

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## Stalin's Policy for World Conquest Replies On "Capitalism's Weaknesses

In an article published in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 29, Barbara Ward comments upon Soviet policy as outlined at the recent All-Union Congress of the Communist Party. Miss Ward admits "it would take a very bold man to say that there is not a problem of over-production inherent in the capitalist economy." But, like all Socialists, the only suggestion Miss Ward offers is that the Western Powers should take "the right steps to ensure the steady long-term expansions of their economies." She asks: "Are they (the Western Powers) certain that, once rearmament is over, other forms of capital investment will take its place?" In other words, the West must surrender to the Communist policy of economically enslaving the individual.

"The problem of over-production" can easily be overcome if it is first admitted that the purpose of the production system, is not to provide "full employment." But to produce and distribute to the consumer in the most efficient manner those goods, which he desires. The policy of building unnecessary factories (capital investment) to distribute money to consumers in order that they can purchase consumer goods produced without the aid of these factories, is designed to prevent the individual from obtaining genuine freedom. It means that the individual is to be economically conscripted for all time. And, as the protagonists of this policy admit that "capital investment" must take the place of the rearmament programme as a means of averaging "the problem of over-production," it also means growing economic sabotage of the world's natural resources. There is no fundamental difference between building guns to provide "full employment" and the building of unnecessary factories.

No one will deny the necessity of taking genuine military defence measures necessary to avert a Communist military victory, but to suggest that unnecessary rearmament should be used to try and prevent "over-production," plays right into the hands of the Communist conspirators and the powerful international forces aiding them. And yet this is exactly what is proposed in the U.S.A. The Melbourne "Herald" of October 27 reports that "Acceleration of the arms programme might be necessary to avoid a possible business recession in the U.S. next year, Government economists said today." We have a fear that these "Government economists" may be as successful in controlling the policies of the new Republican Administration as they were in controlling the Democrats.

The problem of "over-production" is

really a problem of under-consumption. And this problem only arises because of present financial rules and the insistence that these rules be used to enslave the individual. If there is "over-production," it simply means that consumers collectively have not sufficient purchasing power to buy what they have produced. Broadly, there are two ways of dealing with this situation: The deficiency can be overcome by the payment of new financial credit direct to the individual. There are several ways in which this could be simply and effectively done. This would enable the individual to control the production programme. It would mean the rapid expansion of a genuine economic democracy, and increasing freedom for the individual. The second method of overcoming the deficiency is to make new financial credit available to the individual, but only on terms. These terms all mean increasing centralised control of the individual. He must be kept fully employed building factories all over the countryside. Or big public works schemes are started. And, if all this is insufficient, "Fair Deal" programmes can be launched which keeps the individual regimented in order that his production can be used to

### Major Clifford Hugh Douglas

*Died Monday, 29th September  
1952*

A personal tribute of esteem  
and gratitude

*Inserted by*

J. A. Lannen, 5 Collard St. Ballarat.

industrialise the "backward" parts of the world.

Wars and over-industrialisation are merely different aspects of the one policy. Until this policy, which is totalitarian and opposed to the natural desires of the individual, is challenged, the world must be convulsed by one crisis after another, until finally there is a complete collapse of civilisation. The Communists and their promoters understand all this clearly. It is the task of every genuine patriot, every Christian, to face up to this issue, while there is still time for effective action. Financial reform designed to free the individual is the only genuine alternative to Communism or any other despotism.

### 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

## Electoral "Reform"

The following letter appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of November 4:

The Electoral Reform League, which is supporting the electoral proposals of the Labor Party and Mr. Hollway, states that it seeks "the elimination for all time of minority government".

As no legislation can be implemented unless agreed to by a majority of Members of the Parliament, can it be truthfully said that there has ever been minority government in Victoria—or, for that matter, in any part of the English-speaking world where the Parliamentary system operates?

If it is argued that the two-party system produces the best type of Government, does this mean that Government at Canberra will automatically improve if the Country Party is eliminated?

And that the British people had bad Government when they had three parties, and a number of independents?

Is not the one-man-one-vote proposition a contradiction of the basic British idea of Parliament as a representation of interests rather than of mere numbers?

Surely Victorian rural interests, which are widely diversified, should at least have equal representation with City and Metropolitan interests in the State Parliament?

—ERIC D. BUTLER, Campaign Director, Vic. League of Rights, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

## The Old, Old Story

The Western Europeans continue to wrestle with the problem that is dominating and nagging Britain, the painful affliction of inflation.

Wherever one goes, all but the few writhe to make ends meet. However, recovery rears its hopeful head, and may yet prevail if only world peace is permitted.

One essential difference persists between Western Europe and the British Isles.

In Western Europe, on the whole, they still live better. They have put their Marshall monies and some other revenues into food.

Their meals cost money, but they are meals; real food, giving nourishment, contentment and energy.

Britain has gone flat-out for houses.

Norway has just abolished rationing. Sugar and coffee remain rationed in Denmark, but this is scarcely felt.

It is a nice point: Which should come first, roofs over the head or food in the stomach?

Britain remains rationed on meat, butter, bacon, fats, eggs — one egg a week for lucky ones — sugar, and tea, and it is no longer a question of world shortages, but of money to buy the food.

—Trevor Smith's London Round up,

Melbourne "Herald," September 15.

## SECRET VOTING

We have on numerous occasions suggested that secret voting in Parliament would effectively break the grip of the party machines upon the individual Members. We were therefore interested to learn recently that the Swiss pass or reject legislation by secret vote in Parliament.

Page 2—"New Times," November 14, 1952.

## Douglas on Directions

By H. Swabey

In the middle thirties, when all the North could do was to throw herrings back into the sea, Major Douglas's works and movement gave a brilliant light to one who was suspicious of socialism. I was soon privileged to hear C. H. Douglas at Newcastle, where a virile Social Credit branch organised a large meeting. He told the audience that, if anyone wanted to travel to London, he would be foolish to catch a train to Edinburgh.

Ever since — years before as well — Major Douglas warned against moving in the wrong direction: even some Social Crediters have considered that they knew more about social credit than its founder; but the Gadarene slope has been tilted, almost to a sheer drop.

In correspondence, too, he has distinguished the directions:

"... all education is part of all religion, and entirely ultra vires of the State"

"... in effect, if not in technique, money must originate in the individual, so that the central power has to come to him for it." "This curious craze for 'all State' money is wholly disastrous."

On the over-all situation, he wrote with tremendous power:

"It is clear beyond all question that the gates of hell are wide open, and the torrent of evil will sweep away anything not intrinsically stronger than evil . . ."

"You know that long-distance pilots mark on their course-charts 'the point of non-return'—where you must go on because you cannot return to your base.

"The devil has passed the point of non-return and we had better recognise it."

In a few pithy letters, Major Douglas mentioned the state of the Church more than once:

"... the fortunes of the Scottish Episcopal Church are at a low ebb, like those of the gentry who were its mainstay.

"For my own part, I am more and more struck by the skilful identification of Christianity with the cult of failure." It may be recalled that he elsewhere noted the mediaeval distinction between profit and usury.

I do not see why it should not be mentioned that Douglas's "Realistic Position of the Church of England" was sent to all the bishops at Lambeth assembled in 1948. They did not respond very much, but it was interesting. In a covering note, I mentioned that, in observing the centenary of P. D. Maurice and Charles Kingsley we were considering prophecy; and that, in Major Douglas, the twentieth century had its genuine prophet. Tragically enough, the Church has not got solidly behind this prophet, and has looked disastrously in the wrong direction, the State.

—"The Social Crediter" (England),

November 1.

## CONTRACTING OUT

Genuine democracy can very nearly be defined as the right to atrophy a function by contracting out. It is essentially negative; although, contrary to the curious nonsense that is prevalent about "negativeness" is nonetheless essential for that reason . . .

The power of contracting out is the first and most deadly blow to the Supreme State.

—"The Big Idea" (1942)

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## The Will-To-Power

Because the control of capital has given power, the effect of the operation of the will-to-power has been to accumulate capital in a few groups, possibly composed of large numbers of shareholders, but frequently directed by one man; and this process is quite clearly a stage in the transition from decentralised to centralised power. This centralisation of the power of capital and credit is going on before our eyes, both directly in the form of money trusts and bank amalgamations, and indirectly in the confederation of the producing industries representing the capital power of machinery. It has its counterpart in every sphere of activity: the coalescing of small businesses into larger, of shops into huge stores, of villages into towns, of nations into leagues, and in every case is commended to the reason by the plea of economic necessity and efficiency. But behind this lies always the will-to-power, which operates equally through politics, finance or industry, and always towards centralisation. If this point of view be admitted, it seems perfectly clear that to the individual it will make very little difference what name is given to centralisation. Nationalisation without decentralised control of policy will quite effectively instal the trust magnate of the next generation in the chair of the bureaucrat, with the added advantage to him that he will have no shareholders' meeting.

—"Economic Democracy".

## Melbourne's Master Plan and the Victorian Elections

The following statement has been issued by the Victorian League of Rights—

Although the League's vigorous campaign over several months did not prevent the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works at its meeting on 21st October, from voting in favour of immediately issuing an Interim Development Order "freezing" large areas within the Melbourne and Metropolitan area, this Order cannot be made operative until it has been passed by the Governor-in-Council. This means that it must be approved by the State Minister for Public Works. Because of this important fact, the League advised all those opposing the issuing of an Interim Development Order not only protest to local Councillors, but also to let the Minister for Public Works and State Members know of their opposition. The League's intensive campaign soon made the matter a definite Political issue, and we have been informed that it was proposed that the matter would be dealt with by the Cabinet of the McDonald Government, and not by the Minister for Public Works acting alone. There is considerable opposition amongst the Norman Liberals, to the issuing of an I.D.O., and there appears to be little doubt that the McDonald Cabinet would have decided against the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Work's recommendation.

However, before the McDonald Government could deal with the issue, the Hollway Liberals and the Labor Party prevented the Upper House from granting Supply and this precipitated the steps leading to the dissolution of the Parliament and a State Election. The question the League has now been compelled to face up to is this:

What decision will a new Government make about the issuing of an Interim Development Order?

Assuming that the Labor Party wins sufficient seats to govern without any outside assistance, it appears probable that the I.D.O. will not be issued. Prominent Labor reader, Mr. W. Barry, a Melbourne City Councillor and a Commissioner of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, took a strong stand in opposing the I.D.O. We have no doubt that he would attempt to influence a Labor Government against supporting the M.M.B.W's. proposals. But this does not mean that Mr. Barry and his associates are therefore opposed to all centralised planning. Far from it! There is a strong suspicion that many Members of the Labor Party oppose the M.M.B.W's. as a central planning authority only because they have their own "Master Plan" for Melbourne—to be imposed by a Greater Melbourne Council dominating the whole of Melbourne and Metropolitan area. The League of Rights is concerned that a Labor victory would result in a renewal of the attempt to destroy local Government by a Greater Melbourne Bill. It will be recalled that this proposal was defeated by a narrow majority in the Upper House only a few months ago when the McDonald Government, at that time supported by Labor, attempted to introduce it.

The Labor Party will undoubtedly attempt to fight the Election on two major issues: (1) The unpopular policies of the Federal Government; and (2) Redistribution of seats in Victoria. If the first issue is the

dominating one, the Flinders by-election figures indicate a substantial Labor victory. The vote in Flinders was not, of course, a vote FOR Labor; it was a censure vote of the Socialistic policies of the Menzies Fadden Government. We have strongly criticised those policies and shall continue to do so if necessary. And we would advise the Victorian State Liberals to publicly dissociate themselves from these policies if they desire to have any chance whatever of winning the State Elections. The League is opposed to any electoral "reforms" which would further centralise political power in Melbourne. This centralisation would make the task of the Socialists and Communists easier. Propaganda in recent years has obscured the important fact that the British idea of representative Government originally conceived of the Member representing interests rather than mere numbers of individuals. This was why the British Universities were given representation in the House of Commons.

In a rural electorate there is a wide diversity of interest to be represented, which means many administrative problems. A metropolitan electorate may have far more electors than a rural electorate, but there is less diversity of views, and geographically the metropolitan Member has a much easier task than the country Member.

The League draws attention to the important fact that the Communists are strong advocates of the one-man-one-vote idea, which would in Victoria further intensify the policies of centralising power. The League therefore cannot recommend the support of any candidate who endorses the Hollway plan of redistribution, the M.M.B.W's. "Master Plan", or a Greater Melbourne scheme. All three proposals mean intensive centralisation and the weakening of local control.

### THE UTOPIANISTS

A passion for giving orders is almost complete evidence of unsuitability to give orders . . . A Utopia is a comprehensive order, and it is significant that the devisers of imposed Utopias are invariably those people, organisations and races who manage their own affairs worst. Notice particularly the use of the word devisers. Observation of political affairs, and some experience of life, has convinced me that the real Plotters, while having the clearest possible conception of their own objective, rely in the main on the devisers of Utopias to provide them with a ready-made popular propaganda. Then, by control of the Press, Broadcasting, Political and commercial patronage and other mechanisms of social and economic power which can be summarised under the control of credit, the widest publicity and assistance is given to the particular Utopia which lends colour to the concentration of power (such as "Abolition of private Property", "The Classless State", "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"), and the Utopianists and their dupes wake up to "The Dictatorship over the Proletariat"—the Slave State.

—"The Big Idea" (1942)

## Communists Hiding In Synagogues

Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, head of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, in a recent issue of "Time," noted abundant evidence that "U.S. Jews are returning to their synagogues and temples as never before . . ."

A Los Angeles Jew who attacks Communism recently informed me that, beginning about January 1951, Communist Jews began flocking back into the synagogues.

This informant said the extremists already had created so much furor inside the temples that some rabbis were confused and uncertain as to how to proceed. He said Reds are carrying on their revolution from the sanctuaries.

It is a fact that the trained Communists are more violent and persistent in their Marxism than the rank and file of pro-Marxist Jews. I have observed the difference on many occasions.

And it was only to be expected that, as the going got rough, the Communists would hide in the synagogues. This long has been foreseen. They always have run back into their temples to hide, in other countries, when the police were obliged to act against subversion and revolution.

You have only to read the autobiography of Chaim Weizmann president of Israel, for an example. He tells in his "Trial and Error" (1949) how he conducted secret Zionist meetings in the synagogues of Russia. In one instance, when police went into the synagogue and arrested him, the tolerant, naive Russian magistrate warned him that he should be careful about associating with those Jewish plotters, who were not to be trusted.

In the March, 1950, "Summary," I quoted witnesses to show that the Anti-Defamation League, helping the Communist revolution, was keeping its files, or some of its files, on anti-Communist leaders in the synagogue annex in Santa, Ana.

What better place to hide a conspiracy than inside a religious sanctuary?

The Russian police sometimes had the courage to ferret out the conspirators from the synagogues. But will the F.B.I. or local police dare? Will they be able to go into the temples or plant informants therein, to gather evidence with which to convict traitors and suppress revolution?

- "Williams Intelligence Summary,"  
August 1952.

## Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 15/3 post free.

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

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"New Times," November 14, 1952—Page 3.

## Undermining British Justice

The following article, by J. C. Parcell, in the "New Zealand Law Journal" of January 22, 1952, makes a point, which all those genuinely concerned with the protection of British institutions against the Communist conspiracy, might wish carefully consider:

The fact that an obscure country girl of tender years appeared before a Magistrate in a way-back country Court while the Police applied for a rehearing of a conviction twelve months old or more will probably never find its way into the law reports. The proceedings themselves and the haste with which they were conducted might have led anyone to think that there was considerable anxiety in somebody's part that the case should not even find its way beyond the walls of the Court. It may be that the individual no longer matters in this country and that the rights and privileges of the humblest citizen need trouble us no longer. If so, well and good; but, if the principles of justice, as so frequently extolled by eminent personages in New Zealand and elsewhere throughout the Empire, are anything more than delightful opiates for the appeasement of the masses, then this humble country case is one of the most glaring warning lights ever to blaze forth from the administration of justice.

This country girl posted a letter with a £5 note in it to her mother, and her mother did not get it. She inquired from the Post Office, and was required to sign the usual form declaring she had posted the letter. The matter was then handed to the Police. The Police obtained from the girl an admission that she had not posted the letter, and immediately prosecuted her on her declaration. She was convicted. Twelve months later, the Post Office people found the letter and the £5 note in their possession.

This leaves a very unpleasant taste in the mouth. In the first place, the Police seem to have devoted an unusual amount of energy towards getting the girl to confess she was in the wrong. It looks like an application of the principle adopted in some other countries that a Government Department cannot be wrong. This girl, having accused a Government Department of the wrong of losing her letter—a thing they could not possibly do—must be made to feel the weight of authority and withdraw her wicked accusation. However that may be, the fact remains that the girl was so badgered by the Police that, for the sake of peace, she eventually said: "All right. I didn't post it."

As lawyers, we are perhaps more concerned with the machinery of law as it is put in our hands by the legislators, but there comes a time when our common heritage compels us to protest against what our legislators do, and it seems to me that

the time has arrived when all lawyers should join to denounce the way in which the law relating to the receipt of confessions in evidence has been modified by interested parties over recent years for their own purposes.

In the bad old days, when British prestige beyond the boundaries of the Empire was something to be proud of, anything in the nature of a confession obtained by a Police Officer had a very difficult task to get into a Court of law. Now, it would appear that the most acceptable piece of evidence is the statement made to the Police. And it has all been brought about by statutory modification.

Has anyone ever stopped to inquire who has been responsible for this change of law? — Has anyone ever looked up "Hansard" to see how much it was debated or questioned? Would it be a surprise to anyone to learn that the alteration of the rule of evidence proceeded directly from those who want to use it? And, when we read in the newspapers, with a very large question mark, that certain citizens of a central European country have been condemned of espionage or such like on their own confession, do we ever inquire whether we have not exactly the same machinery here?

The length of abuse, which can be caused by the availability of a confession in a Court of law, is so great that it is distinctly arguable in the interest of justice that no confession should be used in evidence in any circumstances whatsoever. If individual rights are to be protected, it would appear from what we learn of the activities in Communist and Socialist countries that the party against which protection is most likely to be needed is the State. If the State cannot use a confession, it will not proceed with tactics designed to get a confession. A Communist or Socialist State cannot function unless the State by its officials can dominate the individual.

I believe the time has arrived when the law as to confession should be so altered as clearly to provide that no confession by a person under twenty-one years of age shall be received in evidence unless it is handed into Court by counsel acting independently for the accused, and, in all other cases, unless it is handed into Court by the accused personally or by counsel acting on his behalf.

### SMALL NATIONS AND CIVILISATION

If the outcome of the present Bedlam should result in victory for size, and the rule of the world pass to mere populations, whether German, Russian, or American, it will be something entirely new. Greece, Rome, Venice, Spain, Holland, England, all of them small, have all, in their turn, set the fashion in civilisation, and, in every case, their eminence has not only been in the midst of far greater, and in many cases, opposing populations, but has, for the most part, been most clearly marked at a period when the disparity in numbers was greatest. — "The Big Idea" (1942)

### JEWES AND SOCIAL CREDIT

"Jews on the Pacific Coast cannot be blamed for having some misgivings about the foothold gained by Social Credit forces in British Columbia's recent elections. The reassurances made by local leaders that they repudiate racial prejudice are unquestionably genuine. Despite these reassurances and despite the good record of the Social Credit administration in nearby Alberta, the party still contains elements even in its higher echelons that seem unable to resist the temptation to indulge in a little thinly veiled demagoguery clearly aimed at Jews. The Rev. E. G. Hansell, imported from Alberta to lead the campaign in B.C., published an article not so long ago, which unashamedly made use of the canard on the so-called Morgenthau-Frankfurter-Baruch conspiracy. John Blackmore, former federal leader of the party, while on the hustings in Trail, B.C., was not above making insinuations about Jewish influence on Canadian foreign policy."

—The Jewish Standard" (Canada),

July 1, 1952.

### "Cooked" Accounts

We may record it as one of the signs of a reopening of the discussion of credit (real and financial) a prelude to the alleviation of the lot of producer (not of consumers) arising from the breakdown of the financial system predicted by Major Douglas as one of the consequences of the second phase of the world war that Professor W. T. Baxter (Accountancy, University of London) has been writing in the "Westminster Bank Review" on the accountant's share of responsibility for the ills of booms and slumps under the "historic" system of accounting. He admits that "The acceptance of money terms on their face value in accounts could be misleading. For this reason alone, some compensatory measures were needed to give the 'true' purchasing power of money." As we have stated before, we, for our part, are not objecting to how accounts are cooked, to placate this interest or to serve that, but to the fact that they are cooked at all. It is not necessarily a Social Credit advance that there should come about a disposition to admit that the accounts are cooked, accompanied by however serious an undertaking to cook them still "better" in future. — "The Social Crediter."

September 13.

### THE MONEY SYSTEM

"The essence of the existing money system is that it creates an artificial scarcity of purchasing power on the one hand, and places the power to relieve this scarcity in the hands of an international organisation on the other hand. One, perhaps the chief, use of this power of relief is through the financing by bank credit of a constant acceleration of industrial plant. . . . to distribute as wages and salaries an insufficiency of purchasing power for the shrinking consumption market. This is the Work State, Socialism, the subordination of the individual to an abstraction. The true objective of a production system is not work but product, and the true aim of a money system not government but distribution."

— "The Social Crediter," November 1.

### 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.

## General Eisenhower and the Potsdam Agreement

The harrowing danger from Russia, which faces the United States in occupied Germany today stems directly from the fatal concessions, which were made to Stalin at Potsdam on July 18, 1945.

General Eisenhower was at Potsdam. He met President Truman at Antwerp, and accompanied him to the Potsdam meeting. Throughout the subsequent sessions, he was frequently in consultation with Truman, according to Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of staff of the White House, who describes the conferences in his book, "I Was There."

Although President Truman, then only a few weeks in the Presidency, would have given serious attention to the views of General Eisenhower (then at the crest of his war-time prestige), had he protested against the appease-Russia decisions of the conference, there is no record that the General made any protest against the Potsdam concessions, which were made to Stalin.

On the contrary, he approved them.

Yet, in his Detroit radio and television speech on June 14, General Eisenhower told his nation-wide audience that he had not been in agreement with the decisions made at Potsdam; that he had made two suggestions which were ignored.

Here are the facts: — In a statement, reported by the press on October 13, 1945, Ike said: "We got our orders at Potsdam, and they are right down my alley . . . I would not stay here (in Germany) five minutes if I thought, for expediency, we should modify the Potsdam agreement by one iota."

What were some of the Potsdam decisions which General Eisenhower thought were right down his alley, and which he would not change "by one iota"?

Potsdam provided for the division of Germany and Berlin into occupation zones, with all of Eastern Germany falling to Russia's share. It provided that the United States should evacuate and turn over to Russia a vast area in Central Germany which General Patton's Fifth Army had already occupied.

It provided for the division of Berlin into zones without the elementary precaution of a connecting corridor to American-British territory, thus inviting the humiliating and costly Berlin blockade by the Russians in 1948.

Potsdam authorised the dismantling of German factories, and the removal of most of the machinery and equipment to Soviet Russia, to strengthen Russian industry.

Potsdam initiated the infamous expulsion of the East and Sudetenland Germans from their homes, and their relocation as destitute D.P.s in Western Germany. The numbers of innocent victims of this inhuman decision approximated eight to nine million people.

It was at Potsdam that the United States agreed to join with Russia in the vengeful criminal trials of the German generals and other German civilian officials. This decision led to the excesses of the Nuremberg trial. It is to Eisenhower's credit that he did protest this decision, and he is right, it was ignored.

Potsdam confirmed Russia in her establishment of the Communist "Lublin Government" over Poland, and repudiated the non-Communist "London Government." This act was a pious washing of hands by the United States of the fate of the Polish people, who were put under the heel of Moscow.

Potsdam gave legal finality to all the ghastly decisions, which had been made at Yalta betraying Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government to the Chinese Communists, as a bribe for Russian entrance into the Japanese War (a war which had already been won when the Big Three convened at Potsdam).

Potsdam insured Russian dominance over the whole Balkan area in South-east Europe.

General Eisenhower, by approving these decisions, made himself a party to the most deadly mistakes, which have been made by the United States in Europe and Asia since V-E Day.

If America is now in deep peril in Europe, General Ike is one of the Big Brains directly responsible.

### THE ORIENTAL MIND

The Jew is . . . an Oriental, and only Europeans who have had contact with the Oriental mind acquire sufficient wisdom to realise that they only very partially understand its workings, and that it works differently from the mind of any European. Consequently, to contend with it on its own ground is to court disaster . . . Such ideas as "fairness", "decency" and what we call the realistic Christian virtues, convey nothing to the Oriental as such. Perhaps I might with advantage observe at this juncture that many Orientals compare very favourably with many Europeans on every ground. That does not invalidate the main contention, which is that the Oriental has virtues of his own, but they are not in the main the same virtues as those of the European, and they do not contact them. — "Programme For the Third World War". (1943)

### NOTHING NEW

Talking of Communists, I notice in an old play by Aristophanes a character named Praxagora, a communist of her day, who declared:

"I want all to have a share of everything and all property to be in common, there will no longer be either rich or poor; no longer shall we see one man harvesting vast tracts of land while another has not ground to be buried in. I intend that there shall be only one and the same condition of life for all. I shall begin by making land, money, anything that is private property common to all."

"But who?" asked Blapus, another character, "shall do the work?"

"Oh," said Praxagora, "we shall have to have slaves."

— "The Advocate," October 25.

## The Peking-Conference

From Federal "Hansard" of October 7:

Senator Aylett: I desire to direct questions to the Minister representing the Minister for External Affairs, or the Minister representing the Prime Minister, whichever is the appropriate Minister: 1. Is it not fact that Chinese Communists are helping the North Korean Communists in Korea against the United Nations forces? 2. Is it not a fact that Russian Communists are assisting North Korean Communists and supplying them with aeroplanes and pilots in North Korea against the United Nations forces? If the answers to questions No. 1 and No. 2 are in the affirmative, can the Minister give the Senate any information as to how the Government can justify the granting of visas to a delegation to Moscow, in Communist Russia, and at the same time the refusing of visas to the delegation to Peking, in Communist China?

Senator O'Sullivan: With due respect to the honorable senator, I do not feel that the Government is called upon to justify its attitude. It has apparently escaped the attention of the honorable senator that the reason which activated the Government's refusal to grant visas to delegates attending the Peking conference was that the conference was being held in enemy country, behind enemy lines.

Senator Aylett: We are not fighting in China. We are fighting in Korea, are we not?

Senator O'Sullivan: Peking is behind enemy lines.

Senator Aylett: So is Russia.

Senator O'Sullivan: If the honorable senator does not wish me to answer the question, he should not have asked it. At the present time, we conduct diplomatic relations with Russia. We are not at war with that country. There is a Russian ambassador in Australia, and Australia is represented in Moscow. I repeat that delegates were refused visas to attend the Peking conference because the conference was being held behind enemy lines.

### BANK NATIONALISATION NOT NECESSARY

I am not myself . . . an advocate of the nationalisation of banks. I believe this again to be one of those misapprehensions so common in regard to these matters, for the nationalisation of banks is merely an administrative change: it does not mean a change in policy . . . A change in monetary policy can be made without interfering with the administration or ownership of a single bank in the world; and if it could be got into the heads of the comparatively few people who control these enormous monetary institutions that they would lose nothing but power—and that they will lose that power anyway—the thing would be achieved.

—"Money and the Price System", an address at Oslo, Norway, on February 14, 1935, to H.M. The King of Norway, H.E. The British Minister, the President and Members of the Oslo Merchants' Club.

"New Times," November 14, 1952—Page 5.

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## No Genuine Revolt at Canberra

*In recent weeks there has been considerable press comment about opposition of some Government Members to the Government's proposals to divide the central and trading bank functions of the Commonwealth Bank, but to retain control of both sections by the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Governor of the Bank, Dr. H. C. Coombs. We are not excited about the alleged revolt by Government Members. Their proposals are merely concerned with administration and do not challenge in any way the policy of credit monopoly which the present Government is supporting just as strongly as did the Chifley Government. Even if there were a Commonwealth Trading Bank not directly controlled by the Bank Board and Dr. Coombs, its credit policies, like those of the private trading banks, would still be governed by the policy of the Central Bank.*

*Under present financial rules, the volume of financial credit made available to the community is determined by the policy of the Central Bank. Using inflation as a pretext for a deflationary policy, Dr. Coombs persuaded the Government to accept his suggestion that the Central Bank should use its monopolistic powers to force the trading banks to slow down the rate of credit creation and expansion. It is probably true that the monopolists, including the politicians, became a little alarmed when they realised that their policy of credit restriction, if continued, would result in a major depression. Mr. Menzies announced, just prior to the critical Flinders by-election, that all credit controls were to be eased. But the trading banks were quick to point out that they could not expand credit more rapidly because of their "liquid position."*

*The trading banks' "liquid position" is what cash reserves they have as a base for credit creation. Cash not only includes notes and coins, but also Central Bank credit. The policy of the Central Bank therefore controls the credit policies of the trading banks. Now, although Mr. Menzies has persistently warned about the dangers of any creation of Central Bank credit, we have it on the authority of October issue of the National Bank's "Monthly Summary" that, during August, £25 millions of Central Bank credit, in the form of Treasury Bills, was created and issued by the Commonwealth Bank, and that, during September, a further £30 millions were created. The National Bank's "Monthly Summary" comments that, "Without this expansion of Central Bank credit... there probably would have been a much larger fall in the volume of money during August. In the coming months, additional support to the liquidity of both the public and the banking system may result from further issues of Treasury Bills . . ."*

*All credit expansion under present financial rules means more inflation. But, supposing the £55 millions of Central Bank credit created to maintain the "liquidity" of the trading banks had been applied to subsidising the price of goods desired by consumers? This policy would have genuinely benefited the individual. Until Government Members deal with this question of decentralising credit power, they can do little to stay the steady imposition of Socialist — i.e., monopolistic — policies.*

## A Letter from Mrs. C.H. Douglas

The following letter by Mrs. C. H. Douglas appeared in "The Social Creditor" of November 1: —

It is a comfort to me to dwell in thought on the love and loyalty given to Douglas through his long adventurous years of battle, and to remember the great sacrifices made, the steadfast work and toil given by many which so helped him to send his ideas out into the world and establish them for ever.

I have received letters hoping that this great love you bear to him may find some expression in a memorial service. In this matter, you alone must judge. We believe we were carrying out his wishes in having a private funeral, although by so doing you were denied the solace of gathering together on that day and hearing those beautiful words of comfort pronounced at graveside. This is a grief to me. The dictionary tells us: MEMORIAL — that which preserves remembrance.

Our hearts preserve the memory of this great man forever.

I would take this opportunity of thanking you for the gifts sent to him in profusion, especially of late, beautiful fruits and many wisely selected luxuries coming constantly from overseas and from those at home, cheering us both and the cupboard shelves and our board. Also for the unflinching help of our kind neighbours, while realising that Douglas was here to seek that peace and solitude he felt to be a necessity.

I believe it was Douglas's intention to make an announcement in "The Social Creditor," naming Dr. Tudor Jones his Deputy Chairman, his successor at his death, to carry on the official Social Credit Movement as Chairman of the Secretariat, and asking you to give to him the loyal support so much needed in bearing the great burden of this responsibility. There is no draft of this. The decision of the specialist and the urgency of his removal to the nursing home came upon us.

In thinking of the future, I remember the Social Credit form of "Trench Warfare": the immediate objective, the first trench attacked and overcome, then the advance to the next; and I remember Douglas dwelling on one vital prior essential; a force united and of single purpose.

And now let me thank you and tell all of you mourning so truly with me that your thoughts and words and prayers help and support me. —EDITH M. DOUGLAS.

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### POWER

This question of the disfranchisement of the individual from minute to minute goes straight to the roots of war. It is the technique of centralisation of power, and it must be remembered that there is no such thing as the destruction of power. Power, once centralised, cannot be used while centralised for anything but the ends of the organisation in which it has been centralised. Have you ever known of a Government Department relinquishing power?

—"The Big Idea" (1942)

## Was King Farouk Victim of a Communist Coup?

We hold no brief for ex-King Farouk of Egypt, but his version of how he was deposed by General Neguib is of interest to all students of the Communist conspiracy. Farouk writes in his story:

In the archives of the British Foreign Office I am put down as being the first ruler in the Middle East to give a warning against opening the doors to Russia.

It was with actual tears in my eyes (for we Orientals are not ashamed to weep when we are sincerely moved) that I begged the British Ambassador at that time not to force my country to accept a Russian Embassy in Egypt.

But the Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, haughty and disdainful as always, said: "Really, you Egyptians must realise that the Russians are our Allies!"

Those of us who tried to see farther than our noses were called Fifth Columnists at that time.

So the Russians came into Egypt, all smiles and lavishly equipped with money from Moscow.

Every Saturday afternoon the staff of the Russian Embassy distributes free food and tea to the city's poor. Queues wait patiently outside the Russian Embassy.

I was not permitted to stop it. The Russians are our Allies!

It was not only food and tea they handed out. Any group of hotheads and revolutionaries from the Moslem Brotherhood to the Daughters of the Nile could be sure of a generous cash grant from the kindly Russians in Cairo!

### THE BREWING MONOPOLY

Giving evidence before the Sydney liquor enquiry, Mr. Thomas Watson, general manager for Tooths, said that, during his time with Tooths, he had seen breweries close down at Newcastle, Maitland, Orange, Wellington, Dubbo, Goulburn, Wagga, Narrandera and Temora. Resch's brewery in Sydney had also been acquired. In buying these various breweries, Tooths had also acquired about 85 hotels, which had been "tied" to these breweries. Mr. Thomas justified this policy of monopoly by referring to "the public interest." He claimed that it removed "unbridled and nonsensical competition," and gave the public "a better commodity at a cheaper price and better facilities to enjoy the product." The old, old story.

### INITIATIVE

Although the fact is a little obscured at the moment, the human individual is the highest manifestation of divine attributes with which we are in day-to-day contact. What differentiates him from the lower orders, when he is different, is his initiative—the fact that he manoeuvres under his own steam. I am confident that there is an organised attempt to drive him down the scale of existence, so that he becomes primarily a number on a card index, by taking away as far as possible any recognisable initiative, his potentially divine attribute.

—"The Big Idea" (1942)

Before the Russians came the Moslem Brotherhood was not dangerous. They were poor, religious fanatics.

Then the Kremlin filled their pockets, and the Moslem Brotherhood was able to step from street corners to the ownership of newspapers and to put spies in high places.

Now their coup is successful. The Moslem Brotherhood has grabbed the power it lusted after. And it is now beginning to repay the Communists.

Neguib has just appointed as his Minister of Propaganda a man named Fathy Radwan, who is an ex-gaol-bird and a notorious Cairo Communist. Today he is the official voice of Neguib!

When Fathy Radwan reads this he will kick and wriggle and deny.

He will try to drown me out with his costly propaganda machine, for I am only one man. But it is true. And the American Embassy knows it.

Now the Communists are busy on the next stage of the plan.

Their new newspaper, "Moarda," in Egypt (I would never have allowed it) demands the overthrow of the Monarchy.

The Daughters of the Nile, led by a Communist, Doris Shafek, are echoing this demand.

### BERTRAND RUSSELL ON THE WEBBS

In his old age Bertrand Russell is very usefully writing with great frankness about the people he has known, and more men in the sunset of their days should perform this useful service to historical truth. How satisfying it is to read of the Webbs, by one who knew them so well, that "both of them were fundamentally undemocratic, and regarded it as the function of statesmen to bamboozle or terrorize the populace," and that Mrs. Webb, while sitting loosely to Christian doctrine, "preferred the Church of England because it was a State institution." When he once asked her whether she ever had feelings of shyness she replied: "I would say to myself, you are the cleverest member of one of the cleverest families in the cleverest class of the cleverest nation in the world; why should you be frightened?"

—"The Tablet" (England), August 9, 1952.

### THE STATES AND DEMOCRACY

".....in this day and age, the States are far more important than the Commonwealth.

"Real democracy only begins to grow on the local and regional level. We cannot even begin to realise the ideal of more and smaller States, and within them smaller, self-contained, semi-autonomous regions, while the present over-centralised, over-large States are torpid and disinterested in practical grass-roots democracy."

—"News-Weekly," November 5.

## CAESARISM

So long as the people, consisting of freemen participating in the work of Government, comprises none without some individual interests to defend, so that all feel an attachment to subjective rights. Liberty seems to them precious and Power dangerous. But, so soon as this "people with voting power" comprises a majority of persons who have, or think they have, nothing to defend, but are offended by great material inequalities, then it starts to set no value on anything but the power which its sovereignty gives it of overthrowing a defective social structure; it delivers itself over to the messianic promises of Power Louis-Napoleon, Bismarck and Disraeli perfectly understood this — great authoritarians, all of them, who realised that, by enlarging the franchise at a time when property was becoming a close preserve, they were, by calling in the people, paving the way for the distension of Power. It was the politics of Caesarism. What folly it is to remit the judgment of events to posterity when contemporaries often see so much more clearly! Those of Napoleon III saw very well that he was not acting illogically in instituting universal suffrage while, at the same time, favouring the concentration of wealth and the accentuation of social inequality.

Only three things matter to Caesarism. First, that those who are oldest in Liberty within the Society should lose their moral credit and become incapable of imparting to those who enter on the heritage of this Liberty a pride of personal status embarrassing to Power. Tocqueville has remarked on the part played in this respect in France by the complete extirpation of the ancient nobility. The second factor necessary to Caesarism is that a new class of capitalists shall arise, without moral authority and possessed of an extreme of wealth, which sets them aside from their fellow-citizens. Lastly, there is the third element, which is the union of political strength with social weakness in a large dependent class. Though they heap treasure on treasure and think themselves thereby more powerful, the "aristocrats" of the capitalistic creation, by awakening the resentment of Society, disqualify themselves forever from being its leaders against the inroads of Power. Whereas the infirmities of the multitude find a natural haven in the omnipotent State. In this way is removed the only obstacle that Caesarism has to fear — a movement of libertarian resistance, emanating from a people with subjective rights to defend and under the natural leadership of eminent men whom their credit qualifies and whom the insolence of wealth does not disqualify.

—Bertrand De Jouvenal in "Power."

### Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

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"New Times," November 14, 1952—Page 7.



## LIFE AND THE SOIL

Notes of Talk given to the Agricultural Society — Geelong Grammar School, 10th August 1952 by John Manifold.

This earth, this world of ours, is believed to have been thrown off from the sun in the form of a roaring mass of incandescent gas. In the course of ages the gas liquefied to a molten state. As it cooled further, condensation enveloped the earth in a thick cloud — any rain that fell sizzled away in steam to thicken the cloud envelope. This cloudbank became so thick that the sun's rays could not penetrate it.

Probably after millions of years, the earth's surface became sufficiently cool to receive the rain that fell. Fortunately, there has never since been such a massive deluge that then set in. It rained continuously, not only for months and years, but for centuries. It was in this stygian darkness that the oceans began to be filled.

There was no life of any sort, either on land or in the seas, at that time. Obviously, there could have been no one there to observe the prevailing conditions; and yet, the Book of Genesis describes them exactly (I quote) — "And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep."

I have spent some time in summarising this man conceived theory because, within the newly formed warm, salty, mineralised seas, it is believed that life was first generated in the form of that mysterious stuff called protoplasm, which has been described as the physical basis of life. However, I think that protoplasm and life could not have been generated until the sun broke through (probably after more millions of years), because the sun is the driving force behind all life and growth.

Without protoplasm and its life germ, we should have none of the myriad, incredibly varied, and complex forms of animal, vegetable and bacterial life that surround us — AND there would be no soil.

It may surprise you to know that there is no satisfactory definition of a fertile soil. Nature's processes are so complex, within the soil as elsewhere, that I believe it is unlikely that we shall ever attain sufficient knowledge to be able to define their resultant. Too much, I think, we concentrate on what the soil can be MADE to produce and insufficiently on the welfare of the soil itself, regarding it as a mere medium for the reception of water-soluble minerals. These certainly stimulate growth in most cases, but such procedure has no counterpart in nature; and, just as man cannot live by bread alone (and most certainly not on our present-day bread), neither, it seems to me, should we expect plants to grow naturally and healthfully on

minerals alone. I believe that the further we pursue these sorts of practices, the further we shall be from learning, or re-learning, the art and craft of soil husbandry.

Should it be thought that genuine soil husbandry is not practised in the world today, I commend to you the books, "The Generous Earth" and "Feeding Ourselves," by Philip Oyler. They describe the life and methods of the peasants of the Dordogne Valley in southern France. Their motto is, "We grow a little of everything," and they live sumptuously on what they produce. If they have heard of superphosphate, poison sprays, and the like, they do not and have no need to use them. And it should be remembered that this land has been worked for centuries. Through the Roman occupation, and through the Anglo-Norman suzerainty (which, itself, lasted for 300 years) right down, through generations of families, to this day — gaining fertility and not losing it. I especially commend "Feeding Ourselves" to all those who will be going to Timbertop.

In my casual observation, the most fertile piece of ground about the School is that narrow strip of garden outside the living room of Manifold House, nearest to the dining hall. I conclude that from the physical condition of the soil and its pronounced sweet earthy smell. It is probable that the smell is due to the presence of actinomycetes — those interesting part-fungal and part-bacterial micro-organisms which, besides their other activities, are thought to produce a slime that smells like freshly turned earth. And if actinomycetes are present, it is certain that vast numbers of other fungal and bacterial organisms are also present. All the soil organisms are dependent for their work and well being, one way or another, on other members of the soil's population. Their work is the breaking down of matter (both organic and mineral) to that still not fully plumbed residual substance — humus, itself a delicately balanced plant food, and an essential component of a live and fertile soil.

Those who wrote the books of the Old Testament well understood how all natural processes, whether above or beneath the soil surface or in the oceans and rivers, are

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inter-related. Look up the Book of Job, chapter 12, verse 7, and read thus: —

7. "But ask now the beasts, and they shall teach thee; And the fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee;
8. "Or speak to the earth and it shall teach thee; And the fishes of sea shall declare unto thee;
9. "Who knoweth not in all these, That the hand of the Lord hath wrought this?"

But too much we have forgotten these simple basic guides to husbandry of the soil and our environment. Too much we  
(Continued on page 9)



# LIFE AND THE SOIL

(Continued from page 3)

have forgotten that our almost every action cuts right across natural processes. Above all, I think we have forgotten the eternal balance of nature and her reactions to its impairment. And do you not think it is true that we walk unheeding, with little perception, understanding, or humility amongst the wonderful natural processes that are always going on around us?

We do these things to our detriment. Man, I believe, never conceived a more fallacious idea than that nature is the inveterate enemy; and yet, that conception has persisted for centuries. I suggest that it is no wonder the human race finds itself in such straits today. There appears to be no hope, at long term, of winning such a fight; nor, with all our rather superficial cleverness, does it appear that we ARE winning it. The great need of the world today is not just for more food but for more nutritious food, which can only be produced from soils that are in a fertile state. There is a direct connection between nutrition and behaviour; and it is estimated that 75 percent, of the world's population is suffering from malnutrition. As you will know, malnutrition does not necessarily imply starvation through lack of food quantity; but, more generally, through lack of food of essential quality and balance.

There is an over-riding cycle of natural life which I believe can be stated thus: — Life, death, decay; and out of the elements of decomposition the sustenance for life again. Except for nature's organisms, there would be no decay; this life cycle would be broken, and natural life would eventually come to an end. I say "natural life" because, if it was considered to be worthwhile, I suppose it would be possible to grow, for a time, totally inadequate vegetable crops by the system called water culture or hydroponics. If we had any water. And I say "for a time," because I think it to be unlikely that hydroponically grown crops could continue to reproduce themselves.

It is my belief that a fertile soil is synonymous with a live soil, i.e., one teeming with nature's organisms. Not only the invaluable earthworm, but right down the scale to those that can only be made visible by the electron microscope. There is scientific support for this conception. As far back as 1945, the eminent bio-chemist, Dr. J. H. Quastel, when addressing the Royal Institute of Chemistry of G.B. & I., said this: "The chemical aspects of soil microbiology have assumed increasing importance as the factors contributing to crop pro-

duction have been unravelled. It is no exaggeration to state that there is now no aspect of soil microbiology without its bearing on the chemistry of the soil."

Because of our erosion problems, we hear a good deal about the value of topsoil. It is to be hoped that this evaluation will grow into something much more concrete than mere lip service, because it may take anything from 500 to 1,000 years to form 1 inch of top soil.

It is in the topsoil that the soil's bacterial and fungal life is most active. This life may be generally divided into that which must have access to the oxygen of the air and that which (because it lives beyond the limit of soil aeration), by devious processes, has to and seems to prefer to make oxygen for itself — they are termed aerobic and anaerobic organisms respectively. All fungi must have access to oxygen.

As fungi and aerobic bacteria are extremely important to soil fertility, it is clear that a well-aerated soil is essential for their well-being. Once established and properly husbanded, they will, of course, take care of soil aeration for themselves by the manufacture of humus.

This gummy-end-product of the action and inter-action of soil life adheres to the soil particles gathering them into what are known as crumbs. A soil with a good crumb structure will, obviously, be well and essentially stable.

Humus appears to have two physical qualities (apart from others) that are both interesting and important. Part is immediately water-soluble and enters the soil solution like liquid manure; another part is hardened by contact with water, and, because of this, the crumb structure of the soil is preserved.

I think a good illustration of this latter quality is to be observed in earth worm casts on a lawn. Earthworms are said to excrete colloidal humus. After rain, their casts harden when dry into pellets, which are quite difficult to crush.

No doubt you have heard, or read, something about the new product, Krilium. It apparently possesses the quality of coalescing the soil particles and maintaining a good crumb structure.

I have read that it was first tried out on a field belonging to a director of the Monsanto Co., U.S.A., which company originated Krilium. This field, through the continuous application of artificial fertilisers, had developed such a hard and impervious surface that, naturally, it would barely grow any herbage at all. Krilium broke up the hard pan, and allowed the soil to breathe again.

If the soil had been properly husbanded, the hard surface would never have developed. I regard it as a significant pointer to the way we are going, agriculturally, when there is room for commercial science to provide palliatives for poor soil husbandry.

Professor Waksman, who is regarded as the world authority on humus, has said that it is the most valuable form of wealth that any country can possess. Have we Australians any conception of the truth of that statement? Apart from individuals, I think the answer must be — No. Witness the recent floods. — Rainfall has been excep-

tionally heavy. But if we had not destroyed afforested areas and their water absorbing floors; and burned the humus out of contiguous pasture lands in catchment areas, and done nothing to replace it; and thus, over decades, allowed our rivers to become silted up to such an extent that their efficiency, in some cases, has now gone for ever—this flooding would have, AT LEAST, been greatly minimised. And it should be remembered that the control of water-fall, and the conservation of water, both depend on the proper care and maintenance of watersheds and river catchments.

It is generally accepted that four-fifths of the dried weight of any plant is built up from air source. As you will know, that is brought about through the agencies of chlorophyll, the sun and moisture, 95 per cent, of the elements that go into the making of plant, animal, and human life (i.e., starch, sugar, fat, cellulose, and protein), are conjured from the air—just where does the importance of the soil-state come in?

I do not know the scientific answer, or if there is one. My own rough idea is that the soil builds the foundations, which are good or ill according to its state of fertility; and that the air source build up exactly reflects the quality of those foundations. Especially because the production of protein is affected, I think this is worth thinking about because of its direct connection with nutritional values, obviously, nothing of worth can be built up from poor foundations.

I have never been satisfied that Pilate gave enough, or any, real thought to the problem that caused him to exclaim, "What is truth?" I think we also do not do enough thinking for ourselves. Things come to be accepted as truths because we have believed them for a sufficiently long time; and it is so much more comfortable and pleasant to emphasise results that appear to prove how right we are.

Most of us now subscribe to the realisation that we cannot continue to keep taking out from the soil without putting something back. But I think, to too great an extent, we have come to believe that it is only necessary to replenish minerals.

Here are two opinions about that — Mr. Friend Sykes, a prosperous organic farmer in England, says that earth worms will provide all the minerals a soil can possibly need. Mr. Edward Faulkner, a market gardener in Ohio, U.S.A., whose sole method of manuring his soil is the light discing in of green stuff, bluntly states in his book, "Ploughing In Prejudices," that the idea that minerals must be replaced, as such, is "excellent economics, but rotten science." — "Victorian

— "Victorian Compost News,"  
October 1952.

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## The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

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"New Times," November 14, 1952—Page 9.

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## FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville.....13/4

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

# LAND TAX AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Speaking on the Land Tax (Abolition) Bill in the Federal Parliament on October 1, Mr. D. Drummond, Country Party Member, said:

... I complained of the incidence of land tax during the budget debate last year, and expressed the hope that the Government some day would see its way clear to abolish the tax. I have not altered the opinion, which I have held for many years, that land tax is unsound and should be discontinued. The first Commonwealth land tax legislation was enacted by this Parliament 42 years ago, principally for the purpose of breaking up big estates. Notwithstanding what the honorable member for Port Adelaide has said about the revenue aspect of the tax, the objective of breaking up large estates was emphasised until the outbreak of World War I. Earlier this evening, I read a report of the speech that was made on the land tax legislation in 1910 by the then honorable member for Gwydir. He and other members of this House spoke at great length of the evils of large estates and urged the necessity for dividing them.

I shall state my objection to land tax in a few words. Any tax that is levied without the slightest regard for the income of the taxpayer is, in my opinion, a dangerous, and often inequitable, tax. For a long period, when the prices of Australia's primary products were at extraordinarily low levels, land tax was imposed upon many unfortunate landholders, even in years when they operated at a loss. I can testify to the truth of that statement, and I am sure that many other honorable members can do so. Any tax of that nature is bad. My criticism of the tax could apply to city properties as well as to country properties, but I speak particularly of rural land, because emphasis has been placed upon that aspect of the tax. Any tax that is levied during a period of financial loss is a tax upon the capital of the taxpayer and, therefore, is pernicious and entirely destructive of effort. A tax upon income is a tax upon profit that has been earned. But land tax has been imposed even when primary producers have suffered successive years of financial loss. Therefore, I congratulate the Government upon having taken steps to abolish it. . . .

One line of argument has been used repeatedly by members of the Opposition during this debate, and will probably be used again, more for party political purposes than for the purpose of conducting an intelligent discussion of the bill. Various

honorable members have suggested that land tax was originally imposed for the purpose of breaking up big estates. They consider that it is proper to break up big estates. Therefore, because the Government proposes to repeal the land tax legislation after 42 years, they argue that it will put a stop to a highly desirable social and economic reform and will prevent the breaking up of big estates. Let us consider the facts. Not one member of the Opposition has yet adduced a fact to support the claim that land tax has been a means of breaking up big estates. I go farther than that, and say that the effect of the tax upon a great deal of land settlement in Australia, as I know it and particularly in New South Wales, is most pernicious. It has worked in this way. Every man who has had any experience of closer settlement knows that particular conditions apply to mixed farming as distinct from dairy farming. If a property is more than 12 miles from a railroad, the settler is loaded with a series of costs, which make it more difficult for him to produce at a profit. The further the holding is situated outside that zone, the greater is the loading against his chances of breaking even, particularly in seasons when prices are low. But when a tax is imposed upon properties that are so far from railheads that they could not in any circumstances be used for true closer settlement, the imposition cannot be justified under any conditions.

The land tax has had a most devastating result. From time to time, parts of Australia suffer severely from drought, but nearly every practical man will testify that, when prices are low, landowners have overstocked their properties. Indeed, they stocked to capacity, rather than within safety limits, so that they could pay the tax. Yet the land tax was supposed to bring about closer settlement — save the mark! If, as has occurred, settlers were placed on the wrong kind of land, they were hounded off it by drought, and by their inability to carry on. The repeal of the Land Tax Act is a realistic step on the part of this Government to remove something that is fundamentally unsound. It is unsound from the settlement, financial and social standpoints. I remind the House of a few lines that I read in the "Quarterly Review of Agricultural Economics," published in April 1951, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report contains a survey of the Macintyre Shire, one of the richest districts of the northwest of New South Wales. I know it extremely well. It has a rainfall of between 25 and 30 inches a year and a rich volcanic soil, and is ideal for the purpose of closer settlement. The survey reads as follows: —

"The average size of holdings rose from 1,040 acres in the five years ended 1933-34 to about 1,140 acres in 1949-50, while the number of holdings declined from 623 to 573 in the same period."

The point I desire to make is that those changes occurred at a time when we had the allegedly beneficial effects of the land

tax. What is infinitely more to the point is that, in the period to which I have referred, there was an expansion of the area of land held by each settler, and an appreciable decline in the number of holdings. I remind Opposition members of an old axiom that I learned when I was a schoolboy, and I think, from their actions in the political arena outside this Parliament, that they are not unacquainted with it. The axiom is, "A drop of honey catches more flies than a barrel of vinegar." Opposition members advocate "a barrel of vinegar" for the purpose of obtaining increased production. They say, "Tax the man on the land! Screw it out of him!" I remind them that the Land Tax Act was designed to break up big estates, yet estates are aggregating again and again. Opposition members should look further afield. The land tax itself is fundamentally unsound. Why do Opposition members not endeavour to find some other reasons for the tendency towards the re-aggregation of properties? There is a deeper cause than that which can be removed by an additional tax. It may be removed by a reduction of tax, but it certainly will not be removed by an increase of tax to penal proportions.

In this particular case we can take any of several courses. We can impose a tax for the specific purpose of breaking up large estates. Opposition members say, "When we are returned to office, we shall re-impose land tax." They stand upon that statement. They are pledged to re-impose a tax, which this Government has found to be wrong. A government in future may consider itself justified in re-imposing the land tax in order to raise additional revenue. In those circumstances, the means of raising additional revenue would be something, which, in my opinion, is close to an amoral approach to the subject. A tax of this kind may be used in order to confiscate land. In other words, the tax can be made so severe that the owners will simply be forced to hand over their land to the Government, whether or not the Government desires to take it, and the owners wish to dispose of it. If Labour Government adopts that policy, it will fly in the face of experience. Governments in New South Wales have pursued that policy at various times. One of them even introduced legislation with the object of imposing a tax at the rate of 5/- in the £1, but abandoned the plan rather hastily. It realised that legislation of that kind would destroy the equity in the land. I urge the Opposition to mark my words on this matter. Honorable gentlemen opposite have forecast that a Labour government will re-impose the land tax, and imply that the rate will be heavier than the present rate. I issue the warning that, immediately a tax is raised above a certain limit, the Government will destroy over-night the equity of innumerable owners of smallholdings who have not a large equity in the land. If land were thrown en masse on to the market overnight, the values would fall, and a government responsible for such an action would be in much the same position as Sampson when he pulled down the pillar of the temple. For that reason, I strongly urge the Labour Party, before it carries out its threat to re-impose the land tax, to the point tried on several occasions in New South Wales, to consider the full implications of what it would be attempting to do.

(Continued on page 11)

## DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

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## Land Tax and Rural Development

(Continued from page 10)

The implication of the argument put forward by the Opposition is that large estates everywhere and all the time are not in the best interests of the community. The honorable member for Port Adelaide (Mr. Thompson) diverged somewhat from that view, but the general tenor of the argument advanced by the Opposition is that large estates are not in the best interests of the community. I shall deal briefly with that contention. Some men who take to the land have great executive ability and considerable aptitude for the work. Many men work successfully under the direction of other men, but are not capable of making a success of the land when they work it for themselves. Let us suppose that the owner of a large property is using it in the best interests of the community, is applying his intelligence to the development of his land, and is employing and housing his staff under good conditions. What is wrong with that situation? Why pick on the man on the land? Why not say that, in principle, every big store is fundamentally wrong? Why assume that the approach to the land must be different from the approach to any other activity?

Some of the greatest debacles in land settlement in New South Wales, with which I am acquainted, have been caused by attempts to subdivide grazing areas which are suitable for nothing else but grazing. Why? For the simple reason that a subdivision cannot carry more stock. The land is simply not suitable for cultivation. It is not a mixed farming property. What happens? When the first glow of youth passes, the settler finds that he cannot make any progress, and sells the property to the large landowner with the adjoining property. "Ah," say members of the Labour Party, "We shall not allow the settler to sell out." What is the implication of that statement? If the children cannot get employment, and if the wife is sick and tired of the property, is the settler to be forced to walk off it and lose everything? Or is he to be permitted to sell to the owner of the adjoining property, who is able to pay him a reasonable price for his holding?

This land business, whether we approach it from the taxation or any other standpoint, is not for amateurs. - It bristles with all sorts of difficulties. The Govern-

ment, in introducing this bill, says, in effect, "We shall remove one of the things which is seriously hampering production. In doing so, we shall not discriminate between owners of city and country properties. If they make a bigger profit, they may use it for the benefit of the community in various ways. They may make a bigger contribution to Consolidated Revenue, or reduce the price of their goods." The Government has introduced a perfectly sound piece of legislation, and has had the courage to stand up against the barrage of criticism fired by the Labour Party, and a certain amount of misrepresentation, whether it be intentional or unintentional, of the purpose of the bill. I give this measure my wholehearted approval.

## The Right To Private Property

Mr. W.M. Bourke, Labor M.P., in the Federal Parliament on October 1:

Only a few people in the community are able to exercise their rights to own private property. The great majorities do not own any property and are prevented from doing so. That is the basis of social insecurity and unrest. The ownership of a moderate amount of property is the basis of security for the individual man. Given that asset, he can look ahead with confidence. Such being the case, one of the most important things that a State can do in the modern world is to enable the majority of the people to exercise their right to property. We should direct our attention towards achieving a state of society in which the ownership of property is diffused throughout the community and is not confined to a small minority.

In both the city and the country, the same unfortunate tendency towards the aggregation of property can be seen. Honorable members have quoted figures, which show that ownership of rural land is being concentrated more and more in the hands of fewer people. In the years from 1939 up to 1950-51, the number of operational farms in Australia declined from 253,536 to 243,626. That means that about 10,000 fewer farmers are operating in Australia now compared with the number who was on the land before the war. In other words, the process of aggregation is spreading. The solid farmers have been buying adjoining farms, and the average area of Australian farms is becoming bigger. The same process is apparent in the cities. There is a tendency towards monopoly. Big aggregations of wealth and capital resources are being concentrated in the hands of fewer persons. A few big firms are extending physical control over the resources of the country. It is a deplorable tendency. In respect to both the rural lands and the metropolitan industrial undertakings, this Parliament should set about breaking up the monopolies and preventing their spread. Unfortunately such a process conflicts with politics. We should try to achieve a state of society in which individuals throughout the community will be able to own property in their own right.

## Is Commercial Science Wagging the Dog?

The following letter by Mr. John Manifold of Weerite, Victoria, appeared in "The Leader" of November 5:

I am prompted to ask the above question by headings in "The Leader" (29/10) Anti-biotic for Poultry Feeding, and Krilium to be tested on the M.I.A.

A friend who, though a fully qualified medical practitioner, is the owner and manager of a station property, told me with some enthusiasm of his experiments with penicillin on poultry. Those fowls and their eggs were for home consumption.

I remarked that it was to be hoped that none of his family would require future penicillin treatment, meaning that they were likely to be largely resistant to its effects.

Being medico trained, I thought that rather shook him. But what about we poor mutts the public?

Commerce is already purveying, as your article points out, anti-biotic mashes, pellets and tablets. There has been insufficient time for the necessary long-term research for possible reactions from this technique whether as to possible effects on the health of the consumer or to the undermining of the medical worth of antibiotics.

And what about krilium and the like? Humus will do naturally for the crumb structure of soils what krilium appears to do chemically. But no nutritional claim is made for krilium, and humus is plant food. Is anyone giving a thought to the fact that, if soils are artificially aerated, organic matter and humus (already in short supply in most soils) will be oxidised by the soil life at a greatly accelerated rate?

Perhaps we are being led back to organic farming? If so, it would appear to be certain that users of krilium will be forced to lead the field.

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## TWO IRRECONCILBLE IDEAS

At the bottom, there is little doubt that there are two irreconcilable ideas in conflict. The first of these is that the world in which we live is an organism and that men and animals have intricate relationships with the earth—not amorphous but specific and infinitely varied, which can only be disregarded at the peril both of men and the earth they live on. I do not mean in the least by this that a universal back to the land movement is either necessary or even desirable, but I do think that the idea that the earth is merely something to be exploited and "lived on" is quite fatal.

The second and antithetic idea, is that the world is merely the raw material for a factory, that the nearer agriculture approximates to Mr. Ford's conveyor-belt principles, and towns emulate Stalingrad, the better we shall be.

—"The Land for the (Chosen) People Racket".

## THE COUNTRY ELECTORATES.

The principal argument against the one vote-one value idea is one that I have not yet seen in print, whether wilfully or not, I cannot say.

This is that members of Parliament do not represent people as individuals, but, rather, as groups with group problems and group points of view. The greater the area of an electorate, the greater is the number of administrative problems.

A metropolitan electorate may contain tens of thousands of voters with only two or three points of view, and all in a couple of square miles. Their member is always within walking distance of any of his constituents.

In the country, the size of the electorates and the different activities and the more widespread and various Governmental services create greater difficulties in representation than the more numerous but less varied metropolitan voters.

Hence the necessity and justification for the present system.

- A. G. Pretty, J.P., in Melbourne "Age,"

## Why Cultivate Orchards?

The non-cultivation technique for orchards is now being more widely adopted in Australia. Many orchardists are beginning to realise that excessive cultivation gradually destroys the texture of the soil. Referring to an experimental irrigation orchard planted in the Goulburn Valley, Victoria, fifteen years ago, the Tatura Research Station makes the following comment in a recent report:

"Originally the soil— was reasonably friable, and during the first few years after planting water soaked freely, but by 1946-47 the soil became very compact and cloddy.

"Irrigation water would only penetrate to a depth of 8 or 9 in. below the surface, no matter whether it was held on for days at a time, or whether the soil was freshly cultivated or not.

"The normal crumb-like grains that make up the structure of a healthy soil had finally been smashed to a fine powder that ran together into a compact mass when wetted.

"The direct result was that although very nice trees had been grown, it was very difficult to size up a reasonable crop of fruit."

In order to discover the best method of dealing with the problem, the Research Station divided the orchard into four parts. In three parts different types of cover crops were established, while in the fourth part only sufficient cultivation was practised to keep weed growth down. Although soils take a long time to change, it was noticed that after three years the three parts under cover crops started to improve much more rapidly than the fourth part. It was discovered that less water was required for irrigating. Where the topsoil contains adequate organic material, water penetrates much easier than in soil which is hard-packed. Orchardists who cultivate extensively in an endeavour to conserve soil moisture are actually defeating their objectives. Rain will not penetrate soil, which has been so excessively worked that its texture has been destroyed. And when there is a heavy downpour, as often hap-

pens in the summer time, the topsoil is easily washed away.

Orchardists who are adopting the sod-culture technique not only find that the health of their soil, and consequently the health of their trees, is improving, but that their production costs are considerably lessened. The only implement required is a mower for cutting growth from time to time. This is left to rot on the ground, the new growth coming up through the decaying material. A mixture of grasses and legumes, particularly lucerne, provides adequate growth to mow. The best results of all are obtained where animal and poultry manure can be applied to help break down the green growth and thus provide perfect manure.

## AN ORGANIC CONCEPTION

It is of the essence of Social Credit ideas that there is an organic Connection between peoples, races, and individuals, and the soils of particular portions of the earth's surface.

— The Big Idea" (1942)

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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.