customers, its employees, and its shareholders. And the profits it makes are intimately tied up with the way in which it serves each of these three groups.

The company's first responsibility to its employees and shareholders is to be an efficient and profitable enterprise. Profits are the best insurance policy employees have, and the only real guarantee of occupational security. They govern what wages can be paid, and they provide the capital for new machines, plant expansion and new jobs. They allow shareholders—the people who invested their savings to get the business going in the first place — a fair return on their money.

The company serves its customers by turning out a product or service they want at a price they can afford to pay. It is successful only if consumers choose its product as the best buy for the money and keep coming back for more. The profits it makes are thus, in a competitive economy, a pretty accurate measure of the service it is rendering the public.

—Latham Withall in "Canberra Letter,"
December 7.

The Strange Case of Tyler Kent

Long before the beginning of the Second World War, Roosevelt had decided to commit America to a war, which has furthered Communism in Europe and Asia. Writing in the Washington "Times Herald," 23rd April, 1944, the American political commentator, Karl von Wiegand, reveals: "On April 25th, 1939, four months before the German invasion of Poland, Ambassador Bullitt called me to the American Embassy in Paris to tell me that war in Europe had been decided upon. Poland, he said, had the assurance of the support of Britain and France, and would yield to no demands of Germany. America, he predicted, would be in the war soon after Britain and France had entered it; and there would not be enough Germans left when the war is over to be worth Bolshevizing.

All hopes of a reasonable peace settlement ended when the bellicose Churchill replaced the pacific Mr. Neville Chamberlain as British Prime Minister. Judge George Armstrong and John Howland Snow, in their books respectively entitled "Zionist Wall Street" and "The Case of Tyler Kent," assert that Tyler Kent, a cypher clerk in the American Embassy in London, alleged that Churchill had enlisted Roosevelt's support in removing Mr. Chamberlain, and that Kent tried to reveal the contents of secret code messages which he said were sent by Churchill to Roosevelt through the London U.S. Embassy, over the head of and unknown to Mr. Chamberlain. Roosevelt immediately waived Kent's diplomatic immunity, and he was tried in camera by a British court under the Official Secrets Act, sentenced and imprisoned in Britain for seven years.

At the same time, thousands of Britons were interned without charge or trial under Regulation 18b, for exposing the Jewishness of the war. Armstrong and Snow also asserted that Kent took these secret code messages to a British Conservative M.P., Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, a man with a very fine record of patriotic and selfless service to his country, both in politics and in the trenches in 1914-18. "The great British Independent Labor M.P., John McGovern, in a protest in Parliament on

16th June, 1944, at Captain Ramsay's prolonged detention, said: "I am told that it is the case that Tyler Kent used the diplomatic bag, or took copies of letters from the diplomatic bag that were being circulated between the United States and this present Prime Minister (Churchill and the President of the United States, and that the present Prime Minister was soliciting military aid in the event of us going to war, and preparations were made and promises given by the President of the United States through that diplomatic bag. I was told, further, that, while the present Prime Minister was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Government of the late Mr. Chamberlain, he was still carrying on this campaign behind the back of the then Prime Minister, and engaging in the exchange of letters, through the diplomatic bag, in order to find out the strength of American support, and whether America could be depended upon to come into the war when this country was engaged in a vital struggle. It is said that, if the honourable and gallant Member for Peebles and Southern (Captain Ramsay) were released, it would be extremely difficult and dangerous if he were to be going around substantiating these things, and, therefore, he is being held because the Prime Minister does not want him at liberty. If that is the case, and it is the view of a large body of opinion in this country, no matter where they get their information — and I myself have been asked scores of times — I would like to know whether it is the personal animosity or security of any individual in a high place that is responsible for keeping him detained."

Congressman Clare Hoffman, who fought strenuously to get Kent's release, asked in the U.S. Congress on June 8th, 1945: "Is it because if he (Kent) were released, we would learn this war was deliberately planned?"

— "World Dictatorship By 1955?" by Hilary Cotter and R. De Roiste.

CONTRADICTORY

In their rather pathetic publicity to convince the Australian people that they are well aware of the basic causes of inflation, Members of Federal Government have continually stressed the high export prices for Australian primary production. If export prices for primary production are one of the major causes of inflation, it is indeed a remarkable thing that the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Mr. John McEwan, was recently sent abroad for the specific purpose of obtaining even higher prices for Australian primary production!

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Reclining Food Production and the Political Parties

The following article by Mr. Jorian Jenks, in "The Tablet" (England), of October 20, 1951, is just as applicable to Australia as it is to Great Britain:

Countrymen are seldom much impressed by the professions of deep interest in agriculture without which no party political programme is complete. They can hardly help remembering what a very small mouse was produced by the mountain of pre-war agricultural schemes, or reflecting that, whatever post-war governments may have "done for agriculture" is considerably exceeded by what agriculture has done for post-war governments in helping them out of "balance of payment" difficulties. Their natural conclusion is that political sympathy and economic benefits are strictly conditioned by political expediency and economic need.

The current crop of "agricultural policies" has, however, at least this merit — that the economic need is frankly admitted. When party politicians, on the eve of a general election, tell urban voters that the era of cheap food is over, that we must grow more for ourselves, and that producers must receive adequate rewards for their services, we are indeed halfway to realism. Though farmers are increasingly uneasy at the way in which the system of guaranteed prices is being interpreted, no one has seriously suggested that it should be abandoned.

So far so good. But, even if the policy-makers realise what far-reaching re-adjustments this new situation will necessitate, they are maintaining a discreet silence on the subject. The need for a food production policy is stressed, while the need for its corollary, an agrarian policy, is ignored.

This may be partly a matter of expediency. Whereas the underlying purpose of pre-war agricultural legislation was to allay political unrest among producers without stimulating production to a point at which it might embarrass international trade, the underlying purpose of post-war policy is to stimulate production to a point at which it can make good deficiencies in international trade without causing political unrest among consumers.

But the "ignorance," unfortunately, goes deeper than that. It arises from the concentration of modern political leadership in the hands of men with urban and industrial backgrounds. However seriously the food problem may be taken, it is inevitably approached from the wrong angle; that is,

by working backwards from consumer demands, through trade and price mechanisms, to the producer.

In industry, this is doubtless the right procedure since the ultimately decisive factor is the market. But in agriculture, the ultimately decisive factor is the land, and all constructive planning must start from it. So long as agriculture is treated, not as a means of developing natural resources, but as the adjustable factor in a predominantly industrial and commercial economy, it will be inhibited from fulfilling its natural functions. Even if limited objectives are achieved, their cost will be excessive, because they will be products of economic opportunism rather than of long-term good husbandry.

Long-term agrarian policy — as distinct from year-to-year food production programmes — has two aspects. There is, first, the full utilisation of every acre according to its inherent characteristics and place in the regional ecological pattern, strategic watersheds being afforested, the steeper slopes kept in pasture crop rotations adapted to soil types, urban development confined to gravels and heaths, and so on. It includes reclamation, the improvement of inferior soils, and a steady build-up of soil fertility through mixed farming (itself an ecological principle) and the systematic return of all organic wastes, both rural and urban, to the soil — in short, good husbandry and all that it implies. There is, second, the establishment on the land of a relatively large population with a direct interest in raising its fertility and productivity.

These two aspects are of course intimately related, since good husbandry is impossible without a sufficiency of husbandmen. This means in practice many small "family-sized" farms, owned and worked by the farmers themselves, rather than a few large farms on which labour must be treated as a cost and reduced to a minimum — homesteads rather than food-factories, a peasantry (in the economic sense) rather than an "agricultural industry."

Agrarian policies of this type have long been followed, with considerable success by such neighbours of ours as Denmark, Holland and Belgium. And, seeing that these countries have an economic problem similar to our own, namely the maintenance of a high standard of living on a relatively small area of land, it seems surprising that we

have ignored their experience in favour of ideas borrowed from the United States, a country which (despite past prodigality), has still a surplus of land relative to domestic needs. For, from now on, living standards will be determined far more by sustained production of food per acre than output per man," which is the meaning officially attached to "productivity."

Failure to develop an agrarian policy suited to our needs is now being reflected in steeply rising costs of production and a level of production far below potential. Highly farmed and naturally fertile land is still being taken for building, airfields, and open-cast mining, while a belated and rather half-hearted attempt is made to rehabilitate some of the marginal areas depopulated during the long agricultural depression, and forestry and farming, instead of being regarded as partners, are allowed to come into conflict.

Soil fertility, taking the country as a whole, is falling, and cases of erosion are increasing. This is not because we lack a tradition of good husbandry, but because it has been made easier and more immediately profitable for farmers to use large quantities of artificial fertilisers (even now the subsidy has been removed) than to find, pay and house the skilled labour needed for a high standard of husbandry. Mechanisation on a lavish scale has been adopted for the same reason. Both these trends are claimed as "advances"; in fact, they are short-term expedients, enforced by a lack of balance between agriculture and industry. Fertilisers, being essentially stimulants, do not increase fertility; neither has mechanisation significantly increased output per person in agriculture. Both increase the labour and materials (many of them imported), indirectly required for food production and add substantially to its cost.

With wages now treble pre-war rates, shorter working hours and a chronic shortage of rural housing, the wage-system in farming shows signs of breaking down; 28,000 workers left the land last year, and more are likely to follow. Yet, despite the pious intentions expressed in the 1947 Agriculture Act, there is little official enthusiasm for the obvious alternative, an increase in family-farms or smallholdings. This is not for lack of applicants. Every County Council has a waiting list of hundreds, even thousands, and private smallholdings make fantastic prices in the open market. The plea that labour and materials cannot be spared for building construction covers a firmly rooted bureaucratic belief that smallholdings are "uneconomic." Despite the experience of other countries, County Councils have been officially instructed to eliminate part-time holdings, throw the smaller holdings into larger units,

(Continued on page 9)

Declining Food Production and the Political Parties

Continued from page 8)

and remove the opportunity hitherto granted to tenants to acquire their land freehold. Clearly, the landless farm worker is entitled to good industrial wages and conditions. But it is an almost universal experience that men work harder and more effectively when tending their own land and livestock.

The landlord and tenant system is already breaking down. Under the Agriculture Act, a landlord has statutory responsibilities as regards the maintenance of buildings and other fixed farm equipment. But he cannot enforce any standard of management on a tenant, raise his rent to meet rising maintenance costs without resort to a slow and costly process of arbitration, or remove him without obtaining a certificate of bad farming from the Country Agricultural Committee — a still more difficult procedure. There is, in fact, little to prevent a tenant from drifting along till he dies at a low rent and low standard of management; and, though it is only a minority of farmers who thus exploit the security granted by a succession of well-meaning governments, it is a large enough minority to keep the average level of production much lower than it should be.

Nor is it only the landlord who suffers. The prospective farmer, no matter how well qualified he may be, has the utmost difficulty in securing a holding with vacant possession. Either he must find a sitting tenant willing to be "taken out" at a substantial premium, or he must buy freehold in a market boosted to absurd heights by wealthy amateurs who have no objection to losing money on the land so long as they can thereby reduce their total tax assessments. There must be thousands of keen young men, many of them farmers'

sons, thus thwarted of their vocation and so prevented from infusing into agriculture the new blood it so badly needs. This leaves out of account the even greater number of men from all walks of life (including farm workers), who would make admirable small holders if given the opportunity.

This unsatisfied land hunger is, of course, no more a measure of farming profits than the decline in agricultural employment is a measure of the efficiency of "modern methods." What both in fact demonstrate is the growing incapacity of an obsolescent and inelastic agrarian structure to support an expansionist production programme. Already there is a marked slowing down in the latter. The arable acreage has shrunk by nearly one and a half million acres in the last three years, despite ministerial exhortations. There has been a small increase in cattle and sheep, and a big one in pigs and poultry; but, with feeding stuffs rising steadily in price and imported supplies uncertain (many of them come from behind the Iron Curtain), no one knows how long these numbers can be maintained. Even milk production, so long the darling of official nutritionists, has taken a downward turn.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish." Where there is no intelligent land policy, there can be no national insurance against falling living standards. The first political leader to grasp and apply this axiom is likely to acquire thereby the status of statesmanship. But where is he?

SHELTER BELTS SAVE STOCK LOSSES

We are pleased to note that there is an increasing appreciation of the vital necessity of adequate trees on farms. In a recent comment Mr. A. C. Doery, Agricultural Officer for Gippsland states that, on southern Victorian dairy farms, with well-planned shelterbelts, stock losses were not nearly so heavy last winter as on properties, which lacked protection.

Three shelterbelts, he says, can take the "bite" out of winter winds and provide cool shade in summer. In clearing new areas, it is sound policy to leave clumps of timber in each paddock for shelter.

Unfortunately, large areas have been cleared of all timber, and some farms are without adequate tree shelter. In such cases, the planting of shelter in paddocks is a necessity.

Victoria is fortunate in having a wide range of species from which farmers and graziers may select trees suited to their particular environment.

For example, a number of tea-tree varieties and low-growing eucalypts, such as the Lehmannii gum, thrive in exposed coastal regions, while the cypress, boobyalla, and many shrub-like trees are suited to other areas.

Trees which have growth close to the ground level are best as windbreaks. In its early stage of growth, the shelterbelt should be protected from damage by stock.

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"Cloche Gardening" . 18/7

By J. L. H. Chase. Describes the growing of vegetables and plants out of season, by the use of glass cloches.

"Sunflower" 18/4

For food, fodder and fertility, by E. F. Hart.

"The Fruit, the Seed and the Soil" 6/8

Collected leaflets of the John Innes Horticultural Institution.

"Asparagus" 26/1

By A. W. Kidner. An invaluable book for anyone wanting to grow asparagus of good quality.

"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.

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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.

COUNTRY LIVING BOOKS

"Inheritance of Dreams" 18/2

By John Drummond. A delightful autobiography with country and agricultural background.

"Wisdom of the Fields" 15/7

By H. J. Massingham.

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By H. J. Massingham.

"The English Countryman" 23/2

(Illustrated.) By H. J. Massingham.

Location of the belt in the paddock is important.

Protection, for instance, must be given stock against the prevailing winds, which in southern Victoria are generally from the south-west. T-shaped plantations, suitably placed, can provide protection for stock in more than one paddock.

Excessive Taxing of Farmers

Speaking at Canberra on November 1, 1951, Senator Seward, Government Member from West Australia, made it clear that he was not happy about the effect of the Government's increased taxation upon the primary producers. The following are extracts from Senator Seward's address:

I propose to refer to only two financial aspects of the budget. The first is the Government's rather unfortunate proposal partially to abandon the averaging system in relation to the taxation of the incomes of primary producers. Many years ago, it was agreed that the incomes of primary producers should be averaged over a period of five years. That was a very fair arrangement, because in some years a primary producer may have a surplus of income over expenditure and in other years he may experience a bad season and have difficulty in meeting his commitments. The averaging system compensates him to some degree for fluctuations of his earnings due to conditions over which he has no control. In partially abolishing the averaging system, the Government appears to have committed a breach of faith. . . . A few weeks ago, a review that was made of the agricultural industry in Western Australia revealed that 57 percent of the motorcars on Western Australian farms had been purchased within the last two years. I admit frankly that the farmer is entitled to have a good heavy motor car, because in most instances he has to travel long distances over bad and corrugated roads, and a good, serviceable motor car is indispensable to him. . . . The point I make is that many farmers bought motorcars during the last two years with money that they would have spent on the purchase of implements and machinery if supplies had been available. I trust that the partial abolition of the averaging system is merely a temporary measure. If I thought that it was intended to become a permanent feature of the Government's budgetary proposals, I doubt very much whether I should support the budget. I trust that the system will be fully restored as soon as prices have been stabilised . . .

The second matter to which I refer is the removal of the 40 percent concessional deduction in respect of machinery purchased by primary producers in recent years. It was intended that that concession should operate until 1952. I regret that the Government has decided not to allow it to run its full time. After all, an agreement is an agreement, and both parties should keep it. The farmer has a grievance against the Government because he accepted in good faith the Government's promise that the deductions would apply until 1952. He bought certain machinery in anticipation of being allowed a concessional deduction in respect of it, only to find that the privilege has been withdrawn. I should have favoured a slight increase of taxes rather than the abolition of the concession because the breach of an undertaking of that kind by a government tends to lessen the confidence of the people in it. . . . That brings me to the subject of taxa-

tion. These are abnormal times, and they demand abnormal measures, but, in my opinion, the primary producers are now being cruelly taxed. I shall give an illustration to prove the truth of that statement. I know a farmer in Western Australia who, after farming for 40 years, reached the age at which he could no longer carry on. Unfortunately, although he had five or six daughters, he had no sons to take over his farm. He was forced to sell his property, and then he sold the stock. He was a good sheep man, and had built up a very fine flock. He sold his property. He then sold the stock for £18,895, but the Taxation Branch took from him no less than £11,040, or 60 percent of the financial result of his lifetime's work. If any honourable senator can contend that that is not robbery, I have yet to understand the meaning of the word. That is one of the reasons why I believe that the agricultural community is being too heavily taxed. Indeed, the Australian people generally are too heavily taxed. In the early days of Federation, it was estimated that the revenues required to meet all the commitments of the Commonwealth would amount to no more than £5,000,000. Those days have gone forever, and today the budget has reached astronomical proportions. Notwithstanding the demands that are now made on the Treasury, and despite the taxes that are imposed in other countries, I contend that when a man, after working for 40 years, sells his property and stock and finds that he has to hand to the Government 60 percent of the value of his assets, he is being taxed much too heavily. In an earlier debate I cited the case of farmers who transferred their farms to their sons who had helped in their development. After paying gift duty and income tax, they had no capital left and became eligible to apply for the age pension. The average value of the properties was accepted for income tax purposes, but gift duty and subsequent income tax was levied on the actual sale value, and, as a result, they were left with nothing on which to live.

WHEAT PRODUCTION

I have read many articles on how to improve wheat production and to arrest the decline in the area now being sown to wheat.

The answer is in two words, "reduce taxation."

If this is not done, Australia will be starving in the very near future, despite high prices.

—H.B., in "The Age," December 12, 1951.

SUBSISTENCE FARMING

In a recent address to the South Australian Social Sciences Council, Professor Sir Stanton Hicks, Adelaide nutrition expert, strongly advocated the adoption of subsistence farming in Australia as a means of increasing food production.

"Subsistence farming has been until now considered to be peasant farming and something unworthy of Australians," said Sir Stanton Hicks.

"But we must take it up as 'Australian subsistence farming' if we are to feed ourselves in the future."

Sir Stanton Hicks said a complete reversal of the Australian attitude towards farming was needed. Farms must not be regarded as food factories. The idea was to have them more diversified in production and more self-supporting.

First big necessity was to increase the population of farmers. In the past ten years, while Australia's population had increased by 1,250,000, a total of 40,000 farmers had moved into the cities.

"We cannot get people to take up farming by waving a magic wand," he said

"Let us face it. We depend on the farmer. We will have to see that he gets paid more for his work, which is vital to our sustenance."

Australia's migrant target of 180,000 people a year would increase the country's population to 11,000,000 people by 1960, and this 40 percent population increase in less than ten years must be the greatest factor in the life of all Australians from now on.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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

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This important booklet must be in the hands of every organic farmer and gardener. The author, one of England's most famous gardeners, has proved over a long period that better and healthier vegetables can be grown without digging. He outlines the methods he has used.

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Excellent results, especially in improving and maintaining soil fertility, are being achieved by citrus and pome fruit growers who are running fowls in their orchards.

Messrs. H. Greaves, poultry officer, and J. V. McGrath, fruit officer, said this in a discussion organised by the Wollondilly-Berrima branch of the New South Wales Agricultural Bureau.

Poultry in pome fruit orchards in Penrose district were helping to increase production above the average, said Mr. McGrath. The owner was provided with a constant income and work was given for permanent staffs.

Others who ran their fowls under the intensive and semi-intensive systems, and carted the manure out to the trees, were reaping the benefit, he added.

Mr. Greaves said that about 4,000 acres of citrus orchard lands in Gosford district, representing about 50 percent of the orchard area, carried the citrus-poultry combination.

Netting was expensive and difficult to obtain, so most orchardists relied on locking their fowls in sheds at night, instead of erecting temporary fences in the orchards. Although this system was not entirely satisfactory, it reduced losses caused by foxes.

In some instances, movable houses were used. More attention was being paid to that system because flocks could be moved to different parts of the orchard as required. This assisted in disease control, as fresh ground could be provided from time to time.

Opinions on the numbers of birds that could be run in citrus orchards differed, Mr. Greaves said, but horticulturists favoured keeping the number at 100 per acre as a help in control of citrus scale.

Four times as many cockerels could be run per acre. It had been found, however, that the best carrying capacity on light and steep soils was about 40 hens per acre.

That number would not keep an orchard free of weeds — sometimes a difficult task even with 100 per acre.

Mr. Greaves said crossbreeds were preferred, as heavy breeds did not work the orchards satisfactorily, and White Leghorns had a tendency to perch in the trees. The crossbreeds were more active than heavy breeds, and gave no trouble with perching in trees.

Experience had shown that one man could manage a flock of 1000 fowls and 10 acres, with a little additional help at times. Running poultry could eliminate the need for orchard cultivation, he added.

—"The Leader."

REDUCE CULTIVATION IN THE ORCHARD

Keep tillage to a minimum and never cultivate just for the sake of making a mulch, advises Mr. A. G. Strickland, chief horticulturist of the South Australian Department of Agriculture.

The excuses for cultivation that can be justified are those of controlling weeds, preparing for irrigation and the sowing of cover crops, and the turning under of such crops.

Tillage for other purposes should be avoided, since it will harm the soil. Heavy traffic with spray carts also tends to compact the soil and retard its intake of water.

Californian investigators have found that soil taken from under trees where no implements have passed, weighs 90 lb. a cubic foot, compared with 120 lb. for soil taken from between the trees, where it has been compacted by tillage and traffic.

Natural Life for the Hen

By N. P. Chamney, B.Sc.

Intensive poultry keeping as at present practised is wrong in principle, in that it is entirely artificial and contrary to nature. In addition, it is not, unless in certain instances, a sound method of obtaining a living, unless it is combined with other lines.

Probably more failures have been experienced in poultry keeping than in any other specialised industry. Epidemics of B.W.D., paralysis, and other diseases due to artificial methods of management, have so weakened our stocks, that it is doubtful if one could obtain sound birds from any but few breeders today. Financially, the industry is unsafe for anyone to embark on in the future, especially for the inexperienced ex-service man with his newly acquired gratuity and a desire to live in the open air. The battery system and the breeding from confined and unsuitable birds has so weakened the strains that, except for show breeding, the prices obtained are unremunerative in relation to the heavy losses by disease.

The proper place of the hen in nature's economy is as a picker-up of unconsidered trifles. As a frequenter of the stackyard and folded on the stubbles of a farm with a free range, there is a definite future for her. Breeding must only be from healthy free-range stock, using hens mated with young well-bred cockerels.

Equally essential is food derived from healthy soil. Corn raised by the use of artificials leads to weakened stamina and disease, as was proved by Dr. McCarrison in his classic experiments on rats. Far too much breeding has been done recently from immature stock or even old birds, which can only lead to feeble offspring and be a menace to the entire flock.

Profit making has subordinated to itself the question of health, and, in the rush for greater production, any fertile egg has been used to produce a chick. Advertising has created false impressions, and has been used to cover a multitude of sins against Nature. I have known cases where as much as 50 percent of chicks from much boosted stocks have failed to come to maturity, purely from lack of initial stamina. Combine this with artificially raised food, and

what hope is there for satisfactory results?

Our egg depends, therefore, on the correct mating of healthy stock living on free range, where the constant moving from one field to another prevents fouling of the land. Feeding by corn or mash produced from fertile soils manured by farm stock or with properly made compost, is equally important. The right breed of fowl of proved strain is a minor consideration, but has been over-emphasised until it has overshadowed the major joints mentioned above. This is important, but is quite subsidiary to correct management, and feeding which, alone, can combat the diseases, which are making it impossible to maintain egg production today.

Poultry keeping is an essential part of farm practice, and we shall have to realise that monoculture of fowls is as dangerous a practice as monoculture of any other kind in agriculture.

—"The Farmer" (Eng.).

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Sunflowers for Poultry

Australian poultry farmers worried about the question of adequate food supplies for their birds in the near future, will find the following extract from the book, "Sunflower for Food, Fodder and Fertility," an indication of how they might easily solve their food problem:

"Apart from its use for oil extraction, sunflower 'seed' is a valuable poultry food, particularly for laying birds in winter. As well as the high oil content, unlike most other oil seeds, it has also a very high protein content. This combination makes it almost entirely balanced as poultry feed.

"As a feed for laying poultry it can be fed at the rate of 1½ to 2 oz. per head per day. The oil content varies slightly with the variety and growing conditions, but the average albuminoid ratio is between 1:4 and 1:6. It is therefore, on account of its high protein content, 17-20 percent, not only as fattening as maize, but is almost a balanced ration. It is especially suitable for poultry during the moulting season, as the oil helps feather production.

"Research on sunflower protein in sunflower meal, carried out at the University of California, shows sunflower protein to be a complete single source of amino acids for the growth of the young chick, when fed to provide 20 percent of protein in the diet . . . The fact that sunflower has for very many years been an ingredient of most cattle conditioning powders and poultry spices, makes it almost unnecessary to stress its general conditioning effect."

FOOD COMMISSIONS

Victorians who own 40 or more fowls should carefully note that, under the Victorian Government's Egg Board Bill, passed late last year, Egg Board inspectors have the right of entry without producing a warrant. If there is any sturdy independence left amongst poultry farmers, they will repeal food commissars in exactly the same way as their British forefathers did.

AGENE IN BRITISH BREAD

In the year 1917, this country came near to starvation owing to the German U-boat campaign. In deep anxiety, Government asked the Royal Society to specify the constituents of bread, which would best nourish the people, and save the maximum of shipping space. The resulting specification was adopted. It demanded about 95 percent of grain extraction and containing all the wheat germ. The Royal Society in the autumn of 1918 published a report, which proved the superiority of the "War bread" over the ordinary white loaf. Since then, the discovery that the wheat germ contained the vitamins and minerals have given us the main reason for this superiority.

It was Mr. Lloyd George who bore the political responsibility for adopting and enforcing the Royal Society's specification in 1917, and in 1941 urged its immediate re-adoption "as a measure vital to the nation's life." Writing to "The Countryman," he added, "it worked magnificently, and it should never have been discontinued. . . . The substitution of devitalised white flour has been a serious dis-service to the nation." ("The Countryman," April-June, 1941, p. 114.) But, for reasons at present unknown, about the year 1921, the Government permitted, or acquiesced in, or was ignorant of, a complete revolution. The composition of bread was so revised as to nullify the Royal Society's recommendations while, concurrently, patents were taken out in this country for the manufacture of agene and its use in bread. These patents were bought out by an American firm, Messrs. Wallace & Tiernan in 1926, who then secured a monopoly in Europe (and, we believe, in the U.S.) of their use. The reasons for this revolution are all the more inexplicable, in that Mr. Lloyd George was himself Prime Minister when the British patents were granted, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin in power in 1926 when the Americans secured their monopolistic hold over British (agenised) white flour. — From "The Modern Politician," October 1951. 25 Bedford Row, W.C.I.

PASTORALISTS' REACTION TO INCREASED TAXATION

One of the most alarming reactions to the Government's heavier taxation and new averaging system for the primary producers is the formation of companies by big pastoralists. By operating their properties as companies, these pastoralists seek to avoid the heavy provisional tax burden. This further move towards collectivism in the rural industries will be regarded favourably by the Socialists and other planners.

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