

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 19. No. 15.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1953.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

## BUREAUCRATIC REVOLUTION PERMANENT?

BY J. T. LANG

**During the past ten years, both in Parliament and outside, I have repeatedly stated that the gravest threat to Democracy in this country is the Bureaucratic Revolution. That is the process by which the official State apparatus has become absolute, and Parliament has been reduced to the level of a rubber stamp. It has been reflected in the growing contempt of senior officials for the authority of Ministers, and the subordination of private members so that they no longer figure as articulate voices in the government of the country.**

Now two leading economists, Mr. Colin Clark and a Mr. Herbert, who are identified with a new political movement in Queensland, have made precisely the same discovery. The newspapers have taken it up as if it were some staggering new revelation. Editorial writers have pontificated during the past week about the discovery. The leader of the Labor Party in the Senate has so far misinterpreted the facts as to feel impelled to rush to the defence of all public servants at large.

The economists have traversed precisely the same ground that we have been covering, and recovering, during the past decade. They have found the same clinical symptoms of the cancer that is destroying our system of government. There is the same emphasis on the fact that the Government is spending 30 percent, of the national income. The same realisation that taxation has become an incubus that no Government has made any serious attempt to dislodge. The same objections to government by regulations.

The economists have indeed performed a valuable service by directing attention again to the hidden burden of indirect taxation. They have stressed the cumulative effect of costs of government in the shape of forms, motorcars, travelling expenses, rents, and other hidden charges, apart altogether from the diversion of manpower to the public service instead of to industry.

The way in which these charges were eating into the living standards of the people, especially those on the lower income brackets where the incidence of indirect taxation is highest, were shown to prove that these people were not only paying directly for their own social service benefits but were actually losing out on the deal. It challenged the assumption that the people could not do without the present level of Government expenditure. The Welfare State was today extravagant to the point of inefficiency.

But having examined the case history of the Bureaucracy in action, the authors of the paper appear to have hesitated about providing the obvious remedies. The stage has long been passed where mere recognition of the disease is sufficient. What is urgently needed is a positive approach to supply the cure. That is where the majority of the analysts fall down on the job. It is very simple to launch out into the realm of party politics. It is much more difficult to obtain a realist approach to the remedies needed.

Firstly, we must face the fact that the national budget, which was £98 millions prior to the war is today just on £1,000 millions. The very gargantuan nature of the Government's share of national income has provided the cloak for waste and extravagance.

It is ironic that while State Governments are cheese-paring on essential services, while employees are still being dismissed from public utilities that are serving vital public needs; the Commonwealth is still reckless in its expenditure and apparently admits no ceiling. The problem is to contain Government expenditure to legitimate levels. Uniform taxation has operated to provide the Commonwealth with a taxation monopoly. That monopoly is like every other monopoly. It feeds itself and squeezes out its competitors. That is why all monopolies are bad, whether they are government monopolies or private monopolies.

The initial step must be to restore Parliament to its rightful position as a responsible institution. It is rank defeatism to say that because the Commonwealth is now spending so much money, the political representatives of the people cannot hope to supervise the national expenditure, and must leave the job to public servants.

One of the first steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration was to establish an outside agency to investigate Budget expenditure. The House of Commons has

a much bigger Budget than this country has ever envisaged. Yet it makes certain that the Budget is thoroughly examined by competent committees of Parliament before it is adopted.

One of the reasons why Canberra bureaucrats have established such a powerful grip on the machinery of government is because of the absenteeism of both Ministers and private members. As soon as Parliament assembles, it is a race against time to see how quickly the place can be vacated.

Instead of three or four brief sittings each year, which in the case of the Senate nowadays amount to a little more than

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### 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

# THESE "CHRISTIAN" SOCIALISTS

By M.B.

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own? Is thine eye evil because I am good?" — Matt. XX. 15.

**Christianity is the creed of the individual. It is therefore the antithesis of all totalitarianism whatever its form. It does not matter whether it be socialism, communism, nazism or any other "ism," in philosophy, doctrine, and principle, they are poles apart.**

The British Empire became an organic growth and attained its greatness, with the help of the New Testament, plus the teachings of the medieval church, plus the application of British Common Law to all territories within its jurisdiction.

Perhaps its greatness is dim today because of the decline of the old Christian religious spirit . . . who knows?

Anybody who, from ignorance, calls himself a "Christian" Socialist is a blasphemous fool, and blasphemy against the Holy Ghost is the only unforgivable sin.

But what is a Christian? The shortest definition I know of it, "a follower of Christ", and to qualify you must be familiar with His teachings and the principles involved.

On the other hand socialism is a politico-economic system with, as its basis of operation, complete control over production, distribution and exchange. Its weapons are taxation and force. Private ownership is abolished and all property is vested in "the people" which in practice means a corrupt bureaucracy.

Even in a so-called democratic regime the bureaucracy is corrupt, so it is quite understandable that the bureaucracies in the Iron Curtain countries are completely rotten.

In this connection allow me to quote Victor Kravchenko, author of "I (chose Freedom)". On page 421 he says: —

"Foreigners who try to understand Stalin's policies or 'the Soviet mind' by studying the Soviet press and the Kremlin's public actions usually come up with a truckload of gibberish. Not one in a thousand among them has grasped the Bolshevik idea of 'two truths'—one for the masses for the world at large and another for the Party faithful, the initiated, the insiders. At a time when a certain line of propaganda or action is being conducted publicly, party people might be instructed to disregard it or even instructed to believe the exact opposite."

And on page 422:

"Had any one of these experts sat in on our closed weekly party sessions for the higher personnel he would have been shocked. For us 'the retreat from Leninism' was simply a temporary tactical manoeuvre. The compromise with religion was a humiliating but indispensable concession. Precisely because our party and regime, in this moment of travail were forced to compromise we were exhorted to fortify our devotion to Communism and our inner faith that these tactical retreats were moves in a strategy of Stalinist advance and ultimate victory.

"No properly indoctrinated Communist felt that the party was 'lying' in professing one set of policies in public and its very

opposite in private. He had no more conscience about it than a general in the field who misleads and disorients the enemy . . . Bourgeois moralizers who prate about double-dealing and perfidy are, to the Bolshevik 'realist' just ludicrous leftovers from a dead past and hypocrites to boot." Now don't forget that the above is a picture of the bureaucracy in a SOCIALIST country. And it is a pretty good picture, too. Now you "Christian" Socialists, what do you think of that? . Do YOU see any Christian influence in the above factual account of a socialist bureaucracy? Of course you don't, because your "Christian Socialist" simply doesn't exist.

Of course, when I say these anti-Christian regimes are rotten, I mean morally rotten, and I am using the word "morally" in its true sense, divorced from sex. On the other hand Kravchenko tells us that the bureaucracy, especially the hierarchy, were sexually rotten as well, and that Stalin was about the only one who was untouched by scandal.

"Power corrupts," and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Actually Socialism means plutocracy, the money power imposing its will on the people via the bureaucracy. The so-called Western Democracies are also plutocracies in a much milder form, and many individuals are still able to possess their own property. —

But these people are gradually being dispossessed by means of savage and vicious taxation, which, of course, is immoral and anti-Christian.

One of the principal reasons why Christ was crucified was because he explained to the people that taxation was immoral, and could end in their complete ruination and subjugation if it were not resisted and finally abolished.'

## 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

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"And they began to accuse Him saying We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ a King."

—Luke XXIII, 2.

This charge was perfectly true. Christ did tell the people that it was immoral to pay tribute to Caesar or anyone else. Of course when the temple pimps tried to trap him his reply was so subtle that there was no case against Him at that time.

Unfortunately, a lot of what Christ said and did is still too subtle for a lot of his professed followers today.

"And He said 'Woe unto you ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers.'"—Luke XI, 46.

This simply means that the Jewish law-makers while imposing heavy taxation on the unfortunate people take care to exempt themselves, and do nothing to lighten the load of others.

Now listen to this description given by Christ, of the bureaucracy of His time.

"And he said unto them in His doctrine, Beware of the scribes, which love to go in long clothing, and love salutations in the market place. And the chief seats at the synagogues and the uppermost room at feasts; WHICH DEVOUR WIDOWS' HOUSES, and for a pretence make long prayers: These shall receive greater damnation."—Mark XII, 38-40.

Although Christ only had great compassion and sympathy for the criminal and the outcast, no matter how low they had sunk, He detested these greasy, hypocritical bureaucrats, and legislators (politicos).

There is a belief that Christ was incapable of hatred against another human being. I don't believe it. He incarnated as a man, and He would, while on earth, possess within Himself all a man's virtues and vices. However, I don't intend arguing the point here.

Now let us consider the Ten Commandments. Although they really belong to the pre-Christian era, they are looked upon as one of the foundation stones of the Christian faith.

True, Christ Himself did not appear to be wildly enthusiastic about them. He even criticised some of them, because He considered they did not go far enough. However, that doesn't alter the fact that they substantially reflect the Christian attitude. Now the tenth of these Commandments reads as follows: —

"Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbour's."—Ex. XX. Well now, how does that line up with the socialist idea that everything on this earth should be common property? If that tenth commandment is the Christian "party line", and the common ownership of property is the socialist "party line", then you can see straight away that the two ideas are diametrical opposites, and that there can be no such person as a Christian Socialist.

You either have to be one or the other. You simply cannot be both: it is a spiritual, mental, moral, and physical impossibility.

And don't forget that God imposes penalties for the breaking of His Commandments, in the same way that men impose penalties for the breaking of socialist commandments.

Christ had the highest regard for the

# THESE "CHRISTIAN" SOCIALISTS

(Continued from page 2)  
individual. He told His disciples "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? Ye are of more value than many Sparrows."—Matt. X, 29.

And again, "There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."—Luke XV, 10.

The truth is of course that Christ represents the ideal of the individual as opposed to the group. And don't forget that finally it was the group that crucified Him.

Had Christ lived under a socialist regime He would never have been able to preach His gospels. Under the internal passport system He would never have been allowed outside His own village, and the local commissar would have seen that He stuck to His carpenter's bench.

"Christian-Socialist!" The more I ponder this hyphenated monstrosity the more I wonder what has become of the national I.Q., but the less I wonder at the state of the world. The marvel is that some parts of the world are still relatively free, but for how long, I tremble to contemplate.

Is this generation, as has been so glibly prophesied by "the enemy", going to be the last of the "free born"?

When you get a parson, a self-styled Man of God, who in a "mission to the nation" proclaims to the world via press, pulpit and radio that "we must have full employment," and that hospitals must be financed by additional special taxes, it makes me shudder.

Doesn't it mean anything to this sort of person that Christ was crucified because He told the people taxation was immoral; that full employment is available in all socialist countries, that in other words full employment is simply slavery. Hasn't anybody ever told him that what everybody wants is FULL EMPAYMENT, not full employment?

"Consider the lilies how they grow: they toil not they spin not; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

If then God so clothe the grass, which is today in the field and tomorrow is cast into the oven; how much more will he clothe you, oh ye of little faith?

And seek not what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink, neither be ye of doubtful mind.

For all these things do the nations of the world seek after; and your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. But rather seek ye the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you."—Luke XII, 27-31.

Well "Christian-Socialist," how does this square up with the socialistic heaven of full employment? Being both a Christian and a Socialist, you should know. But that is by no means all, listen to this: "Now it came to pass as they went that He entered into a certain village: and a certain woman named Martha received Him into her house.

"And she had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet and heard His word. But Martha was cumbered about much serving and came to Him and said 'Lord, doest thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me.'

"And Jesus answered and said unto her, Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things:

"But one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her."—Luke X, 38-42.

Well, there is just another little episode in which Christ most clearly defined His attitude to the value of the work state. Martha's work was necessary; she had a large number of Christ's followers to cater for and serve, and in her view Mary had defaulted.

But Christ brushed aside Martha's protests, and told her that what Mary was doing (listening to Him) was more important than serving the guests. We can just imagine the scene had any socialists been present.

I think that Christ's Sermon on the Mount was quite sufficient to convince all His hearers that He is the implacable enemy of all who use sanctions or force to impose their will (freedom of choice is fundamental to Christianity) and yet I wonder how many people have seriously pondered the significance of the only recorded occasion upon which He Himself used force.

"And the Jews' Passover was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. And found in the temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and the changers of money sitting; And when He had made a scourge of small cords He drove them all out of the temple, and the sheep and the oxen; and poured out the changers money and overthrew the tables; and said unto them that sold doves 'Take these things hence; Make not my Father's house an house of merchandise'."—John II, 13-16.

Frankly, I do not see how any person, not realizing the full significance of the above can call themselves true Christians. This is really the crux of His teachings, and as soon as He chased the money power out of the temple His fate was sealed, "His hour was come". Any True Believer can tell you why, and quite a lot of high up socialists, too, like for example the Red Dean of Canterbury. To summarise, Christians and Socialists are incompatibles, opposites, and in the long run incapable of co-existence. The principal factor that makes this co-existence impossible is that Christ is ruler of a Kingdom. Christ IS King.

## "THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

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# THE AMERICA WE LOST

By Dr. MARIO A. PEI

When I first came to America, forty-four years ago, I learned a new meaning of the word "liberty"—freedom from government.

I did not learn a new meaning for "democracy". The European country from which I came, Italy, was at that time as "democratic" as America. It was a constitutional monarchy with a parliament, free and frequent elections, lots of political parties, and plenty of freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly.

But my native country was government-ridden. A vast bureaucracy held it in its countless tentacles. Regardless of the party or coalition of parties that might be in power at the moment, the government was everywhere. Wherever one looked, one saw signs of the ever-present government—in the uniforms of numberless royal, rural and municipal policemen, soldiers, officers, gold-braided functionaries of all sorts. You could not take a step without government intervention.

Many industries and businesses were government-owned and government-run—railroads, telegraphs, salt and tobacco among them. No agreement, however trivial, was legal unless written on government-stamped paper. If you stepped out of the city into the country and came back with a ham, a loaf of bread or a bottle of wine, you had to stop at the internal-revenue barriers and pay duty to the government, and so did the farmers who brought in the city's food supply every morning. No business could be started or run without the official sanction of a hundred bureaucrats.

Young people did not dream of going into business for themselves; they dreamed of a modest but safe government job, where they would have tenure, security, and a pitiful pension at the end of their plodding careers. There was grinding taxation to support the many government functions and the innumerable public servants. Everybody hated the government—not just the party in power, but the government itself. They had even coined a phrase, "It's raining—thief of a government!" as though even the evils of nature were the government's fault. Yet, I repeat, the country was democratically run, with all the trappings of a many-

party system and all the freedoms of which we in America boast today.

America in those days made you open your lungs wide and inhale great gulps of freedom-laden air, for here was one additional freedom—freedom from government.

The Government was conspicuous by its very absence. There were no men in uniform, save occasional cops and firemen, no visible bureaucrats, no stifling restrictions, no Government monopolies. It was wonderful to get used to the American system: To learn that a contract was valid if written on the side of a house; that you could move not only from the city to the country but from State to State and never be asked what your business was or whether you had anything to declare; that you could open and conduct your own business, provided it was a legitimate one, without Government interference; that you could go from one end of the year to the other and never have contact with the national Government, save for the cheery postman who delivered your mail with a speed and efficiency unknown today; that there were no national taxes, save hidden excises and import duties that you did not even know you paid.

In that horse-and-buggy America, if you made an honest dollar, you could pocket it or spend it without having to figure out what portion of it you "owed" the Government or what possible deductions you could allege against that Government's claims. You did not have to keep books and records of every bit of income and expenditure or run the risk of being called a liar and a cheat by someone in authority.

Above all, the national ideal was not the obscure security of a Government job, but the boundless opportunity that all Americans seemed to consider their birthright. Those same Americans loved their Government then. It was there to help, protect, and defend them, not to restrict, befuddle and harass them. At the same time, they did not look to the Government for a livelihood or for special privileges and handouts. They were independent men in the full sense of the word.

Foreign-born citizens have been watching with alarm the gradual Europeanization of America over the past twenty years. They have seen the growth of the familiar European-style Government octopus, along with the vanishing of the American spirit of freedom and opportunity and its replacement by a breathless search for "security" that is doomed to defeat in advance in a world where nothing, not even life itself, is secure.

Far more than the native-born, they are in a position to make comparisons. They see that America is fast becoming a nineteenth-century model European country. They are asked to believe that this is progress. But they know from bitter experience that it just isn't so.

—"Saturday Evening Post."

## Mass Voting

A report from America states that President Eisenhower favours the extension of the franchise by permitting teenagers of eighteen years to vote. The widespread suggestion that every extension of the franchise is an extension of democracy has been pertinently commented upon by Professor G. W. Keeton, in his great work "The Passing of Parliament":

"... it must be conceded that the term 'democracy' as used to describe Western political society, has practically nothing in common with Greek democracy, and that it bears little resemblance to philosophic expositions of the meaning of the term. From the beginning of the nineteenth century it has been assumed that democracy is synonymous with the exercise of the vote by the adult population, male and (later) female. Hence the successive extensions of the franchise during the nineteenth century. These, however, have necessarily involved the increasing insignificance of the individual elector. Since individual votes are so numerous that they are almost valueless, and it is only in the mass that they achieve significance, each extension of the franchise has increased the power of the major political parties. They have relentlessly driven out independent representatives and have destroyed smaller parties, and they exercise a predominant influence in the selection of the candidates. When the candidate is returned to Parliament, he finds himself controlled by the party system, without the support of which he cannot hope to be returned in a future election. Accordingly, it follows that those who control the machine of the principal political party are the persons who exercise political power in a Western democracy."

### 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.

### CHICORY SEED AVAILABLE

Our rural readers will be interested to know that arrangements have been made to import Chicory Seed from England for Australian farmers who desire to use this deep-rooting plant in their pastures. In this issue on page 8 we publish an article on a plant which all organic farmers in England use in their mixed pastures and which should be of great interest to those Australian farmers searching for deep-rooting plants which will provide green feed during semi drought conditions.

The price of the imported Chicory Seed will be 20/- per lb. and those desirous of obtain supplies should send orders immediately, together with payment, to Soil and Health Publications 1 Swinton Avenue, Kew.

### Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 15/3. Post-free.

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

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## The Menace of Price Control

In our last issue we mentioned the anti-Price Control campaign launched by the Victorian League of Rights. The following is an extract from the brochure, "Does Price Control Prevent Inflation?" being widely circulated by the League:

One of the biggest vested interests in Australia today is Government bureaucracy. Bureaucrats naturally support a policy of increasing controls. The continuation of their jobs, and the power they wield, are incentives to continue controls. And the bureaucrat is well placed to influence Governments and the public in favour of a policy of controls.

The main propaganda technique of the advocates of Government controls is to try and create fear that without controls there would be chaos. But time and time again events have exposed the falsity of this argument. A few examples of how events have contradicted the planners' predictions should warn all intelligent people against being stampeded by this blatantly dishonest "fear" technique.

During the campaign to abolish petrol rationing, in which the authors of this brochure played a leading part, numerous objections were strongly raised by the advocates of rationing. The people were gravely warned of the serious consequences of abolishing rationing. It was stated that the essential users of petrol would be left short, that essential users of petrol would suffer in order that "pleasure motorists" could buy "unlimited supplies". It was predicted that there would be an "orgy" of buying. None of the things predicted by the planners happened when petrol rationing was abolished in 1950.

When butter, tea, and clothing rationing were abolished, the general results were, contrary again to the threats of Government planners, beneficial to both the consumer and businessmen. Prior to the abolition of Government Price Control on textiles in August 1952, supporters of continued control painted a terrifying picture of prices skyrocketing, following the abolition of Price Control. But once again the planners were confounded by events. There were no substantial price increases.

In fact, there were some reductions.

The advocates of Price Control will, of course, say, "But it must be admitted that our warnings on Price Control have been confirmed by events since the 1948 Prices Referendum. Before this Referendum we were warned that unless the Federal Government was given permanent power to control prices, there would be disastrous inflation. The inflation which followed the electors' refusal to grant the powers sought has proved our warnings were justified". This is a most fallacious argument because the vital fact is not mentioned that following the defeat of the 1948 Prices Referendum, the Chifley Government, in handling Price Control to the State Governments, refused to continue the policy of subsidising basic items in the economy.

It was not price control, but price subsidies which played the major part in keeping prices comparatively stable during and immediately after the war.

Price subsidies were applied to those items in the economy whose prices are used to adjust the basic wage each quarter. By preventing these prices from rising, or rising too rapidly the basic wage was held comparatively stable, thus permitting industry to operate without progressively increasing prices to meet increasing wage costs.

It was the Federal Government's deliberate policy of abolishing price subsidies after the 1948 Prices Referendum, which caused the big increases in the basic wage, and the consequent necessary increase in prices, which in turn resulted in still further increases in the basic wage.

The very planners who advocate Price Control are those whose policies helped intensify the inflation they seek to exploit in order to impose still more controls.

(Those who desire supplies of the League's brochure may obtain them by writing to the Organising Secretary, the Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.)

## The Expansion of Financial Credit

In addition to the inflow of money resulting from the substantial export surplus, the liquid position of the banking system was further strengthened by the Government's use of Treasury Bills during the year to provide money for State works and other purposes. At the end of June, Treasury Bills outstanding amounted to £225.0 millions, an increase of £71.7 millions in twelve months. This increase may have been even greater but for the fact that the Commonwealth Government completed its financial year with a surplus of £13.1 millions instead of the estimated surplus of £460,000 provided for in the 1952/53 budget.

The use made of Treasury Bill finance contributed to the expansion in government securities (including Treasury Bills) held by the banking system, a rise of approximately £123 millions taking place during the first eleven months of 1952/53 to an estimated total of £1,500 millions. Unlike the previous financial year, however, when the holdings of the Central Bank increased by £141.9 millions and those of the trading banks fell by £40.2 millions, the increase during the period under review was due to a rise of £155.8 millions in the portfolios of the trading banks, whilst those held by the Central Bank declined by £53.8 millions. At the end of May 1953, Government securities and Bills held by the trading banks totalled £314.0 millions, compared with £160.7 millions in May 1952. Of this substantial increase £143.5 millions occurred in the holdings of the seven main trading banks.

—The National Bank's July "Monthly Summary".

## The Cost of Production

The April-June issue of the "Review", issued by the Victorian Institute of Public Affairs, contains some interesting and illuminating graphs showing Australia's economic development over the past 50 years. We were particularly interested in the graph showing how, since 1900, production per man-hour in Australia has nearly doubled. As the true cost of production is consumption, will some of our economic "experts" tell us in English why the steady reduction in the cost of production has not resulted in a fall in the price level. Why do the politicians keep on stating that more efficient production will automatically result in inflation stopping? Are they aware of the real facts, or are they kept so busy talking that they never get around to looking at them?

## Colin Clark On Bureaucracy

Whilst applauding the brilliant survey of the results of bureaucracy and high taxation recently presented by Mr. Colin Clark in conjunction with Mr. Herbert, we must draw attention to the fact that no genuine solution for the fundamental causes of growing bureaucracy was offered. If financial rules were modified in order that the individual could make himself genuinely independent, the policies leading to the Welfare State would not be supported electorally. Most policies of centralism stem from the evil effects of financial centralism. If we are going to stop the rot we must ensure that every resistance to the growing bureaucracy and its destructive taxation policies, is intelligently used to expose the real enemy. Mr. Colin Clark always keeps away from the subject of the Credit Monopoly. Is he afraid? If so, why?

## Tyranny By Legislation

"We shall never have a French Revolution in this country; it is not our way; but our belongings will be taken from us to the last penny by legislation, and it will come to much the same thing in the end. Soon we will be a huge human zoo, living in cages, and brought up, fed and kept through our bars, by the State."

—The Marquis of Salisbury just before his death in 1903.

## BRUCE H. BROWN'S CRITICISM OF "MISSION TO NATION" REPRINTED IN LEAFLET

Mr. Bruce H. Brown's criticism of "The Mission to the Nation", published in our issue of May 15, has created such interest that it has been reprinted in leaflet form in order that interested readers may give the article much wider circulation. The price of the leaflet is 7/- per hundred, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226 L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times", August 7, 1953—Page 5

# The New Times

Established 1935

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,  
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 19.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1953.

No. 15.

## MR. HOLT'S FEARS OF DEPRESSION

*Following his recent return from abroad, Mr. Harold Holt, Minister for Immigration, said that, "It would be disastrous for the democratic cause throughout the world if peace was to usher in a period of depression. The democracies must plan a programme for prosperity as carefully as they have planned for their mutual defence" (vide Melbourne "Age", July 27). Mr. Holt said that fears of a depression were widespread in both the U.S.A. and Europe. His observation should cheer the Communists and Socialists immensely, and encourage them to intensify their efforts to exploit the growing threat of depression.*

*The Communists have persistently claimed that the "capitalist" nations can only avert internal economic disasters by preparation for war. It is unfortunately true that the expansion of new financial credits for armaments is necessary to prevent depression conditions. ...If rearmament programmes are reduced, and no other methods devised for a progressive expansion of financial credit, we predict now that there will be a major depression and a consequent possibility of the Communists and Socialists exploiting the situation to further totalitarian policies. It is true that Mr. Holt did talk about planning for prosperity, but his conception of planning is to force the individual to engage in unnecessary economic activities—"full employment"—before he can obtain access to a portion of the financial credit which the planners will kindly make available. There is no suggestion that as financial credit is only expanded against the community's real credit, its productive capacity, the individual should obtain direct access to it as a right. President Eisenhower has recently quoted some very revealing facts about how many homes could be built with the money spent on one bomber, how one aircraft carrier equalled so many potential miles of roads, and so on. But he did not indicate whether the financial credit being used to produce armaments, much of which it is hoped to "give" to the military enemy, would be given direct to American individuals when the production of armaments was no longer necessary.*

*If the international controllers of financial policy are going to impose another major depression, it is clear that they are desperately striving to create a series of crises, in which the Communists and others would play their part, in order that the World Police State may be brought much closer. ...But our view, which we have given on a number of occasions, is that just as excessive rearmament programmes are designed to rob the individual of access to his own credit, various similar "full employment" programmes will be devised to continue the exploitation of the individual. However, the present situation is developing into one in which it is becoming very much easier to get individuals to have a realistic look at present financial policies. Talk of "over-production" of certain foodstuffs; the fall of overseas prices and the loss of export markets are only some of the "signs of the times". While present financial rules are followed, it is certain that these signs will continue to increase.*

*Major C. H. Douglas once said that events would force the introduction of Social Credit. Coming events are already casting their shadows before them, and we appeal to all supporters to prepare for important and, perhaps, decisive developments within the near future.*

## Financial Appeal

**Total Now £552/12/-.**

Since our issue of June 26, when we acknowledged receipt of £540/5/- to our special financial appeal, we have received the following: Rev. Canon F., Rockhampton, Qld., 10/-; A.J.C., Aramac, Qld., £2/7/-; J.B., Mildura, Vic., £2; W.T., Murgon, Qld., £1; T.W., Red Cliffs, Vic., £1; A.E.G., Hut Creek, Qld., £1; G.G., Ambrose, Qld., £1; G.F., Brisbane, 15/-; Rev. Fr. O'F., Booleroo Centre, S.A., £1/15/-; B.S., Colac, Vic., 15/-; total, £552/12/1.

As we are in need of adequate funds for our expansion campaign, we are still requesting further donations from all those readers who have not contributed during this year.

## The Labor Party's Finances

The following interesting item is from the "News Weekly" of July 22:

In recent years the new idea had arisen that Labor's electoral fights should be financed in large part by donations from manufacturers and manufacturing interests.

This was by no means the sole responsibility of the Federal secretary. Other Labor leaders had not recoiled at the inconsistency of condemning capitalism on the one hand, and at the same time taking the donations of the capitalists for Labor Party funds on the other.

Some of the delegates (to the recent A.L.P. Conference) felt that it was enough that manufacturing and commercial interests should be represented in Australian politics by the Liberal Party.

In the short or long run the continuation of this new system of financing Labor's election campaigns from the same sources would simply make the Labor Party the plaything of the same interests.

## "New Times" Annual Dinner

This year's Annual Dinner will take place at the Victoria Palace, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 18. As the Dinner is being held during Show Week, we anticipate that our country supporters who are attending the Melbourne Show will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting Melbourne supporters.

Special efforts are being made to ensure that this year's Dinner is better than ever. The evening will start at 6 p.m. and finish at 11 p.m. We ask all supporters to make a note of the date and to make every endeavour to be present. In order that catering arrangements can be made well in advance, we would be pleased to hear as soon as possible from all those who propose to attend.

Address all communications to The Secretary, New Times Ltd. Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

## Were Hungarian Jewish Leaders Really Liquidated?

A certain clique of so-called right wing Jews in New York, aided by the American Jewish Committee, became aware of the fact that the American public was awakening in no uncertain manner to the Jewishness of Communism. About two years ago they made several abortive attempts to convince America that Russia and other Communist nations were anti-Semitic. The propaganda fell on deaf ears, because informed people realized that at the foundation of every phase of Communist revolutionary activity was the Jew. Reports, which were patently synthetic, began to come out of the Iron Curtain countries and Russia to the effect that Jews were being liquidated. Some of us believed it to be false, and knew that the evidence would eventually be available to support our opinions. Much was made of the fact that the Jews at the head of the Hungarian Communist Government had been shot or otherwise liquidated. Now comes a dispatch out of Vienna, which by some accident found its way into the "New York Times" and was buried on a back page. The story reveals that the Jew rulers of Hungary are in command, and the ones that were supposed to have been shot are still alive and in power. Below we quote the story verbatim as it appeared in the "New York Times", March 26: "PURGES IN HUNGARY HELD EXAGGERATED." "Six High Officials Reported Dead or Ousted Now Said to Have Been Seen in Budapest. Word reached here today from a reliable source that Zoltan Vas, former head of the Hungarian State Economic Planning Office, who was reported to have committed suicide, appeared last week in Parliament in Budapest. What is more, the report said, he was seen to kiss his old friend, Premier Matyas Rakosi, on both cheeks. With the re-emergence of Mr. Vas, all but one of seven Ministers or leading functionaries of the Hungarian Communist regime, who, according to recent reports, had been arrested or shot or have committed suicide, have reappeared. Karoly Kiss and Arpad Hazi, Deputy Premiers, who, according to a United States news agency in a Vienna dispatch four weeks ago, were missing from their offices; Erik Molnar, Foreign Minister, who was reported to have fallen from favour, and Gen. Sandor Nogradi, Deputy Minister of Defence, who was said to have been arrested, have appeared in public recently at official functions, including the Soviet Army anniversary celebrations. (The report of the purge indicated that the officials involved were Jews. Premier Rakosi is a Jew.) The only Minister who has fallen victim to what seems to have been an otherwise low-level purge is Gyula Decsi, Minister of Justice, whose dismissal and replacement by Bela Kovacs was announced by the Budapest radio on February 7. Of all the leading Hungarian Communists with whose names rumour has been so busy, only Lieut. Gen. Peter Gabor, head of the political police is missing. What, if anything, has happened to him is not known, but the report published by the United States news

## Economic Sabotage

The simplest form of this process (sabotage) is that of "making work"; the elaboration of every action in life so as to involve the maximum quantity and minimum efficiency in human effort. The much-maligned household plumber who evolves an elaborate organisation and etiquette probably requires two assistants and half a day in order to "wipe" a damaged water pipe, which could, by methods with which he is perfectly familiar, be satisfactorily repaired by a boy in one-third of the time; the machinist insisting on a lengthy apprenticeship to an unskilled process of industry, such as the operation of an automatic machine tool, are simple instances of this. A little higher up the scale of complexity comes the manufacturer who produces a new model of a particular speciality, with the object, express or subconscious, of rendering the old model obsolete before it is worn out. We then begin to touch the immense region of artificial demand created by advertisement; a demand, in many cases, as purely hypnotic in origin as the request of the mesmerised subject for a draught of kerosene. All these are instances, which could be multiplied and elaborated to any extent necessary to prove the point.

In another class comes the stupendous waste of effort involved in the intricacies of finance and book-keeping; much of which, although necessary to the competitive system, is quite useless in increasing the amenities of life; there is the burden of armaments and the waste of materials and equipment involved in them even in peace time; the ever-growing bureaucracy largely concerned in elaborating safeguards for a radically defective social system; and finally, but by no means least, the cumulative export of the product of labour, largely and increasingly paid for by the raw material which forms the vehicle for the export of further labour.

All these and other forms of avoidable waste take their rise in the obsession of wealth defined in terms of money; an obsession which even the steady fall in the purchasing power of the unit of currency appears powerless to dispel; an obsession which obscures the whole subject and meaning of scientific progress and places the worker and the honest man in a permanently disadvantageous position in comparison with the financier and the rogue. It is probable that the device of money is a necessary device in our present civilization; but the establishment of a stable relation between the use value of effort and its money value is a problem, which demands a very early solution, and must clearly result in the abolition of any incentive to the capitalisation of any form of waste.

The tawdy "ornament", the jerry-built house, the slow and uncomfortable train service, the unwholesome sweetmeat, are the direct and logical consummation of an economic system which rewards variety, quite irrespective of quality, and proclaims in the clearest possible manner that it is much better to "do" your neighbour than to do sound and lasting work.

—C. H. Douglas in his first book, "Economic Democracy".

Agency that he and his wife and children had been shot by the Russians was doubted by those in a position to judge."

—"The Letter," Washington, U.S.A.

## BUREAUCRATIC REVOLUTION PERMANENT?

(Continued from page 1)

two months' regular work a year, there should be an obligation on all members of Parliament to remain at the seat of government for at least nine months in each year. Both the House of Commons and the American Congress are in almost continuous session. If payment of members were based on the number of sitting days in Canberra, it would be a revelation how much more attentive to the details of government they would become.

The next step should be a proper allocation of Government income between the Commonwealth and States, as well as immediate action to eliminate duplication of services and rigid supervision of those that remain. At the same time the system of hidden taxes should be abolished. Sales tax, for example, should be imposed at the point of sale and every article marked with the amount of tax. That would be a deterrent to such wild excess as 66-2/3rd percent, sales tax.

The Bureaucratic Revolution can be ended without delay, providing Parliament settles down to its job. The revolution has only occurred because the Government has abdicated. It is a revolution by default, not by design. Admittedly, some of the departmental heads and experts have embraced the theory of absolutism. They have become intoxicated with power. But the remedy is still in the hands of Parliament. If the present Parliament has become so effete as to be unable to resist the dictates of the new Bourbons, then it is high time that we obtained a new generation of politicians. Above all, we need men prepared to take their jobs seriously. There has been too much loafing at the centre of government. But the Bureaucratic Revolution is not permanent. We must eventually obtain a government that is prepared to make its own decisions, and private members who will insist in having a voice in the government of the country. The Menzies-Fadden Government will be able to trace its own downfall in its failure to make either the executive or the Parliament function as responsible institutions. Reverse that process and we get back once again to responsible government and end the revolution.

—"Century," July 24.

## Race Multiplication

It is well known that throughout the living world the lower the organism the greater the powers of multiplication, but that has never meant the swamping of the higher forms of life by the lower, for there are countervailing forces, and so evolution has not been prevented. Herbert Spencer long ago emphasised as fundamental the antagonism between individuation and genesis. "Every higher degree of individual evolution is followed by a lower degree of race multiplication, and vice versa.

—London Correspondent in the "Journal of the American Medical Association", May 31, 1947.

"New Times", August 7, 1953—Page 7



## THE IMPORTANCE OF DEEP-ROOTED CHICORY IN PASTURES

By R. H. Weller.

"The Clifton Park System of Farming," by Robert H. Elliot, first published in 1898, ran through four editions by 1908, lapsed for thirty-five years, and was brought out again in 1943. The fifth impression of this edition was printed in 1946, which is evidence of the great interest aroused by this thought-provoking book.

In his introduction to the 1943 edition, Sir George Stapledon, well-known English agricultural research scientist, wrote: —

"... what I saw of the behaviour of chicory and the animals' reaction (more particularly the reaction of sheep) to that plant has had more to do with my subsequent interest in mineral efficient herbs. . . . it is difficult not to be impressed by Elliot's statement that 'the cheapest, deepest and best tillers, drainers, and warmers of the soil are roots.' . . . My chief interest in chicory, burnet, ribgrass, and other deep-rooted herbs has been because their leaves are peculiarly rich in minerals, which fact is, no doubt, in large measure due to their penetrating roots. Mineral efficient herbs, if also palatable, are of great value to stock, and if they are also valuable because of their deep roots as 'tillers and drainers,' then it is high time that the agricultural scientist pondered anew the teaching of Elliot. . . . His book shows Elliot to have been a man of strong character, of decided views, probably a robust individualist, and obviously well read and most emphatically a man of sound judgment. That Robert Henry Elliot should take a high place amongst the agricultural pioneers of this country there can be no doubt, and I think the trend of agricultural thought and events have widened in directions, making 'The Clifton Park System of Farming' a more important book to those of the present generation than even to Elliot's contemporaries. I think, moreover, that the agricultural scientist of today who will critically read all that Elliot has to say is more likely, because of his broader-based training and outlook, to derive inspiration for fruitful research than did the ultra-chemical-minded scientists of the closing years of the last century and the opening years of the present century."

Sir George Stapledon, Professor of Agricultural Botany at the University of Wales, is a recognised authority on grasses and pasture management. He has been Director of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station since

its foundation in 1919, and Director of the Imperial Bureau of Pasture and Forage Plants. He was President of the Fourth International Grassland Congress held in Britain in 1937. In addition, he has written "Land Now and Tomorrow," and numerous technical publications.

The words of such an authority should receive the closest attention and study from farmers in Australia, whether they be interested in sheep, cattle, both dairy and beef, pigs, horses, or fowls. Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) was first imported into England about 1788 by Robert Young, himself an agriculturist of international reputation. He was very impressed by what he had seen of it in France. Elliot quotes Young as saying, "Of all the grasses it is perhaps the most universal grower if managed and applied with attention." (The old writers always used the term grasses for all plants used with grass mixtures.) One French farmer used to sow about 20 lbs. to the acre. In the first year he would cut once, but after that three, and sometimes four, times. The produce was much greater than any other plant. Where lucerne produced four and a half tons of hay to the acre, chicory produced eleven tons. In 1788 Young sowed it at 10 lbs. to the acre in drills a foot apart. It produced in green weight in four years 119 tons, or nearly 30 tons per acre per annum. It will flourish well on clay, loam, sand, chalk, or peat. All stock like it, and will graze it close.

As a hay crop it has many advantages. It effectually holds up the crop, which increases its bulk and favours the growth of the smaller grasses and other plants. It also favours the growth of grasses, which have sprung later in the season. When the weather is favourable it quickens the winning of the hay, as the stalks ventilate the cocks. The stumps of the flowering stems keep the grass off the ground when the cut grass is in swathe, or in cocks. This favours ventilation, and the grass underneath the cocks. Elliot found that if allowed to go to seed before cutting it was not suitable as feed except during the first year owing to its dusty nature, but by stocking in spring for about six weeks,

eating the pasture bare and then shutting the field for hay, no seedling stems appeared, and the hay could then be kept.

For grazing purposes chicory is ideal. The roots penetrate very deeply. Elliot measured the roots of five-months-old plants at twenty inches, and fifteen-months plants at thirty inches. As the leaves grow straight up, the plant neither robs the surface soil nor interferes with neighbouring plants. One quality of chicory, which should recommend it to Australian farmers, is its ability to resist drought. Chicory will still be green when the shallower-rooted grasses have been burnt off.

(Continued on page 11)

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## Are We Slowly Poisoning Ourselves?

The following extract is from an article "A Doctor LOOKS at the Organic Movement," by Wilfred N. Sisk, M.D. (Mich.).

(Dr. Sisk is head of the Department of Industrial Health, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and a diplomat of American Board of Preventive Medicine and Public Health.)

Recent work with radioactive trace substances had shown how rapidly plants take up substances from their leaves. Materials sprayed on the leaves of tomato plants, for example, have been shown to reach the furthest reaches of the plant, roots and all, within six hours. Even dormant trees take up substances from their roots. Substances placed on the roots were found to travel 18 inches up the trunk in 24 hours, even in zero weather. Thus it can be seen that we cannot eliminate all the poison spray from fruit by washing off the outside.

The spray reaches all the cells of the inside of the fruit.

Apparently anything, which reaches the leaves of a plant, will be taken up by the plant, and will reach its entire body in a very short time.

It is possible that we are slowly poisoning ourselves.

By New Zealand Visitor

"One of the most important men in farming in England" was how Mr. C. G. McKellar, a Christchurch businessman who has returned after spending four months visiting England, Ireland and the Isle of Man, described Mr. Friend Sykes, a farmer at Chute, near Andover, Wiltshire. Mr. Sykes uses no artificial manures but spreads 1000 tons of compost on his 600-acre farm every year.

"He considers that if one-twentieth of the money spent on hospitals had been spent on the study of nutritive food grown under perfect soil conditions the health of the people would be better, expectation of life longer, and incidence of disease so low that the need for the costly and unwieldy Health Act would never have arisen," said Mr. McKellar in an interview.

Mr. McKellar said that it was Mr. Sykes' belief that unless the soil had all the micro-organisms, fungi, and earthworms, which brought its mineral content to the state where the green plant could best absorb it, plant life would not be healthy, stock that fed on it would not be healthy, nor would the human being that fed off the products of the soil. The deficiencies were passed on.

Mr. Sykes claimed that in a few months he had cleared up tuberculosis, sterility and contagious abortion in his stock.

The methods followed by Mr. Sykes had attracted wide attention in England, said Mr. McKellar, and he had been interested not only as one concerned with land and farming practices, but also as a member of the North Canterbury Hospital Board and one interested in hospitals. When a considerable amount of money was being spent on hospitals it made one wonder what could be done to check disease, said Mr. McKellar, and it might be that many human ills were due to some deficiency in diet. If tuberculosis, sterility and contagious abortion had

been cleared up among stock on Mr. Sykes' farm, was it not possible that coughs and colds, perhaps tuberculosis and even cancer might be checked if people turned to eating food produced under these conditions.

Mr. McKellar said he believed that the matter was so basic that it would be well worthwhile if Mr. Sykes' methods were officially tested. To make such a test would be relatively simple. A group eating food produced with the aid of artificial fertilisers could be compared with another living on food produced under compost farming.

Mr. McKellar recalled that Mr. Sykes and a neighbour had held an interesting competition. They had both grown a crop, the neighbour using artificial fertilisers. It had been noted that hares left the neighbour's property and came to eat Mr. Sykes' crop.

Mr. McKellar said that Mr. Sykes had described his methods in two books, "Humus and the Farmer" and "Food, Farming and the Future." Initially he broke the ground and sowed it down in deep and shallow rooted grasses. When these grew to a height of nine inches they were mowed and the cut grass was allowed to rot away. The process was repeated on two or three occasions as the grass grew again and finally all of the matter was ploughed in. Straw brought in to feed and bed stock in the winter was, after it had been trampled and mixed in with the soil, removed and placed in heaps to rot. It was ultimately carted out and spread on the farm at a cost of only 2/6 a ton.

"Mr. Sykes told me that the property was being built up every year and his returns are increasing and reaching a very high level," said Mr. McKellar. "He showed me a crop of oats being cut and I was astonished at their growth considering the land looked so unattractive with flints right to the surface. Many a farmer would think many times before he would even plough it."

Mr. McKellar said that Mr. Sykes' parents had been told by a doctor when their son was 20 years of age that he would not live, but he had built himself up to be a physically strong man at 63 years of age. He has had an agricultural college education but had not believed all he had been told and about 18 years ago had taken up the property that he had now developed.

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## Weed Sprays Killing Bees

Dr. Elmer E. Leppik, of Sioux Falls (South Dakota), says that modern weed-killers are forcing bees into mass suicide.

Dr. Leppik says that when a single field of 33 acres was treated with a herbicide, six million bees belonging to 12 beekeepers were killed.

"It is plain that something will have to be done to protect bees, not only because they make honey, but because they carry pollen and cross-fertilise many plants," he says.

Dr. Leppik finds that the new weed-killers have upset the biological balance of the American prairie States.

When a bee comes in contact with a weed-killer dusted over crops it flies back to the hive apparently in good condition.

Bee sentries at the entrance suspect nothing and let it pass. In an hour the poison takes effect.

Then the "struggle of the bees" begins. The healthy bees attack the sick bee, and one bee infects another. The sick bees are driven out "of the hive or die within it. Fighting is intense. Returning bees are barred from the entrance, they storm the gates, and once in are poisoned and attacked.

In the end the whole colony is wiped out.

## Ley Farming

So far as I am personally concerned, then, I have solved the problem as regards cultivating poor lands without the aid of any manure, and have solved it to the extent of growing, on the poorest land, crops as good, and indeed, I may say, much better than those commonly grown on the best land, and I have done this, too, after leaving the land only four years in grass, and on a system, which is continually improving the fertility of the soil, and increasing the depth available for the roots of plants . . . The system . . . is an extremely simple one. It consists of creating, with the agency of large-rooting and deep-rooting plants, a good sod, and then relying upon it for the manurial . . . and physical conditions necessary for growing two green and two cereal crops, after which the land is again laid down to grass, and the creation of a good sod again commenced.

—Robert Elliot, pioneer of ley farming, in his book, "The Clifton Park System of Farming," first published in 1898.

## 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.

## PROBLEMS OF THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY

By H. A. Hotchkin.

As branch delegate to the Annual Conference of the Victorian Dairy-farmers' Association, held in Melbourne on May 19th and 20th, several clear-cut impressions were left on my mind. In the first place, it was firmly fixed in the minds of Executive and delegates alike that the inflation spiral was none of their doing. At the same time, while the present writer did his best to put the blame where it did belong, no very great understanding exists within the industry as to who is responsible for the spiral.

However, the "leaders" of the industry are not satisfied and the following motion was passed: "That this organisation take immediate steps to call a Conference of all interested bodies for the purpose of discussing the rising spiral of prices and find ways and means of stabilising the Australian economy which is slowly but surely losing the markets of the world." With a ten percent drop in butter consumption since the last butter price increase and with export butter being sold to Britain for approximately one shilling per lb. below the cost of production, the leaders of the industry gaze into a somewhat bleak future.

With minds conditioned to accept the "Gospel according to orthodox Finance" they turned down what little salvation was offering in a motion "requesting the Federal Government to meet any future increases in costs by payment of a consumer subsidy". My memory lingers particularly on the debate dealing with the "Margarine Menace". This is one of the chief battle-cries of leaders of the industry. It has plenty of mob appeal. It is much easier to "blame something" than to do a spot of clear thinking when faced with a problem of some complexity. Margarine, being cheaper than butter, is increasing in sales. To overcome this threat to the dairying industry, legal action is sought to debar the margarine manufacturers from increasing sales.

With margarine quotas up in nearly all other States of the Commonwealth, this Canute-like attitude is doomed to failure. It deserves to fail. What right has any industry to demand that legal sanctions be placed upon its business rival? What right has any producer to limit the choice of the consumer? The real menace to the dairying industry is lack of purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Highhanded methods adopted to get hold of what little money the controllers of the banking system will let us have is not going to solve the problem. The overall situation is that dairy produce is becoming harder to sell, both home and abroad—that is, excepting whole milk for consumption as such.

The Government's "Produce More Food" Campaign, backed by the Postmaster-General's postage stamp plea, would seem to have backfired. Perhaps if a postage stamp bearing the legend, "Produce More Purchasing Power" were substituted, and the leaders of The Call and the Methodist Mission to the Nation were to examine the souls of our leading financial "experts" with a view to improving the lot of their vassal slaves, debarred by them from enjoying

the fruits of abundance, this world might be a better place to live in.

There are certainly hard times ahead for dairy farmers unless they fasten the blame for the present financial problems on those responsible—the "experts". The correct function of a monetary system is to provide consumers with sufficient money to buy what industry can deliver, leaving the choice of purchase to the consumer. There are ways and means of achieving this, but they will meet with great opposition.

## Balance In Nature

Place a bowl of water where the sun can strike it, and put a snail, a fish, and water-plant into it. The population of three in this cosmos will thrive for months by virtue of mutual exchange. The fish lives on the plant. The waste of the fish is prepared by the snail so that it can be manufactured by the plant which uses the waste of both fish and snail for its own purposes, and in so doing, releases oxygen that purifies the water and guards the animals from suffocating. When the physical and chemical equilibrium is thus maintained by the action of different creatures, we get what ecologists call a balanced environment. Remove the snail, and the plant will droop, and the fish will fail. Remove the fish, and there can be no further exchange between the plant and the snail. Remove the plant, and neither fish nor snail can pasture. It looks like three in one and one in three. But of course it is more than that. We must not forget the water. We must not forget the sun. Take their action away from the fish, the plant, and the snail, and again this cosmos will totter to its foundations.

What are we saying by virtue of the above illustration? Only the obvious—that when things are in their right place they are all right. But are they not inevitably in their right place? The Order of Nature either is an order or it is not, and everything must be in its proper environment. Nothing could ever start in an improper environment, otherwise it would never start . . . Thus when we speak of the Order of Nature, are we not saying something as obvious as that the sun rises and sets with marked punctuality? Yes, I think that that is really all we are saying—that the universe works, that it does not break down. There is an inherent principle at work, which ensures a balance.

—John Collis in "The Triumph of the Tree."

## Water Fluoridation Unnecessary to Prevent Tooth Decay

The advocates of the totalitarian policy of mixing fluorine in public water supplies, allegedly to prevent tooth decay in children, are careful not to mention the fact that it is not lack of fluorine in water, which is the major cause of decay, but faulty diet and food produced from soils exhausted by bad farming techniques.

Last month's "Medical Journal" contains a report which provides striking confirmation of the relationship between diet and sound teeth. The report reveals how children in a New South Wales home, living on a diet that cut out refined carbohydrates have even better teeth than New Guinea natives.

The home in which the observations were made was Hopewood House, at Bowral where there were 81 children, whose ages ranged from four to nine.

Their food consisted mainly of:—

Wholemeal bread, wholemeal biscuits  
wholemeal porridge;  
Wheat germ, fruit (fresh and dried)  
vegetables (cooked and raw), a small amount of meat;  
Butter, cheese, eggs, milk and fruit' juices.

This was supplemented by vitamin concentrates, honey or molasses for sweetening food, and nuts. As far as possible, food was eaten uncooked.

The children were not given tea, and sugar was eliminated from their diet, as well as white flour products including cakes and sweet biscuits.

A study over a period of about five years showed that only 18 out of 81 (22.2 per cent.) were suffering from dental caries. These 18 had a total of 47 defective teeth giving a total percentage of .58 defective teeth a child.

By comparison, a study of a group of Sydney children showed that 96 percent in the same age group had dental caries, with an average of nine defective teeth each.

New Zealand groups had 94.5 percent caries infection and 11 defective teeth for each child.

In three New Guinea villages the prevalence of caries among children from six to ten was 43 percent, 85 percent and 42 percent.

The average number of defective teeth for each child was 1.64, 3.62 and 1.74.

The "Medical Journal" comments:—

"The children of Hopewood House have approximately one-twentieth the amount of caries experienced by similar groups of white children in Australia and New Zealand, and their freedom from dental caries is even greater than that enjoyed by children of three villages in New Guinea."

## "The Weed Problem" .. 15/3

By F. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?" this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

# ORGANIC MANURING VERSUS CHEMICALS

The following correspondence from "The Observer," England, will be of considerable interest to our readers:

## FARM CHEMICALS.

Sir. —As the author of an article on the value and attendant dangers of modern insecticides and weed-killers which appeared in "The Observer" last February, perhaps I may be allowed to reply to the points raised by Miss Estcourt and Brigadier Pepys.

1. Spraying brassica with systemic insecticides is worthwhile. The cabbage aphid is the main scourge of brussels sprouts and cabbage production, and a treatment with a good systemic insecticide will increase the saleable harvest by 50 to 300 percent. One advantage of a systemic insecticide such as Schradan is that a single treatment will suffice, because only the aphid and not the beneficial insects, which prey on the aphid, are killed. Systemic insecticides enable us to control some aphid-transmitted virus diseases — diseases which, to take one example, threatened to wipe out commercial strawberry production.

2. No harm will come of ingesting agricultural produce treated with good systemic insecticides over a period of years, because, though poisonous when applied, the chemical is broken down by the plant's metabolism into normal plant nutrients, becoming totally harmless. After spraying, an interval must elapse before harvesting. This interval has been worked out and verified by the prolonged research of chemists and toxicologists of international repute.

3. Soil is not harmed by systemic insecticides; soil microbiologists have shown that soil microfauna is not adversely affected. On the contrary, the beneficial azotobacter are increased.

4. Wild life will occasionally suffer when it attacks, or drinks from, newly sprayed crops, but this can be avoided by accustoming birds to drink from regular supplies in game water-troughs, by keeping game from crops for a few days after spraying, particularly in the early morning when the dew still lies and by leaving areas in which game can feed. No case has come to my knowledge of game deaths where these simple precautions have been taken.

Many chemicals, far less toxic than parathion or systemics, can do grave damage in inexperienced hands, not least by inducing artificial selection of resistant strains of insects — a mischief which systemics are especially designed to avoid.

Toxic materials are used only because non-toxic sprays have not yet been found to control all pests. No effective, non-toxic control, for example, has been found for aphid on brassicas, yet we cannot afford to let such a pest ruin an indispensable food crop.

I am deeply concerned that these aspects of crop protection should receive study and official action. All modern advances involve some risks — motoring, air travel, sulphur drugs, radioactive substances, and so on. The sensible answer is to insist that those who use them are trained, and to restrict the handling of dangerous substances to qualified practitioners.

Sir,

Pests take food that would nourish hundreds of millions of humans. Ought we to risk undernourishment and famine by ignoring bio-chemical discoveries? "The Observer" has recently shown in a series of striking articles that one cure for the economic ills of this country is to depend less on exports and to increase home production. If the methods of pest control now used on the land of progressive farmers were applied on a nation-wide scale, agricultural production of all kinds might be increased by perhaps £180 million a year. Such an increase, together with other modern agricultural improvements, would go a long way to giving this country a more stable economy.

Pioneer work in this direction is carried out by devoted and highly qualified men, and I can assure your correspondents that responsible manufacturers will not handle dangerous chemicals if there is an equally efficient harmless substitute. Nor do they release any chemicals until their full toxicological and ecological consequences have been worked out, often at heavy cost, so that proper instructions can be issued with them.

On these principles, effective safeguards can be built. —Yours, etc., W. E. Ripper, Pest Control Ltd., Cambridge. The Editor: "The Observer".

6th October 1952.

Sir. —The long letter justifying poison sprays from one of the main commercial

firms now marketing these poisons, will not stand up to intelligent analysis. May I, as a farmer and student of soil and animal health, be allowed a few comments?

1. Cabbage aphid is probably the result of (a) too great a concentration of brassicas in one area, (b) the destruction of the natural predator, and (c) the inadequate humus content of the soil in which they grow. Mixed cropping is known to minimise attacks, and adequate organic manuring to enable the crops to withstand attacks. Virus diseases of strawberries are eliminated by an exclusively organic system which avoids soil inversion (vide F. C. King). But these simple controls, being natural and freely available to anyone who cares to use them, are incapable of commercial exploitation, and consequently not so widely known as the chemical alternatives.

2. The very recent discovery of these new poisons means that no prolonged research can have been made into their cumulative toxicological effects on the human ingesting the produce, and there appears to be no such long-term experiment in progress; yet I believe one firm marketing the poisons conducts research into the effects on game.

3. Earthworms may be seen after these sprays are used on fertile soil dead in large numbers on the surface of the soil. If creatures of such a size are so easily destroyed by the sprays, it is unreasonable to believe that micro-organisms remain undamaged, let alone increased as Dr. Ripper

(Continued on page 12)

## Chickory in Pastures

(Continued from page 8)

Two of the better known of the English organic farmers are Friend Sykes and Newman Turner, both of whom have contributed to the store of literature on the subject. Each has made a success of farming as near to nature as possible, and each has made the health of his crops and herds his principal aim. They both recognised the value of balanced feeding as the basis of good health. The pasture mixtures, which are recommended by them, include 2 lbs. of chicory to the acre.

The reader may well ask why he has not seen this wonderful plant growing in the paddocks here. The answer is that the seed has not been obtainable. Numerous enquiries have reached the Victorian Compost Society from farmers who have wished to use chicory, and arrangements have now been made for a quantity, not less than 1 cwt., of the seed to be imported on behalf of the Society. It will be distributed by SOIL AND HEALTH PUBLICATIONS, 21 Swinton Avenue, Kew, E.4, Victoria. The price will be 20/- per lb. delivered. Remittances should accompany orders.

The fullest support should be accorded the Society in its effort to make available this drought-resistant, deep-rooting herb, which should prove of inestimable benefit to farmers and graziers throughout the land. It is advisable for all interested to send in their requirements promptly so that the order may be despatched by the Society without delay.

"New Times", August 7, 1953—Page 11

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## Organic Manuring Versus Chemicals

(Continued from page 11)

claims. Further, birds die from ingesting the poisoned worms and insects or crops, and hedgerow foods. Even were it practicable to train them to drink from troughs, these major causes of death would still remain.

The analogy between the "modern advances" listed by Dr. Ripper and the use of poison sprays is a false one. Air travel, sulphur drugs and the like, though they are dangers, are used at the consumer's own free will or not at all if he prefers safety. If Dr. Ripper's firm succeeds in getting its products "applied on a nation-wide scale" the consumer will then have no choice but starvation or slow but certain cumulative poisoning.

On the other hand if the amount of money being, and about to be, spent on such a nation-wide programme of poison spraying, were added to the cost of chemical soil-stimulants, and devoted to the farm utilisation of our organic town wastes, the pest problem would largely solve itself. Rising soil fertility, improved soil structure and a mixed cropping rotation would restore a natural balance out of the chaotic unbalance which has resulted from the indiscriminate destruction of any bird, insect or plant which appears to have no immediate commercial value to man.

Is it not time the Ministry of Agriculture turned its efforts to evolving a system of farming which could produce reasonable yields of chemical-free food, instead of using its compulsory powers to boost the sales of industrial by-products as a short cut to excessive yields of doubtful nutritional value. As most of these chemicals (including "fertilisers") are not as yet proved to be completely harmless to animal and human health, such advocacy is a misuse of power for purely commercial interests. — Yours faithfully, F. Newman Turner, Editor of "The Farmer".

## Dispossessed British Farmers

From British "Hansard" of April 30, 1953:

Sir W. Smithers asked the Minister of Agriculture if he is aware that a number of farms which have been taken over by him under the Agriculture Act, 1947, have been allocated to members of the county agricultural executive committees and to their relatives; how many such cases have been brought to his notice; and if he will give instructions that these practices are to cease.

Sir T. Dugdale: No, Sir. When a tenant farmer is dispossessed for bad husbandry, the owner of the land is required either to farm it himself, if he wishes to do so and the county agricultural executive committee approve, or to let it to a tenant approved by the committee. If the occupier is also the owner, he is required to let the land to a tenant approved by the committee, or he may sell it with vacant possession if he chooses.

Only when the owner fails to make satisfactory arrangements within reasonable time do committees take possession of the land. They have done so in 17 cases. In three of these cases the land has been subsequently released, in three it has been kept in hand by the committee, and in 11 it has been let. I am not aware that in any instance has it been let to committee members or their near relatives.

Sir W. Smithers: Has my right hon. Friend noticed that in the many letters, which I have sent him, there are cases of, alleged nepotism? Will he introduce legislation or amend the 1947 Act to enable dispossessed farmers to have the right of appeal on points of merit and of fact, which they do not have at present?

Sir T. Dugdale: That is an entirely different question. My hon. Friend and I have had a considerable correspondence. I have checked it over and I have not found any instances where he has suggested that a farm has been let to a committee member or to a relative.

Sir W. Smithers: What about the Odium v. Stratton case?

## British Farmers Revolt

According to the "News Chronicle", Cheshire farmers have refused to carry out the annual survey of farms in their area. Sixteen of them have resigned from the South Cheshire Area Agricultural Executive Committee because "we refuse to snoop on our neighbours."

"The revolt," says the newspaper "began at a meeting of the area committee in Nantwich."

Mr. W. G. Young, of Rope Bank, moved that a resolution be sent to the County Committee.

But the chairman, Mr. Tom Bourne, of Inglewood, Park Road, Nantwich, refused to accept the resolution, and said anyone unwilling to act as a surveyor must resign from the committee.

"We refuse to be intimidated by threats that the work will be done by officials if we don't do it," said Mr. Young, and left the meeting. Fifteen other members — more than half of those present — followed him. — "The Social Creditor" (England), June 20, 1953.

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### Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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