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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

Victory Without War Campaign In U.S.A.

We feel certain that all Australians concerned about developments in the East will be vitally interested in the campaign, Victory Without War, recently launched in America by Major Robert Williams, former Counter Intelligence Officer. Major Williams publishes the "Williams Intelligence Summary", which has exposed the Zionist-Communist conspiracy. In his Summary of November 1952, Major Williams writes:

"The time has come for Americans to act. Force . . . (the Administration) to repudiate the . . . Korean mess and to adopt such a solution as this one or we shall become individually and severally a party to this insane destruction of our most precious asset: our courageous fighting men."

In an interview at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel just after the first "Victory Without War" advertisement appeared, General Chennault told me that Chiang would cross the Formosa Strait and invade the China mainland within six months if America would begin at once supplying his troops. It was obvious that the Administration has been lying in giving the impression that it is supplying Chiang. It is simply trying to let him die on the vine.

General Chennault said Chiang's landing would rally more millions to his banners than could possibly be armed and more than would be needed. He said Chiang would take back all of China south of the Yangtze River "before the dust could settle".

We believe the "Victory Without War" project will snowball into a powerful pressure campaign, perhaps saving millions of American youths. We are hopeful that it will carry its own financing.

The Victory-Without-War campaign was launched, October 20, with a full page advertisement in the "Los Angeles Herald Express", largest evening paper west of the Mississippi, one or more reprints of which were mailed to each subscriber late in October. We ran the second big advertisement of this campaign in the Chicago "Herald-American" (with about a million readers), October 31; and in the "Santa Ana

Register" and three Middle West dailies early in November.

The response to these advertisements cannot yet be fully measured but the votes are running 120 for this programme to each vote against it.

We are getting a stream of endorsements from persons high and low, including a wholehearted endorsement from Gen. Claire Chennault, of Flying Tiger fame, and another from Lieut. -General P. A. del Valle, illustrious Marine Corps officer of the South-West Pacific.

Here are brief excerpts from these two letters. From Gen. Chennault's letter: —

"I am in complete agreement with your plan for ending the conflict in Korea and for liberating the Chinese people from Communist enslavement, as explained in your full page advertisement in the 'Los Angeles Herald Express', October 20, 1952.

"I have repeatedly urged that the United Nations — or the United States acting alone if necessary — take exactly the same steps which you advocate.

"The Chinese Communists cannot conceivably sustain major military operations in both Korea and South China, below the Yangtze River. As a matter of fact they would lose all interest in Korea suddenly if they were even threatened with invasion by the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek.

"As substantial evidence of my endorsement of your campaign for Victory-Without-War, I am enclosing a contribution to assist in paying the expenses of that campaign."

And from General del Valle's letter: —

"I have read your advertisement in the 'Los Angeles Herald Express', of October

20, entitled "We Can Have Victory Without War", and I subscribe 100 percent to what you have to say, and the sooner the people of these bewildered, confused and misled United States get after their leaders and make them do the things that Douglas MacArthur said were essential to put an end to the Korean conflict and to Soviet aggression generally, the sooner we shall be restored to peace and freedom . . .

"Because the administration has ordered the Fleet to keep Chiang from annoying the Chinese Reds, and has failed in any effective way to support the millions of

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

CENTRAL BANK CREDIT

The Melbourne "Herald" of January 15 in reporting that Federal Cabinet Ministers were strongly opposed to immediate tax reductions, stated that "tax cuts now would increase the inflationary pressures which will, in any case, arise from the big issue of Treasury Bills necessary to finance the States' works programmes this year".

There is no doubt that the extensive use of newly created Central Bank credit to finance public works or any other capital development must intensify inflation. But to suggest that high taxation stops prices from rising is contrary to facts and commonsense. Most taxation must be passed on in higher prices. And just why it is anti-inflationary when the Government spends the individual's money instead of the individual spending it himself, has not been explained by any of the certified "experts".

President Truman in his final economic report to Congress (the report, of course, being prepared by his economic "advisers") states that America is on the threshold of an "economic boom". President Truman made an important admission when he said, "that the prosperity the U.S. was enjoying need not depend upon war or preparation for war". We have said repeatedly that it was only the creation of new financial credit to finance large-scale rearmament, particularly after the Korean "incident" started, that prevented a major economic collapse in the U.S.A.

If the threat of military war should diminish, the credit monopolists would have to find ways and means of issuing sufficient credit to prevent an economic collapse, still less have the "economic boom" predicted by President Truman. But irrespective of the purposes for which new credit is issued under present financial rules, inflation must be the inevitable result. The major corrective necessary to present financial policies, is that new credits shall be applied to reducing prices by a system of price-subsidisation, thus genuinely benefiting the individual. It is also essential that the volume of credit issued should be related to some definite basis and not decided arbitrarily by some planner.

The issue of credit should be governed by the facts of production and consumption. Have none of our politicians ever thought of the annual production of a genuine National Balance Sheet?

VICTORY WITHOUT WAR

(Continued from page 1)

anti-Communists on the mainland; because this same administration failed to arm the South Koreans properly in the first place, thus inviting the Red invasion of Korea and then failed to arm, organize and equip the millions of South Koreans of military age offered by Syngman Rhee, our young men are being slaughtered by the thousands in a war which the same administration says it cannot win. Either this is treason, or it is the sorriest exhibition of incompetence this country has ever experienced.

Patriots versus Perverters

People who are colour blind are unfortunate, but their disability is innate. With the people who are purblind politically, it will be found that, generally, the disability is not innate, but is due to the distorting lenses through which they insist upon viewing events and issues.

Everywhere one can find evidence that community life is becoming mostly strain and stress and struggle. Why is it that so few seem to have the sense to see things as they are, and to follow through to real causes of things as they are?

The earthshaking effects, which we are experiencing, are due to the efforts of a few evil men, and they should not, and need not, be tolerated.

In their day, men like Jeremiah and Hosea, pointed out that wickedness, unless corrected, would "cause all mirth to cease". Mere wishful thinking and unctuous sentiment about a Happy New Year are futile unless some stern and continuous impulse to effective action is coupled with them.

There is no indication that the few who see things as they are can arouse the multitude in time to stay the earthquake. But there should be a few realists and patriots so placed that, if they are saluted and wooed, they can use their influence to counteract the disastrous influence of the tools and dupes of the few evil men.

There is no inherent difficulty in our path if men will discard the distorting lenses, which cause men to be blind to realities, and to accept the utterly unreliable evidence of financial statistics, and the stupid and ruinous conventions of centralised control.

Each citizen must "come to himself" (Luke 15:17) if he wants to be a factor in releasing us from the clutches of the institutions which evil men pervert. When and where and how some one issue will arise to act as a test of strength between the patriots and the evil men does not yet appear; but patriots may be able to decide out of which issue they can stage the first victory.

—C. H. ALLEN.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

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

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

There are few better ways of swindling people than through Five Year Plans. Lenin perfected this form of the long-term fraud.

Under it the nation is conditioned by propaganda not to oppose its Government for five years, on a promise of ease and plenty when the plan is fulfilled.

Today's hardships are written off; tomorrow will bring prosperity. But tomorrow never comes. The Russians have been waiting thirty years for their "tomorrow".

Two other nations have taken this leaf out of Stalin's book. They are Argentina and India.

Five years ago, Mr. Peron neatly avoided a ticklish economic situation by deluding his people that it would be to their lasting benefit to embark upon a Five Year Plan. Five short years, which would make them all prosperous, strong and free.

Those five years have passed, but prosperity is as far away as ever. So Mr. Peron's propaganda machine blares: "The people of Argentina continue to demonstrate their desire to collaborate in full with the Government's second Five Year Plan, which is expected to yield ample benefits for the population and aid national prosperity."

"Which is expected to yield . . ." What a tragic farce it is.

Now we have Mr. Nehru, swinging the self-same confidence trick on the people of India.

His Five-Year Plan: "is expected to result in increasing the national income of India by eleven percent at the end of the planned period, and in an overall increase in production, agricultural and industrial."

"Is expected to result in. . ." The same old nonsense.

—"The London Newsletter",
January 1953.

And now there is considerable agitation for Australia to launch its Five Year Plan!

MR. CHURCHILL'S MASTERS

Upon arriving in the U.S.A. recently, Mr. Winston Churchill first railed upon Mr. Bernard Baruch. This powerful Zionist Jew has often been described as the unelected President of the U.S.A. Apparently Mr. Churchill accepts this as a fact and feels that it is important to discuss affairs with Baruch before calling upon President Eisenhower.

After his last visit to the U.S.A., soon after his re-election as British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill was forced to admit that he had, in spite of previous protests, accepted the appointment of an American Admiral to control portion of the British Fleet. Coinciding with Mr. Churchill's current visit to the U.S.A. comes the announcement that "after two years' argument, Britain has yielded to America's demand to have the U.S. semi-automatic .30 calibre rifle the standard issue to NATO countries". British small arms experts have strongly opposed the use of the American rifle, which they claim is much inferior to the British.

It is something to note that the British appear to be keeping control of the staging of the Coronation.

FINANCIAL APPEAL EXTENDED UNTIL EASTER

Financial Appeal Extended Until Easter

At the suggestion of several supporters, we are extending our special financial appeal for £400 launched late last year, until Easter. It has been pointed out that many who desired to respond to the appeal before the holidays were unable to do so because of the big demands upon their purses at this time of the year. Some readers have informed us that they, although unable to assist at present, will do so later on.

We are certain that all our supporters will find it most heartening that sufficient stalwarts have already answered our call to subscribe the first £100. As the amount already contributed has come from only a handful of readers, many of whom we know have made genuine sacrifices to make their contribution, we feel that those who have not contributed should between them be easily able to subscribe the remaining £300

required. We desire to make special mention of the fact that Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, editor of "The New Era", and author of a large number of health books, has promised to contribute £25 towards our appeal at the end of this month.

In our last issue for 1952, we acknowledged the receipt of £43. Since then we have received the following: £5 from J.G., Hobart; £2 from E.R., Adelaide; 10/- from L.S., Adelaide; £10 from J.L., Ballarat, Vic.; £1 from E.G., Meadowbank; £2 from E.R., Adelaide; £3 from H.D.W., Narrabri, N.S.W.; £2 from J.H., Moulamein, N.S.W.; £1 from H.B., Lt. Collins, St., Melbourne; £5 from N.G., Blackburn, Vic.; £5 from J.G.D., Yorketown, South Australia; £1 from J.G.G., Irymple, Vic.; £4/5 - from Mrs. G. a'B, Toorak, Melbourne; £5 from A.R., Monto, Q'ld.; £2 from J.S.L., Kew, Vic.; £10 from E.G., New Guinea; £2 from J.T. Total: £103/15/-.

Electoral Reform in U.S.A.?

One of Eisenhower's campaigners in the recent Presidential election, Mr. J. Harvie Williams, has contributed to "Human Events" (Washington, D.C.) an article on a proposal by Congressman F. P. Coudert to rectify "the inadequacies of the present of electing Electors — and therefore of electing Presidents". The writer says that Mr. Coudert unveils his proposal with too much modesty. Actually, what he proposes is, in effect, a revolutionary change in the method of choosing Presidents.

"Mr. Coudert proposes that Electors, who correspond to Senators and Representatives, be chosen in the same way their counterparts in Congress are, chosen. Under this plan two Electors in each State, corresponding to its Senators, would be elected at-large; and the remainder, corresponding to its members of the House (which range among States from one to 43, according to population), would be elected in Congressional Districts, or at-large in those few cases where Congressmen are so elected. Chosen by this method — the district system — the whole body of Electors would bear a political complexion almost identical to that of a whole Congress sitting in joint session. Any President so chosen would have to look for re-election to exactly the same form of constituency as that of the whole Congress.

"The district system for Electors had distinguished support in the early days of our country. It was 'the mode which was mostly if not exclusively, in view when the Constitution was framed and adopted', according to Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., in Political Science Quarterly' of March 1949. It was also the mode', he adds, 'which was advocated after some experience with the Constitution by Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, James A. Bayard, J. Q.

Adams, Van Buren, Benton, Webster, Story and many others.'

"The necessity for Presidential Electors is firmly rooted in the very form and structure of the American political system. The Constitutional provision for the institution of Electors does two supremely important things: —

"1. By excluding Senators and Representatives from the Office of Elector, it separates executive and legislative powers at the source, a cardinal principle of the American political system;

"2. By establishing Electors in exact correspondence to Senators and Representatives, the whole body of them — in the election of the President — combine the federal-national principles on which American government is founded. That is, equality of the States in the Senate and inequality of the States in the House of Representatives according to inequalities of population.

"However, by failing to provide a uniform method for choosing Electors, the Founders left the opening into which others have driven the wedge of the present at-large method of choosing them. It was this failure, through oversight, lack of foresight, or political infeasibility at the time, which has permitted the unbalancing of the carefully balanced and neatly articulated political system they built for us."

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

Do You Promptly Renew Your Subscription?

There is at least one simple way in which every supporter of "The New Times" can help ensure that his journal continues publication: a prompt renewal of subscription when they fall due reduces considerably the amount of office work and expense. Many readers wait until they have either received a final notice, or have actually stopped receiving the paper, before paying subscriptions. While desirous of allowing all supporters a certain amount of latitude in paying their subscriptions, we must stress the fact if too many readers force us to contact them several times about their subscriptions, they may well place sufficient strain upon our very limited resources to make it impossible for us to continue rendering the present service with "The New Times".

Will all readers, therefore, make a special effort to pay their subscriptions as soon as they receive their first expiry notices. Better still, readers who have a trading bank account could save themselves and ourselves any worry about subscription renewals by authorising their bank to pay the subscription direct to "The New Times" every year. We can supply the necessary form for those who desire to help us in this way.

The Open Ballot

The following interesting item is from "Freeman's Journal", of November 28 1868:—

"In good old Virginia the secret ballot was never suffered. A man, to vote, had to go to the polls, be recognised as entitled to vote, and then declare, publicly, the names of the men he wished to vote for, for the various offices. He might read them off, from the ticket in his hand, or he might have a friend beside him, whom he trusted, and who might be better posted as to the names, and surnames, of the men he wanted to vote for. But the vote was an open one, and parties interested could record how the vote was given.

"In the first Constitution of the State of New York, ratified in 1777, under the plea that tenants might be overawed by landed proprietors, it was provided that a trial might be given to the plan of secret ballot. But that Constitution specified that, if the experiment was found to work badly, the Legislature might restore the old freeman's right, of an open ballot. In our later experience the secret ballot so-called very falsely — has wrought very badly. It has proved a violation of every right of the voter. It has turned the whole matter of voting into a transparent farce. When we deposit our dumb ballot in the box, we have full conviction that our vote will be counted just the way that our Police Commissioners wish it to be counted . . ."

"New Times", January 23, 1953—Page 3

CHRISTIANITY OR CHAOS

By H.E.B. in "The Social Crediter" (England)

If the people of the so-called civilised world had gathered together and decided that a tiny minority of them should be styled bosses or dictators, and the vast majority should be slaves, they could not have chosen a finer instrument to achieve that purpose than the financial-economic set-up that we now endure.

The instrument itself has become a polished and deadly weapon since its early days when it was a simple but effective bludgeon in the hands of one Joseph the Hebrew. In those days by simply depriving the Egyptians of corn until they paid the price he demanded — their freedom — Joseph managed to reduce them to slavery inside two years. The blueprint for this masterly piece of slick dictatorship may be found in Genesis 47, vs. 13-26. If food, clothing and shelter can be kept in short supply, the path of the dictator is made very smooth; he can put over any scheme that pleases him, provided that he keeps a well-armed force in the background to deal with possible mutineers. To maintain his position without friction, it is necessary to educate the masses to believe in the sanctity of scarcity values. By mass hypnotism put over the people in their childhood, they are trained to accept gold as the ultimate measure of value. They are also led to believe that they are primarily workers, or producers. It follows that they are always ready to do a task for their bosses before they get their food, clothing or shelter. They feel under an obligation to perform some task or other, in order that they may feel justified in taking from the relatively short supply of commodities — scarce as a matter of policy — that to which they feel they are entitled. "Full Employment" is now the natural slogan for the slavedrivers to use, as the masses are so thoroughly hypnotised that they really believe that they must have a job to do for someone else — no matter how foolish or dangerous it may be — before they can live.

The mechanics of this remarkable piece of mass hypnotism are contained in the financial system, which is simply Joseph's principles of mass slavery hidden in the midst of arithmetical calculations. Gold, being accepted as the criterion of scarcity values, money, or credit is only created in accordance with the amount of gold held by the dictator. His slaves — although under hypnosis they protest that they are free—believe that money created and distributed, is in strict parity with the amount of gold, so, of course, there can't be a lot of money. In accordance with rules invented by themselves, the dictators — financiers— can, and do, multiply the gold base considerably whenever they wish to "extend credit". These extensions are used to lure those slaves who aspire to leading places in commerce. In return for titles to real things such as land and buildings, they get large extensions of financial credit. The price paid for this favour is called the interest. Although the credit soon gets

used up, the interest payable remains, just as if, after buying an orange, one were to continue paying for it after it had been eaten. When it suits the financiers, strictly in accordance with the rules, they turn off the credit tap, and proceed to collect businesses, which cannot stand the sudden drought. The unfortunate people who lose in this charming game of "beggar my neighbour", are hypnotised into believing that this is an act of God. When a really grand effect is required this game is played on whole nations, as in U.S.A. in 1929, and the hypnotised dupes are told that they are suffering from an economic "blizzard", i.e., an act of God. The "workers" find that their efforts are no longer needed, and, like all slaves in whom the Spirit of Life is low, succumb to what they believe to be the inevitable, and sink lower and lower, content to exist on meagre rations doled out with grudging hand by lesser slave-drivers, who, via competitive examinations have polished up their intellects, and lost their feeling for their fellow men. In a valiant effort to keep their precious "work" in being, the "workers" have even been known to go on strike for lower wages rather than give up their tasks? Even as Joseph's dupes in Egypt thanked him for saving their lives, when in fact he was enslaving them all, modern workers have pleaded with their slave-drivers for the right to go on toiling — that they may live! Here is part of a letter from the "Daily Telegraph", of September 12, 1952, which shows the slaves keeping "alive" their precious jobs: —

"In 1884, sock-makers in Leicester requested their employers to reduce their wages by 7J percent their reason being that they thought thereby to secure more work. Their employers refused, and they came out on strike.

"Coalminers in Durham and Sunderland petitioned 40 years earlier not to be compelled to earn more than 3/- a day. When the managers refused to agree, 80,000 men came out.

"In 1937, brick-workers at Jordanov, near Cracow, decided on a stay-in strike for lower pay on the ground that if they were paid less, bricks would be cheaper and there would be less unemployment.

Yours, etc.,

Catherine A. Sanders."

Considering the number of "labour-saving" machines made by these slaves who so love their slavery, we are obviously faced with the economics of Bedlam, from which there is no release, except under an entirely new hypothesis.

Even when they first start, they work for at least a week before accepting any pay, thus revealing the depths of their hypnotic state. There is, of course, a simple explanation. A "worker" starts as a youngster, still enjoying free meals, clothing

and shelter provided by his parents, and this is naturally continued during the first week of work-for-his-living. If parents were as obdurate as, say, an income tax official, they would flatly refuse to allow board and lodging for the first work-week until pay-day. The unfortunate "worker" would prove, by the end of the first week, the fallacy involved in the orthodox economic policy, and its mechanism, the financial system. Another demonstration would be provided if some engineers were hypnotised into believing that steel contracted when heated, and built a bridge "while under the influence!" As long as a fallacy is believed to be true, so long will the end results of working to that fallacy prove disastrous. Wars, poverty, famines recorded throughout history bear witness to the workings of the fallacy. He believes — and in this belief he is carefully tutored from his earliest days by nursery rhymes, and the compulsory "education" system — that he is primarily a "worker" who must work for his living. Observation should have taught man long ago that he is alone in this respect, among all other living creatures. Savages, who are not perhaps counted as "men", are notoriously obdurate in accepting the fallacy, but most "civilised" men believe it. No other living being on earth has to perform a task for others of its kind, before being allowed the necessities of life. Before he becomes a "worker", i.e., when he is a child, man freely enjoys the necessities of life, within the confines of the family circle, but not outside it. (It may be remembered that Christ said: "except ye become as little children ye cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven.") So man demands, "work" that he may be justified in drawing his rations each week. If an expert economist were asked to "set out in tabular form the economic sequence, in accordance with the "worker" belief, it would appear as: — Production — Distribution — Consumption "Work — that you may — Live".

Money, via _____ as wages for Production — is distributed — Consumption. A sequence involves timing. If it is included to apply to the above statement we get: —

"We work (produce) in the Present (daily) that we may consume (Live) in the Future the products of the Past."

Relative to workdays, payday is always in the future, as is the carrot in front of the donkey's nose, and also for exactly the same purpose. In accordance with this belief, the Lord's Prayer needs altering from "Give us this day our daily bread", to, "Give us this day our daily WORK, that we may justify our right (to our fellow-men) to receive our bread at the end of the week". Abstract "work" is the modern idol whose worship has produced the modern equivalent of the Tower of Babel.

Man needs to become "as a little child" in order that he may correct the fallacy, which is the cause of his undoing. Even before he was a child, nine months before he was born, in fact, Nature set the true course of the sequence, which is invariable throughout his life. From the moment conception took place, feeding of the tiny egg started from the nutriment already present in the mother's blood stream. Until the actual birth, that automatic feeding took

(Continued on page 5)

CHRISTIANITY OR CHAOS

(Continued from page 4)

place. When born, the tiny infant perforce had to inhale its first quantity of air, again establishing the priority of consumption over production. Without that first breath, no living child lives. For many years the child is too weak and helpless to do any "work", i.e., act as a producer, although it is freely granted its consumer rights — within the family circle. Though a loved and welcome physical asset to the family, it is a distinct financial liability, considered outside the confines of the home. Which is true? the family's conception of the child as a welcome asset with free access to the satisfaction of its consumer needs, or the "World's" conception of it as a financial liability? During the whole of its childhood, the child is forbidden by law, in most civilised countries, to accept any "gainful employment", yet he continues to enjoy his right to his "daily bread". Inside the home the child asks for and freely receives his "daily bread", while outside, in the "world" father must accept "work" before he is allowed his "daily bread". "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone?" asked Christ. Certainly the father does not offer a "stone", but the world does, the "stone" being the work, which has to be done before the "son" is justified, in the eyes of his fellow men, to receive his "daily bread". Habits of thought are most difficult to eradicate, as Galileo discovered when he dared to support the Copernican hypothesis against the age-old hypothesis of Aristotle. In this case, difficulties arose which upset scientists, but which did not greatly affect the lives and well being of ordinary folk. With the "Producer" or "Worker" hypothesis it is vastly different. If man persists in believing the ancient fallacy concerning himself, and does not turn from his idol, he will certainly bring about his own destruction. Man persistently accents his objective side, to the exclusion of his subjective side. According to the orthodox belief what a man is, matters much more than who he is. Unless this conception is reserved, so that man, the living being, is considered before the worker (who is only permitted to live as a man after he has justified himself), then man is doomed.

From an economic standpoint, Consumption—the Cause—precedes Production—the Effect. The technique evolved by Major Douglas is based on this conception, and, because it involves a reversal of an ancient habit of thought, the economic "experts", who are naturally steeped in the old hypothesis, find they cannot reverse their habit of thought and the arguments that are built upon that fallacious concept.

Before man can be dragged back from the pit which he has dug for himself, he must, perforce, do as the people were warned to do in John the Baptist's day — repent and turn to God, i.e., turn to a Truth which will stand up to tests, a Truth which will indeed make men free. From the firm basis of that Truth, he will be able to experience the life abundant, which Christ promised to those who carried out his teaching in practice.

As the Old Testament supplies the blueprint of man's subjugation to his fellow-

man, so the New Testament clearly states the principles by which — and only by which — man's emancipation may be attained. Christ's teaching cannot be grafted on to the principles of universal slavery as now practised. The principles of slavery and those of Christ are incompatible. Christ taught man to regard God as a Father, with all the attributes of a father, one who cared for his children, and supplied their needs. So Christ taught us to pray: "Give us this day our daily bread". In this petition, Christ put first things first for — "order is heaven's first law". Man is recognised for who he is, primarily a consumer, or enjoyer, in opposition to the orthodox conception of man recognised primarily for what he is — a worker, or producer.

In accordance with the Christian conception, the three-fold economic sequence runs: —

Consumption— Production — Distribution
(Taking in) (Using) (Giving out)

It must be remembered that these three are essentially one, and, although they may be distinguished, they cannot be separated. The limited idea of compulsory "Work", which so befuddles the minds of the orthodox, is only a tiny aspect of the generalised "Using" of energy given above. In the balance attained by the application of the dividend plus compensated price, Douglas devised a mechanism, which goes to the heart of realistic distribution. Giving out — with the accent on GIVING, as demanded by Christ of all his followers — is, or would be, under a sane economic system, as natural and as real as "Taking-in".

Introducing timing into the sequence we get: "We consume in the Present (our 'daily bread') that we may maintain our energy to Produce in the Future". Relative to consumption, production is in the future. A baby's "work" days are 15 years away in the future, while its consuming days start nine months before its birth.

This natural sequence cannot be ignored with impunity, but the Dictators have made use of this very sequence to enslave man, which, by its rightful use, would ensure his freedom. The consequences of misusing this sequence are catastrophic; slavery, famines, misery and war are some which are so usual as to be accepted as the natural order of things! The life abundant is, of course, to the orthodox, like "living" under the fallacious sequence, always in the Future. Christianity and social Credit aim to put it where it belongs — in the Present. The Dictators, knowing that man must live in the present — although they teach him in his ignorance to demand "Work" — only allow him to live in the present by means of their Debt technique. Debt is the financiers' reprieve from death to penal servitude for life. "United States of Europe", and "United States of the World" represent grander and more ambitious attempts to further the cause of Debt, until, so the financiers hope, no-one will be able to live without the permission of the World Banker, who will own all the necessary acknowledgments of Debt

(Continued on page 7)

Communists In "United" Nations

Senator James Eastland (Dem., Miss.), acting chairman of a U.S. Internal Security Sub-committee probing subversives in the U.S. delegation at the United Nations, said last month (October 24): —

"In the United Nations, among the American employees, there is the greatest concentration of Communists that this committee has ever encountered."

The publications director of the U.N., David Zablodowsky, of the U.S., was first branded as a Red in 1945, but at that time denied all charges. Recently identified by Whittaker Chambers as an underground Communist agent prior to the war, Zablodowsky has now admitted his activity.

Sen. Eastland has demanded that the U.S. Congress cleanse the U.N. of American Reds, and has expressed disappointment with Trygve Lie's position on the question. Mr. Lie has denounced Sen. Eastland's exposure in typical left wing jargon.

It will be interesting to watch whether or not it will be Whittaker Chambers whom the columnists and commentators revile, rather than Mr. Zablodowsky. After all, in a democracy it is apparently a virtue to defend those who would destroy us, while denouncing those who uncover subversion!

Also, it would be interesting to know what percentage of the Communist element in the U.S. delegation to the U.N. is of alien stock. For a former Attorney General of the U.S. testified that an analysis of 4,984 of the more militant members of the Communist Party in the U.S. has showed that 91.4 percent of the total were of foreign stock or were married to persons of foreign stock. It is well known in informed circles that the whole U.N. Secretariat is so swarming with Communists and Zionists — in the delegations from not only Russia — that there is a powerful move underway in the American Congress to get the U.S. out of the U.N., and the U.N. out of the U.S.

—"The Canadian Intelligence Service", November 1952.

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

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

"New Times", January 23, 1953—Page 5

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No. 1.

Our Task In 1953

Our task for this year is still the task we set out to accomplish in 1935, when this journal was launched. That task is to bear witness to the truth, because as we were told a long, long time ago, the truth alone shall set us free. Ultimately sufficient individuals must accept the truth and act upon it, or they will become permanently enslaved. One important aspect of truth, one we have been increasingly concerned about in recent years, is the fact that there is a worldwide conspiracy directed towards driving the human being down the scale of existence and planning his life as the farmer plans the life of his cattle.

The evidence of this evil conspiracy, with its persistent anti-Christian propaganda, has been carefully presented in this journal. It cannot be disputed that no direct attempt has been made to try and dispute the evidence. Rather has it been suggested that the idea of a worldwide plot against humanity is so fantastic that it cannot possibly be true. But the alternative to accepting the fact that there is a conscious plot against civilization, is that the present chaos in the world, chaos which grows every day, has "just happened", that no individuals can be held responsible. This is a surrender to the collectivists' propaganda, which seeks to break down the Christian idea of conscious free will by inferring that the individual is at the mercy of "inevitable trends" over which he can exercise no control whatever.

Many years ago the founder of the Social Credit Movement, C. H. Douglas, expressed the opinion that events would be the decisive factor in forcing necessary financial, economic and political policies, which would enable the individual, in association with his fellows, to make himself genuinely independent. It was once said that events appeared to be in the pay of Douglas. As events continue to confirm the views we have been expressing, an increasing number of responsible people pay attention to what we have to say. During last year this journal was responsible for leading many individuals, previously unconnected with our activities, to a better understanding of the truth about the world in which they live. As we proceed from crisis to crisis, as we must while present policies are continued, it can be predicted that still more people will start looking around for an explanation of the state of the world. "The New Times" regularly supplies this explanation and must therefore be kept in existence to help those who in the trying times ahead will require its service.

Can we all therefore, as the first part of our task for 1953, ensure that the independence of "The New Times" is preserved? Our immediate task is to obtain the £400 special subsidy fund.

The Moscow Purges

Just what the new Russian purges mean is not clear at the time of writing. In recent times the controllers of policy behind the Iron Curtain have been making frantic efforts to create the impression that they are now pursuing a policy of anti-Zionism. We are frankly skeptical about the suggestion that Jewish control in Soviet - dominated territories is being seriously challenged. We have seen no suggestion that Mr. Ashberg, controller of the Soviet State Bank, is to be purged. And Stalin's Jewish in-laws appear to be as firmly entrenched as ever.

If, of course, there were any truth in the allegations that there is a widespread conspiracy in Soviet Russia against Stalin and Co., the Communist Empire is obviously very shaky. But it is also very probable that the policy of "anti-Semitism" recently launched, has as its objective the prevention of the rapidly growing belief, based upon well-known facts, that the Communist conspiracy has been promoted and assisted by a considerable number of Zionist Jews. Any display of "anti-Semitism" would also meet with the approval of a large number of Russians and others suffering under the Communist dictatorship. Anti-Jewish feeling has been particularly strong in the Ukraine, the area in which there has been the strongest resistance to the Communist tyranny. An apparent anti-Zionist policy is also essential to enable the Communist conspirators to make progress with their activities in the Middle East among the Arabs.

"Anti-Semitism" has always been recommended by Jewish leaders as an essential part of their programme for world domination. They are not adverse to the sacrificing of some of their own people if it suits their purposes. What many anti-Communists do not understand is that the Communist conspiracy is merely part of a much greater conspiracy controlled by conspirators who reside outside Soviet-dominated areas. Many of them are in New York.

Douglas's Passing.

In a recent letter a correspondent supplies the following:

"A grain of wheat must fall into the ground and die, or else it remains nothing more than a grain of wheat; but if it dies, then it yields rich fruit" (John 12: 24, Knox Trns.). This seems to me to be relevant to Douglas's passing on—He lives for evermore—and I think that his passing on is quickening our spiritual growth.

Mrs. J. T. Smith

It is with deep regret that we record the untimely death of Mrs. J. T. Smith of Kew, Melbourne. A large number of Melbourne Social Crediters will never forget the warm hospitality which Mrs. Smith always provided at the numerous evenings she and her husband, Mr. J. T. Smith, provided for Social Credit friends. We extend our deepest sympathy to Mr. Smith, one of the pioneers of Social Credit in Melbourne, in his great loss; also to his daughter, Miss Viva Smith, at present overseas.

CHRISTIANITY OR CHAOS

(Continued from page 5)

to enable him and his kind to push the ignorant "workers" into the kind of paradise envisaged by the late George Orwell in his book "1984". Behind the formal facade of debt will stand the final sanction of brute force — the Atom Bomb, — which the poor foolish "worker" has created for his own destruction. So very far away from the life abundant have we travelled since Christ first pictured it for us!

A comparison of the respective settings of the three-fold economic sequence may be of use: —

(Orthodox)	Alleged 1st Series
(Debt) — Production . . . Distribution . . . Consumption . . .	
(Social Credit)	2nd Series
Consumption . . . Production . . . Distribution . . . Consumption . . .	

It will be noticed that the "Consumption" phase of the orthodox sequence, coincides with the beginning of the second series of the social credit sequence. The first real but unrecognised phase of Consumption in the orthodox sequence is marked by ----. This "gap" is the phase, which is filled up by DEBT, with all the disastrous consequences known to us in this 20th century. Without the Debt technique, the orthodox system would have collapsed long ago, but while man, in his ignorance, can be robbed of his birthright by calling it a Debt, so long will the evil system of slavery-by-consent persist. Destruction will follow Debt as the night the day, unless man comes out of his hypnotic trance, and recognises himself as a living man, dependent on God for his daily bread, and in no way required by God to justify his right to that daily bread by doing any kind of slavish task. "He sendeth His rain on the just and upon the unjust", and it is high time mankind took notice of the teaching of the Great Emancipator.

Throughout His ministry, Christ acted against the orthodox tenets, which held sway in His day. After three days of following Him about — during which time they presumably did no work — He fed the multitudes simply because they were hungry. He supplied wedding guests with wine—gratis. He consorted with gluttons and wine drinkers, i.e., consumers raised to the stage of enjoyment, which the puritanical of all ages have always inveighed against so bitterly. He cheerfully allowed His disciples to break the rigid discipline of the Sabbath by plucking ears of corn and eating them. His last, thrice-repeated instruction to St. Peter, given after the resurrection, was: "Simon Peter, lovest thou Me?" "Yea, Lord." "Feed my sheep." (St. John 21 vs. 15-17.) Peter was to treat all people for what they are — primarily consumers. All living entities on this earth are just that, but man, hypnotised by his rulers, and refusing to become "as a little child", proudly boasts that he is primarily a "worker".

In Christ's account of the Last Judgment, he differentiates sharply between those who are fit for the Kingdom and those who are not. (St. Matthew 25, vs. 35-36 and 42-43.) "For I was an hungred and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me

drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked and ye clothed me: I was sick and ye visited me: I was in prison and ye came unto me."

"For I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink: I was a stranger and ye took me not in: naked and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not."

The supporters of the orthodox system, in flat contradiction of Christ's command, forbid the spontaneous exercise of these merciful and most necessary acts — necessary because they start the Life sequence off from its correct beginning — until after man has justified by abstract "work", his right to the necessities of life, from which he may choose to use in acts of mercy such as Christ specified. It is high time that the last phase of the orthodox sequence became the first of the social credit sequence. Payment in money registers for the financier-dictators, the fact that some task — stupid or useless or even dangerous though it may be — has been performed by a wage-slave before he gets the necessities of life. So far, the dictators have not been able to exact payment for the absolutely vital necessities, fresh air and sunshine, though they seem to be doing their best to pollute the former with noxious gases, and obscure the latter by building higher and higher walls to the termite heaps they call towns and cities.

In a debt-ridden world, where all are slaves under "Full Employment", who can hear, or act upon Christ's directive: "Freely ye have received, freely give?" In a world that practices "Get, and forget", what chance is there for the Christian doctrine of "Give and forgive?" Unless the latter doctrine is put into practice, this so-called civilization will shortly disappear, as previous ones have done, and for the same reason.

Finally, attention must be drawn to the deep significance of Christ's last memorial. The simple but vital acts of eating and drinking were raised to the mystic heights of a sacrament. He also said, at that solemn time, "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's Kingdom." (Matt. 26, v. 29.)

To the producer minded — the Workers — who, in sacrificing their manhood become potential materialists, extensions of their machines, the profundity of Christ's memorial passes unnoticed. The materialist pins his faith to organising, or planning. The best way to kill an organism is to organise it, which explains the deadness of all bureaucratic institutions. The spirit, which should be the driving power, is driven out by the planners.

To those who accept Douglas' teaching, and realise that, under God the Creator, they themselves are primarily consumers, the tremendous import of the message conveyed by Christ's "Last Supper", strikes with redoubled force. Only when the true economic sequence is followed by man, believed in, and acted upon, will peace and good will come to this troubled world. The lying sequence is of inestimable benefit to

those who are seeking to gain the whole world, and are in the process of losing their own souls, i.e., become machine-minded and devoid of all human emotions.

True work, following in natural order on consumption or living, is of equal importance with consumption and distribution. Each in turn becomes vital, just as, on one day of the week, the dustman's arrival is of paramount importance. With living granted freely, under the new dispensation, man will also be free to choose or refuse his work. How many men today, knowing the dreadful consequences, which follow the production of munitions, dare refuse to make them on humanitarian grounds? Man will be able to choose a right or a wrong mode of life, but he will not be able to blame a wrong choice on to the economic system.

We have to break through the barrier of mass-hypnosis which has turned professing Christians from the path illuminated by Christ's teaching, and bring them to see that Who they are, precedes What they are. Symbolically, a Christian name precedes the surname, but from school days onwards this order is invariably reversed by the work-worshippers. The precedence of the Subjective to the Objective will only be restored when man comes to his senses and demands his rights as a living man and the social credit mechanism, whereby those rights may be implemented. The debt system will disappear as an anachronism — we shall, in fact, forgive our debts, as we expect our debts to be forgiven. Christ's message: "I came that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly" will mean just what it was intended to mean. "Freely ye have received, freely give", is an order that must be obeyed, that "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven."

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Irrigation From Farm Dams Could Help Big Food Production Increases

The Press of 16th January reports that Mr. Menzies, in a report to Cabinet on the London Economic Conference, stressed the necessity of a system of "priorities" in a public works, particularly insisting on the necessity of a rapid expansion of large-scale irrigation schemes to increase food production. Apart from the fact that food production can be immediately increased from present dry farms—if farmers were given adequate incentive in the form of substantial tax reductions, etc. the following article from "The Leader" of January 7 raises the question of would it not be far sounder economics to finance individual farmers to provide, where conditions are suitable, their own irrigation schemes:

On 400 infertile, undulating acres within 30 miles of Sydney's G.P.O. an experiment is under way which may give thousands of Australian farmers the opportunity to double or triple their effective rainfall.

What is more, that increased "rainfall" will be completely under the farmer's command; made to fall on crop or pasture precisely when they most need it.

Hub of the experiment is a chain of inexpensive farm dams designed to prevent farm run-off from running to waste into river and creek, and a flexible spray irrigation plant capable of watering crop and pasture at strategic periods of the year.

In a sense this is the most important agricultural experiment at present under way in Australia; for its implications, if it succeeds, are immediate and continent wide.

Director of the experiment is Mr. H. J. Geddes, animal husbandry lecturer at Sydney University, and officer-in-charge of the McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm, Badgery's Creek. Site of the experiment is the McGarvie Smith farm itself, on the Liverpool-Mulgoa road.

The McGarvie Smith farm suffers from every disadvantage of the general Cumberland area. Its soils are poor; its pasturage scanty and apparently unimprovable; its relief rain shedding and erodable; and its nominal 26-inch average rainfall completely erratic and unreliable.

All attempts at pasture improvement in the country have invariably failed, and when, as frequently happens, their winter oats or summer sorghum crops fail, luckless Cumberland dairymen must go on the open market for their roughage as well as their concentrates.

Yet in this unpromising environment, the farm director Mr. Geddes is working on a new approach which promises—

- To bring new security and prosperity to

dairyfarmers in the County of Cumberland.

- To provide Sydney with a new and economically-producing winter milk supply area, and,
- To point to a new "catchment-farming" technique capable of pushing to new levels of production and prosperity those wide areas of Australia whose undulating landscape offers opportunity for cheap storage of water in cheaply constructed farm dams.

After years of bitter experience in trying to carry the farm's 45-milker herd, Mr. Geddes steadily came to feel that supplementary irrigation offered the only hope of profit and security.

This spring he put that idea to the test. From a small farm dam, he irrigated a generously superphosphated 3½ acres sowing of subterranean clover. Strip grazed (that is subdivided by movable electric fence lines so handled that the herd grazed only a measured one-tenth of an acre pasture "ration" each day, with no trampling or fouling losses, and with rapid pasture recovery assured), that 3½ acre paddock gave 62 clear days grazing return.

The 45-milker herd grazing one-tenth of an acre of pasture each day added up to a stocking rate for the two months of 450 cows to the acre! Correcting for bail feeding costs, the irrigated pasture returned a gross (in the value of milk out turn), of £170 per acre.

Now completely convinced that spray irrigation really paid dividends, Mr. Geddes looked at his farm with a very different eye.

The impermeable, poorly grassed, undulating acres, which added up to a wretched FARM, suddenly appeared in the light of an excellent CATCHMENT. Instead of allowing the rainfall to run to waste off the farm, Mr. Geddes asked himself, why shouldn't we lead the run off into farm dams, and use the stored water for

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supplementary spray irrigation at need?

Two "valley" systems drain the McGarvie Smith farm into Badgery's Creek. Down one of the "valleys" (draining 250 acres), Mr. Geddes has staggered five dams, with a total estimated storage capacity of 12 to 14,000,000 gallons (i.e., 45 to 50 acre feet).

Those dams were singularly cheaply constructed; thanks to the undulating relief. Throwing strong banks across the "valley", and forcing the water to back over unexcavated ground, brought high storage capacity for relatively little earth movement.

Thus one 2000 cubic-yard dam wall will
(Continued on page 9)

IRRIGATION FROM FARM DAMS

(Continued from page 8)

pond back an estimated 26,000 cubic yards (or 16 acre feet) of water.

Here nature has provided three "walls" of the dam; man only one. At the current bulldozing price of 1/- per cubic yard shifted, that works out to £100 total cost or little more than £6 per stored acre-foot.

On flat ground the bulldozer must shift one cubic yard of earth for every cubic yard of water stored. Thus, on flat ground—at 1/- per cubic yard dozing charge—every acre foot of storage capacity would cost £80; more than 13 times as much. A dramatic illustration of the relative cheapness of storing water in undulating country!

Each dam is equipped with a by-pass "spill-way" designed to pass excess water to the next dam down the series; and, ultimately, when all dams are full to capacity, into Badgery's Creek.

Finally, a series of contour drains radiate out over the catchment to ensure that all run off finds its way into a dam with no wastage. Even the table drains of the boundary road have been tapped in this fashion. The contour drains are inexpensive; costing an estimated £8 to £9 per mile.

"You will notice that all our former disadvantages are now likely to prove distinct advantages," Mr. Geddes explained.

"The fact that our upper paddocks are steep sloping, meagerly grassed and impermeable, means a high proportion of run off guided rapidly into the dams; our heavy clay sub-soil spells strong dam banks, and little seepage through bank or bed; and proper stocking management will ensure that the slopes remain well enough grassed to prevent erosion and siltation, yet not so heavily grassed as to impede run off."

Right now most of these newly constructed dams are empty; but before the autumn, Mr. Geddes hopes they will be carrying sufficient water to enable him to germinate freshly sown sub-clover/phalaris paddocks. Then, with little evaporation loss during the winter, they should yield ample water to permit spring and early summer spraying of his planned sown pasture and cropped paddocks.

A close study of rainfall figures over the past 50 years, leads Mr. Geddes to hope that his dams could build up his carrying capacity to a minimum theoretical cow to the acre. By combining Clare and Mount Barker subs, with phalaris, and growing crimson clover with early oats, he hopes to show that the County of Cumberland could graze its herds clear through the winter, spring and early summer—thereby furnishing Sydney with sorely needed winter milk, and permitting Cumberlanders to earn the current 1/- per gallon winter milk price margin.

Incidentally, as crops follow clovers in the irrigation rotation, Mr. Geddes sees Cumberland's winter and summer crops achieving yields undreamt of at present. Furthermore, irrigated meadow ensilage and hay would soon put a permanent end to the county's roughage worries.

CATCHMENT-FARMING

As the experiment develops there will be a good deal more to say about Mr. Geddes' new "catchment-farming" approach to the

problems of farming Australia's uncertain rainfall environment.

But cost studies to date indicate that catchment farming already promises a quite dramatic, and inexpensive method of bringing greater security and profit to several thousand landholders throughout Australia.

Already supplementary spray irrigation is coming to play an important part in dairying in New South Wales. But, to date, it had seemed that only farmers with permanent water frontages could take advantage of the opportunities it offers.

Now, thanks to Mr. Geddes and the Sydney University's McGarvie Smith Animal Husbandry Farm it looks as if—by treating portion of their holding as mainly a catchment, harnessed to divert run off into cheaply-constructed dams—farmers favored with an "undulating" farm-scape may soon be able to set radically new targets for future production plans.

One last point. On the McGarvie Smith farm, Mr. Geddes will need to power pump through his spray lines. But, as he points out, many farms could store their water perhaps 100 feet or so above the level of the paddocks they wish to irrigate. In these cases gravity will supply all the pressure needed to operate the spray heads; and operating costs will prove economical indeed.

In support of the views we suggested in introducing the foregoing article, we quote from an interesting article in the journal, "National Development", which, although a Government publication, makes it clear that the views expressed are not those of the Federal Government:

"While it is agreed that eventually full utilisation of Australia's water resources must be undertaken to meet the growing demands for agricultural products, irrigation schemes involving storage dams and water distribution systems are costly and make heavy demands on public financial resources.

"In a period such as the present, when

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loan funds are inadequate to meet all the demands for desirable public works, the question arises as to whether investment in further irrigation development is likely to yield returns commensurate with the costs." The article continued: "There is much validity in the argument that in the short term dry land development offers us greater returns per unit of capital invested than irrigation schemes.

"There is, for instance, scope for establishment of new farms by clearing timbered country in the south-west of West Australia and in Central Queensland—two regions of particular promise.

"A greater development of improved pastures in the good rainfall regions of Southern Australia also will result in large increases of meat, wool, dairy products and cereals.

"The most significant development of all, no doubt, would be to raise efficiency on existing holdings to approximate that of the best farms and station properties.

"This involves greater investment in farm buildings, fences, machinery and fertilizers as well as the general application of existing knowledge in crop and animal husbandry."

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Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and the Earthworm" 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

HIGH PRODUCTION FROM DANISH MIXED FARMS

Denmark has one of the highest average standards of living, education and culture in the world. Lacking both mineral and colonial resources, she has nevertheless built up a well-diversified national economy (over 33 percent of her population is in industry, 25 percent in agriculture) from an agrarian foundation. Her 7.8 million acres of farmland support her own 4½ million people, with an exportable surplus of about 45 percent of production, thus feeding the equivalent of nearly one person per acre. They produce annually the equivalent of some 10 million tons of grain, an additional 1½ million tons being imported. This maintains, after providing for human and industrial requirements, an animal population of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry reckoned to be equal to 50 grown beasts per 100 acres. Both yields per acre and output per person have more than doubled in the last 50 years and are still rising. During this period, the average holding has been progressively reduced to about 37 acres, with typical farms around 65 acres; but new legislation is aiming at self-supporting, family-worked holdings of about 20 acres.

These few figures spotlight a picture, which it should pay us to study. The economic policy, which has made such achievements possible, is referred to briefly in our leading article and will be discussed at greater length in future issues. Meanwhile, we are indebted to two recent visitors to Denmark for some first-hand observations.

Ernest Ginders, who attended the Eighth, International Conference on Land Value Taxation and Free Trade at Odense in August, describes a group of smallholdings he visited. Each was of from 10 to 12 acres. The houses would compare with our three-bedroomed Council houses; they were roomy and well furnished. Gardens, lawns and fruit trees were well kept. Farm buildings followed a general pattern but were not standardised; on each holding were pigs, calves and "a strong upstanding carthorse". The cows were out at grass, electric fencing being used (there are few sheep in Denmark). Corn, potato and root crops looked well. In addition to animal manure (all carefully conserved), Norwegian nitrogenous fertilizers were used. There were some bagged feeding stuffs (presumably bought) and some simple implements. Above all, "the folk were in fine physical condition, well and suitably clad, and all looked happy and contented, including the kiddies". On entry, they have to put up about £60 of the necessary capital themselves and pay 4½ percent per annum on the remainder, in addition to land value tax.

In Mr. Cinder's opinion, smallholdings should always be grouped, not planted in

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.

isolation or on odd pieces of rough land. In Britain, he considers, their increase is blocked by "the high and artificial price of agricultural land" which "has become the refuge of trustee funds", and by high agricultural wages, while natural soil fertility is bound to suffer through overdosing with chemical stimulants.

Among the Conference papers which Mr. Ginders has sent us is one by Harold Gronborg, quoting figures from a survey made by the Agricultural Economics Institute to show that, despite the scarcity and dearth of imported feeding stuffs since the war, "the results of small holdings cultivation are still much superior to those of large farm cultivation". On the holdings recorded which were below 12/ acres the yield of milk per cow was 11.5 percent higher, and of corn per acre 7.9 percent higher, than on holdings over 250 acres. For fodder beet, grass and fodder crops the difference was even more marked. The smallholdings carried more cows, pigs and poultry per 100 acres, but fewer horses; they yielded a greater gross return on capital and about equal on labour expenditure.

Lionel Thorold worked on or visited some ten Danish farms this summer; they averaged about 15 acres. A large number of others that he saw in passing appeared to have similar features. These farms, he writes, carry about six milking cows, plus followers, either tethered or grazed on half-acre patches with electric fencing, tethering being the normal method. The grazing on a holding is three or four acres, and this has to carry a horse as well. The cows are generally kept in at nights, even in the summer months, to save both grass and labour; they are watered night and morning in the cowshed, water rarely being available in the fields. In winter the cows are in.

The winter-feed consists mainly of good hay (the better farmers use tripods for harvesting it), beet-top silage, fodder beets, oats and bought minerals; beet pulp is also used on some farms. Pigs get mainly barley-meal and skim milk or whey; if more than half-a-dozen or so are fattened, or if sows are kept, the food is mostly bought.

The rotation is for seven or eight years; it is made up usually of three corn crops, two beet crops and a two-year ley. Outside the rotation, but moved round the farm, is

lucerne, kept down so long as it is good, from which three cuts of hay are taken annually; if there is any lack of rain in July and August, the second cut is often encroached on for soiling (i.e., for cutting and feeding green).

Farming operations are nearly always very well carried out, neatly and without much waste. The policy is largely stereotyped, and appears to be based on relatively blind faith in the science of the day. Good use is made of muck and liquid manure, and of leguminous crops like clover and lucerne. These practices, in Mr. Thorold's view, should maintain the land in good heart, whatever it may suffer from too much science.

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

Chemical Flour Improvers

The following is from British "Hansard" of October 20:—

Dr. Stross asked the Minister of Food which flour improvers other than chlorine dioxide he has considered as possible substitutes for nitrogen trichloride; and which, he has been advised, is the most desirable.

Major Lloyd George: The examination of possible alternatives to the agene process has not yet been completed. Until I have the report of this examination I cannot add to what I said to the hon. Member on the subject on 31st March.

Dr. Stross: Will the Minister not accept, however, that it has been a very long time since this investigation began, and would he in any event accept this guiding principle, that there should be no introduction into the bodies of human beings of any chemicals which are foreign to, and not normally found, in human beings?

Major Lloyd George: I should hate to accept that principle, because I do not know whether it could be worked. The hon. Gentleman asked me to agree that there should not be introduced into the bodies of human beings any chemicals not normally found in human beings, but I am not sufficiently a technician to accept that. I must point out to the hon. Gentleman, however, that the last time he asked me this question I told him that my information was that the investigation would take a considerable time and that I did not expect to get the report before the end of the year. I still hope that that is the date by which I will get it.

Colonel Gomme-Duncan: Would my right hon. and gallant Friend go into this again, because this interference by chemists and the so-called improvement of flour is becoming a very great danger? How can pure flour be improved?

Major Lloyd George: I would not know about that, but that is what this inquiry is supposed to tell me. I understand that this process has been used in flour making for over 50 years, but, to make quite certain that there is no risk attached to it, this committee is making a most careful investigation, not only into agene but into possible alternatives.

Dr. Stross: Would the Minister at least answer me on this point, has his Department considered the use of ascorbic acid?

(Continued on page 11)

DOMESTIC FISH-KEEPING

Although the following article, by Kathleen Talbot in "Rural Economy" (England) deals with the subject of domestic fish-keeping in Great Britain, it should be of considerable interest to Australians who, unlike the Americans, have as yet done little or nothing to develop their own fish supplies in private ponds and suitable dams:

It is curious that in these islands, unlike several other European countries and the United States, the industry of fish breeding and fish keeping for the table should have been allowed to die out.

There are cogent reasons at this time for its revival and development: the shortage of first-class proteins, the dwindling supplies of sea-fish, and the cut-throat international competition which forces our trawlers further and further from their home ports, with the result that the fish can be kept only by refrigeration, loses much of its flavour in the process and can be sold profitably only at a high price. Freshwater fish, contrary to much uninformed prejudice against it, can be of excellent quality and flavour, and the refuse from it could usefully be employed to provide protein for livestock.

Fish breeding, as distinct from fish keeping, is a relatively skilled occupation; but not many fish-breeders would be needed to grow the fry required by a much larger number of fish-keepers. Fish keeping is no more, and probably less, difficult than domestic poultry keeping, and can be practised wherever suitable water is available. It may be suggested that owing to the widespread pollution of our rivers and streams, extensive breeding of those fish (e.g., trout), which need running water, is no longer practicable. That may be so; but trout can be bred in ponds if a slight trickle of water through them can be arranged, while carp and tench, both excellent fish for the table, can flourish without any running water at all.

Ideally, for purposes of marketing, a number of ponds or tanks, which can be drained separately, is required. I have seen a series of such tanks on a fish farm in Poland. Each was some 25 to 30ft.

long; in these the young fish were moved on into a fresh tank every few months until they reached a marketable size. This system makes the grading and selection of fish easy; and for large-scale commercial production it is the most satisfactory way of getting good returns. But if such tanks are not practicable, good results may be obtained from ponds, either with or without drainage. These can be greatly improved by means of fertilization and weed control. Fishponds, in fact, like garden soil, can be made to yield good crops by means of composting and manuring, and the rate-growth of fish can be accelerated by their proper use. Green manuring, i.e., sowing a leguminous crop at the bottom of a drained pond and ploughing it in before the pond is re-filled, is another way of improving the plants on which the fish feed: and compost heaps of decaying water-weeds and other vegetation are sometimes used in the same way.

It should be possible, under good conditions, to get a sizeable carp in three seasons, i.e., a fish weighing 2 to 2½ lbs. or even more. The annual yield of a good carp pond has been estimated at 150 to 250 lbs. of marketable fish per acre each year. Tench take somewhat longer to grow, but are very hardy.

Lastly, a revival of fish-keeping up to the point when every village will have its own stew-pond, as in mediaeval times, should go hand in hand with a better knowledge of fish cookery. There is plenty of practical research material available, on both fish keeping and cookery; and a profitable source of revenue is waiting for the country hotel which has the enterprise to explore the possibilities of providing some succulent dishes which would attract visitors to its dining-room.

CHEMICAL FLOUR IMPROVERS

(Continued from page 10)

Major Lloyd George: I do not know about that particular one, but there are all sorts of alternatives before these gentlemen, and that is why it takes such a long time. Tests over a long period of time have to be taken before we dare take any risk in the matter.

Dr. Stross asked the Minister of Food to what extent there has been a change over from the use of nitrogen trichloride as a flour improver, and whether he can now say when nitrogen trichloride will no longer be in use.

Major Lloyd George: I have no precise information of the extent to which particular flour improvers are used and, until I have the results of the investigations now in progress, I cannot make any statement about the future.

Dr. Stross: Can the Minister tell us whether it is roughly 5 percent, about 1 percent, per year, since the Government originally stated that this change would take place? If so, does he not think that that is rather slow in connection with the use of a substance, which is admittedly dangerous to some animals and possibly dangerous to human beings?

Major Lloyd George: The hon. Gentleman is probably in a far better position than I am to judge about the length of time, but I was advised by the technicians over a year ago that it would take a year to test it, and, therefore, I cannot anticipate their decision. It is getting on towards the end of the year, and I hope at that time to be in possession of the necessary information.

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How Is Increased Food Production To Be Financed?

Mr. Jorian Jenks, editor of "Rural Economy" (England), writes in the November 1952, issue of his journal:

'Food is not obtained by scooping it out of the ground or yet by passing material through a set of machines. Its production involves an immense and continuing investment in soil fertility and fixed farming equipment, in breeding flocks and herds, in labour, materials and machinery. This investment, moreover, yields a much slower rate of turnover than does either industry or trade. At current values, probably not less than £70 of fixed and £30 of working capital are needed to obtain an average annual output of £25 worth of produce per acre. If agriculture, therefore, is to achieve the hoped-for increase in production of five percent (say £40m.) per annum, it will require, in theory at least, a continuous injection of new capital at the rate of £160,000,000 a year. Where is it to come from?

"It is hard enough to finance production at present levels. For while the prices of most staple products are now fixed in advance, they are designed to cover, only average costs with little or no margin for capital accumulation, especially at existing rates of income tax, and only partially to reimburse rising expenditure.

"Thus, with farm wages rising almost yearly (they are now more than three times pre-war) and an ever-increasing outlay on machinery and equipment necessitated by labour shortages, farmers find themselves having to spend more and more even to maintain production, while landlords have to meet repair and maintenance bills out of rents that, in many cases, have not risen for 20 years. Expansion of production inevitably means borrowing; and where is the incentive to borrow, even if suitable facilities existed, which admittedly they do not?"

Mr. Jenks touches upon an issue, which

in fact all Australians — just as much as it does British farmers. With food production becoming more and more dependent upon expensive machinery, the primary producer is faced with the problem of obtaining sufficient capital. Taxation is now so heavy that it leaves the individual farmer with barely sufficient reserves to replace equipment and maintain current production, still less expand it. Sound farming must necessarily be based upon a long-term programme, but unfortunately present financial rules make this most difficult. New credits should be made available to individual primary producers on terms, which would enable them to lift food production while at the same time increasing soil fertility, by sound methods of husbandry.

Unfortunately, there are indications that new credits for increased food production will only be made available to further the planners' collectivist programme. We suggest that readers give some thought to the implications of our article in this issue on the possibility of irrigation from farm dams.

Seaweed Tablets

In my article in "The New Times" of December 12, "Naturopathic Treatment of Sick Stock Produces Successful Results", I stated that seaweed tablets were unavailable in this country. In making this statement I forgot that kelp tablets, made from seaweed are available. The main value of kelp tablets for human beings is that they provide organic iodine. Kelp supplies are available from Vitamin Supplies, Box 4865, G.P.O., and Sydney.

ERIC D. BUTLER

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