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PHONEY CANBERRA DEBATE ON BANKING

Monopoly of Credit To Continue

If Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden really believe that their banking legislation will in any way weaken the grip of the monopolists controlling credit policy, it indicates that they are dangerous ignoramuses concerning finance, and that Dr. Coombs and the other totalitarian "experts" are meeting no effective opposition whatever from the present Government. But we cannot accept the suggestion that Government leaders believe that their banking legislation will achieve any of the objectives which have been stressed, it is a belated, but dishonest move, by the Government to try and regain the political support of those who have felt that the Government had not honoured its anti-Socialisation pledges made in 1949, particularly those concerning banking.

The ostensible major purpose of the Government's legislation is to separate the functions of the trading bank department of the Commonwealth Bank from the Central Bank. But even a considerable number of the Government's own Members do not accept their lenders' arguments on this point. The control of the trading bank department is still vested in Dr. Coombs and the Bank Board, the members of which have never yet challenged Coombs on any major policy he desired to follow. The suggestion that the legislation will ensure that the Commonwealth trading bank does not adopt "unfair trading practices" is rubbish.

But even if the Government's legislation resulted in a complete separation of the two departments of the Commonwealth Bank, it would in no way challenge the policy of credit monopoly being imposed upon the Australian people. While the trading banks adhere to present Banking rules, their ability to expand financial credit is governed by the policy of the Central Bank, firmly under the control of the central planners. It is the central planners, irrespective of how they are described, who determine the volume of cash and central bank credit which is the basis of the expansion of credit by the trading banks. In recent months the trading banks have been slightly more liberal in their credit policy because of the expansion of central bank credit. So long, therefore, as credit policy is in the hands of a few people who arbitrarily decide both the volume of credit and, to an increasing extent, the purposes for which it will be made available, it is dishonest and misleading to suggest that the threat of the complete monopoly state is being averted. Needless to say, Dr. Evatt, in opposing the Gov-

ernment, skillfully drew attention away from the real issue. We went to considerable trouble to try and convince the electors that it is not true that a Labor Government would nationalise the banks. He claims that bank nationalisation is both politically and constitutionally impossible. But Dr. Evatt knows that there is no need to nationalise the banks in order to compel them to help impose central planning. Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden showed how it is easily possible, not only to control the general credit policy of the trading banks, but the various purposes for which credit may be advanced. All that was required was the issuing of the necessary regulations by Dr. Coombs and the Bank Board. Both the High Court and the Privy Council decisions on bank nationalisation made it clear that it was possible for a Federal Government to devise ways and means of bringing the trading banks under complete Government control. But we believe that should Dr. Evatt lead a Federal Labor Government, he will subtly use the powers exercised by the Menzies-Fadden Government rather than antagonise electors by attempting any new direct attack upon the trading banks. From now on he will stress the theme that the present Government has by its latest banking legislation weakened "the people's bank" fully aware that should he become Prime Minister, he will have all the power he requires over banking and credit policy.

Like all previous debates on banking, the latest was completely phoney. As far as we know, not one speaker on either side of the House challenged the prevailing totalitarian conception of credit policy. No one said that credit policy should be so effectively decentralised that it was controlled

by the individual. Centralised control of financial credit is rapidly leading to centralised control of all real credit. The ultimate end must be the Monopoly State. It is no use Members of the present Government deploring the drive towards centralism while they endorse the policy of credit monopoly. The banking "debates" at Canberra have again provided irrefutable evidence of the fact that there is no fundamental difference of opinion on credit policy between any of the present political parties. We await with interest to hear what the newly-formed Australian Democratic Party has to say on this important matter.

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

U.N.O. Strongly Attacked In U.S.A.

American patriots have been so effective in their criticism of the policies of U.N.O., that U.N.O. speakers are being sent all over America to try and answer the following charges:—

Attempts were being made to turn the United Nations into a world government which would override the sovereignty of the United States.

Some U.N. conventions were contrary to the American Constitution and limited the authority of American governing institutions.

Another complaint is that the U.N. has replaced the American flag with the United Nations flag, and "the Star Spangled Banner" with a United Nations anthem. The United Nations had become an international device that enabled other countries to put their hands in the pockets of the American taxpayer.

Other stories circulated by the critics of the United Nations are that it is a godless institution that its charter was written by Alger Hiss (U.S. Communist agent now serving a gaol term), and that it expresses the purposes of Communism.

The activities of the U.N.O. speakers must, of course, be paid for. This will be added to the growing burden being imposed upon the peoples of the world to maintain this totalitarian organisation. However, it is encouraging that the U.N.O. is on the defensive in the U.S.A. We wish that more Australian patriots would oppose and expose its evil policies.

Education

In view of the current discussions in Victoria on the subject of education, following a recent suggestion by Professor Browne, of the Melbourne University, that the administration of the Victorian educational system should be decentralised, we feel that the following extract from C. H. Douglas's book, "Programme for the Third World War", is most appropriate:—

In the sense in which the word Education, with a capital, is understood by the Headmasters' Conference, I should be the first to admit incompetence as a critic of it.

But on the policy of education I do not feel so entirely unqualified. No reasonably observant individual with average geographical and social experience (which schoolmasters, and particularly elementary schoolmasters, generally lack) could fail in acquiring a deep sense of misgiving as to the results of "educational" policy over the past fifty years. First as to the facts.

The word "educate" means "to lead out". Words are very important things — they are the only link we have in common between a fact and an idea. The first point to notice is that the underlying idea of the standard type of school is "to put in", not "to lead out". I do not think that the Public School emphasis on character provides an answer.

Demon est deus inversus. The less important result of this is that, as Mr. Sorabji pointed out, only about five

in every hundred acquire any profit either to themselves or anyone else by the process, and such faculties as the remainder possess are "blunted and stunted" by the system. Much more germane to the well-being of the social structure is the fact that this "putting-in" process is operative at an age when the critical faculty, even in the case of individuals who might later have developed it, is almost non-existent. In consequence, such ideas as are absorbed are accepted as equally factual — "twice two equals four", and "labour produces all wealth", being statements of the same importance and credibility.

It is safe to say that in varying degree all victims of this mental drill spend the second twenty years of life in dehypnotising themselves of the subconscious attitudes absorbed in the first twenty.

The complete pragmatic failure of the policy is demonstrated by Germany, which drove the cramming technique perhaps farther than any other country. And the final stage is now openly proclaimed by the National Socialists — that the end and aim of "education" is to mould every German into a slave of the State and a fanatical worshipper of its Fuhrer.

It should be remembered that this system is highly modern. The oldest Public School in England (excluding one or two slightly romantic claims to existence in the Dark Ages) does not antedate the fifteenth century, and in those days Public Schools were public schools.

During the Middle Ages, in which the common life of these islands, bearing in mind the state of the industrial and domestic arts, was probably higher than it has been before or since, the child of well-established (not necessarily rich) parents, spent his early years, after infancy, in the household of a great lord as a page. He was reasonably disciplined in behaviour, mixed with other pages and all social classes, and learnt to be useful, while observing the ways and success or otherwise of his elders. Later, he travelled, or went to the foreign wars (not a very dangerous field sport in those days), and then, if the urge was with him, visited the universities and imbibed what he could from books. Notice the complete inversion of principle to which we have been led. Instead of, as

in the Middle Ages, applying the experience of the present to a consideration and criticism of the records (not the facts) of the past, we make the records (not the facts) of both the present and the past a standard against which to assess experience undergone "with blunted and stunted" faculties. Could any more Satanic method be devised of hindering the human individual from profiting by experience than to ensure that he is incapable of applying any unwarped intelligence to it!

The Prerogative

"In the world, precedent has a way of leading to precedent, until an entirely new situation is created. We have a ready illustration in the coronation service, to which we are all looking forward. At it the sovereign is solemnly anointed and crowned by the archbishop and acclaimed and accepted by the highest in the land as God representative, appointed by Him to rule the kingdom over which He has given jurisdiction. Symbol after symbol, ceremony after ceremony, drives home the lesson of sovereignty. We still talk as if that sovereignty was a reality. We speak of the King's highway, the Royal Navy, the Royal Mail, Her Majesty's government and so on. But we know that through the ages parliament has taken over the actual authority of the crown. The Sovereign can and does exercise great personal influence, but constitutionally the crown is hardly more than a rubber stamp, which the Prime Minister uses to indicate that a matter is finally settled. This change was never willed and the coronation service is proof of that. It was the result of one tiny encroachment after another upon the royal prerogative." — "Quarterly Review" of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Pimlico.

"Social Credit and Catholicism"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P. Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Because of the rapid progress of Social Credit ideas in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec which Major Douglas has described as having "probably the most genuine Catholic culture under the British flag," this booklet is particularly important. Mr. Eric Butler has written an excellent introduction. There is also an Appendix outlining the structure and methods of the non-Party Union of Electors in Quebec.

The author of *Social Credit and Catholicism* finishes his booklet with the following: "... if you want neither Socialism nor Communism, bring Social Credit in array against them. It will be in your hands a powerful weapon with which to fight these enemies."

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BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas 13/2

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AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

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BUREAUCRATS WON ON UNIFORM TAXATION

The story behind the collapse of the Uniform Taxation discussions at Canberra recently was the triumph of the bureaucrats over the Government.

Uniform taxation is the key to the bureaucratic dictatorship of Canberra. That is uniform taxation as it now operates. It enables the central administration to control every phase of government. It provides the power of the purse-string in one all-powerful central group.

The experts who frame the Federal Budget at the same time lay down the economic and financial policy of the nation. These days the Federal Budget is not merely a statement of the Government's own needs and how they are to be financed. It is a statement of how the experts propose to run the country during this ensuing twelve months.

But once the States control their own finances, that power disappears. At present, by controlling the policy of the Commonwealth Government, they automatically control the policy of the States as well.

Treasurer Fadden bucked his own machine when in his last Budget he made an announcement that the Government proposed to hand back to the States their taxing powers because he was fed up with taking the rap for any deficiency in State finances.

That may have been sound policy for Fadden as a politician. But it was not in accordance with the ideas of the bureaucrats.

Since Uniform Taxation has been in operation, Canberra has become the financial hub of the Commonwealth. Not only does Federal Budget policy decide the fate of governments, but it also decides the fate of business—no matter how large or how small.

It has resulted in the growth of a huge army of advisers and a swollen public service for the Commonwealth, while the States are kept on short rations.

It was one thing for Fadden to say that the Commonwealth was handing back taxing powers to the States, but an entirely different proposition to carry the policy into effect.

The first stage was a series of meetings between the departmental officials. It was announced that they were going to prepare details of the handing-over of tax powers again.

Several meetings were held, but very little progress was made. That, in itself was not unexpected.

All kinds of obstacles cropped up. First, there was the question of which spheres should be retained by the Commonwealth and which should go to the States.

There was no suggestion of any "Back to 1939 Movement." The experts wanted to arrange precisely defined zones over which neither party would step. That in itself was an impossible task. But it suited the Federal boys.

It meant interminable arguments about what should be Federal and what should be State taxation fields. Then there was the argument about how much money would be needed for the Commonwealth, and how much for the States. That also was an insoluble problem. It would all depend on so many rapidly changing conditions.

It would depend on how much the Commonwealth proposed to spend on defence, on how much it was getting from Customs, on how much it had to spend on social services and other factors that are constantly changing.

Yet the experts insisted that the formula must cover all such contingencies. So there were protracted conferences in Canberra which achieved nothing concrete.

Then someone discovered that Queensland would be worse off under any new plan because the existing formula favoured that State, while New South Wales in particular, was paying in a higher quota and subsidising the smaller States. That would mean less taxation in this State and more in the smaller States.

All these arguments were produced during the discussions. Menzies and Fadden, with another Budget in sight, started to become impatient. They wanted to get rid of the uniform taxation before the Budget. They would then be able to throw the onus of taxation back on the States, as everyone would have two assessments to meet again.

Finally, they decided to call the States to Canberra to wind up the show. But, they didn't reckon with the experts.

The obstruction was still on. Menzies was handed a very elaborate speech about the problem. But there was no plan.

For once, the Planners had no plan. That in itself was contrary to all precedent.

After six months' preparations, they allowed Menzies to go to the conference without a clue as to how he proposed to implement Fadden's promise in the last Budget to terminate uniform taxation.

That plainly showed that the bureaucrats were not trying. Their customary form is to have a surplus of plans. They would have swamped the Premiers with blueprints had they been trying to get rid of uniform taxation.

Instead, Menzies could only talk nebulously about the desirability of adopting a formula.

That left the door wide open to Premier Joe Cahill. Where Menzies talked airily about a plan that did not exist, Cahill came right down to earth with a carefully prepared formula.

The Cahill Plan made its impact because there was no Menzies Plan or no Fadden Plan.

Menzies was left holding the bag. The bureaucrats had dumped him. They didn't even provide him with a convincing reply to the Cahill Plan, Only savage abuse. But the Cahill Plan suited most people. It provided for reduced taxation, and who is against reduced taxation?

The conference was abortive. There were promises to have another look at the problem. But then, the Coronation is ahead, and Cahill will be away four months.

So Menzies will be unable to do anything about uniform taxation in his next Fadden Budget. It may well prove to be the last Budget submitted by Fadden as Treasurer.

If the Canberra bureaucrats can hold on to uniform taxation in this Budget, they should be safe. They know it. So they will adopt delaying tactics.

Menzies and Fadden are sunk. For the first time the experts are not on their side, and they have relied on the experts so long that they are now lost without them.

While the bureaucrats retain real power in Canberra, uniform taxation will remain. It is the key to the dictatorship. They won and Menzies and Fadden lost in the only trial of strength to date. They left Menzies without the answers. The dictatorship will carry on. It is still on top. It will eventually wreck the Menzies Government in precisely the same way as it has wrecked every other Federal Government in the past twenty years. -- "Century," March 6.

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By C. Barclay Smith. Outlines the positive alternative to Socialism and Communism; an essential to those who engage in arguments. Good factual material.

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.

Karl Marx's Ten Steps For Communising a State

The following is the text of a new brochure being issued by the Victorian League of Rights:

How many people who claim they are opposed to Communism are fully informed on the political and economic policies which the Communist leaders advocate as necessary for the creation of the Communist State? Comparatively few. This helps explain why Communist policies are being increasingly introduced in all non-Communist countries without many people realising what is happening.

The basic Communist doctrines were outlined by the Communist leader, Karl Marx, in association with Engels in "The Communist Manifesto", first issued in 1848. In this basic Communist document, Karl Marx outlined the following ten measures necessary for the communising of a State, which he claimed would "be pretty generally applicable" "in the most advanced countries":—

1. Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.
2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of all right of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of the property of all immigrants and rebels.
5. Centralisation of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.
6. Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.
7. Extension of the number of State factories and instruments of production; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.
8. Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.
9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of distinction between town and country, by a more equitable distribution of the population over the country.
10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labour in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc."

It is significant that Marx, in introducing his ten steps, made it clear that they were only means to an end, not an end in themselves. He said that while these measures "appear economically insufficient and provisional", they will "in the course of the movement . . . necessitate further inroads upon the old social order. . . ." Marx, unlike many to-day who think it is possible to compromise about centralised controls, was well aware that centralised controls like high taxation inevitably produce results which can then be used to justify the imposition of still more controls. John Hladun, a former Canadian Communist Party member who had been sent to Moscow for special training, stated on November 26 1948, that ". . . one control tends to cause another, until, as a logical result, the State

controls and finally owns everything."

A close study of Marx's programme reveals that centralised control is the basic feature. Every supporter, either active or passive, of the centralisation of power, is therefore helping further the Communist doctrine. This is why Socialists who claim, the majority of them probably sincerely, that they are opposing Communist conspiracies directed from Moscow, are deluding themselves and others. The very policies they advocate are those of the same Karl Marx, whose works are considered basic by the Moscow Communists.

The late Professor Harold Laski, probably the most influential Socialist writer and lecturer of this century, in his "Appreciation of the Communist Manifesto for the Labour Party", published in 1948, asked "who, remembering that these (policies of high taxation and centralisation of credit) were the demands of the (Communist) Manifesto, can doubt our common inspiration." It was Laski who, after visiting Stalin in 1946, said that British Socialists and Russian Socialists were approaching the same Socialist objective by different roads. Many Socialists bitterly attack the Moscow Communists because they claim that Stalin and his associates have betrayed Marx! These misled idealists appear to ignore the fact that centralisation of power eventually leads to a complete tyranny in which the individual is prevented by force from revolting. Consider also the example of Nazi Germany.

It is generally overlooked that Hitler's Germany was a National Socialist regime based upon most of Karl Marx's programme. In his book, "Hitler Speaks", Rauschnig, an intimate associate of Hitler's for many years, quotes Hitler as saying that he not only admired the technique of Communism; he claimed to be a competent executor of Marx's policies. Although the actual means of production in National Socialist Germany were left in private hands, the production programme was decided upon by the central planners, who used Marx's policy of centralised credit, taxation and other controls to ensure that their plans were obeyed.

In our booklet, "The Fountainhead of the Socialist Conspiracy", we exposed in detail how the Fabian Socialists started their programme of "Sovietisation by Stealth" in the English-speaking world because it was realised that the Anglo-Saxon peoples would never accept a violent revolution. The Fabians have followed a subtle policy of infiltrating all political organisations and encouraging a policy of "gradualness". They suggest that central planning is "inevitable", "modern", and "progressive". Speaking at the Fabian International Bureau's Conference on March 15, 1942, the chief speaker said: "There is not much difference between the basic economic techniques of Socialism and Nazism." A brief examination of the policies of most modern governments, irrespective of their labels, will convince any unbiassed person that they are all implementing at least portion of Karl Marx's programme of centralising power. And every new step to centralise power, irrespective of the reason advanced — it is generally one which seems rather

harmless to most people — inevitably results in the further expansion of the bureaucracy which is the natural environment for the production of Communists.

To define a Communist merely as one who loves Soviet Russia is most misleading. Communism is the transference of power from the individual to the State. Anyone, no matter what his reason may be, who advocates this weakening of the power of the individuals, is to that extent helping the Communist programme. Many will violently reject this view and claim that it is possible to increase the State's power without danger; that this power can be strictly limited. This claim is contrary to common-sense and history. The State is an antisocial organisation whose primary concern is power. And the more power it gets, the more it wants. The bureaucracy grows bigger and bigger as its members strive to increase the size of their various departments and "sell" them to the public. These members inevitably develop a Communist mentality, while the new recruits to the bureaucracy, mostly from the universities where in

(Continued on page 5)

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Reconsideration

By C. H. ALLEN

Alfred Loisy wrote "The Birth of the Christian Religion" and "The Origin of the New Testament" from the standpoint of a strict and factual historian, and if there were no other legitimate ways of evaluating the evidence available, a very drastic narrowing of our knowledge of Jesus and His times would be necessary.

There can be found a number of less stark modern investigators whose views, in one way or another, lead one to doubt whether the development of organised religion in the first century, and as ostensibly based upon the life and words of Jesus, was a successful embodiment of what Jesus stood for.

For instance, there seems to be a consensus of opinion that for some decades after the death of Jesus a faulty, inert attitude was widely adopted, due to a belief in an early triumphal "Second Coming". One is obliged to think that, either Jesus misled the disciples, or else that they misunderstood His meaning. It is not possible that in other respects those who were directly influenced by Jesus failed to fully comprehend, and so failed to act in accordance with this integrated import of His ways, ideas, and purposes?

There is little doubt that the Gospels of Mark, Matthew and Luke suffered distortions due to controversy, and/or to editorial arrangement by those who had an axe to grind, and as was general in those days (what about to-day?) counted historical accuracy as less important than the argument. In the Gospel of John there are many personal interpretations to be found, but they bear the mark of inferences from the mind of a person gifted with a genuine form of poetical expression.

To read and use the New Testament as if every section of it were equally the exact Word of God seems to be risky, if not definitely mistaken. In "The Fall of Jerusalem

KARL TEN STEPS

(Continued from page 4)

recent times students have learnt from their Socialist tutors how governments can do all sorts of wonderful things—if they have adequate power and taxes! — readily accept the idea of a governing elite who believe that because of their "superior" training they are qualified to control "selfish" business men, farmers, and others who are engaged in essential economic activities.

Those who would fight Communism effectively must first clarify their own understanding of what the Communist programme really advocates. They can then give a lead in advocating a reversal of the Communist policy of transferring power from the individual to the State. The power of the State must be drastically reduced and the power of the individual increased. Unless this is done, the Communist programme will continue to succeed even if it is not called Communism.

(Supplies of the above brochure may be obtained from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052 J., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 4/- per dozen, post free.)

and the Christian Church" by S. G. F. Brandon, M.A., D.D., he makes extensive comment about disturbing factors due to opposing ideologies, theologies and Christologies at work amongst the various groups.

Such considerations make it obligatory for genuine seekers after truth, and earnest promoters of realistic religion to be ready to somewhat re-orient their ideas regarding conventional thoughts and ceremonies of the churches generally.

The fact that a crisis — severe, wide-spread, and deep-seated — has developed, when at least a superficial knowledge of church lore has spread to every part of the world, is not a good testimony to its efficacy in moulding community life in a safe and sane pattern. Social Crediters cannot but recognise that a rebirth of religion is as necessary as a rejection of present-day policies of finance, and politics. How can the two be inter-related?

1868 and All That

The following were among the resolutions passed in the Democratic State Conventions, June 23, 1868 (Maine), U.S.A.

"Resolved. That it is the duty of the Government in good faith to abide by the terms of all its contracts, and that the principal of all debts due and owing by the United States, having been declared by the act of Congress of February 25, 1802, to be payable in the currency which was made a legal tender by that act, it will confer unjust advantage upon money-lenders, and impose oppressive burdens upon the people to pay any bonds of the United States in Gold, except such as are by their terms made so payable, and that all such bonds as are made payable in currency should be paid as fast as it is possible to do so, without inflating the currency beyond a safe and just point.

"Resolved. That so long as the currency consists in whole or in part of paper money issued under the authority of the National Government, such paper should be issued directly by the Government itself, and that the great and valuable privilege of issuing 300,000,000 dols. of this money yielding a profit equal to 18,000,000 dols. annually, in gold, has been too long enjoyed by favoured individuals, associated under the National Bonding Law would forthwith be resumed by the political authorities of the nation.

"Resolved. That the men who fought for the Union are entitled to the same currency as the men who loaned the money, and that the bayonet holder, labourer, farmer, and bondholder should be paid alike."

The Witch-Hunters Do Get Witches

The people who denounce the "witch-hunting" which has been going on recently in the United States appear to ignore the fact that those responsible for it—in the McCarran Committee and elsewhere—have exposed some very genuine and sinister "witches" and shown the evil effects of their activities upon United States policy. Senator McCarthy may be a nasty fellow who plays a low game—but it is difficult to resist the evidence that Alger Hiss was playing a far lower one in the interests of

the Communist enemies of his country, though he was so nice that Mr. Dean Acheson and many others could hardly endure the thought of his guilt. And Professor Lattimore — the scholarly gentleman in control of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has been shown up in the carefully documented report of the U.S. Senate's Internal Security Sub-Committee as using his powerful influence, quite consciously and deliberately, to shape United States Far Eastern policies in the fashion desired by the Kremlin, and acting in constant and close collaboration with Communist agents in doing so. In fact, this outwardly American Institute—financed almost entirely by U.S. corporations and such bodies as the Rockefeller Foundation—was being guided from within to serve the purposes of the most powerful enemies of the United States, and did so with enormous success. The report shows the influence on United States policy of such Communist agents as Chi Chao-tung, Chen Tan-seng, Karaturza, V. E. Motyleff, G. N. Voitinsky, Dr. Sorge and others. While no specific charges are made, the document names a list of Americans in high administrative posts, together with the policies which they have upheld and carried through—and the reader is left to draw some almost irresistible conclusions.

The Report has had remarkably little publicity, even in the United States, in comparison with Lattimore's book, "Ordeal by Slander," though its findings on the I.P.R. have been summarized in an excellent article which appeared in the "New Leader" (New York) on March 31 last year. In Britain and Australia Lattimore's defence continues to hold the field, and he is regarded generally as a "victim" of persecution. Sober examination of the committee hearings however, led even the United States "New Republic" to abandon the professor's cause, after publishing long excerpts from his defiant statement before the committee. The Report, it concluded, would substantiate the charge that "A Communist Party caucus infiltrated the staff and council of the United States I.P.R. before the last war; that I.P.R. officials knew of this infiltration and tolerated it; and that the I.P.R. gave up its objective research function and adopted the role of advocate in China policy. The record will further indicate that Owen Lattimore knowingly accepted these trends, and that he erred in professing naiveté or ignorance before the Committee."—D. S. M. Jackson in "The Advocate," Melb.

Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 15/3, post free.

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No. 5

"Where Is the Money To Come From?"

Believe it or not, the above is the heading of a recent editorial in the Melbourne "Age". The central theme of the article was that while there was no doubt that the Australian electors were making it clear that they strongly disapproved of the financial and economic policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government, the Labor Party leaders had not outlined how they proposed to finance the many activities which they claimed were urgently necessary. The editorial writer outlined the various sources from which money might be obtained, including that remarkable institution—if it might be termed such—known as the "loan market". In another recent article the editorial writer for "The Age" lamented the "weakened state" of the loan market, the impression being that the loan market is something similar to a vegetable market. The amount of money which individuals can invest in either private or Governmental activities depends, of course, upon the financial policy being imposed by the Government of the day. This fundamental fact appears to have escaped the notice of the writer of utter rubbish which regularly appears in "The Age's" editorials.

If a Labor Government is re-elected to Canberra, and at present this appears to be almost a certainty, money will "be found" in exactly the same way as it is being "found" now. It will, like all money, be created, and it will be created in the form of bank credit. Our impression is that if Labor is successful in gaining control of the Federal Government, there will be a considerable expansion of central bank credit. There will be nothing new about this. The present Federal Government has been doing exactly the same thing over the past few months. And in order to try and prevent further electoral reverses, there appears to be little doubt that the policy of expanding central bank credit, and consequently bank credit generally, will be continued. It is therefore either stupid or deliberately misleading for "The Age" to ask where, under a Labor Government, will the money come from.

A much more important question would be, "Under what rules is new credit to be issued?" If the reply is that no departure from present rules is contemplated, it can be predicted that any expansion of new credit must inevitably result in further inflation. Labor-Socialists are well aware of this fact and they propose to exploit the people's fear of inflation by insisting upon a system of centralised price controls. It is unfortunately true that a majority of electors would at present support a policy of centralised price control. But centralised price control is no more a genuine alternative to inflation than was the policy of credit restriction and high taxation imposed by the Menzies-Fadden Government.

A continuous expansion of new credit is essential to make the present economic system work at all. The rules of credit expansion must be altered so that this new credit is paid direct to the individuals against whose collective real credit the financial credit has been issued. If it were applied in a system of price subsidisation, it would be of genuine benefit to all. It would prevent price increases while at the same time genuinely increasing the purchasing power of the people. Needless to say, this policy will not appeal to the financial "experts" nor the writers of the jargon which appears in papers like the Melbourne "Age". But it is a policy of genuine freedom and one which must be introduced sooner or later if a complete tyranny in Australia is to be avoided.

Only £83 Required to Complete Financial Appeal

Approximately £83 is still required to make our special financial appeal a complete success. We again ask all those readers who have not yet subscribed, the great majority, to send their donations in immediately. Since our last issue the following donations have been received: — T.B., Alvie, Vic., £3; F.A., Balwyn, Vic., 10/-; H.B., Naytura Cafe, Melbourne, 10/- (second donation); H.G., Box Hill, £1; -Mr. P., Albany, W.A., £5; E.L.J., Panton Hill £1; H.B.H., Adelaide, £5 (second donation); B.M., Bordertown, Vic., £1; W.C., Drouin Sth., Vic., £3; Dr. F.K., Lismore N.S.W., £2/10/-; S.G., Warracknabeal, Vic., £5; C.P., St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, £5 A.J.C., Aramae, Central Qld., £3; A.K.F., The Kimberley, W.A., £5; F.C.B., Illabo N.S.W., £1; G.E.B., Kattanning, W.A., £2 N.F.R., Windsor, Vic., £1 (second donation); J.Mc Brim, Vic., £3.

The grand total now received is £32 10/-. We have every confidence that the balance of the £400 required will be received before Easter, the closing date for the appeal.

Woomera "Reds" and Secret Voting

The strong Woomera vote for the Communist candidate in the South Australian elections has caused quite a stir. We are inclined to the opinion that the overwhelming majority of those who voted for the Communist candidate did not know they were supporting a Communist. Only a Labor candidate and a Communist candidate contested the electorate. The Communist's name was first on the ballot paper, a fact which undoubtedly obtained him many votes. Many of those who wanted to vote anti-Labor probably voted for the non-Labor candidate without taking the trouble to discover what he was.

The Woomera vote did not prove the existence of a red "cell" on the rocket range — the controllers of such a "cell" would not, in any case, expose themselves in such a blatant manner—but it did prove the dangers of the compulsory secret vote which forces people who are not interested in voting to go to the polling booths. It also proved the danger of the secret irresponsible vote. If there had been an open, responsible vote, it could have been easily ascertained how many Communists—if any—were openly supporting a Communist candidate at Woomera.

WANTED

If any reader has a copy of Mrs. Nesta Webster's book, "The Surrender of an Empire," which he or she would be prepared to sell to a lecturer who would make effective use of the material contained in this book, we would be pleased to pass the information on to the person desiring the book.

Social Credit and Metaphysics

In Europe Christianity is a prerequisite for Social Credit. And equally Social Credit is a necessity for Christianity. Social Credit is the policy necessary in the circumstances resulting from modern industrial productivity. . . Evil is the system of false values — false because their incarnation leads to practical evil. Or, evil is the denial of spiritual values; but such a denial is, of course a judgment on the metaphysical plane. The practical outcome of that judgment — its incarnation — is the deliberate emphasis on materialism.

The specific character of the contemporary world, more particularly on the material plane, is to a large extent determined by this materialism. The particular transformation of the world in the recent past into the world of the present is chiefly the outcome of practical materialism, more particularly of technology which has its origin in modern science. That science, as we have seen, excluded all considerations except those of a material order — a perfectly legitimate procedure so long as the exclusion was not of a metaphysical character, so long as it did not involve a metaphysical judgment. But such a judgment was increasingly made, and the making of the judgment, being of a metaphysical order — the denial of spiritual values — resulted in metaphysical consequences. To the extent that the modern world incarnates metaphysical materialism, it incarnates evil. It is not surprising that hitherto agnostic observers have been increasingly impressed with the reality of evil, with a consequent deduction of the existence of transcendental good (cf. C.E.M. Joad: "God and Evil").

This character of the contemporary world inevitably involves a change in the application of Social Credit policy. The world is retreating from Christianity, and correspondingly Social Credit strategy is retreating from the most highly differentiated form of that policy. It is retreating from specific, back to considerations of a move purely political character based on the dichotomy of good and evil.

The retreat of the world from Christian civilisation is going back to an incident in the life of Christ. Metaphysical values must have personal exponents to be effective in this world: the conflict of values finds its expression in the conflict of men. Christ found it necessary to drive the money-changers from the Temple, and that is precisely the contemporary necess-

ity; it is also the immediate aspect of Social Credit policy

The ultimate meaning of Social Credit, then, is inseparably connected with the ultimate meaning of the conflict of good and evil. It derives from metaphysical reality, and issues in the effective policies of this world. Social Credit is a special case of that more general Credit, that faith which is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."—Bryan W. Monahan in "An Introduction to Social Credit."

Was Christ a Jew?

Christ challenged the Jewish priests, the initiators of the "Protocol" policies. Christ challenged collectivism and abstractionism. He told us that the kingdom of God is within the individual, not centralised in some abstract world institution over which the individual has no control. He told us that the Sabbath was made for Man, not Man for the Sabbath. In other words, He said that laws and rules are not greater than individuals. The Jewish priests could find no forgiveness for Christ and ordered death. The "Jewish Encyclopaedia" makes it clear that the crucifixion was the result of collaboration between the Jewish Inner Circle and the Roman powers.

The battle of the individual versus the institution, fought under various labels, has been the fundamental battle down the ages. It may be suggested here that Christ Himself was a Jew. There is no historical evidence whatever to support this suggestion. In his introduction to "The Parting of the Roads", edited by P. J. Foakes-Jackson, D.D., Fellow and Dean of the College, Dr. W. R. Inge, one-time Dean of St. Paul's, London, writes: "In speaking of the Jewish element in Christianity, it must be remembered that the cradle of our faith was not Judea, but Galilee, and that the Galileans had probably hardly a drop of Jewish blood in their veins. They were tolerated by the Jews in consideration of their strict and almost fanatical orthodoxy, while the heretical Samaritans, who were probably nearer to them in race, were detested; but the Jew never looked upon the Galilean as a member of his own tribe. Judea itself was perhaps the last place in the world from which the religion of the Graeco-Roman Empire could have sprung."

Jesus has always been referred to as "Jesus of Nazareth" or "The Galilean". Jesus never once referred to His birthplace as "Bethlehem of Judea". A close reading

of the Gospel of St. John indicates beyond all reasonable doubt that Jesus was not regarded as a Jew or as having been born in Judea.

The Judaic philosophy is the exact opposite of the Christian philosophy.

If the Jewish idea— and never forget that the Jewish leaders claim it as their idea — that individuals should be governed by laws and international institutions over which they have no control succeeds, then the plan outlined in the "Protocols" will have succeeded, whoever wrote these documents. But it will not succeed if we accept our responsibilities as we accepted them during the darkest days of World War II. The "Protocols" are a challenge to us. We must and will answer that challenge and not "openly acknowledge the international super-government with submissiveness."

—"The International Jew."

Unlimited State Powers

The following letter by a Mr. P. Gardiner appeared in the Melbourne "Age", of March 13—

The judgment of the High Court of Australia ("The Age", March 11), that "a State has the constitutional right to confiscate the property of any citizen without any recompense whatever, and need not, as the Commonwealth constitutionally must provide just terms as compensation", surely compels attention.

In this "test" case, the owners were paid 1942 value for land which was resumed in 1950.

This, in itself, is obviously an unjust price. However, the High Court's decision goes much deeper, for the New South Wales Government was not obliged to pay the owners one penny for their 40,000 acres of land.

Let us hope there will not be exploitation of this anomaly in the New South Wales Constitution; it does, however, remain a temptation to any future bureaucrat.

The decision of the High Court is not surprising, as we accept unlimited sovereignty in both our Federal and State Constitutions. The implication of this is frightening, as it provides facilities for any would-be tyrant to assume dictatorial powers.

Is it not time that a searching examination of the powers contained in the Federal and State Constitutions was initiated?

"Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War" By Eric D. Butler

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THE ARCHITECTS BEHIND THE WORLD COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY . . . 2/6

By Ron Gostick, editor of "The Canadian Intelligence Service." A masterly expose of the Jewishness of Communism. Traces the conspiracy from Marx to the present day, presenting a mass of documented evidence and photographs of the conspirators to prove the race and identity of the enemies of Christendom.

"New Times," March 20, 1953-Page 7



BASALT — A NEW ACTOR IN THE ORGANIC DRAMA

By J. Rodale in "Organic Gardening" (N.S.W.)

Several months ago I went to Europe on a combination business and pleasure trip and spent about two weeks in Holland and Germany. I stumbled upon a significant piece of information which, it seems to me, has such possibilities for the improvement of the organic method, that in terms of accomplishment it was worth a hundred times the amount spent in making the trip. It was in Holland, in the Bio-dynamic centre of Warmonderhof at Warmond, Holland, that I heard about basalt rock for the first time. Knowing that I was on the way to Germany, one of the good Dutch people there said, "You must go to Griesheim when you're in Germany. There they are using basalt to make better compost, with very interesting results."

I took down the details of name and location and as it so happened that my journey took in the city of Dormstadt which was not far from Griesheim, I made it my business to go there at the very first opportunity. At the Bio-dynamic Institute in this little hamlet I saw the work of a few years in making compost with ground-up basalt rock that startled me. By using the basalt, mixed with clay, they are able to prevent the temperature of the heap from going above 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Regularly made compost will rise to 170 degrees, a tremendous difference, which gives sufficient heat to kill out bacteria and enzymes, and to destroy valuable nutrients—especially nitrogen. The astonishing thing was to see many compost heaps in two rows, all of those in one being made with basalt powder and those in the other without any, the ones without the basalt having been bumed down to a much lower height than the basalt ones. It was a sight for sore eyes. By preventing heating there was very little dropping or compacting of the organic materials in the basalt heaps, but the decay was just as effective. In fact, the German Government research men who visited this institute were astonished at the darkness and quality of this basaltic compost. The basalt heaps also permitted the earthworms to work in them and to multiply, on account of the lessened heat, and perhaps also because of the minerals in the basalt on which they thrived. There were thousands of them in each basalt heap, but relatively few in the other ones.

Before we go further let me mention the fact that in the December, 1949 issue, I wrote an article in "Organic Gardening" stating that I had come, to the point of questioning our previously recommended method of making compost for two reasons. One was the high heat that it attained, and the second was the washing out of

nutrients by heavy rains. It was reassuring when Dr. Hans Heinz and Kurt Willmann at the Institute for Bio-dynamic Research at Griesheim spoke glowingly of the basalt-added compost as preserving nutrients and that the high heat attained in the regular compost heaps caused tremendous losses of valuable plant food. Here we have a justification for the gardener to go back to the making of compost again, instead of depending entirely on mulches. But he will have to watch the heavy rain waters if he is in a region of heavy rainfall and take the proper precautions.

In going to our geology book we find that basalt is an igneous rock, which means that it originally formed under intense heat or was formed by volcanic action, which naturally would also be under high heat. The following are typical analyses of three basalt rocks, each element being in various forms of oxides:

	1	2	3
Silicon.....	57.25	51.58	49.04
Aluminium....	16.45	11.92	18.11
Iron	3.44	16.01	10.41
Calcium	7.65	8.52	7.11
Magnesium.....	6.74	4.09	4.72
Sodium.....	3.00	0.95	4.22
Potassium ..	1.57	0.34	2.11

Note that it has a varying amount of potassium and is liberal in iron, calcium, and magnesium. The aluminium is in an inert form and does no harm, while the silicon is also a harmless substance. Basalt rock is usually very dark—in many cases black. There are some basalts that have about one per cent, of phosphate. It is a kind of rock that sometimes cleaves in practically straight lines, like shale or slate, and if you strike a blow upon it with a special kind of hammer, it will break in relatively straight lines. That is why some basalt rocks are used, in making Belgian blocks, or cobblestones. In fact, the people at Griesheim secured their basalt powder at a quarry nearby which makes cobblestones and at which there has ac-

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

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cumulated large heaps of powder which result as a by-product. Anyone who wants it pays only 25c. a ton for this residue material. Basalt rock is widely distributed in the United States, the New England coast being especially seamed with deposits. They are found in the Adirondacks and White Mountains and in the Highlands of New York and New Jersey, at Mts. Tom and Holyoke, Mass., East and West Rock near New Haven, Conn., the Palisades on the Hudson, and many dikes in the Richmond, Va., and Deep River, N.C. coal fields. Around Lake Superior, both in the iron and in the copper regions, are still greater sheets, for many thousands of feet of basalt

(Continued on page 9)

Basalt - A New Actor in the Organic Drama

Continued from page 8
(diabase) are present on Keweenaw Point. On the north shore near Port Arthur, the headlands of Thunder Bay exhibit superb examples. The iron-bearing strata are penetrated by innumerable dikes. The greatest of all the American basaltic areas is, however, met in the Snake River region of southern Idaho and extends into eastern Oregon and Washington. Many thousands of square miles are covered with the dark lava and are locally called the "Lava Beds." In Colorado, as at the Table Mountains, near Golden and Fisher's Peak, near Trinidad, there are prominent sheets, and the same is true of many other points in this State. In New Mexico, Arizona and Texas they are also met.

When I returned from Germany I wrote to Dr. Richmond Myers, my former geology instructor and friend, telling him about what I had seen and he replied in part, "The term basalt is a very general one. There are various types of this rock, the most common of which is olivine basalt. There are also a series known as diabase, which is sometimes referred to as 'black granite', but which is not granite at all. There is a diabase, quarry at St. Peters, below Pottstown, Penna., where we collected a little cedar tree from the mine dumps near the quarry, remember? If you want samples for testing, I am sure that you would have no difficulty in getting powdered diabase, as it is used a great deal in the memorial trade."

The story about the little cedar tree is interesting. I was part of a group of summer geology students about five years ago that went with Dr. Myers to inspect some quarries. I was very much interested in the quarry at St. Peters because there was a tremendous mountain of residue of diabasic rock there, for the most part consisting of very small pieces. As we clambered up its sides I noticed that in spots which consisted of masses of the smaller pieces, the stone had crumbled into a coarse soil. This thrilled me, because in my writings I had often mentioned the fact that all soil is formed from rock, and here right before our noses we saw the process which had taken perhaps only thirty or forty years to complete. Basalt, being a softer rock, would turn to soil much quicker than some limestone or granites, for example.

In one of these places where the rock had crumbled, we saw a tiny cedar tree which probably traced back to a flying seed that had lodged in a crevice. It was about a foot high. I jestingly made a suggestion to Dr. Myers that he take this little tree and plant it in his garden. But he took me seriously and set it in the garden of his home, which is on the outskirts of Emmaus. Thereafter, every time I visited the doctor we also visited the tree. And my, how it grew! Today it is quite a big fellow. Little did I think then that the basalt rock in which that tree had its humble beginnings would open up a vista of new possibilities for the development of the organic method.

I wrote regarding basalt also to Dr. W. D. Keller, Professor of Geology of the University of Missouri, who is co-operating with the Soil and Health Foundation under one of our grants which deals with a study of potash rocks, and in his reply he stated,

"Basalt rock is about the best balanced rock I know for supplying plant, nutrients. Therefore, I believe, that powdered basalt with an illite rich clay mixed with organic matter should provide the best average all-purpose plant food possible unless one would want to sweeten it up with a little extra phosphate rock." This jibes with the statement given me by Dr. Hans Heinz of the Institute of Bio-dynamic Research to the effect that the most fertile soils in Germany are those that have formed from an under-layer of basalt rock. In my opinion, a mixture of phosphate, potash and basalt rock powder would make the ideal mineral fertilizer, being well balanced in phosphate, potash and the other needed mineral elements. The nitrogen would come from organic matter.

In making compost at Griesheim they first mix the basalt powder with clay, fifty-fifty, this mixture then representing 30 per cent, of the total by weight of the heap. This seemed to me to be a large percentage of rock and clay, and I wondered whether this fact alone was responsible for the depression of the temperature. I decided to bear this in mind for future experimenting that we would do on our own farm. They stated that the basalt powder must not be too fine or it would decay into cement.

I admired the plan they had chosen for making their compost, in a grove of trees which permitted only a small amount of sun to reach the heaps. Too much sun or too little would be bad from a perfectionist's viewpoint. They found at Griesheim that on one side of compost heaps which did not get any sun at all the material became like peat, and that it was not because of the lack of light but because of the absence of direct contact with radiations from the sun.

To protect the heaps in the early stages, before turning, they covered it neatly, top and sides with one-half inch of soil, plus on top of that about an inch of oak bark. In the absence of the latter they would use peat. This protected the mass from the drying action of the wind and sun. Of course, they see to it that the material is wetted down sufficiently as it is assembled and they turn the heaps once or twice. The compost was of a wonderful quality. We were able to form it into compacted balls, and then to break it up easily with the hand, a sure sign that it had decomposed nicely.

The basalt is also applied directly to the soil as one would do with phosphate or potash rock. They have found at Griesheim that if left on the surface, it increases the temperature of the soil, but if worked in, it temporarily reduces it. Their practice is to leave the basalt powder on the surface of the soil one year and plough it in the next season. They claim that the basalt soon forms into clay, thus indicating that its nutrients are quickly available to growing crops. This would be a good amendment to apply to fruit orchards and direct to gardening soils.

I was told that in another part of Germany one of their associates had been very successful in using residues of slate as a fertilizer. Geologically the slates are very close to basalt, but have a somewhat higher content of potash. They claim that if soft slate residues are used, not the kind used

for roofs, it will break down into soil in only a year or two. This looks very exciting because in many coal mining regions there are tremendous piles of slate which have been separated from the coal and which can be had free for the hauling. Gardening clubs located in such regions would find this an excellent project for beautifying their communities and at the same time helping agriculture.

At this time let me report what I was

(Continued on page 10)

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler
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In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

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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.

BASALT—A New Actor in the Organic Drama

(Continued from page 9)

told as a comparison between basalt and slate. Basalt was formed in a fire process (igneous) and in growing plants, it aids in the seed forming process. Slate, which was not formed by high heat, they believe, is good for the leaf forming process.

I found that the earthworm and basalt were friends, and would suggest that those who are raising earthworms put a liberal sprinkling of basalt in their boxes and heaps. This means that less conditioning or decaying of the organic matter would be necessary before it is put in the boxes, as there will be less heating. At Griesheim they transfer earthworms from heap to heap as new ones are made, because of the large quantities which result from conditions favourable to their multiplication.

A few weeks after my return from Germany J. A. Johnson of Organic Gardens, Fullerton, Maryland, visited me and when I told him about the ability of basalt, to reduce temperature, he advised that he was using this rock powder in his new soil-conditioner called Soil-til, which he developed as his answer to Krilium. He also mentioned that in compost heaps where he had used liberal amounts of basic slag the temperatures were significantly depressed. Basic slag is a phosphate-containing by-product of the Bessemer steel-making process, a material which has been subjected to extremely high temperatures. We immediately set up an experiment in composting with basic slag, and we found that Mr. Johnson is right. Immediately after the first day the basic slag heap was a few degrees lower in temperature than the other, and after about ten days, the slag heap is about 108 degrees Fahrenheit while the regular one is about 130 degrees Fahrenheit. We are now setting up heaps made of basalt, granite rock, phosphate rocks, etc., and would suggest that some of our readers do likewise, bringing their results to my attention.

In making a compost heap consisting of about six tons of matter, almost one ton would be phosphate rock. If the six tons are applied to one acre, the one ton of phosphate would not be too much. Besides, the effect of the decaying organic matter would make the phosphate more available. I wrote to the Davidson Granite Company of Lithonia, Georgia, because when I was there about a year ago, I saw a man making Belgian blocks and thought that he was working with a basalt rock. But Charles L. Davidson, Sr., answered as follows: "The material being used by the paving cutter was our regular Lithonia granite. However, I do know that where I have used our pulverized granite in compost, it reduces the heat. I

don't know whether it was due to the fact that it helps aerate the pile of manure—or what it is—but I know that it works that way."

This subject must be investigated thoroughly. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is the one that should do it because it could save American farmers billions of dollars. Thousands of cattle are dying of hoof-and-mouth disease every year probably because the soil in which their food grows lacks trace minerals. The situation has become so alarming that an international conference of agriculturists has been called. The cure and the prevention may be as simple as putting ground up rocks of various kinds in the soil. Will someone who has influence with the secretary of agriculture bring this article to his attention? Our wealth of rock is unlimited. Here is a new science in the making. The rock quarry owners must become excited about it, for it means great increases in income for them and removal of unsightly defacements of the landscape. I am sure that those who practise the organic method will receive the contents of this editorial with great happiness.

Warning on Penicillin

American allergy specialists have received a warning that penicillin — one of the stoutest weapons against infectious disease — may, if indiscriminately used, cause severe illness and even death.

Dr. Sheppard Siegal, of New York, recently told the American Academy of Allergy that penicillin's record suggested the possibility of a gain by leaps and bounds of penicillin reaction.

He said a patient sometimes took penicillin for a cold, then for a sore throat later on, and perhaps for other relatively minor ailments from time to time.

At the end of the year, he said, a patient may actually need penicillin for an ailment like pneumonia and then suffer a reaction from the drug, "which may kill him."

Dr. Siegal was one of the speakers at a panel discussion on "allergies and penicillin", at which 24 cases of complete shock and seven deaths were listed since 1949.

Five doctors in the panel discussion agreed that persons using penicillin ointments, penicillin tooth paste and penicillin lozenges, which they may buy over the counter, may become "sensitized" to the antibiotic drug.

Dr. Bram Rose, of Montreal, said that, apart from the allergic effects, indiscriminate and repeated use of penicillin could make bacteria in the body "highly resistant" to the drug.

Rabbits and Governments

"Primary producers realise fully the damage rabbits can do, but their efforts in the past to eradicate them have been handicapped "by lack of netting and consideration by governments generally," the president of the S.A. Stock Owners Association, Mr. G. G. Hawkes, said.

He was commenting on a statement by

the Minister in Charge of the C.S.I.R.O., Mr. Casey, last week, that Australia could carry another 100 million sheep if rabbits were exterminated, and that farmers should supplement the use of myxomatosis by every other possible means of rabbit extermination.

Mr. Hawkes said the "government must accept responsibility for not dealing effectively with rabbits on thousands of square miles of unoccupied Crown land.

"This land is often a breeding-ground from which the pests spread," he added.

Questioning the accuracy of Mr. Casey's statement that Australia could carry another 100 million sheep if rabbits were exterminated, Mr. Hawkes said there were 110 million sheep in Australia to-day.

"I doubt whether this number could be increased by more than 25 per cent, until country in the heavier rainfall area is developed, and this would take 25 to 30 years," he said.

"It will take a long time to restore land which has been ruined by soil erosion as a result of rabbits and overstocking."

Soil Fertility Declining

In an address to the annual conference of Lower North Branches of the Agricultural Bureau, on trends in cereal-growing, the S.A. Director of Agriculture, Dr. A. R. Callaghan, sounded a timely note of warning on the urgency of checking loss of soil fertility.

Dr. Callaghan said that, while economic factors such as the swing to live-stock production, had led to the decreased acreage under cereals, there was evidence that fertility was on the wane.

Since 1890, much topsoil had been lost, and soil structure had deteriorated. Farms of less than 1,000 acres were meeting with greater soil erosion, loss of fertility, and structure, and as a consequence were less efficient.

"If loss of fertility is to be arrested and fertility maintained," said Dr. Callaghan, "active erosion must be checked and farms must be brought up to economic sizes. Cropping must be reduced in frequency, over-all cultivation avoided, and rotations widened."

Later in the week, another S.A. Soil Authority, Soil Conservator, Mr. Herriott, expressed the view there was a lot of land in S.A. that could be termed Sunday soil.

He had coined the phrase to illustrate the condition of land that on one day was too wet to be worked, was in a satisfactory condition the next day, but on the third was too hard to be tilled.

Mr. Herriott said this type of land resulted from unsatisfactory soil practices, intensive cropping, and unsuitable tillage.

These practices had broken down the structure of the soil, and the granules had been torn apart instead of being moulded together.

As a result, preparation of the soil took much longer than necessary with modern machinery.

Mr. Herriott considered that the answer to the problem lay in cultivating only land in good heart, in returning organic matter to the soil, and in using the right type of machinery for tilling.

DIET DOES IT

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Sawdust Mulch for Orchards

Results from sawdust mulch in N.S.W. southern tableland district orchards indicate that the practice may be adopted with advantage in deciduous orchards.

The Department's Senior Fruit Officer at Bowral (Mr. J. V. McGrath) reports that an orchardist at Canberra has been using sawdust for top-dressing for over six years, and his trees are vigorous and carry good crops of fruit.

At Penrose, a portion of an unthrifty orchard was top-dressed with over six inches of sawdust, and the trees so treated flourished for years after the rest of the orchard had died out.

It is pointed out by Mr. McGrath that to obtain the best results it is necessary to mulch the soil deep enough to prevent weed growth and also remove the need for cultivation for two years or more.

It is important, too, that the sawdust be well rotted before being applied. If worked in before it has rotted an impoverishment of the soil takes place.

Primary Producers' "Open Letter" to Mr. Cain

In an outspoken "open letter" to the Premier (Mr. Cain), the State executive of the Australian Primary Producers' Union, on March 5, strongly criticised the Government's attitude to the farming community.

The letter, signed by the State president of the A.P.P.U. (Mr. T. A. Darcy), said members of the executive had discussed the growing attacks on the orderly marketing of primary products.

It continued: "Grave concern was expressed at the unjustified attitude of city dwellers toward the farming community. But members considered the Government's attitude was far more disturbing.

"This attitude was foreshadowed in your statement before the Legislative Assembly election last December, when you said,

'Farmers are living in prosperity at the expense of the city people.'

"This is a misstatement of fact, which tends to cause dissension between the consumer and the producer.

"On the eve of the by-election in Gippsland a senior member of your Cabinet was reported to have said;

"For every producer we please with a milk increase there are at least 10 consumers who are anything but happy about it."

"This is, in effect," said the letter, "shamelessly telling the producer that the fruits of his labour on the land are to be used to buy votes.

"It is hard to believe any man whose oath of office under the Crown binds him to impartiality to all. Her Majesty's subjects would be guilty of such gross cynicism.

"Without giving any reason or warning of a change of policy, you set aside and suppressed the findings of the Milk Board, which has the status of tribunals such as the Arbitration Court and wages boards.

"Are we to assume that both the producer and consumer are to be deprived of the protection of this Government constituted statutory tribunal?" the letter asked.

"Your reception to the combined deputation from the three dairying organisations was a shock to the people on the land, who had come to regard you as a very fair and reasonable man.

"The members of the deputation are elected and responsible members of their industry. Most of them are returned soldiers.

"To refer to these men as 'mice' was insulting, undignified, and completely out of keeping with the high office of Premier and the character of the man who holds the office.

"We would be mice indeed if we did not protest," it concluded.

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Liberty and Property

The only way to preserve liberty is to preserve property; that the individual and the family may be in some degree independent of oppressive systems, official or unofficial. The only way to preserve property is to distribute it much more equally among the citizens; that all, or approximately all, may understand and defend it. This can only be done by breaking up the great plutocratic concentration of our time."

—G. K. Chesterton in 1926.

Bureaucracy

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on March 12, Mr. H. Robertson, Country Party Member in N.S.W., said that an "utterly useless" journal for the guidance of woolgrowers had been published by a "useless" section of the Department of National Development.

Seven years of close investigation by the materials handling section of the department had produced a work of "utter rubbish," he said, during the debate on the Wool Use Promotion Bill.

The publication Materials Handling in the Wool Industry was a pitiful story and a flagrant demonstration of the absurdity of duplicating Federal departments.

No doubt it had cost hundreds of thousands of pounds to prepare, he added.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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Are We Tilling Our Soils Too Finely?

To get the desired result with the minimum of agitation should be the golden rule of those who till the soil.

Speaking at a conference in Adelaide attended by interstate representatives, the Soil Conservator of S.A. (Mr. R. J. Herriot) suggested this, and said the problem with Australian soils under tillage was not to get them fine enough, but to prevent them from becoming too fine.

Farmers had reached the stage when a lot of soils, because of structure decline, were too wet to work on Saturday and too dry on Monday. These were what Mr. Harriot called "Sunday soils."

"The object of tillage on the farm should be to get the required tilth for a particular crop, to control weeds, to conserve moisture and to accumulate plant food," he pointed out.

"But tillage has some destructive aspects. To get tilth we break down soil structure. Plant foods are formed at the expense of organic matter, and through this loss a bare surface is created which sheds water."

The length of time and the intensity of land usage, the moisture content of the soil when tillage took place, and the number of tillage operations all affected the structure decline of soils, Mr. Herriot declared.

The best time to work the soil was when it was at field capacity, he said. This could be judged by taking some soil and rolling it in a ball. If it stayed in a ball without soiling the hands when rolled, the soil was at field capacity and could be tilled safely.

Mr. Herriot said the intensity or speed at which soils were worked was important. For example, a tractor hauling disc harrows at 6 m.p.h. had a much more detrimental effect on the soil structure than horses pulling the same implement at a much slower speed.

The order of choice of implements in any tillage programme was a rigid tyned scarifier, the spring tyned cultivator, the

discs and the rotary hoe, he said. The most gentle process of tillage which did a satisfactory job was best.

—"The Leader."

Butter Price and Inflation

The prediction that the price of butter will increase by at least 5d. per pound after July 1 should have a chilling effect upon the enthusiasm of those who have been recently proclaiming that inflation has ended. We also trust that the "experts" are pondering over the substantial increase in the price of potatoes. Butter and potato price increases will have a direct effect upon the basic wage. Mr. Cain has prevented the price of milk from increasing by insisting that the dairy farmers absorb increased costs of production. Producers cannot stand too much of this absorbing of rising costs, as Melbourne housewives have found recently when trying to obtain potatoes. There comes a time when production ceases.

A RESULT OF "FREE, COMPULSORY, SECULAR EDUCATION"

The breaking of the Commo's power in the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation hasn't made much difference to the Comrades' campaign to indoctrinate the young. Last week, on Thursday, when Stalin's death appeared imminent, the headmaster of one metropolitan high school called a special assembly and spoke for nearly an hour on Stalin. Naturally, he didn't give him any the worse of it.

Activities of other Commo sympathisers around about the same time might show that the Party had a special lecture prepared for the occasion, for the schools.

There are many more dangerous trends than sex education in the schools.

—Frank Browne, in "Things I Hear".

COMMUNISTS IN UNIVERSITIES

It is not often that we agree with the views of Mr. Arthur Calwell, M.H.R., but he must be given full marks for his statement in the Federal Parliament on March 11, that "There are more Communists in the Universities of this country than there are in the trade unions."

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