

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE-SHILLING FORTNIGHT

## Towards the World Monopoly State

It is instructive at present to study the following essay by Major C. H. Douglas, written 11 years ago and published in "The Social Crediter" in March and April, 1941, in which the author outlined the steps towards a world monopoly State being devised by the promoters of the Second World War:

Now that Mr. John Winant, millionaire, assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, has come from the International Labour Office at Geneva, as Ambassador and instructor to Mr. Ernest Bevin on the Labour Policy of Great Britain, Mr. Averill Harriman, multi-millionaire, has come to take charge of our Finance, Mr. Wendell Wilkie has taken our temperature, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, late of the Federal Loan and Mortgage Board, remains as bailiff's man, and all of these are enthusiastically welcomed by the Socialist Party, it is perhaps of some interest to find an answer to the riddle — "When is a rich man not a rich man?" (for the purpose of Socialism).

The first answer can be obtained by inspection, as our Math Master used to say. It is when his riches are the result of monetary manipulation, and particularly, the result of bond flotation and sale. Each and every one of our, probably long-term, guests is in the orbit of the Kuhn (i.e., Cohen), Loeb Finance Group. Not one of them is a manufacturer, or an agriculturist, but all of them are here primarily to fix the conditions under which both manufacturing and agriculture are, they hope, to be carried on for the next five hundred years. And all of them are in enthusiastic agreement with the Socialists in the main tenets of Socialism. These are:—

1. A preamble that sets out the many glaring defects of the present economic and social systems. (No mention of criticism of finance permitted). Obviously, this gets a majority vote at once.
2. "Labour creates all wealth." Wealth is the object of life, especially if not used but exported. Therefore, present labour has a right to all wealth so long as it exports it. Anyone who has the enjoyment of wealth without labour is a parasite. (From this postulate is derived the curious inversion that anyone paid by the State is ipso facto not a parasite).
3. The holding of property, particularly land or buildings, by an individual, is robbery of the public and is likely to

lead to the use of property for pleasure. The holding of property by any organisation is better, and the larger the organisation and the more secure it is from criticism by individuals, the better it is. The State, which is immune from prosecution by legal process, is better still, at the moment, but a World State, which would be omnipotent, would be best of all.

4. Everything can be reduced to a book of regulations. For this reason, a civil servant in Whitehall, or Washington, or Geneva, can farm land in Ross and Cromarty, or Cheshire, or Alberta much better than the farmer who lives on the land. Or if he can't, it doesn't matter much does it? Nobody knows the civil servant's name; he'll never see the farmer or the farm, and, anyway, both the farmer and the civil servant will be dead soon.
5. The main objective, therefore, is to take everything from the individual, vest it in an untouchable organisation, the larger the better, and thus change the choice of minor tyrannies, which are vulnerable, into an overriding single tyranny, which is invulnerable. Taxation is the primary tool by which to attain this desirable end, but restrictive law, and in particular licence law, is a valuable auxiliary. But law is the agency, both of taxation and licensing.

When you have done this, you can put everyone on the wage and salary list, and invent a job for them, even if it's only filling in forms. Then you will have solved the unemployment problem, which is the curse of capitalism — if you don't know enough to recognise it as the coming of the age of leisure. And if people don't like filling in forms, well, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

Now, there is every justification for the acceptance of Socialism of this character by a very large majority of the population at this time, for reasons, which a little later, I propose to recapitulate briefly. It is a remarkable tribute to the sound instincts of

the Anglo-Saxon public that the majority is not larger, and that it is far from solidly convinced.

But before dealing with the grounds for the views somewhat reluctantly held by this majority, let us for a few moments consider their millionaire friends, for instance, Mr. Winant, Mr. Averill Harriman, or even President Roosevelt, not forgetting Mr. Benjamin Cohen, et al, in the background. Why are they so anxious to vest all property in the State, at any rate in England,

(Continued on page 2)

### OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
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

## TOWARDS THE WORLD MONOPOLY STATE

(Continued from page 1)

and to tax the private property owner out of existence?

Why, for instance, was it freely stated in Washington in 1920, that a certain notorious witness was given £10,000 from New York to advocate the nationalisation of the coal industry; that the Railways, although ostensibly company-owned, are since 1920 entirely divorced from the control of their shareholders; that Mr. Montagu Norman "welcomes" nationalisation; that the London School of Economics, founded by the Fabian Society, but mainly endowed by Sir Ernest Cassell, is practically a manufactory for bureaucratic Socialists with international financial doctrines; and much other evidence to the same effect?

However reluctantly, I feel that we must abandon any explanation of these phenomena, which assumes, for instance, that Messrs. Winant, Harriman and Hopkins (assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen) have come over here to commit financial suicide, or to sell all they have, and give to the poor. I feel almost certain that the "New Order" in Europe, and Great Britain in particular, like the Socialist paradise in Russia, while it may impoverish and enslave millions, and destroy the culture and achievements of many centuries, will still leave Messrs. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb, et al, assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, in a situation which they regard with complacency. That is, of course, if nothing goes wrong. We have therefore to approach Socialism, in order to appreciate it as a policy, from a somewhat unfamiliar angle. What is it that is concealed in a doctrine whose first postulate is a protest against economic inequality, which makes it so attractive to a special group of international millionaires who are the outstanding beneficiaries and primary cause of the inequalities attacked?

Obviously, the answer to this most important question will be found, not in what Socialists have said, but in what Socialism has done. And the first step to understanding what Socialism has done, is to be clear in regard to what Socialism has not done, such as invent and develop railways, roads and bridges, motor cars, dynamos and aeroplanes. The activities of Socialists have been almost exclusively in the field of law (assisted by Mr. Benjamin Cohen, et al), and the situation in which we find ourselves is only to be understood by considering the Socialist legal trend against a background of scientific advance for which Socialism can take no credit whatever, but for the use of which it is responsible to the extent that its legislation has affected such use.

It is, I think, important to keep in mind this fact that Socialism is simply a system of legalism, because it is not a British product, and all legal systems must be based on some particular conception of society and must aim at realising or perpetuating that conception. Socialism is "German," in the same sense that the

Rothschilds (Red-shields) are "German," or that the Reformation was "German," or that Kuhn, Loeb, or the Warburgs are "American." It is, and has been always, primarily a theory for export, and in the country of its nativity, has been, and is, kept severely in its place, which is to crush independence. The hey-day of German Socialism was in the day of Bismarck, who said of it: "We march separately, but we fight together."

The downfall of Russia in 1917 was consummated by the introduction, in a special train from Germany, of Lenin and Trotsky. Freemasonry, financial and moral corruption, and Socialism, accompanied by a horde of petty bureaucrats, have brought about the downfall of France; and the strong tendency of the better elements of French society, in all classes, to Anglophobia is the result of the widespread conviction that the British Government is now merely the tool of the same dark forces.

The situation we have to consider, therefore, is simply this. Two quite distinct influences have been at work for at least two hundred years. On the one hand, we have had the material progress of the industrial arts, which, as most people know, has been easily sufficient, considered by itself to raise every member of the British public, by the use of power, to a position of economic independence, while at the same time reducing the necessity for economic labour to a small fraction of that available. Almost contemporaneously with this, we have witnessed a systematic expansion of legalism, of which Socialism is an increasing part, which ignores and in fact systematically attacks and distorts the situation.

And the net result is insecurity, more labour-hours, poverty and war.

While it is probable that a majority of those who are interested understand how this situation has been brought about, it may be desirable to recall that the physical causes have been: export of production, either unpaid for, inadequately paid for in raw material only useful in the production of further material for export. The objective of this has been exchange manipulation. Grossly unbalanced production—too many machines, too few comforts. Sabotage: Artificial trade booms and slumps, with the breakup of plant and organisation.

Large-scale "Rackets" such as the Grid Electricity Scheme, which was an imitation of, and inspired from the same source as the Utilities Racket in the U.S. Hundreds of millions of pounds worth of magnificent machinery and plant was consciously and unnecessarily broken up in connection with this scheme alone. All of these were rendered possible by subtle propaganda, which treated money as wealth, and only employment paid for by money as being the production of wealth.

The political cause was the determination to maintain the monopoly of credit and to buttress that monopoly by law. The most vital result of this was that purchasing-power was, and is, inadequate to buy the goods produced at the prices at which the price system requires that they should be sold, so that a majority of production has to be given away to an enemy, while the purchasing-power involved in its produc-

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NEW TIMES  
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**(Condensation of a Radio Talk by T. C. McGillick, ex-Communist.) The Peking "Peace" Conference is not unconnected with strikes on the Australian waterfront, and strikes and threats of strikes in vital and key industries. It is not unrelated to disturbances in Berlin, Paris, Tokio and other parts of the world. None of these things is accidental; they are all part of a world plan directed by the Communist General Staff.**

A state of undeclared de-facto war exists between Australia and Communist China, and the troops of both countries are engaged in bloody and deadly combat on the battlefields of Korea. On the Australian Home Front, Communist "guerillas" hold up industry and paralyse transport by means of stop-work meetings, overtime bans, strikes and sabotage. The recent Australian Trade Union delegation to Peking for the Communist May Day celebrations included three leading members of the Australian Communist Party. This delegation was quickly followed by a so-called Australian "Peace" Mission to Communist China.

As a former Communist leader, I was in the past associated with the organisation of conferences of a similar character. Consequently I am able to speak with some authority on this question. These so-called "peace" conferences are, in fact, war conferences.

They are instigated and carefully organised by the Communist Party under cover of a facade of prominent names of persons—some of whom are secret Party members; others are merely dupes.

Attending the Peking "Peace" Conference will be a number of "innocents" who will be hopelessly at the mercy of the Communist "fraction" or caucus, which, never acknowledging its existence to the outsiders, operates secretly as a disciplined body to dominate the seemingly democratic procedure of the conference.

The five delegates comprising the Australian "Peace" delegation were loud in proclaiming that they were motivated by the best of intentions. They all denied that they were Communists. Dr. S. Macindoe is the Chief Research Officer of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. It would appear that the N.S.W. State Socialist Government has co-operated to the extent of permitting his visit into enemy territory.

Miss Ada Bromham's position of corresponding secretary for the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Victoria suggests ultra-respectability and adds credence to her non-Communist claims. But I remember the time when Miss Bromham was stationed in Adelaide as a functionary of the W.C.T.U. I know that Communist Party agents made frequent contact with her. I remember her as far back as 1935, in which year the S.A. District of the Communist Party took the initiative in organising a "Two days of Friendship with the Soviet Union" conference, held in Adelaide,

to coincide with celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, held in Russia and throughout the world. In addressing the conference, Miss Bromham told of her visit to Russia and spoke in praise of the Soviet education system.

In "The Red Leader" (4 Oct., 1933), official organ of the Red International of Labor Unions, the name of the Rev. J. W. Burton (ex-Chairman of the Methodist Conference) appears among the list of prominent delegates at the National Anti-War Congress, organised by the Communists through an auxiliary known as the League Against Imperialism. In 1938, the Communist Auxiliary, the Friends of the Soviet Union, of which I was a member of the National Committee, organised a National Congress of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, in the Railway Institute, Sydney. Among the speakers were two clergy-who spoke in high praise of the Soviet Union. One was the Rev. E. E. V. Collocott, who is at present behind the Iron Curtain; and the Rev. J. W. Burton, who is the father of Dr. John Burton, delegate to the Peking Conference.

Dr. John Burton's pedigree certainly suggests that he is bred for the role he is now playing. At a very early age Dr. Evatt appointed him his private secretary. Later he elevated him over the heads of older and more experienced members of the diplomatic staff, to the position of head of the External Affairs Department. Massey Stanley, in the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" (29/3/51) referred to Dr. John Burton as "the brash intellectual who cruelled his pitch as an ecclesiastical student when he insulted a congregation (which had had many relations at the First World War) with a belligerent pacifist sermon." Dr. Burton was, and still may be, President of the Fabian Society in Canberra. Still a very young man, he became a pastoralist when he bought a property near Canberra at a cost of £16,000.

At the beginning of 1951 he was appointed Australian High Commissioner in Ceylon. Shortly after, he deserted his post in a most irresponsible fashion and flew to Australia in order to contest the Federal seat of Lowe. It is generally considered that he returned from Ceylon in response to an urgent call from a very important personage. This same powerful force influenced his endorsement as candidate for Lowe by the A.L.P. Some of his more recent activities have been reported in "Tribune", official organ of the Communist Party. A report in that paper (8th Oct., 1951) informs us that Dr. John Burton and his co-delegate, Rev. Van Eerde, in company with prominent Communists, spoke at the "Don't Re-arm Japan" meeting held in the Sydney Town Hall in July 1951.

The fifth delegate—Arthur Anton Gietzelt, denies that he is a Communist. "On the contrary," he said, "I am an active and loyal member of the Australian Labor Party." (S.M.H., 20/5/52.) A search of the records at the N.S.W. Registrar-General's Department disclosed that Arthur A. Geit-

zelt and his wife, Ida C. Gietzelt, between them held 50 £1 shares in the People's Printing and Publishing Society Ltd., Marx House, Sydney, which was a Communist-controlled society engaged in the publication of Communist newspapers, leaflets, etc. Mr. Arthur Gietzelt was expelled from the Returned Soldiers' League two years ago because, in the opinion of the R.S.L. State Council, he was a Communist. (Mr. V. Brady, R.S.L. Solicitor, in S.M.H. 19/5/52.)

Mr. Holt, the Minister concerned, by permitting and facilitating travel by Communists and fellow travellers behind enemy lines, has brought considerable discredit upon the government. Failure of Mr. Holt in particular, and the Government in general, to govern, results from a form of auto-suggestion operating on the basis of wishful thinking, whereby they have mesmerised themselves into believing that this country is in a state of peace.

—"Free People," June 1952.

## THE DEVALUATION SWINDLE

When the late Sir Stafford Cripps devalued the British pound in 1949, under heavy pressure from Wall Street, New York, we warned that this policy of devaluation was a major swindle, which would further enslave the unfortunate British people. Cripps argued that devaluation was essential to help the British to bridge the "dollar gap". We pointed out that in reality the British would have to export more goods to earn the same number of dollars. It has now been recently revealed that, although British exports to Canada increased by 50 percent, since devaluation this only meant an increase of 4 percent in dollar terms. The British people produced 50 percent, more for export only to receive 4 percent more dollars. No wonder the British economy is in such a chaotic condition and the British people's standard of living continues to fall. And, incidentally the exchange rate between Australia and America results in Australians being also plundered economically by the dollar diplomats.

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"New Times," July 25, 1952—Page 3

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## TOWARDS THE WORLD MONOPOLY STATE

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tion is used to make up the deficit in respect of the remainder. At the same time, the controlled press hypnotises the public to demand universal employment. Of course, than the present holocaust of sabotage and free gifts to the enemy if the world is still foolish enough to agree. Nothing could be more favourable to the temporary re-establishment of this system.

We are now perhaps in a somewhat better position to proceed with our examination of the apparently contradictory attractions of Socialism, if we realise that it is simply more law, an extension of exactly the process, which has stultified the progress of the industrial arts. There is no more prospect of producing a tolerable state of Society by passing more laws, and imposing more sanctions, than there is of repairing a motor car suffering from a choked carburetor by devising a fresh tax upon it. The world is suffering from a fantastic and unnecessary book of regulations, every additional one of which, while apparently beneficial at the moment, exacerbates the disease.

There are thus two aspects of Socialism, attracting very different supporters. There is the aspect, which attracts Messrs. Winant, Harriman, and their like, with Mr. Benjamin Cohen, the incarnation of law, joyously assisting. These people see in Socialism, quite correctly, a line of thought which can only lead to the concentration of power in their hands, power they are determined to maintain and extend, just as Stalin and Hitler have power which the Czar and the Kaiser never had. The aspect which attracts the rank and file of Socialists is in the main something much more subtle, I think.

Passing over the fairly obvious influence of the revenge complex on the part of the under-privileged (who have for the most part been kept in that position by the millionaire "Socialists" in order to be used as a disintegrating force) and the attraction offered by petty bureaucracy to lovers of power without responsibility, I believe that one definite delusion accounts for more Socialists than any other single cause. It is the delusion of the supremacy of the intellect, with the derivative that an order is the same thing as its execution.

Now, anyone with reasonably wide experience of life and affairs knows that the intellect has very definite limits. "The Professor" is recognised as a legitimate butt

for mild humour, not so much on account of his knowledge, as for the lack of any ability to use it in his daily life.

We recognise that what is lacking, is something we call judgment, or (very mis-descriptively) "common" sense, and that this faculty, so rare than when it is combined with intellect it can almost command its own price, is an ability to check constantly and almost automatically, theory and ideas, against experience. It is exactly the lack of this faculty, which is conspicuous in Socialist circles, which by common consent draw their support largely from the influence of well-meaning elementary school-teachers. The modern State-controlled school is the perfect model of bureaucracy, designed primarily for control by the government rather than for any genuinely educational objective. There is no standard of output, except "Si monumentum requiris circumspice." Once again, it is evidence of the magnificent material of the British people that a large and increasing proportion of these teachers are revolting against this tendency. But a good deal of harm has been done.

Now to this type of mind, the fact that you can multiply x by itself five times, for instance, and the result is called x5 is not merely proof of a fifth dimension, it is ground for a political world of five dimensions. Or to put the matter another way, "the government" can order golf-club secretaries to grow asparagus in bunkers. Therefore, asparagus will grow in bunkers. This confusion between Aristotelian and Baconian thinking is one of the most able tools of arch intrigue.

At this point, it may be desirable to dispel the idea, if it exists, that international financiers spend their time hatching out, e.g., Socialism.

To paraphrase a well-known example from the theory of chance and probability, if ten monkeys tapped ten typewriters long enough, they would be bound, eventually, to write Karl Marx's "Das Kapital," as well as everything else, even if they didn't understand it. But that would not mean that it would be broadcast weekly with variations by the B.B.C., commented upon by the "Woof," sponsored by the "Daily Poursuivant," modified for use in schools and churches by the London School of Economics, and hailed on the outbreak of war as the blue print of the new order. It is control of distribution upon which international financiers rely to stultify production, either of goods or of ideas.

What happens is that a comprehensive watch is kept on proposals of every kind and from every source, which have the smallest bearing on major issues. As an instance of the rapidity and efficiency with which this intelligence service acts, I might perhaps cite the fact that in less than three weeks from the publication of what might be called the first article on the relation between finance, centralisation and world hegemony, which appeared in the "English Review" in 1918, an important member of the Rothschild family had sounded an alarm in appropriate quarters about it: If a proposal is dangerous to financial and high political interests, the press is closed to it. On the other hand, if it is an attack on any interest other than these, and

particularly if it is buttressed by "moral" argument, it is subterraneously assisted, since the destruction of these interests does not mean that they cease to exist — it merely means that they are transferred to international finance. It is hardly too much to say, at this time, that if a policy of social reform is not attacked in the press, or refused reasonable publicity it is certain to contain, hidden in it, a conspiracy against the plain man. The torrent of abuse, misrepresentation, downright lying and calumny, which has been directed against social credit, more particularly in Canada and Australia, is probably the highest compliment to its potential effectiveness which could be offered by the world's mischief makers.

It is clear, I think, that it is exactly in the realm to which Socialism has contributed nothing, the realm of individual initiative, invention, and scientific discovery, that we have made our progress towards a leisure civilisation, security and culture. And exactly in the realm in which Socialism operates exclusively, that of law and the infringement upon the liberty of the individual, that the major and increasing frictions of society occur, and the stultification of science is accomplished. It is not the concern of science to deal with distribution. And with regard to finance, which is the mechanism of distribution, Socialists and the financier have always been of like mind.

In this, we approach the answer to our original question — why does Socialism receive support from international finance and specifically German-American-Jew finance? That answer is that law places the sanctions of the State behind the collection of taxes. Socialism with its slavish adulation of the State, aims continually at the transfer of property to the State. This property then becomes available as security for State loans created by the financiers out of paper credits — i.e., the monetisation of the collective credit of the community concerned. The bondholders are exactly what their title would imply—they are the slaveholders of the "New Order." Just enough of the bonds are distributed to the public to obscure the real nature of the transaction and to create a vested interest in the protection of the financier.

Now, up to this point, it should be clear that there is really no room for discussion. There is not a single Socialist measure, which has not involved increased taxation — taxation which is unnecessary, but which increases the power of the financier. At the date at which these words are written, the expenditure of the British Government has reached the colossal figure of £14,000,000 per day. No one in his or her senses believes that this sum is being raised, either by taxation or "saving." It is, as to its major part, a bookkeeping device to transfer public credit to financiers. When the war has gone on long enough to ensure that the necessary arrangements have been made under the plea of military necessity ("Only in time of war, or under threat of war, will the British Government engage in long-range planning," as Mr. Israel Sieff's P.E.P. journal remarked) the maximum amount of taxes, although not all that are "due" as (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.

## TOWARDS THE WORLD MONOPOLY STATE

(Continued from page 4)

interest on these paper loans, can be extracted from the individual, so that he can never become his own master. Since inability to pay all will be admitted, the interest will be scaled down. The genuine subscriber, as distinct from the creators of large credits, will thus, in effect, lose his money. And it should be remembered that these colossal credits are based on destruction, not construction.

Such a situation requires the elimination of autonomous States. One centralised police force ("As easy as A.B.C.") will provide the sanction for the tax collector. Heir Hitler is eliminating European States, the United States is eliminating the British Empire, Japan proclaims a "New Order" in Asia, and, through national Socialism, the new deal, Communism, or funeral Reithism, Utopia arrives with the day on which Hitler (if you live in England), Churchill (if you live in Germany) or Mussolini are "beaten." Stalin, Roosevelt, taxes and banks will accompany Mr. Benjamin Cohen, et al, into the dawn of the new day. Perhaps.

I have already suggested that an illusion has been systematically and consciously fostered, both by the corrupt press and by political propaganda covertly paid for by international financiers, that the world's populations must maintain themselves by persistent and increasing "work" and competition for export markets; that this illusion can only be maintained by every kind of waste, and that the periodical wars which are a necessary agency of this waste are used to rivet fresh bonds, in every sense of the word, on the deluded public. But there are certain other aspects of the matter, which are both significant and curious. One of these is the success with which Old Testament "religion" is used to recommend Socialist doctrines, in much the same way that Cromwell's illiterate and half-crazed bible-thumpers prepared the way for the victory of the City of London Whigs, and their shadowy Continental backers, the re-admission of the Jews to England, the foundation of the Bank "of England," the loss of the American Colonies by taxation, and the black era of child labour and unbridled industrialism which characterised the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. No one who has any familiarity with the subject can fail to recognise the revival of the same technique, modernised, in the dispatches from our own correspondent on Mount Sinai, which are broadcast by the "British" Broadcasting Corporation before the more secular news, which follows at 8 o'clock. The frenetic adjurations to "sacrifice," i.e., to pay more taxation ("which with proper psychological preparation can be greatly increased"), which were a feature of Lord Stamp (of the Bank "of England")'s pre-war speeches, also bore the same suggestion that we hearken unto the chosen messenger of the Lord — invariably bringing bad news.

I am quite willing to accept any alternative explanation which fits the facts.

But I find it difficult to understand the traitorous mismanagement of the affairs of this country for the last twenty years, in the face of the warning of 1914-18, to go on further back, and the rewards and honour which have fallen to those who have been responsible, on any other assumption than that the situation in which we find ourselves today was consciously designed by much cleverer men than any of the well-known political shop-window ornaments who did their bidding. And further, that the arrangements to sell the British Empire required an organisation much older than twenty years, and included the sale, at one and the same time, of exactly those conceptions of individual liberty which, with some justice, we consider flourish best in these islands.

While, therefore, I have no doubt that Pan-Germanism, at the moment represented by Hitler, is the immediate enemy, and, as the result of the skilful planning of the real enemy can only be crashed and must be crashed, as the outcome of a long and devastating war, I am equally confident that victory over those who act one and the same time helped Germany to re-arm, and prevented Great Britain from re-arming until re-arming inevitably meant a long war. I mean that mysterious international power which at one end of the scale crosses all frontiers, dictates every budget, and imposes the policy which maintains its own strength, and at the other, uses its Socialist dupes to fortify those sanctions of the State which render revolt impossible.

The solution of the problem is not a light matter, and is more difficult with every day's delay. For my own part I am convinced that, having in view the devastation which these men have let loose for their own ends, no action is too drastic which renders them and their organisations, incapable of further harm.

Once they are out of the way, with their powers of bribery and blackmail, there is plenty of goodwill and ability in the world to guide "the forces of nature to the service and well being of man."

### THE PROCLAMATION

"It must, I think, be a unique distinction in Anglo-Jewry, that among the Privy Councillors and other eminent personages and civic dignitaries, privileged to be present at the Accession Council, which met on the death of the King, Wednesday of last week, and who signed the Proclamation, were three members of the Community, closely related. They were Lord Nathan, Lord Cohen, and Mr. Alderman Bernard Waley Cohen. Lord Nathan is the Alderman's father-in-law, and Lord Cohen the Alderman's cousin." — "The Jewish Chronicle," February 15, 1952.

(Comment was made in the "Scotsman's Log" in "The Scotsman" on the day following the King's death, of the change in the wording of the Royal Proclamation, and the vagueness of the words "this Realm" [the United Kingdom] and of the phrase "her other Realms" [the British Empire across the seas] was criticised.)

## "New Times" Subscription Rate Increased

The Directors of New Times Ltd., have reluctantly decided to increase the subscription rate from £1/5/- a year to £2 a year. The subscription rate for six months will be £1, and for three months, 10/-. The new subscription rates will apply immediately.

The policy of a substantial increase in subscription rates has been made essential by two factors: costs of production have continued to increase, and donations, which have always been essential to subsidise the paper, have been reduced. Even with the valuable aid of volunteers, it is impossible to reduce costs of production and dispatch. It is felt that it is most unsatisfactory to try and produce "The New Times" while a portion of revenue is provided by donations. The directors are of the opinion that all present readers of "The New Times" are solid supporters and will approve of a decision which will mean that every subscriber will pay approximately threepence more per week for their journal. The increase in subscription rates will ensure that every reader will help contribute the increased revenue, which is required to meet production costs.

There should be no need to stress the necessity of taking all practical steps to ensure that "The New Times" continues to bear witness to the truth at a time when evil political, economic, and financial policies are producing such disastrous results that there is an increased interest in the ideas for which we stand. We make a special appeal to all supporters to make an increased effort to meet the challenge of the totalitarians. Donations will, of course, still be very necessary in order that we can extend our influence in every possible way. Many can still afford without sacrifice to make donations from time to time. We urge those who can to continue their most valuable contributions.

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No. 15.

## MR. MENZIES' DISHONESTY

*Mr. Menzies' address in Brisbane on Tuesday night of last week provided further examples of the Prime Minister's dishonest arguments attempting to justify the totalitarian policies his Government is imposing upon the Australian people. The central theme of Mr. Menzies' address was that the State Premiers are responsible for the people's problems. He tried to create the impression that the increase in taxation levied by his Government, was essential to meet the growing financial demands of the States. He even suggested that there might have been some reduction in taxation if it had not been for the States. Now, as every regular reader of this journal knows, we have no brief for all the policies of the State Governments. But it is blatantly dishonest to suggest that taxation was increased by the last Budget because of the States.*

*A study of the "Hansard" reports of the last Budget debates reveals that both Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden supported a policy of increased taxation because it would allegedly prevent prices from rising. Increased indirect taxation was imposed in order to discourage people from buying "luxury" and "unessential" production. There was no suggestion that the financial requirement of the States was the reason for increasing taxation. Mr. Menzies is being very careless with the truth when he tries to shift responsibility for financial policy from the Federal Government to the State Governments. He said in his Brisbane address that the financial demands of the States meant that they were either in favour of still heavier taxation or more inflation caused by increased credit expansion.*

*In a recent address, which we published in this journal, a prominent member of Mr. Menzies' own party, Mr. T. Playford, Premier of South Australia, denied that any State Premier had suggested that taxation should be increased. Commenting upon Mr. Menzies' decisions at the last meeting of the Premiers, Mr. Playford publicly said that Mr. Menzies had been guilty of "sharp practices." Apparently Mr. Playford knows Mr. Menzies even better than we do!*

*It is true that some of the State Premiers have urged that there be an expansion of financial credit in order that their developmental projects and public utilities can continue. At present the Federal Government controls credit policy. Credit policy as imposed at present results in progressive inflation. For example, we are not impressed with the efficiency of the Victorian State Railways, but it is contrary to common sense to suggest that the real cost of operating this railway system has increased and that this is helping to cause inflation. Inflation is the direct and indirect result of the financial policy imposed from Canberra. And because of this inflation the States find that they require a progressively greater volume of financial credit to maintain present services, still less expand them. The same applies to private employers of labour.*

*In all the controversy about taxation, it has been overlooked by many that the States, like private individuals, have been relying mainly upon new loan money to carry out their developmental projects. And loan money has become progressively harder to obtain because of the restrictive credit policy determined by Dr. Coombs and his fellow Canberra planners. And these totalitarians are successful because they have politicians like Mr. Menzies to confuse the public with deliberate falsehoods.*

## ANNUAL DINNER

The New Times Annual Dinner will be held this year on Friday, September 19th, at the Victoria Palace, 245 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, at 6 p.m.

Those who have been present at previous dinners will be eager to attend again this year, to renew friendships with other readers from different parts of Victoria and interstate. Arrangements have been made to ensure a very enjoyable evening on September 19th, a well-known entertainer has been engaged, and the necessary catering is in hand.

A report on the year's activities will be delivered by Mr. Eric Butler, who will also outline future developments.

If you desire to attend, please let us know as soon as possible.

### MR. GEORGE MORROW

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. George Morrow, of Wangaratta, Victoria. Mr. Morrow was a staunch supporter of "The New Times" from its inception, and was a tireless worker in furthering the ideas for which it stands. He was a very fine citizen, and Wangaratta will be the poorer for his passing. We extend our sympathies to Mrs. Morrow and family.

### CREDIT EXPANSION

"The chief expansionary force affecting the volume of money continues to come from a steady rise in bank advances. The largest increase for the month took place in the trading sections of the Commonwealth Bank, whose advances rose by £20.6 million. Other increases in lending were: Main trading banks £9.5 million, and other trading banks £0.7 million. The total increase in advances for the month was £30.8 million, compared with a record rise of £33.5 million in February."

—The National Bank's "Monthly Summary," May 1952.

### CENTRAL BANK CREDIT

According to the Melbourne "Age" of July 10th, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, toad the recent Premiers' Conference that, The net result of the year was the re-issue of some £45,000,000 in Treasury Bills in a time of still-strengthening inflation."

It is revealing to know that £45 millions of Mr. Casey's "dangerous" central bank credit was issued. Even more revealing is Menzies' admission that inflation is getting worse. This is contrary to the official propaganda "line" which in recent times has claimed that the Government had halted inflation.

# Ballarat and Milk Pasteurisation

## Government Acts in Spite of Public Protests

In our May 30th issue we published a report of the activities of a group of Ballarat citizens, led by Mrs. Lucille Quinlan, who were resisting the declaration of Ballarat under the Compulsory Pasteurisation of Milk Act. Mrs. Quinlan's campaign indicated that the majority of the citizens of Ballarat were opposed to the move. A survey taken of the medical men and nursing sisters in that city also indicated strong disapproval.

In spite of the opposition of the citizens, Ballarat was declared on July 1st.

The following report appeared in the *Ballarat Courier* on July 2nd, under the heading, " 'Rebel' Dairymen Defy Pasteurisation Act."

A group of "rebel" dairymen yesterday defied the State Government by delivering unpasteurised milk in Ballarat.

Yesterday the Act proclaiming Ballarat a pasteurised area came into force.

Now unbottled and unpasteurised milk cannot legally be sold.

But the five or six men reported to be selling the forbidden product — raw milk — are facing a dilemma.

They could continue to flout the law — and be liable for heavy fines.

It was reported the "rebels" were being urged to throw their lot — and their milk — in with either of Ballarat's two pasteurisation companies, but, in some cases, customers were said to have issued the ultimatum: "If you can't bring us raw milk, you needn't bring any."

Leader of Ballarat's anti-compulsory pasteurisation fight, Mrs. L. M. Quinlan, said last night: "Our committee will certainly not give up the fight; there's far too much opposition to this move."

Mrs. Quinlan said there was every chance of an early State election. "Should there be a change of government, every effort will be made to influence the new government into recognising the opposition to compulsory pasteurisation in Ballarat. A statement by all candidates for election will be sought," she added.

More than 4,000 protests had been sent to local parliamentarians, she said.

A pasteurisation company manager estimated yesterday that 350 gallons of raw milk were being sold daily in Ballarat, but Mrs. Quinlan claimed there was roughly 1,000 gallons sold each day.

Sales of pasteurised milk are considered to exceed 4,000 gallons.

"A good deal more raw milk would be sold, but the men handling the unpasteurised product cannot cope with the demand," said Mrs. Quinlan.

A Ballarat clergyman has declared: "If my milkman is fined for selling unpasteurised milk, I will publicly defend him, and expose the folly and injustice of this measure."

Mrs. Quinlan said one of the "rebels" had definitely refused to have his milk pasteur-

ised, and had said: "If the law forces me off the roads, I will sell up my business."

It was claimed that health sisters had, in many cases, advised mothers not to give pasteurised milk to young children. "These mothers are desperately worried they will soon not be able to get raw milk," said Mrs. Quinlan.

Several Ballarat persons who had bought cows rather than buy pasteurised milk were named.

Mrs. Quinlan said she had statements on the subject from 20 Ballarat dentists and doctors, and that not one favoured compulsory pasteurisation.

The few who favoured any sort of pasteurisation did so with reserve, and several, even of those, thought fresh milk should be available for infants and special cases," said Mrs. Quinlan.

A doctor, formerly a health officer for a large shire, was quoted as declaring: "There is not a tittle of evidence, except hot air talk, that the drinking of raw milk has been injurious to the people of Ballarat for the past 21 years — the time I have resided in this city."

The following letters appeared in recent issues of *The Courier*, under the title of "A Challenge": —

Sir, —As a matter of public interest, and one who has spent a lifetime in dairying, I would like to challenge some supporters of pasteurisation to an experiment in calf-feeding. Provided my opponent will put up a like amount, I am prepared to donate £100 to any charitable institution he likes to name. Two calves to be selected, the same weight and age, one to be fed on pasteurised milk, the other on fresh milk, to be judged by an impartial observer at the end of three months, on weight and condition. I am further prepared to donate an extra £10 if my opponent's calf is alive on the day of judgment. —Yours, etc.,  
GEO. KENT,

Smythes Creek.

Sir, —Your correspondent, Mr. Geo. Kent, has issued a genuine £100 challenge, which will prove the nutritive value of unpasteurised milk. Might I suggest that the honorable member for Allendale accept this challenge on behalf of pasteurisation and our charities, as he was the prime mover in having this inquisition forced on the people of Ballarat? Mr. White has been dairying all his life, and if he is sincere in his pasteurisation beliefs, he should have no hesitation in accepting Mr. Kent's challenge. —Yours, etc.,  
T. F. GOWER,

Smythes Creek.

It is interesting to note that the *Ballarat Courier*, now that the area has been declared, has decided that the issue is no longer "dead." We consider that the issue is still very much alive, and heartily commend Mrs. Quinlan and the "rebel" dairymen for their gallant stand.

### STALIN'S NATIONALITY

"A recent claim that Marshal Stalin is a Jew was founded on a statement by ex-Red Army Staff Officer, Ivan Krylov, that Stalin's real name, 'Djugashvili,' means 'sons of the Israelite.'

"Captain Krylov made the statement in his book, 'Soviet Staff Officer,' which has just been published.

"He quotes a member of the General Staff's information service as telling him in 1940 that the Djugashvili family, orthodox Christians, were descended from Jewish mountain tribes in the Caucasus converted to Christianity at the beginning of the 19th Century.

"Stalin is Russian for steel."  
—*The Daily News*, Perth, W.A. Jan. 14, 1952.

### TIT-BIT

"Nato itself is developing power and personality; indeed, one of the most remarkable things about it is the way in which it has outstripped the organisation of Europe, about which there has been in the past far more discussion, research and propaganda. Being at this early stage primarily a military organisation, it has grown stealthily and at times has enjoyed all the advantages of being a cabinet without the disadvantages of being responsible to a parliament. It has developed novel methods of consultation and persuasion, and it has now come to the point where it will have a permanent headquarters in Paris and a central team to do its work." (*The Economist*, April 5.)

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

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## Some Reflections Concerning Soil Fertility

By F. E. M. PRAILL, N.D.H., from "Mother Earth." Some forty years ago I was working as a pupil on a French Garden in Essex. I accepted life as I found it and never gave a thought to the possibility of any future change. To me, French Gardening meant heaps of manure on every side and endless pricking-out. The manure came in a seemingly endless procession of barges from London, was composted, used either for hot beds, or, in a more decayed state, was screened. All processes seemed to start with about an inch mulch of the screenings, and that was that. The be-all and end-all of the existence of the Frenchman in charge was to have the soil "as black as my trousers," and he cursed in a variety of languages at anybody who set foot on a frame or bed prepared for a crop of any sort.

I was glad to get away—one always is at that age; but much of what I did and saw stuck subconsciously in my mind. Pride of occupation there certainly was, hours were long, labour plentiful, and pay low. Of profits by the undertaking I knew not nor cared. But perhaps most of all I remembered the bounteous crops, and the soft black crumbly soil, which we dug with long-handled shovels.

Much in the ordinary course of things; I did spells in various kinds of horticulture from fruit farming to private gardening, some four years in the Army, where much previously learnt was forgotten, more nursery work, and, finally, before coming to Sompting twenty years ago, two years on the staff of an Agricultural Institute, where I qualified academically to be regarded as a fully-trained and competent gardener in any capacity you will.

Now this all sounds very ordinary—and so it is; but I now realise certain things I didn't comprehend while they were happening to me. In the first place, each new practice to which I was introduced was naturally quite as feasible and authentic as the previous. Expediency was the watchword throughout so far as I remember, and the underlying truth of much I learned originally was either submerged, or conveniently fitted in with prevailing ideas. Eventually I became, and still am, an advocate of manuring on the principle of bulky organic matter supplemented by the use of inorganics, and it has stood me in good stead so far.

Nevertheless, things happened from time to time that brought me up with a jerk, only to be forgotten until the next such occasion. For instance, before I had acquired any pretensions to theoretical knowledge, I was responsible for a rather shameful piece of laziness which had totally unexpected results. Masses of fallen leaves from

shrubberies and paths had been collected in heaps between standard apple trees that were inter-cropped with vegetables with usually different results. When the leaves were dug in, there were too many to dispose of honestly. The surplus should have been wheeled off and stacked elsewhere. Instead they were spread goodness knows how thick, and the thinnest sprinkling of earth was scattered over them. The result defied detection, so well was it done. To my consternation broccoli were eventually planted there. To my everlasting credit they were some of the finest I ever saw—but I said now't.

Another thing that set me wondering was why the roots of chrysanthemums in pots that kept all their feeding roots where they usually belong whilst being fed with inorganics, should almost immediately start rooting all over the surface of the soil when fed with a proprietary fertiliser of organic origin. I noticed that cucumbers acted likewise with superphosphate and steamed bone meal respectively.

By this time I was beginning to feel sufficiently self-confident over the matter to argue with a County Advisory Chemist, who explained at great length and with some patience that a unit of nitrogen was a unit of nitrogen to a plant, no matter whence its origin. I was not convinced. Seeing is believing, and I knew what I had seen. My somewhat cheeky retort was to the effect that although I quite understood, I was afraid the cucumbers didn't.

Not long after coming to Sompting I noticed patches of early cauliflowers that were making better growth beside the roads than elsewhere. I remembered my broccoli and asked for an explanation. The one I got was feasible but not very convincing. It was to the effect that horse droppings were blown off the road at those particular spots. I cogitated upon the quantity of horse droppings required, and the fact that horses had obligingly spaced out the spots at regular intervals, apparently over a

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

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

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

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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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period of some years. "No," I decided, "that one won't do, so I'll watch." Incidentally, I saw similar spots where there were no roads. Anyway, I found it all right next year. The explanation was simple. Previous crops had been trimmed and packed at those places and the trimmings eventually ploughed in. That discovery was the beginning of our present practice here of collecting and composting everything that will rot.

The next definite item in the chain of events had a slightly different bearing upon my ideas but eventually tied up to my complete satisfaction. We had at that time an area of deep black, peaty land that looked ideal in an ordinary summer, and at that

(Continued on page 9)



## Some Reflections Concerning Soil Fertility

(Continued from page 8)

season had a constant and moderately high water table. Anybody looking at it then would have gambled on growing almost any crop successfully upon it. Another important factor must be mentioned. During the winter it was completely waterlogged, despite close draining ditches. I tried unsuccessfully to grow self-blanching celery on some of that ground for some years.

Following the first failure, I tried an eight-plot test for elemental deficiencies, with negative results. Next I tried muck, lime was not required. When Dr. Wallace published his book on trace element deficiencies we tried everything that could have been feasible, and some things that were not.

The soil was analysed and found to be high in everything, so what next? Then I noticed that the plants were growing better in one corner than the remainder. Enquiries disclosed that the seed trays containing plants had been shot out just there. A light sprinkling of old seed tray soil over the whole surface thereafter had the desired effect. My guess was that nitrifying bacteria were being drowned on that land every winter, and I still hold to that idea, lacking a better explanation.

I come now to a matter that made clear to me things I either never troubled to understand, or took too much for granted in my young days. For some years I had felt things were not quite as they might be with our lettuce growing, that includes outdoors and under glass. I have on occasions shown some annoyance when an old hand had intimated that "things ain't what they were," but I believe now that was because I knew he was right, and I couldn't find a suitable excuse for the modern trend in

### BRITISH NAVAL HERO'S PROTEST

Lieut. -Commander Alastair Mars, D.S.O., D.S.C. and Bar, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the Royal Navy for disobeying an order to take up an appointment. This naval hero tried unsuccessfully to resign because he objected strongly to the domination of the Royal Navy by an American Commander. He said that he had "lost faith in the present Governmental hierarchy of Britain", and that "I have never had anything but distrust for the Americans who now appear to rule us".

Mr. Churchill also objected to the surrender of the Royal Navy's sovereignty—but that was before his last trip to the U.S.A., when he saw Mr. Bernard Baruch.

### Look Younger Live Longer

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cultivation. As I see it, lettuce growing in glasshouses is a comparatively new idea compared with French Gardening and the practice has developed from a series of expediences far removed from the lettuce growing in frames 40 or 50 years ago. It is true some growers have kept closer to the original order of things than others; but by and large, I feel we have strayed from the strict procedure that had at one time seemed to me slightly ridiculous. To my mind, the introduction of soil blocks and other similar aids to production would not have been necessary if the old rules had not been forgotten.

One thing I could not understand was the poor growth and botrytis attacks on early-planted lettuce outdoors. Later plantings from the same batch were much more satisfactory. Another was the inconsistency of attacks of botrytis under glass. Last spring brought the worst planting conditions outdoors in living memory. We had to use planks through force of circumstances. We had fewer failures than I can remember in 20 years, outdoors. Inside, botrytis was rife. We had not stepped on the soil direct outdoors. Inside, the soil was walked over quite a lot and no planks were used for planting.

All this tied up with things I saw in Switzerland last autumn. During my stay I visited several market gardens and nurseries, and I saw much of rural life in general. Things I noticed here and there did not register properly in my mind until a short time after my return. I was compiling a report on the visit to Switzerland, and was recording that, in my opinion, many agricultural matters were 50 years behind the times. That was just it, 50 years behind the times! The compost heaps, the black friable soil, the lush vegetation, the thriving orchards that somehow took my mind back to that French Garden.

My general impression was that it was almost possible to feel the nitrogen cycle at work. Nothing I have seen in the past 30 years has conjured up the same impression. The last instance I remember was Flanders, and on reflection much the same basis for husbandry existed there in normal times. We have largely lost it through mechanical cultivation and all it implies. I realise the expediency, but the fact remains. So little of what comes from the soil is returned. That little is largely nullified by cultivation methods. In one Swiss garden I saw lettuce being planted in beds of six rows, the planters working from the sides. The soil was loose and black. I took a dibber and worked for a spell, and left in a very thoughtful mood.

My final conviction that we must get back to rock bottom and start all over again arose from a visit to the lettuce growing area in Lancashire last spring. The naturally fertile soil with a favourable water table is heavily manured organically. The minimum of soil compaction is practiced, and growth of plants is even and quick.

My definite opinion now is that success in growing depends primarily upon maintenance of physical well-being, even and optimum compaction, satisfactory aeration, and optimum temperature of the rooting medium. All this can be summed up in one word—Bacteria. I am convinced that this factor is the one upon which all forms of husbandry will eventually stand or fall, hydroponics notwithstanding.

## THE MANIA OF BIGNESS

"... We all know that, at a pinch, we can do without the 'Big Jobs of the Century', but we cannot do without the little jobs of the ages, nor allow undue interference with the men who do them, without returning to chaos and misery. Humanity could have got along quite well without the Great Pyramids of Egypt and the Colosseum of Rome, and the Great Lakes of Tennessee, and the Great Skyscrapers of New York, and Giant Rallies in the Red Square, and Immense Liners, and Monster Aircraft, and Autobahns, and the International Chemical Cartel, and U.N.O., and the World Bank, and the Atom Bomb; without all these Great Things which need so much organising by important people. But if a man cannot plough or sow, keep a few hens or pigs, bake or brew, do a bit of carpentering or building, on his own undivided responsibility, then indeed the situation is becoming desperate."

—Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs in "On Planning The Earth".

## DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM

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—"On Planning The Earth," by Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs.

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### The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

"New Times," July 25, 1952—Page 9

# The Ideal Compost

By Dr. EHRENFRIED E. PFEIFFER.

In the following the ideal compost analysis is discussed. The data are based on actual analysis of quite a few compost heaps which have been brought to the attention of the Biochemical Research Laboratory of Dr. E. Pfeiffer.

When we speak of "ideal" we mean a combination of various factors, which together render the compost alive, and with good fertilizing value.

1. Structure: The material should be medium loose, not too tight, not packed, and not lumpy. The more crumbly the structure, the better it is.

2. Colour: A black-brown colour is best; pure black, if soggy and smelly, denotes an unfavourable fermentation with too much moisture and lack of air. A greyish, yellowish colour indicates an excess of dead earth.

3. Odor: The odor should be earth-like, or like good woods soil or humus. Any bad smell is a sign that the fermentation has not reached its final goal and that bacteriological breakdown processes are still going on. A musty, cellar-like odor indicates the presence of molds, sometimes also a hot fermentation, which has led to losses of nitrogen.

4. Acidity: A neutral or slightly acid reaction is best. Slight alkalinity can be tolerated. One has to keep in mind that too acid a condition is the result of lack of air and too much moisture. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria and earthworms prefer the neutral to slight acid reaction. The pH range for good compost is, therefore, 6.0 to 7.4, 7.0 being neutral. Below 6.0 the reaction is too acid for the development of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Under certain circumstances, a reaction of 5.5 is required, for instance for potatoes, azaleas, rhododendrons, alpine flowers. In this case, one puts no lime, or very little, in the compost and increases the amount of woods soil and leaves as well as of conifer needles.

5. Mixture of Raw Materials: The proper mixture and proportion of raw materials comprise one of the most important factors. Indeed, it determines the final outcome of compost fermentation and the fertilizer value of the compost. We have analyzed compost heaps with as low an organic matter content as 8 percent, which is only a little more than that of good humus earth (5 percent), and we have had heaps with as much as 60 percent, even 80 percent, organic matter. In the latter case, frequently a hyper-humus or peat base had been used. On the average, we feel that an organic matter content of from 25 to 50 percent should be present in the final product. This means that one to two-thirds of the original material ought to be organic matter: leaves, garbage, weeds, manure. The balance should be made up of earth, old rotted compost and lime. As far as the earth used is concerned, good topsoil is preferable. If dead or mineralized soil and subsoil is to be used, that which has frozen out over winter secures better results. Ditch scrapings, or soil from the bottom of a pond, are better frozen and exposed to air for a season, before being incorporated into compost.

6. Moisture: Most of the composting failures we have seen, have resulted from the proper moisture conditions not being

maintained. There is one simple rule: maintain moisture content like that of a wrung out sponge. That is, no water should drip from a sample squeezed in the hand. But, by all means, do not let the compost get dry. This stops fermentation. No bacteria and earthworms can live without moisture. Too dry a condition leads to heating up, mold formation, to losses of nitrogen and finally to a complete cessation of fermentation.

7. Potassium: The potassium content depends upon the original content of the earth used as well as of that of the plants used in the heap. Up to 5 percent of the mineral content of plants consists of potassium. The more organic matter one uses in a heap the more potassium one will have. However, potassium is easily soluble and can be washed out by rain. The original material should not be scattered around, exposed to the weather, but incorporated in the heap at once. If the heap itself is exposed to drenching rains it will lose potassium. Fresh cow manure contains 11 lbs. of potassium per ton. We take this as a guide and use the following specifications: 14 lbs./ton, very high; 12 lbs./ton, high; 8 lbs./ton, medium; 2 lbs./ton, low. Most of the samples received have been in the medium range. If potassium is low we advise increasing the organic matter content. Liquid manure is very rich in potash.

8. Lime: Usually there is not too much natural calcium in the original material, except when bone meal is used. Lime is added. A difficulty in the analytical procedure is that of sampling. Sometimes the composts contain lumps of lime, which we discard, accounting only for the "digested" or absorbed fraction of lime. Nitrogen bacteria need lime, but not lumps, which are too alkaline (when coming in touch with moisture). Frequently, such lumps will lie inert in the soil afterward, too. The use of finely powdered lime and its distribution over the heap so that no lumping occurs are important.

Cow manure contains about 10 lbs., sheep manure 17 lbs., and poultry manure up to 55 lbs. of lime per ton. Our scale for compost is: above 20 lbs./ton, extremely high; 15 lbs./ton, very high; 10 lbs./ton, high; 5 lbs./ton, medium; below 5 lbs./ton, low. The average compost contains 5 to 10 lbs./ton. Considering the fact that about 8 to 10 tons of compost are applied per acre, the 50 to 100 lbs. of lime contained in the compost would not represent a complete lime supply for fields according to the average rule of 1 ton of lime/acre. But it is enough to give the nitrogen-fixing bacteria a stimulant.

9. Magnesium: Many soils are low and even deficient in magnesium. The soil fraction of a compost earth is, therefore, low. Most of the magnesium derives from green leaves, for here magnesium is combined with the chlorophyll. The use of green garbage and leaves in a compost heap is thus important as a magnesium supply.

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Also the use of dolomite in place of lime would increase the magnesium content. Cow manure contains on the average 2 lbs./ton of magnesium, horse manure 3 lbs./ton, sheep manure 4 lbs./ton, poultry manure up to 16 lbs./ton. Our scale is: Above 4 lbs./ton, very high; 2 lbs./ton, high; 1 lb./ton, medium; below 1 lb., low. On the average, composts do not have too high magnesium content, except when dolomite, sheep or poultry manure is used. Most of the samples we have tested were medium to low.

10. Nitrates: These are derived partly from the decomposition of proteins, from the use of good topsoil, from the addition of manure and—if everything goes well—from the activity of nitrogen-fixing bacteria during the fermentation. The latter work only at the described slightly acid to neutral reaction, and if the fermentation is aerobic and the heap does not heat up. As long as there is a hot fermentation no fixation takes place. Sometimes older heaps with well-rotted material still increase in nitrogen content. Cow manure contains 7 lbs./ton of total nitrogen (nitrates and ammonia), horse manure 13 lbs./ton; liquid manure 6 lbs./ton, sheep manure 19 lbs./ton, and chicken manure up to 34 lbs./ton. Our scale for nitrate nitrogen is: Above 18 lbs./ton, extremely high; 14 lbs./ton, high; 6 lbs./ton, medium; below 3 lbs./ton, low.

To maintain or increase the nitrogen by bacterial action: this is the ART of composting.

11. Ammonia: Under unfavourable conditions, the ammonia fraction is higher than the nitrate fraction, especially in the beginning of composting and if fresh manure is added. Ammonia nitrogen is frequently lost and we, therefore, do not favour a high ammonia count. Little or no ammonia is preferred in a good compost heap. Too much lime and too great an alkalinity favour the losses of nitrogen via ammonia. Putrefaction instead of fermentation also increases free ammonia. The heap has a typical smell, which tells the composter at once that something is wrong. Our scale is: little or no ammonia in good compost.

12. Phosphates: A distinction must be made between available (soluble) phosphates and unavailable phosphates. In general, we determine only the available fraction. The "total" phosphate would also contain the unavailable fraction, but one

(Continued on page 11)

## The Miracle of Life

"If we insist on dealing with man as an abstraction, isolated from this natural order, the problems of birth, disease, ageing and death become morbid obsessions. If we view life as a whole, all these are endowed with meaning and purpose, and the life of man and his instinctive actions become intelligible as being part of the behaviour of the Great Life itself. Each component of Life functions only as a part of the whole. It is obvious that without plant life there would be no animals, but though less obvious, it is even more fundamentally true that without bacteria, moulds and fungi, there would be no life at all.

"The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by the azoto bacteria of soil is the first stage in the building of protein, which is the basis of the plant cell. This, in turn, through the medium of chlorophyll, itself a protein molecule utilises solar energy to form starch from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This miracle results in the conversion of gas of which there are only three parts in ten thousand in the atmosphere, into plants ranging from grass to giant forest trees. Starch, and its condensation produce cellulose, provides the source of animal energy and, incidentally, man's available source of heat energy, whether from wood, coal or oil. This simple system provides, in addition, all our fibres for clothing, whether cotton, wool or silk, and all our building timber. Even our boasted 'synthetics', plastics of all kinds, nylon and its allies, are made from coal, which is merely ancient forest timber, built by the green leaf. As the plants and animals, in their turn, and according to the Plan, cease to produce their nitrogenous excreta, or their starch cellulose and protein, they die, and become the scene of intense bacterial disintegrating activity which returns their residues to the soil, in a form suitable for assimilation by new plant life. Without death there can be no life. Death is merely transition, and the life process works in a circle through soil and soil organisms to plants, and through these to animals, and man, and back again. Always bearing in mind that the fall of the leaf, and the passage of waste products of animal and man, form an essential part of the cycle. It is not only at death, but during life of

these 'higher' organisms, that they partake of the stream of material being.

"Man needs no atomic bomb to destroy himself, he has but to destroy his soil bacteria, and this he is rapidly doing by intensive mechanised farming and neglect of the claims of the circle of Life by sale of the products off the land. Man has done this because his brain is pre-occupied with an abstraction rather than with, his observations and experience of the natural order. This abstraction is money. He endows money with power, and then exploits the soil to establish more claim to it, rather than husbanding its fertility in the interest of health and the joy of living. Money possesses no power beyond that which man himself bestows upon it. Even the bank note, so jealously guarded against forgery, is literally not worth the paper on which it is printed—it is not even a legal promise to pay anything but another similar piece of paper.

"Having made himself a slave to this abstraction man goes further. He takes the abstractions with which the scientist works, and deals with them as though they, too, were real. He does this in order to get money. He believes that plants live upon the chemicals in the soil and, provided that he maintains these artificially, he believes he can make the soil yield indefinitely and illimitably. He abstracts the chemical compounds from the world of teeming organisms in the soil, and in thus ignoring life, discovers to his horror after a generation or so of ruthless exploitation, that the soil is not only losing its original fertility, and despite his clever artificial manuring the soil particles themselves no longer stick together and hold water in their interstices, but become loosened and free to move under the agency of wind and water.

"So, in the end, we have the old story of the magician's apprentice, who used the magic, but could not control its effect. The lesson then is one with that of the Tree of Knowledge. Its fruit is heady one, and it confers no wisdom. It causes man to lose reverence in proportion as he gains arrogance and conceit. Only when he regains that reverence, which comes from a true realisation of his limitations of his mental processes, will he cease to be the slave of his own abstractions, and discover the secret that the earth will endow him with the real riches of its fertility, if he will but live within the natural order and cease from the plunder and 'conquest' of Nature."

—Professor Sir Stanton Hicks in an introduction to "Food, Soil and Civilisation.

### Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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

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### Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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

## THE IDEAL COMPOST

(Continued from page 10)

does not know how much of this will really be used for plant growth. In order to receive a quick result from compost application only the available fraction counts. If the material is rich in colloidal humus and clay, it is possible that the unavailable fraction is stored and made available to plant growth in the course of time. The presence of calcium with phosphates is a means to balance the available fraction together with a rather neutral fraction. According to the rule calcium and phosphate should balance, but in practice we frequently find an irregular proportion of calcium and phosphate. It would take us too far afield to explain here why this is so. Cow manure contains 6 lbs./ton phosphoric acid, sheep manure 15 lbs./ton, liquid manure very little (except where phosphates are used on the barn floor and in the gutter), chicken manure up to 34 lbs./ton. Our scale is: Available phosphate 15 lbs./ton, extremely high; 10 lbs./ton, very high; 6 lbs./ton, high; 4 lbs./ton, medium; below 2 lbs./ton, low. Many types of compost we have analyzed were medium to high.

**Manganese:** Manganese might be present in soils and plants. However, most of the soils we have had were low or deficient. Without the addition of manganese to the compost we doubt that a high manganese content can be had. When we speak of "high" here, of course, a trace is meant. The same is true for other trace elements, such as zinc and boron. The contents of these are usually expressed in parts per million, and 30 parts per million would already represent a respectable count. One must bear in mind that trace elements are beneficial to plants only as "traces", not in bulk. 30 ppm of boron in a soil already borders on the dangerous content. Since compost is not used straight, but is distributed over a wide acreage, 10-tons/acre for instance, content of 300 ppm would not be objectionable in compost.

**13. Sulphates:** Free sulphates in connection with acidity mean the presence of sulphuric acid, which by all means should be avoided. The sulphate content, therefore means one thing if the reaction is neutral, and quite another thing if the reaction is acid. Usually very little if any sulphates are found in compost.

**14. Nitrites:** These are the expression of an unfavourable breakdown of organic matter (protein) and should be avoided if the compost is to turn out well. The nitrite nitrogen is usually lost. With proper composting methods we have rarely encountered nitrites.

**15. Chlorides:** These come in only with seawater, heavily chlorinated water, or sewage water, and are usually not found in compost.

**16. Iodine:** No information has been obtained as to the presence of iodine in compost. It is possible that rain in the neighbourhood of the seashore may contain iodine. Plants do not contain iodine, but manure may. Where milk residues or water from whey is used in compost, some iodine might be present.

"New Times," July 25, 1952—Page 11

## FORCING PROTEIN WITH CHEMICALS

Is high-protein corn that has been forced with chemical nitrogen better than medium-protein corn? The Indiana Experiment Station says no: in fact, hogs can tell the difference. Testing the weights of hogs fed with both kinds, Kohnke and Vestal, from the departments of Agronomy and Animal Husbandry came to a surprising conclusion ("Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings," Volume 13, 1948). Highly fertilized corn was less efficient as a hog feed than the medium-fertilized corn.

Now what does this experiment actually mean? According to these men, hogs fed on high-protein corn gained weight slower than on the other diet. They also noticed that the animals ate less of the protein-rich feed. Therefore, the medium-protein corn was better suited to the hogs' needs. We can also guess that the "forced" protein corn may be poorer quality. Its lower palatability gives us a clue. But the experiment, of course, did not test the nutritional make-up of the animals or of the corn itself. Perhaps the extra nitrogen was formed into imperfect protein, in which the amino acids (building blocks that make up protein) have been thrown out of balance. The classic proof of value is still merely gain or loss of weight.

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.).

## Australia's Food Potential

In a recent statement in Adelaide, Dr. I. Clunes Ross chairman of the C.S.I.R.O. said "We really haven't scratched the surface in the ultimate potential of Australia".

In the higher rainfall areas there were still vast quantities of land capable of more intensive development, he said.

In Queensland—one-fifth of the Commonwealth—there were tremendous possibilities in the coastal and sub-coastal areas.

However, for the realisation of the possibilities of these areas a greatly expanded

volume of scientific investigation was needed.

"Where rainfall is adequate there is no soil that science won't make capable of production," he added.

Dr. Ross said that at the moment the output of scientifically and agriculturally trained men in Australia was grossly inadequate.

"This is due to the fact that in the past Australian agriculture hasn't been given the importance it deserves," he said.

"There has been too great an emphasis on the development of secondary industry so that the rising generation has not seen the opportunities agriculture presents for a useful and exciting life, and service to the community."

## A Balanced Economy

"Is it not perilous for a nation to sacrifice its agriculture to the development of its industries and thereby become dependent upon the foreigner for the satisfaction of its most elementary needs?"

"In the course of the nineteenth century England deliberately made the experiment."

—From Halevey's "History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century".

Great Britain's concentration upon manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture was primarily the result of financial policy. It was argued, as it still is, that a nation's prosperity depends upon its exports. What the British did, of course, was to exploit one of their most valuable assets, coal, in order to export manufactured goods all over the world. In reality the British were never paid for these exports. The same technique is now being applied to the Americans by the framers of financial policy.

We are not suggesting that any community must make a choice between agriculture and secondary industries. In a balanced economy there would be adequate primary and secondary production to satisfy individual requirements. This requires a credit policy which ensures that the individual controls the policy of production.

## DISILLUSIONMENT

From "Muster," the N.S.W. graziers journal:

"There would be nothing surprising in the need for unceasing vigilance and constant battling by such an organisation as the Graziers' Association of N.S.W. during the term of office of a Government pledged to socialist objectives and openly committed to immediate policies inimical to the interests of the man on the land. But that such a body should be forced by its duty to individual members, to assert certain free principles and combat Canberra propaganda when a Government professing a liberal philosophy and including men elected to represent rural interests is in power—this is at once alarming and disillusioning.

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