

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 14.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

Electors Oppose Government's And Get Abused by Sir Arthur Fadden

The results of the Victorian Legislative Council Elections and the by-election in Ashfield, N.S.W., provide further evidence of the growing hostility of the Australian electors to the totalitarian policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government. It is unfortunately true that the electors are virtually voting for the policies they detest when they vote for the Labor Party. But at present they are voting primarily AGAINST the present Government, not FOR Labor. They are seizing every opportunity to make it clear that they detest the policy of high taxation, credit restriction and inflation, which the Menzies-Fadden Government has imposed. They are angry because they feel they have been betrayed.

No honest person can any longer dispute that the present Federal Government has lost the support of the majority of the Australian people. A Federal Election at present would annihilate the Liberal and Country Parties. Even Federal Government leaders are now forced to admit this. But, although they became almost hysterical about the Chifley Government's totalitarian methods of imposing policies, which the electors resented, they now brazenly state that they are not going to reverse their policies to please the electors.

Commenting upon the Victorian Legislative Council results, Mr. L. G. Norman, State Liberal leader, said at a Liberal Party meeting in Heidelberg on June 24, that he would "make no apologies for the Government's courageous programme. It is inevitable that it would be unpopular and misunderstood . . . Mr. Menzies has told our State Party that he would rather be defeated at the polls than pursue policies not in the best interests of Australia." If these policies are "unpopular and misunderstood," Mr. Norman should attempt to explain why rank and file members of Mr. Menzies' own Government at Canberra are criticising them. Apparently they are also victims of the "lies" which the Federal Minister for Labor, Mr. Holt, claims the Labor Party and other critics of the Federal Government used to fool the electors before recent elections.

Although Mr. Norman and Mr. Holt abused the electors by inference, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, proved himself a real totalitarian when, following the sensational swing to Labor in the Ashfield by-election, he said that "The Federal Gov-

ernment would pursue its national policy, even if it were politically unpopular to the greedy and selfish elements of the community." Sir Arthur conveniently forgets that only a few short years ago he was appealing to the "greedy and selfish elements" to elect a Government which would give the individual relief from oppressive taxation and growing inflation. Sir Arthur and his associates have betrayed those who elected them in 1949. And when the betrayed express their disapproval in the only manner they understand, they get abused. This abuse will not be overlooked by many electors. Politicians who helped themselves to salary increases and substantial tax-free allowances should be the last to talk about "greedy and selfish elements."

Unless the Federal Government completely reverses all its present major policies, it will certainly be defeated at the Senate elections next year. And a Labor-dominated Senate will lose no time in forcing the Government to a general election, which the Labor Party now feels confident it can win easily. Now, in spite of the abusive and totalitarian attitude being adopted by Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden, the enormous pressure now being exerted upon them by the electors and members of their own parties, is forcing them to try and find ways of modifying their policies without "losing face". Press reports suggest that some tax reductions, an easing of credit restrictions, and the abolition of capital issues controls, are a possibility. If such modifications can be forced upon the Government, it will be a step, however small, in the right direction.

But, while the Government refuses to challenge present financial rules, it cannot do no more than slow down the drive towards totalitarianism. In spite of claims to the contrary, the Government's restrictive policies have not halted inflation. A more liberal credit policy under present financial rules must inevitably intensify inflation. If the Government really desires to survive, it must challenge the financial rules, which make it mathematically impossible to achieve genuine economic stability. Now is the time for supporters of this journal to increase their efforts. Such efforts may well produce beneficial results.

(Continued on page 7)

OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER

TO THE POINT

Credit Expansion

Figures recently published by the National Bank reveal that from June 1951, until March 1952, central bank credit was expanded by £173.3 millions. This expansion of central bank credit was the deliberate policy of a Government whose spokesmen have recently been warning about the dangers of credit expansion. It is not the credit expansion, which is dangerous, but the manner in which it is expanded. While present financial rules are continued, all credit expansion is inflationary. But credit can be expanded without inflation. If new credits were applied to a scientific price-subsidy system, there would be no increase in retail prices and consequently no increase of wage costs.

* * * *

"Internal Treasury Bills"

Fadden had attacked Chifley because he had used Government trust funds to finance works. Now Fadden admits that he has employed what he calls Internal Treasury Bills.

By that, he means that his Government has taken the money out of the National Welfare Cash Box amounting to more than £149 millions, and left in the box a Government I.O.U. instead.

Fadden, in Opposition, was very eloquent on the subject of trust funds. He accused Chifley of disguising his surplus, and over-taxing. Now, in Government, Fadden admits that the Treasury has raided the reserve funds to pay for works.

The strange argument is used that it is perfectly in order if a Department uses funds appropriated for other purposes, if those funds are not likely to be required.

—"Century," June 27.

* * * *

An Appeal to Reduce Taxes

"This is probably the last opportunity that I shall have to refer to the subject of taxation before the budget is introduced. Accordingly, I appeal to the Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden) to reduce taxation if this be possible. The Government's policy is to defeat inflation before it reduces taxation, but I believe that if the 10 percent levy that was imposed last year were removed, the effect on production would be most satisfactory. I advocate strongly the removal of that levy."—Mr. Winton Turnbull, Country Party M.H.R., in the Federal Parliament on May 27.

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 interested to note that Mr. Turnbull is opposed to the 10 percent increase in taxation imposed by the last Budget. Has Mr. Turnbull, and fellow Government Members who think as he does, the courage to vote against the Government rather than support a continuation of the present policy of high taxation? We will watch with interest to see how Mr. Turnbull speaks and votes when the next Budget is introduced. Courageous action, not empty words, is required to save Australians from complete serfdom.

* * * *

Syngman Rhee

We do not know whether Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea, is as evil as some people say he is, but if a man is to be judged by the enemies he makes, we cannot refrain from suggesting that the veteran South Korean leader has some virtues. The manner in which Rhee is being carefully smeared reminds us of how Chiang Kai-shek was destroyed. It appears that Syngman Rhee is rather critical of the "United" Nations. Like Kai-shek, he is labelled an "extreme nationalist". That is a major crime.

The one indisputable fact, which emerges from the controversy about Syngman Rhee, is that he has the support of the majority of the South Korean people. We hope to make further comment on this matter in the near future.

* * * *

Socialism By Stealth

When he recently retired from presidency of the American Medical Association, Dr. John Cline made some very accurate observations about the subtle methods of the Socialists endeavouring to socialise medicine. He said that although the American medical profession appeared to be winning the battle against the Socialists, the battle was not yet won. "Complacency could well be a fatal error. Our opponents have abandoned straightforward attempts to socialise medicine and have resorted to more subtle flanking manoeuvres by concentrating on so-called "fringe bills". Dr. Cline said that the disease of Socialism was not far from the point where it would become impossible to reverse the trend and go back toward individual enterprise.

"A HIDDEN CHAPTER"

"I am hoping that some of these days Mrs. Chamberlain will allow me to tell the full story of what happened on the night her husband returned from Munich. It is a hidden chapter of history that clamours for the light."—So Mr. Beverley Baxter after doing his duty by the new C.H.s. But if it is important, why wait? The whole world knows there is a cesspool of iniquity, which, if it were drained (never mind about distributing its contents on the heads of the iniquitous), would be the end of an age of corruption. It is not Mrs. Chamberlain's secret, any more than it is Mr. Beverley Baxter's. Why this incessant "If only I were to tell you"? Why not tell and be damned, Mr. Baxter. Somebody is going to be damned, anyhow: millions await the fruits of your self-sacrifice, and what is one weighed against so many—and one who can, eh? —or so you say.

—"The Social Crediter" (England), June 21.

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

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 EMPIRE6d.

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 DEMOCRACY.....6d.

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 CATHOLICISM6d.

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.**

Irresponsible Government

The following are extracts from an address by Professor F. A. Bland, Liberal M.H.R., in the Federal Parliament on May 22:

It is within the knowledge of all honorable members that we have recently had a very long debate on the economic condition of this country, and I suggest that that should really have served the purpose of even the most ardent grievance-hunters, or critics of the Government. It seems to me that here we have an entirely different set of circumstances. These measures give us a preview of things to come during the next financial year. Instead of the House being drenched with generalizations such as those of the honorable member for Perth (Mr. Tom Burke) and being wearied by the long dissertations of other honorable members, it should have been informed of the implications of the figures in the bills for all of us, and particularly for the taxpayer and the elector. Here is a series of bills that provide for the payment of 6,000,000 during the next four months, excluding additional estimates of expenditure to the end of the 1951-52 financial year. We are thus committed, almost irrevocably, to another budget of £1,000,000,000. If we are to be committed to that degree, there will be no possibility of any reduction of taxation and, indeed, the resources that we used last year having dried up, we commit ourselves in these measures to taxation even heavier than that imposed during this financial year. That should be considered by honorable members who are debating these measures.

The bills are of different kinds. There are first the measures associated with the additional estimates, and here one might pay a compliment to the Public Service as well as to the Treasurer, for having estimated so accurately the amounts that have been required to be expended this year. The difference between the amount that the Treasurer estimated and the amount that he will have to make up is negligible, which is a great compliment to the Treasurer, considering our present unstable times. The Estimates provide us with a pattern of our economic and social life during the next fifteen months, because we are today making conditions under which this Government will be supplied with funds to September 1953. That is a very important matter. What we are doing today is to give authority to the public servants and the Government to go ahead for the next sixteen months, and I suggest that we shall be stopped from changing the measures that the Government will bring down in, say, October. The budget provisions will hardly be settled until the beginning of October, and so until that time we shall have committed ourselves to what we are to do next year. That is why these bills are so important. At the present time we should be

making our budget speeches and not be making speeches on the extraneous subjects that so many honorable members have mentioned in this debate. What we do today will determine the character of the budget that we shall vote for at the end of October next. The three principal items of expenditure to which the bills relate are defence, payments to the States, and the National Welfare Fund. The problem of defence has worried us constantly for the last three years. Unfortunately, we can only pray that the activities that we are pursuing will be adequate to meet the threat, which, though it is receding perhaps is still serious. Let us hope that, should the danger materialize, we shall not be caught unprepared. I do not say that we should reduce defence expenditure in any way. In fact, if anything, we should renew our activity so that our industrial effort shall be directed increasingly to defence production and we shall not be found wanting when the tale of bricks that we have laid for our share of the protection of the world against the common enemy is measured.

The problem of payments to the States falls in a different category from that of defence. I have not the slightest doubt that those payments will become greater and greater because, under present conditions, the States are entirely irresponsible. Their governments know that the more they demand the more they are likely to get. Because they do not have to suffer the obloquy that attaches to the raising of the money that they spend, they conduct their affairs with a complete lack of responsibility. For that reason, there is no hope that payments to the States will diminish. Unless we can devise some way of settling the differences between the Commonwealth and the States on financial issues, this Government will continue to receive the abuse, while the States enjoy all the benefits. We are developing a wasteful system of finance because the authorities that are responsible for raising revenue have no control over the method of its expenditure. I want the States to regain their independence, and I hope that the Government will see fit even now to renounce all the benefits that it has gained under the uniform tax system and simply say to the States, "We are prepared to let you re-enter the taxation field. Now do what you like". I realize that such an action by the Australian Government would cause a financial crisis. It might even mean the end of federation. However, I am prepared to go to any lengths in order to ensure that the condition that has developed under the uniform tax system shall be changed . . .

When I consider our method of budgeting, I am forced to the conclusion that we should adopt an entirely new approach to it. There was a time, which most of us recall with nostalgia, when conditions were reasonably stable and we could go to sleep at night and wake in the morning to find the world just as we had left it. But times have changed. Formerly, it did not matter whether budgets were brought down early or late. Events moved slowly, and the individual was able to accommodate himself without trouble to the vagaries of

government because government did not press very hard upon him. We were never greatly worried about parliamentary control, and budgets were presented halfway through the financial year when parliaments had no chance of making an impression upon the programmes that governments had undertaken. In this instance, I am referring to the Parliament in the collective sense, and to the Government in the specific sense, well knowing that both are fictions. The general notion was that parliamentary control was only lightly etched in the background. But the situation today is entirely different. Parliamentary control is very much less secure now than it ever was before in the history of parliamentary government. This raises a further problem in relation to the survival of our parliamentary institutions.

Under modern conditions, when budgets are presented months after the commencement of the financial year, everybody who is affected by the budget provisions has just cause for complaint. Some individuals may gain advantages, but the general result is that businessmen, members of Parliament, and others who have to involve themselves in specific commitments, are caught out by the retrospective effect of the budget provisions, which are made operative from the previous 1st July. Citizens who make commitments in good faith are often embarrassed because their circumstances are altered as a result of unexpected budget proposals. This situation would not arise if budgets were presented as early as they might be presented. The Treasurer has informed the House that he proposes to bring down the next budget earlier than usual. I should like him to go further than that and agree to bring down the budget each year at this time. I know that all sorts of objections will be raised against my proposal. I shall be told that estimates cannot be prepared in time, and that all sorts of other difficulties will arise. But the fact is that there should be no more difficulty about preparing a budget for presentation in May than there is at present, when the budget is usually dealt with in October. The difficulties would be outweighed by the advantages that would be gained if people knew at the beginning of each financial

(Continued on page 7)

The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

Price, 37/-

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

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas.....13/2

Further copies of this, the latest of Douglas's work, have now been received. A brilliant exposure of the International groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan.....11/2

A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

9/1

An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"New Times," July 11, 1952—Page 3

Australians to Have Reduced Food Supplies

In the course of a recent article in the Sydney "Sun," Alan Reid, chief of the "Sun's" Canberra bureau, wrote:

In recent years we have on numerous occasions warned that if centralist financial and economic policies were persisted with, a shortage of food and food rationing were inevitable. There has been an actual decline in some primary industries, while increases in others have not been sufficient to meet the requirements of a growing population and still permit pre-war export figures to be maintained. Centralised control of food is a weapon, which the Communists in Europe have used with deadly effect. Local power-lusters and planners are urging the use of the same weapon in Australia. But they are much more subtle than the Communists.

Australians are being told that they must make sacrifices in their food consumption in order to ensure that a "favourable balance of trade" can be maintained, and also that the starving Asiatics can be fed in order that they will not become Communists! If a "favourable balance of trade" is to be maintained by food exports, this simply means that food, which could be consumed in Australia, will be exported without any corresponding imports. It was this type of economic sabotage, which destroyed much of Australia's soil fertility before the last war.

Apparently it is felt that direct food rationing in Australia would be rejected. So indirect methods are to be used. Mr. Colin Clark recently advocated that food prices in Australia should be higher to prevent Australians from eating too much and thus making more food available for the Asiatics. This totalitarian policy has also been advocated by Professor P. H. Karmel, Professor of Economics at the Adelaide University. The following report appeared in the Sydney "Sunday Herald" of June 15:

"Food prices will continue to rise for some time, and this might be a good thing, Adelaide University's Professor of Economics, Professor P. H. Karmel, said recently.

"The advantages of higher prices would, he said, be: Australians would be forced to consume less, leaving more food for export; and providing farmers with an incentive to produce more.

"Professor Karmel thinks it may be the Government's policy to let food prices rise as part of its export programme, in view of the balance of payments problem."

Only a Professor of Economics could put forward the insane suggestion that the Australian people should semi-starve themselves in order that they can send more

of their food out of the country. Already food prices are so high that a large number of Australian families are consuming inadequate food to maintain health.

Even before the latest price increases for butter, milk, cheese and cream, housewives were complaining that after purchasing food they had little or nothing left to spend on anything else. The Secretary of the Victorian Housewives' Association, Miss Rachel Robinson, recently said:

"The family budget is being eaten up by food. People say that after they have paid for food they have practically nothing left to buy other things."

The export of genuine surpluses of food in order to import things, which cannot be produced locally, is realistic. But to starve the local market in order to export food for the purpose of obtaining "a favourable balance of trade", is treachery and should always be termed as such. Australian primary producers should realise that their natural and most reliable market is the local one. What is required is a financial policy, which will enable every Australian household to purchase all the food required. This means an expansion of purchasing power for Australians, not a reduction by progressive inflation. Under present financial rules it is essential that the primary producer receive a progressively higher price for his production. But these rules, which are not part of the universe, can easily be altered to enable primary producers to get a profitable price while consumers do not have their purchasing power reduced by inflation. New financial credits should be created for the purpose of subsidising all food prices, thus effectively increasing the consumer's purchasing power and making inflation impossible.

THE THREAT OF PEACE!

"Present prosperity is underwritten by billions being spent for armaments. It makes one shudder to think what the sudden outbreak of peace might mean to the American economy."—David Lawrence, in "U.S. News and World Report".

"Commodity markets are watching the possibility of an outbreak of peace in Korea with anxious eyes."—"Economist," July 1951, issue.

"American business has grown cautious and fears are increasing that a real lessening of international tension might lead to a considerable setback in trade."—"Manchester Guardian," 6th April 1951.

Restoring the Home and Family

The following letter, by Mrs. Joyce Mew, Chairmen of the British Housewives' League, appeared in "The Scotsman" of April 15, 1952:

Sir, A quotation from Coventry Patmore, written more than 80 years ago and reproduced in today's *Daily Telegraph* forms a curiously apt comment on Mr. K. R. Middleton's letter in your issue of April 3.

"The widely extended impatience of women under the present condition of things is nothing but an unconscious protest against the diminished manliness of men."

The men folk of today do seem to have fallen down somewhat on their primary duty of providing adequate housing and decent food for their wives and families. Had there been a "Breadwinners' League" things might perhaps have been better. As it is, we women, struggling in the economic blizzard through a welter of rules and regulations, sometimes feel as if the forces of death and darkness are ranged against us; hence the present malaise. Hence, also, the emergence of the "British Housewives' League" aiming at the restoration of the home and the family to that position of importance from which it should never have been allowed to recede.

It is, and can be, no mere feminist organisation, for nothing is clearer than that the well being of the home involves the happy and active co-operation of father, mother, and children alike.

While it is true that in any community there are always those who want to move the piano and those who want to leave it as it is, the present party system seems to bear but little relation to these two main attitudes of mind. All political activity, it seems, is carried on with one eye fixed on an electorate functioning on a purely numerical as against a qualitative, basis. If some system cannot be devised putting a premium on the responsible and adult-minded voter, we shall end up with not only a servile, but a puerile State.

SOVIET POLICY

The shake up of Soviet Ambassadors has deep significance. Moscow believes that it can split the Anglo-American alliance wide open. Mr. Gromyko, it is thought, is the right man for the purpose. His appointment to London shows that the Kremlin believes that the emphasis is shifting from Washington to London (as, indeed, it is).

But the real challenge will come in Germany. There Moscow is laying plans for a threat of some magnitude. Mr. Herbert Grunstein, chief inspector of the Peoples' Police in East Germany, is being minutely briefed on raising a National Army. Mr. Grunstein, a Soviet secret agent since 1936, was political commissar to the International Brigade in Spain during the civil war. In 1939 he was recalled to Moscow and sent to Stockholm in 1940 for naval sabotage. This man is dangerous.

—"The London Newsletter," June 20.

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed.... 20/5

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

The following are extracts from an address by Mr. A. Fairhall, Liberal M.H.R., in the Federal Parliament on May 27:

Private enterprise can be either made or destroyed by government action. If it is encouraged, it can reach new heights of industrial achievement in this country. If we tax it and restrict it, and if we face private entrepreneurs with a long, hard road which ends only in loss if they fail, or a meeting with the Commissioner of Taxation if they succeed, which amounts to almost the same thing, nobody should wonder if the system goes down and we all are reduced to a level of dreary mediocrity. That is inevitable. When the new budget is under consideration, the onus will be upon the Government to check the application of taxation upon the free enterprise system and to lighten the burden where such action will do the most good.....

I now wish to refer to the subject of sales tax. When sales tax was introduced commodities were subject to a 2½ percent, tax or were exempt. The amount of money collected was not very great, and 21 days was allowed to the taxpayer in which to pay the tax collected. Inevitably, in the course of time the scale has been widened, so that today there are six classifications. A multitude of regulations, decisions and precedents exists. Indeed, so complex has the matter become that the man who administers sales tax today must continually refer to two great volumes. Tremendous problems are involved in instructing staff in the use of the sales tax schedules. A strangling mass of work has resulted from the six scales of a tax, which has increased to as much as 66-2/3rds per cent.

Sales tax was a shot at the consumer to try to reduce the consumption of other than essential goods, but it also hit the manufacturer and the wholesaler, who were forced to become the unpaid tax collecting agents of the Treasury, under pain of penalty if they failed to do so. The application of the tax was not so onerous in normal times, when 30-day terms of payment operated. 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 issued by the Treasury indicates that the average monthly collections from sales tax approximately £7,500,000, which means that manufacturers and wholesalers are financing the Treasury, from their private capital, to an amount of between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000. Sales tax has therefore become a sectional tax.

In answer to a question that I asked in the House last week, the Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden) stated that the matter of sales tax would be considered when the budget is being prepared. The right honorable gentleman reminded me, however, that a change in the system would require an amendment of the act and would result in only eleven months' revenue being collected in the year in which the amendment became operative.

I do not hesitate to remind the Treasurer that the present method of collecting sales tax is unjust. I should not like to see a situation in which a government says that it cannot afford to be just to its taxpayers. We have made legislation; now let us unmake it. Let us amend the law in the interest of justice. I believe it to be imperative that provision be made to correct the situation when the forthcoming budget is being prepared. This appeal for production and for greater encouragement to be given to producers is given added impetus by recent movements of wages in Australia. Since 1945, wages in the United States of America have increased by 50 percent and there has been a similar increase in Great Britain; but, in Australia, wages have risen by 100 percent simply because we have tied our basic wage to a prices index. The one is simply forcing the other up. The result has been to leave the worker no better off in terms of real wealth than he was to start with. . . . I believe that efficiency can be increased only if the Government, through its budget, gives some incentive to industry. There must be greater efficiency in production if we are to avoid a lengthening of working hours. We cannot overlook the fact that in that bastion of private enterprise to which I have referred, the United States of America, behind every worker stands eight mechanical horse-power, whereas behind every Australian worker there is only four mechanical horse-power. It is obvious that we need an increase of mechanical plant, but how can we persuade entrepreneurs to install more industrial plant if we are to abolish initial depreciation concessions and prevent them from setting aside tax-free reserves for the replacement of obsolete machinery? By withholding such incentives we should compel our producers to remain behind in the march of technological development. What incentive is there to industrialists to install new plant when they know that if, in spite of the loss of concessions, they increase production; their profits will be subjected to confiscatory taxes? I believe that the Government has an opportunity in preparing a budget to take courageous action. If necessary, we should be prepared to live dangerously so that we can give much-needed incentive to this section of the community, which alone, as I have said before, can lift this country out of the economic morass. If this country is to advance and we are to lay our hands on the brilliant future that is already within our grasp if we choose to seize it, we must give encouragement and a free rein to those tremendous sources of enthusiasm, enterprise and ability that are always inherent, although perhaps latent, in the free enterprise system. The Government's great contribution will be to provide a climate in which private enterprise can grow and prosper. This can be done only by removing restrictions and easing the burden of confiscatory taxation.

Fabian-Socialists Endorse Menzies' Programme

"Voice" is a monthly magazine published in N.S.W. It is a Socialist journal, numbering amongst its contributors, Dr. Evatt, Mr. E. J. Ward, Mr. Kim Beazley and other leading Labor Members. Dr. Burton has also been a contributor. The publishers of this journal are Fabian Socialists, and their views on the Federal Government's economic and financial policies are based upon their assessment of just how far these policies further Socialist strategy. They are not concerned about opposing the Government to gain party political advantage. Like all true Fabians, they look beyond the phoney party political battles.

In a sub-leader published in the April issue of "Voice", the following appears:

"The higher taxation, credit restrictions and general dis-inflationary policy of the Menzies Government are doubtless also necessary. No responsible person could watch with equanimity the increasing shortages of goods resulting from excessive total spending of government, business and consumers. A reduction in purchasing power and reduction of labour and materials to essential industries and industries assisting the Government's policy of rearmament was, therefore, inevitable. The current economic policies of the Menzies Government thus appear to be sound in principle, although their intensity is another point. One might even concede Mr. Menzies a measure of political courage in carrying out extremely unpopular measures."

BANKRUPTCIES INCREASE

In N.S.W. the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Mr. A. V. Richardson, recently announced that the present rate of bankruptcy in N.S.W. was 40 per cent higher this year than last. This is a striking commentary on Sir Arthur Fadden's claim that his Government's policy is producing economic stability.

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," July 11, 1952—Page 5

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: MU2834.

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

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1952

No 14

MENTAL ENSLAVEMENT

Many opponents of Communism rightly stress the fact that the majority of Communists are dupes who have become mentally enslaved. Even many who are not Communists, like Dr. Burton, earnestly make statements, which are obviously, completely divorced from reality. It is frightening to see apparently intelligent and educated people advocating in the name of freedom policies, which mean in practice the complete regimentation of the individual. But even more frightening is the spectacle of politicians and other so-called leaders in Western countries deploring the mental enslavement of individuals by Communist ideology while at the same time demonstrating that they are also mentally enslaved by false doctrines.

Non-Communists will readily agree that it is preposterous to advocate that the individual should serve "the State". But many of the same people will then argue that the individual must accept hardships and economic difficulties because of the "financial system". How often do we hear apologists for the present Federal Government stating that the financial policy being imposed is "for the good of the nation"? The nation has no existence apart from the individuals who comprise it. The overwhelming majority of the Australian people have had their standard of living reduced by the Government's policies. How can this reduction benefit "the nation"? Such a proposition is just as dangerous as the Communist claim that the individual must serve "the State".

We cannot see how any professing Christian can accept the idea of the individual being subservient to any institution. Institutions should exist to serve the individual, not to enslave him. And yet we have the almost daily spectacle of those who claim they are striving to defend us against Communism, seriously suggesting that our economic activities depend entirely upon "financial resources". Those mouthing this type of jargon are just as mentally enslaved, as are the Communists and their dupes. The term "financial resources" suggests that the supply of money is like the supply of coal, water or oil. Money can neither be worn, drunk nor eaten. Acceptance of the idea that the production and consumption of goods and services should be dependent upon a financial system is an abject surrender to mental tyranny. It is this very tyranny, which the promoters of the Communists' conspiracy are convinced, will destroy what is left of Western Civilization.

If Australians are really desirous of defending themselves against the Communist conspiracy, they must first cease to continue being mental slaves. The Christian should remember that he has been told that the truth shall make him free. Now is it not true that the financial system is a man-made system today mainly a system of bookkeeping? It is a lie that it is governed by natural laws of any description. If present financial rules are preventing individuals from freely associating to provide themselves with a higher standard of living while at the same time arming themselves to beat off any military aggression, then surely every mentally free individual must urge that these rules be appropriately modified. It is pathetic to see many members of the present Federal Government deploring the crippling effects of high taxation upon the economy, and then bleating that this policy was "forced" upon the Government by "circumstances". Freedom from mesmerism about the financial system is the first essential for the defeat of Communism.

The Next American President

"Barring political miracles, the next President of the U.S. will be the same one we've had for over 30 years, the Hon. B. Baruch, of the B.I.G. (Bankers' International Govt.).

"I can't get excited about who is to be our next Vice-President under Baruch. When Eisenhower visits here, he contacts B. Baruch, head of the World Government of Finance.

"When Churchill visits us, he does the same, paying homage as Vice-Premier to the real power behind his government.

"Truman is defeated whether he runs or not; B.I.G. is through with him. Eisenhower, Stassen, Warren, Kefauver and a dozen other prospects are all B.I.G. men, really running as Vice-Presidents.

"Taft is still on the fence. He would make an excellent Vice-President if elected with MacArthur, who is a genuine opposition man, not controlled by B.I.G.

"The only conceivable objection to MacArthur is that he is a military man; and we have grave doubts, based on history and knowledge of the Army's rigid caste system, as to the advisability of any General in the Presidency.

"A good combination would be Taft and Byrd or MacArthur and Byrd. That is what we mean by a political miracle."—Jonskot, in "Money" (U.S.A.).

THE DUKE OF WINDSOR AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"It was . . . suggested that, because of my obvious concern with the under-privileged, I aspired to be the first Radical King. As a matter of fact, had the assessment been made at that time of my private views . . . it would have revealed, I am sure, what would have been classed as a distinctly conservative outlook. . . . I believed in private enterprise, a strong Navy And, at the risk of inviting a shower of brickbats, I must admit I was never a supporter of the League of Nations. It was not that I opposed the dreams of a universal society wherein mankind should learn to live in unity. On the contrary, as a man who knew the horrors of war, I shared that dream. But, as a realist with some knowledge of international politics, I could not but look upon it as a will-o-the-wisp, in pursuit of which my country could neglect the strength that has been its sure recourse in the past against aggression. . . . I was all for Mr. Churchill and his campaign to re-arm Britain."

—"A King's Story," by H.R.H., The Duke of Windsor.

Eric Butler to Speak in Adelaide

All Adelaide readers of "THE NEW TIMES" will be pleased to know that Mr. Eric Butler will be addressing a public meeting in The Rechabite Hall, Victoria Square, on Thursday, July 24th. Those who desire to help make this meeting a big success should contact The United Democrats, King William Street. Phone: LA 3440.

Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy N.6 for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

Re-settlement of Rural England

A. B. HUDSON

The old order has changed, but has not yet given place to a new order. There is much waste and chaos, frustration of human hopes and even a danger of national bankruptcy. Possibly life for many is too complicated and standards of living are being confused with standards of life. Houses, Food and Local Leadership are lacking, despite the fact that we can fly faster than sound and heat a house with a split atom. Let us try literally to get down to Mother Earth.

If permitted by planning authorities, many people would prefer to live in a shack built of Nissen hut or old railway carriage material on their own two-acre holding of marginal land, keeping pigs and poultry, co-operating with similarly-situated neighbours in growing fodder crops and drawing water from a well, to living in a crowded back-street house with another family and enduring the daily drudgery of office or factory life. But the Town and Country Planning Act and Agriculture Act, which have "socialised values," tend to check such enterprise and prevent escape from city life.

Admittedly, it is good to plan for an ideal of better housing and amenities for all. But, in view of rising costs of production, danger of war, debts from previous wars, and the tendency to work shorter hours and increase purely administrative services, it is questionable if it is economic to restrict the spirit of enterprise and condemn the people to congested living conditions when there are still large underpopulated areas which are not making much contribution to the national larder.

There is a school of thought which holds that only further large-scale mechanised farming methods can make full and efficient use of our food producing land. Mechanised mass-production tends to strangle the human soul and necessitate provision of passive amusements costing dollars. Such methods may be necessary for the export trade. But in the production of food for home consumption, particularly much-needed meat and milk, the farmer finds that rising costs of labour and shortage of houses for agricultural workers, whose working hours are restricted and who require higher wages for weekend work, are restricting production. He also finds that fertiliser and mechanisation costs are rising, and that his fields require humus if they are to be intensively cropped.

Has not the mixed small holding with family labour working all hours, and its dwelling which the planners may consider sub-standard but which is at least a home, a vital part to play in attracting both capital and labour to the land and restoring soil fertility, as well as converting "waste" from the towns into bacon and eggs?

No nation can have a sound agricultural economy unless it provides for full and efficient use of human talents and enterprise, "waste products," and husbands the

life of the soil. As more land is required for urban expansion and service training, surely any system, which makes intensive cultivation possible, should be adopted, and, in this, the machine cannot replace the more adaptable man, particularly if he has a long-term interest in his own property.

The old private estate not only had its estate maintenance and technical staff of "expert specialists," but also, through the home farm and manor life, often provided local leadership, influencing the social and economic life of the village. The National Trust has acquired many of these old estates, but has not preserved the traditional leadership. The pillars of the church around which village life evolved have crumbled. Can the sense of belonging to a neighbourhood be restored, to provide an incentive to co-operation in production of homes and food?

If the National Trust restored the Home Farm, and encouraged dispossessed small-holders from town and country to rent (and later buy) holdings of from five to fifty acres, and to provide their own dwellings, a mixed freeholding aristocracy and community association might evolve. This would supplement the work of the neighbouring farmers, and revive village community life and local leadership in political, social and economic matters. A Farmers' and Small-holders' Association already exists to help those dispossessed of their freehold, and the National Federation of Community Associations might support such an experiment.

—"Rural Economy" (England), April, 1952.

FAITH

If you meet irrational fanaticism by fostering a new form or mood of irrational fanaticism, you will not solve your problem, but merely fall into the hands of a different dragon.

If Communism has to be met by guns—as seems increasingly probable—we must pray that the weapons may be in the hands of rational men, with a living faith that will fortify, not destroy, the power of their human reason.

What Europeans and Americans need is not a "new" faith, but a new appreciation of the one they have inherited—the faith that made Western civilisation.

So far, only that faith has shown itself capable of producing martyrs and confessors, and inspiring a spiritual resistance, which still continues behind the Iron Curtain.

And when the hour of testing comes, it will be that faith that will uplift men's hearts in the moral storm, when the skeptical self-idolatry of Dewey and Lord Russell is drowned in the dark tides of destruction.

—John Calhoun, in "News-Weekly," June 11.

Irresponsible Government

(Continued from page 1)

year what their commitments would be for that year. Under the present system, unexpected commitments are often thrust upon us in the middle of the financial year . . .

Consideration of the problems of expenditure brings to mind the related subject of revenue, which is based upon taxation. We should also adopt an entirely new approach to taxation, its incidence, its nature, and the purposes for which it is levied. The Treasurer yesterday provided us with figures of expenditure in various categories. That information may throw some light upon ways in which the burden of taxation may be re-adjusted upon the shoulders of the people. There was a time when taxation amounted to only a few pence in the £1. Today, the rate rises even higher than 18s. in the £1, and, therefore, taxation has an entirely changed significance. In the old days, taxation was levied merely for the purpose of providing revenue with which to finance the ordinary activities of government. Those activities scarcely changed from year to year, and everybody knew exactly where he stood.

Today, taxation is used as a social instrument. It is a means of redistributing national income and of penalizing certain groups in the community. Revolutionary changes have been made to the whole tax system. It is well worth considering whether death duties, land tax and sales tax have not come perilously close to the line of confiscation. They discriminate against individuals in a way that I consider to be decidedly unfair. The methods of levying taxation, the character of taxation, the incidence of taxation, and the purpose of taxation all seem to need re-examination in the light of modern conditions . . .

Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 6/6

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

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.

Reconstruction on Christian Principles 8d.

Brentwood Guest House

Myers Creek Road, Healesville

Phone —172

For a restful vacation. Beautifully situated hill site.

Morning and Afternoon Tea provided

'New Times,' July 11, 1952—Page 7



Save the Watersheds and Prevent Floods

The following excellent article, by a Special Correspondent, was featured in the Melbourne "Age" of July 1:

Estimates of the State's losses in the floods are increasing daily. The damage in New South Wales has been conservatively estimated by the State Social Services department at £10,000,000.

The estimates are in terms of bridges swept away, roads and railways breached, stock lost, houses, fencing, furniture and machinery damaged, crops ruined and all the other visible and assessable destruction wrought by the swirling waters.

But the official estimates will not tell the full story, for much of the damage cannot be assessed in terms of money.

No estimate in terms of money can assess the value of the topsoil washed from the watersheds and carried out to sea, or deposited in reservoirs or in the lower reaches of the rivers, the broken and eroded banks opening the way for new floods, the snags left in the streams to impede the flow of water, and the lost water itself.

Although the visible and assessable damage is bad enough, and heartbreaking for those directly involved, the damage to the watersheds and streams should be regarded as a national calamity.

This calamity is not the result of natural forces, but rather of the disturbance of those natural forces by man's misuse of the land.

Whether the rivers overflowed before the white man came to Australia cannot be said for certain.

Probably they did, but the floods were neither as extensive nor as frequent as they are now, for each heavy flood carries within itself the seeds of a greater one to follow.

The comment of the city man in the street that "the floods seem to get worse each year" is well based.

In their natural state the watersheds protected the soil and acted as reservoirs, holding much of the water and releasing what they could not hold slowly over long periods.

The foliage of the forest or scrub broke the force of the rain and prevented it from pounding the soil; the litter of dead leaves, bark and twigs, and the humus beneath it, absorbed large quantities of moisture, and when it was saturated impeded the flow of the surface water, so that it found its way gently down to the beds of the creeks and streams which fed the rivers.

But the white man cleared the forests with axe and fire, and in the high, steep

catchment areas he burnt frequently to ensure a good growth of sweet grass.

With the cover gone, the rain fell directly on the soil and ran swiftly down the slopes, unimpeded by litter.

The run-off into the creeks and streams was much greater, and it was compressed into a much shorter time. What would have taken days or weeks to reach the river took only hours, and as more and more of the watershed was denuded by man the rapid run-off became too much for the river channel to carry.

Banks were broken and gulches formed, causing flooding in areas never flooded before; as the flow lessened in the lower reaches the topsoil from the hills was dropped on the bed of the river, raising the level and making it less efficient for carrying away the next heavy rain.

This is not conjecture. Ninety years ago 51 percent of the annual flow of the Murray took place in winter and 49 percent in summer.

Today, because of man's misuse of the catchment area, 76 percent of the flow occurs in winter and only 24 percent in summer.

The Hunter River, in New South Wales, one of the finest vineyard areas in the country, used to be a permanently flowing stream.

In 1936 it ceased to flow for a time during the summer, although more rain was received in the catchment area than in some earlier years when the flow had continued.

In the summers of 1939 and 1940 it again ceased to flow.

When the Snowy River floods today much of the inundation along the lower reaches occurs through gulches—breaks in the banks leading to low-lying land near the river. When the first settlers went to Orbost there were no gulches.

Much datum has been obtained in the United States on the effect of the misuse of river catchment areas.

From one forest area the run-off was measured for seven years, and then, accidentally, part of the area was burnt.

The following year the run-off from the unburnt areas was normal, but from the burnt land the run-off increased 231 per cent, and the maximum daily discharge of water increased 1700 per cent.

In California in 1934 about 12 inches of rain fell in two days and a half in an area where part of the forest had been severely burnt a few weeks before.

The run-off from the burnt area was 22 times faster than from the unburnt.

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"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.

"Cloche Gardening" .. 18/7

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

"Humus — and the Farmer"..... 26/9

"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.

Prices Subject to Alteration without notice.

Order now from

NEW TIMES LIMITED

In Victoria over the past few years the Water Commission has done much good river control work.

The work has included removing snags and deepening channels to enable abnormal quantities of water to get away more easily, bank protection and the building of levees and the cutting of new channels.

But at best these can only minimise the effect of the floods. Reservoirs and dams can help only if they are low at the time of flood rains, and this can rarely be the case in Australia.

The true approach to flood control must lie in a new attitude to the catchment areas.

(Continued on page 10)

The Effects of Chemical Fertilizers

By WILLIAM H. EYSTER, Ph.D., in "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.)

Q. What will a highly soluble acid fertilizer do to the soil?

A. The soil must be regarded as a living organism. An acid fertilizer, because of its acids, dissolves the cementing material, made from the dead bodies of soil organisms, which holds the rock particles together to form soil crumbs. It spoils the friability of the soil. On the surface of the soil such cement-free particles settle to form a compact, more or less water-impervious layer. This compact surface layer of rock particles encourages rainwater to run off rather than to enter the soil.

Q. Is a formula like 5-10-5 to be regarded as a complete fertilizer?

A. No. This fertilizer contains the indicated amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash but may lack entirely the essential minor and trace elements.

Q. How does a highly soluble fertilizer like 5-10-5 or superphosphate affect the soil?

A. A highly soluble fertilizer goes into solution in the soil water rapidly so that much of it may be leached away without benefiting the plants at all. But the sodium in the fertilizer like sodium nitrate tends to accumulate in the soil where it combines with carbonic acid to form washing soda, sodium carbonate. This chemical causes the soil to assume a cement-like hardness.

Other minerals, when present in large concentrations, percolate into the subsoil where they interact with the colloidal clay to form impervious layers of precipitates, called hardpans.

Q. How do hardpans affect crop production?

A. Hardpans seal the topsoil off from the subsoil. Water cannot pass downward into the subsoil, and water from the water table cannot rise to the topsoil in which the plants are growing. Many plants cannot live when their roots are kept too wet. Then, too, the subsoil below the hardpans is anaerobic and rapidly becomes acid. In such anaerobic acid soils, the soil organisms' population changes radically and in ways, which are unfavourable to crop plants.

Q. In what way does a highly soluble artificial fertilizer harm soil organisms?

A. Such highly soluble chemicals as chlorides and sulphates are poisonous to the beneficial soil organisms, but in small amounts act as stimulants. These chemicals stimulate the beneficial soil bacteria to such increased growth and reproduction that they use up the organic matter in the soil as food faster than it can be returned by present agricultural practices. When chemical residues accumulate in the soil, the microorganisms may be killed off by hydrolysis (water-removing). The high salt concentration in the soil water will pull water from the bacterial or fungal cells, causing them to collapse and die. Earthworms will also be poisoned by swallowing soil and humus particles, coated with chemical residues.

Q. Do artificial fertilizers change the soil organisms' population?

A. Yes. Many artificial fertilizers contain acids, as sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid, which will increase, the acidity of the soil. Changes in the soil acidity (pH) are accompanied by changes in the kinds of organisms, which can live in the soil. Such changes often are sufficient to interfere greatly with the profitable growth

of crop plants. For this reason, the artificial fertilizer people tell their customers to increase the organic matter content of the soil, thus offsetting the deleterious effects of these acids; also to use lime.

Q. Why will chemicals burn especially young, growing plants?

A. The burning is caused by salts pulling water out of the plant cells. When this happens they collapse and the plant turns brown and dies. Older plants have more resistance to this type of burning.

Q. On the label of some raw phosphate rock, I read that it contains 30 percent phosphoric acid. Does this not mean that the rock has been treated with an acid, and would be harmful to soil life and earthworms?

A. Due to the influence of the chemical fertilizer people, all fertilizing materials must be analyzed and the contents stated on the bag in regard to the available nutrient elements. The phosphoric acid on the label does not mean that the rock material actually contains this acid. What it really means is that the phosphate if converted to the acid form would have that content of phosphoric acid. In other words, in stating an analysis of phosphate, the fertilizer law requires that all phosphate fertilizers be expressed in the percentage of phosphoric acid or equivalent phosphorus pentoxide. Similarly, potash is expressed in the equivalent of potassium oxide (K₂O).

Q. Since nitrate of soda is a natural product, that is, not manufactured, but mined as such, why do you object to it?

A. In the first place it is too soluble and forces unbalanced nourishment on the plant, crowding out other essential elements. Secondly, the plant can take the nitrate, but uses very little of the soda because it is a minor element. Thus the soda piles up in the soil and hardens it.

Q. How do nitrogen-containing fertilizers like sodium nitrate and cyanamide affect the nitrogen-fixing soil bacteria?

A. About 78 percent of the atmosphere is made up of gaseous nitrogen. Living soil contains enough nitrogen-fixing bacteria to fix enough atmospheric nitrogen to supply abundantly the needs of crop plants. In the presence of soluble nitrates, these bacteria use the nitrogen which man has provided in his artificial fertilizers and fix absolutely none from the atmosphere.

Q. Are artificial fertilizers responsible for poor aeration of the soil?

A. There are several ways by which artificial fertilizers will reduce aeration of soils. Earthworms, whose numerous burrowings make the soil more porous, are killed. The acid fertilizers will also destroy the cementing materials, which bind rock particles together to form crumbs. Lastly, hardpans, result which seal off the lower soil levels, keeping them more or less completely anaerobic.

Q. Will the type of fertilizer used influence the amount of vitamins produced by the plants?

A. Several Experiment Stations have found that supplying citrus fruits with a large amount of highly soluble nitrogen will lower the vitamin C content of oranges. Other vitamins have been experimented with successfully as well.

Q. Would you regard susceptibility of

plants to diseases and insects as hunger signs?

A. Yes, plants, which are incomplete in minerals, may appear normal externally, but their incompleteness is revealed by the ravages of fungi and insects. Such scavengers do not find organically raised foods to their liking. They will take a few bites of it and then settle down to strip the crops having an oversupply of carbohydrates caused by excessive fertilizing. It is for this reason that disease-producing fungi and insects are regarded as nature's sensors. They separate the wheat from the chaff, the nutritious from the deficient.

Q. Is it possible that when artificial fertilizers are used, the crops are more susceptible to disease?

A. Chemical fertilizers rob plants of some natural immunity by killing off the policemen microorganisms in the soil. Many plant diseases have already been considerably checked when antibiotic-producing bacteria or fungi thrived around the roots.

When plants are supplied with much nitrogen and only a medium amount of phosphate, they will most easily contract mosaic infections also. Most resistance is obtained if there is a small supply of nitrogen and plenty of phosphate. Fungus and bacterial nitrogen fertilization, as well as to a lack of trace elements.

Q. Will artificial fertilizers produce the same amount of protein in crops as organic fertilizers?

A. It has been found that fertilizers that provide quickly soluble nitrogen will lower the capacity of hybrid corn, in particular, to produce seeds with high-protein content.

D.S.C.M WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC)

Now Meets on

THE THIRD THURSDAY

of Every Month

All interested are invited

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 Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

"New Times," July 11, 1952—Page 9

The Effect of Poisonous Sprays on Bees

By JOHN E. ECKERT, Ph.D., of Entomology and Apiculturist, University of California.

The honeybee is susceptible to most of the insecticides used as stomach or contact poisons, or as fumigants in controlling injurious insects. The honeybee also is injured in its adult and brood stages by certain plants that produce toxic substances. Fortunately, poisonous plants are limited to a small number of species occurring in relatively few areas in the United States, and are not equally dangerous in successive years. Chemical injury, on the other hand, is widespread, and may occur in any area where quantities of insecticides are applied. The pollination service of the honeybee ranks in importance with proper planting, cultivating and harvesting of at least fifty of our agricultural crops. Consequently, the loss of bees by chemical or plant poisoning may mean a reduction in the crops, which are benefited by bees. In addition the constant use of insecticides kills many insect pollinators other than the honeybees, thus increasing the need for the honeybee, the chief insect that can be produced for pollination purposes.

To the beekeeper the killing of bees by chemical or plant poisons means a monetary loss that varies with the severity of the damage. Many thousands of colonies are destroyed annually by chemicals in Washington, Utah, California, Arkansas, Arizona, Texas, and Louisiana, and considerable damage is done elsewhere. In addition, the numerical strength of many colonies is reduced so that honey production and pollination services are greatly lowered. Often beekeepers must seek new locations because of the hazards of poisoning, frequently overcrowding the floral sources in other regions and reducing the honey secured by resident beekeepers. Thus bee poisoning in one area affects beekeepers in another.

With so many chemicals injurious to bees being applied to cultivated crops, one might suppose that honey would contain some of the poisons. However, this is not the case because bees affected by poisons do not behave in a normal manner. Instead of returning to their hives, they apparently attempt to throw off the effects of the poisons and either become lost or die in the field. In the cases of the quick-acting poisons, such as sabadilla or arsenicals and those that affect the bees through fumigant action, bees can be found hanging on plants and on the ground beneath the plants treated. In the case of DDT, the bees run and fly in a frenzied manner when they feel its chemical effects. As with many other poisons, the population of the hive may be reduced without many dead bees accumulating before the entrances.

Should the bees return to the hive with a load of poisoned nectar, there is a double provision that none of it will get into the stored honey. The hive bees rehandle every drop of nectar, and so are exposed to the poison longer than the field bees. Hive bees have the tendency to leave the hive when they feel the effects of poison, and in this way would carry from the hive any poisoned nectar they might have taken into their stomachs. Further, chemical analyses of honeys, extracted from the brood combs of

colonies affected by arsenical poisoning, have failed to reveal any trace of arsenic.

Although most chemicals used as insecticides are harmful to the honeybees, some are more toxic than others. Calcium arsenate, lead arsenate, and Paris green are particularly injurious, even in minute quantities. Cryolite, sometimes used as a substitute for calcium and lead arsenate, is less toxic than the arsenicals under field conditions. In the citrus regions of California, however, cryolite has been the cause of heavy losses of bees. Pyrethrum, derris, and rotenone dusts are definitely injurious, but less so than arsenicals. Nicotine compounds, such as nicotine sulphate and Nico-dust, are toxic but serve as bee repellents. When applied under certain climatic conditions, however, Nico-dust has killed the field force of an entire apiary.

The Hydrocarbons, like DDT, DDD, and chlordane act both as stomach poisons and as contact poisons. Bees that are dusted with material containing as little as 1 per cent, of DDT may die within a few hours; those that walk over a surface sprayed with a 2 percent, solution will die within 12 hours if they remain in contact with the surface for 20 or 30 minutes. The material is rather stable, persisting as a poison for several weeks, or even months, after its application.

Poisons soluble in nectar, contact poisons, and fumigants generally affect the bees before they can return to their hives, but when in pollen the effect on the bees and brood continues for days and weeks. The greatest death rate of brood and hive bees occurs within the first few days. The poisoned pollen generally causes the death of the nurse bees that elaborate it into food. The queen is usually the last to succumb in a colony fatally injured by chemicals. The killing of the field force reduces the amount of poisoned pollen that is stored. Nevertheless, enough pollen may be gathered by the pollen collectors to destroy the colony. In an apiary that is severely injured by arsenic the ground may be carpeted with dead and dying bees soon after the poison is secured. The affected bees fly for short distances, crawl up blades of grass or weeds, and hop away from the hive, often collecting in depressions or becoming hidden in the grass. In the chill of early mornings, small groups of stricken bees may be found huddled together. As the day becomes warmer, those still active crawl and hop away, frequently toward the sun. Such bees, when analysed chemically, have been found to contain from half a part to several parts per million of arsenic trioxide.

—From "The Hive and The Honey Bee."

"MR. ISADOR LUBIN'S "SOLUTION"

We do not know if Mr. Isador Lubin, the Jew who "represents" America on the United Nations Economic Council, is a Communist. But he makes it clear that he is an advocate of Communist policies to avoid depressions. "Mr. Lubin supports "forced public investment and income redistribution—both requiring massive taxation".

"THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the
Victorian Compost Society.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

Written by experts, and containing 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.

Save the Watersheds and Prevent Floods

(Continued from page 8)

Their value as grazing country must be balanced against the more and more frequent damage to the much more valuable lands lower down.

In general, the watersheds furnish scant grazing, and some of them can be used only in the summer.

The damage done by cattle, and the fires lit to regenerate the grass, is out of all proportion to the loss caused by the floods, and a wise land use would regard the catchments as sacrosanct.

It would not be easy. Much of the land is privately owned or held on long lease, but unless the problem is tackled now it may be too late.

The hills will be scoured, and all the topsoil will be gone; their value will have been lost both as grazing areas and as what they should be—natural water storages.

WORLD FOOD BOARD ADVOCATED

Lord John Boyd Orr, former Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organisation recently addressed a meeting of farmers in Texas, U.S.A. He said that a world food board or a similar international organisation was "inevitable". As all local food boards have imposed tyranny upon both producers and consumers, it can be easily imagined what a level the individual would be reduced to if his food supplies were controlled by a body of international planners. World control of all food is an important part of the "Big Idea". Lenin knew what he was taking about when he stressed the importance of food coupons for controlling the individual.

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY" is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/6, post-free. Write now for your copy

Your Patent Good Health

By S. A. Brooks

From "Health and the Soil," England

The average newspaper or magazine reader will soon be persuaded that he is feeling "proper poorly." Patent medicine combines have shown him by clever advertising why he should feel a nervous wreck, suffer from headaches, constipation, gastritis, inferiority complex, pyaemia, glandular deficiency, and chronic lassitude of the descending colon.

These combines, of course, advise how he can eradicate all these diseases from his system. Their advice has been so effective that today the family doctor is being ousted by the daily press.

Less than 5 percent of the British and American public is unaware that they are suffering from pyorrhoea — excluding the fortunate owners of dentures. But even those lucky beings are advised of the terrible risks they incur by failing to immerse these plates nightly in Dingo's Dental Deodoriser. Germs are hiding malevolently in every crevice of their plates!

Unfortunately there remain illiterates who, never having read of Shino's Tooth Paste, maintain 32 perfect teeth, although they never used a toothbrush in their lives. They refuse to suffer from halitosis, and have no best friend to enlighten them.

Grandfather, aged 82, has had slight twinges lately, but attributes these to "old age and rheumatism creeping on." If he read his paper he would realise in what peril he stands, and that uric acid is forming dagger-pointed crystals at his joints — a condition liable to land him in a wheelchair.

However, grandfather carries on happily, filling in his pools or trotting to the local for a quick one before closing time.

Mr. Brown, playing the market lately, has "bulled" when he should have "beared," and vice-versa, so he is in a pretty bad state. He is extremely worried, but reads his papers. He is persuaded that his approaching bankruptcy is not the chief cause of worry.

A deficiency of B1 vitamins is responsible for a decrease in his metabolic rate, so he is feeling run down and depressed.

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.

His super-ego is fighting a losing battle against his libido; or he may suffer from schizophrenia.

Until recently, Mr. Smith considered himself healthy. When he over-ate at dinner and his stomach rumbled, Mr. Smith said, "Pardon," and thought no more about it.

Now he is persuaded that he has suffered from excess acidity all his life, and needs Stinko's Stomach Settlers. He may also have duodenal ulcers, inflamed stomach lining or lackadaisical intestines. Should he eat nothing and starve to death, or eat as usual and survive in agony? Fortunately, the manufacturers can keep him going at 3/6 a bottle — 6/9 double size.

Prematurely old? Eat Sluggetts' soups. Each tin contains the equivalent of 20 milligram's of riboflavin, the new synthetic vitamin B2, essential to the proper oxidative processes of the body cells.

The reader may not eat Sluggetts' soups, but such is the psychological effect of this scientifically devised jargon that he will feel happier if he buys a tin. So, of course, will Sluggetts.

Every medicine concoctor has gone to great trouble and expense to enlighten him on the biological peculiarities of the body and their repercussions on the mind. To enable him to arrive at a reasonable diagnosis of his malady in the privacy of his own home, Fullovim Products have produced a self-testing questionnaire.

1. Do you feel "run-down" towards midnight?
2. Do you experience difficulty in arising on winter mornings?
3. Do you feel irritable when you just miss your train or bus?
4. Are you peevisish when asked for extra money?

If you answer "Yes" to two of the above questions, you suffer from chronic inertia, a symptom of maladjustment of the medulla oblongata.

Not only do Fullovim reproduce a photograph of the offending medulla oblongata, but an arrow points to the seat of the affliction. It states: —

"Because of incomplete elimination, bodily impurities concentrate at "A" (arrow).

"B" shows how impurities are dispersed after taking one trial tin of Bettavigga."

Thanks to the efforts of these benefactors of mankind, the average man knows more about the medical vagaries of the human body than did the family doctor of 30 years ago.

This knowledge has given his shoulders such a downward slant that he looks, and is, a walking medicine bottle.

Regeneration

"The only effective answer to concentrated money-power on the one hand, and concentrated State-power on the other, is a renewal of vitality — physical, intellectual, and spiritual—in Western civilisation itself. For both money and State are essentially abstractions, deriving power from the passivity of the real. Their sterilizing influence can, therefore, be countered only by a regeneration of the real.

"This process of regeneration is not to be achieved by gearing Western economy to a world mechanism in which all vital factors are either ignored or regarded as interchangeable. Life itself cannot be mass-handled according to international formulae, or regulated by edicts of centralised administrations. It can be cultivated only from the ground up — through localized human associations rooted in their native soil and historic traditions, and actuated by a common sense of spiritual purpose. Massification and Mechanisation have no more rendered such associations obsolete than rapid communications have rendered the world 'smaller'. We should recognise these forces for what they are — a legacy of finance industrialism — to be endured only for as long as it takes to re-establish the organic association as the basis of society.

"But re-integration postulates re-valuation. Most of our values, especially economic values, have been derived from a period in which power was regarded as the limiting factor. They are essentially quantitative and mechanistic, because power has been associated with size and mechanical efficiency. Our assessments tend to be in inorganic and mathematical terms—output man, miles per hour, money—income per head, volume of trade, magnitude of population—power to convert, to control, and to consume. Accordingly, the Utopia of Technological Man, his subconscious idea of heaven-on-earth, is Megalopolis—the world city of such size and power that it represents complete freedom from any organic context or limitation. It is this background of power economics and relationships that prevents us from achieving a clear 'concept of organic economy. We tend to value things, not according to their intrinsic merit as means of, or aids to, living, but according to the power which they incorporate and which is reflected in the amount of money (purchasing power) required to obtain them."

—Jorian Jenks in "From The Ground Up".

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 fanning 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.

Non-Elected Rulers of Australia

In the course of a recent article in the Sydney "Sun", Alan Reid, chief of the "Sun's" Canberra bureau, wrote:

Australians fondly imagine that they are governed from Parliament House, but the real rulers of Australia are more likely to be found at lunchtime in the Royal Canberra Golf Club, toying with a chop and the future of the country.

They are the top departmental officials—those "behind the scenes" men, almost unknown to the general public.

Their power and influence continues, irrespective of what Government is in power or seemingly dominant political person looms large on the political scene.

They do not have to worry about the susceptibilities of the elector.

For while politicians come and politicians go they are there to stay, serene, unruffled, aloof, faintly cynical and always superior.

Almost as important as the departmental officials, though less obviously so, are the crop of economists now attached to most departments and the professors who in Canberra swarm about the officials like bees about a honeypot.

For the professors possess as well as a long string of academic degrees an almost irresistible itch to test out their cherished theories on the flinching frame of the body politic.

They are shrewdly aware also that the official rather than the parliamentarian is the real fountainhead of modern governmental power.

Recently, for example, lunching at the golf club, were—

Vice-Chancellor of the National University, Sir Douglas Copland, whose views have affected Government thinking from depression days down to the present.

Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Fred Wheeler, young, slender, dark, almost unknown to the general public, but who, as special adviser, has exercised an unobtrusive but strong influence upon successive Prime Ministers and Treasurers.

Stan Carver, Commonwealth Statistician, a force now mainly because at least one

Minister listens earnestly to his economic views.

A sprinkling of Treasury and Taxation officials.

A handful of academic persons from the various institutions for learning in Canberra.

Absent from the scene were the two top men in Australian economic affairs, Dr. Roland Wilson, of the Treasury, and Dr. H. C. ("Nugget") Coombs.

Wilson is probably now the No. 1 economic adviser, and Coombs No. 2, though for a while it looked as though it might be the other way about . . .

Wilson, a tough, aggressive little man with a scathing tongue and a biting, merciless humour, was not the type to underestimate his importance in the scheme of things.

He got in to see Menzies frequently and he kept getting in to see him frequently . . .

It is always amusing to notice how visitors to Parliament House nudge each other excitedly when some prominent and much photographed political figure walks through King's Hall.

Ignored completely is the public servant following unobtrusively behind, who, more often than not, is the real ruler.

LAND TAX

In 1910 50 percent of the people lived on the land. When the Federal land tax was first introduced it was claimed that it would break up big estates and settle more people on the land. Today 42 percent, of the people live on the land.

AMERICAN SWEET CLOVER

From time to time we have noted with interest claims made concerning American sweet clover as a fodder and as a soil builder. American organic farmers claim that sweet clover put four times as much nitrogen into the ground as red clover. We would be pleased to hear from any Australian farmers who have had any experience with American sweet clover.

REDUCED WHEAT ACREAGE

When the Federal Government made its plea to the Australian wheatgrowers several months ago, to increase their wheat acreages this year, we expressed the opinion that the wheatgrowers were more likely to reduce their efforts because of the Government's savage taxation policy. Sir John Teasdale, chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, has now confirmed our prediction. He estimates that this year's wheat acreage will be approximately 5 percent less than last year. Perhaps Mr. Menzies and his colleagues will now understand that greater production is only possible when the individual feels that there is adequate inducement.

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing 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

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.

CODNER BROS.

Builders and Hardware Merchants

CALL AND SEE US FOR
YOUR HARDWARE
REQUIREMENTS

Wheatsheaf Rd.,
GLENROY
Fx1130