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ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

Do Zionists Plan Third World War?

As an introduction to the following thought-provoking article by E. Mullins in "The Social Creditor" (England), of February 16, we draw attention to the fact that Mr. Bernard Baruch, who personally visited the Kremlin not so long ago, is encouraging Mr. Churchill's suggestion that the heads of "The Big Three" should meet to ease the tension of the Cold War.

We are so close to the blood and tears of the Second World War that no normal human being desires to be massacred in a repetition of this calamity. It behoves us, then, to examine the forces, which are leading us into it. The agencies, which are creating a war fever in America and Russia, are the daily press, the radio, television, and the movies. All of these agencies are completely in Jewish hands. They are devoted to promoting the Third World War, because the World Zionist Organisation confidently expects to assume its role as the master of the world once America and Russia are destroyed.

Russia has been preparing for this calamity since 1917, when Communist Jews murdered the ruling class of Russia and subjected the Russian people to a reign of terror, which still holds them in abject submission. America was won much more easily, by little more than her daily press. No criticism, or unfavourable reference to the Jewish plan has been seen in a metropolitan American newspaper since 1900. Consequently, Lord Reading, Chief of the British Mission to the United States during the First World War, was never referred to by his given name of Rufus Isaacs (the Isaacs family owned Marconi Wireless), nor was it pointed out to the American people that Sir William Wiseman, head of the British Secret Service in America at the time, was a partner of Kuhn, Loeb Co., the New York firm which financed Trotsky in the Communist Revolution of 1917. Anti-British feeling in the United States today is misplaced, since it should be anti-Jewish feeling. America should be particularly considerate of the English people, who have been despoiled by international Jewish bankers, for we are undergoing the same process.

Since America is already under the heel of the Jew, it may well be asked why it is necessary to lead this nation into a bloody war, and the answers to this are several. First, there is the national debt, a matter of total long-term obligations of 650 billion dollars. While the Jews are content for the moment to collect a yearly interest on this sum of seven billion dollars, without touching the principal, eventually they will desire to increase their annual profits by requiring the Treasury to retire a percentage of the debt, and this will be a

crucial moment in the internal political structure of the United States. Further servicing of the debt cannot be accomplished without substantially lowering the standard of living here, as well as placing a much more oppressive burden upon the taxpayer. Consequently, the debt cannot be serviced without a much more rigorous control over the individual than can be achieved under the present, so-called democratic government. The answer to this problem is the totalitarianism of that Hebrew philosophy of government, Communism.

The achievement of Communism in America can only be brought about by a Third World War, which it is now intended that America shall lose. Since the present "American" government is at the top level entirely composed of various lawyers, investment counsellors, etc., of the Jewish international bankers, typically, Dean Acheson, John Foster Dulles, Robert Lovett, and Anna Rosenberg, the problem of betraying America to the Communist armies is a simple one. The present stripping of the American continent of its defensive forces is a logical expression of this ideal. Our troops and weapons are sent thousands of miles from the proposed Russian attack. The plan is that the Russian armies shall move from Siberian bases down through Alaska and Canada to seize the automobile factories of Detroit. Russia's tank and truck production has never been sufficient to support a full-scale war, and, since there can be no Lord Beaverbrook-W. Averell Harriman Mission to Moscow to supply Russia with tanks and trucks, the only alternative is to turn the factories over to them. How, then, one should inquire, can our big industrialists support the present "American" government, if that government is dedicated to betraying our people? The answer to that is in the history of Germany. Although Germany lost the First World War, her big industrialists lost nothing, nor did the Jewish bankers who backed them lose anything. It should be remembered that the firm of I. G. Farben, which has been a Warburg family enterprise from its inception, has survived the Second World War and is now the most flourishing corporation in post-war Germany. When we lose the Third World War to the Zionist Communist government of Russia, does anyone seriously believe that

such plants as Studebaker, always controlled by the Lehman family of bankers, would suffer? It is the political ambitions of the great corporations which determine military strategy in our time, and, if we notice in Poor's Directory of Directors that the partners of Lehman Brothers, Senator Herbert Lehman's family house, hold one hundred and seventeen directorships in the largest corporations in America, partner Thomas A. Morgan being the Chairman of Sperry Gyroscope and Vickers, as well as a dozen others, we can understand why General Lucius Clay was welcomed as a partner when he returned from Germany, and given

(Continued on page 7)

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

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

"Government and Opposition speakers often seemed to have swapped speech notes in last night's debate in the House of Representatives on the Labor censure motion on economic policy. Opposition Leader Dr. Evatt and his deputy, Mr. Calwell, quoted bankers, Chambers of Manufactures, and newspaper editorials in support of their attacks. The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, and the Minister for Defence, Mr. McBride, retaliated by quoting the late Mr. Chifley."

—Melbourne "Herald," February 20.

One of the outstanding features of the debate at Canberra on economic policy was the insistence by Government speakers that they are going to continue relentlessly with their Socialist programme.

* * *

"Solving" the Housing Problem

The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, claims that the housing problem has been nearly solved in Australia. Production is now meeting demand. The Government's "solution" has been simple: impose financial policies, which make it impossible for large numbers of people urgently desirous of building their own homes, to obtain the necessary finance. At one of Mr. Casey's public meetings before the last Federal elections, we particularly noted Mr. Casey's insistence that inflation could only be checked by many people being hurt. Subsequent events have revealed what Mr. Casey had in mind.

* * *

Credit Policy

"The purpose of bank credit restrictions was to keep the total supply of money available for requirements within reasonable limits, and to see that the money went to the right spot."

—Mr. Menzies at Canberra on February 19.

Surely we live in an economic mad-house, when the people's financial credit requirements are governed, not automatically by the facts of production, but by arbitrary decisions made by a group of "experts" who apparently try and guess what they think are "reasonable limits"; also, which is the "right spot" for the credit to be made available. Financial credit should be a genuine reflection of real credit, the community's productive capacity. And credit policy should be effectively decided by the individual, not by central planners of any description. If Mr. Menzies cannot understand this simple but basic proposition, it explains why he is such a godsend to the Socialist planners. They at least do know what they are about.

* * *

Power Production

Mr. N. Gibbs, Manufacturing Grocers' Union organiser, states that production in manufacturing grocery industries has increased by 20 percent since the 40-hour week was introduced. Man-hour production, with faster machines, had resulted in the increase. There had been no need for incentive payments. If Mr. Gibbs' figures are correct, they provide further evidence of the fact that power production makes increased production possible with less

labour. But this means at least the payment of the same amount of wages to buy the increased production. The greater the use of power production, the greater the disparity between total wages and total prices. This requires a progressively greater expansion of new credit for various types of capital production in order that there will be no "over-production" of consumer goods. It is a totalitarian policy, which ensures that individuals do not gain the full benefits of more efficient power production.

* * *

A Pertinent Question

Is a man named Gollan, recently appointed to the tutorial staff of the National University, Canberra, identical with a notorious Sydney Communist, and one of a family of Communists who play a very prominent part in Red activities in both Sydney and Melbourne?

—Frank Browne, in "Things I Hear."

* * *

The Coming Wood Shortage

"Fuel merchants throughout Melbourne said today the city was facing the worst firewood shortage on record. Stocks now held in merchants' yards were meagre, and many merchants had gone out of business."

—A Melbourne press report.

We trust that Melbourne citizens are carefully noting that, as the city gets bigger, essential services become worse. The big city never was efficient. It becomes more inefficient every day. Realistic individuals should act accordingly.

Churchill and the British Crown

By C. H. Allen

Those who have followed Mr. Churchill's career carefully have noticed how his words evade the fundamentals of an issue on a number of occasions. Speaking of the proclamation of the sovereignty of Elizabeth II, Churchill uses the phrases "... will command the loyalty of her native land and other parts of the British Empire." Lands, be it noted, cannot be loyal.

We who are really personally and unstintedly loyal to the British Throne, and all it should stand for, want to ask where does Churchill himself stand? The record of his career points plainly to the supposition or suspicion that Churchill is more definitely devoted to the leading of Mr. Bernard Baruch, the arch enemy of the British Empire, than he is to the throne.

If this suspicion remains, the degradation of British integrity, prestige and useful power of self-determination is likely to continue. That such a course of degradation must have caused the late king many an hour of unnecessary strain and grief can hardly be denied. The problem remains as to how effective personal loyalty can be combined with forthright action to save Queen Elizabeth from a similar series of grueling experiences.

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FOR THE RECORD

"We challenge the right of the Government to adopt the means of bank credit restriction to institute what is, in essence, economic conscription, the intention being that the unemployed will gradually find their way to other employment."

—Dr. H. V. Evatt, at Canberra on February 19.

It will be recalled that it is not so long ago that the same Dr. Evatt was a strong supporter of manpower control. And we have no doubt that, if he is elected to power next year, he will continue the economic conscription programme launched by the Menzies Government.

The Copland Myth

By W.P.

Although it is often claimed that the scientific discoveries and achievements of this so-called enlightened age have dispelled superstitions and ignorance prevalent in the ancient world, there are still some survivals — or revivals — that challenge any such assumption.

For instance, in ancient times, when individuals or statesmen were "up agin it," it was customary to consult an oracle for enlightenment or direction. The voice of the oracle was final and settled all arguments — that is, if its patrons could understand the jumbo-mumbo dished out to them from the shrine. Although in an historic sense Australia is a new country, belief in oracles in some circles seems to be as firmly established here as in ancient Greece or Rome.

When Australia's Governments are "in a jam," as they invariably are, through following the advice of economic "experts," they crawl back like mesmerised rabbits to these hopeless advisers for further guidance toward economic chaos and national bankruptcy. It seems remarkable that, although moralists and the law oppose fortune-tellers and soothsayers, they consistently ignore the much greater evils wrought by economic tipsters. With the exception of Great Britain, probably no nation has suffered more disasters through following the directions of economic oracles than has Australia. For proof, it is merely necessary to survey Australia's colossal National and State debts and ever increasing taxation. At present, our legislators seem more interested in salary grabs than in investigating the cause of the country's ever increasing indebtedness.

Recent suggestions, "that a depression is just around the corner," seem to have stirred up Sir Douglas Copland, Australia's famous predictor of "wrong-uns," to try and stage a "come-back." Notwithstanding the honours he has mysteriously acquired since, he has failed to recover the prestige lost during the depression era, years ago. During that depression — engineered by financial gangsters — the advice and predictions of this economic wizard and their subsequent disproof by events were a constant source of ridicule and derision. In view of the tendency in some quarters to take him seriously today, it should be useful to recall attention to some of the hocus-pocus dished out by him during that era of misery and gloom.

When, with the view to reducing unemployment and business paralysis, the then Federal Government proposed a fiduciary issue of £19 millions, Professor Copland (as he then was) opposed it, saying it would be inflationary, but when, later, £85 millions was issued through the banks, he said it was not inflationary.

Again, on January 6th, 1933, the London "Times" published a report on the investigations made by the American School of Technocrats, Professor Copland, analysing this, said, "Mass production does not lead to unemployment."

Earlier, he had said "the present crisis is aggravated by the effect of the sudden rise of mass production, not only in U.S.A., but in Northern Europe."

When, on April 4, 1934, Melbourne "Herald" reported that some leading business

men in London had denounced the monetary system as the cause of poverty and unemployment, Professor Copland described it as "a vague attack on the monetary system." He went on to state, "the real trouble is to increase private investment"; although he had previously said that, "in the prosperous years, from 1924 to 1929, we had too much of it."

Recently, as then, he has been urging that Australia should make further recourse to overseas borrowing — a policy which is partly responsible for landing Australia in its present financial mess. His conception of "prosperity" appears to be that of a country up to its ears in unredeemable debt. During the depression era, he told the Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand that "the world cannot get richer unless its debts are greater." Quite a number of notable bankrupts seem to have entertained the same idea. He did not warn his hearers that the borrowing policy leads to increased taxation and inflation.

The Melbourne "Age" (October 6th last) reports Sir Douglas Copland as saying, in the course of an address to business men at Menzies Hotel, that, "there were too many Jeremiahs about the dollar problem. He believed it would be a courageous policy to borrow dollars." Had he said, "a foolhardy policy, he would have been nearer the truth. His attitude resembles that of a bystander urging a would-be suicide to pluck up courage and take the fatal plunge. His suggestion that Australia should withdraw from the sterling block and link up her currency with the American dollar seems perilous and unpatriotic. Such action would tend to weaken the economic position of Great Britain and other countries in the sterling area, and its repercussions in future years may prove disastrous to the British Commonwealth of Nations. This consideration, of course, would carry no weight with our economists whose first loyalty is to high finance, and not to their own country's interests. It is worthy of note also that his suggestion would materially assist in furthering the plans of the financial gangsters who engineered the notorious Bretton-Woods plot; which, by the way, was supported by Sir Douglas Copland and all three Federal political parties.

The "Age" of 26/1/52 states, "a new dollar loan for Australia came a step nearer tonight, when the Prime Minister announced that a delegation from the International Bank was expected in Sydney about February 20th." He further stated, "The delegation . . . would learn at first hand about the progress made in using the 100,000,000 dollar loan negotiated in August, 1950." (Our emphasis.) This looks like a preliminary visit by the bailiffs, and, if words mean anything at all, indicates that, in return for dollar loans, American financial gangsters will assume the right to direct Australia's internal and external policies. The "Age" statement

continued, "Mr. Menzies also announced that the president of the bank (Mr. Eugene Black) would make a short visit to Australia while the bank mission was here."

The method and aim is now surely apparent. Firstly, Sir Douglas urges "courageous borrowing," then Menzies plucks up courage to borrow, and the bank president brings the chains and leg-irons, while, like "dumb, driven cattle," Liberal, Country and Labor parties cringe without a whimper, and their country is sold "down the river." A fitting climax would be the singing of the American National Anthem by the famous trio, Messrs. Copland, Menzies and Coombs, under the baton of Mr. Barney Baruch, U.S.A. financier and actual president.

Although Mr. Menzies stated, "The Government warmly welcomed the visit of the mission," the welcome by the Australian people will be decidedly chilly, as it will revive memories of the famous visit by Sir Otto Niemeyer during the last depression and the disasters, which followed.

In a letter which recently appeared in the press, the writer claimed that Sir Douglas Copland had settled the last depression per medium of the Premiers' Plan, and should be called in to resolve the present crisis. Evidently this modern Rip-Van-Winkle is unaware that the Premiers' Plan was an utter failure, and that Sir Douglas Copland himself admitted this to be the case. At a meeting of the Melbourne Economic Society on May 20th, 1932, he (Copland) said, "I can make the confession, now that the election is over, that the Premiers' Plan has admittedly been a disappointment up to date. We relied on overseas prices rising, and I distinctly said so at the time, but prices did not rise. The plan depended upon it."

Remarkably enough, our economic wizard instead of getting the "sack" for making a botch of his job had a knighthood and sundry other honours heaped upon him.

In similar circumstances, it would seem that the benighted heathen could show our legislators some points. It is said that, when they discover that their Ju-Ju has been fooling them, they "take it out" on the oracle's hide.

Had Sir Douglas a premonition that this country was waking up, when he stated ("Age," 31st January last), "that, if things became really tough, he would be prepared to go back to the New Zealand dairy farm where he was reared"?

Surely this is an invaluable hint for Australia! Before he has opportunity to fool our Government still further, why not give him a farm somewhere?

If the Defence of the Realm Act does not apply, why should not public subscriptions be called for? It would be cheap at any price, but it should be firmly insisted that the farm should be situated as far away from Australia as possible.

Does It Fit The Facts?

C. H. Douglas's correspondence **6/6** with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

Don't Leave it to George

By FOOTLE

It is surprising how easily satisfied some people are — fortunately for the stars of press, cinema and radio. But I would not have expected the Fabian Club of Auckland, or of anywhere else for that matter, to be included in the ranks of the easily pleased. But perhaps I had better explain.

In brief, the Auckland Fabian Club has pronounced an essay on "Socialism as a Solution to World Problems," by one, George Cheavin, to be a prizewinner. This information comes to me via "The Worker" of December 31, 1951, the prize not being mentioned, save that it carries with it a month's stay in Australia.

I am also informed from the same source that George is nineteen years of age, and works in an insurance office. But, as far as I am concerned, this tit-bit of information is not a recommendation, as I do not consider extreme youth and insurance offices to be very helpful in the observation of world affairs. It is perfectly reasonable, of course, to make awards in the juvenile or insurance class, just as it is reasonable to applaud infant prodigies or performing animals, so long as one never forgets their relativity to the rest of creation.

For instance, George says: I quote, "in 1929, capitalism in the United States of America disintegrated in chaos." George, being only four years of age at the time, would not be a trustworthy witness of events across the Atlantic, and, even for a more mature commentator, that statement would be hyperbole at its worst, since disintegration is collapse to the nth power and chaos somewhat more than a mess. No doubt, there is a definition of the term "capitalism" satisfying to Fabians, but I do not know of it. From what I can gather from the opponents of this indefinite social condition, it means the response to the profit motive to which all employers are prone, and from which all employees are exempt. I think "capitalism" should be

carefully defined so that simple souls like me could see and appreciate its disintegration into chaos.

Furthermore, what puzzles me about this disintegration business is why the Socialists, especially the Fabians, didn't take advantage of the chaos to "mould it nearer to their heart's desire." After all, so many of the left-wingers are strong on this breaking up business, which, they assert, is a prerequisite of the Socialist millenium. It argues much for the persistence of the profit motive that "capitalism," whatever that is, managed to rise like Phoenix from its own ashes. Before this chaos, we are informed by the young essayist, "there had, of course, been cracks — large cracks in the superstructure—for some time, but the final inevitable collapse, inevitable because of its unsound and worthless foundations, caught the majority unawares."

You can't pack everything into an essay, of course, but George doesn't appeal to me as a light in the dark places. The symbolism of "foundation" and "superstructure" leaves me a little in the dark. The foundation could be the world as man finds it, and the superstructure contemporary man's own effort. The world as man finds it has been considerably impaired in some cases as well as enhanced in others, by generations of men, though I do not feel able to sing wholeheartedly the hymn in which every prospect pleases, and only man is vile. Still, I would say that human behaviour is, to my mind, a continuing offence, with its origin in antiquity, and its weaknesses have been exploited by the unscrupulous since man walked erect. Men just like me and George have passed into the foundation which is our inheritance, and men just like me and George are even now busy at the superstructure in which we see vividly brought to light, the other fellow's faults. This view, however, seems to rule out the "class" idea so beloved of the Socialist. Incidentally, Socialists seem rummy to me; they insist on class distinctions, while maintaining, "I'm as good as you are."

The essay continues with a rapid world survey of the harm wrought by "capitalism" which might have been culled from "Current Affairs Bulletin," so widely distributed to the troops during the war. "Inflation" comes in for its share in world disaster, but George doesn't bother about it except to record its existence. The essayist accepts inflation, depression and money as something, which happens because of man's inclination to benefit by his activities. I didn't notice anywhere in the prize-winning effusion the slightest curiosity about how money comes into existence. I was bound to notice this omission, because, having been myself consumed with curiosity on this subject, I waded through all the orthodox economists from Adam Smith to Alfred Marshall, but found nothing of the slightest importance. They could all tell me what effect the profit motive could be expected

to have on social behaviour, assuming money somehow to be already there, though occasionally bearing a strained relation to gold discoveries. But the creation and ownership of it were left in the air. I did think for a moment that George had given a passing thought to this vital question for he says, in connection with the worker getting a fair share: "Instead of the trading banks lending money at 4 per cent to private individuals to feather their own nests, the State will use its own funds to finance public works and other State enterprises."

At first I thought George meant that private individuals feather their nests by borrowing at 4 percent but, of my own experience, I am able to put myself right on that one. Undoubtedly it is the banks that accumulate the feathers. But what interested me more was this wheeze about the "State" doing things from its own funds and it was most disappointing not to be told what funds and how acquired. The young essayist certainly has the economist knack of leaving important things alone.

Another wheeze of George's which doesn't strike me as original, but probably helped towards the prize, is put thus: "The worker: must be given a greater share of the national income. The first step towards this would be the taking over of banks insurance companies, shipping companies and the like." Also, "if there is a shortage of manpower, persons will be directed to work in those industries."

The first step seems a bit on the drastic side to me. If I had to recommend a first step, it would be in the direction of finding out why that peculiar entity known to George as the "State" doesn't commence by using its own prerogative to create and issue money instead of letting someone else do it and claim it as private property.

You can easily see what sort of a prize I'd win.

UNIFORM TAX CHALLENGE

We are interested, and encouraged, by the Victorian Premier's statement that his Government is considering a strong legal challenge against the continued imposition of Uniform Taxation by the Federal Government. We suggest that now is an opportune time for Victorian electors to write to their State Members, urging them to support to the full the proposed action. The leader of the Victorian Liberal Party, Mr. L. Norman, has in the past expressed himself as being a strong State-righter and an anti-centraliser. Now is his chance to rise above party politics and support the Premier in opposing Uniform Taxation. The Labor leader, Mr. Cain, has recently expressed the view that he has changed his opinion on Uniform Taxation. He is now against it.

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.

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A Genuine British Strategy for Empire Defence

England cannot defend Europe. If you think that Europe would raise a finger to defend England, you are certainly taking a lot for granted. Our best contribution to the security of Europe would be our ability to defend ourselves.

Current military strategy stems from America's understandable determination to keep any possible fighting well away from her own front door. Very wise and proper too. To this end she intends to fix her forward defence line along the Elbe. That may be satisfactory for the New Yorker, but it is not so healthy for those of us who live in London.

Under such a plan England would be an unsinkable aircraft carrier, sited in a singularly vulnerable position.

The American plan envisages that our troops would be fighting on the Continent, whilst British and American aircraft take off from England on banking raids into enemy territory.

The N.A.T.O. staff all this. We are most unhappy about it.

We demand a British strategy, based upon England and linked with the Empire and Commonwealth.

Such a strategy would call for sweeping decisions, many of which will be highly unpopular in international circles. But they are decisions, which would set the blood of every Englishman tingling. They should be made by the Cabinet and announced to the world when Parliament gets back to work. Here is the plan.

As an island nation our strategy must be centered upon the sea. In the last two wars we came within an ace of defeat because the Royal Navy lacked ships of the right quality.

Submarines and raiders nearly achieved what all Goering's bombers and Hitler's doodlebugs and rockets failed to do.

We are making the same mistake all over again. Mr. Churchill's first duty should be to give the Royal Navy ships, more ships. And let it be said that the Navy needs small, fast vessels, which are equipped for submarine killings and escort and patrol work.

A vast fleet of small fighting ships and sturdy freighters is England's first need. Then the call should go out again for weekend sailors to put on navy blue again and go into training around our coasts.

Mr. Churchill should give us the finest tactical Airforce in the world. The emphasis should be on fighters and aircraft, which can co-operate with the Fleet in keeping the sea-lanes open.

Mr. Churchill should then tell Europe bluntly that Continental soldiering is over so far as we are concerned. For generations we have drained out our lifeblood in the mud of Flanders and the dust and heat of southern Europe. It must stop.

The nations of Europe must look to their own defences—that is their particular duty. Our army must be kept at home to meet the new threat of parachute invasion; save specially trained and equipped troops needed for garrison duty abroad.

Finally, we should have the Christian courage to proclaim to the world that we adjure atomic and mass bombing as a weapon of war. As a guarantee of good faith we should shut down all the atomic air bases that America has constructed around our shores.

Horror tactics never won a war yet; they never will. Men are not so afraid of dying that they will capitulate to the threat of holocaust. It is easy to imagine that a war could be won by throwing a few atom bombs at an enemy. We forget that it was, in fact, civilian bombing in 1940, which hardened our will to resist after the tragedy of Dunkirk. It was also the reprisal bombing of Germany, which enabled Goebbels to convince his war-weary nation that their only hope was to struggle on to the death.

Behind the strategy, which we have put forward, and which has the approval of many distinguished and experienced Service officers, is the determining economic factor. Here is a practical plan, which would come within our financial and economic capacity. The road we are travelling at the moment, under American pressure, will prove Mr. Bevan to be right, and that is a painful admission for any hard-boiled Tory to have to make.

We shall assuredly bankrupt ourselves if we blindly follow our present course. What is worse, in five years time we shall be possessed of a formidable armoury of out-of-date munitions, which will have to be written off to the tune of some fifty billion pounds sterling.

Do not let us blind ourselves to the stark truth. The proposed Continental strategy

will leave England a legitimate and vulnerable target for the most violent attacks which the mind of the enemy can devise. Even if war does not come, we shall be sunk under a burden of debt from which we shall never recover.

—*The London Newsletter*, January 1952.

S.A. TAXPAYERS' PROTEST ASSOCIATION

At the inaugural meeting of the Association at Glenelg, figures and arguments convinced those in the audience that the knockout blow of high taxation must be parried at once; and a motion was carried unanimously as follows:—

"We citizens of South Australia record our determination to resist to the limit any Government which does not immediately reduce taxation on primary producers — and otherwise determine financial policy towards them — so that a marked incentive to produce more foodstuffs will obtain; and so that they will have ample resources to improve their equipment for long-range conservation of soil, water and food."

The threat of a shortage of wheat is a real one, and the yielding of small concessions, which Canberra officials have so far promised primary producers are ridiculous and futile.

Years ago, Menzies and Co. yielded to a determined bombardment of demands for a repeal of their objectionable National Insurance Scheme. Now we have a much more vital issue, but sufficiently resolute and combined action (amounting to an ultimatum) on the part of all classes, can again show Canberra tyrants that they must desist in their attempts to coerce or ruin us.

Branch groups of workers are required, especially in country districts. Write to Box 1569, G.P.O., Adelaide, for information. C. H. Allen, Hon. Secretary.

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JEW IN GOVERNMENT 1/6

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Official report issued by the American Congress.

D.S.C.M.

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Mlle. PATIN

French Social Credit Personality

on her experiences as a translator on the Diplomatic Staff in the Capitals of Europe

on THURSDAY, 20th MARCH, 1952, at 8 p.m.

at The Douglas Social Credit Movement Rooms,

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No. 5.

THE TAXATION GESTAPO

The Commission of Taxation has expressed his concern about the number of Australian taxpayers who are doing all in their power to avoid paying heavy taxation. He is particularly upset about those people who, under assumed names, do various weekend work, and pay no taxation upon the earnings thus received. Taxpayers are warned that more investigators are being trained by the Taxation Department in order that all those who object to being plundered by the Federal Government shall be searched out and severely punished. Truly the shade of the coming Monopoly State grows longer. No genuine lover of independence can stand aside and watch the creation of a taxation gestapo, which must be progressively increased in size as taxation becomes more and more oppressive.

Right throughout their long history, the British people have strongly resisted the imposition of all taxation that they regarded as oppressive and unjust. But modern Governments have devised special techniques, making it increasingly difficult for the citizen to escape taxation. Apparently, the French and Italian Governments are not as efficient as the Governments of English-speaking countries in the imposition, of taxation. Taxpayers' strikes have always been a popular event in France, while reports indicate that the majority of the French and Italian peoples avoid paying all the taxation demanded of them. The instincts of these people are very sound, as are the instincts of Australian taxpayers, who do not believe that the Taxation Monopoly should share in the financial proceeds from their weekend work. It is certain that, should the taxation snoopers be able to devise ways and means of "catching up" with weekend workers and those who pay no taxation upon overtime work, the volume of work being done in the community will be reduced. Excessive taxation is one of the greatest obstacles to increased production and economic stability. The sooner this issue is honestly faced, the sooner the Australian people may start to move away from the threatening totalitarian menace.

We have no time whatever for those people who talk about the "immorality" of taxpayers who endeavour to lighten their tax burdens. Present tax impositions are immoral because they have not been sanctioned by the electors. They are like bad laws, which, because they are not supported by the electors, have got to be enforced by a large army of officials. Good law is usually respected and requires very little policing. Those who preach at taxpayers because they allegedly defraud "the State" should be bluntly informed that the individual has no duty whatever to "the State." Governments exist to serve the individual, not to impose upon him.

No individual taxpayer should feel ashamed of taking steps to ensure that he spends his own money instead of handing it to the Federal Government. After all, he has been set an example by the politicians themselves, who last week quickly voted themselves substantial tax-free allowances. What is good enough for the men who make the taxation laws should be good enough for those expected to pay the taxes.

Individual Initiative

Those who despair of remedying the situation do so because they believe that mass action is necessary (and the masses are all under centralised control); but they are wrong. Centralised power presses outwards until it reaches a limit, and such a limit can be provided by one person . . .

If a few hundred people in the whole country took up board hunting with the keenness and pertinacity of a sport, the advance of bureaucracy could be stopped; that is the order of size of the problem. Thousands would probably be too many; the weakness of numbers would begin to appear; but if the daily press and the masses come flocking along when the hunt is up, one does not have to bother, they will supply the necessary mass when it is needed. Thus, if one man, in a lifetime, succeeds in recruiting and training by example half a dozen others of the necessary quality, he will have achieved possibly one-hundredth of what is needed; by no means an easy, nor yet a hopelessly impossible task.

Everyone is endowed with the weapons effective against a bureaucracy, namely truth, commonsense, humour, and a good deal of obstinacy. Against these a bureaucracy has, in the last resort, only one defence, and that is to allow the individual bureaucrat who, as a man, is already on our side also to exercise them. But that is decentralisation of initiative. And that is what we want.

— Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs in "The Social Creditor," February 23.

"There is nothing more dangerous than personal initiative if it has genius behind it; such initiative can do more than can be done by millions of people among whom we have sown discord."

—"The Protocols of Zion."

THE PURPOSES OF "ANTI-SEMITISM"

"In the Middle Ages, the professional Jew prospered by the institution of the Ghetto" — Mr. Berger [Elmer Berger: 'A Partisan History of Judaism,' New York, Devin-Adair Company] points out that this form of separatism was sometimes asked for by these political opportunists, that when enlightened princes offered Jews social and political equality, they found these 'leaders' in opposition the power they held over the Jewish community would thus be broken.

"It is these self-same professionals who, aided and abetted by the Hitlerian era, have arrogantly set themselves up as the conscience of all Jews. It is they who are promoting the new separatism — Zionism — and are denouncing Americans for being Americans first. (One cannot help but suspect that these selfsame professionals find anti-Semitism favourable to their purposes and, while protesting against this stupidity, secretly hope that it shall grow worse.)"

— Frank Chodorov in "Human Events," U. S. A.

The British Monarchy

We mistrust profoundly the notion, widely disseminated, that, by the ascent to the Throne of a second Queen Elizabeth, a great age of English history is mystically inaugurated by some power of monarchy enhanced because a woman is on the Throne. It is true, we believe, that, because the British are bereft of their King, the machinations of men no less than the march of events will not for one moment be affected.

"Great Elizabeth" had Power and some Authority. Queen Elizabeth II has no Power. Enemies of our country, who were and are no less enemies of our country because they are also the enemies of Christian society and civilisation, have stripped Kingship everywhere of the last vestiges of Power, and have all but separated it from Authority. When men speak of the Constitution, let it be known that this is the Constitution that, in and for the Realm, the King's is the voice of Authority. We work that that voice should be heard.

The truer opinion we have cited receives heavy backing from our esteemed contemporary, "Truth," which, simultaneously presses hard for an answer to the question, why is it that our country should be compelled, against her will, to surrender to an allied admiral what she has never surrendered to an enemy admiral — her peerless fleets?

"Britain," says "Truth," "is patently acting under duress. Washington, it may be, can now sing:

If steel be the price of Admiralty.

Lord God, we ha' released a million tons.

If we have not sold out for steel then for what have we sold out? What pressure has been used, that we should bargain away our right to command our own ships at sea? What, moreover, is the American motive? They must know that their fiat is the deadliest humiliation that could be offered to our historic nation. Either they must have some strong, hidden reason for wanting the Atlantic Command, or else they so despise us that they are careless of the hurts and insults they inflict upon us. One thing is certain. If the Royal Navy is to maintain its quality, it must be withdrawn on the first possible occasion from the unsavoury oceanic hugger-mugger to which it is being sacrificed."

—"The Social Creditor," February 16.

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.

"Disemployment"

Can "disemployment" survive as a political doctrine?

This is a very important question, and one of the greatest significance. Increasing emphasis will be placed on both question and answer in the coming months, for disemployment seems destined to become a first rate and possibly conclusive political issue.

The acceptance of the principle of disemployment as a normal political theory, would mean the surrender by the average citizen of a personal right that hitherto he had regarded as fundamental, namely, the right of choice and security in the work he has trained himself for.

Once accepted as a normal thing, disemployment would vary in direction with changing political and economic trends. One year with one set of planners and one set of circumstance it would go in one direction, and the following year with different planners and different circumstances in quite another direction. Both employer and employee would be subjected to such occupational changes as the Central Authority deemed desirable or necessary and job liquidations and business casualties would become the normal thing. One year the emphasis to expand might be on heavy industry, another year the food industry, another year the shipping industry, another year for buildings and public works. Disemployment would feed both manpower and materials in the direction needed.

Disemployment offers a fascinating new deal to the economist and the planner, but threatens the liberty of the subject and it is the complete antithesis of free enterprise.

It is a form of manpower control in which the victim pays all the costs and there is no compensation for the lost trade, profession, capital, plant or goodwill. It knocks socialism, with its costly compensation bills, into a cocked hat.

There seems no end to its unvaried political and economic possibilities. No wonder the disemployment theory has its enthusiastic advocates. Obviously the latent dangers are not yet recognised.

—Latham Withall in the "Canberra Letter", February 18.

THE "BLOATED STATE MACHINE"

"Since our bloated State machine has now reached that stage at which even our elected Parliamentary representatives are unable directly to control it, and have to resort more and more to legislation by ministerial decree, how can the individual voter hope to exercise control over this machine? Surely the solution to our troubles is not to give the State more power, but to win back some of that which, as individuals, we have so fecklessly thrown away.

"In order to preserve our independence, I maintain that, in education as well as in many other fields of human endeavour, it is now necessary to decrease the power of the State rather than add to it. We might then produce more people from all sections of the community better qualified to lead, and many fewer who are incapable of either leading or being led by wise counsel."

—Mr. E. W. B. Grotian, in "The Scotsman" (Scotland).

Financial Support for Expansion Programme

We are pleased to report, as we go to Press, that there has been an encouraging response to our financial appeal for our proposed 1952 expansion programme. We have been deeply touched by the sincerity of many who have obviously made genuine sacrifices to ensure that our cause does not fail because of lack of finance. But comparatively few have yet contributed. We therefore appeal to the majority who have not yet done so, to hurry their donations along so that we can speed up our organisational programme.

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DO ZIONISTS PLAN THIRD WORLD WAR

(Continued from page 1)

the Presidency of Continental Can Co., a firm in which Lehmans have never held less than three directorships at a time.

The corporations controlled by Jewish bankers have nationalist loyalties. That is why we have the United Nations, and that is why we have a government, which is devoted to betraying the American people into the hands of the Communists. There has never been but the one issue before the American people, whether we shall be free men or slaves, and it is the response of the Americans to this challenge, which will determine the history of the twentieth century.

The International Jew. . . 3/3

By Eric D. Butler.

The most detailed commentary on The Protocols yet written. Packed full of explosive factual material.

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"New Times," March 7, 1952—Page 7



Government's Five-Year Plan Will Not Prevent Food Famine

In a recent statement, the Australian Primary Producers' Union warned that famine seemed inevitable in Australia within two years unless drastic action was taken to increase food production. But it is obvious that the much-publicised food conference between the Federal and State Agricultural Ministers will not result in this increased production. It is significant that this Conference decided upon a "Five Year plan" to produce more food. The way is being prepared for the Sovietisation of food production in Australia.

Press reports state that the majority of State Ministers at the conference strongly supported the views of primary producers' spokesmen by claiming that the Federal Government's high taxation policy was the major obstacle to increased food production. But Mr. McEwan, Federal Minister for Agriculture, flatly refused to consider any suggestion of tax reductions as an incentive for more production. Instead, he produced the Federal Government's Five Year Plan. It is already clear that this plan is carefully designed to bring the individual farmer under more centralised control.

Although there is no evidence to support the contention that lack of superphosphate is a major barrier to greater food production, the Federal Government is going to help the chemical fertilisers financially in order that superphosphate can be made without the use of sulphur. What could be more dangerous than the suggestion that Australian agriculture must be dependent upon supplies of a chemical fertiliser, which requires considerable Government financial assistance in order that it can be manufactured? Although the various Agricultural Ministers throughout Australia are apparently unaware of the fact, leading farmers overseas have now demonstrated beyond all argument that increased food production is possible without chemical fertilisers. Also that soil fertility is built up in the process. An increasing number of Australian primary producers are now starting to realise that the use of superphosphate is not essential for healthy food production.

Perhaps the most sinister suggestion made by the food conference was that there should be a great deal more closer settlement. Mr. McEwan has spoken about thousands of new farms. Several State politicians have recently said that, where existing landowners are not working their properties to capacity, the Governments should step in, take them over, and make them available to those who would work them. Professor Wadham, of the Melbourne Uni-

versity has been reported as saying that the State will have to consider the principle of acquiring farms on which progress has not been made. This principle, he said, was "sound and almost inescapable if Australia was to meet world responsibilities for food." Present taxation and financial policies will, of course, if persisted with, hamper and discourage present landowners from making the maximum use of their farms. The planners at Canberra know this. They are engaged in a long-range programme of economic warfare against the primary producer.

Apart from high taxation, the present high prices for farm machinery, particularly machinery required by the wheat-grower, make it increasingly difficult for the farmer to find the capital to buy this machinery. And, when he does obtain it, he is careful not to work it to capacity, because he realises that obtaining of spare parts and ultimate replacement becomes increasingly difficult as prices rise progressively higher.

The Canberra planners admit the machinery problem, but make no suggestions for removing the causes of the problem, thus enabling the individual farmer to make his own arrangements about machinery. It was not surprising therefore, that the Five Year Plan states that equipment will be allocated by the States. The use of Government-controlled machinery pools to bring the individual farmer under control has already been used in other countries. It is an important step towards complete Sovietisation.

If farmers had a genuine incentive to increase their production, it is true that many could make use of more labour. But to talk about directing labour to rural areas at present is simply ludicrous. As it is realised that most farmers are unable at present to provide necessary accommodation for larger numbers of rural workers, it is recommended that the Federal and State Governments should assist. It will be noted that all the proposals put forward are designed to make the farmer dependent upon the Government. The planners advis-

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By Philip Oyler. A fascinating book, dealing with the life of the peasants of the Dordogne Valley in France, where farming practice is the same as it was centuries ago. An interesting study of a truly organic way of living.

"Vegetables in the Home Garden" 1/9
By George Hyam.

"The Weed Problem" .. 15/3
By F. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?" this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

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ing the Government will continue to try and give the impression that they are doing everything to assist the farmer, but, in reality, are opposing any removal of the financial barriers which would enable the individual primary producer to make his own arrangements about his own affairs.

In case it is argued that the Federal Government at least is now apparently prepared to permit the farmer an increased incentive by big increases in food prices, we desire to express the opinion that, while taxation is maintained at present levels, and while inflation continues, increased prices for food will not result in any permanent increase in food production. It may

(Continued on page 11)

"The Ill That Men Do Lives After Them"

By JOHN MANIFOLD

THOSE who advocate the establishment of paper pulping mills in the Otway-Heytesbury area (Victoria) would be well advised to ascertain what effect the taking of 50,000,000 feet of timber a year would have on the Otway catchment area.

People of this and surrounding districts rely on the Otway scheme for domestic water, and at present the Otways enjoy a reliable annual rainfall.

But denudation of the forest areas and erosion go hand in hand.

The chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Mr. L. R. East, has stated that engineering skill may devise water storages and levee banks to control floods, and channels to distribute water, but the greatest and most urgent problem was that of conserving the streams themselves and the catchments from which they were supplied.

Mr. East made this statement in 1945, and what he said then is even truer today.

In an article written in 1945 for the "Save the Forests Campaign," Mr. East had this to say on the conservation of streams and catchment areas:

"This problem has been almost entirely ignored in this country, and it may truly be said that, until very recently, absolutely nothing had been done, or even attempted, to halt the devastatingly rapid deterioration of the water supply catchments of the State.

"Many of the present generation can remember well the creeks and waterholes in which, as boys, they swam or fished for blackfish, but which today no longer exist at all.

"Many a farm that once had an assured supply of water in a little creek coming out of the hills is today waterless in summer or dependent upon excavated tanks, because the waterholes have gone and the creek has become simply a shallow depression that forms a swamp in winter.

"Deforestation and denudation of a water supply catchment, while destroying by siltation any storages that may have been

constructed, actually increases the need for artificial storage, since the disappearance of forests and forest litter on the catchment is rapidly followed by the disappearance of the surface soil itself and by diminution of summer flow from springs and seepages.

"The flow of rivers is often accepted as a gift of Nature, everlasting and unvarying from year to year,' writes W. S. Dakin, author of Great Rivers of the World. 'But,' he goes on to say, 'we are now learning that . . . the careless management of watershed regions may in a few generations destroy much of the river service man has so laboriously learned to use.'

"It is sometimes claimed that the destruction of forests reduces the rainfall. This may or may not be true, but it is certainly true that the loss of the shade from forest trees and of the dense undergrowth that protects the soil from drying winds results in greatly increased evaporation from the rain that does fall, and that the removal of the deep carpet of forest litter that marks the natural forest means the loss of Nature's protection to the soil itself, and of that natural retardation of run-off which is Nature's method of regulating stream flows. Afforestation and water conservation go hand in hand.

"Pioneers who brought their stock into the mountain catchments of Victoria 100 years ago would be shocked if they could see these catchments today.

"A few months ago, I was in just such an area where a snug little homestead had been built long, long ago, alongside a beautiful tributary of the Snowy River, flowing through the tree-clad hills.

"Let us remember when we consider land settlement that every extension of cultivation on a catchment means a reduction in river flow. The only way to maintain present flow is to safeguard our forests; the only way to increase flow is to extend the forests.

"Burnt-out forests must be re-established at whatever cost. I stood, last year, on the crest of the Divide and looked down on the catchment of the Bunyip River, from which is drawn water supply of the million pound water system that serves all the Gippsland towns from Longwarry to Berwick as well as Dandenong, Springvale, and the seaside towns from Aspendale to Frankston, and on to Mornington, Dromana, Sorrento and Portsea, as well as those of the Peninsula down to and including the Naval Base at Crib Point. Four-fifths of the timber was dead, killed by fire, and over much of the area there was not the slightest sign of regeneration, just bracken. This is a catchment of such vital importance that the replanting should be regarded as one of the most urgent in the State.

We of this generation will be judged by

those who come after us by the effect of our actions on the natural resources of our country.

"We are too easy-going — too tolerant. 'It doesn't matter,' we say, when something is happening that, in fact, does matter very much.

"We put up statues to great men we want to remember. There should be statues put up to the 'Guilty Men' whose actions we should not be allowed to forget — so that these actions, which have led to disaster in the past, will not be forgotten and repeated by a second crop of 'Guilty Men,'

"Why not a statue on the high ranges of the Otways — surrounded by gaunt, dead trees and bracken — to the man who said, 'Put the tall men where the tall timbers grow.' The tall men are gone; the tall timbers are dead. The forests have departed and the farms are derelict wastes of bracken and fallen timber.

"And what about statues to perpetuate the memories of those known, men whose careless actions in burning off have destroyed millions of acres of forests, and, in some cases, caused the loss of many human lives. Let us erect a stone cairn, and on a bronze tablet let us write:

"On this spot . . . lit a fire that burned to death a dozen men, women and little children, and completely destroyed 110 square miles of the best timber in Victoria.'

"We do not put up these statues or these memorials to past tragedies, because we are a good-natured, careless, happy-go-lucky and lazy people who want to forget these disasters as quickly as possible.

"Until the destruction of soil or forest is universally regarded as a crime against the community, there will be continued and increasing devastation of mountain catchments from fires deliberately lit to clear land for settlement adjacent to the forests or to provide temporary benefits for holders of grazing licences or even to make easier the droving of cattle to and from the mountain grazing areas.

"The lighting of these fires is not today regarded as a crime in the country districts that go back into the mountains, but I can assure you that the irrigators of Victoria, whose very existence depends upon the preservation of the water catchments, are becoming very vocal in their demands that their Government shall safeguard their vital interests in the very limited water resources that are available to this State."

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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

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"New Times," March 7, 1952—Page 9

Let Food Be Your Medicine

By MOIRA HENRY

Ideally, every school should have a garden and every child ought to have its gardening tools, just as it has equipment for geometry or drill. One can visualise the pleasure and profit they'd derive from cultivating a small plot. Because she suffers from chilblains, Sheila would be advised to grow parsley; while Desmond, who comes of a bespectacled family, would be encouraged to cultivate asparagus and plant a cherry tree. Children who have perpetual coughs would be told of the curative qualities of onions, and the pallid pupils would be persuaded to grow green vegetables to make new blood.

Later on, when the pupils approached adolescence, I'd have the boys do a serious course in Market Gardening, allied to Dietetics; while the girls would be thoroughly coached in Mothercraft, also linked up with Dietetics. The pupils of today are parents of tomorrow, and we shall never have a really first-rate population until everyone knows what to plant (or what to purchase) for fitness.

Tell the average father that his children are bloodless and, instead of cultivating cabbage for them, he'll rush to the chemist for an iron tonic. Inform the average mother that her children require calcium; but, instead of collecting nettles for them, she'll purchase calcium tablets.

Round about 460 B.C., Hippocrates said, "Let food be your medicine, and medicine your food." Just so. Health comes to us from the garden and the farm — never from the chemist.

True, the chemist will sell us iron; but this is an injurious way to take the mineral, because it is isolated from the other salts which accompany it in the plant. Taken by itself, iron causes constipation; but when green vegetables are eaten, the iron therein creates new blood, while the other minerals benefit various parts of the system. In the case of calcium, nettles, watercress, dandelion, carrots and apples are very rich in calcium, plus other minerals, and are therefore excellent for bones and teeth in particular, and the body in general. Taken in isolated form, however, calcium causes gallstones and arterial hardening.

The case of refined sugar is an additional example of unbalanced eating. White sugar, and edibles made from it, cause skin troubles of one sort or another. Nor is it generally known that refined sugar, jams and sweets require calcium for their digestion. Therefore, calcium is drawn from the nearest available source — the teeth — and decay sets in. It is, of course, a fact that the body needs sugar; but this should be obtained from beetroot, swedes, carrots and the various sweet fruits. Besides, in their unspoiled state, all fruits and vegetables contain many minerals, which balance and digest each other. For instance, when eating beetroot we get sugar for energy, potash for brain, silicon and sulphur, which produce luxuriant hair, strong lungs and perfect skin.

Agriculture is hard work, which keeps people slim and strong; it makes them do deep breathing, improves circulation, encourages elimination, and compels them to walk a lot. Additionally, those who cul-

tivate the soil always have a supply of wholesome foods; not to mention the lung-healing smell of new-turned earth — which is inhaled by the city-born only at funerals! Farmers are noted for longevity and, if I remember my statistics, have the lowest cancer rate.

For all those reasons, I should like to see gardening taught at school, thus inculcating a love for the Good Earth even in city children.

That deep-thinking internationalist, Professor Edmund Szekely, wrote that 75 per cent of the population ought to earn their living by cultivating the soil, and that the remaining 25 percent should do it for a spare-time hobby. But, in either case (whether one has vast acres or merely a minute suburban square), it is important to grow what one's particular family needs to eat. A desire for a special fruit or vegetable should never be ignored, because that is Nature's S.O.S. for the particular minerals which the beloved edible contains.

I am going to provide an alphabetical list of the more popular foods to be found in our gardens and shops. Let it be a guide to your planting and purchasing.

ALMONDS, like all other nuts, are good protein food, and contain valuable oil, which assists in maintaining bodily warmth. In addition, they provide splendid exercise for teeth and jaws; not to mention their beneficial effects on hair and lungs.

APPLES are the cheapest and most plentiful of our indigenous fruits. Because they are so splendid for teeth, skin and glands, children in particular ought to have liberal quantities.

APRICOTS bestow lovely skin, and prevent the formation of internal stones.

ARTICHOKES are to be recommended because they benefit both heart and respiratory organs.

ASPARAGUS has a tonic effect on skin, glands and lungs. From olden times it was prescribed as a cure for weak sight. Some herbalists maintain that it is a corruption of "Sparrow Grass"; but — remembering its reputation as an eye-medicine — I prefer to see the name Ar'gus concealed in Asparagus.

BARLEY has been known for centuries as a cure and preventative of rheumatism and allied complaints. Like all cereals, barley has bodybuilding properties.

BEANS are the best of all protein foods and are, besides, excellent for the prevention of anemia and glandular troubles.

BEECH NUTS supply protein and oil for both human and animals, but in olden days it was a common custom to feed pigs and poultry on this free food.

BEETROOT is first in the list of brain foods; besides being productive of energy, sound lungs, luxuriant hair and lovely complexion. Because of its excellent qualities, beetroot should be given in liberal quantities to all children and expectant mothers. Had you noticed, by the way, that this particular vegetable is a grand laxative?

BLACKBERRIES are one of nature's best free gifts to us. Much of this perfect food goes to waste on our hedges, and I have several times suggested that city children should be taken in lorry-loads each autumn to gather and eat those dark berries which benefit brain, blood, skin and general vitality.

BRAN is nature's perfect laxative, and is best taken in the form of home-baked wholemeal bread. (I am eternally grateful, to J. Ellis Barker, in whose book, "New Lives For Old," I first encountered bran as a cereal to be taken as an additional food. In passing, I must say that bran did indeed cure the constipation from which I had suffered for more than 20 years!) In addition to its laxative properties, bran is fine for blood, skin and teeth.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS should find a place in mixed salads. These small green globes benefit spleen, blood and skin, and are of immense value to liver, lungs and hair.

—"The Farmer," England.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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

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Honey is a natural, pure, unrefined food. It is unique in being the only unmanufactured sweet available in commercial quantities.

As an energy producer, honey comes near the top of the list of foods. Beet- and cane sugar must be broken down into simpler sugars by digestive juices before they can be absorbed into the blood stream. These simple sugars, dextrose and levulose, make up almost the entire sugar content of honey; therefore little digestion (if any) is required, and absorption takes place quickly. That is why you soon feel benefited if, when tired, you drink a glass of water with a dessertspoon of honey stirred into it. Honey contains minerals — sodium, iron, copper, potassium, manganese, calcium, magnesium and phosphorus, although in some cases only in small quantities. The mineral content of honey is higher than that of cow's milk.

Leading dental authorities in Australia and other countries have stated that honey leaves less residue around the teeth than any other sweet. Honey should take the place of manufactured sweets as often as possible. Have you read about the home for children at Hopewood House, Bowral, N.S.W.? All the children are fed on a balanced diet, which includes liberal quantities of salad vegetables. Raw fruit is given instead of sweet puddings. Biscuits, sweets and cakes are all banned, whilst jam is replaced by HONEY. The children's teeth at Hopewood House are under the supervision of the Institute of Dental Research, Sydney, and it is interesting to read that the teeth are in almost perfect condition — the number of cavities in the whole group being less than in one jaw of the average child. Australian beekeepers produce some of the world's finest honey. From Queensland to W.A. comes honey of many distinctive flavours. Honey must be of pre-eminent value, for it is the excellence and quintessence of a myriad flowers. It is

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Nature's pure nectar, a product of sunshine collected and prepared by the bees. Enjoy your baths of sunshine, but enjoy sunshine in your food, too — by eating honey.

When using honey for cooking white cakes, biscuits and stewed fruit, light types of honey should be used: whilst darker honey can be used in gingerbread, fruit cakes and chocolate combinations. When honey is used in the mixture, cakes and biscuits will keep fresh longer.

When lunches have to be packed day after day, honey can be most helpful. As a change, try mashed banana with honey; cheese with honey; peanut paste with honey. Delicious to eat, and easy to make!

Honey can also be used in place of sugar for bottling fruit and vegetables, and for tasty chutney.

Children love honey on their breakfast cereals, especially if poured from one of those attractive glass honey jars with brightly coloured plastic tops. Adults like it, too! A nutritious meal is essential before starting the day's work. And after the day's work, as a sleep inducer, try two teaspoons of honey in milk before retiring.

Honey is recognised as a satisfactory supplement to milk in infant feeding. Ask your doctor to recommend a prescription in which honey is included. Honey is tolerated by most babies and furnishes, in addition to natural sweet, minerals to supplement those found in milk, a small amount of protein, an antiseptic, a mild laxative action, and a sedative effect. Honey is often included in a baby's diet to avoid diaper rash. Infants fed honey rarely shows flatulence; the rapid absorption of honey prevents fermentation taking place.

Honey is a pleasant source of readily available energy for growing children and for athletes. Easily assimilated by invalids and aged people, honey can be used by the body without undue strain to the digestion. Since bacteria, which cause disease in human beings, cannot live in honey, it is considered a safe and wholesome food.

Dr. Jarvis, of Vermont, U.S.A., writes: "Honey is a perfect food from a medical point of view. It contains no harmful chemicals, and not more than one-hundredth part of it is wastage. Truly it is the ideal food supplement with which to fill in any gaps in the nutrition that may be present. It should be taken each meal in order to ensure continued good health (about two teaspoonfuls three times a day). Honey is not just another sweet. It really is a medicinal sweet that will help greatly in maintaining the health of your body and your nervous system balance."

— "The Australasian Beekeeper"

GOVERNMENT FIVE -YEAR PLAN

(Continued from page 8)

easily result in a decline. If, for example, the dairy farmer is granted another increase in the price of butter fat, but finds that most of the increase is taken in taxation, he may decide to reduce his herds, because, with the increased price, he could do this, and be comparatively better off. We believe the planners are also well aware of this fact. They do not want adequate food

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production. And they also know that, while present financial rules are maintained, big increases in food prices must intensify inflation further, thus permitting Socialist propagandists to convince consumers that there is no other solution but direct Government control of primary production.

We repeat that nothing has been proposed which will have an effect whatever upon food production. It is agreed by responsible authorities that the wheat acreages planted this autumn will be reduced another ten percent. Milk, butter, and cheese production continues to decline, in spite of rising prices. Eggs will soon be almost unprocurable. Pig production is declining. A food famine is now a dreadful possibility. And the planners will use it to further their conspiracy. But they can be defeated if sufficient Australians act in time to force the Federal Government to reverse the treacherous policies responsible for the threatened famine.

THE NECESSITY OF COMPARISON

"Naturally we read contemporary literature . . . But to read nothing else is to have no standards of comparison, to be narrow and provincial, to risk confusing the ephemeral with the eternal, the cry of the day with the music of the spheres." —Sir Richard Livingstone, in "Education For a World Adrift."

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"New Times," March 7, 1952—Page 11

Wheat Production and Taxation

We have received many letters from Primary Producers, commending and endorsing our recent statements that the recession in wheat growing has been caused by taxation and controls. Mr. Anthony, as you know, denied this.

Here are some passages from a letter received by us today from a farmer in Tamworth, N.S.W.:

"I have been a Country Party man for over 25 years, and now condemn that party, especially Mr. Anthony. There are thousands with me, and there will soon be many thousands more when they receive their income tax assessments. Mr. Anthony talks with his tongue in his cheek. He talks of tax concessions for certain things, but he knows full well many people cannot avail themselves of such concessions, and they exist mostly on paper. The year 1946 brought a record drought in the west and northwest of New South Wales. Most of us had stock losses and little or no wheat to harvest. The next few years were good years, although considerable damage was done by excessive rain and floods — these caused endless trouble in both harvesting and shearing. However, most of us reduced our overdraft, and many became free of them. But what is the position today? I am speaking of the average farmer, with from one to two thousand acres. We are getting assessments of over 20/- in the £, yet Mr. Anthony denies that taxation is a disincentive. For one year I had a gross income of about £10,000, but my average over the last five years is under £4,000.

I have an income tax assessment for £12,000 to pay. I have a credit of £3,000 odd at the bank, but they will not give me an advance to pay income tax under Central Bank instructions, so what can I do but go, cap in hand, to the Taxation Department to get time to pay, and pay 6 percent and 10 percent interest on my real tax and provisional tax.

Do you think I will grow wheat, contend with the elements, and get 10/- or 11/- a bushel for it at the end of the year? No!

I will mark time, spell my land, take no further risks. I am playing safe this year. I must. For over twenty years I have put in between 400 and 500 acres of wheat a year. This year fat lambs and wool, but no wheat, and there will be many like me. It is only self-preservation.

None of us realised until we got our assessments that we would be held up for so much. My solicitor said, on my average, over five years, my tax should amount to between £5,000 or £6,000, but the Fadden budget came along in September.

What I have written are facts, and I am in entire agreement with what you have said on the subject of rural production."

Mr. Colin Clark's Campaign

We have previously expressed our close interest in the campaign being conducted by Queensland economist, Mr. Colin Clark. We find ourselves in complete agreement with Mr. Clark when he says that reduced taxation is a first essential for increased food production. But when he suggests that Australians must eat less, pay more for their food, and maintain huge food exports, we are alarmed. Perhaps Australians would be healthier if they obtained less of their protein requirements from meat. But there is plenty of evidence indicating that already far too many Australian families are not purchasing sufficient of what can be termed the protective foods.

For example, how many households can ensure that eggs, most valuable for growing children, are on the menu every day? Although present high prices are still insufficient to prevent the poultry industry from declining, they prevent most people from buying as many eggs as they would like to consume. Not only must taxation be reduced to encourage more food production; price subsidies paid out of the national credit must be expanded to ensure that all foods are available to the consumer at low prices. This is the only way to prevent the inflation problem from becoming worse. Mr. Clark's suggestions would not stop inflation; they would make it worse.

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