

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 6

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

The following report was published in the Melbourne "Age" of January 23:

"Marshal Stalin and other Soviet Government leaders heard one leading Russian spokesman declare that a third world war might end with the disappearance of Capitalism throughout the world.

"The statement was made at the 28th Lenin Memorial meeting."

Stalin was given a warm welcome.

The speaker was Pyotr N. Pospelov, director of the Engels-Lenin Institute and former editor of "Pravda".

"In the course of his address he declared that the last two world wars had ended with victories for Socialism.

"American capitalism was now entirely based on a war economy. Without the armaments race the whole capitalist system there would topple.

Pospelov continued:—

"The problem of the survival of Communism is no longer in question. It grows throughout the world out of the successes of Soviet achievements.

"The capitalists are faced with" ultimate defeat. That is why they are applying the jungle law. Oppression, exploitation and racialism are increasing. Fascism has been reborn. Living standards are falling."

Pospelov concluded: 'As a result of the second world war the general crisis of capitalism has reached a new stage with growing conflicts in the imperialist camp and an aggravated crisis in the entire colonial system, in which hundreds of millions of the peoples of Asia, who constitute the majority of the world's population, have risen and are rising in active struggle.'"

The above report is further confirmation of our viewpoint that the Communist conspiracy, which is merely one part of a much bigger conspiracy, must continue to succeed so long as the Western Powers refuse to remove financial impediments, which prevent their economic systems from functioning satisfactorily on behalf of the individual.

Bearing in mind Molotov's famous statement that he and his fellow-Communist leaders knew all about Social Credit, and that it was the only thing they feared, it is revealing to look back over the years and note how the Socialists and Communists have been bitter and uncompromising opponents of any suggestion of financial reforms which would decentralise credit power. They understand the tremendous power, which can be wielded by the controllers of a centralised credit system, and they have, therefore, concentrated upon nationalisation of banking. The Socialist

and Communist charge that the Social Credit financial proposals would put "props" under "capitalism" contains an element of truth. These proposals would certainly enable the free enterprise economic system to function with increasing benefit to the individual. And this is just what the Socialists do not desire.

If an economic system is producing satisfactory results for the individual; if there are no economic crises from time to time, but stability, then obviously it is impossible to further a conspiracy that exploits and intensifies individual dissatisfaction. Viewed as a production system, "capitalism" has never failed. It is the most efficient system of production. But its successful operation depends upon a credit policy, which ensures that the individual consumer not only governs the programme of production by the free exercise of his money "vote", but always possesses sufficient "votes" to purchase all that has been produced.

At the present time there is much discussion about whether the Government is restricting the expansion of credit too much or too little. But never is any question asked about the basis of credit issue. Financial credit is, of course, merely a reflection—or it should be—of real credit. And real credit is the community's capacity to produce. It is amazing that none of our "leaders" ever appear to consider the proposition that there should be some genuine relationship between the creation of prices and the volume of credit necessary to enable consumers to liquidate these prices. Do supporters of free enterprise, including businessmen, ever consider whether industry distributes sufficient purchasing power to enable consumers to buy all that industry produces? This is a fundamental question, which must be honestly faced up if the challenge of Socialism and Communism is to be successfully met.

The issue is really very simple. If, as many infer, the production system does automatically distribute to individuals sufficient purchasing power to meet total prices, then obviously the fact that many people are short of purchasing power means that these people have insufficient because others have too much. The Socialists therefore say that there must be a redistribution and, although

Winning

their leaders know much better, that this will help increase the general standard of living.

We state that the above proposition is completely false. Anyone who is sufficiently interested can prove this for himself in a number of ways. The Socialist economists know it is false. Thus their insistence that new credit expansion is necessary for public works and other capital production, which increases the volume of money in the community without immediately increasing the volume of consumer goods to be bought. But the very manner in which this new

(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

Dr. Evatt at Jewish Jubilee

"The Australian Jewish News" of March 7 announces on its front page that Dr. H. V. Evatt was to be the guest of honour at the Jewish National Fund Jubilee night held in the St. Kilda Town Hall last Monday evening, March 14. This item of news indicates that Dr. Evatt is still highly regarded by "The Chosen".

A Note on Dean Acheson

"Dean Acheson, the friend of the traitor, Alger Hiss, the promoter of appeasement to the Chinese Reds until China was lost, now poses as the champion of the anti-Red fight. This, of course, for consumption by the public.

Victor Riesel, New York columnist, reveals that one, Edith Wall, a representative of Mr. Acheson's State Department actually called personally on wharf workers (presumably during last summer's New York dock disturbances) and urged them to refuse to load guns and ammunition on ships for our friends in Europe. Her reason was that they should do this in order to cooperate with left wing striking groups across the water. Since then, Riesel reveals, Miss Wall has been sent on a special mission to Paris by the State Department.

—"The Canadian Intelligence Digest", December 1951.

We trust that someone will bring the above item to the attention of Mr. R. G. Casey, who claims Mr. Acheson as one of his friends.

Churchill's Abject Surrender

"The Prime Minister's final official act in Washington had been to withdraw his objections to the appointment of an American naval commander in the North Atlantic." —Press report.

We trust that we do not hear any further references to Churchill as a genuine patriot.

Professor Arndt

The prize for the most impudent questionnaire seen out since the Doomsday Book goes to Professor Arndt, of the Canberra University College. For his own private purposes, the Professor has produced a four-page series of questions for credit firms, that include such choice little items as (a) source of the company's capital, (b) bank overdraft, (c) total amount of book debts at end of financial year, (d) hiring charges and interest rates on Hire Purchase, (e) types of Hire Purchase agreements and variations in deposits and times of repayment, and many others.

Giving the Prof, information like this is like giving a kid a bomb to play with. He's always likely to form some crackpot theory out of it and then sell it to the Government, which buys 'em like a lady at a bargain sale.

—Frank Browne in "Things I Hear", March 11.

Page 2—"New Times," March 21, 1952

Treachery

One day, during the course of the arguments and post-mortems, Admiral Lynde McCormick, of the U.S. Navy, quietly walked into the Admiralty in Whitehall. He took his seat in the place of high honour at the famous table.

From here orders have been sent out for generations to the ships of the Royal Navy. Admiral McCormick, from this same chair, now commands Her Majesty's ships throughout the world. With some point did Mr. Dean Acheson, in distant Washington, proclaim to America the "dawn of a new day in Europe."

Great Britain has never been so shamed, nor her Monarch so ill served. The political dunkirk, which has brought this about smells of treachery. The last has not been heard of it. History alone will show whether public opinion will retrieve the situation for England and for Her Majesty, as it was retrieved miraculously in 1940, with that passionate expression of "no surrender."

—"The London Newsletter", March 1952.

A Religious Climate of Values

By C. H. Allen

The engaging picture that Philip Oyler gives us of the pleasant life in the Dordogne Valley ("The Generous Earth") has a strong "back to nature" appeal. Under the relatively primitive conditions described, there is developed a community of plants, animals, and men which is eminently efficient in the development of a reliable conscience in both man and beast, and in retaining a climate of salutary values.

In our industrialised civilisation we have failed to keep a climate of values founded in Reality, of which the realities of nature are a part; and so it is practically impossible for individuals to escape and develop reliable consciences.

The efforts of altruistic moralists, pacifist sentimentalists, evangelical enthusiasts, and ritualistic leaders were never more widely established; but all-combined they are not effective in building and retaining a satisfactory climate of values.

Thinking back to the root idea of the word religion, we should see that the essential and basic idea is that thoughts, ideas, idealism and action should be related, re-linked, or bound back to reality.

Anyone who will take the trouble (seek and ye shall find) soon finds (discovers) that the minds and purposes of those who foist the conventional policies of finance upon us are diabolically corrupt, i.e., they are divorced from Reality (God).

The Satanic power-mongers who rule the world of politics as well as the world of commerce would soon, be out-witted and ousted from their seats of usurped power if a revival of religion could be staged.

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MALAYA

"The second make-belief is that Mr. Malcolm MacDonal is in any way suitable for his appointment. The harm he has done is incalculable. His bleating broadcasts have always been to the effect that things are going well and that there is no reason to be frightened. He aimed at strengthening morale but succeeded in creating despondency. Malaya needs a leader. Mr. MacDonal has no personality and none of the qualities of leadership." Sir George Maxwell in the "Daily Telegraph" (England).

League of Rights Launches Anti-Tax Offensive

The Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Eric D. Butler, announces that his League has, after consultation with the representatives of a number of other organisations, launched a campaign designed to force the Federal Government to reverse its present Socialist taxation policies. Mr. Butler states that if present Government members at Canberra refuse to bow to electoral pressure, candidates who are genuine anti-Socialists will be encouraged to stand at the next Federal Elections. A number of public meetings will be called, and readers of "The New Times" who are willing to co-operate are invited to contact the Victorian League of Rights immediately.

The following is the text of a brochure and demand letter, which the League of Rights has already started to issue:

GENUINE DEFENCE against Communist subversion is impossible without a stable economy, stable prices, and increased consumer production resulting in a higher standard of living. The Federal Government's high taxation policies are undermining individual independence, destroying incentive and thus lowering national morale. All patriots must therefore face up honestly to the taxation issue.

ACTUAL FAMINE threatens within the near future because Federal politicians refuse to accept the views of responsible primary producers who state that the Government's taxation policies are the major obstacle to adequate food production. High direct taxation, the Federal land tax, which operates harshly against the farmer who improves his property, the abolition of the averaging system of taxation for farmers, whose incomes fluctuate considerably because of seasonal conditions, and the abolition of the 40 percent, depreciation allowance on farm machinery, all raise a formidable barrier to increased food production.

INADEQUATE FOOD PRODUCTION will result in food rationing, with bureaucratic control of both producer and consumer, and, with reduced export earnings because of less food exports, drastic import restrictions and further controls. Every thinking Australian must face the fact that his very survival depends upon increased food production. Only adequate incentive will produce this increase. Tax reductions are a first essential.

Leaders of the Federal Government know that high taxes are an obstacle to increased production and lower prices. Attacking high taxation when the Chifley Government was in office, Sir Arthur Fadden, now Federal Treasurer, said on September 21, 1948:

"... What of the inflationary course pursued to raise the money (via high taxes), the high sales tax and other indirect taxes which force up the price of goods ... It would be far sounder economic planning for social security and national welfare if the price of goods came down through alleviation of sales tax; if basic wage rates remained stable through pay roll tax remissions, and other reductions in indirect taxation, and if lowered income tax raised the volume and value of production."

Speaking on the 1946 Budget, Mr. R. G. Menzies said: "The weight of direct taxation is therefore unquestionably the greatest deterrent to productive effort, and reduction of direct taxation would afford the

greatest possible incentive to such effort."

During his famous anti-Socialisation policy speech prior to the 1949 Federal Elections, Mr. Menzies said that a reduction in the burden of Government was an urgent necessity. An easing of the tax burden was promised. But the 1951 Budget, which was inspired by the very totalitarian economic "advisers" Government Members had vigorously attacked when in the Opposition, was a complete repudiation of pre-election promises. Government leaders now openly admit that their major economic and financial policies are a continuation of the Chifley Government's policies, which were repudiated at the 1949 Federal Elections.

In his own interests and the interests of Australia as a nation, the individual elector, irrespective of his Party affiliations, must make it clear to his paid representative at Canberra that he is strongly opposed to further tax-sabotage.

Some public protest meetings have already been held, at which Members who were present were told that they must instruct the Government to reduce taxation immediately. The League of Rights desires to arrange hundreds more of such meetings and would appreciate hearing from actionists who will assist in this important work.

No Government will reverse its policies unless enough electors make it clear that they do not approve of those policies. Australian electors must decide between continued tax-sabotage and its totalitarian results, and reduced taxation and the great benefits which will stem from this policy.

Attached is a suggested letter, which the elector can sign and send to his Member. He can, of course, write a letter of his own if he desires. He can obtain supplies of printed letters and get fellow electors to sign also.

Mr..... M.H.R.,
Parliament House,
Canberra, A.C.T.
Dear Sir,

I am opposed to the policy of excessive taxation that the Federal Government is imposing upon the Australian people. The Government has no electoral mandate for this policy, which is the opposite of that promised by the Government Parties at the last two Federal Elections.

As I am convinced that the present taxation policy is helping to inflate prices, undermine economic stability in industry, and is restricting urgently required food production, I desire that you, who have voted yourself a large tax-free allowance,

urge immediately that the Government implement the following policy:—

(a) Reduce income tax below that being imposed when the present Government took office, thus honouring the pre-election pledge made in 1949.

Completely abolish the pay-roll tax, sales tax, Federal land tax, and provisional taxation on primary producers.

Unless you are prepared to work for the introduction of my policy, I will, at the next Federal Elections, support a candidate who is prepared to represent me. Yours faithfully,

Further information about the tax-reduction campaign may be obtained from The Victorian League of Rights (non-Party and anti-Monopoly), 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Phone: MU 2765.

FOR THE RECORD

The drastic import restriction policy of the Federal Government indicates a further step towards the Servile State. This policy can solve nothing. But it does mean further hardships for the individual. Under present financial rules, every country in the world must strive for a "favourable balance of trade"—it must export more than it imports, thus attempting to overcome a local deficiency of purchasing power. It is not surprising, therefore, that our British kinsmen are incensed because they have been deluded into believing that their local economy must collapse unless they maintain a huge volume of exports. Before local Australian manufacturers get too excited about the prospects of better business for them because of import cuts, they should note that the fall in export prices, because of reduced food exports, means a contraction of buying power in Australia. They should remember what happened the last time when income from exports dropped. The Governments of that time took no action to ensure that increased purchasing power was made available to Australians to buy all that they could easily produce. What does the Menzies-Fadden Government propose to do now? If it reverses its present credit-restriction policies in order to prevent a depression developing, it will give inflation a tremendous lift with disastrous economic results. Press reports state that Cabinet Members are at present opposing any alteration to the restrictive credit policy. If these policies are continued, there can be only one result: A repetition of the thirties. But there would be one difference. We would have a depression with a real shortage of food and other consumer goods. The result could easily produce a Communist order overnight. We make a special appeal to all readers to help make the real issue clear before it is too late.

Does It Fit The Facts?

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

A Monopoly of the Petrol Trade?

In 1914 the first imported bowser petrol pump and underground tank was installed in Australia. In recent years the imported pump has disappeared and thousands of Australian-made pumps and tanks are found at service stations throughout the Commonwealth.

The extent to which petrol is used to keep the wheels of transport turning is indicated by the fact that in 1949 the annual Government revenue from Petrol Tax was £17,498,947.

Before the war, customers used to pull in at any garage and ask for their favourite brand of petrol.

During the war, and in the post-war period, we have witnessed the bulk purchase and distribution method, which in effect puts the same petrol into the bowsers with different labels.

Last year certain petrol companies decided to develop the idea of the "one brand" station, based on the argument of better service to the public.

As a result of the implementation of this policy hundreds of stations have been bought, or have become controlled, by the major oil companies, who have thus put the "squeeze" on the "independent" companies.

The Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce has now attempted to restrict petrol pumps to the number already operating, thus creating a virtual monopoly for existing garages and service stations, despite a huge increase in the number of vehicles on the road.

The New South Wales Service Stations Association recently pressed for the acceptance of the principle that "independent" oil companies should be allowed to establish new retailing if denied access to existing stations.

The N.S.W. association has been expelled from the Australian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which is the Federal organisation of garagemen's associations.

The obvious reaction to the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which supports the restriction of pump services to a number close to that of pre-war days, may be that we shall find a new garagemen's association, representing "independent" traders, and supported by the smaller oil companies outside the "one-brand" group.

Is monopoly going to mean choice of brands of petrol, or is it going to mean no choice in reality and no increase in the number of service stations?

If the companies claim that they are going to become more efficient and thus be of more help to the consumer, the consumer is entitled to ask—what of choice, cost, and service?

Monopoly is the curse of any nation. The consumer is entitled to the benefits of pre-war competition.

Monopoly means that the conduct of trade is concentrated into the hands of comparatively few, so that a small number of very rich men are able to lay upon the masses a yoke of servitude.

In the world of today sincere and intelligent Christians and citizens of Australia are fighting against the conception of Marxist Communism and its adherents.

The Marxist believes in the masses; the Christian believes in respect for man, for the human person—respect for each single one of those millions of men who make up the masses.

Marxist atheism is probably the most fundamental point upon which Marxism and Christianity contradict one another.

Inflationary Credit Finance

The following is from the "Belfast News Letter" of February 22: —

Sir, Studying a single issue of your paper last week I was struck by the fact that almost every major report, including your own editorial referring to the rise in the City rates, dealt in one way or another with this vital question of credit-finance—or rather, with the effects of its restriction, actual or to come, on agriculture and industry and the retail trade; in short, on the life of all of us.

"I have no difficulty in recalling the circumstances of the last major financial crisis in the Thirties. Or even that following World War One, round 1921, when the deflationary recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee were put into operation. And what I chiefly want to draw attention to is the fact that these two extremely unpleasant experiences were neither of them unpreventable natural events, like a cloudburst. They were man-made, as the one with which we are now threatened will be, if it is allowed to materialise. They were brought about by the adoption of a widely announced and specific line of action on the part of the politico-economic authorities, that of arbitrarily restricting credit.

"It doesn't in the least affect the undeniable truth of that statement to point out that what forced the authorities to take that action then, and the same again today, was the dangerous condition of Inflation—the decline in the buying-power of money existing—and to assert that that is the uncontrollable factor in the situation. That is simply not true. In spite of anything Karl Marx and his followers may say, the Law of Cause and Effect still operates. Or if it doesn't, why do some of us continue to go to Church? It is surely obvious that the situation, which our economic advisers now maintain demands a contraction of credit must arise directly out of the conditions on which the previous expansion of credit was made. As long as those conditions remain what they are, inflation is undoubtedly unavoidable; but to recognise that, is not to allow that inflation is incurable. On the contrary, it can be cured, but only by altering the conditions of credit-issue.

"It is no exaggeration to say that at the highest levels of the whole Socialist Move-

If we are to practise the principles of Christ in our daily lives, if we are to merit the fruits of peace and security, then we must resist the urge towards power and greed, for the sake of power and influence alone.

We need to encourage in our people a spirit of co-operation, a spirit of natural competition, and a desire to be determiners of the course of their own lives.

They need to be able to require by work the security, which they deserve and which is their natural right.

To restrict competition unjustly and the opportunity to spread ownership of property or permission to trade is an infringement of man's natural right.

Monopoly does just this, and as such we condemn it as an unmitigated evil.

—"News Weekly", March 12.

ment, embracing Communism, there is hopeful and not unjustifiable anticipation of the rapid economic collapse of what is called the Capitalist System, now operating on this precarious and inflationary principle of credit-issue. In backing up Mr. Butler and his advisers in this present policy of credit-restriction, I have no doubt the majority of Conservatives are making what they regard as a courageous effort to face up to the realities of the present dangerously inflationary situation, on which the Socialists had more or less deliberately turned their backs. In spite of their excellent motives, however, they are seriously mistaken in the manner, and the likelihood is that in trying to prove the reverse they will sign their own death certificate as a Political Party, which would seem to some of us a pity.

"Now the approaching crisis, if and when it comes in force, will certainly affect everyone of us vitally; but in a particular sense, because of their responsibility, the heads of Governments and businesses. Though undoubtedly we are compelled to deal with things as we find them and carry on under existing conditions, nevertheless it seems to me that the time is approaching when we are going to be forced to spare a compartment of our minds from grappling with day-to-day problems, to a consideration of the deeper implications of what is going on about us. Otherwise, we must go the way of all those, whether individuals or institutions or systems, who have refused to adjust themselves to changing circumstances, or to re-examine the basis of the beliefs on which their daily lives are regulated.

Yours, etc.,

NORMAN F. WEBB.

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.

World Conspiracy in Action

(A Letter to the Editor from Bruce H. Brown)

Unfortunately, circumstances prevent me at present from offering public comment on current affairs with the frequency or regularity of other days, but events of today are fraught with such serious consequences to British people everywhere that I cannot remain silent.

Last evening (11/3/52) I sent a letter to the Editor of each of the three Melbourne daily newspapers ("Age", "Argus" and "Sun") reading as follows: —

"Dr. Evatt is strictly correct in his statement that the burdens now being placed upon us are entirely for financial reasons. This is confirmed by Mr. Menzies, who threatens us with more 'financial shocks'.

"There is a financial 'crisis' in Australia, New Zealand, India, Persia, Egypt, Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain, and they all result from international manipulation of the 'value' of money. This manipulation is no accident. It is part of a world conspiracy.

All the gold is flowing into the United States, whose people are being told that they must accept heavy burdens to check inflation and maintain exports, while the people of the British Empire are being told that they must accept heavy burdens to check inflation and reduce imports!

It is not generally known that two of the main objectives of the 1939-45 war are

said to have been to re-establish world control through gold and to liquidate the British Empire as a world force. The first of these has been achieved through the so-called 'Bretton Woods Agreement' and the World Bank, and the second is in process of achievement through the actions of men in high places who are mistakenly looked upon as true patriots. Their actions may not be of criminal intent but they will be of criminal effect. Impeachments are long overdue.

"Are there any responsible citizens who would share with me the expense and personal effort involved in having this conspiracy challenged in the Federal Parliament and the High Court? If it is not successfully challenged, Christianity is doomed.

"It is probable that the letter will not be published in those papers. (It was not. Editor, "N.T.")

"Just as we had Sir Otto Niemeyer and Professor Guggenheim here in 1930, so we have one of their compatriots here now on

behalf of "The World Bank", to give orders or prescribe financial conditions to our supposedly sovereign government. As leaders of "The New Times" well know, the financial system to which governments are so subservient is a fraud, and is the means through which needless suffering is being imposed on humanity.

Anyone in high public office who assists in perpetuating that swindle is betraying his trust, and as so many of these seem determined to maintain, and even intensify the burdens of this fraudulent money system, I feel that some resolute action should be taken to challenge their actions. Perhaps a start could be made by naming the Prime Minister, the Federal Treasurer, the Secretary for the Treasury, and the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

What would you and your subscribers think of a direct approach in some suitable way to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the institution of action in the High Court for an injunction to restrain the Commonwealth Government from adding further to our burdens or the further pledging of us and our assets to a non-governmental body operating under the direction of aliens?

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE H. BROWN.

The Socialisation of Credit

The ostensible reason for the appointment of the Commonwealth Bank Board was to stop any move towards Socialisation of Credit. The irony of the present position is that this country is much further advanced towards the complete Socialisation of Credit than it was during the Chifley regime. The power of the Commonwealth Bank has been employed to impose on the country a planned economy based on complete regimentation of capital and industry, and the political control of all business by a centralised bureaucracy from Canberra.

If that isn't Socialisation of Credit according to the most extreme Marxian viewpoint, then Marx is as obscure as Einstein.

In creating the Bank Board the Government maintained that it was providing a body responsible to Parliament and the people. But neither Parliament nor the people have as yet been taken into the confidence of the Bank Board. If the Bank Board disagreed with the Treasury, then it had a duty to report on the disagreement direct to Parliament. To date there has been no report, so the only possible assumption is that there is complete harmony between the Government and the Bank Board. That makes the Board equally responsible with the Government for all the evil consequences flowing from the rattle-brained policy of Credit Restriction.

The positive criticism of Credit Restriction is not coming from biased political sources. It is being levelled by responsible business leaders from all sections of the community. They know what it is doing to their business. They know what must be the inevitable result of such an ill-timed

and ill-considered assault on credit confidence and credit backing of industry and mass purchasing power.

In Opposition, both Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden were relentless critics of Dr. H. C. Coombs, of the Commonwealth Bank. They regarded him as the chief protagonist of the Socialisation of Credit policy. He had masterminded the controls operating during wartime, when he was Director-General of War Organisation of Industry. He was linked with everything for which Dedman stood, ranging from pink icing to the abolition of Santa Claus by Government regulation. He was the man with the financial blueprints for the future. He had a political philosophy bound up with planning and regulation. Analysis of speeches made by the then Opposition could lead to only one conclusion. Dr. Coombs would be the first to go.

But what has happened? Dr. Coombs is today more firmly entrenched as the real authority behind the Government's financial policy than ever he was during the Chifley regime. There is not the slightest evidence that Dr. Coombs has changed his viewpoint. He doubtless stands for everything for which he stood from 1945 to 1949. He still has his academic faith in the efficacy of centralised control of banking and credit. He still holds to the views he learned at the London School of Economics.

It is not Dr. Coombs who has changed his guernsey. It is the Menzies-Fadden Government. It has abandoned its policy that it described as "true blue Liberalism." Instead it has embraced the doctrine of Socialisation of Credit.

J. T. Lang in "Century", March 7,

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No. 6

THE ECONOMIC "EXPERTS"

It should now be clear to all that Federal Ministers are merely public relation officers for the permanent economic planners. The planners are the real framers of financial and economic policy. While there are some who believe that these Socialist economic "experts" are blundering theorists without any understanding of what they are about, we emphatically reject this viewpoint. The "experts" blatantly contradict today what they said yesterday, confident that the public will not realise that there is contradiction. But the public must surely be realising by now that no matter how contradictory their statements may be, the "experts" persistently strive for more controls and regimentation as the "solution" for the "problems" they have created.

Anyone who doubts what we say should note that at long last the Federal Government is considering tax reductions in an effort to spur food production. The proposed "reductions" will, of course, have little beneficial effect. But the vital point is the fact that the Government now admits that its high taxation is a major barrier to adequate food production. Are electors expected to believe that members of the Governments did not realise what the effects of higher taxation would be? Sir Arthur Fadden, Federal Treasurer, now admits, probably as a result of considerable electoral opposition, that it appears that the Government's provisional taxation policy as applied to primary producers has resulted in many hardships. As Sir Arthur was no doubt acting upon the "best economic advice" we hear so much about, it is obvious that the "experts" were either knaves or fools for advising provisional taxation. We repeat our belief that they are knaves, fully aware of the effects of their policies.

Practical agricultural authorities have for years past warned about the sabotage of adequate food production in Australia. They made every effort to convince the Federal Government before the last Budget, that higher taxation upon primary producers must accelerate the decline in certain basic primary industries. The present position in the wheat industry was brought about by the policies of the "experts". We believe that these totalitarian planners should at least be removed from positions where they can progressively sabotage this country. Better still, some of them should be impeached for their part in imposing policies which have reduced Australians to the plight where they cannot even play an effective role in keeping the British Empire together.

How can any sane person have any confidence whatever in politicians and their "experts" who only a short time ago were saying that the high export prices for Australian wool were unbalancing the Australian economy and intensifying inflation, while the "expert's" principal mouth-piece, the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies, now says that his Government watched with pleasure the high export prices and hoped they would continue? There is no doubt that recent panic decisions of the Federal Government were originally conceived by the Canberra planners, who, unless seriously challenged immediately, can look forward confidently to the imposition of more totalitarian policies which will force the Australian people further along the road towards the complete Monopoly State.

TAXATION AND INFLATION

The following letter by Mr. Eric Butler appeared in the "Heidelberg News" of February 29, and other local papers, throughout the Federal Electorate of Deakin:

Sir, —Now that the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, has made his attempted defence of his Government's taxation and financial policies, I feel it opportune to draw attention to the fact that the correspondence in your columns on the last Budget concluded with a letter from myself, in which I invited Mr. F. J. Davis, M.H.R., to go "on the record" and state his considered opinion about the possible effects of increased taxation upon inflation. As Mr. Davis refused this invitation, it must be inferred that he personally was not completely confident about the financial policy his Government was imposing. Events have confirmed my prediction that higher taxation would intensify, not lessen, inflation.

It is true that since the last basic wage increase proved to be smaller than was generally anticipated, Mr. Menzies and other Government apologists have been desperately attempting to suggest that inflation is now being brought under control. But the last basic wage increase was only modified by the Government's credit policy, forcing some retailers to sell goods, particularly clothing, at very much reduced profit margins. There is, however, a definite limit to the financial capacity of the business community to subsidise prices, a fact which is already becoming apparent.

The Australian electors have to face the unpleasant fact that they are under heavy economic attack from Canberra, where the Socialist economic planners have a non-Socialist Government imposing even more Socialism than the Chifley Government attempted. Australians who desire to preserve their independence must fight back immediately against a totalitarian programme which the Prime Minister has bluntly stated will cause many "economic casualties". Electors will note, of course, that Mr. Menzies and his colleagues are making certain that they are not numbered amongst those "casualties". Their salary increases and liberal tax-free allowances will provide adequate protection.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAUCRAT

In December, Mr. Jef. Rens, for some time on the I.L.O. Staff at Geneva, was promoted to the position of deputy director-general. In his report of December 7, Mr. Gemmill, a South African member of the governing body of I.L.O., and also the representative of Australian and New Zealand employers, says: —

"I may mention that Mr. Rens' previous association with Belgian Socialists was a very serious stumbling block to his appointment from the point of view of the United States of America employers. It will interest readers to know that his salary is actually Sw. Fr. 72,000 (£7,000) per annum, free of income tax, with entertainment allowance and very liberal pension and holiday privileges. I mention this as showing the grotesquely high level of the salaries of officials in international organisations, which is a main reason for their excessive cost."

God Save Us All

By Footle

My newspaper informs me that "The Spectator" has become critical of the national anthem, which it is stated to describe as a "deplorable jingle comparable to a street corner ballad."

One of the troubles about highbrow people is that they will speak as if common fellows like you and me know what they are talking about. For instance, I ask myself severely, "What is a street corner ballad?" Alas, I am obliged to confess my ignorance. On the face of it, the expression simply means a ballad either sung at street corners or suitable to be sung at street corners.

I will not go as far as to say I've never heard a ballad sung somewhere in the street, but I will assert that on these rare occasions when I have been a party to such vocalisations, the ballad was not designed for the time and place chosen by the singer—as the policeman who usually arrived, was at pains to point out.

No one finds it easy to sing in the street except the inebriated, and it appears to me to be advertising for bankruptcy to compose ballads for such a clientele. It would certainly appear to be more profitable to cater for singers in the bath: easier, too, for the words wouldn't matter at all.

Still, we must accept the fact that there were such things as street corner ballads since "The Spectator", rooted so deeply in the past, refers to them in such a way as to imply that once they were a commonplace.

Life is full of surprises. I would have expected a so respectable conservative organ to lament the passing of the street corner ballad because of its affinity to our anthem, whereas it is anathematising our anthem because of its affinity to the street corner ballad. I do not pose as an expert on anthems, but I have had to listen to quite a few. One was the Egyptian national anthem, which was an attempt to coerce the Eastern gamut into a sort of jingling Western fanfare—a near impossibility. I heard the band of the Egyptian cavalry take that anthem phrase by phrase in endless repetition so that my mind soon contained nothing but the pain of anticipation and the desire for peace at any price. And when the phrases were assembled into a

sequence, what should have been pomp and circumstance in a major key became a *sauve-qui-peut* in a plaintive and excruciating minor intelligible only to the Eastern ear. I never knew what the words were; I only knew the words that occurred to me as appropriate. One phrase was, "Gawd strike the Khedive pink!" and the remainder was nothing like as seemly.

Another anthem comes to mind and I had sung the tune many times with much appreciation without realising that it belonged to the Austrians and was composed by Papa Haydn. That spoiled it for me: not because I object to Austrians, but because I think it frightful cheek to use a national anthem out of setting. It is something like using someone's flag as a pocket-handkerchief. The Americans have done it to us by using our anthem as the vehicle for "My country 'tis of Thee". If "The Spectator" had heard that version first there might have been some measure of reason in its outburst, but it isn't as American as that—yet.

"The Spectator" finds the first verse of the national anthem notably deplorable, and again this occasioned me surprise, but only of a secondary nature. If I had come home in disgruntled mood with an assignment to tear the national anthem to bits, I would certainly have challenged that querulous demand that God should "confound their politics and frustrate their knavish tricks" of those nations we undertake to dislike at the moment. To say that this verse lacks dignity is to wallow in understatement. But nothing would have induced me to tamper with the dignified forthrightness of the first verse. We must save something.

Finally, "The Spectator" wants to know: "Why should we be content to cut this figure" (street corner singer) "among nations like France, the United States or Canada, which have notable and worthy national anthems."

This is the first occasion on which I can recall the French anthem being referred to as worthy. Originating in Marseilles in the sordid era of the French Revolution, it was designed—and effectively so—to appeal to a rabble. It isn't really an anthem at all; it is too long, too involved and too party-political. It may happen that I am more conservative in outlook than "The Spectator", but I search in vain for the worthiness referred to in that publication. The anthem announces to patriots that the day of glory has arrived: it proceeds to inquire whether the patriots cannot hear the tramp of those ferocious soldiers of the tyranny coming to slit the throats of the patriots' sons and compatriots. ("Egorger vos fils; vos compagnes." Follows the exhortation to arm, form battalions and march, and let the gutters run with the blood of the impure. (Qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons.)

If "The Spectator" persists, someone

might have a shot at producing an anthem on the above lines, but somehow this kind of sentiment sounds much more polite in any language but English. I am inclined to think that the raising of bloody standards and running the gutters with blood, still finds us a little behind the times, and most English and Australians will feel happier discussing—as they were recently in Canberra—whether Mr. Menzies was right or not in singing "God save our Queen" instead of "God save the Queen".

WHY COMMUNISM IS WINNING

(Continued from page 1)

credit is expanded is not only inflationary, which helps undermine the "capitalist" system, but brings the individual more under the domination of centralised power. It is not surprising that the Communists in Moscow view this situation with the greatest satisfaction. They must also smile expectantly as they note the reports that Western economists are afraid of a depression developing once the rearmament programme is slowed down. Any economy, which can only operate because of war preparations and continuous capital expansion, is obviously doomed. But adequate credit to enable consumers to buy at a profitable price all goods produced can be made available to the individual without controls or regimentation of any description. Price-subsidies are one such mechanism. Price-subsidies would benefit all sections of the community. The extent of the subsidies should be automatically governed by the facts of production. This would ensure that credit control was effectively decentralised in the hands of the individual members of the community.

Unless the Western Governments are prepared to face the fact that the present methods of credit issue are inherently inflationary, they cannot prevent the results of inflation, all of which further Communist strategy. If, of course, deflation is attempted as an alternative to inflation, the results are again disastrous and favourable to the Communists. How they deal with the question of credit issue will help decide the fate of the Western Powers in their struggle with Communism.

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"New Times," March 21, 1952—Page 7



American Agricultural Research Station's Investigations Endorse Organic Principles

In the following article in "Organic Gardening," November 1951, Mr. J. I. Rodale tells of the valuable research work being done at an American agricultural experiment station:

I would like to talk this month about one of our agricultural experiment stations located at New Haven, in the State of Connecticut within the shadows of some of the buildings of Yale University. It consists of a group of inspired men who have determined to find out what is the best way to practice agriculture. I have observed the activities of this agricultural station with a great deal of satisfaction and feel that the public should know about it.

I should like to draw attention to several pieces of research that have been done here. The first is a study of earthworm casts—which means earthworm manure—performed by H. A. Lunt and H. G. M. Jacobson, which was written up in "Soil Science" of November 1944. Two writers, Gilbert White and Charles Darwin, had made studies of the role of the earthworm in nature. In 1777 Gilbert White had written the following:—

"Worms seem to be the great promoters of vegetation, which would proceed but lamely without them, by boring, perforating, and loosening the soil, and rendering it pervious to rain and the fibres of plants, by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it; and, most of all, by throwing up such infinite numbers of lumps of earth called worm-casts, which, being their excrement, is a fine manure for grain and grass . . . The earth without worms would soon become cold, hard-bound, and void of fermentation, and consequently sterile."

In the article mentioned above, it was shown that previous work done by other researchers indicate that barley grown in pots produced much higher yields when earthworms were present than when the soil was free of worms. It also indicated that nitrate production in the soil is increased due to the decomposition of the earthworms' dead bodies.

In 1942 the Connecticut Agricultural Station began its own investigations of the earthworm casts yielded by earthworms. Samples were obtained from a farm in North Stonington, Connecticut, where an unusual fact was discovered. We quote the article:

"A rough estimate indicated that, at the time of sampling, the casts in the field numbered approximately three to the square foot and weighed 2 ounces apiece, which amounted to about 129,000 per acre and a weight of 16,000 pounds." This is eight tons per acre.

In the case of the phosphorus, potassium and magnesium, it was discovered that the earthworm casts contained anywhere from three to eleven times more of these elements than was contained in the soil in

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We have in recent months received so many enquiries from readers interested in organic farming and gardening methods, that it has become a major task answering all letters individually. We therefore propose to devote regular space in our pages to answers to those writing in. We feel certain that these answers will be of great interest to all readers. We are happy to supply all possible information to our readers and trust that they will make use of our services.

which these earthworms worked. Even the nitrogen and calcium were from 35 to 50 percent, higher in the earthworm casts. In studies made in a forest soil, they found that these percentages were even higher. In all cases it was discovered that the casts were less acid than the soil in which the earthworms worked.

These researchers discovered that soil in which earthworms are active is always in much better physical condition than similar soil, which does not contain them. This means better aeration, water absorption and root penetration. The soil can drain much better. The Connecticut research paper states that from the biological viewpoint, earthworm casts contain much more bacteria than soils in which earthworms are not present. It was stated also that the earthworms did their work by pushing the earth away on all sides of them but also by actually swallowing the earth and depositing the excrement at the surface of the soil. The earthworm digests plant material and mixes it thoroughly with the minerals in the soil. This mechanical mixing and the action

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of digestive secretions of the earthworm helps the decomposition of organic matter and of soil minerals. The paper states:

"The process may be likened to the consumption of grass, hay, and grains by cattle and the subsequent return of the manure to the soil, with this difference, however. The cattle (or the milk from cows) are sold from the farm, resulting in net loss to the soil of a certain amount of plant-food. Also, some losses occur in the manure before it is incorporated with the soil. The earthworm, on the other hand, dies in the soil and its decomposed body returns plant-food to the soil without loss."

(Continued on page 9)

American Agricultural Research

(Continued from page 8)

The article states that obviously one should avoid any practice that would materially reduce earthworm activity. We certainly compliment the Connecticut Station for having done this piece of research. But we, ourselves, of course, would go much further and state that there are certain practices that should be avoided in order not to reduce earthworm activity. One of these is the use of chemical fertilisers, which we know either kills or drives away earthworms. Another practice is the use of poisonous insecticides. We of the organic school encourage the placing in the soil of as much manure and organic matter as possible because that is the food of the earthworm and enables it to not only live by it, but to use it as a means of improving the soil. Organic farms, which have hundreds of thousands of earthworms per acre, have a source of wealth which chemical farmers might very well be jealous of. For each year, many tons per acre of dying bodies of earthworms furnish the most wonderful fertiliser to the soil. The money value of such a fertiliser source is immeasurable.

We now come to another work, which this Connecticut Station has done, which it claims is the beginning of a series of experiments in investigating the effect of organic matter in growing of crops. The particular work that I have reference to is summarised in a bulletin issued by this station entitled "Wood Chips as a Soil Amendment" by Herbert A Lunt. According to this bulletin, many wood lots and forests produce a great quantity of wood of little or no commercial value. If such materials could be chipped into small pieces, it may be a tremendous source of organic matter for farm soils, says this booklet. It is claimed that the very fact that it takes a long time for such woody material to decompose gives it an over-all desirable effect on soil organic matter. The agricultural station is doing experimental work in greenhouse pot cultures, in outdoor soil frames and in small field plots, besides in several methods of composting. The investigation is far from being completed

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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and this booklet is only a progress report, but I would like to quote the summary of it in the words of the booklet as follows:

"Studies to determine the suitability of wood chips as a source of organic matter for farm soils are in progress. Certain aspects of the problem have been rather definitely established, and others show tendencies in one direction or another. These are, in brief, as follows: —

"1. None of the wood chips (oak-hickory, aspen-grey birch, red and white pine) used in this work increased the acidity of the soil. Rather there was a slight change in the other direction.

"2. First crop yields following the application of chips were markedly reduced as a result of nitrogen starvation unless sufficient extra nitrogen was added. To overcome this condition it is usually necessary to apply at least one pound of N for each 100 pounds of dry organic matter.

"3. Of the several kinds of chips tried, aspen-grey birch (as representative of so-called weed species) decomposed the most rapidly and consequently required the most nitrogen. Pine chips broke down the least rapidly and required less nitrogen.

"4. Subsequent cropping of the same soil without additional chips or nitrogen showed a tendency for yields to increase with the increase in rate of chip application.

"5. Preliminary studies on the physical properties of the soil indicate a reduction in bulk density and an increase in water-holding capacity in proportion, more or less, to the rate of chip application."

In time I am sure that the weaknesses will be overcome. If the chips can be ground up finer and possibly mixed with other substances of an organic or mineral nature, there will be an increase in crop yields, similarly as experienced by organic farmers and gardeners. Again, I state, that this is a piece of work in the right direction, and other agricultural stations should begin to work in this same field.

If huge tonnage of ground up woody material could be applied to the soils of America, and furnish sponge material to hold the rains, we would have less floods.

In 1947 the Connecticut Station began a series of tests in the growing of tobacco to check the use of granite rock containing potash, as a fertiliser. In the organic method we do not recommend the chemical fertiliser form of potash, such as muriate of potash or sulphate of potash, but we recommend potash-rich rocks, which are ground up extremely fine and used in the soil. (Such as granite.) The opponents of the organic method claim that the potash in such material is so slow acting that it is not available to the current crop. We maintain otherwise. Therefore, it is extremely significant that the Connecticut tests in the growing of tobacco showed favourably for our claims. The experiment was written up by the Connecticut Agricultural Station in a booklet entitled "Granite Stone Meal as a Source of Potash for Tobacco", Bulletin 536, April 1950. The work was done by T. R. Swanback. I am quoting herewith the summary in this booklet of the results of this experimental work:

"Granite stone meal used in the experiment carried a total potash content of at least eight percent. In addition, the material contained small amounts of trace elements.

"An application of two tons of stone meal per acre, combined with the usual amount of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, produced fully as good a yield and quantity as a standard 6-3-6 formula.

"Better burn and lighter colour of ash was obtained with stone meal, yet somewhat lower potash was deposited in the leaf tissue.

"With stone meal as one of the sources of potash in a tobacco fertiliser, the crop value was increased nearly 5 percent. Burn was fully as good with stone meal as with standard sources of potash; and lighter coloured ash was produced, accompanied by fragrant odour of the smoke."

When it is considered that the potash rock is much cheaper than the chemical forms of potash and that it contains many trace mineral elements, it will be seen what an advantage it will be to use the ground up rock rather than the chemical fertiliser form. One of the dangers of sulphate of potash which is a chemical fertiliser, is the sulphur, which cannot be used to too great extent by the tobacco plant, and keeps on piling up in the soil from year to year.

Here again the Connecticut Agricultural Station must be highly commended for having chosen a piece of research which is so important, not only to tobacco growing, but to farming in general. Their men show fearlessness in not being afraid to conduct experiments, which might put a chemical fertiliser in an inferior light. We do not say, of course, that the Connecticut Station is against the use of chemical fertilisers. We know that they are not, but that does not mean that they cannot investigate into the use of commercial fertilisers to see if there are any disadvantages. They are sincere and independent.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydro-electric schemes, but reveals them as part of a world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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Composting and Health

By Hon. Ben Roberts, F.R.I.H.

The question of compost and compost making is more important and far-reaching to ourselves and to the world than many of us realise; a man could talk for a week on vital and very important aspects and not exhaust the subject. Let me mention just a few.

1. Public health from a sanitary and health point of view.

2. The utilisation of household garbage—fish and fruit shops and municipal waste into valuable fertiliser.

3. The preservation of the land with real fertility, which is our one fundamental asset.

4. Prevention of erosion, which is a national and international matter, exercising the minds of governments in every part of the world.

Remember Jacks and White in their book "Rape of the Earth" say 60 percent, of the land in the United States in 100 years has been lost by erosion—wind and water erosion. Compost and humus made by forest and farming and public bodies in one way or another is the only remedy.

And remember, again, every 10 years 50 million people are added to the world's population. Establishing peace in the world is only one aspect of our troubled world today; feeding the 2,000 millions of the world is equally important. Without food we cannot have peace.

5. Public health from a nutrition point of view. Why are all our hospitals and public institutions crowded with patients? Read the report of British Medical Association Conference, 1946, in New Zealand:

"Copy of resolution carried unanimously by the Conference of the British Medical Association, New Zealand, 1946: The New Zealand branch of the B.M.A., at its first conference since 1939, is seized with the importance of the connection between the health of the people and the methods by which the soil is utilised in the production of foodstuffs, both plant and animal. Conscious of its duty to the community, this conference urges the Government to consider improving in all possible ways the quality of fresh foodstuffs moving into daily consumption in the Dominion. We are further of the opinion that the important views on nutrition expressed to us by Sir Stanton Hicks have wide application in this Dominion, in particular to soil erosion and the population-carrying power of the country.

"(The feeling of the meeting, it was stated, was that the above resolution should be brought to the immediate notice of the medical research council.)"

Sir Stanton Hicks is a world authority on these things and is a strong advocate of composting and growing fruit and vegetables loaded with vitamins. But even if we are well and healthy, we are interested in hospital taxation. When we put the medical and health scheme into operation, it was costing the Dominion £7 million in ill health and in Great Britain it was £700 million!

6. But ill health in man is only one aspect of our national loss. What about diseases of animals and plants and the poisons we all eat on fruit and vegetables?

D.D.T., arsenate of lead and dozens of other poisons. I thank God I grow my own vegetables.

This brings me to the very heart of my subject. Why is it necessary to make and use compost when we can get super phosphates and fertilisers out of a bag, which is so much easier? I will tell you, and I speak from personal experience and observance over 60 years. I had 14 years on a farm in England before I came to New Zealand 43 years ago. The present generation of farmers and gardeners in this Dominion hardly know anything about humus, compost and farmyard manures. Our cattle are always out-of-doors and our farming is not based on animal manures, cropping and rotations. About 60 to 80 years ago, a German scientist, Baron Liebig, said: "If we burnt a plant to ashes and discovered how much nitrogen, phosphates and potash was left, we would only have to restore those chemical substances to the soil and all would be well again." But things are not as easy as that. The one great quest of all men and nature is "more" life force", and that doesn't come out of a medicine bottle or a bag of fertiliser. It comes out of those subtle but strong forces which the eye does not see, but which Nature for millions of years has been working and by which she has produced man.

Lady Eve Balfour, who is the English authority on these matters, says in her book, "The Living Soil": "Compost is the living material upon which worms and bacteria feed and breed. Worms are Nature's pulverisers, drainers, and aerators. Compost is the only agency that will put vitamins into our foods, and without these vitamins we die. Most of us know that our own health is based upon pure and healthy blood—i.e., the blood is the life."

Three years ago I visited Great Britain and I made a point of seeing different horticultural stations, and also Leatherhead, where the Municipal Council is converting waste and sludge into compost by up-to-date methods. But the most important farms we visited were those of Mr. Friend

Sykes at Chantry, Andover, and Lady Eve Balfour at Bury St., Edmonds. Here is being laid for ten years at least the Soil Association Foundation which will prove, or otherwise, the claims of compost people and the new look in agriculture and human nutrition.

Briefly, the objective is to try and find out whether compost, agriculture, sub-soiling, deep-rooting grasses, etc., contribute the life force in plant, animal and man or whether chemical fertilisers inhibit the life force. Evolution in all ages and in all species has been only possible by life force plus. It would be a tragedy of the first magnitude for humanity if we, in our generation, created by our aware-consciousness a gap, a break, a vacuum, which was a life force minus! Land conservation, compost clubs and so on are the sacred duty of all.

I was deeply impressed with the movement in Great Britain trying to discover causes of national sickness and ill health. We visited the Peckham Health Centre and met the director, Dr. Scott-Williamson, and his co-worker, Dr. Pearce. These people start their investigations from three well-defined principles. Firstly, that the family is the unit of the nation and human race and not the individual. Secondly, that we get what we seek; if we study germs and disease we shall get more disease. If we want more abundant life and vitality we must study life and vitality. Thirdly, that frustrations, inhibitions and complexes in childhood cause more than 50 percent, of sickness in later life. But the Peckham Health Centre is only one side of a bigger movement towards positive health and whole food and away from de-natured food and medicine.

Many of Great Britain's eminent doctors, agriculturists and thinkers are associated with the experiments being carried out on Lady Eve Balfour's farm at Haughley, Suffolk, where they are on the way to proving that a live soil will build health into plants, animals and men better than artificial fertilisers. There is a gradual development in the grain and food trade in that people are beginning to demand compost-grown grain and are willing to pay extra for healthy goods.

—"The Compost Society Magazine" (N.Z.).

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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

IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

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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Federal Minister for Agriculture Dodges Taxation Issue

In his opening address to the recent meeting of the Agricultural Council at Canberra, Mr. J. McEwan, M.H.R., Federal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, stressed the seriousness of the food situation in Australia, but skillfully avoided all mention of the basic cause of inadequate primary production. He attempted to suggest that the problem was really a very complicated one. This approach permitted the putting forward of a "solution" which was also very complicated. But a little examination of this "solution" reveals that a deliberate policy for bringing food production under a centralised control is being advanced.

Mr. McEwan said: "In reviewing the cause of the present trends in key rural industries, it is impossible to sort out any one single factor as the major one." But recent statements by primary producers' leaders, and Gallup Polls conducted amongst wheat growers, leave no doubt that there is one "single factor" which is retarding production. That factor is excessive taxation, a fact which Mr. McEwan's own Government has at last been reluctantly compelled to admit by promising some minor tax concessions for primary producers. At the Agricultural Meeting, Mr. McEwan strenuously resisted all suggestions that the Government's taxation policies were sabotaging production. He did admit that "It is important the right incentives should be provided . . ." this is the key to the solution of the food problem. But the incentive, which primary producers, along with all other individuals, require most, is a guarantee that they will not be penalised financially for increased effort; that this increased effort will directly profit them and their families. Farmers are not particularly interested in heavy machinery from abroad for the purpose of "development programmes". Present farmers can, with their present land and

equipment, quickly start to increase production if they are shown it is worthwhile. At present they do not believe it is worthwhile, and nothing has been suggested from Canberra, which will improve the position in any way.

We predict that under present Government policies, the food problem must continue to get worse, and not better. We will watch with interest to see the reaction of Mr. McEwan and his political associates to this worsening situation. Will they like so many others, then blame the individual farmer? Or will they face the fact that it is they who have failed? At least some rank and file Liberal members and supporters realise what is essential if wheat production is to be increased immediately. Addressing the Federal Rural Conference of the Liberal Party at Albury, N.S.W., on March 13, Mr. B. H. Kekwick said: "The problem is a human one. A farmer is entitled to reward for working harder." Mr. Kekwick suggested an easing of the taxation burden. While Mr. Kekwick is to be congratulated for his constructive suggestions, it is fair to recall that the same Mr. Kekwick was one of those who, at the last Budget, endorsed the taxation policies, which he now shows to be sabotaging production.

Liberal Rural Conference at Albury passed resolutions urging the Federal Government to implement a policy of some tax concessions immediately. It now remains to be seen whether these resolutions will be heeded or whether Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden will continue accepting the advice of the economic "experts" who insist that high taxation is most essential for the defeat of inflation.

BONE MEAL BEATS SUPERPHOSPHATE

In 1939, the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station published an extremely important proof of the Organic Method. After a long series of tests comparing bone meal and superphosphate, they decided citrus trees prefer the bone meal. Not only do they prefer it, but they appeared to be really set back by the superphosphate treatments. Most noticeable was "the greatly reduced bearing surface of the trees," naturally meaning a much lower yield.

The reason given by the Florida Station Annual Report, 1939, for this amazing difference is mainly the lack of the trace element magnesium when superphosphate was used as the fertilizer. The soil became so acid that any magnesium, which might have been in the soil, could not dissolve and be taken up by the trees. Bone meal, however, was alkaline enough to bring the magnesium into solution.

CHEMICALS ROT ONIONS

Add chemicals as a fertilizer for onions, and your crop will have a high percentage of rot, says the Long Ashton Experiment Station in England (Annual Report, 1943). Use farmyard manure alone and the rot will be a good deal less. A well-nourished onion then will be a well-preserved onion, especially if a long storage time is necessary.

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WHEAT RUST

The following is an item from a recent issue of the N.Y. "Times".

"Winnipeg, Man. (B.U.P.) — Many varieties of wheat previously considered resistant have been found to be susceptible to a new form of rust, according to Dr. J. J. Christensen of the University of Minnesota.

"The new type of rust is known as '15B', Dr. Christensen said... The Governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico are collaborating in their research to devise a resistance to the disease.

"He told the Canadian Phytopathological Society here that agricultural scientists feared the rise of a new rust for which farmers were not prepared."

That is the way it goes. You cannot outwit nature for too long. She always catches up with a new rust or a new smut. But on our farm, where the organic method is practised, there is little of such diseases in our wheat because the organic matter contains all of the necessary elements which feed the plant, some of which are lacking when a dependence is placed on commercial fertilizers.

—J. I. Rodale, the well-known American authority on organic farming and gardening, in his magazine, "Organic Gardening," October, 1951.

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RURAL HOUSING IN VICTORIA

During the year ended June 30, 1951, 21,000 houses were built in Victoria. But fewer than 15 percent, of these were erected in smaller country towns and on farms. These figures provide further evidence of the excessive centralism, which is unbalancing the Australian economy. They also indicate that the first step towards increased food production must be increased financial inducement for the individual farmer. The Canberra planners have not explained how there can be any large-scale shift of population to the rural areas without adequate houses. Farmers must be able to offer decent housing facilities to rural workers. But this requires the outlay of considerable finance. Members of the Government should do some realistic thinking on this subject before being further misled by the "experts."

GOVERNMENT'S RURAL POLICY ATTACKED

The N.S.W. State produce secretary of the Australian Primary Producers' Union, Mr. J. W. Derwin, has attacked the Federal Government's policy of increased migrant rural workers.

He said the Government was bringing migrant rural workers to Australia before giving the farmers some inducement to produce more food.

Mr. Derwin was commenting on a statement by the Minister for Immigration, Mr. H. E. Holt, that 500 Italian and Dutch migrants, specially selected for their rural experience, had arrived in Australia. Mr. Holt said if the farmers' response to this first offer of rural labour were favourable, he would recruit thousands of additional rural workers from Europe.

Mr. Derwin said: "Why put the cart before the horse?"

"Make it financially possible for the farmer to use the idle lands and replenish his depleted herds, and then we will need the migrants to build the huts and barns, plough the land, harvest the grain, milk

Victorian Premier on Taxation and Food Production

In a statement issued on March 13, the Victorian Premier, Mr. J. B. McDonald, said that it was a fallacy to claim that higher prices were needed to induce farmers to increase production. "Federal taxation is the main cause for the decline in primary production in Australia." Mr. McDonald said if the farmer were allowed to retain a fair proportion of the profits he earned there would soon be greater production and less talk about high prices.

We have consistently put forward the above view. While taxation is maintained at a high level, increased prices for primary production will eventually result in less production, not more. At the recent Federal Liberal Party rural conference, one of the major points embodied in a resolution sent to the Federal Government, was that the home consumption price of wheat be increased by 5/- per bushel. No mention was made of the immediate effect this would have upon rising prices. Until they display a little more realism about finance, members of the Liberal Party cannot possibly put forward any policy concerning food production, which would be of any benefit either to the producer or the consumer.

The issue is very clear: The Australian people have got to decide between high taxation and food shortages. If they follow their political "leaders" and accept the "best economic advice," they must be logical and accept real hardship as "inevitable". Those who do not desire food shortages and rationing should immediately help intensify the growing electoral campaign against high taxation.

the cows, yard the sheep, and gather the eggs.

"The farmer must have money to pay for the labour and for the materials and implements to be used by them."

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