

THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 18, No. 17.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

Another Totalitarian Budget More Inflation Ahead

The best that can be said about the Federal Budget is that the Federal Government has been compelled by electoral pressure to make some pretence of easing the taxation burden. There is no doubt that but for the strong opposition of various organisations and electors, the Federal Government and its Socialist economic planners would have maintained the rate of taxation they imposed last year. Right up until only a few weeks before the Federal Cabinet finalised the Budget, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, was insisting that the Government was not going to heed the "greedy" interests opposing high taxation and other financial restrictions. But it was eventually considered necessary to make a tactical retreat in an endeavour to appease an outraged public.

Not only did the Federal Government find it possible to concede some minor tax concessions; it has committed itself to a considerable expansion of central bank credit, although the Prime Minister himself only recently attacked the State Premiers for suggesting that their developmental works should, if necessary, be financed by an expansion of financial credit. It will be recalled that Mr. Menzies mentioned the dangers of the use of central bank credit, stressing the fact that the use of this credit would intensify inflation and virtually be another method of taxation. We agree with Mr. Menzies that credit expansion under present financial rules is inflationary, and is just as destructive as high taxation. And this brings us to the major point we ask the Australian taxpayer to consider in an examination of the Federal Budget.

The economic planners "advising" the Federal Cabinet have, in our opinion, made what can only be described as a tactical withdrawal in their battle to enslave the electors in a centrally planned State. The tax "concessions" they have made can have no possible worthwhile effect upon the economy. They will certainly have no effect upon the worsening food position. It should be clear to all realists that the Federal Budget has been framed as a political expedient, not upon any fundamental principles. There is no evidence of any "change of heart" by our political rulers and their totalitarian planners. The policy of centralised controls is to be rigidly maintained. A restrictive credit policy is still to be imposed upon the individual, while new credits necessary to maintain "full employment" are to be expanded only through Governmental activities. This will help bring the individual more effectively under centralised control.

We have persistently expressed the opinion that we were doubtful whether another depression like the last one would be permitted, that it was more probable that

the threat of a depression, which is very real in the minds of many people now, would be used to stampede the individual into accepting more centralised controls. The proposed use of central bank credit would appear to indicate that we have been correct. The real danger now is that, when such an expansion ensues, prices continue to rise, thus undermining still further individual independence; the way will be paved for an attempt to restore centralised price fixing. Inflation is the issue most electors are concerned about. Their concern will grow as prices rise higher. Eventually another "crisis" will be proclaimed and used to stampede electors into accepting more centralised controls. We would not be surprised if the present Government, which has so far opposed the Labor Party's demand for a restoration of centralised price fixing, eventually acceded to this policy.

VALE L. B. S. REID

It is with a realisation of a great loss that we have to announce the passing of Mr. L. B. S. Reid, known affectionately as the office boy at the Queensland Social Credit Headquarters, in his eighty-fifth year.

This advice comes from Mr. A. W. Noakes, Hon. Secretary of the Electoral Campaign (Qld.), who goes on to say:—

"L.B.S. brought to our Headquarters the philosophical mind of a highly trained engineer. Near enough was never good enough for L.B.S. in anything he undertook. It just had to be true in every particular.

"His keen analytical mind made him invaluable in the selection and preparation of articles for publication.

"A grand old man has Gone West."

While present financial rules are maintained, progressive totalitarianism is inevitable. All Mr. Menzies' eloquence cannot alter this fact. Events have consistently denied his words. He has claimed that his anti-inflation programme has been successful. But prices continue to rise and the standard of living is falling. By increasing unemployment benefits and pensions, the Government admits that it was necessary to try and increase the purchasing power of a large section of the community. But even the increases do not offset price increases. In spite of one of

(Continued on page 3)

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.

Why Formosa Is Important to Australia

The people who have approved the recognition of Red Peking as "political realism", and have gone on to advocate that the Communists should be conceded their "rights" in Formosa—for the sake of peace and goodwill, as well as "justice"—appear to have given no consideration whatever of the "real" effects of his noble gesture of appeasement. To begin with, it would involve leaving Chiang and his army of 700,000 odd to stand-alone against a Red invasion supported by the formidable new air power with which the Kremlin has equipped its Chinese allies. This would mean a frightful "blood-bath" of civil war in Formosa, involving the slaughter of perhaps a million or so victims. At the end, we can presume a triumph of the Communist hordes, and the establishment of a Red provincial authority subject to Peking, with the systematic "liquidation" of the Nationalist remnants by mass-terrorism.

It is rather difficult to believe that a triumph of this kind would make Red Peking more placable and easy to deal with from the Western standpoint, and would improve the prospects of Western influence in India and South Eastern Asia! Supposing, then, the hostility of the Red Chinese authorities to persist—which is the only "realistic" assumption—it is worth while to consider, from the standpoint of Australian security, just what the passing of Formosa into their hands would mean.

General MacArthur was in an excellent position to appreciate the importance of Formosa, in view of his personal memories of Luzon and Corregidor. It was in the light of what he knew as a strategist that he fought with all his power against the disposition of the U.S. State Department and certain U.S. politicians to abandon the Nationalist refugees there. In this, he had the backing of the U.S. General staff, whose resistance eventually forced Mr. Dean Acheson to reverse his attitude on this particular issue.

A glance at the map of the Pacific—our Australian sea, as we too often forget—should make the reason for MacArthur's attitude clear enough. The first defence line of the West in Asia today curves from North Japan through the Ryukyu Islands to the Philippines and Borneo. At the forward

We desire to make a special appeal to

extremity of this curve is Formosa. To the south is Hong Kong—an isolated outpost; to the north, Korea. The fall of Formosa would place the Philippines within an hour's flight of Red bombing aircraft. The position of Hong Kong would be hopeless—it could receive no air support at all. The sea-route linking the Singapore bases with Japan would be cut asunder. In effect—in the opinion of authoritative American strategists—there would be no choice but that of 1942, a complete "pull-back" of American forces across two thousand miles of sea, to a "second line"—the line Alaska-Guam-Solomons-Australia.

This, then, is what Formosa means to our Pacific security — though such considerations as this appear to have escaped our press commentators who have discussed the island's destiny, and they were apparently ignored by the Attlee Government when it hastened to compromise the situation by its diplomatic folly in dealing with Red Peking. It is true that Churchill has since expressed his satisfaction that the island has been kept out of Communist hands; but the action of Britain in this grave matter is not calculated, I submit, to reassure Australia as to the value of her Government as an associate in design for Pacific defence!

One of the objections made to the estimate of Formosa's importance I have quoted is that it ignores the great power of the Japanese navy in the second world war, in contrast to the mere handful of ships possessed by Red Peking. The answer to this may be given in the words of a member of the American military mission, as quoted by H. Maclear Bate in his fine objective study of the subject in "Report From Formosa".

"The plain facts," according to this military expert, "are that it would not matter whether the Reds had a large surface fleet or not, once they had achieved possession of the island. The main mission of the Japanese was to contain the American fleet, to keep it away from the first area of invasion—the Philippines and Hong Kong — and safeguard Japan from reprisals. In this they succeeded. If Formosa were to go Red and war followed, the triangle Amoy-Formosa-Hong Kong would soon be well-known Melbourne Social Crediters. Mr.

Are You Attending "New Times" Annual Dinner?

all those readers who are desirous of attending this year's annual dinner, to be held during Show Week on Friday, September 19, to make their reservations immediately. It is essential that the organisers of this important event know in advance just how many will be present.

The evening's proceedings will start at 6 p.m., and continue until 11 p.m. Every effort is being made to ensure that this big night is an outstanding success. Apart from the usual excellent dinner and refreshments, a high-class entertainer has been engaged for the evening. Music will be provided by Mr. Brian Fitzgerald. The various toasts of the evening will be proposed by

Eric Butler will give his usual annual survey of Social Credit and associated activities. Adequate time will be provided for informal discussion amongst all those attending. We suggest that all country supporters who are in Melbourne for the Show should take the opportunity of being present.

"The New Times" annual dinner has, over the years, developed into one of the most important events in the Social Credit Movement. Its success depends, of course, upon the numbers who attend. We therefore request all those who can be present on September 19. Not only will those present have a most enjoyable evening socially; they will return home strengthened in their faith that the Social Credit idea is spreading.

free of American warships: for war would presumably entail the entry of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union possesses at least ninety submarines in the Far Eastern Squadron. (This was in 1951—the figure is probably higher now.) The possession of Formosa would extend their range and scope enormously. There would be no spot on the triangle's fringe where they, and supporting aircraft, could not operate. The northern Philippines would become untenable within a month."

—D. Jackson, in "The Advocate," Melbourne, August 14.

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 pro-

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

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

THE MONEY POWER VERSUS 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 CATHOLICISM 6d.

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

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

Price-Subsidisation Only Answer to Inflation

John Macara

Once again we are to witness a fruitless attempt to reach a balanced economy, by a device, which has proved itself over and over again to be totally inadequate to the task, i.e., increasing the Basic Wage (on this occasion by I2/-, to £11/I5/-).

We have learned by bitter experience that this device is not only inadequate; it is positively destructive to all stability. It is a common belief that we learn by experience, but in relation to this issue it would seem that we have developed a determination NEVER to learn.

What are we to do in our distress? Is there any alternative action we can take, when wages become inadequate, owing to rising prices?

PRICE FIXING has been tried, and found wanting; it does not solve, but only complicates our problem. Under PRICE FIXING, first, while surplus goods are available, the law-abiding trader is compelled to sell at a loss, or nearly. But, in the nature of things, this he cannot continue to do, for, when his stocks become exhausted, he must either (a) go out of business; or (b) he must sell on the so-called "BLACK MARKET."

But human needs WILL be satisfied. When the lawful market becomes cluttered up by so-called laws of PRICE FIXING, and thus fails to provide an adequate avenue of exchange, the NATURAL LAW of SUPPLY and DEMAND does not wither, it simply opens up other channels — in this case, SUBTERRANEAN channels, traversing all sorts of dark, crime-infested galleries.

NO! PRICE FIXING IS NO ALTERNATIVE.

But, if we are prepared to abandon some of our pre-conceived ideas, and consider our problem in an atmosphere thus clarified, we find it is not insoluble.

Let us consider "Factory-production" as being typical of all production. By the time goods leave a factory, the economic PRICE has already been unalterably fixed — for, if production is to continue, all expenditure incurred in production must be recovered through PRICE. Some of the costs incurred may be summarised, i.e., cost of raw material; depreciation of plant; wages; taxes; profit.

We thus obtain an equation in the definition of PRICE, i.e.:

PRICE equals raw materials, plus depreciation, plus wages, plus taxes, plus profit.

From the above equation, it will be clearly seen that, to increase wages is no solution, since any increase in wages must be loaded into PRICE.

PRICE FIXING is equally inadequate, since PRICE is simply the sum total of a

number of items, which, with the exception of PROFIT, are already unalterably fixed. It might here be noted parenthetically, that, except in the case of monopoly, PROFIT may be most effectively controlled by competition.

We are thus driven to the conclusion that, when wages become inadequate owing to rising prices, we must apply some technique to REDUCE PRICES to the consumer; but this must be done in such a way as to return to the producer the sum total of costs incurred in production, plus a reasonable item of profit, so as to induce him to continue in production.

Fortunately, there is no technical difficulty here. We have had demonstrated to us by a rapacious Government, how to INCREASE prices by the levying of a so-called "sales tax," collected over the counter by the vendor, from the would-be consumer. The vendor ultimately passes this impost back to the Treasury.

It would be a simple matter to reverse this technique. The vendor would reduce the price to the customer by an agreed discount, and ultimately recover this discount from the Treasury. The producer would thus get his full price.

But where would the money come from? We are told that the basic wage rise is to cost £60M. Where will this £60M come from? It will come from a "book-entry" specially creating the necessary credits for the payment of the increased basic wage. Let this amount be set aside as a fund from which retailers may be reimbursed as they distribute PRICE DISCOUNTS on all items covered by the wage determination.

We are in dire need of bold and courageous leadership. But where will we find such leadership? Not in the ranks of Labour. Leadership there has nothing more to offer than a sterile return to PRICE FIXING.

We will not find such leadership issuing from the Prime Minister or the Treasurer; both of these have shown that they are no more than supine "YES MEN" to the existing ruinous policy.

The only source from which such leadership could come is from among those who should be our natural leaders. From those who have shown by their success in managing and building up their own industries that they have capacity. From those who have far the most to lose. From the CAPTAINS of industry.

If these have nothing more to offer the community in its extremity, than the blind impotent yapping of injured puppies; if these have proved themselves devoid of vision, then are we LOST.

But if, from the ranks of these, there should emerge a handful of individuals of sufficient strength and courage to place responsibility fairly and squarely where it belongs, i.e., on those Members of Parliament who support the present Canberra Government, making it clear to such that they Will not receive party nomination at the next election, unless they move for the institution of the PRICE DISCOUNT to replace basic wage rises — if such should emerge, the tide may yet be turned, and their vast interests saved. They may do more; they may save the community from untold suffering.

The present situation is a strong challenge as from some Goliath. Will this challenge produce some "David" capable of opening up new lines of thought; capable of inspiring courageous action.

ANOTHER TOTALITARIAN BUDGET

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Menzies' promises that the pensioners could rely upon him for justice, the pension in 1948 represented 39 percent of the basic wage, while now it represents only 29 per cent.

Every effort must now be made to unite electors in demanding that the Federal Government implement a policy of price-subsidies in order to increase the purchasing power of all sections of the community. There can no longer be any argument about where the money is going to come from: Mr. Menzies has openly admitted that central bank credit is to be further expanded. As this financial credit will be expanded against the community's real credit, its productive capacity, it should be paid direct to the individual members of the community via a price-subsidy system. Unless credit policy is altered to benefit the individual, it can be predicted now that the 1952 Budget will be remembered as merely one more step towards the Monopoly State.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas13/2

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 wars.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan 9/1

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

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

11/7
An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

Price, 37/-

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

A "Balanced Budget" Means Financial Tyranny

In recent weeks there has been much public discussion concerning the necessity of the Federal Government to introduce a "Balanced Budget." What is described as a "Deficit Budgeting" is severely frowned upon.

In the following chapter from his book, "The Monopoly of Credit," first published in 1931, Major C. H. Douglas clearly shows what a balanced budget really means:

We are now in a position to examine a fundamental axiom of national finance as at present conducted, which is that budgets must be balanced, by which is meant that all Governmental expenditure must normally be recovered from the individuals in the country by means of taxation.

Now, like so many other of the axioms of finance, this proposition seems on the face of it to be incontrovertible. We are all familiar with Charles Dickens' exemplification of it: "Income, £20; expenditure, £19/19/6, result, happiness. Income, £20; expenditure, £20/0/6; result, misery." So valuable a piece of financial propaganda, incidentally, is sufficient to have facilitated the success of that author, even were it otherwise undeserved.

In the case of the individual, to spend more than you receive is a policy, which cannot be pursued with success for any length of time. But when we come to examine the proposition as applied to a nation, in the light of the analysis of the financial system in the foregoing chapters, we find that the cases are not in any sense parallel. In the case of the individual, income is purchasing power, which is received from some other source, either for services rendered or for securities held. We are already aware that this purchasing power proceeds from the banks in the form of a loan, and has to be repaid to the banks. Therefore, it is perfectly true to say that the income of the individual is money which has been issued by the banks on loan and is only held by the individual on its way back to the banks for a greater or less time according to the rate at which banks are calling in their outstanding loans.

Bearing this in mind, let us consider the meaning of taxation, and, for the moment, it will be sufficient to consider what is called direct taxation, that is to say, taxation of profit and incomes as distinct from indirect taxation in the form of duty on specific products.

Let us suppose that a manufacturing firm, Messrs. Brown & Co., draws £1,000 from a bank with which to pay wages and salaries, which, for the sake of argument, are all subject to income tax. It is at the moment irrelevant whether this £1,000 does or does

not constitute an overdraft. Leaving out of consideration overhead charges, this £1,000 produces prices of £1,000, plus Messrs. Brown's profit, which we will say is 10 percent or a total of £1,100. This £1,100 has to be collected from the public in prices.

Now, in the first place, the Government collects from Messrs. Brown, let us say, 4/- in the £ on £100 profit, or £20. If we assume Messrs. Brown to employ ten individuals, each receiving £100, £20 will be subtracted from each of them, making a total of £220. Each of these ten individuals whom we will assume shop exclusively at a departmental store which supplies everything they require, will spend, let us say £50 in buying goods which cost the departmental store £40. The £10 per person is the profit of the departmental store, amounting to £100. Of this profit the Government again takes in taxation £20, making £240. The departmental store pays £10 of the £50, which it receives per person to its own employees as wages, amounting to a further £100. Of this the Government again takes £20 (since this is the income of the employees), making £260. Or, to put the matter shortly, every time money passes from one set of hands to another, what is expenditure in the first set of hands becomes income for the second set of hands, and at each transfer it is taxed at, let us say, 20 percent.

Mathematically, the whole of the money will be taken in taxation if it passes through an infinite number of hands. So that, ultimately, the individuals comprising the nation would have two creditors, each of whom would have a claim on the whole of the purchasing power distributed, firstly Messrs. Brown, for goods supplied, and secondly, the nation, which in the mathematical limit, would collect the whole of it in taxation, no matter what the rate of taxation might be. If it be argued that the State had already distributed this sum in wages for national services, then, of course, the reply is that, if all the wages and salaries distributed by the Government are taken back in taxation, all Government products should be distributed free.

But, in fact, it is quite easy to ascertain that the individual national has ultimately only one creditor who, apart from interest, doubles every loan made by him. The great spending departments, such as the War Office, the Admiralty, the Office of Works, and others, obtain the money with which to make their monthly payments by means of drafts upon what is called the "Ways and Means Account," which is in fact merely a Governmental overdraft kept with the Bank of England. The Bank of England treats this overdraft of the Government as cash, which, since it rests upon the credit of the country, it is clearly entitled to do. The sums received in taxation go to the reduc-

tion of the Government debit on the Ways and Means Account, so that we have the position that the money which the Government spends is created by the Bank of England, is loaned to the Government, and is repaid by taxation of wages and salaries which were originally derived from this and other bank loans, which, in turn, have to be repaid.*

The impossibility of a balanced budget within a closed system of credit must be from the foregoing sufficiently obvious. Without going into details which still further complicate the situation, such a proposition means that the only surplus purchasing power at the disposal of the individuals comprising the nation would be the excess of bank loans over bank repayments, i.e., debt, together with the excess of money received for exports over money payments for imports, which is, of course, the explanation of the statement commonly made that Great Britain lives upon its exports. It is an extraordinary instance of the confusion of mind, which has been produced by interested propaganda.

It will be clear that the demand for a balanced budget is another form of the claim that all money belongs to the banks, and, so far from being a reflection of the physical facts of production, is unrelated to them. Every modern community, so far as physical facts are concerned, is becoming richer year by year, and this increase of riches could in fact be greatly accelerated, a fact which is indicated by a large unemployed population, and a manufacturing system with a capacity which, although already greatly in excess of present possibilities of sale, is daily being improved. It is equally obvious that, so long as this demand for a balanced national budget is admitted, there can be no economic security, since it involves continuous application to the financial authorities for permission to live.

*Complete repayment would mean that the recipients of State wages and salaries would, in a Nationalised State, pay taxes equal to 20/- in the £, and have no purchasing power.

"SUBSTANTIAL" TAX REDUCTIONS!

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on August 11, the Postmaster-General, Mr. Anthony, said that the Government was "making substantial tax reductions." If both direct and indirect taxation are considered, the Government has not even reduced taxation by the amount it increased it by the 1951 Budget. We don't remember Mr. Anthony talking about substantial tax increases upon that occasion! While discussing Mr. Anthony, we also draw attention to his claim that the Government's anti-inflation programme had been an "outstanding success." But it was the same Mr. Anthony who only a few weeks ago hinted that the postal rate would be raised to 4d before the end of the year. The reason? The last Basic Wage increase will cost the P.M.G.'s Department £2,750,000 a year.

"SOIL FERTILITY AND ITS RELATION TO HEALTH"

The above is the title of an address to be given in the Brighton Public Library on the 27th August, at 8 p.m. The speaker will be Mr. Chas. Cutting.

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.

Statesmanship

By Norman F. Webb

The significance of Douglas's discovery of the accountancy flaw in the system of industrial costs, and the subsequent failure on the part of society in the early twenties of the century to act on his suggestions for repairing it, is a realization that keeps returning to one with always fresh force.

To some extent this must be because events are a constant reminder, though from a different angle each time, that it is precisely this failure to insist on what would then have been perhaps a simpler step than now that is responsible for the success, since those days, of the Socialist plan to centralise control of political and economic power all over the world. For it is actually in the quite hopeless attempt to achieve a correspondence between an utterly unrealistic and deceptive system of costing on the one hand, and a realistic economy on the other, that is to be found the germ, so assiduously cultivated by the promoters of the idea of the Socialist World State, of the incorrigible tendency to centralise and concentrate everything, displayed by present-day industrial society.

The struggle, which would seem to have been the main feature of human life on earth, has always been for the control of physical energy, either existing, or potential in the form of ownership of its source. At the core of this struggle is fear; lack of confidence or faith. This shows itself in a chronic anticipation of distasteful eventualities and the panic effort to circumvent them at all costs. Regarded from one point of view this impulse can appear to be—and doubtless in a sense is—the effective force underlying all social activity; not only a spur, but as the ruling precautionary factor in human mentality. However, it is not that general aspect of the matter that it is intended to examine here, so much as the behaviour of those in the grip of this literally fearful impulse, given a specific and unchallenged opportunity to indulge it.

It would seem as though Social Crediters constituted the only section of society in a position to realize the fact that such an opportunity actually exists today under the control of those who professionally operate the accepted method of credit creation and redemption. And further, that the really fantastic power of control over physical energy it represents, is automatically concentrated—inadvertently, in the first place, no doubt—in the hands of the comparatively few individuals who direct the policy of the Central Banks. In their hands, it has become a weapon by the aid of which they can—or imagine they can—once and for all gain the upper hand over the adverse forces that appear to threaten them. Moreover, it is only we who fully realize the harm that has already been done by this fact. For in such circumstances, what has been shown above as a necessary factor in an active society, rapidly degenerates according to what might well be called Acton's Law of Corruption, from a reasonable self-interest into a condition that can only correctly be described as Satanism, power-lust. This is just the blind, irresponsible determination to suppress in advance all possibility of an attack from outside. Such an insane policy inevitably involves a bid for world-domination; control of everyone, and of every kind—except, of course, self-

control. It was to this Satanism, or power-lust that St. Paul referred when he warned his generation that those who took a realistic stand for Christian order and balance, and decency, must be prepared to find themselves violently opposed; wrestling, not with "flesh and blood", in a direct man-to-man contest, but "with principalities and powers"—abstract organisations of material energy, under the devious and occult direction of "the rulers of darkness, spiritual wickedness in high places".

From this it is to be inferred that the condition of world affairs today is no different in kind from what it has always been. Since social consciousness first emerged, there has always existed a bid to seize power out of the hands of the existing authority that has amounted to what might be described as a Plot. Hence the recurrent purges under all despotisms, and the particular character of much Western literature, notably, Disraeli's novels. What makes the whole situation today crucial—apart that is, from the completely new factor introduced by Social Credit—is the degree, the excessive size of the bid, the absoluteness and universality of the power aimed at and the apparent nearness to success. It is the very magnitude of this combination, which looks like forcing society generally into a realisation of the existence—if not an understanding of its nature—of a deliberately disrupting element active within it.

We talk complacently of World Affairs and Social Revolutions; dealing with these universal matters in somewhat abstract terms, and forgetting that the real crisis is transpiring all the time in the individual mind, and emerging effectively, where it has any opportunity, in individual decisions and actions, upon which the shape of the future will depend. Here again, however, we are apt to generalise, and appeal to Society at large for a moral reformation. But if Lord Acton was correct the source and origin of corruption is at the top of the social pyramid where the power—the control of material energy—is at its greatest intensity and therefore most corrupting. This is what the moralists—the "religionists", who are always appealing to the public at large for a change of heart—do not recognise; that the basic conditions which make for a general lowering of ethical standards not only in business but in pleasure, are created and maintained by individuals at the very hub of society, to whom such appeals, if there is any use in them, which is doubtful, should be made.

It is true that those conditions are apparently maintained by common consent but it is a consent obtained by occult means; by deliberately hiding the facts, as the history of the Social Credit Movement clearly proves. Sooner or later those facts must emerge; and if one might judge from the almost apocalyptic atmosphere surrounding present world affairs, sooner, rather than later. Doubtless, what appears

to be approaching with alarming acceleration, will not be—indeed cannot, in the nature of things, be—the Millenium. Let him who feels personally like it, declare his conviction that society looks in any way to be ready for such an event; the present writer feels no such readiness. Nevertheless, what is coming could well constitute a tremendous step forward in that direction; a revelation, or uncovering—which is the meaning of the word apocalypse—of a vast system of abuse, and misrepresentation, such as might conceivably lead to a public revulsion of such violence as to call for an antidote. Equally likely, it might result in the disclosure of vital facts at present suppressed in the interests of this last desperate bid for World Power, the success of which presupposes the occult control and ownership of the sources of material energy of every conceivable kind; from coal and hydro-electricity, to the sheer numerical weight of ballot-box democracy.

One cannot avoid speculating whether Parliament is destined to be behind the public in all this. Is political leadership, of which there is so little today, really out of the question? Is it impossible that along with this uninformed public awakening that we have pictured, a conscious, as distinct from a sub-conscious realisation might be generated in the minds of our more thoughtful politicians; and even our Churchmen, of the urgent need to align the conduct of political and economic affairs, not so much with some hypothetical moral standard of conduct, popularly known as Religion, as with the ascertained and recognised mechanism of human psychology. Statesmanship demands a philosophic and detached outlook. To deal effectively with the present situation and the problems to which it gives rise—one must be in a position to realize that all of them stem from the central fact that the main influence as regards the direction of technical invention (applied physics) has unwittingly been allowed to get into the hands of the irresponsible few who control the creation of credit, and is, in effect, subject to their unbalanced reactions. This implies, not only a knowledge of the inner workings of International Finance, but an appreciation of the fact that the real control of material energy, of physical motive power, begins in the understanding of human motives—metaphysical energy—along the line of self-knowledge, and self-analysis, leading to self-control.

(Continued on page 10)

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," August 22, 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: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1952.

No. 17.

A FRANK ADMISSION

We have for many years been stressing the fact that it is impossible to have a centrally planned economy without manpower control. Central planning is most difficult unless the planners have the power to try and make individuals conform to their plans. When the Labor-Socialists were in office, it was frankly admitted by many Socialist planners that their policies would necessitate direction of labour. Even Mr. Chifley said that the "full employment" programme would necessitate big sections of the community being compulsorily moved from one part of the country to other parts. When they were in the Opposition, Liberal and Country Party Members stressed the dangers of economic conscription if Socialist policies were to be imposed.

Today the very men who before the 1949 Federal Elections used the threat of manpower control to gain votes, are not only imposing the very centralised planning which makes direction of labor inevitable; they are openly admitting that financial controls are being consciously used to force individuals to change their place of work. The Federal Minister for Commerce, Mr. McEwan, has made the frankest admission on this matter that we have yet heard from a Government spokesman. The following report is from the Melbourne "Age" of August 7:

"The Federal Government last year increased sales tax on unessential goods deliberately with the intention of depressing those industries which made them. The Minister for Commerce (Mr. McEwan) said this today. The Government had taken that action to force men back to the land and into the iron and steel and agricultural implement industries. 'The people we hurt hate us, but, remember, it has been done to get labor back to the farms', he said. Mr. McEwan was speaking at the annual conference of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association . . . 'People who were hurt by Government action should not think that it was done out of malice. Decisions were made in the public interest.'"

Mr. McEwan spoke like a true totalitarian, even using the Communist argument that the destruction of the individual's rights is justified if such destruction helps the "common good". The philosophy underlying the Government's policies is anti-Christian and materialistic. It accepts the devilish doctrine that the group is more important than the individual.

Every regular reader of this journal is well aware of our support for adequate production of healthy food to feed the Australian people. But we reject the proposition that Government compulsion is necessary to have this food produced. In a genuinely free society, with all individuals directly responsible for their actions, adequate production of the individual's requirements will take place without any assistance by bureaucratic planners. The very unbalanced economy, which the planners use as an argument in favour of manpower control, is the direct and indirect result of the planners' policies. Unless the planners and their centralised planning are completely rejected by the electors, the erection of the Monopoly State will continue, irrespective of the label of the Government at Canberra.

Eric Butler's Campaigning

Mr. Eric Butler left Adelaide on Thursday, July 31, to return to Victoria to address a series of meetings in the Wimmera. He spoke in Mt. Gambier, South Australia, on Friday, August 1. Although only a small meeting, the local paper, "The Border Watch," published an excellent report of Mr. Butler's talk.

On Monday, August 4, Mr. Butler addressed a large and enthusiastic audience in Nhill. After Mr. Butler's previous meeting at Nhill, several months ago, he was attacked through the local press by a leading member of the Liberal Party, who said that Mr. Butler would not dared to have been so "abusive" if Mr. Menzies had been present. Mr. Butler issued a challenge, stating that he was willing and eager to debate publicly with Mr. Menzies or any other Government supporter. There was no response to this challenge, a fact that Mr. Butler commented upon in his address on August 4. After his address at Nhill, Mr. Butler answered a large number of questions for an hour. The local paper provided a detailed report of Mr. Butler's address. Several new subscribers to "The New Times" were signed up after the meeting.

Mr. Butler was the guest of the Warracknabeal Rotary Club on Wednesday, August 6. He addressed the club on "The Real Communist Menace." After his Rotary address, Mr. Butler spoke at a public meeting. Although only a small meeting, there was much keen questioning after the address. The Warracknabeal "News" reported Mr. Butler's remarks. The Charlton meeting on Thursday, August 7, was also small, but resulted in several new contacts. The Charlton "Tribune" adequately reported the meeting. Mainly because of bad weather, only several people attended the Inglewood meeting on Friday, August 8. Mr. Butler gave a short talk, which was followed by informal discussion.

Mr. Butler is hopeful of conducting another tour of the Wimmera before the wheat harvest.

MR. MENZIES' TECHNIQUE

The following interesting and revealing item appeared in the Melbourne "Sun" of June 27:

"Australia's Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) blushed today when the Canadian Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent) told a Canadian Club luncheon that Mr. Menzies had given him this "useful tip": —

"When I am in office, I am always careful to have members of Parliament not stop talking because if they do there would be danger of their starting to think."

SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE

In order to economise on our postage bill we do not intend to forward receipts for payments of subscriptions unless they are required.

Subscribers paying subscriptions are requested to inform us if a receipt is required.

The Internationalists

All this may be very good fun, if you are in politics for a living; then you don't worry much what sort of crisis the nation ends up in. There will always be some sort of a job for you; the deeper the crisis, the better the pickings. But there are others outside Westminster who profit by a crisis. England's extremity is their opportunity.

These are the internationalists. Day after day, in every capital city of the world, they are at work. Every opportunity, every channel, is for them an occasion to extend the pressure for world government.

Their masters are patient; but they will not wait forever. It had been the intention to bring world government in through the League of Nations. The scheme failed, and was modernised in the United Nations. This time it has met with greater success. It has started its first war.

Recent trends show how audacious these world planners are becoming. They hold their conventions in one country after the other, with scant reference to the governments concerned. They summon the Foreign Ministers to attend, who come running.

In the inter-war years, when I used to write about a "world plot," few people were inclined to take it seriously. "It can't happen here," they used to say.

Yet all the things we used to laugh at in Hitler's Germany are in force here today. Remarkable, is it not?

We used to pity the Germans because there was a tourist exchange rate, which their nationals could not enjoy. Now we have Exchange Control, and a "personal export scheme" for foreigners — including Germans — which enables them to secure goods which the Briton may not buy. So it can't happen here?

Hitler is dead; there is no shadow of doubt about that. It may be useful to some to preserve the myth of his survival. But those who made Hitler are alive, working as hard as ever. They have been working for two thousand years, to set up again the money-changing tables, which were overturned.

The internationalists worked through the French Revolution; they worked through the Kaiser's war. They will produce a Stalin war, if it should suit their purpose. They are eternal. Hitler thought they were on his side; poor fool.

So, when I watch the internationalists at work within the body politic, I look for the old signs. Take this "Schuman" Plan, so called because it was invented by a man called Monnet. Way back in the early days, we pointed out its true purpose; the centralisation of the industrial effort of an entire continent. It was such an obvious prelude to world government.

Steel, coal and agriculture are pretty well tied up. Now they are concentrating on electricity. In the early days of the Schuman Plan, we showed you that part of the scheme was a hydro-electric scheme; "from England to the Alps."

Brentwood Guest House

Myers Creek Road, Healesville
Phone —172

For a restful vacation. Beautifully situated hill site.

Morning and Afternoon Tea provided.

What a plaything for a Dictator. England, dependent on a sort of "pluto" cable a yard thick, could be isolated if, perchance, she persisted in politics which were not to the liking of the supra-national authority set over us.

Little was heard of this side of the Schuman Plan until a few weeks ago. Then it fell to a Conservative Minister of Fuel, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, to announce a scheme for linking The Grid with La Grille. The singular failure of the grid system to supply us with sufficient power seems a singular recommendation for us to link up with a similar system on the Continent.

The strategic dangers are immense. During the bombing of the last war, as during Shinwell's fuel crisis of 1947, the value of small, independent power supply units was demonstrated. Common sense and economy suggest decentralisation, especially with the world in its present troubled state.

We have so often been told that, if Stalin should march, he could occupy France within a matter of weeks. Under this threat, therefore, it is criminal to suggest that we should be linked for power with what might so easily become Soviet territory.

This, of course, is part of the Baruch plan. Politicians, both on the Continent and in America, are now working at fever pitch to build the framework for this supra-national structure. It will not have escaped your notice that the object of the meeting of Foreign Ministers of France, Western Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries was to devise a "Constituent Assembly" as the political authority for a proposed federation. Note the use of the word "authority"; it has a very deep significance. One press report in a British national newspaper actually said: "If this proposal is accepted, a new political entity, the United States of Europe will make its appearance on the world scene. It will have a population of 155 millions — almost exactly the same figure as that of the United States of America — and it will administer in common a coal and steel production which stood at 231 million and 37 million tons respectively last year. It plans also to have a Federal Army with a peace-time standing strength of 43 divisions."

So it's all laid on—especially the army. In America, at the same time, steps are being taken to see that a similar policy is right in the front of the programme of whoever gets back to the White House. From Chicago our correspondent sums it up briefly: "The man who gets in, be he Republican or Democrat, will be a man who undertakes first to call a convention of delegates from all the countries which stand in debt to America, and who will offer them a plan for an Atlantic Union of Federated States, in which America would be a constituent State."

Architect of modern internationalism, ageing Bernard Baruch, is said to be satisfied with general progress. Yet I suspect he has misgivings over what we Britons will do at the last moment.

—"The London Newsletter," August 1952.

The Dollar Problem

A recent press report from America states that United States "protectionist" trade interests have killed prospects of British and European firms developing a big dollar-earning mail order business in the American market this year.

New million-dollar earnings would have been made possible for foreign exporters through a Customs Simplification Bill.

The bill would have permitted duty-free mail-order importation of foreign goods costing less than 10 dollars (£4/9/-).

Domestic manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers, mobilised to fight the bill and bring pressure to bear — in this election year — on the Senate Committee to block it.

The American Retail Federation, for instance, complained to the committee that the plan would permit a foreign mail order business to mushroom into vast proportions, and cause unemployment and virtual ruin in domestic industry.

This report is further confirmation of the fact that, while present financial rules are followed, every country must strive to export more than it imports in order to overcome a local deficiency in purchasing power. The American economy can only function because of vast exports of dollar goods. The Korean War has also been essential. It is not surprising, therefore, that American manufacturers are alarmed about any big import of British goods, or goods from any other country. We would be interested to know if Mr. Menzies has pondered over this problem, and how he proposes that Australians are to repay the dollar loans he is so active in obtaining. Apart from a little wool, there is little that the Americans want from Australia.

Mr. Menzies is condemning Australians and their children to permanent dollar slavery.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

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.

"New Times," August 22, 1952—Page 7



Ley Farming Essential to Build Soil Fertility

The Importance of Clovers and Stock

Unless rotations in the recognised cereal districts are widened to include from four to eight years in pastures, soils in those areas eventually will be reduced to unproductive levels, and the agricultural population confined to coolie standards.

This grim warning comes from Dr. J. G. Davies, associate chief, Division of Plant Industry, C.S.I.R.O. Pastures, he says, are indispensable to the Australian economy. Already they provide this country with nearly a third of its income.

Australia must always strive to maintain a pastoral agriculture, based on better pastures over a wider area, cattle and sheep. Rise and fall of nations and civilisations seem to be closely associated with the rise and fall of soil fertility, declares this expert.

Although we do not agree with all his statements, we publish as a matter of interest the text of Dr. Davies' recent presidential address to the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science at Canberra. It indicates a growing awareness of the vital importance of ley farming. Dr. Davies said:

Only about a third of the continent was relatively well watered.

The main contribution to our pastoral production came from that area, and the whole of our agriculture and dairying was carried on there. This totalled roughly 900,000 square miles, less about 20 percent for land too rough to work or required for other purposes.

He estimated that in Victoria 16½ million acres had been developed, but there was still 18 million acres of unimproved land not used for forests, cropping or carrying improved pastures. In N.S.W. there were 76 million such acres, and in Queensland 190 million.

The basic reason why there was such a large area of undeveloped country in Australia was lack of soil fertility. Most of these lands were either under low-carrying natural pastures or in scrub or forest unsuitable for timber. It was known also that these soils were deficient in plant nutrients.

It was only necessary to define which combination of elements was deficient to transform these lands into fertile farms, said Dr. Davies.

For example, scrublands in the Adelaide Hills were carrying three to five sheep an acre following addition of molybdenum and phosphorus. Super., copper and zinc on low Mallee scrub land in the south-east of South Australia had increased carrying capacity

from a wether to 20 acres to two sheep an acre.

In the Heytesbury (Vic.) district there was probably a quarter of a million acres of scrub, which was completely unstocked and receiving more than 40 inches of rain a year. A deficiency of phosphorus, calcium and copper had been proved.

Dr. Davies pointed out that the same or similar results were being obtained on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales, in Tasmania, and in Western Australia.

This indicated that it should easily be possible to carry an additional sheep equivalent on the large area of undeveloped land.

For Victoria and N.S.W. this would mean an extra 94 million sheep compared with the present carrying capacity of 70 million sheep and 5½ million cattle. If an extra cattle beast to each 10 acres of undeveloped land in Queensland could be carried, an extra 19 million could be added to the present population of about 6 million.

In every case of soil deficiency, said Dr. Davies, there was a shortage of nitrogen. Unless nitrogen deficiency was overcome, no economic improvement in production would follow the correction of any or all the other nutrient deficiencies.

But application of nitrogen fertilisers would be impracticable and probably uneconomic over such large areas. These lands could be developed only through pastures based on nitrogen-accumulating legumes and the pastures grazed by stock.

Sub. clover, the annual medics, white clover, lucerne, and red clover were the

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

most important plants in the agriculture of southern Australia. Attempts to develop these lands through agricultural crops alone were doomed to failure.

Following the initial development phase designed to put fertility into the soils, diverse crops for grain and fodder could be incorporated in the rotation.

Maintenance of a stable agriculture in the cropping areas was a major problem, said Dr. Davies. About 30 million acres was used each year for crops and wheat and oats were grown on about two-thirds of this.

Most wheat areas adopted a one in two or a one in three rotation. In the Victorian Midlands and Goulburn Valley it was one in (Continued on page 12)

The Enemy Is Ourselves

By Roy Bridger, in "Trees and the New Earth"

The case of the conservation of the earth's resources has never been stated more eloquently than in a recent essay by one whose outstanding intellect has not hitherto been at the disposal of this cause. It is by Aldous Huxley.

The concluding essay in his new book, "Themes and Variations," is called "The Double Crisis." This refers to the crisis in the political and economic world with which everyone is more or less familiar, and to the lesser-appreciated but far more severe crisis in our ecological status on the planet. As the former crisis is to a great extent occasioned by the latter, it cannot be solved independently. To the old observation that the nations will unite only in the face of an invasion from Mars, Huxley declares that so extreme a challenge does not lie in the remote future. It is here and now. Every man is today his own Martian, fighting his way across the earth's surface, destroying as he goes, and leaving behind him diminished reserves for an ever-increasing posterity.

From this point of view, it is immaterial, in the event of hostilities between Nation A and Nation B, whether one side or the other considers it has a just cause, if it defeats the enemy only to absorb the destructive activities in which it has been engaged. The devastation of natural resources, particularly of the earth's forest cover, which Western civilisation has so greatly accelerated, has been depicted vividly in Richard St. Barbe Baker's "Green Glory." With the East committed to out-Westernising the West, does the soil — which suffers most — care who is left to deal the final blow?

At home the same shadow boxing of similars can be seen during the elections. Between the carefully groomed platitudes of the older parties and the steamroller dogmas of the new there is no essential difference. All the dead horses are flogged unmercifully — international trade, world markets and competitive industrial production. With eyes steadily averted from the menace at their feet — declining soil fertility — the two main parties juggle like rival conjurors with their twin hoops of controlled freedom and unrestricted control.

For the same reasons the distinction drawn between war and what today passes for peace does exist. It is impossible to separate a state of affairs in which bombs are dropped from one which the entire energies and thoughts of masses of people

are organised in terms of bomb production and disposal, for the factory must always find a market — or a target — somewhere. The factory must be kept going at all costs, and behind the factory is an obsolete economic system under which modern man, with all his accomplishments, can live only by showing a profit, and can show a profit only by making further inroads into natural resources.

The businessman, running the world in his hardheaded way, differs only in his dress from the soldier carrying out scorched earth tactics. It was businessmen who were responsible for the disastrous East African groundnuts scheme — and who can tell the difference between No Man's Land and the devastated bush, the burning dust-bowl and the rubble of tin cans and petrol tanks that mark industrialised monoculture's contribution to a new Eden?

While I appreciate Huxley's exposition of the present emergency, I do not share his faith in science as a saving agency, especially in respect of agriculture and medicine. This seems to be the universal delusion — to think that, if only we could put an end to war, all these wonderful devices and inventions could be harnessed in the service of peace. I do not think these inventions have any peaceful purposes. They and war are symbolic — remove one and there is no future for the other. In the African experiment mentioned, we have seen the "peaceful" application of the bulldozer. In the shattered health and distorted bodies of our industrial populations we see the tragic victims of the chemical industry when it turns from making explosives to the manufacture of artificial fertilisers, synthetic vitamins, drugs and processed foodstuffs. It is surely illogical to spend £3,000 million to arm against a potential aggressor so diabolical that, were he to land, he would proceed to rip put all our teeth and institute mass injections of poisonous substances, when we have for years devoted all our energies to these ends!

As for atomic energy, it is the ultimate blasphemy. In the material sense as well as in the abstract, power has always corrupted. Power has destroyed our garden heritage. And now the process is but complete, and there is nothing left but a dark and terrifying world in which life threads a perilous way between disease and dissolution, heading for annihilation.

At present, it looks very much as if those who take the industrial sword are going to perish by it, in catastrophes in which the super bomb may or may not figure, for there are numerous "Exits." Some think that radio-activity (peaceful) is the greatest menace, some poison sprays, and some that the quiet decline towards degeneration and imbecility will paralyse our chances of recovery even when it is desired.

In apportioning blame for this state of affairs, it is necessary not to accuse "industry" or simply the promoters of indus-

try. Responsibility is not limited to those executives, to the captains of industry and to those behind the scenes. Supply, and demand lean on each other. The motorist, the television fan, the housewife, with her refrigerator or refined and processed foods, have all wanted the process of industrialism to continue. Almost everyone has.

If you are unwilling to forgo the advantages of industrialism you are not entitled to bemoan what it obliterates. How much futile indignation is poured out on the drink question, on the decay of old crafts, on the horrors of arterial roads, on vivisection, on smoke, on noise and on a thousand manifestations of a system, which keeps the complainant comfortably in his armchair!

Just as industrialism is carried forward on a popular front, so does it sweep to its finale on an "all-in" basis. I read the other day of a Jewish financier who had jumped to his death from a top-floor window. It was stated that he was worried about health matters. There is a school of thought that holds that Jewish financiers are responsible for all our troubles, yet, whatever goes on behind the scenes, it seems evident that the partitions are not strong enough to exclude Nature's censors. We are all going out as we came in.

If anything is obvious about the Double Crisis, it is that on neither levels can we hope to maintain the status quo. On the political level the consciousness of big changes at hand is expressed as the need for an alternative to Communism. For instance, during the 1950 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Dr. George P. MacCleod moved an amendment to the report of the Commission on Communism, to the effect that priority of investigation should be given to new creative solutions. The amendment was carried.

Again discussing the future of East Africa in a dispatch from Tanganyika, Patrick O'Donovan, Special Correspondent of "The Scotsman," writes, "It is no longer possible to consider the colonial status as a permanent one for any people — however backward. Colonial peoples grow up, and become dissatisfied and try to break away. That is the direction in which all the world is moving."

Whether we like it or not, the necessity of turning to a sounder basic economy

(Continued on page 11)

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

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

Price, 16/9 Post Free

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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

Price, 9/-Including Postage.

"New Times," August 22, 1952—Page 9

"The Miracle of Krilium"

One reaction to the recent publicity devoted to the discovery of Krilium, claimed to be a soil conditioner with "revolutionary possibilities," has been that many members have written to the Association for more information than has generally been given in widespread but repetitive press notices. In order to be able to supply all available data, we have communicated with the London representatives of the Monsanto Chemical Company, who have supplied us with copies of their news release of 29th December, 1951, from which the following extracts have been taken

The product (Krilium) is a . . . soil conditioner . . . It is not a fertiliser . . . It is being tested extensively both by the company and by approximately 80 technical co-operators in various sections of the United States . . . Large-scale commercial testing has yet to be completed . . .

In addition to its other advantages, the new conditioner is highly resistant to bacterial decomposition . . . One pound of Krilium has essentially the same effect on soil structure as 200 pounds of peat moss or 500 pounds of commercial compost . . . Because of . . . lasting effect on soil structure it also is believed that the application of Krilium can maintain a longer stand of high value production in crop rotation. The new conditioner is a synthetic substitute for the natural humus components which normally are plentiful in virgin, fertile soils . . . Primary effect of Krilium is to form and also to stabilise natural soil aggregates against the dispersing or slaking action of water . . . In providing needed aggregation for soils of poor structure, Krilium produces other important benefits. Aeration, the process by which plant roots obtain oxygen and utilise nutrients, is increased greatly . . . The application of Krilium, which is not itself a nutrient, provides better utilisation of nutrients, whether the latter are already in the soil or are added at later periods in the form of low-cost in-organic fertilisers . . . In tests Krilium has improved water infiltration and percolation as much as 300 percent . . . Improved aeration also encourages desirable soil microflora and may be instrumental in reducing fungal and other soil-borne diseases, such as damping-off and root rot. . . . A treated soil's capacity to hold water against drainage (gravity) is increased without loss of aeration. Krilium treated soil also shows an increased ability to hold water against evaporation . . . In tests, a treated soil took twice as long to lose half its moisture as an untreated soil of the same type . . . The use of Krilium not only saves the water in the soil, but also helps prevent the harmful accumulation of water-soluble salts in the surface soil in irrigated areas . . . Increased soil workability is one of the most important results of the use of Krilium . . . In achieving greater workability, Krilium actually changes the tight,

stick character of clay soil . . . In root crops such as radishes and carrots, the experimental use of Krilium has produced yield increases ranging from 30 to 100 percent. In a test with corn, a yield increase of approximately 50 percent was achieved. More data on the relationship of Krilium to yield increases will be provided by numerous current tests . . . After it becomes wet, Krilium forms a water-permeable film on the surface of the ground during the period necessary for establishment of a permanent cover crop in erosion control . . . Tests have indicated that Krilium may be useful in greenhouses . . . The product is still in the development stage and will not be on the market in substantial quantities before 1953 . . . Monsanto Chemicals Limited, London, are planning the early supply of limited quantities of Krilium for scientific trials under British conditions and further information with regard to the results of American trials will shortly be available.

The New York Correspondent of "The Times", writing on 31st December, stated:

Dr. C. A. Hochwalt, director of research for Monsanto, said that Krilium is in technical language "a poly-electrolyte". It carries scores of negative electrical charges, which seem to react with the positive charges in the soil's minerals to give soil its proper structure.

In a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" (31st December, 1951), Mr. Alistair Cooke, the American commentator, wrote:—

He (Dr. Hochwalt) announced the successful development of a synthetic chemical called Krilium, which will in a matter of hours rejuvenate and sustain soil barren for years or generations.

Since Monsanto developed this plastic powder at its research laboratories in Dayton, Ohio, three years ago, its behaviour has been tested by chemists and soil scientists at the University of Ohio, the University of McGill, the United States Department of Agriculture, and various State Departments of Agriculture.

Krilium is called the first synthetic soil conditioner . . .

It was pointed out that while "natural-producing substances destroy humus within a matter of months by bacteria" and must be constantly replenished, "Krilium has been found so far to be resistant to decomposition by bacteria". The company also claims that Krilium will not cake or crack soil treated with it. . . .

The research began in the simple way these things tend to, when the atomic physicist, Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, who is president of Monsanto Chemical, noticed some years ago that the most unproductive field on his farm was one that was most lavishly treated with fertiliser. He examined the soil pack and found it to be tighter than that of the adjoining fields.

The company promises that Krilium will be commercially available in 1953, and in

"THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the
Victorian Compost Society.

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

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

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

Price, 1/9, including postage.

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

the beginning will cost about two dollars a pound. It is derived from acrylonitrile, the base or "starting substance" for many plastics. Monsanto is now constructing a 50,000,000-dollar factory at Texas City, Texas, to manufacture acrylonitrile.

Monsanto Chemicals Limited, London, have promised to supply the Association with a sample quantity of Krilium for experimental purposes. Members will appreciate that, at present, we are naturally not in a position to make any statement or comment on the claims made for this product, but any further information supplied by the Monsanto Chemical Company, or obtained as a result of experiments carried out by, or on behalf of, the Soil Association, will be published in due course.

—B. EASY.

(Note. —We have been informed that a synthetic humus-silicate was produced in Holland some years ago, and alginic acid in this country.)

—From the Soil Association Information Bulletin and Advisory Service, January 1952.

STATESMANSHIP

(Continued from page 5)

And that it is this knowledge, applied scientifically and expertly to the general needs of society that constitutes statesmanship, which is the only antidote to Statism.

Statesmanship requires a philosophic understanding of the reality that underlies the appearance in all phenomena. In the case of social and political activity this means the real motives and ends behind the professed objective. To that knowledge there is only one road; and that, as has been said, is through self-knowledge, objective analysis of one's own motives and the working of one's own mind and a shrinking from nothing to be found there. The implication of that statement would almost seem to be, that without the knowledge contained in Douglas's writings, and—quite as important—the courage to accept, and act on all its implications, there can be no such thing as statesmanlike direction of national or international affairs in the circumstances now existing.

—"The Social Creditor," August 9.

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER... 19/8
We are now taking orders for this book against supplies arriving shortly. This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

Throw Away Your Spade!

By Thomas Caples

Civilisation was born when primitive man first made himself a crude, wooden plough; it was man's first conscious effort to increase the fruitfulness of the soil, to bend nature to his will, and it marked the first step in his renunciation of the primitive and nomadic existence he had always led in favour of a settled and civilised life.

Using the plough in agriculture has persisted almost as a sacred rite, but there's now a school of thought, which derides ploughing as a superstition and the inverting of the topsoil as a grave mistake. Turning in manures and green stuff, they say, merely sours the soil, at least temporarily, and puts these valuable substances where most of their goodness is soon leached into the subsoil and lost forever. They claim that nature never works that way, and point to the rich forest and prairie lands, where fertility has been built up by the decay of fallen leaves and grasses and the dropping of birds and animals — always on the surface.

I'm with this school. I say emphatically that better results in gardening are achieved by not digging, and that the best place for your manure and compost is on the surface as a mulch. This mulch keeps the soil cool and moist in summer, keeps in the moisture, and sets up ideal conditions for the plants' root run. On top of this, few or none of the foods that build bonny plants are lost into the sub-soil, but seep down gently after each rainfall or watering to feed your plants in small regular doses.

Strangely enough, the no-digging method not only keeps your soil cool in summer but also keeps it warmer in winter! Scientific tests show that a wet, undisturbed soil is from two to four degrees warmer in winter than a soil cultivated to a depth of three inches.

The real fertility of a soil is in the top few inches, where sun and air create the right environment for bacteria and micro-organisms, and where the nitrogen is fixed by photosynthesis. Turning in this fertile topsoil deposits it where its value is largely lost, and puts in its place the comparatively sterile under-soil.

Another important effect of the mulching method is that it provides a paradise for earthworms; they will work and breed prolifically under it — provided you don't kill them with chemical fertilisers — and

will romp through it, converting it to plant food and humus. With their aid the use of mulches will soon transform even the sandiest of garden soils into rich, humus-laden loam that is beautifully friable, yet holds moisture well. The mulch should be renewed at least eight times in two years, and at the end of that time the soil should be teeming with life to an appreciable depth. For the quick building up of shallow soils heavy mulching is unrivalled.

My silverbeet shows what can be done by correct mulching methods; it is a first crop I grew in virtually pure white sand. The "treatment" consisted of a heavy mulch of half-ripe compost, some fowl manure, and straw horse manure which came straight from the stable to the garden plot, the bed was then impregnated with earthworms at the rate of about six hundred to the square yard. The idea of using comparatively raw materials is to create the right conditions for maximum worm activity. Without the high worm population, such mulch would probably become a sour, aciduous mess; with their aid, it seems to be neutralised from the start. What the mechanics of it are I don't altogether know, but it seems that something highly beneficial is happening on the site during decomposition, something that is lost when the compost and manure are ripened elsewhere.

The size, health, and quality of such crops as peas, beans, lettuce, beet, rhubarb, spring onions, radishes, cabbages, cauliflower, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, herbs, and all kinds of flowers grown by the mulch technique suggest that it is the most spectacular of all garden methods. To protect the compost and manure from the sun and wind, I use a final, protective layer of old straw or grass.

Some people object that a mass of litter on the surface looks untidy, and compares badly with the neat appearance of newly hoed beds. It's all in the point of view; to me nothing looks healthier or cosier than well-grown plants, nestling in good mulch. Lift it, and see the earthworms slithering through it, then compare it with the lifelessness of a "dust mulch."

Opponents of mulching will ask how you intend controlling weeds if you don't dig or hoe. The answer is that weeds don't grow profusely on a bed heavily mulched, and that the few weeds you get are so loosely rooted in the mulch that hand-picking them is an easy task.

Another objection is that it is almost impossible to sow fine seeds in a bed covered with trash. However, if your worm population is high enough, there will be very little of the mulch left by the time a crop is finished; they will have converted it into unbeatable topsoil. What little happens to be left can be pushed to either side of the drills when you sow your seeds, the seeds covered with a light layer of crushed straw or leaf mould, and, as soon as the plant becomes high enough, the mulch can be brought back into position.

In a heavy loam or clay soil, the results of continual mulching are even more spectacular; such soils are already rich in plant foods and minerals, and only lack proper aeration. Within a few months they can be made friable and sweet as a good sandy loam, unless, of course, there are serious drainage deficiencies. Once they become friable, their fertility can be maintained forever by the use of even moderately small organic mulch.

Forget all you have been told about digging to a full spade's depth every time you prepare for a new crop; let your preparation consist rather of a fresh application of compost and manure — not forgetting the final covering of straw or grass clippings. Forget also the "experts' " exhortation to hoe regularly between the rows, and confine your hoeing to an occasional use of the pronged hoe. You can slightly loosen the mulch with this if it becomes too compact by heavy rain.

Digging and hoeing may be good exercise, but they play havoc with the fine fibrous roots of nearby plants, which would rather be left undisturbed. Still, if it's exercise you need, don't think that the elimination of digging is the lazy man's way; the time and energy saved can be spent collecting materials for the compost heap.

If you adopt this method, nature's way of feeding both your soil and your plants from the surface, you throw away your spade — but hang on to your garden fork; you may need it to loosen the outside parsnips and carrots you are able to grow!

—The N.Z. "Compost Society Magazine."

The Enemy is Ourselves

(Continued from page 9)

appears unavoidable. The combined investigations of the organic movement which has grown up in recent years show that our problems can be tackled seriously only by the establishment of a land policy more in harmony with nature. Then, apart from the solution of the food and health problems, all would be able to satisfy the deep-seated urge to create something, while the dignity of responsibility would bring an end to those ugly strikes, processions and May Day demonstrations wherein the unbound proletariat finds its only expressive outlet. This should have been our policy in those territories where Communism is primarily a movement of agrarian reform. Thus we read that in South Korea one of the first acts of the North Korean authorities was to break up foreign-owned estates and strengthen the peasantry, which certainly compares favourably with our own stupid encouragement of landless proletariats, for instance in Africa, complete with T.U.C. 48 hour week, sick pay, and all the rest of it.

On the ecological level we may, as individuals, have to short cut our political and economic leaders. We must be prepared to curtail any activity in which we do not pay our way in the natural order. The question is not "Where will he strike?" but "Am I justified in feathering my nest with natural treasures I cannot replace?" If the answer is no, the conclusion is obvious. Push-button Land must be abandoned.

"New Times," August 22, 1952—Page 11

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.

LEY FARMING ESSENTIAL

(Continued from page 8)

four. But, when it was realised that oats was a common feature of these rotations, the position was grave.

The accumulated work of agronomists and plant breeders over half a century was being nullified because there was no pasture in the rotation to maintain or improve soil fertility.

The ultimate results were uneconomic crops, soil degradation and erosion and eventual elimination of cereal growing from the existing wheat belt.

When this stage was reached it would be almost impossible to rehabilitate these soils with leguminous pastures.

Permanent cropping in the present cereal belt would be possible only with a longer rotation, including four to eight years in pasture. This meant that our home and export needs for cereals could not come from the present districts.

Wheat would have to be grown in higher rainfall areas where fertile soils had been created through pasture legumes, correction of soil deficiencies and the grazing animal.

To achieve longer rotations with pastures, wheat farms would have to be bigger. They would become wheat and sheep farms.

Two systems of cereals-pasture rotations could be used. One was with long-term pastures of six to 10 years, followed by an intensive cropping phase, preferably without fallows. The other envisaged a short-term pasture period of three to five years alternating with one or two successive cereal crops.

Which one should be used would depend on soil types, climate and the species of legume available.

Unless we developed more robustly the concept of combining sheep raising with cereal production over the whole of the present wheat belt and the inner sheep belt, Dr. Davies saw no way of increasing or maintaining wheat production over a long term basis.

Wheat and oats were exploitative crops. Until pastures were used to reverse this

process, the cereal areas would be reduced to unproductive lands.

Before this stage was reached, however, there would be amalgamation of many infertile farms in an attempt to make the enterprise economic.

The only answer was better pastures throughout the wheat belt than had ever been developed before.

There was always present in Australia an urge to closer settlement. This was desirable in many ways, provided it was based on the idea that every property was designed to carry stock, said Dr. Davies.

But, if closer settlement were extended to the point where properties were too small to carry animals and to grow pastures, then, in the long run, Australia would become hopelessly over-populated.

Dry land areas would lose all semblance of soil fertility and the agricultural population would eke out a meagre existence on river alluvial, irrigation areas and the small area of good soils in the higher rainfall districts.

Pastures were indispensable, Dr. Davies concluded, because stock feeding on crops were always much more costly to maintain because of the heavy labour and mechanical demands for growing, harvesting and feeding the crop and the distribution of the residue and excreta back to the soil.

CONSUMER CONTROL OF PRODUCTION

"Planning of industry has always meant the limitation of output, and an increase of bureaucratic control to restrict the freedom of individuals. The alternative is to provide people with incomes sufficient to buy the output it is proposed to limit, giving individuals freedom of choice. Production will then plan itself according to the ways in which consumers spend their money."

—"Peta," in "Our Money."

THE LEY

Sixty years ago, said Sir James Scott Watson, chief scientific and agricultural adviser to the British Ministry of Agriculture, it was known that the ley could be used as an instrument for building up fertility. One early writer on the subject, John Boswell, in 1836, laid down the maxim, "Without grass, severely cropped land cannot be restored to full fertility. Without cropping, grass cannot be made to continue at the maximum point of verdure and utility."

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinetwork.

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

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For 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:—40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly,
Post Free.

CODNER BROS.

Builders and Hardware Merchants

CALL AND SEE US FOR
YOUR HARDWARE
REQUIREMENTS

Wheatsheaf Rd.
GLENROY
FX1130