

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 8

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY

The Threat of Heavier Taxation Socialist Advocates Lower Living Standards

The Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, claimed last week that the Australian economy is "considerably healthier than it was six months ago." This fantastic claim in keeping with the Government's persistent contention that the "medicine" of higher taxation is really curing Australia's financial and economic problems. While the majority of the people disagree strongly with the claim that their economic and financial problems have been reduced by the Government's policies, they do not appear as yet to realise that the economic "experts" are now strongly advocating even stronger doses of the taxation "medicine." The threat of even heavier taxation is one, which every liberty-loving Australian should immediately face.

Newspaper correspondents writing from Canberra have in recent weeks mentioned that Cabinet Ministers are concerned that they can now see no possibility of making any tax reductions whatever in the next Budget. And now Professor H. W. Arndt, a prominent Socialist professor of economics, has openly stated that the Government must not only refuse tax reductions; it must increase taxation rates still further. Professor Arndt is a product of the London School of Economics, is a Fabian Socialist, and at present is Professor of Economics at the Canberra University College. He is typical of the economic "experts" advising the Federal Government. His stated views are therefore of considerable importance. They are of far more importance than the ranting of known Communists.

Professor Arndt's Socialist theories are expounded in a long article in the "Sydney Morning Herald's" "Financial Review" of April 3. Here is another example of the "capitalist" press lending itself to the furtherance of Socialist ideas, a fact which the supporters of free enterprise might, ponder over as they watch the tide of collectivism swelling greater every day.

Professor Arndt makes it clear in his article that he is a staunch supporter of the economic and financial policies that the present Government is imposing. While we do not find it surprising that a Fabian Socialist endorses destructive policies which his fellow-Socialists like Dr. H. C. Coombs are advising the Government to impose, we hope that Professor Arndt's frank admission that the Menzies-Fadden Government is imposing Socialist policies, is brought to the attention of any Government supporters, who still believe that the Government is implementing its pledge to abolish all Socialist controls.

Unlike the politicians who are trying to persuade the people that they are better off as a result of higher taxation, "disin-

flation", and other restrictions, Professor Arndt bluntly states that "The conclusion is inescapable that the situation demands some substantial cuts in average current living standards". What the economic planners advocate today, the politicians invariably implement tomorrow.

Professor Arndt concludes his article by summarising the measures which the Federal Government must take to reduce living standards: "Further disinflation is necessary; this means a monetary policy of continued credit stringency, and a budget policy of budgeting for a substantial surplus . . . this means that the emphasis should be on higher rates of taxation rather than on further cuts in public expenditure . . . there is more scope for selective restrictions of private investment in secondary and tertiary industries, by capital issues control, and credit restriction, than for further cuts in public works expenditure. Cuts in consumption will have to be shared by all classes, although a disproportionate share will need to be borne by the middle and upper income groups."

The policies advocated above are a blatant advocacy of an intensification of the totalitarian policies already being imposed upon the Australian people. Professor Arndt proposes that the immediate standard of living be sacrificed in order that Governments can continue with various types of capital production like the Snowy River scheme. This programme of capital production must not be financed out of new credit, because, under present financial rules, this means more inflation. Higher taxation is therefore the only alternative. It is significant to note carefully that in his last statement on the Government's economic policy, Mr. Menzies said that "unless public investment demand can be confined at this period to productive works of the highest priority the Government will be confronted by the most undesirable

alternatives of increased taxation or the use of central bank credit on a large scale". If individuals had effective control of their own credit, they could determine for themselves the rate of all capital expansion. They would thus be able to ensure that capital expansion was not at the expense of the current standard of living. But the planners will have none of this. They advocate a complete monopoly of the people's credit, both financial and real, in order that the individual can be brought under centralised control. If the Menzies Government persists with its present financial policies, it is as certain as the sunrise that progressively higher taxation will be levied

(Continued on page 2)

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.
6. 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

Labor Support Increases in England

The results of the recent London County Council elections prove beyond argument that during its five months in office the Churchill Government has lost considerable electoral support. The Labor-Socialists have regained much of the support they lost at the 1949 elections. British electors who thought that the election of a Conservative Government would mean the end of Socialist policies of controls and austerity have become as bitter as Australian electors who put their faith in Mr. Menzies' anti-Socialist promises of 1949.

Until the non-Socialists everywhere develop a more realistic approach to political, economic, and financial problems, they must continue to follow the same road to totalitarianism being taken by the Socialists.

* * *

Infiltration

Not much appears in the local press these days about the doings of the Adelaide disciples of Clarence K. Streit, promoter of Federal Union for World Government. One might almost say they had gone underground, in the sense that the less conspicuous they are, the more dangerous. As the United Nations Associations of S.A. they some time ago merged with another U.N. body, A.N.C.U.N.—a "National Council" created to carry U.N. propaganda to all sorts of voluntary organisations. Officers and executive were selected from the "right people" — doctors, clergymen, educationists and, of course, Professor G. V. Portus, with the A.B.C. State Director of Talks as a Vice-president (which probably explains how the apostles of "One World" get so many opportunities to air their views on radio). By way of finding fresh propaganda carriers, I presume, the new association's president at an "International Day" luncheon addressed members of the Adelaide Junior Chamber of Commerce on the £1,868 million Colombo Plan. Prof. Portus is now retired from the Chair of History and Political Science, but he makes for himself other avenues of influence, particularly among young people. In June 1950, he began a course of lectures, held at the University, to the Inter-school Study Group, comprising boys and girls from private and public secondary schools, the general title being "Australia and the Pacific". The Study Group was organised by his United Nations Association. "As the twig is bent . . ." His successor to the professorial chair,

Prof. W. G. K. Duncan, seems as great a believer in U.N. and all its works. On "U.N.E.S.C.O. week", in the Public Library Lecture room, he delivered a panegyric on the Declaration of Human Rights. The State Committee for U.N.E.S.C.O. sponsored the meeting.

—"The Australian Social Crediter," March 28.

* * *

Senator Taft's Adviser

The control of the Jew-Zionists on news is so complete that America is getting little or no truth concerning the Near Eastern situation. The Zionists and their political stool pigeons are so determined to preserve the Jew State that they are willing for us to cut off a whole segment of the world's population from economic intercourse with the world. Note: Apropos of this circumstance, the late James Forrestal wrote in his Diary for December: "I asked Byrnes what he thought of the possibility of getting Republican leaders to agree with the Democrats to have the Palestine question placed on a non-political basis. He wasn't particularly optimistic about the success of this effort because of the fact that Rabbi Silver was one of Taft's close associates and because Taft followed Silver on the Palestine-Haifa question. I said I thought it was a most disastrous and regrettable fact that the foreign policy of this country was determined by the contributions a particular bloc of special interests might make of the party funds".

—Gerald K. Smith in "The Letter" (Washington).

THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL NEUROSIS

"For a man to work without some feelings towards the material he handles, without pride in the accomplished task, no matter how trivial, and without interest in the final results of his toil, is one of the greatest tragedies that can come upon a human being. To work without interest or any feeling of love is to be denied the enjoyment of perhaps the greatest pleasure this life has to offer, and in the fact that such a high proportion of the workers of the world are denied, or deny themselves, this pleasure is to be found one of the chief causes of widespread social neurosis."

—Sir George Stapledon, in "Disraeli and the New Age."

THE HEART OF CIVILIZATION

" . . . I perceived that agriculture lies at the heart of civilisation, and that a civilisation that neglects it is foredoomed to extinction. To acquire this view, I needed no arguments. I had but to read what had happened to the Roman Empire through and from that neglect. The ascendancy of urban capitalism exhausted the soil and degraded the peasantry, while the exploitation of virgin lands overseas was the means of feeding a Roman proletariat subsisting on slave labour in place of our machines. That Roman story is frightening . . ."

—H. J. Massingham.

The Threat of Heavier Taxation

(Continued from page 1)

upon the unfortunate people. We therefore urge all our readers to participate actively in the growing tax-reduction campaign initiated by the Victorian League of Rights. Don't wait until taxation is further increased before acting. Strike a blow in self-defence while it is still possible.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

We offer the following popular booklets at greatly reduced prices. Buy quantities to give to your potential converts.

OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY..... 6d.

By James Guthrie. Clearly indicates how the voting and party systems are manipulated to impose policies upon the individual.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT .. . 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Excellent introduction to the subject for beginners, simple outlines of the financial proposals.

THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE.....6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Written in the first year of the war, this booklet is vital to those who would clearly understand the present situation. The origin of what is now known as the Financier Socialist plot is revealed.

THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Presents a comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the financial domination of the world.

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM..... 6d.

By C. Barclay Smith. Outlines the positive alternative to Socialism and Communism; an essential to those who engage in arguments. Good factual material.

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM 6d.

By George Henri Levesque. Deals with the great impact that Social Credit ideas have had on the French Canadian people of Quebec. An outline is given of the structure and methods of the non-party Union of Electors.

Obtainable from
NEW TIMES LTD.
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Subscribers Please Note

Subscribers, when paying subscriptions by cheque, are requested not to cross out the word "bearer," as this necessitates the payment of duty before the cheque can be cleared.

PLEASE ADD EXCHANGE TO COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE CHEQUES.

We are pleased to report that the influential British Housewives' League has made it clear since the "Conservatives" won the last British Elections, that they are going to continue their splendid work of exposing and opposing the evil forces undermining the British peoples and their constitutional safeguards.

The following article appeared in the magazine, "Housewives Today," which supports the policy of the British Housewives' League:

Before the election we were told by some unfriendly persons that of course, if the Conservatives were returned, we should immediately close down the League.

This number of "Housewives Today" was prepared a week before the Election took place. We think a better moment could not be chosen for stating the policy on which we shall continue to fight; the battle will go on, whether our numbers increase or decrease, until we know that the Party in power is fighting our fight.

For in reality there are but two parties—The Communists and the true Opposition, to which no fitting name has yet been given, and of which we count ourselves humble members.

All letters and news items in this number are selected carefully, as pointing our future path.

We hope all members have read Mrs. Irene Lovelock's article, published in the "Sunday Graphic" of October 7th.

In this article our President said that for all practical purposes Magna Carta had been repealed.

Magna Carta knew nothing of "fair shares for all"; but did we listen to its ancient wisdom we might have "fair opportunities for all"—something so wonderful to experience that for the first time in history we might be a Merrie England.

Whether or not the communist revolution will over-run the world, depends on three major issues: —

- (1) Whether or not the British people come to understand the meaning of the word "property", and to enforce their rights.
- (2) Whether or not we continue to act as though we believed that the House of Commons is "above the law".
- (3) Whether or not we can arrest the rising cost of living, and resolve the problem of the mounting National Debt.

We have no doubt that the solution of the first two problems would bring in its train a solution of the third.

Undeveloped crude Persian oil is one thing: Persian oil made into a highly refined marketable product by means of British plant, organisation and skill, and at the risk of British loss, is quite another. The British have made a completely valueless thing into something of surpassing value. They are then expropriated, or to be vulgar, their property is filched away from them. This is world totalitarianism.

But exactly the same thing is going on within this country, day after day. People, who have bought and improved freehold property, have their freeholds confiscated by the L.C.C. when the district is taken over as an L.C.C. estate. One example only:

There is no homeowner in the country whose house could not be purchased and pulled down by statutory order against which there is no redress.

At a recent inquiry some objectors based

their case against compulsory purchase on the grounds that it was contrary to Magna Carta. They might have saved their breath. They were told that there was "no need to worry about the niceties of Constitutional Law. There was a statutory procedure for these inquiries, and that had been fully and completely carried out."

In other words, the House, of Commons is above the Law, above Magna Carta and everything else.

Professor Laski, not a native of this country, and certainly by temperament quite anti-British, formulated the doctrine that the House of Commons is supreme. It has been said that the power of the House of Commons is such that if it likes it can make a man into a woman.

Even Her Majesty's Judges have not been free from this error, and one of them has recently stated that the core of the Constitution is the supremacy of Parliament.

Nothing could be more dangerous. As we have tried to make public for months past, does this mean that if a Communist Majority fill the House of Commons, under Mr. Aneurin Bevan, we shall all be morally bound to obey every act they pass?

Think of a few—all schools other than State schools to be illegal religion of all denominations to be forbidden in schools—no doctor could practise except under the State Scheme—the law of consanguinity to be abolished as a result of artificial insemination—all money savings to revert to the State on death.

If you are going to say that Parliament is above the law, and supreme over all, you arrive at the position where you must obey every dictate as though it were the law of God.

We have been told that we have an unwritten constitution. This is what makes the matter so difficult.

Our President agrees with the suggestion that Magna Carta shall be taken as the Constitution of the British People.

This is why we have given so much publicity to the case of Mr. Thomas Saunt, who refused to fill in the census form.

He was told by the Recorder, Mr. Conolly Hugh Gage, Q.C., "the questions objected to were all within the powers laid down in the schedule, and 'once a law is passed it is everyone's duty to comply with it.'"

What is the difference between a law and an "Order in Council?"

We advise all our readers to study "The New Despotism," by the late Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, published by Sir Ernest Benn in 1946. Ask for it at your public library, and see that it is on the shelves. It was first printed in 1929.

There ought to be some principle to which every Act is related, before it is placed on the Statute Book. Magna Carta would be such an admirable principle.

Magna Carta was written by Churchmen, men who believed that the Christian philosophy could not be separated from the Laws of England.

They would not have been able to conceive of their separation.

"Education is Propaganda"

"It is inaccurate to say that the professorial community is propagating Communism. But it is a fact, underlined by much evidence, that our college curricula are impregnated with Statism (of which Communism is only a species) and that the indoctrination of students in Statist tenets is a major enthusiasm among faculties.

Recently, we were asked by a student of North-western University to supply her with material for the negative side of the subject: 'Resolved, that the Federal Government should adopt a permanent programme of wage and price control.' The very title immediately suggests that a programme—temporary or permanent—of price and wage control is possible; that it can be made operative. The underlying premise ignores or rejects the existence of economic laws that make such a programme impotent to achieve its declared objective. The topic is 'loaded.'

"We learned upon investigation that the subject for debate has been selected not by students acting independently, but by a body under professorial guidance, and that it would be debated by college teams throughout the country. The selection committee consists of five faculty members, four of whom are designated to it by four intercollegiate debating fraternities, one by the Speech Association of America. This committee receives suggestions for debates from some 500 colleges at the beginning of each year. From all these, five topics that seem to fit a consensus are selected by the committee and resubmitted to the college for another vote. The one receiving the highest vote becomes the subject of the year.

"All five subjects chosen for the final vote this year were 'loaded' in favour of Statism. The one mentioned was selected for 1951-52. Those taking the affirmative side will certainly have the advantage, simply because the audience will have learned about the virtues of a controlled economy from their economic textbooks. Those taking the negative side will be hard put, for they will have to disprove what they have been taught; they will have to refute not only their opponents but also their professors. If they win the debate, will they flunk in their examinations?

"It is this kind of indoctrination in Statism that is far more threatening to American individualism than the outright teaching of Communism."

F. C. Hanighan in "Human Events", (U.S.A.)

The British Outlook

by Sir Barry Domvile

In Mr. Churchill's recent address to Congress at Washington, he stated categorically that the British Commonwealth would not enter any Continental System on either side of the Atlantic. This is welcome news to Nationalists, and woeful news to all those decadent and mischievous Englishmen, who have been trying at Strasbourg and elsewhere to tie us up with any bunch of foreigners that took their muddled fancy. God preserve us from these half-baked idealists.

Mr. Churchill's statement would have been received with greater enthusiasm if it had fallen from any other lips than those of our champion political contortionist, whose irresponsible utterances in this connection in the past create no confidence in the permanence of his present admirable declaration. We must not forget that, under the stress of war, he tried to make us Frenchmen; later on he offered us to the Americans; and Heaven knows what we might have become, if the Strasburg powwows had borne fruit. However, let us be grateful for the respite, which allows us to remain British for the present. Unfortunately, it is a bad moment for telling the world that we intend to stop meddling on the Continent, because it is in a deplorable mess, largely due to our interference. Had it not been for our busybodies in 1939—amongst whom Mr. Churchill was prominent

—France would probably have kept peace with Germany, who would have been left free to deal with Russia, as she wanted to do, and thus save Europe from the threat of Asiatic domination under which it now lies. By our foolish dabbling we only succeeded in building up Russia into the menace she has now become, and in unrolling the Red Carpet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in readiness for the tramp of the Red hordes on their progress through the Great Continent.

This was of course the intention of the International Jews behind the World Communist conspiracy, but it is difficult to believe that our political dunderheads could have known what they were doing. At any rate, I hope they did not. During the course of these disastrous proceedings, we assisted in destroying the only two nations in West and East Germany and Japan—who could have stemmed the Red Flood. Today they are being hastily put together again, in the hope that they will forget the past and help to do the real job after all. No wonder that many Europeans bitterly resent that we have chosen this moment to wash our hands of the whole mess.

However, we have plenty of troubles of our own, as a result of our zeal in the Jewish cause, to which Mr. Churchill paid passing tribute at Washington. For many years past we have enjoyed the friendship and trust of the Moslem world, which have proved invaluable in multifarious activities in Asia and Africa. These we have sacrificed as a result of our betrayal of the Arabs, when we recognised the rape of Palestine, contrary to our pledged word.

This will never be forgotten by Moslems, and the repercussions of this act of perfidy are already taking shape in many places. Of these, our regrettable differences with Egypt are most in the public eye, but you will seldom read in our deplorable National Press any reference to the root cause of all the trouble. Only by a complete reorientation of our policy in the Middle East can we hope to regain the confidence of our old friends, and only thus can the Canal route to the Far East be made safe again, in the event of war. I wonder what Mr. Baruch had to say to Mr. Churchill about these matters? Recently Mr. Churchill referred to world forces existing in International affairs, with the implication that they were irresistible. Why? This is not the attitude of a man whose heart and soul are in the British way of life, as

opposed to the Asiatic or American way. Cancer, too, is a world force, but we do not lie down under this scourge; medical science battles continuously to defeat it. Nationalists believe that International Jewry is a force for evil to the future of the human race, and are determined to combat its activities to the best of their ability. In our boasted democracy, in the past, we have given our politicians too much scope, with the result that today many of them talk airily of a relinquishment of sovereignty in a manner that would have landed them in the Tower, not so very long ago. We must keep a better eye on them in the future. All that we can hope to do at present is to keep before the public, both by the written and the spoken word, the plight in which our leaders have landed us, by adopting an International instead of an Empire policy. It is a thankless task, but worthwhile for those who really believe in the British way of life.

—"Bridgehead" (England), Feb. 1, 1952.

Cheap and Superior Motor Fuel from Blair Athol Coal

By A. W. Noakes

It would appear from "The Courier-Mail" (Brisbane), of March 13, that Members of Parliament are not allowed to see the report by Powell Duffryn Technical Surveys Ltd. on oil from Blair Athol coal, although it will cost the taxpayers of this State over £206,000. The people have paid for this report and they are entitled to know something about it.

In "The Morning Bulletin", Rockhampton, February 7, it is reported: "The expert, Dr. A. A. J. Eskreiss, of Powell Duffryn Technical Surveys Ltd., said, the Blair Athol coal deposits could produce 80,000,000 gallons of motor spirit a year. They could also yield another 20,000,000 gallons of other fuels a year. These include kerosene, diesel oil and crude oil.

He estimates that the petrol would cost 9d. a gallon to produce and another ¾d. to transport to Brisbane. To this would be added 8¾d. a gallon primage, and then distribution costs.

"A prima facie case for oil from coal at Blair Athol has been established. We have made only a preliminary investigation (costing over £206,000) and we have found that it can be done.

"We consider it of the utmost importance that the project be investigated without delay.

"An oil-from-coal plant for Blair Athol could be built for £30,000,000. This estimate and the economies of the general project were based on the establishment around Blair Athol of many other industries subsidiary to a big northern oil-from-coal plant.

"The biggest of these would be a fertiliser industry at Rockhampton. This plant would use two main raw materials—ammonium from the oil-from-coal industry, and pyrites from Mt. Morgan.

"Pipelines would carry tremendous volumes of ammonium across the rugged

mountain range between Blair Athol and Rockhampton. Pyrites were needed because of Blair Athol's coal's deficiency in sulphur.

"Other industries which could be integrated with the £30,000,000 oil plant included the manufacture of argon gas (for welding modern metals), ethylene, methanol and a great variety of acrylic plastics.

"The big oil plant at Blair Athol could support up to fifty other industries. Motor Spirit produced at Blair Athol would be far better than ordinary petroleum car fuel now used in Australia. High-octane aviation fuel could also be produced there in large quantities.

"Hungarian-born Dr. Eskreiss is recognised as a world authority on getting oil from coal. His company is now working on an oil-from-coal project in Southern Rhodesia. This, he said, was in the final stages. He holds science degrees in Germany, France and England. He is now a naturalised British subject.

"I do emphasise that time is important. Today the plant will cost £30,000,000. In 1948 it would have cost £15,000,000. In 1955, according to our estimates, based on rising costs, the Blair Athol plant will cost £60,000,000."

Why should not the Report of Dr. Eskreiss be made available to Members of our State Parliament and the general public? There is apparently nothing new in it.

Dr. A. C. D. Rivett reported practically the same thing in September 1934, to the Federal Government. The estimated cost of the plant was then £11,000,000, from which petrol could be obtained at 1/1 per gallon after allowing amortisation in 15 years' compound interest at 3 percent, on accumulated reserves and a return of 3½ percent, on capital. This estimate was based on coal at 18/6 per ton. The estimated cost of coal at Blair Athol was then 3/6 per ton, the cheapest in the world. Why was no action taken on that Report?

"Fresh Thinking if Our Civilization Is to Survive"

A new concept of economic strategy is essential if we are to avert a progressive decline in living standards and meet the worldwide challenge of militant Communism. But this cannot be achieved without first a radical revision of the broad premises on which all economic planning must be based; and the question on which all else turns is whether this revision will be undertaken with the intelligence and moral courage it demands.

For over a hundred years, despite increasing evidence of their inadequacy, the premises commonly employed have been in effect certain assumptions, which seemed so well grounded in 19th century experience as to be axiomatic. It is time that they were re-examined.

Until quite recently, for instance, it has been taken for granted that natural sources of material wealth were virtually inexhaustible; that applied science and technology could solve all problems of production; that large-scale mechanised production was so superior to small-scale and peasant production that it would everywhere replace them; that living standards could be raised progressively by industrialisation, specialised production and the expansion of international trade, that economic nationalism was a temporary phenomenon.

These assumptions, it is interesting to note, have not been confined to capitalist-democratic economists and politicians; they form part of the so-called "scientific" basis of Marxism. Under, first Lenin, and then Stalin, they have become dogma, ruthlessly upheld, throughout the vast lands that now constitute the Communist empire.

Some of Marx's most confident predictions have, of course, been falsified by events. But while we may detect in this outcome a possible psychological explanation for Communist bigotry and intransigence, it is time we asked ourselves whether the West has shown itself markedly more capable of learning by experience.

The world we face in 1952 is altogether

different from the one envisaged by Karl Marx and other 19th century economists.

It is a world in which natural resources of all kinds, far from proving inexhaustible have been dangerously depleted, in which supplies of food and raw materials lag further and further behind the requirements of rapidly expanding populations and industries.

It is a world in which industrialisation, despite (or perhaps because of) great advances, has thrown up acute social problems of its own and shown itself capable of raising living standards only at the expense of primary producers—now in passive revolt against such inequitable treatment.

It is a world in which large-scale production and mechanisation have revealed basic weaknesses, in which peasant farming is still by far the biggest factor in agriculture and in which economic nationalism is a persistent political force.

It is a world, in short, which calls aloud for fresh thinking if our civilisation is to survive. For civilisations, like all other forms of life, must adapt themselves to change or perish.

—Jorian Jenks in "Rural Economy", Jan.-Feb., 1925.

The Great Conspiracy

As the internationalists force their plan towards maturity, the task of the journalist specialising in world affairs becomes easier. Current events fall into the clearly defined stages of the plan. It is fascinating to examine world affairs by this formula.

Stage one, of the world plan, was the destruction of national sovereignties. Begun in world war one, it was scheduled for completion during world war two. Alas, for the internationalists, England is not yet republican. National sovereignties are only technically submerged in the Eisenhower Empire.

Stage two, of the world plan, has had to be advanced, as time is pressing. It is to divide the world into two armed, hostile camps.

This brings us to the great conundrum of contemporary affairs. It is a question upon which I would welcome your correspondence. Will the planners dare to throw down to the world the awful challenge of stage three of their plan?

Stage three, the final stage of the plan, is world government. The two-armed camps into which the world is being driven will be offered the alternatives — accept world government, or engage in the holocaust of atomic warfare.

That is the plan. There are many cracks in the structure of this prison-house of world government. Will it collapse in ruin? Is there a strong enough body of informed opinion in the world to depose the Eisenhowers from their cardboard thrones; to strike the supra national UNO flag, which has never had the goodwill of men? These are great questions, which are reflected again and again in the trend of events in Europe and beyond.

—"The London Newsletter", March 1952.

DESTROYING BRITAIN'S SOVEREIGNTY

Enormous preparations at crippling cost are going forward for the "defence" of Western Civilisation. The cost, which our "friends" the Jews of Wall Street and the White House will demand of Britain, is already known. It is nothing less than that this country should become part of a Republican United States of Europe.

What is offered in return is a further crippling loan on which to build up our national defences against Soviet Russia. And these defences will be as useless as matchwood, for the simple reason that they are immediately to be placed in the hands of Soviet sympathisers—Jewish Communists who now hold nearly all the key posts in the American war preparation programme.

It is a barefaced swindle in which we shall be asked to give everything and get nothing but treachery in return—treachery at the very outset, since we are to be bluffed into surrendering our sovereignty before a single shot is fired.

There is no defence for Britain in putting her faith in "allies" of the Roosevelt clique, which helped Russia to take Berlin in the last war and extracted from Britain the promise that she would liquidate the King's Indian Empire as a token of democratic good faith.

The only defence policy this country has had under its politicians for many years now is to "come quietly and not get hurt" —to give up our sovereignty to the nice kind Jews who rule the western democracies, lest it is forcefully taken from us by the nasty unkind Jews who rule Russia. The fact that the nice kind Jews of the West and the nasty unkind Jews of the East have a complete understanding among themselves is presumably supposed to be a further assurance that we need the friendship of the former.

... WORLD JEWRY DESIRES A WORLD REPUBLIC AND IS PREPARED TO WADE THROUGH RIVERS OF BLOODY WARS AND REVOLUTION TO ACHIEVE THIS END.

—"Free Britain", December 1951.

TAX SABOTAGE BROCHURE

Copies may be had of the Brochure and Demand letter, which was reprinted in issue of March 21st

7/- per 100

3/6 ,, 50

1/9 ,, 25

Post-free

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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

"New Times," April 18, 1952—Page 5

Important Books And Pamphlets

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. Douglas.....2/3

A masterly survey of the situation, describing in detail how the world is being maneuvered into a war.

THE WORK OF A PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

By A. W. Noakes..... 1/3

How a Progress Association can be used to implement the will of the people.

FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED

By C. Barclay Smith..... 2/9

A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

Reconstruction on Christian Principles 8d

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935.

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952

No. 8

"Sound" Finance and Industrial Disturbances

Regular readers of this journal will recall that we have, on numerous occasions, warned that excessive centralism in any sphere of human activity must inevitably result in disaster for the individual. At the time of writing, Victorian industry, dependent almost entirely upon the Socialist Electricity Monopoly, is threatened with a major disaster because of a strike by the S.E.C.'s maintenance staff. These S.E.C. employees are striking because they were recently denied increased margins of pay for skill. ...The effects of this strike may easily prove more disastrous economically than any strike ever engineered by the Communists. If the strike had been promoted by Communists, the Federal Government would have been loud in their denunciations of "Moscow-inspired wreckers". But the wrecking is basically the result of the very financial policies, which the Federal Government has imposed and lauds as "successful".

It is essential to recall that Conciliation Commissioner Galvin refused the proposed increase in margins for skilled pay because he said that wage increases at present would intensify the inflation problem. Under present financial rules there is no doubt that an increase in wage costs must be reflected in higher prices. But if wage earners, particularly those who have taken some trouble to make themselves skilled in order that they can earn more money, are to be denied wage increases simply because those responsible for economic and financial policies cannot solve the inflation problem, industrial disturbances must become progressively worse. And with economic centralism growing all the time because of centralist credit policies, every industrial disturbance like a strike has widespread repercussions.

The problem under discussion is now becoming acute in every industrial country—i.e., every "advanced" country—in the world. For example, press reports coming from the U.S.A. indicate that the very basis of America's industrial system, its steel industry, is faced with a major stoppage. We emphasise that this drastic reduction of production was not the result of Communist agitation, but the result of the same financial policies suffered in this country. ...American wage earners desire progressive increases in wages in order to compensate for rising prices. We have heard much about the efficiency of American industry, and the widespread use of incentive payments in industry. But genuine efficiency and stability are impossible while financial policies further economic centralism. As we have said time and time again, Communism, irrespective of whether it bears the Moscow label or any other label, must inevitably destroy the Western World so long as it persists with financial practices, which run counter to natural human aspirations.

Power shortages in Victoria, like other growing shortages, are merely symptomatic of an underlying disease. This disease is so deeply-seated that apparently intelligent men are prepared to permit their economic structure to develop the seeds of its own destruction rather than realistically consider whether their financial book-keeping arrangements are sound or not. Unless the subject of finance is faced, it can be predicted that present economic troubles must lead to even greater troubles.

Jewish Pressure Upon Neville Chamberlain

"The News Chronicle" (England), of January 15 published the following interesting story from Johannesburg, South Africa:

"Neville Chamberlain offered Hitler a free hand in Eastern Europe in 1938 if the Jews were allowed to leave Germany with half their property, Mr. Oswald Pirow, former South African Defence Minister, said today. Mr. Pirow said he carried the offer when General Smuts sent him to Germany in an effort to ease tension on the Jewish issue. His mission failed because Hitler tried to reach an agreement through France. Had it succeeded the Second World War would have been fought between Germany and Russia, with the Great Powers intervening to enforce their own terms when the combatants were exhausted. Mr. Pirow said Chamberlain told him in London he staked his reputation on an agreement with Germany. Chamberlain added he was under great pressure from world Jewry not to accommodate Hitler. His own position would become almost impregnable if Germany could be persuaded to ease her anti-Jewish policy and let the Jews leave the country with a good part of their belongings. The offer was that Hitler pay the Jews £500 million or free half of their possessions. American and British Jews were to subscribe another £500 million. Under a scheme submitted by Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P., a national home was to be set up for Jews. Tanganyika, Madagascar and British Guiana were mentioned as possible places. Chamberlain seemed ready to make big concession to German aspirations in Eastern Europe—on the Polish Corridor, for example, Mr. Pirow said. Then came the Paris shooting of the German diplomat, Von Rath, followed by an overwhelming outburst of anti-Jewish riots in Germany. World Jewry 'went raving mad' at the pogroms. Resulting pressure on Chamberlain to sever diplomatic relations with Germany compelled the Premier to withdraw Sir Neville Henderson, the Ambassador, from Germany to report on the situation. This put an end to the plan."

THE DIVORCE FROM NATURE

Being now an urban civilisation, we regard ourselves as independent of nature so we no longer build villages in the country, but housing estates. Nature is regarded as just ground; water is pumped from a main; food is imported from a distance, usually as far as the Antipodes. Yet the means of life, water and food, are still the same for the housing estate as for the village. The difference between them is that one makes its own living power, while the other passively receives it from elsewhere. The one is self-supporting, the other parasitic."

H. J. Massingham, in "Where Man Belongs."

The Mission of Money

By C. H. Allen

Seldom does one find sufficient care displayed in the use of the words money and finance.

As children (and even experimental chimpanzees) soon find, money itself is a claim on goods.

As the root of the word indicates, finance is the art of finding the money. Now as nearly all our money is an ink and paper product, it follows that those who manufacture and distribute money are merely people with certain facilities for writing, typing and printing.

Behind all money transactions by individuals there is always a policy. In other words, having decided what he wants, a person parts with such money as will purchase the goods.

Now when one comes to ask about the policy of finance, one is more or less up against a blank wall. Never, or hardly ever, is the matter even raised or officially discussed, and therein lies one of the principle reasons for the chaos in which we find community life today.

In a hundred and one ways suggestions are put forward by exponents of finance and their critics which deal with possible alterations or corrections in the administrative side of finance, but they are relatively useless or may be harmful, unless the policy of finance is first "settled" (as the lawyers say) satisfactorily.

As a mere hint as to how this fixing of policy can be accomplished, let us put it this way: At present the policy of finance is formulated and made effective by a small group of people whose preoccupation is with their own ideas of what should happen and be done, and whose passion is the control or dominating complex. Moreover these Satanists foster, and glory in the chaos, which threatens to envelop us, because it acts as a smokescreen, hiding the more sinister moves for the establishment of a World Slave State.

That this policy must be challenged is obvious to all who sense what is happening. How to stage the challenge can be arranged if and when there is available a sufficiency of effort dedicated to such a purpose.

Eventually the functions of policy and administration must be in separate hands. When we get a government that can be

trusted (and many a bystander will feel that we are a long way from any such thing) the government will insist that finance must be a means of decentralising power, instead of centralising power as at present. In other words, money must be "found" and distributed in such quantities and in such a way as to put individual consumers, ratepayers, etc., in the position to control what is produced and done. To the extent possible, the payments to accomplish this should be voluntary.

Wages, salaries and dividends will continue of course to reflect industrial activities; but it will be found that money will also be available for distribution, which does not go through industry.

Debt reduction, and the project of tying prices to actual material cost will also be in the hunt: but enough has been said to indicate that the task of challenging the present policies of finance is of paramount importance.

Western Leaders Condone Communist Crimes

The House Sub-Committee of the United States engaged in investigating the Katyn Forest massacres has invited the U.S.S.R., through the State Department, to put its case before it next May! The reply came in a note saying that the letter was "an insult to the Soviet Union", which had already investigated the crime in 1944 and established the guilt of Hitlerite criminals. At that time—it was pointed out—the U.S. Government had raised no objection to the special Soviet Commission's findings; its only purpose now, therefore, must be held to be that of "slandering the Soviet Union". The text of the 1944 report was attached to the Report.

The invitation was, indeed, unprecedented, and the Russians made an undeniable point when they reminded the Americans of their readiness, for the sake of political expediency, to bury a most frightful atrocity committed against a fighting ally in silence. The proper place for the inquiry into the murders to be held was at Nuremberg, in the presence of the Tribunal appointed to deal with the accusations against German "war criminals". The matter was not brought up then: and it would never have been brought up at all but for the breach between the Western Powers and the "gallant ally" whose crimes against the peoples they had pledged themselves to liberate they were willing enough to condone or deny until its power politics threatened their own security.

The Katyn crime, it is well to remember, is only one among a long list of massacres and "genocides" by the Communists, some on a larger scale. A reminder of this truth was sent recently to the Congress's Katyn Committee by the Croatian National Committee in U.S.A. Their letter drew attention to the fact that in May 1945, the Croatian Army was disarmed by the British at Klagenfurt and handed over to "Tito's" partisans. "Since that day, no one has heard a word from many of those 140,000 Croatian soldiers." Affidavits exist, however, signed by men who escaped to

Austria—to the effect that over 100,000 of these men were slaughtered and buried in mass graves at Bleiburg and Maribor, by troops under the command of General Popovic. These men were regular troops, and had not been accused of any crimes or been given any trial whatever. The writers are prepared to submit the names of witnesses, and leave it to the Committee to send a delegation to inspect the graves of the victims. It reminds its members, also, that the murdered men have relatives among some hundred thousand American citizens of Croatian origin.

For the present, of course, nothing will be done about this mass-murder by the Yugoslav Reds, because the experiences of the new situation have made the tyrant "Tito" our partner in virtue of his personal feud with the Stalinism of the Cominform. The raising of the Croatian issue, however, inspires the reflection that the moral protests of the Western Powers against atrocities would carry far more weight if it were not so evident that they are prepared to be blind to all kinds of horrors, which it does not serve their purpose to recognise. It was so when Nazi savageries and persecutions were advertised and those of Soviet Russia ignored; it is still so today, when reputable British and American politicians are prepared to show the warmest goodwill towards the criminal gangsters in Belgrade.

—D. G. M. Jackson in "The Advocate", March 19.

A PRO-RUSSIAN POLICY

"A pro-Russian anti-Communist policy for the West is a concept that holds within itself a great and important programme. It is important politically because it widens the Western alliance by including in it a significant new component; at the same time, however, it makes it obligatory never to neglect the legitimate interests of the new ally, never to fall back into pro-Sovietism, and never to indulge in primitive anti-Russianism. It is also a programme with military value, because in the case of a war, a seriously intended appeal to the Russian forces can mean all the difference between success and failure . . ."

"The people are the touchstone of Stalin's system and of Stalin's policy. Without and against the Russian people neither a peace campaign nor war can be won by his opponents. With the Russian people as ally, the coming showdown against the most cruel and insufferable tyranny known to memory of man is certain to end in a historic victory for the cause of liberty of civilisation. . . ."

—David J. Dallin, in "The New Soviet Empire."

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC)

Now Meets on
THE THIRD THURSDAY
of Every Month.
All interested are invited.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

Price 3'3 (post free),
from New Times Ltd., Box
1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times," April 18, 1952—Page 7



Organic Material the Power Plant for Life

by Henry W. Shoobridge, President The Living Soil Association of Tasmania

Notes of an address given to the Victorian Composting Society on March 3rd, 1952.

In order to prevent possible misunderstanding, I wish to explain that where I refer to the vital power or life energy received by the leaves of plants, in direct Sunlight, as "Atomic Power", this is not the distorted conception of Atomic Power we at once think about. Today the word carries a sinister threat, because it is used in connection with the power that scientists have produced by the disintegration of the atom, for instruments of destruction.

The power of life energy received by the plants in direct Sunlight is from the same source, but instead of being harnessed by explosive force, it is received and passed on by the impulses of life. Instead of being liberated by the destruction of material, it is set free to serve the issues of life. It silently passes on from life to life by the providential design for reproducing and sustaining life.

We chose the name of our Association in Tasmania to emphasise the fact, that the most important thing about the soil is its life. We have learnt much in the five years of our Association's life, and every year has helped us to understand more of its importance.

The majority of agriculturists today still believe that the secret of fertility is the chemical content of the soil: that it is only a mixture of certain elements, in mineral or organic form. There can be no organic material present unless it has been transformed by life. Of course, a large percentage of this transformation of crude elements into organic form is done above the surface of the soil by plants and animals.

The plants have a very important part to perform in this transformation, because they are the link between heaven and earth. They, by the structure of their green leaves, enable the plant to use the atomic force received from direct Sunshine as the motive power by which they initiate the first stages of this wonderful transformation. During this process they transform, not only the form of the element from the mineral to the organic, but also fix in this organic material the vital force or life energy received from the Sunlight, so that it can be passed on to other forms of life. This is one of the basic designs of creation, and there has never yet been found any other

way by which this life energy, which is the motive power of all life, can be passed on from life to life.

This life energy is passed on to animals, above the surface of the ground, when they eat vegetable matter, either as grass, green fodder, roots or tubers, or even when they devour one another. This is so, because animals have the power of transforming vegetable tissue, by the energy, which it supplies, into their own flesh and blood.

In all plants and animals the formation and transformation, energised by the transmitted vital force, is guided and controlled by the instinct with which the life germ of every plant and animal is endowed. The way that this life energy acts is different in every individual life, whether it is the life of plant or animal.

In plants it directs the roots to take, from the supplies made ready in the soil, just what is needed for their particular structure. It then supplies the power to transport what has been received throughout the whole structure of the plant; so that it can form the strength of its woody framework, then through the beauty and usefulness of the green leaves, with their powers to imprison the energy as they unfold in direct Sunlight, and store it in new organic tissue. These added impulses of life give the plant sufficient power to construct the wonders of its bloom and fruit, with their duty of the formation and fertilisation of the seed, which shall be a fit vehicle to pass on the life germ, to ensure the continuity of its particular form of plant life. All this work must be carried on with, seemingly, prodigal profusion, because so much of the organic tissue built up will be used as food by many forms of animal life.

Many of the varieties of fruits and grains form the staple human foods. Also as animals, birds and fishes eat this organic food, made ready by the plants; they are able to receive their share of the nutritive value and life energy stored up in all organic material. All wild animals are guided by controlled instinct so that they select for their food, plants, which contain the elements and nutritive substances they need, in the most acceptable form. Then, with these elements, they also receive the vital life energy, which they pass on through the life germ, to reproduce their particular form of life.

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Common Sense Compost Making, The Q.R. Method" 10/11

By M. E. Bruce. Mrs. Bruce has a wide knowledge of compost making, particularly with the use of herbal activators.

"Earthworms" 11/1
By T. J. Barrett. Their intensive propagation and use in biological soil building.

"Our Friend the Earthworm" 10/10
By G. S. Oliver. A modern treatise on the habits and uses of worms.

"Out of the Earth" ... 15/8
By Louis Bromfield. A further report on Malabar Farm, and a confirmation of the results of organic practice applied there.

"The 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.

Prices Subject to Alteration without notice.

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

This is how the individual kinds and species of life receive nutrition and life energy for building up and reproducing their own form of life. We do not always realise how great the power required is. We estimate how much a horse can pull, and take "horse power" as a standard for gauging the power of a machine or engine. The horse and all other animals, birds and fishes receive their energy and power from the atomic force stored up by plants and animals in organic material. We make much of the wonders of science, which has found out how to control and use atomic power for destruction, yet never give a thought to the wonders of the same atomic power that is being used by all living

(Continued on page 9)

Organic Material the Power Plant for Life

(Continued from page 8)

things every day, not to kill, but to preserve life. This atomic power is guided and controlled safely, being directed by Him who has created and guides all plant and animal life, by controlled instinct.

We who are free to choose either to obey the rules of life, or to disobey them, need to study how we can best employ the life energy we receive in the food we consume, so that we can work in harmony with the design of nature.

This same controlled instinct, which guides the different kinds of plant and animal life, in building their individual kinds of life, also guides their collective actions where each life contributes its own individual part in the great symphony of nature. The science of ecology teaches us of this co-operation. The continuity of life is cared for by the harmonious working together of all life, on or in the earth, in the air, and water. As each one comes to the common table, to receive their daily bread, everything that is not consumed falls on to the earth for use again. Even after the food has been consumed, the unwanted residues fall on to the earth. Then, when the life finishes its sojourn in its physical body, this too, is returned to the earth or water.

In the economy of nature there is no waste matter, as all this organic material that has been used by plant and animal life falls on to the surface of the ground, there is an army of living workers ready and trained to perform the work allotted to them. As the decomposition and transformation of organic matter commences above ground, as it passes through the organs of life in plants and animals, the life germs of all kinds of life transform it into the wonders of their own particular form. We see evidence of this every day in our gardens and on our farms. When all these different varieties of organic material fall to the ground, the vast army of underground workers carry on the transformation. Here, too, the seemingly inexhaustible supply of life energy continues its journey through the wonderful forms of microscopic life, enabling them to live and work and to reproduce their own particular form of life. They also, like the life above ground, join in the co-operative design for the continuity of all life.

Their particular duty is to prepare the Humus, the form in which plant food is stored in the soil, so that it can be passed on again in organic form.

As the soil is the foundation on which all life rests, it is very important that it should be well looked after. Therefore, this underground army has been trained and entrusted with the job. They include a division of scavengers, who deal with the first section of the decomposition of organic residues, in the course of this decomposition, as in other cases, the residues are used for food. The next section of the work is carried on by the life that prepares the humus. This is made from elements, which they find in the air, water and soil, and those contained in the organic residues. This humus is being made continually, and is the storehouse of plant food in the soil; so that it will be ready, when and where it is needed by all the different kinds of plants. There is then another section of the soil life that coat the humus on to the surface of the soil particles. The area of these particles in a cubic foot of fine loam

is an acre in extent, which gives us some idea of the magnitude of the job. As the rootlets of plants intertwine between the soil particles in search of food, containing the elements that the plant requires, at the time, for its growth and development, they help to hold the particles together. The humus, which also holds the soil particles to form the crumb-structure of the soil, allowing air and water to enter and be retained, is the only thing that can give the soil stability, so that it can resist erosion by wind or water. This is also very greatly aided by the roots of plants seeking for nutrient. The motive power for all this underground work is provided by the atomic energy stored up in the organic material returned to the soil in plant and animal residues.

It can be easily understood from this brief survey that "life" is the secret of soil fertility; therefore, our principal care must be to see that the soil life is well fed with organic residues. This is our job, and because man is a free agent, it must be done willingly. This is not only necessary because it is the food for the soil life, but because it is like attending to the power plant of a factory; without it, the work would be at a standstill. The organic residues, like coal, are what the scientists describe as "bottled up Sunshine". With coal the power is obtained by the destructive distillation in the furnace. With organic residues it is obtained by the actions of "life".

When we realise how important this is, we shall value the privilege of being allowed to co-operate with nature in her work of providing food and motive power for all life. It may only seem to be a small part for us to do, but as we know how necessary food is for human life, and that almost all of it is in organic form, we recognise our close connection with nature. All our food containing the necessary nutrition and motive power for life action is first prepared by the soil life for plants and animals; we can appreciate how very important it is for us to do, even our small part, properly. We must obey the law of return to the utmost of our ability. We must do this, not only because someone says it is the right thing to do, but because we ourselves believe that it is the Creator's design to provide for all life, through the life which He has created. That He has given us an important part to perform. When we obey, all things will work together for good, for the preservation and continuity of all life.

TRUE CULTURE

" . . . All true culture is organic and rooted in the traditional forms evolved out of a rural matrix. Culture cannot exist in a vacuum. Our urbanism has become completely severed from its roots. Or, to change the figure, it is like a soil that bears only by the stimulus of chemicals. It is without living nourishment. It thus simulates life rather than lives. It has sucked the rural life dry. But that life-blood in its veins cannot remain so without being continually recharged through and from the heart. Unless its organic source is active, it turns to chlorinated water." — H. J. Massingham, in "Where

Man Belongs."

SOCIALIST FARMING

In our last issue we published a revealing report on the failure of the Socialist Queensland-British Food Corporation's farm in Queensland. The Melbourne "Sun" of April 7 reports Sir Donald Perrott, chairman of the Overseas Corporation, as saying that "The corporations in Queensland makes me aware only of the vastness of the problem (of increasing food production in Australia) and the fact that much thought is still required. Australia is no field for pat answers on pat theories".

We must confess to a certain amount of astonishment when we note how apparently intelligent men talk as if increasing food production in Australia were some very difficult problem which cannot possibly be solved except by big Government schemes — and, of course, big dollar loans. When we hear the exponents of bigness putting forward their schemes we wonder how our forefathers ever managed to lay the foundations of a civilization on this continent. They admittedly had many problems, but the "dollar shortage" was not one of them.

BRACKEN FOR POTASH

Although Australian farmers rightly regard bracken fern as a curse, it is wrong to regard it as useless. Bracken can be used to play an important role in building up soil fertility. It is extremely rich in potash, and is very valuable for the compost heap. When used in the compost heap, it also helps ensure that there is adequate ventilation in the early stages of compost making. When compost making becomes more widely practised, there is no doubt that there will be no problem about keeping bracken fern under control.

ANNUAL MEETING of

The Douglas Social Credit Movement

will be held at Room 8, first floor,

The Block, Elizabeth Street, on

Thursday, May 1st, at 8 p.m.

Take Elizabeth Street lift.

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 hydroelectric 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.

Price, 9/-Including Postage.

"New Times," April 18, 1952—Page 9

Nature Lovers? "

An American concern dealing extensively on a commercial basis with material for biology classes in schools and colleges describes (January, 1952) the method of collecting advocated by Dr. Luis Rene Rivas, a Puerto Rican professor.

It is the use of rotenone for securing fishes very difficult otherwise to obtain.

"This method of fishing must be used only by trained personnel in order to obtain the best results. Before the method was put in practice for scientific fishing it was difficult to secure small species of fish not easily caught with net or hook. We used this method of fishing several times during the course in ichthyology. With this method we have increased our collection of fishes at the Biology Department by several hundreds.

"A number of important points should be considered before attempting to use rotenone for scientific fishing. It should be used in rather shallow waters and at the right time of the day. The movements of the tides must be observed carefully in order to obtain the best results. It should be used only on an incoming tide because in that way the fishes killed by the rotenone will be washed to the shore instead of towards the open oceans.

"This type of fishing was used in several of the close-to-shore coral reefs of the island. The first attempt was made on a coral reef about fifty yards from the shore. Rotenone for this type of work is obtained in a strength of 5% and in a powder form. This powder is deposited in an empty bucket to about one-fourth of its contents. The rest of the bucket is filled with sea water while a student continuously stirs the solution. The rotenone must be well dissolved before use. In appearance it has a brownish colour. Once four to six buckets are ready with the solution, the students are distributed along the shore covering a space of about twenty-five to thirty feet. They begin working by sprinkling the solu-

tion in the ocean. The first time we began sprinkling the solution from the shore toward the reef. It can be done also beginning at the reef and working towards the shore. The rotenone when in the water creates a cloud of brownish solution that moves easily towards the bottom. In about ten to fifteen minutes the first signs of fish poisoning begin to appear. At intervals of a few seconds you notice fishes coming to the surface and swimming on their sides for long distances. It is at this moment that they are easiest to catch ... It is really surprising the great amount of fishes that had escaped our search and were lying in the bottom of the ocean. These dead fish will be eventually washed to the shore and at times we have found great numbers of dead fish on the shore two or three hours after distributing the rotenone in the ocean. "... The only good way of securing small rocky specimens of fishes for scientific work is by the adequate and conscientious use of this powerful fish poison. This fish poison, incidentally, if manipulated in the right manner and with the necessary precautions, will do humans no harm. The poison nevertheless should never be used by untrained and inexperienced investigators. It should be pointed out, also, that rotenone is most successfully used only in relatively shallow water where most, if not all, of the fish may be collected."

—"Country Living" (England).

IMMIGRATION AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Before Australians accept the totalitarian proposition that, in order to increase food exports immediately, they must accept some form of food rationing, either by Mr. Colin Clark's system of big price increases for food, or by direct Government controls, they should tell their Federal Members that the food position would be considerably eased if the immigration programme were halted immediately. If the Government persists with its policy of subsidising large-scale immigration, it is increasing the demand upon food supplies that are not increasing sufficiently to meet growing population demands. Australians' first duty is to themselves, then to their British kith and kin. All genuine patriots should face up to this issue.

The Value of Sunflowers

Professor G. E. Blackman, of the Department of Agriculture, Oxford, who has made a close study of sunflower as a farm crop, states that, compared with barley, sunflower seed is worth 60 percent, more on an energy basis alone, to which must be added a much greater protein content and a rich store of vitamin E. which is now known to exercise great influence over fertility. His records show that the crop has no particular preference for soil type, though it does not flourish on badly drained clay soils. Those who are concerned with the reclamation of poor soil will note with interest that the sunflower does not demand an abundance of organic matter, which would induce too much stalk and leaf growth, and retard ripening.

Nor does it respond well to artificial fertilisers. It offers, therefore, a profitable method of bringing soils of low or medium fertility to high fertility by composting, to which it can give considerable bulk ... These statements are based on Professor Blackman's findings, and they show the sunflower to be a plant after the heart of the organic farmer or gardener ... Not long ago, the Rhodesian Ministry of Agriculture reported that no plant produces finer honey and wax than sunflower. In addition, by providing better stores for bees, sunflower crops would of course be a contribution to the better fertilisation of both hard and soft fruits.

While the plant does not need a rich soil, it does need a liberal amount of potash, and its roots will bring up this valuable mineral even in soil where the top layer is deficient in it. High potash content in the stalk and leaf residue of the plant thus gives it a distinctive value in composting, and it should be used wherever compost is required for fruit trees.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

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."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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.

Mr. King also demonstrates how weeds can be effectively controlled to assist in building soil fertility.

Is Digging Necessary? contains an excellent section on compost making, and a complete list of literature dealing with soil fertility as the basis of high level health in plant, animal and man.

Order now from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226 L., G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Price 1/5 (Post Free)

TAMPERING WITH WATER SUPPLIES

Public-spirited writers in the U.S.A. are worried about the deliberate fluorinisation of water supplies, often done surreptitiously, with the excuse that it supplies a need for the development of healthy teeth. Who is at the back of this business of adding fluorine to water supplies? In January 1951, the Journal of the American Dental Association recommended that during the summer, when people drank more water, the proportion of fluoride added should be reduced to guard against the danger of concentration of the poison in people's bodies. Is not this an admission that the whole technique is highly dangerous? An excess of fluorine in pastures upon which fumes from manufactories of superphosphate, hydrochloric acid, glass, enamel, aluminum, or bricks, have passed with the prevailing wind, cause in cattle the mottling of teeth from deficient enamel, lameness and bone enlargement, and pining.

Evidence that fluorinisation of water in certain American towns has been conducted as an experiment, and ahead of definite knowledge on the subject, is implied by the fact that at Diss, Norfolk, England, where the normal water-supply contains the amount of fluorine regarded by the experimenters as desirable, inspection of children's teeth is to be undertaken for one year to "test the theory".

Americans who interest themselves in these matters are fully justified in enquiring who is responsible for conducting experiments in that country which makes whole populations "guinea pigs". It is pointed out by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, U.S.A., that the poisoning of water-supplies can be a dangerous form of sabotage; from this angle, as well as the public health standpoint, a full public investigation of the practice of fluorinisation appears to be urgent.

—"Gothic Ripples" (England).

THE FARM EXCHANGE

(J. E. Harding & A. E. Webb)

If you should think of coming so Central Queensland to live, we shall be glad to advise upon, and assist you to find, Farming, Grazing, Business or House Property We are Farm Specialists, both having had extensive practical farm experience. Write to us about your needs. Social Crediters will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

DENHAM ST., ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.
Phone 3768.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

ORGANIC VERSUS CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL

At the northeastern Weed Control Conference, at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, January 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1951, C. L. W. Swanson and H. G. M. Jacobson, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, presented a paper, which tended to throw a little cold water on the use of 2,4-D for weed control. The farmer who has become increasingly dependent upon chemicals for controlling weeds, has made less use of the act of cultivating his crops. But he has done this at the expense of crop yields. It seems that during the past three years work at the Connecticut Agricultural Station has shown that it is best to cultivate a corn crop in order to get rid of weeds rather than use 2,4-D for this purpose. Plots of ground that have been cultivated showed a much better soil structure and were better aerated than plots in which the chemical 2,4-D was used. The soil that was cultivated released more nitrogen to the corn crop, and therefore a larger yield was obtained. They found that on the 2,4-D plots, a hard crust formed. The other plots which were cultivated, are in much better shape and much more porous. The use of 2,4-D also affected the size and the colour of the corn. In 1948 the plot that was cultivated yielded corn at the rate of 61½ bushels to the acre. The one, which used 2,4-D to destroy weeds, came up with only 15.2 bushels. Also, the corn produced in the cultivated crops had a greater food value.

The organic method has always discouraged the use of poison sprays and weed control chemicals. We rely more on having soils that are easy to cultivate due to placing large amounts of humus in it. Thus, cultivation cuts down the weeds wonderfully. This was shown graphically the past season on our own experimental farm. In our region oat crops always are full of wild mustard weed that seriously affects yields. We were amazed to find our oat crop this year practically free of this weed, whereas neighbouring fields were a mass of golden colour caused by the mustard flower. Soon the other farmers began to spray 2,4-D and their mustard weed disappeared. Our yield, however, was at the rate of 71 bushels of oats per acre, whereas the average for our section is less than 40.

—J. I. Rodale in "Organic Gardening", November 1951.

COMPOST GROWN FIGS FOR SALE

Ripe first quality figs grown with compost.

1/- a lb.

or

10/- a doz. lbs.

Obtainable from
Mrs. M. Wicks,
515 Plenty Road,
PRESTON.
Telephone: JU 1457

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

Every man and woman, young or old, will find in this book sane and sound advice that should make his or her life healthier and happier. Deals with the important relationship between food and health.

Price, 16/9 Post Free

THE VILLAGE

Almost the total production of necessary things of which these islands are capable is done by people living together either in villages or hamlets (which is a size smaller in villages). The waste of human energy goes on in towns, and the larger the town the greater the wastage. Is it not self-evident that, however many people there are or come to be, they would be doing better for themselves by securing that as many as possible, not as few as possible, were contributing to the making of necessary or near-necessary things (among which we are willing to reckon works of art and services of the Spirit), and as few as may be, not as many as can contrive, were engaged in upsetting the optimum ratio between capital and genuine consumption goods. We know that I.C.I could not find a market or supply its present market if restricted to the boundaries of a village. But, from the point of view of an English villager, (who could at one time live within the economic boundaries of a village), I.C.I. is a very expensive luxury, and a considerable cause why villagers can't live any longer in villages. What's wrong with villages? Under the present dispensation, the idea of optimum as humanely understood does not apply to capital expansion; the sky's the limit, and, in this connection, the sky is the equivalent of general damnation —another instance, doubtless, of "daemon est deus inversus."—"The Social Crediter."

"THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the
Victorian Compost Society.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

Written by experts, and containing results of all the latest research in this field.

All Composters, experienced or beginners, will find this booklet of inestimable benefit.

Price, 1/9, including postage.

NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L, G.P.O.
Melbourne.

"New Times," April 18, 1952

-Page 11

A CULTURAL FALLACY

"... One of our profoundest thinkers has said, the present world crisis is not so much social or political as cultural. The hubris engendered by a period of mounting technological triumphs has begun to affect the minds and the souls of men, for they are unable to resist the idea that scientific fabrication is the only cultural ideal of the present and the future. The suggestion that it is so is conveyed by almost everything they see or read about, by all the arts of the press and of advertisement, and, at the highest levels, by the steady advance of technical education at the expense of the humanities. Men are almost compelled to believe this cultural fallacy with their brains but in their souls they, of course, resent it. Unconsciously, they are in revolt, and seek various remedies, from the psychological insurrection, which was invading literature and the arts between the wars to the vast political conspiracies, which have again terrified the whole world into war. War and revolution are assuming such menacing proportions that fears of the destruction of our modern western civilisation are often seriously entertained, and are probably justified for, although prolonged violence and devastation may reduce some of our pride of culture, they cannot of themselves correct it. There is no way out of psychic impasse except by the recognition that it is of a psychic nature, and by taking appropriate measures to subordinate man's impulse to fabricate to his capacity to cultivate."

—Philp Mairet.

THE BASIS OF ART

"How can the arts flourish," wrote Herder, 'when the culture of the fields is neglected?' The culture of the fields: the interplay between industry and agriculture, poetry and practice, which established a cultural pattern, humanly conforming to and adapted from the rhythms of nature, but acknowledging a greater design beyond it. ... An integrated society in which religion, nature, and necessity all play a patterned part within a given place, cannot separate work and play, art and utility

into disconnected functions, and their binding force is quality. But for the disintegrated modern who has separated work from quality, and put a capital letter to art, the synthesis of work and play is a lost concept. This is the nemesis of creative impotence."

—H. J. Massingham, in "The Natural Order."

PARKS AND GROVES

Among the landscape forms most restful for the human sense perceptions are the park and grove. There is something peculiar to the mood, which dwells under trees. As soon as a closed air space is formed between the ground, aromatic of humus and earth, and the green roof of needles and leaves carried by the columns of the trunk, this space acquires an architectonic, inspiring effect. It is a physical manifestation of the spirit. Standing under the more than 2,000-year-old, more than 100-foot-tall California redwoods, we feel ourselves among the pillars of a cathedral, the sunlight between the brandies and trunks flowing in as if through side windows of a choir. Here plant growth has achieved its ultimate, filling human beings with veneration and reverence. Yet the mighty size and great age of the sequoias is not necessary for this effect. Every solitary, fully developed oak, linden, beech creates for itself this mysterious atmosphere of a closed, individual room. The holy groves of the Greeks, the Romans, the ancient Germans, bore witness to this peculiarity of Nature.

Our forefathers sought composure, edification, exaltation, revelation of the secret of the gods, initiation into the riddles of being, in this middle realm between the roots and crowns of trees, in the holy groves. But in our fast-moving practical times there is little room for such things. And yet the constructive value of such plantings should not be lost upon us. I have often thought that a statesman faced with important decisions could come to well thought out conclusions in such places more easily than in front of overheated parliaments, or in agitated night sessions.

—Dr. E. Pfeiffer, in "The Earth's Face."

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER, NEW TIMES LTD., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....
Quarter
for Half-Year
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Cheque

I enclose Money Order to the value of
Postal Note

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are: —25/- Yearly, 13/- Half-Yearly, 7/- Quarterly.
Post Free.

COMPOST

For Garden Plot Or Thousand Acre Farm

By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or fanner who has had no previous introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 9/1, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXTIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinetwork.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For relieving rust from motor

bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red

hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street.
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA5967

CODNER BROS.

**Builders
and Hardware
Merchants**

**CALL AND SEE US FOR
YOUR HARDWARE
REQUIREMENTS**

**Wheatsheaf Rd.,
GLENROY
FX1130**