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MAJOR DOUGLAS'S ADDRESS TO ETON SOCIETY

To mark the anniversary of our separation from the life though not the spirit of Douglas on September 29 last year, we follow the lead of our English contemporary, "The Social Creditor," in reprinting one of Douglas's little-known addresses, given to the Eton Society on March 9, 1938:

In considering what I should say to you tonight, it appeared to me to be more useful to deal with certain broad and general problems which confront us all, rather than to take up your time with technical matters of finance or otherwise, since it is the so-called axioms of our civilisation which are challenged and require examination, rather than the details.

There is a peculiar fitness in talking about these things to you who live under, and are inevitably influenced by the force of a great tradition. Tradition has a hypnotic effect and crystallises in institutions. I can make to you at once, and in a few words, and count upon you to understand at once, the most important statement I have to offer: that the future of civilisation hangs on a reversal of the present domination of individuals by institutions.

To those who are not familiar with (and therefore do not venerate, as I do myself and as no doubt do you) the force and value of tradition, this statement might on first hearing, sound like an attack upon tradition and the institutions, which embody it. Nothing could be further from my meaning. Tradition, with its institutions when they have survived through the centuries, represents an invaluable body of experience.

But it is most important, I think, to bear in mind that human social experience is in general relative to particular economic political systems, and there comes a time such as the present when the experience we have gained has to be employed with great judgment or it may be a hindrance rather than help. But if it is so employed nothing, in my opinion, can replace it.

Now, I think that in the world today there are two quite fundamental ideas, which are struggling for acceptance. They are capable of various antitheses, and I have made two groups of some of these—not necessarily or probably comprehensive, which might perhaps be called Group A and Group B:—

Group A

Deductive
Totalitarian
Machiavellian
Idealistic
Jewish

Group B

Inductive
Democratic
Baconian
Realistic
Christian

Love of Power Love of Freedom
Planned Economy Organic Growth
Group A comprises on the whole, those habits of mind which are effective in affairs and particularly, affairs of State, today.

With some hesitation, I will suggest that they may have been the more pragmatically useful group in the past. I have no hesitation in saying that the persistence of these habits of mind in our present world threatens that world with general catastrophe.

The flowers of the Group A ideas are the modern Dictatorships. I should like you, for a moment, to consider the fact that Messrs. Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler, to mention the better known, are men of what Jane Austen would have called "humble" birth. I won't waste time by protesting that there is nothing derogatory in this statement—it merely means that, per se, it is a start in life which seems, from our point of view, to limit the opportunities of experience, and consequently it tends to produce what is nowadays called an "inferiority complex". "Humble birth" is, of course, a feature of a particular social system.

I do not think that this similarity in origin of the Dictators is accidental. Neither am I convinced that their meteoric rise is a compliment to their useful qualities as members of society. Rather I am inclined to regard it as a damning indictment of the systems for which they stand, as being the embodiment of the "inferiority complex." You will no doubt feel that this statement requires some amplification.

There is, I believe, a little difference of opinion amongst psychologists that the characteristics of Group A are all characteristics of immaturity, of what we should call a genuine deficiency of education and culture. So is an "inferiority complex." The unfortunate victim of it yearns to inflict on others the slights and real or fancied injustices he has, or thinks he has, himself suffered. A dictatorship is a grim confirmation of the prophecy "The last shall be first."

The first characteristic of a dictatorship is the assumption that all wisdom in regard to the objects of the State is centred in the Dictator. Logically, if things go wrong, it is the fault not of the policy, but of individuals who are entrusted with its execution.

Hence we arrive by rapid stages at what is so charmingly called "the blood purge."

The second characteristic is the exaltation of abstractions, such as the State. The first article of the Italian Constitution, for instance, is that the State is everything, the individual nothing except as he is of service to the State. This is typical Group A thinking.

You no doubt remember "Punch's" story of the cross channel passenger in the saloon to whom the steward said, "You can't be sick here, Sir," and the passenger's reply "Can't I?" demonstrates that he could. The stew-

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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.

THE MENACE OF "FULL EMPLOYMENT"

By James Guthrie

Introduction

The political catch cry "Full Employment" is used in these articles in the usually accepted sense, which does not necessarily mean full employment or useful employment, but usually means the right to draw a money income, or wage, by those who have been given permission to punch a clock in some organisation. We might loosely term this "official employment", although official "enpayment" would be more accurate.

The average town-dweller has no claim to his daily bread unless he can obtain financial credit from those who issue credit, or from their recognised agents, and, in practice this generally means employment in some organisation.

Perhaps I can best illustrate what I mean by taking a case, which is becoming more common with technological "Progress"—the married woman with a family, who has to seek employment outside her home. This woman had full employment in the home, and very useful employment—useful to her family and to the community—but unfortunately there is no, or very little, financial reward attached to this very important job.

The twentieth century married woman, surrounded by shops crammed full of labour-saving devices and other desirable articles for home and children which she has little hope of buying, suffers from a deep sense of frustration; accordingly, married women in ever-increasing numbers are trying to supplement their husbands' inadequate purchasing power by seeking employment outside the home.

Not only is "Full Employment" robbing the home of the services—cultural, mental and physical—of the womenfolk and the menfolk, it is, by means of the centralised control of finance and government, robbing it of most of the help made possible by modern industry. The menfolk are in as bad a plight as the womenfolk; they find that although they are in "Full Employment" they are not in employment useful to themselves or to their acquaintances; and those who are producing anything at all, are producing, in most cases, too many valuable and desirable goods for export only, or for purposes of war.

Perhaps one of the most destructive effects of centralised finance and centralised production is that work has become so purposeless and dehumanised that there is an inevitable demand for "compensation"; there is too great a demand for unnatural recreation in the form of organised excitement, followed, naturally enough, by a heavy demand for some anodyne to dull the questioning mind.

By some means the people of this country will have to be shown that those responsible for the launching of the political battlecry

"Full Employment" are deliberately attempting to misdirect human effort.

As one examines the consequence of this policy one finds revealed a plan which, in its effectiveness, is second only to war in controlling the destinies of large numbers of people, and in robbing them of the fruits of their labour. "Full Employment" is war on every Christian society.

One has only to take a cursory glance at the officially sanctioned "works" to realise the colossal amount of energy and skill and human potential which is so effectively tied up, that few if any, of their benefits can trickle through to the homes of the ordinary man and woman.

When one knows that there is a very limited supply of skilled men in any community, one must view very seriously the diversion of highly skilled men from useful production to the creation of such things as the atomic bomb. The organised terror campaign, based on atomic stories, is being used to expand the armed forces of every country, and so tie up great numbers of skilled men; added to this is the huge army employed by government and semi-government bodies, and in the latter must be included many of the big industrial monopolies, which exist only by virtue of government and trade union protection.

Some of these monopolies have a labour force out of all proportion to their needs, and it is well known that the skilled labour in these mammoth concerns is forced to spend a great deal of time loafing, while, immediately outside, the community is starved of skilled labour, and is held up to ransom for the humblest and most essential service. In Great Britain we see a spectacular exhibition of industry centrally organised and directed for export purposes, which is probably one of the simplest methods of ensuring "Full Employment" and, at the same time, depriving the natives of essential services.

The ordinary man has got to be shown that to draw a wage or salary is not enough; he has got to be shown that while the baker draws a wage he delivers bread in return, whereas the bureaucratic delivers nothing in return.

The centralised organisation of manpower and the diversion of labour from useful work is one of the greatest political crimes of the century, and no one is profiting from these activities but the New Aristocracy. It is important to realise who constitute this new aristocracy—they are the directors of government departments, the directors of big monopolies, trade union bosses and the party chiefs, temporarily in power.

It should be obvious to men of average intelligence that after centuries of experience in the industrial and agricultural arts, and with the assistance of every imaginable power-driven tool, men of reasonable ability should win through, in fairly large numbers, to economic independence; yet we find that the percentage of the population so doing is perhaps less than ever. And the lack of independent men is one of the

tragedies of our times. Economic and political power has been so centralised that access to power is only obtainable after careful "screening" by the international policy-makers, the only people who can pass through the "screen" being those who conform to directives and who refrain from discussing such dangerous topics as are discussed here.

What "Full Employment" really means can be seen by examining the following priority list for "Full Employment":

1. Atomic Bomb production and research.
2. The Bureaucracy.
3. Defence Forces.
4. Public Works.
5. The Export Drive.

Examine these carefully and ask yourself these questions: Have I or any of my friends any voting power in these activities? Will any of these activities supply me with cheaper and better food? Do they produce any houses?

Will they release men from unnecessary labour?

Will they enable us to get more assistance in the home?

Will they progressively reduce the cost of living so that each one of us will look forward to the future and share in real progress?

Will the securities I leave to my wife and family retain their value?

The answer to each one of these questions is a loud and emphatic No, and the people of this country should realise that "Full Employment" is designed by evil men to rob them of the fruits of past and future labour and invention, and is cleverly designed to prevent the wealth of human endeavour and initiative reaching the home.

The slogan "Full Employment" is a good example of how directives of the international policy-makers operate, and its universality shows also how obligatory are those directives. A study of the characteristics of slogans such as "Full Employment" is instructive. These may be listed as follows:

1. The slogan is international.
2. The slogan is "official", i.e., it is "accepted" by all political parties and large organisations, communist and anti-communist.
3. Its aims are contrary to natural law, which means they cannot be implemented without constant interference with private aspirations.
4. It has an esoteric meaning, i.e., its real meaning is known only to a select few, and is entirely opposite to the meaning given to the public.
5. The acceptance of something as unnatural and illogical as "Full Employment" is made possible only by fear of past "events", these "events" being caused by the same policy-makers who originated the slogans.
6. The realisation of its aims inevitably concentrates power in the hands of the policy-makers.

If we consider the aims and desires of intelligent men everywhere, no one would suggest that these were full employment in a mass-production factory, or full employment for fifty years on repetitive work, or on work from which the community receive no benefit; on the contrary, one would say

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HIGH TAXATION DEPRESSES LIVING STANDARDS

The following radio broadcast over Tasmanian radio stations was recently given by Mr. W. G. Wedd, ex-Independent Member who held the balance of power in the Tasmanian House of Assembly until he resigned two weeks ago.

When in Melbourne some few weeks ago, I called to see a friend of mine who makes a keen study of economic and political affairs, and is very outspoken in his criticism of the present Government tendency to tax, and keep on taxing the people, so that hundreds of millions of pounds can be procured to allow for lavish spending by public service departments.

I suggested he submit to me a few points which he considers should be stressed to the public, and this week a very brief letter arrived with facts submitted, which should make the average individual taxpayer think a little each time he purchases some article or pays his taxes. The main points brought out are that the incidence of indirect tax has increased much more than direct taxation, and it is his opinion, and also my own opinion, that such policy is a deliberate policy of backdoor methods to hoodwink the taxpayers, who think more in terms of direct tax, while ignoring the total taxes paid on articles essential for their existence. He makes the point, and from my own analysis it seems his statement is completely correct, that the average wage in Australia is approximately £15 per week, and that of this £15, £9 of it goes in direct and indirect taxation, which explains why the purchasing power of the pound is so low. Governments are increasingly spending a bigger portion of the national income, and in his opinion and in my own opinion, the end of this policy must be a completely slave State.

That sort of statement was the statement made by the Liberal opposition when a Labour Government sat on the treasury benches in Canberra, and to prove that governments are very little different in their outlook and policy, just let me quote the following figures which start to make one wonders just where we are heading.

Total tax collected in 1938/39 was £124,618,000.

In 1951-52 total tax collected £996,900,000, or an increase from 13½ percent, to 31 per cent, of the national income.

In 1938-39 figures of indirect tax do not seem readily available, but in 1951-52, according to the figures supplied, an indirect tax of over £36 was paid per head of population, and in 1952-53 nearly £29 is paid. In 1938-39 the total tax per head of population was just on £18, while in 1951-52 this £18 rose to over £116 per head, and it is estimated this year 1952/53 that there will be a total tax per head of over £98.

In 1938-39 the total tax per average family was just over £71, or about £1/10/- per week, while in 1951-52 the total tax per average family was approximately £9 per week.

The average family man must get a great kick out of receiving his pay envelope containing £15, when he knows the total amount in tax taken from him by governments will be £9, or three-fifths of his total wage.

It sounds rather fantastic, doesn't it, but such statistics available seem to prove this

statement a fact, and yet we still continue on with the cry that the Government should do this, or the Government should do that, and in saying it we seem to ignore the important fact that in doing this or that they are doing so with money donated by all who pay direct taxation or who purchase a variety of goods to which indirect tax is applicable.

It mightn't be so bad if governments who spent money did so wisely and well, but the electors of Australia seem to think, as long as a person is a member of one or the other of the political parties, his brains and business ability are assured, and by wearing the label, Labour or Liberal, their actions are beyond reproach.

It amazes me that large companies and industries accept the principle. That all that is necessary is to elect a Liberal or Labour Government, without worrying about the ability and integrity of the personnel of those same party governments, for when one analyses the position of company tax, it is found that while in 1938-39 companies were taxed to the extent of nearly £16 million, yet in 1951-52 this company taxation rose to £150 millions, and in 1952/53 it is estimated £167 million will be taken from these companies. Yet a lot of directors and managers of such companies seem quite content to throw into the taxation pool, and leave it to some party political group to spend it wisely or otherwise.

I just can't understand this attitude, for the companies and business people concerned seem to watch very closely the expenditure made within their own domestic spheres, but glibly pass over thousands and hundreds of thousands, and even millions to be spent under the jurisdiction of a lot of people whose ability is such they wouldn't even be considered as administrative officers by the firms and companies who toss in the millions.

Governments, local and semi-governing bodies, all seem to think the answer to their rising costs is simply to get more and more money from as many people as they possibly can, and the public have accepted this attitude over the years until today we are reaching the climax of silliness where expenditure is involved.

For some years now money has flowed so plentifully that we have started to think it just grows on trees, and while I still remain of the opinion that money, or lack of it, should not retard the development of Tasmania or Australia, yet we want to

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DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER 19/8

This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

Douglas and Obituary Notices

"But when thou givest alms, thou shalt not so much as let thy left hand know what thy right hand is doing, so secret is thy almsgiving to be; and then thy Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward thee."

There has been promised some account of the reasons, which prompted Douglas to place the restraint of his personal non-approval upon obituary notices concerning himself. The desire is unusual, and amidst the feverish rush for personal recognition and adulation which marks this age of the "common" man more heavily and absurdly than most other times it seems unnatural. What is "natural" is publicity at any price. If all a man has that is his own is his thumbprint, let his thumb imprint itself upon all he touches. Let the world see whose thing it is, who has touched it in its flight. The perfect conductor (there is, of course, no perfect conductor) leaves no sign upon what it conducts: it does not stain the water passing through it, nor sour the wine, nor resist or reduce the electrical energy. It does not even personalise the truth. So in poetry, cadence and rhyme and rhythm, which are things pertaining to Law, must give way to eccentricity, which alone is capable of dissolving the metal of the universe, leaving visible only the individual stamp, the imprint of "personality", the mark of the thumb (i.e., the mark of the beast). So our culture becomes all thumbs and no fingers.

And these things have been understood perfectly by all great men, by all great servants. And so, drawing an illustration from what had just then befallen a public figure who had ventured to tell the truth in parliament, how his truth was entangled in the reputation already established by his vanities, and he was answered with the recital of them and suffered the ignominy of the false praise of the enemies of his truth, and, caring for truth, Douglas said: "No, anonymity and impersonality is the only way. Truth is not manufactured by men, and if they chance to get a glimpse of it, they had better get as quickly as they can out of its way."

—"The Social Crediter," October 3

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas 13/2

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

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan..... 9/1

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

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

11/7

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

"New Times", October 16, 1953—Page 3

CAESAR'S FRIENDS

By M.B.

And from thenceforth Pilate sought to release Him; but the Jews cried out, saying, 'If thou let this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend'

John XIX, 12.

Caesar has many strange friends. You meet them in the most unlikely places. You come into contact with somebody, and you say to yourself, "Here, surely, is a sincere person, the nearest approach to a Christian that I have met."

And then one day this person says or does something, and lo he has openly and avowedly declared himself Caesar's friend, and Christ's words: "Many are called but few are chosen" again take on a new and terrible meaning. How few, how pitifully few are the genuine and aspiring Christians.

Some time ago it used to be fashionable to sneer at the Germans for believing what the Nazis told them. But our own masses are still under the hypnotic spell of our own Nazis, be they labelled Liberal or Labor.

Not only that. We recently had what was called a "Mission to the Nation," which, according to the promoters, was highly successful. They claimed that many thousands of Australians, who were hungry for a higher spiritual life, were reached by the Mission.

We don't know, and we have no means of finding out what the impact of this mission was on the people concerned, but we do know that the things said or preached by this mission have been preached since the time of St. Paul with about as much effect upon world events as Ghandi's goat.

The sum total of all that has gone before can now be summed up by the statement that this world is at present poised precariously upon the edge of the abyss of destruction. It is now physically possible for the world to parallel the antics of the Gadarene swine.

Now, before we proceed any further, let me most emphatically state that all through the centuries, up to the present day, there have been and are priests and parsons who know the truth and who preach the truth, and if need be are ready to die for the truth.

You have only to glance back through the pages of history, to find their testimony of the living God written in blood and fire, by sword and stake. But you will never

glean the truth from those be they laity or holy orders, who receive what is known as "a good press".

Never mind about what manner of men these people are who conducted this mission; we shall know them by their fruits.

But first of all let us always remember that Christ and Caesar are incompatibles and opposites. If you are a friend of Caesar you cannot be Christ's friend, for "those who are not with us are against us".

One of the most revealing incidents about these people occurred during the lottery issue in Victoria. A deputation from the churches waited upon Mr. Galvin, the acting premier, to protest against the proposed establishment of a lottery in Victoria for the purpose of boosting hospital finances.

When asked what alternative the deputation suggested the unanimous reply was "Additional taxation. A special hospital tax."

Now if you look up Luke XXIII, the second verse, you will find "And they (the Jews) begin to accuse Him (to Pilate) saying 'We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ a King'."

This was one of the principal charges against Christ and for this, and other things, such as driving the money changers out of the temple, and exposing the temple rackets carried on by the priests, He was crucified.

On another occasion the principal speaker at this mission informed us that slavery had been abolished. What a pity so many people in the world are entirely ignorant of this scintillating gem of enlightenment. The millions in the slave labor camps of the East, and the millions in the factories and the fields of the West.

And then the rev. gent said another funny thing. He said that full employment was an absolute necessity, for Australia. Of course that is the policy of every totalitarian country in the world, the policy of the Communists, and—the policy of Caesar. But not the policy of Christ.

There are several instances quoted in the Gospels, defining Christ's attitude to what we moderns call "work", the best known I suppose being the one beginning "Consider the lilies," etc. Personally, I favour the story of Mary and Martha.

"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 words, 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.

I don't think anybody of ordinary intelligence who is familiar with the teachings of the New Testament could possibly have any doubts as to the place occupied by "full employment" in the Christian doctrine, and yet?

Now, here are the seven deadly sins of Australians as expounded by the mission's principal speaker; they are (as we expected) drinking, gambling, materialism (as we didn't expect) parochialism, complacency, political class divisions (?) and militarism.

I think the only comment they merit is that one has been left out. The speaker forgot all about that poor pathetic creature, with only one commodity for sale — the streetwalker.

All this of course is a simple reversal of Christ's commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

You see if these people got right down to fundamentals, to reality, they would find that their inquiries took them perilously close to Caesar's throne and that would never do. They might even be requested to evict the moneychangers from the temple and that would be unthinkable.

So they throw their accusations at the sinful man in the street, the non-churchgoer. They have made their big noise, and that is all that matters.

There are times when one can almost (but not quite) respect Caesar. He is at least consistent in his evil, and can always be relied upon to work against the interests of the individual. This is much more than can be said of some of his "facing both ways" friends, who for this reason are infinitely more dangerous than Caesar.

The latter also knows his own limitations. He knows that there is a limit beyond which the people will not allow him to go, as when Mr. Galvin told the lottery protest deputation that the people had "had" taxation, and would not stand for any more.

Mr. Galvin may not have been wholly right in his appreciation of the position, but he was right in his principles. If it weren't so tragic it would make you laugh. "Caesar championing the cause of the man in the street against the fanatical priests."

Incidentally the mission favours the "establishment of a multiplicity of Christian institutions", whatever that may mean, but the principle, as we view it, is anti-Christian, because the more institutions you have, the less power over himself does the individual possess.

In other words these people favour taking power from the individual and giving it to institutions. In this connection the word "Christian" doesn't mean a thing. Even if it were a "Christian" institution upon establishment, how long do you think it would remain so? How many of our churches are "Christian" in the true sense of the word today.

Apart from all this the idea is contrary to the teaching of Christ who definitely lays down that salvation is a purely personal matter.

But this is stranger still. The speaker then declaims, "We must establish a free society."

Maybe I am a very dull, very ignorant

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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.

Available from:
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CAESAR'S FRIENDS

(Continued from page 4)

sort of person, but I would be very much obliged if somebody would tell me how it is possible to base or establish a free society on the principles of high taxation, full employment, and a multiplicity of "Christian" institutions.

I have neither the scope nor the inclination to argue my case at this juncture, but prima facie I say it is an impossibility. How can you establish a free society by replacing individual sovereignty with institutional sovereignty, which is the enemy of Christ and the handmaiden of Caesar?

The truth is of course, that these fellows are not what some people think they are at all. In reality they are simply some of Caesar's friends.

No, nobody is having a nightmare. This is just the impression the author was left with after listening to one of these Mission to the Nation broadcasts. Oh, no, there was not one word of condemnation of "the system" or the people responsible for its perpetuation. Too close to Caesar's throne, dear reader, too close.

The evil people who run this world try to make life as difficult and as painful as possible and on their own admission these mission people are out to help them. They are advocating a policy that will add to the misery, austerity, and squalor of life. They want white Australians to be highly taxed and fully employed in the role of drawers of water, hewers of wood, and growers of food for a horde of black and tan Asiatics who are too lazy to clear their own lands for cultivation.

Incidentally a large percentage of these Asiatics think more of their millions of sacred cows than their millions of allegedly starving brothers and sisters. If it were not for the cows that toil not neither do they spin, but which have to be fed, the people's alleged hunger would be greatly reduced.

Let us sincerely hope that it will never be Australia's destiny to degenerate into a coolie supply dump, which is apparently what these people want.

The other day I came across "Some Reflections on Means and Ends" by that marvellous person Beatrice C. Best, and I quote the second last paragraph of her article as a fitting climax to mine.

"The question at bottom is one of integrity; for the Christian one of incarnation, not the word alone, but the word made flesh, freedom incarnate in the truth. Divided anything can be paraded as the "truth", and "freedom" can be enlisted in the service of those determined to destroy it.

Moreover, the Christian deludes himself IF HE SUPPOSES PERSONAL INTEGRITY CAN REMAIN UNIMPAIRED WITHIN A SYSTEM CALCULATED TO UNDERMINE IT. The extent to which it has suffered in the services of the destructive forces aiming at world control is revealed in the statement of Dr. Toynbee when he said in Copenhagen in 1932, 'I will merely repeat that we are at present working discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands.' It is not

easy to see how the promotion of a policy by a method founded on falsehood and deceit could be more frankly advocated."

Now the policy of the Mission to the Nation, on the very admission of its leaders, advocates and speakers, is tax slavery (increased taxation), wage slavery (full employment) internationalism (hewers of wood, drawers of water, growers of food for Asiatics); you've got to earn this; you've got to earn that; and all of this is Caesar's policy.

So what is the difference, except the label, maybe and the blasphemy?

But this is not Christ's way. He taught none of this. Christ taught the way of the lilies; the way of Mary; the way of God, which is the easy way, and leads to the Eternal Kingdom.

Listen to this: "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest in your souls.

FOR MY YOKE IS EASY AND MY BURDEN IS LIGHT."

Matthew XI, 28-30.

I do not think it would be possible to give a more shattering, more devastating reply to the theological advocates of tax and wage slavery than these utterances of Christ.

The Function of Government in a Free Society

A LEAGUE OF RIGHTS RADIO TALK

Aldous Huxley, the famous English writer and philosopher, has related the story of the Indian woman who, although her husband and several of her children had been eaten by a tiger, refused to leave the area where this tiger was living. When asked why she persisted in staying where there was such danger, the woman replied, "Because there are no Governments here." It is undoubtedly an exaggeration to suggest that Governments are more dangerous than man-eating tigers. But, nevertheless, it is a fact which history proves, that Governments can become tyrannical unless their powers are severely restricted. Modern Governments possess powers over the lives of individuals, which our British forefathers would never have tolerated. However, individuals today cannot logically complain about the vast powers of Governments and their heavy demands upon the taxpayer if they persist in urging Governments to do things that could be better done by individuals or local bodies. If electors accept the idea that it is the function of Governments to provide them with security from the cradle to the grave, they cannot be surprised if Governments insist upon levying high taxation in order to help finance what has been described as the Welfare State.

One of the great tragedies of recent times has been an undermining of understanding concerning the legitimate function of Governments in a free society. Many young people who came of voting age during and immediately after the war have accepted rigid Government controls as a normal thing. And many others have accepted the

League of Rights Radio Talks

Starting next week, the Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Eric Butler, will give a weekly commentary over the following Victorian radio stations:

3MA Mildura, Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

3YB Warrnambool, Tuesdays, 10.10 p.m.

3UL Warragul, Tuesdays, 10.10 p.m.

3GL Geelong, Wednesdays, 10.30 p.m.

3HA Hamilton, Fridays, 9.55 p.m.

3TR Sale, Fridays, 9.55 p.m.

3SH Swan Hill, Saturdays, 9.15 p.m.

totalitarian doctrine that strong Governments are essential for individual security. The truth of the matter is that every increase in the power of Governments lessens the powers and rights of the individual. It is therefore essential that those individuals, who desire a genuinely free society, strongly resist every policy that will increase the powers of Governments, particularly if those powers concern economic activities. The traditional British conception of Government has been that it should protect and preserve those constitutional safeguards, which, while guaranteeing the individual the maximum freedom, also ensure that he cannot interfere with the rights and freedoms of other individuals. For example, most people will readily agree that a monopoly of any description is an evil thing, that it permits the individual no genuine alternative. But, strangely enough, many people uncritically accept the specious idea that the individual will benefit if the Government takes over a monopoly. A Government monopoly is the worst form of monopoly, and the most difficult for the individual to resist. People living behind the Iron Curtain are painfully aware of this fact.

A Government genuinely concerned about protecting the rights of the individual would pursue the appropriate policies to make any form of monopoly impossible. If freedom loving electors desire a society in which every individual can be free and secure in his rights, they must insist upon the basic principle that Governments exist to serve them, not to control them. Governments can be good servants but the most despotic masters.

EXPEL SOVIET UNION FROM UNO

We warmly applaud the commonsense of the Free Chinese representative to the "United" Nations, Dr. Tsiang, who recently declared that U.N. should be considering, "not the admission of Red China but the expulsion of the Soviet Union." A former Polish official who recently sought American protection, states that withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of all Communist countries would be a major defeat for the Communist leaders.

"New Times", October 16, 1953—Page 5

The New Times

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No. 20.

APPEASING THE COMMUNISTS

News reports indicate that Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Eden and those who "advise" them, are determined to persist with their policy of attempting to reach an "agreement" with the Communist leaders. There has recently been quite a spate of inspired propaganda suggesting that every effort must be made by the Western leaders to have "top level" talks with the Communists. The subtle inference is that the major cause of world tension is merely misunderstanding and that this can be removed by "frank talks". This is a deadly idea because it diverts attention from the fact that the controllers of the Communist conspiracy are directing a revolution which they fervently believe must ultimately triumph right throughout the world: It is not possible to come to any satisfactory terms with the directors of the Communist conspiracy, and the sooner this fact is firmly grasped and acted upon, the greater the chance of Western Christian Civilization surviving.

Whether the West likes it or not, it is being subjected to a form of warfare. Thought must therefore be given to how this war can be decisively won. One of the basic essentials is, of course, that Western nations reform those financial and economic policies, which produce the ideal conditions for the furtherance of the Communist philosophy. But it is also essential that the West have a realistic foreign policy, one that advances the West's interests and not those of the Communists.

We have on numerous occasions advocated that the West launch a psychological offensive against the Communists by (a) disbanding the "United" Nations, and (b) by withdrawing recognition of the Soviet puppet Governments in countries like Poland. A number of competent authorities on Communism have also advocated a similar policy. A striking confirmation of the soundness of this policy now comes from Dr. Marek Korowicz, a Polish law professor who has appealed for asylum in the United States after fleeing from the Polish "United" Nations delegation.

Dr. Korowicz says that the Communists hope to conquer the world by 1970; that they are relying upon "peace" offensives to win most of their objectives; and that the "United" Nations is to be used for these offensives. Dr. Korowicz recently told the House of Representatives Un-American Committee that the greatest defeat the Communists could suffer would be loss of diplomatic relations with the West. He added that the Communists used the "United" Nations as their "most important platform" for spreading "subversive propaganda" to the free world. It is instructive to recall that Alger Hiss, a top Communist agent in the U.S.A. played a leading role in the creation of U.N.O.

It becomes clearer every day that it is impossible to appease the Communist conspirators. They hoodwinked Churchill and Eden in the past and they will do it again if given the opportunity. Patriotic Australians should urge their Federal Members to insist that the "United" Nations be abandoned, that no recognition be given to Red China, and that recognition of all Soviet-dominated countries be withdrawn immediately. The future of Western Civilization depends upon the inauguration of this policy of realism.

Australia's Future is at Stake

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

MELBOURNE TOWN HALL,
Tuesday, October 20 8 p.m.

Several weeks ago two largely attended public meetings in the Collingwood and Richmond Town Halls passed resolutions urging the Federal Government not to recognize Red China. Little or no mention was made of these meetings in the Melbourne daily press, which has been endeavouring to "soften up" public opinion for an eventual recognition of the Communist victory in China.

The Christian Congress for Peace and Freedom, which has been organising public meetings to protest against recognition of Red China, has organised the Melbourne Town Hall meeting for October 20 as part of its campaign to defeat the Communist policy on China. Only strong public opinion will prevent the Federal Government from capitulating to the subtle campaign designed to persuade Australia to accept Red China as a "realistic" policy.

All "New Times" readers are urged to help make the above meeting an outstanding success. Prominent anti-Communist speakers will address the meeting.

Gift Subscriptions

We desire to emphasize the suggestion made at "The New Times" Dinner, for readers to give subscriptions of "The New Times" as Christmas presents. It is not too soon to start thinking about Christmas gifts. Here is a way in which readers can solve the problem of Christmas gifts and at the same time help advance those ideas for which "The New Times" stands. Most "New Times" readers undoubtedly have friends or relatives who would appreciate reading "The New Times". Many of these would undoubtedly continue as regular readers. If sufficient readers will cooperate with us in this scheme, it is our intention to have printed suitable cards with appropriate wording to be sent to recipients of the gift subscription.

Will all those readers who intend to make use of our Christmas Gift Scheme please let us know at their earliest convenience. Money can be forwarded later if desired.

MAJOR DOUGLAS'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

ards rebuke was Group A thinking, and the passenger's reply Group B thinking. The steward's insistence on tradition was right in its way, but he mistook tradition for natural law, which is a fatal mistake.

Great Britain, though not a titular dictatorship, is an oligarchy moving towards a dictatorship as a result of the elevation of financial and legal conventions easily recognisable as belonging to Group A. I see no reason to assume that, making allowance for the character of the people, the outcome will be less deplorable than is the case, say, in Russia. One immediate effect of it is that on the whole British Statesmen do not represent the best talent available, partly because the best talent available is repelled by current political practices.

That marvellous pioneer Francis Bacon, Earl of Verulam, in the "Novum Organum" saw the nature of the problem clearly, and stated it with precision. He said in effect "We can proceed no further along the lines of thought now prevalent. What is required is a just (that is to say, a realistic), relationship, between the mind and things." The scientists took his advice, and modern mastery of nature is the result. The lawyers and financiers did not, and civilisation is breaking up because they did not. Nations are striving for things, which are no use to them, and suffering under necessities, which have no real existence.

Instead, then, of endeavouring to impose some abstract and immature organisation upon nations and upon the world, the first step would appear to be to examine the nature of nations. The first fact, which seems incontestable about nations, is that they are collections of human beings. Human beings can exist quite comfortably without nations but nations, or States, cannot exist without human beings. That would appear to settle once and for all the question of the relative importance of human beings and nations.

But it is a fact that human beings do tend to form nations. Why? The answer is, I think, quite simple. Human beings associated together originally in order that each individual may benefit by association. The simplest example is pulling on a rope. Men don't pull on a rope for the benefit of the rope; they provide the rope for the benefit their associated effort brings to each of them.

Now there is definitely a form of Government, which is associated with this conception—a genuine Democracy. No one takes seriously the verbiage prevalent about the struggle between Democratic and Totalitarian Governments—there are no Democratic Governments. But there might be.

Perhaps I might be permitted to touch on a few of the things that Democracy is not.

While it is inconsistent with arbitrary special privilege, economic or otherwise, it does not mean equalitarianism. It would be just as sensible to say, without amplification, that everyone had a right to a place in the Eleven. So they have, if they have the qualifications, and it is recognised that

the number of places is by general consent limited.

Neither does democracy mean a referendum or an election on every detail of day-to-day national management. On the contrary, a realistic conception of democracy insists that a community is sovereign, but it is not technical. It has a right to demand results but not to dictate methods, the word "right" being used in the pragmatic sense. But if the results desired are not being obtained it has a right to an explanation and, if necessary, the replacement of its administrators.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, I am inclined to think that the divergence from Democracy is not difficult to indicate. Easily the most glaring feature is our money and credit system, which is indefensible. The information it affords us is illusory, and no security is possible until it is drastically modified.

The Parliamentary System has been perverted to purposes for which it was not intended, and all real power has been taken from it by the Cabinet.

Finally, our legal system has been exalted to a semi-divine omnipotence, and invested with sanctions, which make it a Master and not a Servant.

Obviously it would take much too long to examine each of these aspects of our decadence at length.

I do not believe that any of them will really be put right until there is a much wider consciousness of the natural relationship between the individual and his institutions.

If that can be obtained, and not until it is obtained, we shall dispense with a type of statesman who, in spite of Abraham Lincoln's warning, still hopefully tries to fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, and instead obtain men who recognise that the advice "If any would be greatest among you, let him be your servant" is not sentimentalism but sound political organisation.

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/9d., post free.

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.

Only a limited edition of this booklet has been published, so readers desirous of obtaining copies should order immediately. Order from "New Times" Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Communist Influence

In Indonesia

Australians, sleeping in a world of make-believe, should be awakened to a realistic attitude to the world near them by the formation of the latest Cabinet in Indonesia.

After 58 days without a Government, Indonesia now has a new Coalition Government, its 14th since the foundation of the republic eight years ago.

The new Prime Minister, Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, was recalled from his post as Indonesian Ambassador to the United States to become Prime Minister.

Democrats, Christians, Catholics, Socialists and Moslems are among the parties not represented in the new Cabinet.

The Left-wing Nationalists and members of more obscure Left-wing parties have come to the top.

Leading Communists Iwa Kusumasumantri is the new Minister for Defence.

He was imprisoned in 1946 for his part in the Communist Tan Malaka rebellion.

The new Minister for Justice has associated with Communists in their so-called peace rallies.

The Foreign Secretary was one of those who signed the Stockholm peace appeal, which launched the Communist fifth column movement that masquerades under the name of peace.

Dr. Sastroamidjojo, who had been trying to convince American businessmen to invest in Indonesia, rightly worried about the effect of the Cabinet choice on the United States and the West generally.

"People who see a Red tinge simply aren't right", was his unconvincing square off.

"As long as the Communists do not oppose us, we will get along all right," he nervously stuttered.

The Communists and other anti-democratic parties have destroyed one coalition after another, but this is the first time they have emerged into power.

The non-Communists in the Cabinet are deluding themselves they can use the Communists without burning their fingers.

They are either abysmally ignorant of Communism and Communists or quite prepared to accept Communism.

It is difficult to see how Indonesia can possibly hope to escape the horror and tyranny of Communist rule as a result of the latest Cabinet appointments.

Communists are not given to hearty laughter, but the Red Minister for Defence must surely get a good laugh out of the addle-pated dupes who are associating with Communists in Australia in Communist-front organisations such as the forthcoming "peace" rally in Sydney.

They are entitled to feel confident that Australia will be a walkover when the time for a Moscow-directed Asia to strike arrives. —"News Weekly", Sept. 9.



HE TURNS GARBAGE INTO GOOD EARTH

By A. W. MARTINEZ.

CONDENSED FROM COLLIER'S

As printed in the Reader's Digest, Sydney, October, 1952, and reprinted by special permission of The Reader's Digest Association.

One morning in October, 1950, Dr. Ehrenfried E. Pfeiffer and an associate walked into the office of the Oakland, California, Scavenger Co. with a strange proposition: they wanted to put garbage from Oakland on an assembly line and sell it. Dr. Pfeiffer, a biochemist, explained that he had discovered new strains of bacteria, which could rapidly convert garbage into fertiliser — a sweet-smelling black earth that would perform virtual miracles for the land.

Garbage was one thing the Scavenger Co. had plenty of. It picks up about 400 tons a day from Oakland, and the plant is built on a peninsula of garbage fill on the edge of San Francisco Bay.

Sceptical but friendly, the Scavengers offered Pfeiffer the garbage for nothing. Today a small building on the edge of San Francisco Bay serves as a pilot plant, where as many as 100 tons of refuse a day are fed into a system of conveyor belts and grinders, and come out as rich humus.

Last spring home gardeners had a chance to test the Pfeiffer compost; the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. distributed it, and is using it to cultivate its own grass and flower seeds in Salinas, Calif. Many Salinas Valley vegetable farms now use it. A doubting foreman from one of these farms took a bag of the compost home and dumped it on his lawn. Weeks after the summer drought began his was the only lawn in town, which was still lush and green.

In control tests run by Pfeiffer, vegetables grown in this converted garbage have weighed 25 percent, more than those grown in conventional fertilisers, and have contained up to three times more Vitamin A. Soil treated with garbage compost has shown up to four times as much life-giving nitrogen; grain grown in it has shown a consistently higher protein content.

What the converted garbage does to the soil is restore its organic matter, mineral balance and structure; it permits the soil to absorb and hold water. Chemical fertilisers return plant food directly to the soil, but do not provide this vital organic soil structure (although Krilium, by making clayey soil more porous, will increase the efficiency of organic fertilisers). The converted-garbage fertiliser is actually a little like the compost which gardeners make by piling up leaves, vegetable matter and manure, and allowing them to age for six to

nine months. But compost is a luxury fertiliser; it cannot be mass-produced at prices practical for farming. The Oakland plant hopes to provide the answer to this need for a cheap supply of natural organic matter.

Pfeiffer's arrival at Oakland's garbage dumps came about by way of the widest detour—one which included several European countries and a period on what seemed at the time to be his deathbed.

Born in Munich 53 years ago, Dr. Pfeiffer was, before World War II, director of the Biochemical Research Laboratory at Dornach, Switzerland, and manager and director of an 800-acre experimental farm in Holland. When the Nazis smashed through Holland in 1940, he migrated to the U.S. as a refugee, and bought a primitive farmhouse on 260 stony acres in New York State. With the farm came a herd of 40 cows, which, it soon developed, were riddled with Bang's disease.

This was the kind of challenge Pfeiffer liked. Within two years he had built up his land with scientific composts, fed the grain grown on it to his cattle, and completely cured them without medication.

In 1944 the strain of running the farm and carrying on research at the same time proved too great, and Pfeiffer collapsed. He was in an advanced stage of tuberculosis.

He spent more than a year in bed at a sanatorium, reading and doing more thinking than he had ever before had time for. "I figured that in order to stay alive I had to find myself a job too important to be left unfinished."

He knew that the organic-humus content of U.S. soil was decreasing to the danger level. Yet he knew, too, that there was a treasure of organic matter in many waste products like garbage—if a swift method of converting them could be found. There was one important clue. In Europe, farmers for centuries have used various wild plants like nettle, dandelion and valerian to produce a quicker breakdown and stabilisation of man-

ures and composts. Did the secret lie in some bacteria which such plants breed? When he was able to get out of bed, Pfeiffer headed for the sanatorium's bacteriological laboratory. Under a microscope he studied specimens from patients digestive tracts and found that 25 percent, of the mass was bacteria! He noted how the bacteria would break down and digest food and material until other bacteria took over and converted what remained into minerals and proteins needed by the body. (Wild nettle and such plants contain hormones, which cause a similar action in the soil.)

(Continued on page 9)

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| "Gardening With Compost" | 13/1 |
| "The Compost Gardener" | 5/2 |
| By F. C. King. Two valuable handbooks for the compost gardener, by a well-known writer on the subject. | |
| "Cloche Gardening" .. | 21/3 |
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HE TURNS GARBAGE INTO GOOD EARTH

(Continued from page 8)

Pfeiffer was looking for a breed of bacteria he could isolate and control to transform waste materials at the greatest possible speed. A year after he began his research he had found the formula he sought—and he had also recovered from his tuberculosis.

To put the formula to work he opened his own laboratory over a rented garage. Today the walls of this laboratory are lined with shelves of test tubes and beakers filled with black earth made from nearly every kind of waste product imaginable: nutshells, cotton waste, sugar-cane stalks, human hair—and, of course, garbage. The bacteria are harmless to human beings and animals, but will decompose just about anything else. It takes more than 50 different carefully bred strains of bacteria, each with its own digestive job, to transform any of these materials; each must have its own special blend. Summer garbage, for example, wouldn't tempt a bacteria family that lives off winter garbage.

One day Pfeiffer went to Buffalo to deliver a radio talk on his discoveries. There he met Richard Stovroff, owner of a waste-paper business in that city. Stovroff proposed that they form a company to produce compost. Pfeiffer refused any financial interest in the new company, but agreed to supply the bacteria starter and donate his time in getting production under way. (His laboratory gets a small royalty for the bacteria it cultivates.)

Oakland was selected for the Pfeiffer-Stovroff project because of its proximity to the big Californian market gardens, and because the warm climate there makes bacteria act faster. Under the resounding name of Compost Corp. of America—known in Oakland as Comco—the plant began its assembly-line operation.

Garbage collected by the Scavenger Co. enters the plant on a conveyor belt. Waste-paper is removed by giant suction fans, and later goes to pulp companies. Tins are drawn off by a huge magnet. Bottles and wooden objects are picked out by hand. Then the garbage goes into the grinder, and a steady stream of water spiked with bacteria—about a tablespoon of bacteria for every ton of garbage—pours down on it.

Within an hour after the wet garbage is spewed out of the hopper and stacked in heaps, intensive digestive action begins to take place. The bacteria multiply themselves furiously—300 million times in the next two to four days. The mass heats up to more than 150 degrees, throws off dense clouds of steam. Meanwhile, new food-building bacteria begin to grow, whose function is to use the decomposed matter to build living organic matter, to store up nutrients for growing plants, and to charge basic elements so they can be absorbed into plant roots. Such bacteria life is present in virgin soil, but in garbage compost the concentration is several hundred times greater.

After the first week of violent decomposition the garbage has become stabilised plant food. It has no odour. It repels vermin and carrion birds, which hover around the piles, but will not venture on them.

Since Pfeiffer's bacteria starter will make

a compost of just about anything, there appears no limit to its possibilities. Today, in Salinas, the Atwood Crop Dusting Service, which specialises in spraying insecticides by plane, zooms in over farmers' fields to leave a spray of hungry bacteria on stubble or cover crops. Result: the cover crop or stubble turns to fertiliser so fast that when the farmer ploughs it under—as he usually does, to return organic matter to the soil—he saves a month in starting a new crop. More than 2,000 acres are now being treated this way. Two ounces of bacteria in five gallons of water will treat an acre—total cost 5.50 dollars (£2/9/-).

In Florida and Texas, water hyacinths have begun to choke the pond and lake waters. A Texas farmer, Alexander Debrulle, now harvests the hyacinths, composts them with Pfeiffer's bacteria, and gets five to ten tons of rich plant food a day.

Pfeiffer will soon establish an experimental plant in Cuba to convert tons of waste sugar-cane fibre into much-needed organic fertiliser in that largely one-crop country. A Mexican firm wants him to set up a composting plant. Farm organisations in Australia and New Zealand have invited him for a demonstration tour next year.

The Oakland compost now costs 34 dollars a ton (£15/2/6)—comparable to conventional fertiliser costs. Pfeiffer expects this price to go down, however, as production expands. With an estimated 30,000 tons of compost to be produced by Comco during the coming year, he looks on this plant as a showcase for the future. "If all U.S. garbage were processed," says Pfeiffer, "we would have enough compost to fertilise ten million acres of land each year."—"Victorian Compost News," September 1953.

INCREASED WHEAT PRICE AND INFLATION

At the time of writing it appears to be now certain that the States and Commonwealth Governments will agree upon a local price of, 14/- a bushel for the coming wheat crop. This increased price of wheat for local consumption must, under present financial rules, increase the cost of living. We predict that the cost of living is going to be the major issue to decide the fate of the Menzies-Fadden Government next year. Unless a new financial technique is applied to reduce the cost of living substantially, while at the same time permitting producing to make legitimate profits, Mr. Menzies will merely help his own political destruction if he goes around Australia next year telling electors that his Government defeated inflation.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP
(VIC)

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LEY FARMING IS PROFITABLE

Three times the number of sheep can be run on a farm where ley farming is practised than under the old bare fallow system, according to figures shown in Rutherglen Research Station's informative display in the Government Pavilion at Melbourne Royal Show.

Production on these 640-acre properties in a 22 in. rainfall area was compared as follows:—

Sheep: 200 under the old farming system, 680 under ley farming; lambs sold, 180, 612; wool, five bales, 19; wheat, 1,680 bags, 2,520; oats, 520 bags, compared with 160 tons of pasture hay. — "Weekly Times," October 1.

Dynamic Soil Condition

The use of the term *soil conservation* is for many people a form of self-delusion. The idea of saving, or salvaging, cannot be divorced from the word *conserve*. Yet nothing vital about a productive soil can be preserved, saved, or even held in its present condition. On the contrary, the soil spends itself in order to produce crops; it could not possibly produce crops otherwise. Hence the riddle involved in the term *soil conservation*.

Soil is not a tangible thing like timber, water, or coal—all of which are included along with soil in the general class of resources. In truth, soil really is scarcely a thing in the common sense of that term. Soil really is a dynamic *condition* of the earth's surface; and our real aim when we speak of soil conservation is to retain that dynamic status if we have it, or to regain it if we have lost it.

That dynamic condition results from 'things,' multitudes of things, exactly as the power of steam results from the activities under the boiler. We lost that dynamic soil condition by allowing its causes to vanish, exactly as we lose the power of steam by allowing the fire to go out. And *undynamic* is a good word to describe practically any farm soil you can think of today. — "Soil Restoration," by Edward Faulkner, author of "Ploughman's Folly."

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler,
(post free). Order now Price 1/2

"New Times", October 16, 1953—Page 9

J. T. LANG'S REALISTIC BUDGET COMMENT

The following budget comment by Mr. J. T. Lang in "Century" of September 18, is much more realistic than that which has been appearing in the daily press:

The Menzies Government has embarked upon its plan of window dressing for the next elections. After treating its policy declarations at the last elections as vote-catching bait, to be jettisoned as soon as it retained office after the double dissolution, the Menzies Government is now operating on the principle that having caught the people once it can catch them again with exactly the same methods.

But the Menzies Government that produced its Vote-buying Budget last week is precisely the same Menzies Government that produced the Horror Budget, introduced credit restrictions, increased interest rates, imposed import restrictions, and made partial unemployment the official policy of the Government.

The only essential variation is that it has adopted the Leninist strategy of politics. It was Lenin who impressed upon the Communists the advantage at times of taking one step backward, prior to taking another ten steps forward to the Marxian goal. By pausing on the advance, and even, if necessary, abandoning some minor gains, the enemy in the class struggle would be disarmed. Then the Communists would have breathing time to regroup their forces and, by lulling the capitalists into a sense of false security, could catch them off guard.

Time after time the Communists have carried out the Lenin doctrine. Stalin applied it to his war against Hitler. Hitler, as was his custom, applied parallel strategy in his war against France, and used the period of the phoney war for his build-up for his next onslaught that gave him pos-

session of that country. There is now a feeling that Malenkov is applying the lessons he has learned from the Communist textbooks.

The pre-election strategy of the Menzies Government is based on the same manual. The Budget is a step back. It is a handling-back of a small token-share of the things that have been taken from the people during the past two years. But the original position has been far from restored. The average person is still paying a far greater share of his real income into the Treasury. He still lacks confidence in the future. He is still much worse off than he was when the Menzies Government took office. If he is returned again there would be nothing to prevent Menzies applying an even more lethal dose of Horror Budget mass attrition.

It is obvious that Menzies plans to create the impression that the reductions contained in the Budget are only a first instalment. There is much claptrap about the "crisis" having been licked. But it was a crisis deliberately and artificially created by the Menzies Government itself. A prosperous economy was thrown into confusion and near-chaos when the Menzies Government permitted the experts and bureaucratic hierarchs to embark upon their experiment to treat the people as guinea pigs.

The Menzies Government has not given the slightest indication that it has abandoned its subservience to these doctrinaires, or its own belief in the labor-surplus economy. It has not recanted its attempts to out-socialise the Socialisationists by creating an all-powerful State. It has not abandoned its attitude of treating State Governments as vexatious parasites, instead of recognising that they are sovereign bodies deriving their powers from the same source as the Federal Government itself.

Neither did the Budget make any real attempt to distribute the burden of Government according to the capacity to carry it. The Government once again filled the role of dummy for the ventriloquists who dictate policy. No attempt was made to consult the rank and file of the Government parties. To them it was just as much a closed preserve in its critical framing stages, as it was to the Labor Party. Returned soldier members must have been appalled at the way in which the Treasury the very real needs of those who made heavy sacrifice of limb and health in the last war by handing them a trumpery 2/6 a week.

Sales tax is still a heavy burden on the family budget. While those in the higher income brackets are being handed generous tax remissions, the average household will still be as badly off as after the Horror Budget. The problem of replacing essential home equipment has been in no way relieved. It is a real imposition when we find that a hard-working tradesman, who saves up a hundred pounds to provide his family with some essential comforts in the home, then has to earn an additional £12/10/- to pay the sales tax.

A Government genuinely anxious to afford maximum relief would have eliminated such a toll.

So the Menzies Government that produced its 1953-54 Budget is not different in any way to the same Government that inflicted the 1951-52 Budget on the Australian people. It is still obsessed with the notion that it has been fighting inflation. If that is so then there is only one yardstick. Are the people any better off? If their real family income is lower than when the Government started, if they are less secure in their jobs, then the Government has lost the fight against inflation.

The Menzies Government again proposes to spend one-third of the national income on government services. It is still spending more than the country is receiving from its entire export income. It still believes in controls for controls' sake. It is still at the beck and call of the bureaucrats. It still gives an open cheque book to the Common wealth Boards and still cheese-pares education to the States.

The people have no confidence that the Menzies Government would not again act as it did after the 1952 elections if given another chance. The pre-election sop is no guarantee that it has changed its fundamental policy. The same architects of its economic planning are still in control. There can be no change of Government in this country until the planners are dropped and practical men installed who will permit the Government to govern. The function of the administrator is to administer. Under Menzies, they dictate. That is where the real problem must be tackled.

THE MENACE OF FULL EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 2)

that man's desire was to do away with unnecessary "Official Employment" so that more time may be employed on his own affairs.

When we look at it this way we see that those in control of policies have put the whole idea of human progress into reverse and have substituted their own idea of "Progress". The official idea of progress is spelt with a capital P. It is instructive to examine this word "Progress" in the light of the items 1 to 6 above.

If you are to protect your family from some of the effects of "Progress" and "Full Employment" then you will have to continuously ask some very homely question about unproductive activities in your own district for which you are paying such very high price.

(To be continued)

Americans Against "United" Nations

A Gallup Poll taken in the U.S.A. seven months ago showed that 79 percent of Americans are now opposed to the "United Nations". Supporters of the "United Nations" publicly admit that Mr. Gerald Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade has been primarily responsible for the mounting opposition. We could do with a Christian Nationalist Crusade in Australia.

Important Books And Pamphlets

R. G. Menzies and the Socialist Menace.....1/6 per dozen

THE ROAD FROM TAXATION AND NATIONALISATION

By F. J. Tuckfield 1/3
The solution to our present ills, written in simple question and answer form.

THE ANSWER TO TAX SLAVERY

By C. Barclay Smith.....1/3
Facts and figures on the Taxation System, its Use in destroying the Independence of the Individual, and some practical suggestions for dealing with this menace.

Water For The Inland.....1/3

By A. W. Noakes. A vivid outline of conditions in the outback of Queensland in which is embodied the Reid and Dr. Bradfield water schemes.

HIGH TAXATION DEPRESSES LIVING STANDARDS

(Continued from page 10)

realistically face up to the true fact that without money, under our present system of living, we just don't seem to be able to develop to our capacity.

And once we accept the principle that it is better to have unemployment, than essential developmental projects continued, then we are getting back to the depression days when the position for a lot of our citizens became completely hopeless.

When on the mainland I noticed there were a considerable number of people unemployed, and this same tendency seems to be applying to Tasmania at the moment. The other day I advertised for a carpenter and builder, and whereas 12 months ago no answer would be forthcoming, yet on this occasion 16 answers rolled up, and a good percentage of those applying had excellent recommendations and references as to character and ability.

Which does show that there is a retarding action taking place in this State, even if many millions of pounds are ready to be spent. In a young country such as Australia it is very discouraging to find some of the good citizens are finding it difficult to find work to give them funds to keep themselves and their families comfortably, and this happening while people are still demanding more and more houses, more and more schools and hospitals, and other such vital communities essentials.

During the week I noticed the treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, stated in the Press that living standards under Liberals have risen. I am not prepared to say that living standards under Labour rule would be any different than under present Liberal rule, for both would be more or less, accepting the advice of the theoretical public servants, who still remain in position of dictating, no matter what label governments go under.

But I do say this: Living standards are lower today in Tasmania than they were a

few years ago. You have to think in terms of a lot of things when you think in terms of living standards. You have to think in terms of food and clothes, and the quality of those goods you buy.

And my opinion is that quality has deteriorated, while many prices have risen to fantastic proportions.

It's all very well to say wages have risen to allow people to have more money to spend. But take out of a £15 wage, £9 in direct or indirect tax as previously mentioned, and work out what you have left. Then think in terms of what sort of standards apply on what is left, and most people will find they are not as well off as is suggested by the Federal Treasurer.

Standards of living include community services, such as hospitals, transport, roads, gas and electricity; food such as eggs and potatoes, bread, milk, butter, fruit; homes, motor cars, costs of home essentials, entertainment—all these things added together don't allow an outstanding argument to be submitted that the standard of living has improved since 1949. What about the rates on your homes? The increase in assessments? Rise in tram fares? Add them all together and the result is not very bright. Let this trend continue and it will be less bright in the future. Any one can argue words, but get down to factual reality and the result is the thing, which decides the issue.

Anyone can paint a picture of the wonderful performance of a motorcar. A slick salesman can paint such a picture that he could make a 1920 car sound like a Rolls Royce. But get in the car and test it out and you will soon find out how true the picture is.

And any politician can paint a pretty picture about increased standard of living, when he doesn't have to live on the average £15 per week. But it is the person who tries to keep a family on that amount who really knows just how different is that standard than it was a few years ago.

The problems of Australia will never be overcome by the painting of wordy pictures, or the party political promising of lower tax cuts or other pre-election promises. The only way we will overcome the problems is to cut out this party hostility and bickering and get down to earth and investigate those problems objectively, and have the courage to face up to them and find the rightful solution. But under our party political system. All we will get is words and little action.

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.

Books Dealing Mainly with Principles

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By Sir Albert Howard. The original description of the principles and practice of the "Indore" method of organic manuring.

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NOTES ON GARLIC

Readers of Newman Turner or Juliette de Baricli Levy will be interested in details of the different varieties named.

In "Herdmanship," Newman Turner's latest book, he says: "Garlic is one of the easiest plants to cultivate on the farm. On many farms it grows wild as Ramsons (*Allium Ursinum*), and this wild garlic is the most valuable source of sulphur and other purifying agents. (The garden variety (*Allium Sativum*) will do, though it is not as potent as the wild garlic)."

The garden variety (*Allium Sativum*) is the plant recommended by Juliette de Baricli Levy in her latest book, "Herbal Handbook for Farm and Stable." She describes it as a woodland plant, preferring damp places, distinguished by its oval-shaped leaves and tall umbels of white starry flowers, and says that it is widely cultivated in the Eastern world.

According to the Melbourne Herbarium, the garden variety grown here is *Allium Sativum*. *Allium Ursinum* is not grown in Victoria, but it could probably be imported, as it has not been declared a noxious weed. The Australian Wild Garlic is *Allium Triquetrum*. It has a white flower, is edible and may become a pest. It may be seen growing along the railway line between Windsor and Sandringham. Another variety known as Giant Garlic or Purple Garlic is *Allium Scorodoprasum*. It has become a pest in certain parts of the Western District, where it can taint the milk and even the meat.

These varieties, which have been introduced from England, and have become a pest, were originally brought out as garden plants, but owing to favourable conditions, particularly the longer growing season in Australia, they got away.

Another variety, which is known to nearly everyone, is *Allium Ampeloprasum*, commonly known as Chives. —H.A.A., in "The Victorian Compost News," September 1953.

CANADA ALSO HAS INFLATION

Mr. R. J. Bruck, executive vice-president of Bruck Mills, which also operate in Canada, is reported in the Melbourne "Herald" of October 7, as saying that high prices were one of the main problems in Canada. "Unless the cost of living index was lowered, Canada might find herself in a precarious position." How strange! We had gathered the impression from our local financial "experts" that it was only in Australia that rising prices are a problem; that the people of Canada and the U.S.A. were not loafers like the Australians.

While present financial and economic policies are continued, no country in the world can prevent prices from rising.

JEWESS BEHIND TROUBLE IN BRITISH GUIANA

After having seen a photo of Dr. Jagan's wife, allegedly the driving force behind the Communist movement in British Guiana, we were not surprised when one press report claimed that she was a Chicago-born Jewess. We were also interested in the news item, which states that the natives who follow the Communist leaders have some real grievances. "Inflation has depressed the real value of the workers' earnings". This is happening in every country in the world, a fact that the Communists are shrewdly exploiting. Some people will do everything to defeat Communism except deprive the Communists of their major propaganda weapons.

SENATOR MCCARTHY

It is most noticeable that local press attacks upon Senator J. McCarthy have almost ceased since Cardinal Spellman and Hoover of the American F.B.I. have publicly supported McCarthy. The report, signed by Democrats as well as Republicans, stating that secret Communists were still entrenched in the American Government, also increased McCarthy's political stocks.

Communists Support "Mission to the Nation"

In our editorial in our last issue we drew attention to the disturbing fact that Rev. Alan Walker, leader of the Mission to the Nation, was either consciously or unconsciously furthering the Communist propaganda "line" on many important issues. No one has attempted to dispute the facts we gave in our editorial, even though they were no doubt unpalatable to some of the businessmen who financed the Mission.

Since our editorial we noted with interest that Rev. Alan Walker sought permission to present the "Mission to the Nation" to the biennial congress of the A.C.T.U. last week. A sub-committee examined the request but decided against it by a majority of three to two. It is surely not without significance that the two who voted to have Rev. Walker address the congress were Messrs. McDonald and Dawson, the only two known Communists remaining on the A.C.T.U. executive. Why should anti-Christians be keen to give Rev. Walker a platform to expound his ideas? Businessmen who contributed liberally to "The Mission to the Nation" should start asking a few pertinent questions concerning the policies, which their money has been used to advance. They will get some unpleasant shocks.

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