

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

Permanent Tax Slavery Threatened

Federal Minister's Admission

Before the Menzies-Fadden Government took office in 1949, its leaders not only said that they could and would reduce taxation, but that reduced taxation was essential for the preservation of free enterprise and the free way of life. These same leaders are now desperately seeking to persuade taxpayers that continued high taxation is essential and unavoidable. When the present Government blatantly repudiated its pre-election pledges about reduced taxation and introduced the "Horror Budget" last year, we warned that it was mere wishful thinking to believe that the taxation increases were only temporary. Our prediction has now been openly confirmed by a senior Minister in the Federal Government.

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on May 29, Mr. John McEwan, Federal Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated "taxation must remain high, probably for the rest of the lives of people now living." This statement by a leader of the Government must be accepted as a challenge by all responsible members of the Australian community determined to prevent the further sabotage of the nation's economy by high taxation. If high taxation is passively accepted as a permanent policy, the people's morale must continue to sag. There is no inducement to develop initiative. Without hope in the future, the individual becomes so much raw material to be controlled by the planners. Mr. McEwan's statement is an attempted sentence of death of free society.

It is true that in making his statement, Mr. McEwan attempted to prove that the individual taxpayer was really responsible, because he was demanding Government policies, which made permanent high taxation necessary. "Australian public opinion requires the Government to follow policies which mean raising prodigious sums . . ." This is the most dishonest statement we have seen by a Government leader for a long time. "Public opinion" did not compel the Federal Government to increase direct taxation by ten percent, last year. This policy was advised by the Socialist economic "experts" and imposed in defiance of widespread electoral opposition. These "experts" argued, and still do, that high taxation is necessary to take "surplus" purchasing power off the people in order to deflate inflation. Some of the "experts" are suggesting even higher taxation. We have not heard of any taxpayers who are demanding higher taxation, or policies, which necessitate high taxation. But we know that numbers of Mr. McEwan's electors, many of them members of his own

party, have written to him urging that taxation be reduced.

The most reliable indication of what individuals really require is how individuals spend their own money. But the individual is progressively losing this right. The Government compulsorily takes his money and spends it for him. It is true that high-taxation so undermines the economic independence of the individual that he must increasingly rely upon the Government to look after him. The function of Governments is not to provide individuals with security from the cradle to the grave, but to pursue policies, which will enable the individual to look after himself. If the individual were left with more of his own money to spend, Mr. McEwan and his associates would be surprised just how little some of their activities would be supported financially. Very few would contribute to an immigration policy, which has intensified all Australia's major problems. We doubt whether many taxpayers would care to invest their money in the Snowy River project, one of the greatest wastes of valuable materials and manpower Australia has ever experienced. Sir Douglas Copland would be struggling hard to get any contributions to his £2 million a year National University.

We are well aware that there are certain legitimate Federal Government activities, which must be paid for. Defence is the major Commonwealth responsibility. We have no hesitation in saying that if the Federal Government's activities were strictly confined to legitimate Federal matters, a major reduction in taxation could be immediately affected. Unless steps are taken to limit the Federal Government's activities, the independence of the States, local government, and the individual, will be soon so undermined that totalitarianism will be a reality in Australia. To talk of defence against Communism while impos-

ing Communist policies, borders on treachery. The productive capacity of Australia and the rest of the free world is so enormous that there is no physical reason why individuals cannot provide themselves with a higher standard of living while at the same time making adequate military preparedness to resist any Communist military aggression. But present taxation and financial rules must be modified to make this possible. Present financial policies are the best allies the Communists have. Genuine defence requires that they be modified immediately, irrespective of what Mr. McEwan and his associates think.

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

Liberal M.H.R. Attacks "Confiscatory Taxation":

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on May 26, Mr. A. Fairhall Liberal Member for Paterson (N.S.W.), vigorously criticised the present high taxation policy of his Government.

Referring to sales tax, Mr. Fairhall said there were six falsifications with a multitude of regulations, decisions and precedents. A man administering sales tax regulations had to consult two big volumes.

The scrambling mass of clerical work that had to be done in consulting those books was loading a tremendous burden on private business.

"The application of sales tax was not onerous in normal times when 30 day terms of payment held," Mr. Fairhall said.

"With credit restrictions, however, money is short and there is an unfortunate tendency for the payment of accounts in the course of normal business to drift back to 60 and 90 days.

"A recent statement by the Treasurer indicates that the average collection from sales tax is about £7,500,000 a month which means that manufacturers and wholesalers are financing the treasury from private capital to the tune of between £10 and £15 million pounds.

"I would not like to see the position where the Government can afford to say it can be unjust with its taxpayers.

"I would like to see an amendment made to this situation when the forthcoming Budget is presented."

Mr. Fairhall said added incentive to increased production was necessary because of recent movements in wages.

"We have tied our basic wage to an index of prices which has left the worker no better off in terms of real wealth," Mr. Fairhall said.

"Inflation has eaten into the savings of the thrifty and the livelihood of those on fixed incomes. The increase in wages has caused Australia to price itself out of world markets. The position is not felt at the moment, because we are still living on our London balances, built up from fortuitous circumstances, but this bubble is about to burst, and we must face competitive world markets. We need to go to extraordinary lengths to increase production efficiency.

"We can only do this as a Government

through the Budget to be brought down shortly, by restoring incentives to industry. Behind every worker in America there is eight mechanical horsepower. In Australia there is only four.

"We have to increase our plant capacity, but how can you persuade entrepreneurs to install new plant when the initial depreciation allowance is abolished?

"Even with plant that is efficient enough to overcome the loss of such incentives, who could withstand confiscatory taxation at the hands of the Taxation Commissioner? Here

Eric Butler Addresses "Wimmera Meetings"

Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, addressed two successful anti-taxation meetings in the Wimmera (Victoria) at Nhill on Monday, May 26, and at Charlton on Tuesday, May 27. A large audience at Nhill listened intently to Mr. Butler and then asked him many questions, all of which were answered at length and to the obvious satisfaction of the audience. Several Liberal Party supporters made a half-hearted attempt to support the Federal Government's policies, but they merely enabled the speaker to further his criticism of the Government. A resolution demanding that the local Federal Member, Mr. W. Lawrence, press the Government to reduce taxation immediately was carried. No one voted against the resolution. Many of those present took supplies of the League's Tax-Sabotage Brochure, which contains a letter of protest to be sent to Members of Parliament.

The smaller meeting at Charlton was the result of a very cold night and the fact that local wheat growers had not finished sowing. But those who did attend were most enthusiastic. Many new subscribers to "The New Times" were obtained at the meetings and a quantity of literature sold. Local papers provided excellent reports of Mr. Butler's addresses.

The above meetings were so successful that the League of Rights hopes to conduct a series in the Wimmera and Mallee, starting in about six weeks from now. All those who can arrange meetings at their centres are urged to communicate immediately with Mr. Butler.

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 per 50; 1/9 per 25

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is the opportunity in this Budget to take concerted action and, if necessary, to live a bit dangerously and give industry back some incentive.

"If this country is to advance, then I believe it must encourage private enterprise."

"The Government should cultivate a climate in which private enterprise will grow, by getting rid of restrictions and by relieving the burden of confiscatory taxation."

KEITH MCGARVIE CAMPAIGN STARTS

Supported by Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Keith McGarvie, the unendorsed Liberal candidate for South Western Province, addressed his first public meeting at Queenscliff on Wednesday, June 4. Both speakers were given a most attentive hearing and answered a number of questions. Mr. McGarvie said he was standing for the principles, which the Liberal Party had progressively repudiated since 1949. Mr. Butler said it was a pleasure to support a man of Mr. McGarvie's integrity. He dealt at length with the Federal Government's betrayal of pre-election pledges and urged electors in the South Western Province to use the Legislative Council Elections on June 21, to record a vote of protest, which would be noted at Canberra. He stressed the fact that State Elections are a farce unless the financial dictatorship being imposed from Canberra was broken.

At question time, Mr. McGarvie said he strongly supported the principle of increased powers for Local Councils. Genuine self-government was essential for development and as a barrier against totalitarianism.

Mr. McGarvie and Mr. Butler are addressing a number of public meetings this week and next. The initial response to this campaign has been heartening. Mr. McGarvie does not anticipate that he will win, but he will be pleased if a substantial vote is recorded. This will indicate, he believes, that it is possible to stem the totalitarian challenge.

THE THEORISTS

The theorists in our midst are always attempting to uphold their theories even when they are obviously contradicted by facts. The Chief Commissioner of the Victorian Railways, Mr. Wishart, is keen to have road transport competition with his Socialist railways curtailed. He quotes Professor Hytten, Chairman of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee on Railway Transport, who claims that road transport used more manpower than railways. It also destroys roads. Professor Hytten does not attempt to explain why, in spite of the economic handicaps he mentions — and those he does not mention, such as taxation and licence fees — road transport continues to make profits while the Socialist railways continue to make losses.

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PLEASE ADD EXCHANGE TO
COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE
CHEQUES.

Copland's Culpability

By MARY H. GRAY

The longer Sir Douglas Copland remains in office as Chief Adviser to successive governments and Consultative Oracle to his admiring followers the lesser economists, the longer will we be plagued by policies un-Australian, un-British and inimical to the welfare of the British Commonwealth.

Reading that excellent article "The Copland Myth" in your issue of March 7th impelled me to add something of my own observations on this witch doctor of economics whose remedies are invariably so disastrous to the nation.

If the economics of Australia are out of joint and we are staggering along under unprecedented inflation that is how the Great Mogul of Canberra wants it. He said so at the Jubilee Citizenship Convention last year. But he calls it "progress". "Personally I am in favour of instability," he said. "What does it matter if prices rise? You cannot have progress free of cost." "Progress," in the professor's view, means the monstrous immigration plan and development programme. In other words, the present must be sacrificed for a problematical future.

His only concern over the harsh imports ban is that it may hit his precious development programme—nothing else matters. "Considerable deflation of money incomes in Australia," he warns, "or alternatively, a further depreciation of the Australian pound may be a necessary consequence, unless"—and here he produces his trump card—"unless we take vigorous action to attract American investments."

Professor Copland is not in the least averse to a dollar invasion of this country and large-scale borrowing, culminating inevitably in the purloining of our assets and the relinquishing, eventually, of control over these to the financial invaders. Indeed, on December 10th, last year his zeal so outstripped his discretion that he suggested to invest on a large scale in Australia and that we should throw sterling to the winds, including imperial preferences, and link our currency with that "greatest political and economic power in the world" (his words), the U.S.A.!

It will be noticed that obstacles to "large-scale investment" of U.S. capital are being removed by the Government, in lifting double taxation and giving "assurances that no difficulties will be placed in the way of transferring business profits back to the United States, as desired" (incidentally reducing our dollar reserves).

Ever since Professor Copland visited America, previous to the depression, he

has worshipped at the shrine of the U.S.A. and International Finance. He never misses an opportunity, on radio, platform, or press, to boost the U.S.A. and, conversely, to depreciate Britain and the Empire. Recently, in a "discussion" on the A.B.C. on "America as a World Power", professors Copland and B. M. Crocker, of Canberra University, and an American businessman in Sydney, all agreed that the U.S.A. and Russia were the two greatest powers in the world (Britain was merely a past power of the 19th century) and asserted that America not only led the world as an economic and political power, but had "spiritual unity". In a later lecture on U.S. educational schemes the professor disclosed that 23 years ago he was associated with the Rockefeller Foundation.

So enamoured is he of dollars that he would borrow them from anywhere, but preferably from America, his spiritual home. We have not even started to pay off the last loan from the World Bank yet he advocates another and bigger one—150 million dollars. We may scuttle the British economy and ruin its textile trade; what of it? We must adjust our "balance of payments" and satisfy Mr. Eugene Black Governor of the World Bank that we mean to do the right thing.

The justification for the 1950-dollar loan given by Mr. Menzies was our desperate need of tractors and heavy machinery for farming and development work, yet a recent press statement shows that in the first ten months after negotiating the loan only nine million dollars had been disbursed. Mr. Latham Withall, Federal Director of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, further exposes the glaring discrepancy between the fiction and the fact by stating on April 4th regarding the alleged shortage of tractors, that more than 10,000 farm tractors are unsold in Australia!

Weighing the evidence against him, it would seem that Professor Copland is not only a purveyor of exploded economic theories which, through his advice to successive governments, have caused this country untold distress, but is also an active agent working in the interest of foreign manipulators of our national credit to involve us in the toils of further debt—debt which will gradually filch from us our national independence; that furthermore, he openly advocates Government moves which will drive a wedge between Australia and the Mother Country to the ultimate benefit of dollar imperialism and subsequent transfer of our assets.

It is high time this man was made to declare where his real loyalty lies, and, if he continues to advise to supine governments policies detrimental to the welfare of the Australian people, removed from office.

The Struggle for Europe

By CHESTER WILMOT

Price, 37/-

We have pleasure in announcing that we now have supplies of this valuable book.

BRITISH HOUSEWIVES' VERSES "UNITED NATIONS"

The following letter was recently sent to the Editors of most important British newspapers:

I am shocked beyond words to find that the organisation known as "United Nations" has focussed its attention on the Housewives of Britain and not only grudges us the miserable ration of coal which we now receive but threatens us with dire consequences in the use of domestic electricity.

To quote them:—"Drastic measures suggested for cutting domestic consumption of electric current include automatic appliances for reducing load in peak hours, higher charges at peak hours and a prohibitive tax on electric heaters or their components."

I sincerely hope that women will fully realise the serious implications of this threat and will unite in taking action before it is too late. This may well be the last chance we shall have of taking a stand against hidden enemies.

Some weeks ago the South African representative walked out of United Nations assembly in Paris on account of that organisation's interference with Africa's internal affairs. Have we no men of such courage and integrity representing British interests?

This encroachment by United Nations in our domestic affairs undoubtedly resembles the policy of a semi-secret organisation in Britain which has been operating through all our political parties during the past twenty years and who boast they were instrumental in the nationalisation of our industries while at the same time pointing out that there is no other comparable plan to theirs unless it be that of the U.S.S.R.

It is time everyone in Britain asked the question:—

"WHO STANDS BEHIND UNITED NATIONS?"

Yours truly,

WINIFRED M. SYKES,

Vice-Chairman, British Housewives' League.

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The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

"New Times," June 13, 1952—Page 3

Social Credit in Canada

The following recent radio talk by Major A. H. Jukes, D.S.O., O.B.E., President of The Social Credit Association of Canada, in British Columbia, will be of interest to Australian Social Crediters interested in the progress of Social Credit in Canada:

Election fever is again with us. Unless we watch ourselves, we are likely once more to be swept off our feet; and, as before, rudely dropped after the election.

Sober reflection will convince most people that elections settle little, except who gets the job. The lot of the ordinary person does not improve because we have not yet learnt to use our parliamentary system to get the results we want. And the reason is not hard to find.

Political possibilities are narrowly limited by financial possibilities, and, as a result the platforms of different parties overlap. For example, taxation, in its present form and extent, is "the policy of those who control the financial system. Different parties merely propose variations in the form and rates of taxation and all proceed from the basic assumption that heavy taxation is axiomatic. Any genuine alternative, therefore, to existing policies must challenge so-called sound finance, but the proposals of all parties, Social Credit not excepted, come within the limitations laid down by the Money Power.

The illusion that ballot-box democracy, is at present a safeguard to the liberty of the individual has been carefully fostered by extensive, pervasive and long-term propaganda, requiring enormous financial resources, all of which enables the Money Power to maintain what is, in effect, a gigantic financial dictatorship.

How is the individual to regain his freedom?

"Changed thinking must precede changed conditions. Many people say it is so difficult, even if not impossible, to change undesirable conditions because they do not see that it is the basis of their thinking they must change."

We are largely ruled by myths, belief in which makes us impose artificial restrictions on ourselves without regard to political or economic realism. Ten men in a desert with only a limited amount of water would, of necessity, agree to divide it equally. The same ten men in a boat on a fresh water lake would be under no necessity to obey an artificial law forbidding them to satisfy their thirst. If you apply this illustration to conditions today, you will find there are periods when groups are compelled to go without while in sight and

reach of the very goods they had shared in producing either directly or indirectly.

We accept the compelling nature of an artificial man-made system totally incapable of distributing the goods we make and want. "To imagine," says Douglas, "that we are born into the world to be governed by something not inherent in the cosmos is one of the most astonishing pieces of hypnotism that has ever affected the world."

We must learn to unlearn the myths and illusions with which we have become indoctrinated. To help people in their approach to reality is the task of those of us who are members in The Social Credit Association of Canada in British Columbia,

There is only one Social Credit. Its author is C. H. Douglas, whose works are standard and copyright. Our social structure, he thinks, must bear a relationship to the nature of the universe. As the rules of the universe cannot be altered, they must be ascertained and obeyed. When we find that our political system and the laws we pass often defy these rules, it is easy to see why things do not operate smoothly or give the results we anticipate. Nowhere is this more noticeable than in party politics, which, far from being harmonious, pit one faction against another over matters of secondary importance, while neglecting the fundamental fact that our basic wants as individuals are the same, and that we have the God-given means to satisfy them when we unite in a common policy for the same results.

The power we have in association has proved effective, time and again, in cases of emergency, such as war, fire, floods, and so on.

In Social Credit, we do not believe the people should do more than express their common policy, thus avoiding any chance of disagreement over methods. A party is always identified by its particular methods. A method has reference only to a particular situation, whereas Social Credit policy can always be applied to innumerable situations by any one, regardless of any label he might bear. Social Credit is not, therefore, dependent on the election of any party, still less the election of a Social Credit Party, which Douglas thinks would be a catastrophe. The main problem is to get control of your present member.

People will agree to do this once they realise that the members they elect and pay should carry out the wishes of the people rather than take orders from a party boss or caucus. It IS possible to exert pressure on existing members to get them to do what you want. Things can be made very uncomfortable for a member who ignores what his constituents want.

"The moment you label a party Social Credit, you get a wrangle about the technique of Social Credit, which is exactly what you must avoid. You do not send candidates to Parliament to be technicians. You send them to impose your will upon the technicians who already exist." (The technician is the servant of policy, not its designer.)

"Now," says Douglas, "I will let you into

a secret. Nobody for any practical purpose is going to produce a Final Social Credit Plan. I will tell you who is going to bring in Social Credit, and that is the bankers, and we are going to make them do it. Just so long as they do not do it, just so long is the responsibility for the present state of affairs going to be piled upon them. I have no doubt whatever that the right sort of pressure, invisible pressure, can be brought to bear once people are aware of what we are driving at."

There is no excuse for not knowing Douglas' views on the futility of forming a Social Credit Party, because in a long CP dispatch from London he said in part, "By the time a Social Credit Party was elected, it would have jettisoned everything that would make it effective. I am willing to credit even congenial party politicians with the best motives, but anyone who supposes this financial system can be captured by a frontal attack is either childish, ignorant of its mechanism, or a dangerous megalomaniac.

It is significant that the party idea of Social Credit has never been attacked in the propaganda of our opponents, obviously because they do not consider it offers them any real threat. In this connection, let us remember that Mr. Aberhart received no quarter from the press or any agent of the Money Power. Today, the popular support given Mr. Manning, and his administration in the press should be a danger signal. It is all to the advantage of the Money Power to see that the people of Alberta are satisfied with what they are getting, and that they believe that what they are getting is called Social Credit. The old crusading spirit of Aberhart's day has disappeared in Alberta.

Mr. Solon Low, in his "Man or Money," states, "Alberta" has established the first Social Credit Government in the world," which Douglas says it is not. Mr. Low also says: "Once the provincial debt has been paid off, the people will no longer pay tribute to high finance," a statement which ignores the fact that Albertans will still be under Ottawa, who control taxes, customs, cost-of-living, inflation, prices, banking, currency and the big stick. This position is infinitely more serious since Manning sold his province's tax rights to Ottawa, contrary to Aberhart's stand against all forms of centralisation of power as shown at the Sirois investigation.

Mr. Aberhart also said: "The way to kill any progressive movement was to hand it on to Ottawa," yet this is exactly what Mr. Manning and Mr. Low are doing in their "On-to-Ottawa" campaign, which they think will one day enable them to get a majority at Ottawa and so change The Bank Act, etc. Originally there were 17 Social Credit Federal members. Today there are only ten, and some of those ten barely held their seats in the last election. At this rate, how long will it take to get to Ottawa?

Mr. Low, who calls himself Party Leader is trying to build Social Credit into a national party in defiance of the resolutions passed at both the first National Convention in 1944 and the last National Convention held in 1946.

Both Mr. Manning and Mr. Low, though they agreed at those conventions to adhere to the principles and tenets of Social Credit, as enunciated by Major C. H. Douglas, have

(Continued on page 5)

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.

Social Credit in Canada

(Continued from page 4)

not done so. They have failed to respect the sovereignty of each province as they agreed to do, and have organised, or assisted in organising, in British Columbia a Social Credit League as a party, some of whose members are presenting to the public astounding views on Social Credit.

One of these League members spoke at a Town Meeting, giving his views on full employment and excess profit tax as if both were the aim of Social Credit.

Now, employment is associated in the public mind with the provision of jobs in order to qualify men to receive a wage, but jobs must become scarcer as more labour-saving devices are introduced. Unemployment in this sense is a sign of progress and only Social Credit has a solution, which will enable society to take advantage of these devices without allowing anyone to suffer in consequence. The speaker did not appear to understand this, and was no different to any other party politician who cannot find a solution within the limitations of the debt and usury system and is relieved of having to think by total war which effectively solves his political problem of full employment. Who will win, the party politician trying to make jobs, or the people constantly looking for peace and easier ways of doing things? Under our present system, inventions are a curse to mankind, not a blessing.

Then, again, this League speaker accepted the idea of continuous taxation, but taxation, as we know it today, is legalised robbery and has no place in Social Credit teaching. In a community entirely cut off from all supply, a system of taxation or rationing is necessary, but under an expanding economy, such as we have today, the difficulty is to know what to do with all we could produce. At present, our party politicians, acting for their financial backers, introduce legislation which compels us to restrict or destroy goods or production in order to make our output conform to a money supply purposely kept inadequate, instead of creating money as tickets for all wanted goods.

In its announced policy of "pay-as-you-go," this B.C. Social Credit League of party politicians is acknowledging that our progress is limited by what we can collect in taxation, which is an admission that the ownership of all production is vested in the creators of money. This is exactly what the Money Power wants.

Are we, for instance, only to build by degrees, such things as railways, ships, roads, bridges, schools, etc., when we have an unused real credit in the form of idle labour, unused machinery, raw materials, and skilled engineers, plus an urgent need? Money is the licence to act, and, if we accept the myth that it can only be obtained through taxation, we limit our activities.

The teaching by this League of a pay-as-you-go policy is then as impractical as it is unlike Social Credit.

Attempts to adjust the unbalance in the economy, which do not recognise the non-self-liquidating nature of our banking and accountancy methods, are doomed to failure as mathematics demonstrates. Those who understand this, and I include members of our Social Credit Association, will derive some comfort from the fact that, however

puny they may consider their teaching efforts, there is coming to meet them at an accelerating rate the logic or force of events which is teaching people the hard way.

Our hope lies in forcing a new policy upon those who at present have control of the national activities, of whom the bankers and the financiers are by far the most important. We can begin by licensing them as we do other tradesmen. Give them a general policy for results, which Parliament can enforce. If within a reasonable time the desired results are not forthcoming, then we can cancel their licences and only renew them under increased penalties. This might brighten the brains of bankers and hasten their efforts to find a solution to the many difficulties into which the system of finance designed by them has led us. There is good reason to believe many bankers anticipate such a move, and are ready with their plans. Before they can act, however, we must authorise them to do so. We will then at least be spared their long abstractionist bank reports which seek with such solemnity to justify their figures at the expense of human needs.

In conclusion, let me quote a warning of Douglas: "I am convinced," he says, "that if control of policy is left in the hands of bankers and industrialists, with their present mentality, while at the same time, parties, organisations and individuals wrangle about means, a world catastrophe is a mathematical certainty within a few years. Neither I nor any other individual can help you if you will not help yourselves, and neither I nor any other individual who has endeavoured to arouse you to a sense of responsibility can take that responsibility from you. You are responsible for the poverty, grinding taxation, insecurity, and threat of war. Yours is the responsibility, yours can be the power. Will you, individually, and collectively, assume the responsibility and the power? If not, there is no legitimate ground for hope."

State Banking

The following letter appeared in "The Advertiser," Adelaide, on May 29: —

Sir. —Our Premier has said, in no uncertain terms, that we should no longer tolerate the financial stranglehold, which is fastened upon us from Canberra.

There is no need to wait for a reconstruction of the Constitution, for the right to use our own State Bank puts the power of self-determination in our own hands. Electors can, and should exert themselves to see that every M.P. in S.A. gets his marching orders along these lines.

— C. H. ALLEN, Unley Park.

IN LOVING MEMORY

Alice Grace Birrell —

Died 9th May 1952.

A tribute of affection and gratitude for 37 years of devotion and loyalty to myself and members of my family.

(Inserted by Gertrude a'Beckett
14 Tintern Avenue, Toorak).

THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS

The Chinese Nationalist Government, which the Australian and American Governments still recognise as the official Chinese Government, is not only a member of the "United" Nations, but has time and time again expressed a desire to help in the Korean War. The Chinese Nationalists have 600,000 well-trained forces — 320,000 combat troops and more than 2,000 pilots. The Chinese Nationalist forces are larger than all the U.N.O. forces in Korea put together. Why have they not been used? Has Australia ever asked that her fellow Member of U.N.O. should be permitted to fight against Communist aggression? If not, why not? Until these questions are honestly answered, a large number of people will continue to regard the Korean War as "phoney."

The First Elizabethan Age

In a presidential lecture to the English Association, Mr. A. L. Rowse has given it as his opinion that "the best contemporary writers" detest the new social order. "Even Mr. Priestley, it seems," said Mr. Rowse, "has turned his back on it." From a newspaper report one cannot tell what comes earlier or later in a public address; but elsewhere the lecturer said that Elizabethan society was alive and bursting with energy; it sparkled and glittered and crackled with it. It was a society that was competitive to the fingertips; everybody scrambled and jostled and climbed and pushed their way to the front. Everybody was, quite rightly, ambitious; and, quite rightly, not afraid to be thought so. Society provided incentive; initiative was encouraged, achievement rewarded.

And there was freedom in that society to move up — or down; careers were open to talents and hard work. The age valued ability. It did not hamper and discourage it at every turn, in the interest of a monotonous sameness not worth having. The Elizabethans appreciated quality, in the objects they made with their hands no less than in things of the mind. They admired nobility and breeding; they set much store by intellectual and artistic gifts, and rewarded them; they appreciated and praised genius — as opposed to the "democratic" attitude of being awkward and shamefaced about it.

"Bursting," "sparkling," "glittering," "crackling," "scrambling," "jostling," "climbing," "pushing." In other words what the Elizabethans did not do was to "turn their backs" to their pests and their problems. Whether or not Mr. Rowse may suspect us of "too much criticism" in this weighing of his words, we would not have him believe that we dissent from his assertion that "this hearth of the English-speaking world, . . . is small enough to be an integrated society." If it isn't, it could easily be made small enough; but that isn't the Big Idea. — "The Social Crediter" (England).
May 31.

"New Times," June 13, 1952 — Page 5

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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952.

No. 12.

THE BURTON AFFAIR

The Federal Government's handling of the Burton affair has nauseated a large number of electors. Dr. Burton is certainly proving an embarrassment to the Labor Party, but the Government has failed to answer satisfactorily Dr. Evatt's question of whether or not Australia is at war with Communist China. If Australia is not at war with Communist China, then what is really happening in Korea? What are the objectives of the "United" Nations in this unhappy country? If, however, Australia is at war with Communist China, then the Federal Government has acted in a most disgraceful manner by permitting Dr. Burton and his associates to attend a propaganda conference held on enemy territory. Government spokesmen have stated that they believed that the conference was being deliberately staged as part of the Communists' propaganda warfare against the non-Communist nations. They, therefore, stand self-condemned as a group of politicians more concerned about making party political capital out of Dr. Burton's trip than about Australian security.

It has been argued by Mr. Holt and other Government leaders that they have no power or right to prevent citizens like Dr. Burton from leaving the country and visiting enemy territory from which a military offensive is being directed against Australian troops in Korea. In order to support this flimsy argument it has been pointed out that Dr. Burton and his associates are not even Communists. But they are all the more dangerous because of this fact; they are dupes who are being used to spread Communist propaganda. Dr. Burton and his associates are not the first Australians permitted to go to Communist China by the present Government. Only recently a group of Trade Union officials, all Communists, were also given passports to visit China. No sooner had they arrived than they started directing Communist propaganda against the Australian people. They made the very claims now being made by Dr. Burton. Some have even visited the battle zone in Korea.

If Mr. Holt and his colleagues do not believe they can or should prevent Australian nationals from visiting enemy territory, this is one more example of how they have forgotten views they expressed as members of the Opposition. Back on November 7, 1947, Mr. J. T. Lang, Independent MHR., moved in the Federal Parliament that the House be adjourned to consider as a matter of urgency a motion that the passport of a known Communist, Samuel Phineas, appointed as a delegate to a U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference at Mexico City, should be cancelled. Mr. Lang's motion was strongly supported by both the Liberal and Country Parties. Mr. Holt was then strongly in favour—or at least he said he was—of the Government using its administrative power to prevent known Communists and suspected Communists from leaving the country. He now claims that a Liberal Government should not use its powers to prevent people like Dr. Burton from leaving Australia. It is not so much a question of preventing Dr. Burton from leaving Australia, as of preventing him from visiting enemy territory to further Communist strategy. Mr. Holt and his friends must face up to this question immediately, or stand self-condemned as aides of the Communist conspiracy.

FEDERAL MEMBERS HEEDING ANTI-TAX. CAMPAIGN

We are pleased to report that the nationwide campaign against the Government's taxation increases is now being heeded by many Government Members at Canberra. These Members are campaigning strongly for the abolition of the ten percent, increase in direct taxation imposed by the last budget. They are demanding that the reduction take place when the coming budget is introduced. Cabinet, supported by the economic "experts," is resisting the pressure. But we believe it possible that if enough electoral pressure can be applied over the next few weeks, a number of private Members might easily revolt. Recent revolts on minor issues are an indication that, given adequate public support, sufficient members might refuse to support the Government and make it impossible for it to introduce a budget maintaining taxation at present levels.

We make a special appeal to all supporters to redouble their efforts from now until the time the budget is introduced. The League of Rights has adequate supplies of its tax-sabotage brochure with demand form to be detached. Obtain YOUR supply by return mail, obtain signatures, and help increase the electoral pressure on individual Members. That little extra effort may mean a great deal.

Tax-sabotage brochures are obtainable from the Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price: 7/- per hundred, post free.

FREEDOM

It is not surprising ... to find that Social Credit meets with hostility or suffers under a conspiracy of silence; for by its means Social Credit shows us the way to obtain the one freedom never mentioned by the "anonymous powers," namely, the freedom to choose. Without this freedom man remains in a state of slavery whether four freedoms or forty are conceded to him. The giver or conceiver of the freedoms, which can also be withdrawn, remains the master, and those to whom he gives them are, and remain, his slaves though they may not so regard themselves, and if the master is generous may not even feel the yoke. But freedom to choose is the one freedom that alone sets man free, and by so doing joins appearance to reality and thus gives substance to the word, clothes it with flesh, incarnates it. To have freedom is not the same thing as to be free. Here the verb "to be" takes precedence over the verb "to have" — the adverb free over the noun freedom — the statement "I am" over the one "I have" — "being" over "having."

It is significant that Christ did not say, I will give you freedom, but "The truth shall make you free." Freedom thus becomes an attribute of personality, and not an adjunct, or addition to personality. Its power then becomes invincible.

— Beatrice C. Best, in "The Social Creditor"(England), May 24.

Communist Propaganda from the Canberra National, University

Communist propaganda concerning China continues to confuse the Australian people. The Federal Government creates the impression that it is strongly opposed to the Chinese Communist regime. But it does nothing when institutions supported by the taxpayers are used to further the Communist "line." For example, A.B.C. commentators like Dr. Peter Russo continue to plead for recognition of the Chinese Communists as the official government of China. The National University at Canberra appears to be staffed entirely with Leftists who believe that we can come to terms with the Chinese Communists. This institution is now costing the Australian taxpayers approximately £2 millions a year.

One of the latest additions to the staff of the National University is Lord Lindsay, who not only has been given time on the air by the A.B.C. to present his views, but who has been permitted, or invited, to reach the Australian people through the Murdoch chain of "capitalist" newspapers. A featured article by Lord Lindsay in the Melbourne "Herald," of May 20, provides a classic example of the dishonest and wishful thinking in which so many of the Leftists indulge. Lord Lindsay subtly infers that "the sensible Communist leaders" in China (there is no mention of who they are) were undermined by those Americans who wanted Chiang Kai-Shek to win what Lord Lindsay is pleased to call the "civil war." Although Lord Lindsay is presented as an "expert," he apparently has never considered the fact that whenever non-Communists have been foolish enough to join with Communists, "sensible" or otherwise, in forming a government, they have always been eventually liquidated by the Communists. Because Chiang Kai-Shek, even when under tremendous pressure from General Marshall, the tool of Communists in the American State Department, refused to collaborate with Chinese Communists assisted by Moscow, he has been persistently smeared. No matter what charges are made about Chiang Kai-Shek's regime, the fact remains that he was a nationalist patriot fighting against an alien conspiracy. He was primarily defeated because Washington refused to send promised military equipment, without which Chiang was no match for Communist forces well equipped with both Japanese and Russian equipment.

Dealing with the Chinese Communists' entry into the Korean War, Lord Lindsay writes: "The war in Korea seems to have been started by premeditated aggression,

but the Chinese intervention was primarily the result of confusion." This is surely dishonest writing. It denies that the Chinese Communists consciously planned to enter the Korean War and subtly casts suspicion about the start of the war. Lord Lindsay tries to explain the Chinese Communists' aggression by stating that they thought they had warned the Americans about the dangers of advancing towards the North Korean frontier.

No attempt is made to explain why the Americans should be influenced by such warnings. Lord Lindsay has the audacity to say that General MacArthur brought the Chinese Communists into the war. The Communists made their own decisions about launching the war and about the entry of Chinese forces. If the "United" Nations forces are really in Korea to defeat Communist aggression, then the suggestion that they should not do anything which meets with the disapproval of the Communists, is an advocacy of dangerous appeasement.

Appeasement of the Communists is the theme song of the Leftist intellectuals everywhere. It is true that most of these appeasers are self-deluded. But this is no reason why they should be permitted every possible opportunity for deluding other people. We suggest that a few letters from electors to Government Members, asking that when the next Budget is introduced, they ask some pertinent questions about the allocation of money to a National University staffed mainly with Socialists, pro-Communists and, no doubt, secret Communists.

Bureaucracy Expands

Latest employment figures released by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. Carver, reveal that at the end of March, Government servants had increased by 3,900 during the month of March. The record number of 687,200 was reached. It would be entertaining to have the views of Government leaders on the rapid increase in the number of Government employees. Our regular readers will recall how we predicted last year that the Federal Government's talk about reducing the Federal bureaucracy by 10,000 was merely propaganda; that there would be no such reduction and that while the Government continued its policies of centralisation, the bureaucracy must inevitably expand.

It is significant that private employment has declined. The decline was 4,200 in March. It is true that Mr. Carver states that this decline was "due partly to armed force enlistments."

But it is also partly due to the progressive crippling of economic activities by the Government's high taxation and credit restriction policies. It is also essential to bear in mind that the recent increase in enlistments has been the direct result of economic pressure. Those losing private work and fearing a depression, have sought security in the armed forces.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AT PEAK DOWNS

Private farmers in the Peak Downs area have produced above normal crops of sorghum and cotton this year.

But the Queensland-British Food Corporation's crop is expected to be poor.

Mr. A. E. Schaper, whose farm is within three miles of Peak Downs, said he would produce between 4,000 and 5,000 bags of sorghum from 200 acres. Harvesting would begin in three weeks.

This was his first crop in the district, and he had found the soil equal to any he had farmed in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

He said that the Peak Downs Scheme, which planted about 60,000 acres of sorghum, would not produce nearly the same number of bags to the acre as any of the eight private farms nearby.

The private farmers are also growing good crops of wheat and millet for sheep grazing.

MR. CASEY AND COMMUNISM

We get really frightened every time Australia's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, deals with the subject of Communism. The man who publicly said that Alger Hiss was not a Communist agent, but a loyal American, cannot be relied upon to deal effectively with Communism.

Mr. Casey's attempt to link Dr. Burton, with the leakage of secret information from his Department, was arrant hypocrisy. The Communist "Tribune" first made reference to this information in its issue of November 14 of last year. We referred to the matter in our issue of December 14, and asked certain pertinent questions. Apparently Mr. Casey has just heard about the matter. Or did he know about it previously and do nothing about it? We suggest that some of Mr. Casey's electors might take this matter up with him.

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 manoeuvred 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.

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Sawdust as Soil Improver

It is encouraging to note that increasing attention is being paid to the subject of how to use sawdust to improve soil fertility. This matter has been taken up by the C.S.I.R.O. In an article in *The Leader*, Melbourne, of June 4, W. M. McKenzie Division of Forest Products, supplies the following information:

Can the great volumes of sawdust produced by Australia's sawmills be saved from the rotting heap or destructor, to the profit of both sawmiller and farmer?

Though a good deal of work remains to be done on both the technique and economics of sawdust treatment, one thing is clear: Farmers with sawdust resources handy to their farms can certainly use it to improve their soil.

Theoretically there are four ways of using sawdust as a soil improver: —

- Mixed raw with the soil.
- Mixed with soil after pretreatment in compost heaps.
- As a mulch.
- Pre-treated chemically, then worked into soil.

Attempts to use straight sawdust mixed with the soil in cropping have usually failed. At first these failures were put down to the presence of poisons in the wood (terpene, resin, etc.), or produced by rotting (sulphur compounds), or to acidity produced by the decomposition of sawdust.

Experiments have shown that such failures are due to nitrogen deficiency. This is caused by the greatly increased activity of bacteria, which break down the wood substance.

Any organic material such as straw, grass, or animal manure, has this effect to greater or lesser degree. The bacteria compete with plants for the nitrogen, available in the soil, and if this is not sufficient for both, both suffer.

Thus, nitrogen must be added with the sawdust. It may be in the form of animal waste (e.g., absorbed in sawdust bedding in cow yard or fowl yard), or of ammonium sulphate or potassium nitrate.

Estimates of the necessary amount vary. It probably depends on the nature of the crop and soil; one percent, of nitrogen added with the sawdust is an accepted rule of thumb. Some workers recommend two percent, nitrogen, and this is probably necessary for high-production crops or poor soils.

Sawdust definitely improves the structure of a soil. It loosens a heavy soil and improves the water and fertiliser holding

properties of a light soil. The problem is how to obtain these benefits while avoiding its bad effects.

One way is to make the decomposition very gradual, so that there is never a great demand for nitrogen by the soil bacteria.

Another way is to break the sawdust down before working it into the soil. This can be done by composting in heaps, or chemically.

Some of the beneficial effects of sawdust— water absorption and prevention of crusting — are obtained by using it as mulch. A layer several inches thick is desirable.

Since the nitrogen depression is less, on some soils with low demand, or perennial crops, the harmful effects are not evident.

In other cases, a small amount of added nitrogen, about 50 lb. ammonium sulphate to the ton of sawdust, may be sufficient to relieve any deficiency. If the sawdust is finally dug in, more nitrogen may be necessary.

Sawdust may be used in the same way as garden rubbish to build compost heaps, adding animal manure, blood and bone, or ammonium sulphate to provide nitrogen to supply to the decomposing bacteria and provide a surplus for the plants.

The period of decomposition is about twice as long as those for straw or garden waste. Compost "accelerators" may speed the process. This compost, when incorporated in the soil, has the usual beneficial effects. These may not be immediate, but accrue after a year or so.

Composting is a slow method of breaking down sawdust, and nitrogen manures are required. In many cases these cannot be provided cheaply, as in cow-yard or fowl-yard bedding. Some quicker, cheaper way of breaking down sawdust seems desirable.

Preliminary treatment with the cheap

THE FEAR OF MAN

" . . . There is nothing to fear from atom bombs, or from any weapons. Weapons are inanimate. Neither an axe, nor a gun, nor an atom bomb, can do anything. Man is all that man has to fear."

— Reginald Thompson in "Cry Korea."

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

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By A. Guest.

"The Wheel of Health". 16/5

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

"Harnessing the Earthworm" 21/7

By T. J. Barrett.

"Simple Pruning" 13/7

By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

"Your Daily Bread" ... 9/1

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

"The Weed Problem" .. 15/3

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

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acids would appear to offer one method. Some claim good results with sawdust heated with acid at temperatures above 212 deg. F., neutralised and restored to 15 percent, moisture content. If the latter tests were to be confirmed, this would offer the best possibilities. Nitrogen and other fertilisers could be added to improve the nutriment value. Some such treatment may be possible at the sawmill, or at a group of sawmills.

[As advocates of organic farming and gardening, we do not support the suggestion of using artificial fertilisers to break down sawdust. Well-weathered sawdust is easily broken down with fowl manure.—Editor.

Lord Lovat on British Food Production

From British "Hansard," May 24: —
... First, I should like to turn briefly to the question of overseas food production and to the efforts that have been made by this country to promote further food production, at our expense. These efforts were inaugurated by various bodies that I am afraid, up till now have not altogether satisfied public opinion. I am not going to dwell at any length on anything like the Groundnuts Scheme or the Gambia Egg Scheme, or even the Queensland situation, which I hear is rapidly deteriorating. All these schemes have gone wrong, and I think the public money expended on them might well have been spent on agriculture at home. I should like to make the point that, while distance lends enchantment, it is not necessarily correct to suppose that there are vast untapped areas in countries overseas which are still capable of producing large supplies of meat at cheap prices, which can be consumed by the 50,000,000 people in this island. That is an entirely fallacious theory. If we are to spend public money, the taxpayers' money, on these rather random and often quite impractical ventures overseas, I humbly suggest that something in the nature of a pilot scheme might be floated on an experimental basis before millions of pounds of money are thrown away in a completely futile venture.

I should like now to turn to the position at home. When I left a few weeks ago I think we were still importing horsemeat. We are the only country to do so in Europe today. This meat is imported from Europe — I may say from Germany. I believe that in the interval a few reindeer have been introduced into Scotland. But that is not going to be the answer to our food problem. In this Island there are 65,000,000 acres of land, of which only two-thirds, or slightly over 40,000,000 acres, are actually producing food; there remain something like 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres. I am not speaking of marginal land; it can really be called hill land, of which by far the greater part is in Scotland, which remains completely untapped.

I join issue with the noble Viscount, Lord Hudson, in his speech, when he said that he had no great brief for a long-term policy. Of course, he was speaking of his immediate problems in farming down in Wiltshire, but his problems, naturally, are not the problems of hill farmers. Hill farming has suffered throughout the last 100 years by lack of a policy and lack of confidence. I should like to congratulate the Minister of Agriculture for his assurance that, in effect, there will be a long-term policy, which will enable us, as hill farmers (I am speaking now for Scotland) to launch out and develop the potential which is unquestionably there, but which has never been tapped to its uttermost because of lack of confidence. While I speak of hill farming, may I ask the Government to ensure that less misuse of land—not only hill land, but arable land

— is practised by those experts (and here, like Henry Ford, I would say, "Heaven protect me from the experts!") who are in charge of our future and our increased agricultural potential.

It's shocking to think it is only in the last three or four years that the Government have realised that there is a meat shortage in this country. At the end of the war many of us who have to travel abroad to earn our living voiced the fear that this meat shortage would become apparent, and it was only in 1946, that the Hill Farming Act was placed on the Statute Book, thereby bolstering up the sheep population and the sheep farming, which had fallen to a dangerously low level. Even today, as other noble Lords have already said, we are several million sheep below pre-war standard, despite the realisation of our great shortages. But surely beef is even more important than mutton, and the beef producers on the hill farms have had absolutely no assistance. I speak as perhaps one of the largest hill farmers, and I have had to carry out my fairly extensive work of breeding cattle on the hills without any such assistance as was available to the black-faced sheep farmers and hill farmers under the terms of the 1946 Act, which gave a 50 percent grant to sheep farmers.

I should like to illustrate the importance of a policy, by witnessing the extraordinarily successful way in which the Irish Free State has tackled this farming problem. I am sure I am not offending anyone here present of Irish extraction when I say that as a race the Irish are certainly not very distinguished agriculturists, in the sense of working their arable land. But they have realised that they have grass and constant rainfall, and in Ireland we see a country which is not only supplying beef to the United States, Canada and Europe, but is also sending over to the British Isles somewhere in the neighbourhood of 400,000 store cattle annually. This in itself is a remarkable contribution to the nation's food supply. I am confident that Scotland could do the same, but, in my part of the country at any rate, we see glen after glen and hillside after hillside being taken over either by the Forestry Commission or for hydro-electric developments, which involve the flooding of fields, and, to my mind, misusing the land. I will not cite instances to show the cumulative effect of this misuse, but it is becoming more evident all the time in respect of arable land, especially in view of the building of houses and school, and the laying-out of playing fields, aerodromes and rifle ranges. These things constitute an enormous source of interference with production, and the cumulative effect is such that it is difficult to foresee what is going to happen in the future with world population growing at the speed at which it is growing today. As an example of the importance, which is attached to land abroad, I would point out that it is, in fact, a crime, both in Scandinavia and in Switzerland to drown

land. I am told that in Holland, it is impossible to build a house if the site suggested is one, which can be cultivated, and that there are people today actually living on the canals of Holland who have not been able to get permission to build houses because of the acute land hunger. We, at home, have not realised to the full how vitally important every acre is to our population. We have the lowest acreage in proportion to population of any country in the world, and these precious acres are steadily diminishing. I hope the Government will take steps to remedy this carelessness—the need to do so does not seem to have been appreciated by their predecessors — for this land is a heritage which will be of supreme importance to us in the future.

CONSUMER CONTROL

An inquiry for a proprietary brand of packed self-raising flour untreated by agene revealed the fact that there are at least two millers within forty miles of each other who supply and guarantee a pure article.

They are not permitted by "the Ministry" to mark their packets "untreated by agene"; but they may mark them "unbleached." One of the firms cited has overcome monopoly's domination of private enterprise by printing an advertising card with the words, "Free from agene," on it. Retailers are allowed to display this near the packets in their shop-windows. The "incident" is "not closed" and readers may follow it up.

Our informant reports his technique as follows:—"I said: 'Look here, I want unpoisoned flour, and if you will not get it for me I shall cease to be a customer of yours.' The grocer, a versatile fellow, obligingly supplied other incentives. His customers, unpoisoned, might live longer, and some of the money they spent at the chemist's might come his way."

—"The Social Crediter" (England),

May 30.

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.

The Use of Chemical Poisons in Agriculture

At a meeting of the Council of the Graziers' Association of Victoria, on May 14, 1952, Mr. John Manifold Camperdown moved the following motion. In presenting it he said his object was to call attention to the dangers, and apparent long-term abortiveness, of the increasing use of chemical poisons in agriculture.

Motion—

In view of the following facts:—

1. That chemical poisons, whether applied directly to the soil or to crops, are unselective in action and kill, damage or unbalance the beneficial microbial population together with the "pest" against which they are aimed.
2. That D.D.T. is cumulative poison, the toxic level of which is considered by the U.S.A. Food and Drug Administration to be only five parts in a million.
3. That the Texas Research Foundation, Dallas (U.S.A.) has tested samples of processed meat and milk. It found that all samples were contaminated with D.D.T. In fat meat the degree of contamination ranged up to 68.55 parts of D.D.T. in a million, and in milk up to 13.83 parts in a million.
4. That Drs. Potter and B. Krohn (U.S.A.) have reported the clinical cases of ten American citizens (who came from all walks of life) whose fat contained more than the toxic level of five parts of D.D.T. in a million.

This Association requests the C.S.I.R.O. exhaustively to examine the long-term effects of the application of poisons, (a) on the soil itself, on the soil's life, and on the soil's fertility, and (b) on the health of human beings and of animals.

It respectfully suggests that agricultural science is too much concentrated on combating effects and too little concerned with the elucidation of causes.

In seconding the motion, Dr. P. S. Lang, Lismore, said he appreciated the importance of the matter, and that he believed that further research was necessary.

Speaking to the motion, Mr. Manifold said he realised that the motion covered a wide scope. He wished to assure members that it was not his intention to attempt to traverse the whole subject.

He continued:—

"It is a strange thing that scientists throughout the world are ready to agree that the life of the soil is not only extremely important to agriculture, but to life itself (including our own). But few scientists, or laymen, appear to doubt the wisdom of applying chemical poisons to this life when (through lack of knowledge of soil husbandry) we cause the unbalancing of it, and one or more species are free to assume pest proportions.

"I express the opinion that if we had any proper understanding of the necessity, AND the knowledge, adequately to husband the soil's life, we should have little or no trouble with crop or animal husbandry.

"The great need of our Australian soils—whether for the absorption of moisture, fertility, or stability—is, surely, more humus. Only the action and inter-action of the soil's life can provide this vital requisite.

"With the exception of one soil micro-organism, neither the C.S.I.R.O., nor the State Agricultural Department, nor the School of Agriculture, appears to pay the slightest attention to the importance of the soil's population. The exception is that rhizobial bacterium which, in conjunction with legumes, fixes free nitrogen. I suggest that the special favouring, above others, of this one member of the soil's life may very well be a basic cause for the imbalance that allows 'pests' to develop.

"Through natural causes, humus, unless replenished, is a continually wasting asset; and fires, floods, and wind are continually adding to its normal rate of depletion.

"It surely borders on imbecility deliberately to poison, from time to time, vast numbers of its manufacturers.

"And, on its own record, does not the application of poisons against agricultural 'pests' point to its long-term abortiveness—increasing resistance of natural organisms on the one hand, leading to increasingly toxic and dangerous chemical combinations on the other?"

"As stated in the motion, D.D.T. has been found to be a cumulative poison. It builds up in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. Drs. Pottinger and Krohn, of the U.S.A., point out that D.D.T. and other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides can injure the liver, the nervous system, the kidneys and several other organs.

"A person with D.D.T. in his tissues may appear to be well, but, if he loses weight, he releases D.D.T. from his fat depots and acute illness may follow.

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"At the time the C.S.I.R.O. put out its recommendation to add 4 lbs. of D.D.T. to the bag of super against pasture grubs (which, I think, amounts to several thousand parts in a million), our Hamilton branch asked if this would not damage the earthworm population. The C.S.I.R.O. replied that no research had been made in this matter; (I thought that this was a surprising admission), but it quoted the officer concerned with the recommendation as saying that he had tried heavier concentrations of D.D.T. than this in his garden, and the worm population did not seem to have been affected.

"I have read that the earthworm possesses seven hearts. Well, it will need them all, because I know that I.C.I. has done some experimentation with Parathion. (diethyl - para - nitriphenyl thiophosphate) against pasture grubs; and Parathion is said to be 70 times more toxic than D.D.T.

"The question seems to be this: Are we going to be content with this negative and dangerous poison technique against effects— at the risk of poisoning ourselves and our stock: or, are we going to adopt a positive approach— realise that we know little about soil husbandry, and learn how to nurture a balanced and thriving soil life which, through its own anti-biotic substances and the normal nucleus of predators, will police itself, and control 'pests' at their source?"

The motion was carried.

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.

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 farmer 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.

Fine Wool Growers Alarmed

Speaking at the recent annual meeting of the Tasmanian Fine Wool Merino Breeders' Association, the president, Mr. John Foster, said that he and other breeders were perturbed at the serious position into which their industry was drifting.

Very few people realised the expense of running a stud. The cost of experimenting and continuously improving them was terrific. The public saw where some sheep man sold a few rams at a good price, and forgot the tremendous effort and the large sum of money expended over the years to get this small reward.

"Mainly through the efforts of this Association the acquisition of fine-wool properties in Tasmania has stopped, but we still have the embargo on the export of our sheep," said Mr. Foster.

This was not even a law, but at the whim of the Federal Government.

Mr. Foster, who recently went to Canberra with a deputation from all States, said: "We put an unanswerable case to the Minister, and arranged a campaign to convince the public that anything that benefited Australia's principal industry would benefit all; except the people behind the synthetic industry, and those people who wanted to break up and socialise the primary producer."

In a recent statement about the continued embargo on the export of Merino sheep from Australia, Mr. Foster says: —

"Production of fine merino wool in Tas-

mania has shrunk from over 80 percent, before the embargo to under 10 percent, today. . . . Nearly all the studs have disappeared, as the local demand is not enough to keep one going at present costs With our present taxation it is impossible to carry on at a loss. We should export our sheep and give the wool trade of the world a chance to compete with synthetics, and provide our stud breeders with incentive. . . . If the few Tasmanian fine wool sheep disappear completely, then the superfine wool industry of Australia will not recover in our days. . . . It took our forefathers over 120 years to build up the fine wool industry in Tasmania. It took our politicians 20 years to ruin it. . . . Sir Douglas Boyd, Chairman of the Wool Board, has said, "The embargo was damned right stupid and was ruining Australian wool." The C.S.I.R.O. report that "the embargo is not serving any useful purpose." The Graziers' Federal Council, representing woolgrowers from all over Australia, has repeatedly asked for its lifting. All the State Agricultural Ministers asked the Federal Government to lift the embargo. Every Tasmanian politician, State and Federal. Labor and Liberal, has asked for its lifting.

"It would be interesting to find out the real reason for its retention by Cabinet. Fair competition never hurt any healthy industry and the competition of other countries will not hurt our wool industry. . . ."

British War-Widow Feeds Herself and Defies Whitehall Bureaucrats

"Living in a cottage in the remote hamlet of Great Easton, Essex is a young war-widow who has defied two governments and three Food Ministers. For over a year she has lived without a ration book. And the Ministry of Food can do nothing about it. "She intends to continue doing so until the Government grants a request which she has been making to political leaders since 1949. The request? Permission to keep, slaughter, and eat her own sheep.

"Mrs. Mary Blakey, the woman who has taken on Whitehall single-handed, comes from farming stock in rural Lancashire. She is 39 with a daughter at boarding school, and is an active member of the British Housewives' League.

"She believes that man has a 'constitutional right to feed himself and that the Slaughtering Acts which prevent all but the Government from killing for food are a breach of Common Law.

"So she has thrown away her ration book because, she says, 'if I live without rations I am obviously entitled to find my own.'

"How does a housewife live without a ration book?" Mrs. Blakey told me how she has managed for more than a year in defence of her principle.

"I live on the fat of the land,' she said with a smile.

"Behind her cottage is a little cottage garden. Here Mrs. Blakey grows rows of cabbages, lettuce, spinach, and beans, and turnips and onions and swedes.

"I am not a vegetarian,' she told me, 'but I like vegetables and I manage to have

plenty of them all the year round.'

"Then the chicken. Recently, after visiting the Ministry, she found that her allowance of balancer meal for feeding fowls had been stopped at the local food office, as she 'was not a holder of a ration document.' But the hens are doing well on kitchen scraps. 'So I have plenty of eggs,' she told me.

"Tea? 'I don't like it and there is plenty of coffee.' Absence of sugar also fails to worry Mrs. Blakey. She has a hive of bees and plenty of honey. Then, if that is not enough, there is plenty of golden syrup at the grocer's shop run by the licensee of the 'local.'

"Fats present a slight difficulty, but by no means an insuperable one to Mrs. Blakey. First, there is off-ration peanut butter. Then a shilling's-worth of marrow bones from the butcher make 'first-class soup' and, boiled down, 'all the dripping and cooking fat I am likely to want.'

"Mrs. Blakey varies her diet with plenty of fish and off-ration cheese from the grocer's, and then, of course, there is the fruit, all grown in the back garden.

"Meat? 'That is the big rub,' Mrs. Blakey agreed. 'I don't miss the bacon and I can always get a tin of it off the ration if I have a craving. Then, of course, there are plenty of tinned meats if I really want them. The trouble is that they are expensive. But then so is meat, unless you rear your own — and the Government will not let me do that.' "

— "Sunday Despatch" (England), May 18.

Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 13/6, post-free.

This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

Available from:
NEW TIMES LTD.,
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PROFESSOR WADHAM ATTACKS FINANCIAL POLICY

"A depression will come if the Federal Government persists with its present financial policy towards farmers." Professor S. M. Wadham, of the University of Melbourne, said this when he spoke recently to members of the Food Technology Association.

"The whole tempo of agricultural production is slowing down, and dozens of farmers can't get credit" he declared. The farmers had been "gingered up" to produce more, but scores of them had assets on which they "couldn't raise a bean."

"They have income tax assessments to meet — that is the opening shot the Government has fired at them — and they can't get credit from the banks," Professor Wadham said.

Does It Fit The Facts? .. 6/6

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

PRIMARY PRODUCERS

At the annual conference of the Chamber of Agriculture Professor Wadham was reported to have said: "the farming community was part of the national structure. Its specific task of providing food, fibres and other raw materials was as essential in national well-being as was the task of the transport worker, the manufacturer, or the schoolmaster." Can I have space to say: The farming community's part in the national structure is the part of being the foundation of the whole structure. I was always under the impression that it is possible to exist without transport, manufactured goods, or education, but impossible to exist without food. Therefore food producers were called primary producers and that primary meant first, chief, and of paramount importance. —Gordon V. Keenan, in Melbourne "Argus," May 20.

"New Times," June 13, 1952—Page 11

A NEW AGRICULTURE

"If all the other benefits to be derived from a revitalised agricultural method could be dismissed, the one which would attract us still is the physical well-being of man himself.

"Foods are the sources of vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, and minerals by which man lives. He thrives or he fares ill in proportion to the availability of these essentials in the foods which are supplied him from farms and gardens of the land.

"Agronomists as well as nutritionists are aware that lands which have been exhausted of their essentials produce foodstuffs which are deficient in the end, products which are required by human beings.

"It is not too much to expect that, by the restoration of the vital ingredients needed by our lands for the production of lush, vigorous, healthy crops, the vitality of man himself may be enormously enhanced, his deficiency diseases greatly reduced or eliminated, and his life expectancy increased.

"This result, if no other were envisaged, would be adequate justification for a 'new' agriculture, which is in reality very old.

— EDWARD H. FAULKNER. "Plowman's Folly?"

FLUORINE AND DENTAL CARIES.

Writing to "The Scotsman" of May 19, the chief dental officer for Dundee rebuts the sole argument, which has been publicly advanced for fluoridation of drinking water. His letter follows: —

"62 Castle Street, Forfar.

"May 17, 1952.

"Sir. —In Dundee an investigation was carried out to test the value of the topical application of sodium fluoride in arresting the development of dental caries in newly erupted permanent teeth.

"Results show that the topical application (like the ingestion of fluorine in drinking water, as in South Shields and other places) only produced a postponement of caries. The greatest contribution to a better dental condition of the people of this country would be the introducing of some means of making dental hygiene a more important factor in our daily lives. The causes of dental caries may be too much carbohydrate and too much sugar, but the use of a tooth brush, night and morning, especially last thing at night, would make a great contribution towards better dental health.

"I am convinced that even if fluorine, in either ingested or applied form, could make a permanent improvement (which has yet to be proved) it would be almost nullified by the lack of oral hygiene in removing the carbohydrate and sugar residue. —I am, etc.

"David A. Finlayson,

"Chief Dental Officer, Dundee."

ESSENTIAL SERVICE

"Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together." — DEAN SWIFT.

"PHOSPHATE DEFICIENCY"

"Phosphate deficiency in the soil is one of the outstanding fallacies of science. There is no such thing, or at least none that science can measure. All that the soil analyst can measure is availability. When the soil analyst tells us that a field is suffering from phosphate deficiency he merely means that insufficient phosphate is available: in other words, the soil does not contain enough organic matter to produce the necessary mineral-releasing acids in the soil. A soil only becomes deficient (in phosphates) when there is insufficient decaying organic matter upon it, to release the mineral nutrients already present in an unavailable form, and to gather them from the air and falling rain. The solution is adequate organic matter in the right place. The right place is on, or very near, the surface of the soil. That seems to be one of the reasons for the success of eliminating the plough."

Mr. Newman Turner famous English organic farmer, in his book, "Fertility Farming."

Electricity Supplies in "Backward Spain"

Victorians at present suffering from the severe power and light restrictions imposed by the State Electricity Commission, allegedly a model of efficiency and progress, might ponder over the following sarcastic comment in the editorial columns of the English "Manchester Guardian": —

"Two companies supplying electricity in one of the provinces in Spain have been ordered to reduce their charges—in compensation of four villages where failures of current have been frequent. This seems to indicate what a very backward country Spain must be. Some parts of it have apparently not yet grasped the great economic truth that the less current you use the more you should properly have to pay for it. Perhaps a strike of the officials who read the meters would help to bring rural Spain to a proper sense of the hazards and complexities involved in any really up-to-date system of electricity, supplies."

The above item calls to mind the information given in that revealing book, "The Spanish Arena," concerning Spain's electricity supplies long before the planners insisted that really big power schemes are essential to supply abundant supplies of cheap electric power. The writers of "Spanish Arena" comment that "... all, over Spain, before the European War of 1914, it was common for villagers to make their own electric light, and it cost them considerably less than that which they later enjoyed as the result of these magnificent projects."

In his book, "The Generous Earth," the English writer, Philip Oyler, describes how the "backward peasants" of the French Dordogne Valley use electric power extensively. Power is generated simply and inexpensively by numerous water wheels. Oyler recommends this method of generation for British farmers, who often have high-power cables of the big grid system going right overhead, but cannot be connected.

BALANCE

"... We can all be geologists. There are in England today agriculturists with astonishing practical genius combined with comprehensive ecological insight. Trust England to produce such men! If they are supported and allowed to lead the way and show the means towards the greatest compromise England has ever been called upon to make, the compromise between industry and agriculture, then England could regain her balance... If the present unecological life is continued and other countries are relied upon to support us — why, then that cutting down of the forests which led to the cutting out of the squashed and hoarded wealth of wood below, will have meant disaster. For trees always have the last word. Rather, we should say, more broadly, nature always has the last word." —John Collis, in "The Triumph of the Tree."

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