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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

Clerks' Union Suggests "Productivity Index"

The Federal Conference of the Clerks' Union, held last week, made several proposals concerning the adjustment of the basic wage which might indicate that at least one section of the trade unions has some constructive ideas on this subject. The Conference opposed any proposal for a stoppage of work because the Arbitration Court has refused for the time being to increase the basic wage or margins. The Union suggested that the A.C.T.U. should request an alternative method of wage fixation with provision for a productivity index.

The suggestion that a productivity index be used as a basis for wage adjustments has considerable merit so long as it is realised that all wage adjustments are directly related to present financial rules. Even if a productivity index reveals that there has been a considerable increase in production, any wage increases made under orthodox financial rules means eventually that the wage increases are cancelled out by higher prices. All wage costs must be recovered in prices, and if wage costs are increased, then so must prices. What wage earners must consider is some modification of present financial rules, which will enable them to obtain genuine and permanent increases in purchasing power as productivity increases.

One of the basic facts for wage earners to understand is that modern industry is essentially different from anything of previous times. One of the great fallacies accepted by most trade union leaders is that labour produces all wealth. This may have been true thousands of years ago, but modern industry is essentially different from anything of previous times.

Its characteristic feature is the introduction of power-driven machinery deriving its energy on a large scale from coal, oil, and hydro-electricity principally.

In 1942 the rated horsepower of engines in use in Australian factories, plus the horsepower equivalent of central electricity stations, was over four million horsepower. As one horsepower is equivalent to approximately ten manpower, it can be said that the productive strength of Australia in 1942 could be rated at over forty million manpower.

And, of course, it has increased considerably since 1942. During the war, with 800,000 of our most able-bodied men out of the production system, and many tens of thousands engaged in the manufacture of munitions, Australians gained some idea

of the tremendous productive capacity of this country.

In America, where the horsepower rating in 1939 was approximately twice that of Australia, it was possible to have over 20,000,000 in the armed forces, produce a colossal stream of war equipment, and at the same time increase the standard of living of the American people by approximately 40 percent.

It is obvious that the vast potentialities of the modern product system were taken into consideration by the Arbitration Court in reducing over a number of years the Australian working week from 48 to 40 hours.

A country's capacity to produce is what might be termed its real credit.

But before this real credit can be used, it is essential that adequate financial credit be made available.

The war proved how in Australia and other countries an expansion of financial credit through the banking system permitted a much greater use of the real credit than ever before.

Previous unemployed resources and unemployed manpower were used to the maximum. It can be seen, therefore, that expanding production requires increased credit facilities. It is, of course, now generally understood how the bulk of our money supply is created in the form of bank credit, notes and coins being a very small part.

Increased financial credit also has to be made available to finance wage increases when the Arbitration Court rules that such increases are necessary. Not having the necessary financial reserves to meet an increased wage bill, industry obtains an advance of new credit from the banking system.

In other words, every increase in wages is financed by the banking system.

The new credit is paid out to wage-

earners, collected from them through shops and service organisations and eventually is deposited in the banks with a resultant increase in total deposits, a fact which anyone can examine for himself by noting the manner in which bank deposits steadily increase. There is no argument about the fact that the total amount of money in the community is increased by the banking system every time there is an increase in wages. But, as already pointed out, this

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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.

TO THE POINT

Demands For Wage Increases Grow

In spite of the Federal Government's claims that the economy has now been stabilised, the growing demands for wage increases amongst different sections of the community indicates that the rising cost of living is slowly but surely forcing many wage earners to seek higher wages in an endeavour to maintain their living standards. Both the airlines pilots and bank officers are typical of the middle income groups who have suffered most from the creeping inflation resulting from present financial policies. The strong statements by the representatives of the pilots and bank officers can hardly make encouraging reading for Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden as they prepare to tell the electorate that they have halted the rising cost of living.

No political party can solve this basic problem while present London School of Economics financial policies are pursued. And in the absence of any electoral pressure applied against individual members, it is certain that no political party will dare challenge its secret masters.

* * * *

More Restriction

If the proposed Victorian Labor and Industry Act is brought into operation it will result in more restrictions upon the individual. Not only will the small "corner shop" be affected, and thus the customers who invariably have to rely upon these shops to obtain goods early in the morning or late at night, but primary producers will be affected by the curtailing of hours during which they can carry produce and stock.

The Act also proposes further government by regulation: Trading hours for wholesale fruit and vegetable sellers would be fixed in due course by regulation under a special provision of the act. All modern governments invariably regard their function as the passing of a never-ending stream of restrictive legislation. It is generally the "small man" who suffers most as a result of this type of legislation.

* * * *

Japan May Cut Wool Imports

The influential Japanese paper, "Asahi Shimbun", recently urged that Japan should make a "large-scale cut" in wool imports to help ease the foreign trade deficit. The paper recommended a decrease from the 1953 importation of 800,000 bales to 500,000, the number imported in 1952. This recalls the manner in which the Japanese suddenly withdrew from Australian wool sales before the war—as a protest against drastic tariff restrictions—and caused a collapse in wool prices.

We have seen it argued that Japan must import Australian wool to keep her textile

industries operating. But if Australia, and other countries, refuse to allow Japan to earn sufficient sterling credits, how can Japan purchase wool and other commodities from the sterling areas. There is considerable talk at present about increased trade with the Communist nations. If trade is necessary, why not start with the non-Communist countries. It may have an important bearing upon whether they eventually become Communist nations also.

* * * *

Intolerance

We were surprised to note that Professor J. T. Burke, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the Melbourne University, has joined in the general attack on "witch-hunting" and "intolerance" allegedly taking place in the U.S.A. Toleration has been deliberately elevated as a new type of religion. As a result it is now considered reactionary to have any firm beliefs about right and wrong, truth or lies. Even those planning to destroy our independence "must be tolerated because "they have a right to their opinion". Our reading of the New Testament reveals that Christ was most intolerant of certain evils. But then, of course, He is now regarded as rather backward.

* * * *

Decentralisation

It is encouraging to know that there are not only Australians working for the creation of New States, but there are others striving to have created smaller local councils. Every move to reduce the size of governmental units should be supported by our readers. If any are sufficiently interested to obtain information about these moves, we will be pleased to assist if they write to us.

* * * *

Industrial Unrest In Denmark

Rising prices continue to produce increasing industrial unrest in nearly every country in the world. Denmark is now facing a serious labor crisis as the result of workers making demands for increased wages. Employers are refusing these demands because "with more difficult economic conditions ahead the time is not propitious for large labor demands." Present financial rules inevitably bring employers and employees into conflict. The only people who benefit from this conflict are the Communists, and the financial groups who are using the Communists to achieve their objective of complete economic monopoly.

Employers and employees should get together to make a realistic examination of financial rules, which prevent them from working together harmoniously to their mutual advantage.

The Individual and Organisation

We hear a great deal about the value of the individual in democratic countries; but that value, once the, central value of Christendom, has been made to subserve the political and bureaucratic machines. In almost everything that concerns human beings most—their thoughts, their affections, and the lives of those dear to them—the individual human being of average intelligence and character is necessarily far ahead of any man-made organisation, no matter how large or mechanically powerful. Mentally and morally, the individual human being is bound to be in advance of those larger but far more crudely organized bodies—or abstractions—which we loosely personify as nations, states, bureaucracies, or even political parties. It is exactly true that committees have no conscience. It is as impossible for them to have a common conscience as it is for them to have a child in common, and to feel towards that child exactly as the individual mother feels . . . man-made, institutions are not, and cannot be, organized in such a way that the higher qualities of the individual are imparted to them. The State, for instance, cannot have a highly organized nervous system of its own, exquisitely sensitive to the feelings of its neighbours, or comparable with the organization of nerves and brain in the individual. The State can imitate those infinitely finer organizations by its crude apparatus of cables, telephone exchanges, railroads, and wireless telegraphy. We may talk loosely of the nerve centres of a city or a state; but, even so, it remains a loosely-knit monster, capable of mechanically destroying its creators or trampling them into a quagmire of blood, if they try to let it do their thinking for them.

—Alfred Noyes in "The Edge of The Abyss."

THE LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

"INTELLIGENCE DIGEST"

The latest issue of this monthly Digest contains the following articles:

The British Crown.
Twenty-four Steps to Communism.
Berlin Conference a Communist Victory.
China and the Communist Offensive in the East.
Dr. Peter Russo and the Melbourne "Argus".
Book Burning on the Left.

"Intelligence Digest" can be obtained by private subscription only: £2/2/- per year, post free, from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne. A single issue is 4/-, post-free.

THE USURPERS OF GOD

God made man in His own image. —The Book of Genesis.

The Catholic Faith is this: that we worship one God in Trinity, and Trinity in Unity, neither confounding the Persons nor dividing the Substance. —The Athanasian Creed.

He therefore that will be saved must thus think of the Trinity. —Ibid.

In the course of a recent article a brilliant and much respected Social Crediter said that he believed "that the profoundly important thing is the depth of Social Credit, what matters is the existence of understanding individuals." If I do not name this person or the organisation with which he is connected it is because primarily I want to take issue with the idea expressed in his statement and not with him or any organisation. In another part of his article he says "Christianity is concerned with the Law of the love of God; Social Credit with the Law of Society." Continuing he might have added "Science with the Law of matter."

Putting things into departments has its uses; it also has its dangers. We have the position today wherein the Churches adopt the attitude that religion has nothing to do with politics or science and the scientist postulates that science has nothing to do with religion or politics. The extreme products of these two attitudes are monks in monasteries and cogs in machines.

A basic dogma of the Christian Faith is the doctrine of the Trinity of God, and in the Athanasian Creed we find it stated "And in this Trinity none is afore, or after other; none is greater, or less than another." In a remarkable book by Miss Dorothy Sayers entitled "The Mind Of The Maker" we find this conception of the Trinity, which Christian doctrine affirms as the integral structure of the Universe, revealed as in fact existing in the mind of the human maker — man, who is believed by Christians to be made in the image of God. The Idea (the father) is rendered incarnate by the Activity (the son) and results in the Power (the ghost). The inevitability of failure resulting from being ridden by any one person of the trinity is shown with great clarity.

The "understanding individual" as such is an individual who has the Idea, which is only one person of the trinity. For what purpose has he the Idea? Social Crediters have to make up their minds whether they are merely intelligences understanding an Idea, or whether, having received the Idea, they have not individually then to shoulder the responsibility themselves of reincarnating that Idea by their own Activity. If they accept the responsibility they will find that the Activity is equally a profoundly important thing, requiring sweat and passion no less than the Idea, if Power is to pour out from their efforts.

To quote Miss Sayers:

"Writer after writer comes to grief through the delusion that what Chesterfield calls a 'whiffing Activity' will do the work of the Idea; that the Power of the Idea in his own mind will compensate for a disorderly Energy in manifestation; or that the Idea is a book in its own right, even when expressed without Energy and experienced without Power. Many an unreadable monument of scholarship is exposed as the creature of three fathers; many a column of sob-stuff betrays the uncontrolled sensibility off three impression-

able ghosts; many a whirlwind bustle of incoherent episode indicates the presence of three sons at the head of affairs."

The work of the "son" does seem to be an aspect of the Social Credit movement to which conscious attention has not been given. By becoming Idea-centred the Movement will stultify its Power. We need to beware of it, if not wary of those who encourage it.

It is not my intention in this article to go witch hunting of where and when concentration on the Idea, to the exclusion of the Activity, started. But I think it is desirable that someone should point out that the Social Credit Idea is revealed in the works of Douglas and that therein it is accessible to those who have integrity without the need of interpretation, whether they belong to this or that organisation or no organisation; and that deviation from or corruption of that Idea is as likely in a monopoly of responsibility for it as in any other monopoly.

The Christian Idea had its birth under a totalitarian regime, when any open avowal of a political conception in opposition to that regime was punishable by death. And the same conditions applied to the subsequent development and of the Pauline version of the Christian Idea, with its adoption of and focus on Original Sin.

These conditions do not apply today in those countries now dominated by Communist governments. The individual Christian is accorded and recognised to have political responsibility and power.

The Christian Idea is inseparably bound up with the sacredness of human personality, which it owns as a created work of God, created in His own image, with a creative mission. Even if we ignore the evidence provided by recently discovered manuscripts indicating that Jesus was associated with a political movement, the Christian Idea cannot be dissociated from the Law of Society, and hence from politics.

As Social Crediters and Christians we know not only the desirability of the development of our own individualities; we know that the development of individuality in freedom is in accordance with the Law of creation. To interfere with it is to interfere with God's creative purpose. To attempt to improve on God's creation is to grasp at equality with God, which is a different thing from propagating ascertained spiritual laws, obedience to which fructify the enjoyment of freedom. This conception is murdered politically under Communism; under the Welfare or Managerial State it is dying by slow attrition it is by the worship of the God of technical efficiency in America.

The human individual is God's Idea. His is the only Mind that knows His own Idea. Those who attempt to deprive the individual of freedom of choice, and thus compel him to do what in full consciousness he does not want to do are trying to be "as God". They are usurpers of God. "The mind of man has always appreciated this ascending scale of Evil, from the material through the

intellectual to the moral. It recognises that the moral Evil is the worst, because it is associated with more will and more self-consciousness, and consequently with more Power."

This is the issue of our times. It is a spiritual issue. The challenge is to the spirit, primarily, not to the reason. It is a challenge to each individual.

"Christianity is concerned with the Law of the love of God." It is the essence of Law that consequences inexorably ensue from disobedience to it. Praise and worship may create a frame of mind conducive to obedience, but they do not in themselves constitute obedience. It is the integrity of our *actions*, which count; it is the honest use of our power according to our responsibility, which is the measure of our obedience. If we fail to exercise our power according to our responsibility to oppose the sacrilege of destroying God's creative purpose—the self determining, self conscious individual—we are not obeying the Law of Love. This is the central issue, and organised Christianity ignores and evades it.

Recently I asked the Bishop and the Dean of Winchester, as responsible authorities on Christianity, the Christian attitude to individual liberty. I put to them questions on the principle of liberty and also on the practical application of this principle in a concrete example where the individual is being deprived of freedom of choice, namely the compulsory medication of bread and water. They were obviously much embarrassed, and their evasion of the questions, repeatedly put, amounted to a refusal to answer them.

In entering into the Activity of our Trinity as Social Crediters the first thing we have to be sure of is the honesty of our practise of those responsibilities which we seek to enjoin in others. The Social Crediter who joins an organisation, whose policy is not his, in order, supposedly, the better to reason with others, is not doing so.

We want to get people conscious of, and consciously using in the correct way their responsibility and power—first of all on a simple issue. We want to get them doing that as a matter of individual decision, even if they are only in a small minority, for the sake of the inherent "rightness" of the action. What we look for to get them to do that is an activity of the spirit. We can do nothing if we cannot evoke a "response in the lively soul" of others. To do that we have to present the spirit in others with a challenge, and we have to present that challenge with all the power of the spirit that we can ourselves demonstrate.

To those who doubt, the evidence of the overriding importance of the spiritual is in the arid Hell which results when it is denied and when God's purpose is disowned—the materialist Hell of Communism. To those who believe, but lack understanding, the need is to challenge their leaders to a practical application of their Christianity on some simple issue of current importance, and mercilessly pillory their falsity where they do not live up to the Law of love which they preach.

We are Christians first; and Social Crediters because we are Christians.

THE ONE-'CHICKEN'-ONE-VOTE RACKET

By BERGE JENSEN

"It is necessary to provide individuals, as individuals, not collectively, with much more opportunity to judge political matters by results, and to be able to reject, individually and not collectively, policies they do not like, which involves a large measure of power to contract out."

C. H. Douglas, "Realistic Constitutionalism", p. 11.

While there is nothing startling in President Eisenhower's declaration in his Speech to the Union (January 6, 1954) that he will not tolerate destruction of U.S. surpluses nor yet contemplate their immediate and effective distribution to consumers (the idea of a Just or Compensated Price enabling the consumer to continue to consume and the producer to go on supplying his wants on mutually advantageous terms, is alien to our world administrators to whom a pound of butter, like everything else, only has value if it furthers the world policy they are there to administer) there is much enlightenment to be derived from the President's proposal to lower the age of the American voter to 18 years, the underlying principle being that he who is old enough to fight is old enough to vote. (The principle has been made effective in Israel where every young man and woman is required to do two years' National Service, and where everyone over 18 years of age, and with more than six months' residence in the country, is given a vote.)

It all depends, of course, what we mean by "fighting". Assuming for the moment that the kind of courage that is needed to make a soldier of a modern army effective on a modern battlefield is somehow related to the ability to take an effective part, however modest, in the direction of the affairs of a modern country, we are forced to agree with certain American military experts that the Americans do not make the world's best soldiers. We note from Mr. Eisenhower's own record that, although a professional soldier (who is the best kind of soldier as he has chosen the job himself) since his early youth, he has until now managed to avoid being involved in any actual fighting. Perhaps he has been spared for a purpose. Most of his soldiering has been performed in governmental offices, and he owes all his promotions, since that of Colonel, to the Democratic (we should say "Labour") Party.

Now the Roosevelt-Truman-"Labour"-New-Dealists are, like their "progressive" admirers (please include the journalists of the world's principal newspapers) in all countries, firm believers in the doctrine that all men are born free and equal, and should have the same political rights, including an identical amount of voting-power. But it is a fact of which the history of our half-century affords ample proof, that a government has only to lower the voting age to a certain point to reach a level of ignorance which will provide a "majority-vote" for any measure, however fundamentally anti-social, it may wish to enact.

While writing this, I received a letter

Page 4—"New Times," March 26, 1954.

from Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, the director of America's perhaps most effective single patriotic organisation. Mr. Smith has for years crusaded against the corruption of the Roosevelt-Truman New-Deal administrations, and he has in the opinion of many done more than any other American to create the climate in which what the world's press calls "McCarthy-ism" has thrived to the point where it has become a political factor with which our world governors have continuously to reckon (vide the banner headlines in the world's press). Mr. Smith writes:

"The conspiracy of the revolutionist in America has been to permit morons, illiterates and irresponsibles to vote. To use the 'figure', the chicken can always outvote the horses. When our first President was elected, only one adult in 25 could vote, because the right to vote implied the assumption of civic responsibility. Mass voting merely means votes influenced by propaganda. It is producing a new type of political entity which might be referred to as 'Democratic Dictatorship', or the election of a dictator."

And another political observer, living in an entirely different *milieu*, gives it as his opinion that

"Parliamentary government was a great success when the franchise was limited to those representing certain responsibilities. As the franchise has widened, so it has become progressively harder to govern . . . best of all, it is widely felt—would be a limitation of the parliamentary franchise." The author of these remarks is Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, who in the August, 1953, issue of his "Intelligence Digest", lifted a corner of the curtain of official verbiage which serves to hide the thoughts and feelings of those of our politicians who possess any. We learn that many of the men of Westminster, although they are careful not to say so in public, are deeply concerned about the moral degradation to which the one-"chicken"-one-vote racket has reduced the British world. There is a dawning realization in the corridors of Westminster that a system which accords the same amount of voting power to the usherette of a cinema as to the inventor of the jet engine, may not, in spite of what we have all been taught to the contrary, be the last word in political sagacity. We are not, like Mr. de Courcy and his Westminster contacts, concerned with the "difficulties of governing" or distressed by the strain under which our pseudo-Democratic politicians labour, but as present-day vote-cattle and tomorrow's potential cannon fodder, we are deeply interested to hear that some of the ideas concerning Constitutional Reform which have been an essential part of the *Zeitgeist* of the last

(Continued on page 7)

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is a Fellow of the English Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas. The present Chairman of this body is Dr. Tudor Jones.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable . . ."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A — B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND WAGE ADJUSTMENTS

(Continued from page 1)

merely creates still higher prices. The basic problem, then, is to make the new money available to the wage earner in such a way that it will not increase production costs, and consequently prices.

In the most general terms, the solution to the problem is to be sought along the lines of increasing the purchasing power of money in relation to increasing industrial productive capacity.

There are two possibilities: increasing incomes in relation to stable prices, and decreasing prices in relation to stable incomes.

It is true that attempts have been made to deal with the problem along both these lines over the past few years. Price control has attempted if not to prevent, at least to limit or retard, the steady increase in prices. What it has achieved is a demonstration of the impossibility of fixing prices at a given level without hampering production.

It has prevented the skyrocketing of prices, which might have occurred from the exploitation of the great expansion of credit by which the war was financed. But it has not been able to prevent prices from rising. It has only been tolerated by the public because of fear of runaway inflation. It operates by compulsion and is therefore a deterrent and not an incentive.

The second mechanism adopted during the war to deal with the problem of prices is price subsidies.

Price subsidies were introduced with comparative success in all English-speaking countries during the war.

The price-subsidy system is sound in principle.

This system was applied to certain commodities to prevent rising prices from upsetting the total "cost structure". Results prove that the system could easily be extended.

It is commonly said that price subsidies are merely taking money from the people by taxation and giving it back to them by subsidising prices. This is not altogether correct, as the Government obtains the money for subsidies partly by taxation and, directly and indirectly, by the expansion of credit.

For example, some of the credit expanded to finance the war was taken by the Government in taxation. It can be seen, therefore, that subsidies have been, to a considerable extent, paid out of expanded credit in the same way as basic wage increases are paid out of expanded credit.

There is no argument about the fact that the stabilising of prices by the payment of subsidies demonstrated the possibility of increasing purchasing power outside the present industrial costing system.

Further, the payment of a subsidy, particularly at an early stage in chain production may prevent the multiplication of a cost in subsequent stages.

The key to the problem is how to use expanded financial credit — the basis for which is increased production—OUTSIDE the wage-cost structure.

The following are suggestions as to how this could be done:

Let all applications for wage increases and/or shorter working hours be heard by existing arbitration authorities and be determined on the strict basis of actually increased or of increased production potential in industry. Arrangements could then be made to use, say, 50 percent, of the new bank credit necessary to finance the award granted, for the payment direct to wage earners of what might be termed a National Production Bonus — that is, a bonus in addition to the wages already being received. As the new money for this bonus would not be paid through industry, there would be no increase in wage costs and consequently no increase in prices.

As the size of the increase of bonuses would be directly related to increased production or production potential in industry, wage-earners would have a direct incentive to increase production, safe in the knowre in the benefits

The other 50 percent of the new credit necessary to finance the arbitration authority's award could be applied to the lowering of prices to every member of the community by an extension of the subsidy system. This would have the effect of increasing the purchasing power of every individual's money.

It must be realised that the modern productive capacity of a country is in the long run a community affair and that therefore the benefits of increased production should be distributed to every member of the community via reduced prices.

The knowledge of how to do things and the capital resources possessed today are real profits passed on by previous generations. If electors will not stir themselves to press for a financial policy which will permit them to use these profits in such a way that every member of the community has greater independence, they will find that that heritage will be taken from us.

There are no technical difficulties in implementing the policy we have outlined. Trade union leaders genuinely desirous that wage earners shall really share in the profits which the present production system can provide, should support such a policy.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

Available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 7, post-free.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

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OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY

9d. Posted

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

This important book should be in the hands of all those who are concerned about the manner in which the parliamentary system has been perverted and used to further policies which progressively enslave the individual.

In a penetrating examination of the present voting system, Mr. Guthrie shows how the "majority vote racket" has been used to destroy the rights of minorities. It is not genuine democracy for Governments elected by a majority of electors to have unrestricted powers to do as they like until an election removes them from office.

The author demonstrates how the basis of democracy must be local, decentralised government, which can be effectively controlled by the individual. He deals with the menace of centralised Government and the disastrous results, which always stem from it. Constructive suggestions are made for making genuine democracy a reality. "Our Sham Democracy" is one of the most fundamental and important books to come from the pen of an Australian Social Credit writer.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1954.

No. 5.

THE WORLD BANK AND AUSTRALIA'S FINANCIAL SOVEREIGNTY

Like all other international organisations formed during and after the last war, the World Bank was designed to further the policy of undermining national sovereignties and to create a World Police State. There is no doubt that the late Harry Dexter White, one of the principal architects of the Bretton Woods financial agreement, and one of the most important Communist agents in the U.S.A., clearly understood the vital importance of a World Bank which could interfere with the financial policies of all nations.

Several weeks ago it was announced that the World Bank has consented to lend Australia an extra 54 million dollars for capital equipment. The reason for this loan may be found in the accompanying official statement from the Bank explaining why it had agreed to further dollars loans to Australia. The controllers of the World Bank are obviously pleased with the financial policies being imposed by the present Federal Government. Their statement refers to the "strong anti-inflationary action taken by the Commonwealth Bank and the Treasury in 1951. Australians will recall that this was the year in which the Menzies-Fadden Government imposed the drastic "Horror Budget".

It was in the previous year, 1950, that Mr. Menzies visited Washington seeking the first World Bank loan. The controllers of the World Bank only agreed to a 100 million dollar loan if the Government would receive an economic and banking committee from the World Bank to examine Australia's economy. The committee arrived soon after the first loan was granted in August 1950. It was shortly after this that the Government started to introduce a restrictive credit policy. And then, following the 1951 General Elections, further restrictions were imposed. Finally came the "Horror Budget".

The following extract from the World Bank's statement would appear to indicate that the Bank is claiming indirect credit for the Menzies-Fadden Government's credit policies: "The Budget was designed to produce a large surplus, tax adjustments were made to discourage consumption and investment, and more restrictive monetary and credit policies were adopted. These forces combined to bring about a sharp reduction in the liquidity of the economy and the inflation was brought to a halt." The approving comment by the World Bank makes no reference to Mr. Menzies' "economic casualties" which resulted from the restrictive credit policy. Obviously these are considered of little importance compared with maintenance of "sound finance".

Before the Bretton Woods agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Government, we warned that Australia's financial sovereignty would be further undermined if we accepted the agreement. It should be clear to all thinking people now that Australia is being steadily pawned. Dollar diplomacy is just as dangerous as is the Communist conspiracy. Both stem from the same source. Patriotic Australians should follow the lead of American patriots by insisting that their country be freed from all international controls.

Douglas's Constitutional Proposals

Our own political exploits (to further Douglas's constitutional proposals) have not been barren of suggestion. The Electoral Campaign method of using the vote, openly, to gain a specified objective, especially as it has been applied in local politics, is an obvious, though limited, first step towards the responsible vote, of proven efficacy. The Voters' Policy Associations, and other Policy Groups which followed the Rates Campaign were further fore-runners, as it were small pilot experiments, which preceded the formulation of Douglas's constitutional proposals. On the national scale probably the Negative vote, as suggested by Douglas at the 1945 Election, is at present the nearest approach to a responsible use of the vote available to the elector. Altogether it should be clear to anyone who will look that the responsible vote is a practical objective towards which we can move now and from where we stand, without waiting for 'Parliament' or 'measures' or using anything but our own initiative and perseverance.

Moreover, apart from the practice, in various limited forms, of the responsible vote, the idea is still so new that people have to be familiarised with it, and from this point of view Douglas's timing of his constitutional proposals was as perfect as was that of his economic proposals. Just as the Financial Depression of the 1930's rubbed in what he had said earlier about Finance, so the constitutional crises of our present phase of history are creating the best possible conditions for his constitutional proposals to get a hearing. Just as the money system was then in a state of flux, so the Constitutions of the nations are now in a state of flux, providing a tactical opportunity, which is being thrown away by those who are too prejudiced or too apathetic, to take note of the alternative to disaster provided by Douglas. From its very nature the control of a political system is more vulnerable (from within) than that of a financial system, which being entirely metaphysical can be completely centralised; but there is not a vestige of hope in the use of the accepted political methods; the only hope lies in the emergence of a new tactic, and that is what Douglas, and the Social Credit Movement alone can provide.

—Dr. C. G. Dobbs, in "The Social Crediter," March 13.

CHRIST DID NOT DIE FOR GOVERNMENTS

Christ did not die for laws or governments. He did not die to build a nation up. He died for men, the separate souls of men.

—Henry Ward Beecher

THE ONE-'CHICKEN'-ONE-VOTE RACKET

(Continued from page 4)

decade, have at long last impinged on the consciousness of some of our political misrepresentatives. There are, among Mr. de Courcy's observers, some who think, "Eventually Britain will be forced back to the limitation of the Parliamentary franchise". "Eventually" is the operative word.

In his last novel, "In the Wet", Mr. Nevil Shute, who has now settled in Australia, places his hero and his hero's young lady in the maelstrom of events, which culminate in a Constitutional crisis of the first magnitude. It so happens that it is exactly the mulish refusal of a Socialist-egalitarian London government to follow Australia and other Commonwealth countries in discarding the universally-discredited one-"chicken"-one-vote racket, and to replace by a "multiple" voting system based on individual character and achievements, which impels a long-suffering Monarch to appoint a Governor-General for the Old Country while talking up residence in a "politically more advanced part of the Commonwealth". We shall not stay to examine the details of Mr. Shute's system of multiple voting as, with little difficulty, anybody of normal intelligence who has lost faith in the present system and is interested in its modification, could in a few minutes, think up a system as good, if not better, than the one which according to Mr. Shute was first introduced in the early 'sixties in Western Australia, causing the downfall of the corrupt party-machine-men, and making way for a new type of politician, a new way of life, as different from what we now experience under secret-ballot equality-"democracy" as night from day.

But quite apart from questions of literary merit, the book is of interest to British sociologists as "a straw in the wind", for there can be little doubt that Mr. Shute "has got something" when he makes electoral reform the key-stone of the new and shapelier British world which we all hope to see arise from the ashes of the present

Flight From the City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment that will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

same - everything - for - everybody Ill-Fare State. (There may even be those who would consider Mr. Shute as something in the nature of a prophet when he makes Her Majesty's Australian territories the scene of the coming Constitutional-sociological "break-through".)

And what a relief after all the satirical-pessimistic novels-about-the-future with which 'idealist' progressives have regaled us during the last half-century, to turn to a book whose author so obviously is imbued with some of that long-range realistic optimism expressed in the final paragraph of the fundamental document of the New Economics:

"Thus out of threatened chaos might the Dawn break; a Dawn which at the best must show the ravages of storm, but which holds clear for all to see the promise of a better Day."

Lack of Common Sense

"We recognise that what is lacking is something we call judgment, or (very mis-descriptively) 'common' sense, and that this faculty, so rare that when it is combined with intellect it can almost command its own price, is an ability to check constantly and almost automatically theory and ideas against experience. It is exactly the lack of this faculty, which is conspicuous in Socialist circles, which by common consent draw their support largely from the influence of well-meaning elementary school-teachers. The modern State-controlled school is the perfect model of bureaucracy, designed primarily for control by the Government rather than for any genuinely educational objective. There is no standard of output, except *si monumentum requiris*, *circumspice*. Once again, it is evidence of the magnificent material of the British people that a large and increasing proportion of these teachers are revolting against this tendency. But a good deal of harm has been done.

"Now to this type of mind, the fact that you can multiply x by itself five times, and the results is called X^5 , is not merely proof of a fifth dimension, it is ground for a political world of five dimensions. Or to put the matter another way, 'the Government' can order golf-club secretaries to grow asparagus in bunkers. Therefore asparagus will grow in bunkers. This confusion between Aristotelian and Baconian thinking is one of the most valuable tools of arch intrigue."

C.H. Douglas in "Wheresoever the Carcase Is..."

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The Passing of Parliament

By Prof. G. W. Keeton

More than twenty years ago the then Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, warned the British peoples in his great classic, "The New Despotism", that there was a subtle plan to undermine Parliament and to destroy the traditional rights of the individual by a policy of "bureaucratic lawlessness". Since Lord Hewart made his grave warning, the threat of a Dictatorship of the Bureaucracy has steadily increased. It is still growing and must be challenged and defeated if the free society is to survive.

In "The Passing of Parliament", the eminent English constitutional authority, Professor Keeton, develops and underlines the late Lord Hewart's theme. In clear, forceful language, the author shows how the bureaucratic dictatorship has grown. And in consequence the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts have been curtailed to the stage where they can no longer provide the individual with adequate protection against the bureaucrats and their regulations. Professor Keeton poses the question, which every freedom-loving individual must honestly face: "We are all aware which way the tide is running. How far do we wish it to run? Do we wish it to batter down the few remaining barriers between the executive and the citizen? Are we really satisfied that official policy is necessarily a satisfactory substitute for private right?"

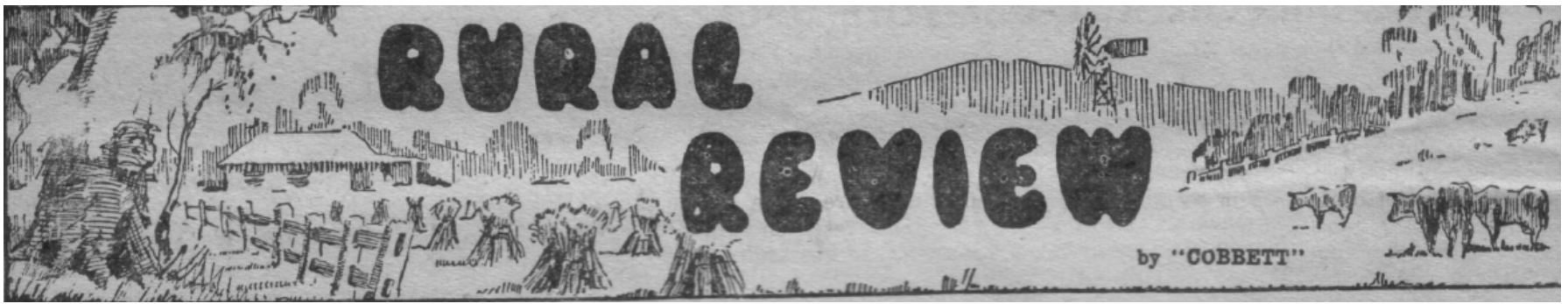
Professor Keeton leaves no doubt that modern Parliament are for all practical purposes facades behind which real power is wielded by powerful individuals who never face the electors. As he writes in his frightening chapter, "The Road to Moscow", "Today, in Great Britain we live on the edge of dictatorship. Transition would be easy, swift, and it could be accomplished with complete legality. Already, so many steps have been taken in this direction, due to the completeness of power possessed by the Government of the day, and the absence of any real check such as the terms of a written constitution or the existence of an effective second chamber, that those still to be taken are small in comparison." All of which applies equally to what is happening in Australia.

"The Passing of Parliament" should be in the hands of all those who desire to play an active role in resisting those striving to create the complete Monopoly State.

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"New Times," March 26, 1954—Page 7



ECONOMICS OR ECOLOGY

By H. E. BOBSTEIN, Rural Delivery I, Bloomingburg, New York State.

(From the Journal of the Soil Association, "Mother Earth")

Once it was the endeavour of art, literature and philosophy to express the meaning of life to be the voice of all that is dumb, to endow nature with an organ for making known her sufferings, or, we might say, to call reality by its rightful name. Today, nature's tongue is taken away. Once it was thought that each utterance, word, cry or gesture had an intrinsic meaning; today it is merely an occurrence. On occasion we find in those we meet, either in person or in print, imagination, insight and judgment of values such as to appeal to us immediately. In contrast are those, usually lacking in imagination, who cling to the technical or statistical interpretation of all their evaluations, and although it is often difficult to find loopholes in their arguments, one knows there is some fundamental error somewhere.

We shall here discuss one or two books on each side of the Green Curtain.

Agricultural Policy of the United States by Dr. Harold G. Halcrow (Prentice-Hall, 1953, \$7.35) is not a book of the busy farmer. It is a textbook on agricultural economics, factual, informative, scholarly, and dry. It is packed with information about all those many factors which enter into policy considerations, including such agencies, their purpose and work, as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Production Credit System, Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation Service, the now famous and controversial Brannan Plan, and many other features which make an interesting book, and with a little imagination, might have made a good one.

The author has managed, systematically and impartially, to sort it all out and to convey fairness with compactness. One slowly begins to realise how many aspects really do, or should, contribute to policy considerations and how it happens that in the heat of discussion many of these often-vital factors are disregarded. Here are many curves and tables to show that relative elasticity of markets and farm supplies, and how prices are affected by the inelasticity of one or the other. Frequently the author draws attention to the importance of allocating resources, and how inefficiently resources tend to be used under high price supports. Yet he admits that even at times of high industrial wages and low price supports, farmers of "inefficient farm units tend to leave

their farms less often than should have been anticipated.

The author seems to regard it as desirable that small farms which provide no more than subsistence should be concentrated in to bigger and more efficient units, or abandoned. In fact efficiency is regarded by him as the one aim and object of any farm policy. On page 392 he states: —

In concept the problem of soil conservation is similar to the problem of making efficient use of other resources—water, wildlife, minerals, oil, coal or human beings themselves. The problem is to develop efficient methods and techniques of exploitation, to schedule inputs in some socially optimum manner. The central economic problem is to allocate resources over a period of time in such a way as to maximize welfare over the same period. Soil conservation is defined as a process of obtaining efficiency in use of land resources over time.

To illustrate the fallacy of this view, which is not easy, considering the reasonableness of it all, we shall have to go to another book which has already been reviewed in this journal (April, 1952): Soil and Civilization by Edward Hyams (Thames and Hudson, 1952, 21s.). Here Hyams explores Toynbee's theory that civilizations are rarely destroyed from without, but first decay from within. Never murder, always suicide.

Hyams starts with the principles of a living soil community. The soil's inhabitants are part of the soil, and essential to its being alive. Plants, trees, are considered as part of the soil, for without them the soil dies—blows or washes away. Soils are adaptable. European Atlantic soils, for instance, have had a chance to adapt themselves to live with man over many thousands of years and adapt themselves to the slow development of his tools. On the other hand, soils that were still in a comparatively virgin state when man arrived with modern tools had no chance of adjustment. This seems a remarkable theory, and Hyams gives many instances to illustrate his contention. The soil history of Oklahoma is cited as an example of how man's lack of understanding of the problem has resulted in the exploitation of the soil by the agricultural industrialist, which eventually led to the situation described so vividly in "The Grapes of Wrath" (John Steinbeck).

A living organism adapts itself and its parts to one another in such a way that, during its life, structure and activities are maintained in a manner characteristic of

it, and are transmitted from generation to generation as Professor J. S. Haldane has pointed out in his book, The Philosophical Basis of Biology, going on to say that these adaptive changes cannot be explained (in chemical or physical terms. Biology being a wider and more embracing science its laws may be used to interpret those of physics and chemistry, but never vice versa.

To illustrate the main theme of this paper a short story from Hyams' book should prove useful. A family of primitive men have made their home in a wood of chestnut trees where they live on the chestnuts they gather.

(Continued on page 9)

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ECONOMICS OR ECOLOGY

(Continued from page 8)

In this wood also grows honeysuckle, which uses the chestnut trees for support and if left unchecked would choke them to death. But the man trims the honeysuckle, though it does not occur to him to destroy it entirely. The balance, once established, is stable while the man's children grow up. The daughters like to adorn themselves with the flowers; one son, a practical man, finds the vines useful as ropes; another, the youngest, likes to observe them and draw their likenesses on bits of wood. The third son, however, is different. He is not conservative and he does not hesitate to call his father's beliefs superstitious, his brother's art a waste of time. He proposes instead to dig out the honeysuckle, roots and all, and have done with spending months every year pruning it. That, he says, is scientific, the rational way. And since everyone is rather ashamed at being irrational, and because the third brother is a forceful and determined man, his opinion prevails, and out comes the honeysuckle.

Soon the bees, which lived in the wood for the honeysuckle, and incidentally also fertilized the chestnut, abandon the wood and leave the human members of the community without food.

By what means do species rise to dominate, unbalance and destroy a soil community? The lesson we learn from the rise and decay of many civilizations under scrutiny is an extraordinary parallel between them; the mental attitude which gradually changes as the people develop from a primitive soil community into an exploitative one. Hyams uses the term parasitic. In many instances this change is caused by the soil or climatic conditions themselves; in others it is brought about by wars beyond the capacity of the soil to sustain them. We ourselves have gloried in the reasoned approach of the Greeks, and have ever since laid great stress upon the logical "scientific" justification of our actions. This reasoning has brought us tremendous wealth and has had an undisputed material success. But signs of weakness are showing. It is believed by some that most of our great efforts lately have been to check the ravages of these signs of failure. We have conquered many contagious diseases and yet some are making perceptible inroads into our crops and livestock, not to speak of man himself. Perhaps we are paying too much attention to the

external enemy, the attacking virus, fungus, etc., and not enough to the internal enemy, the lack of stamina in our soils, plants and man. It would certainly appear so when studies are made of the distribution of available research funds. It is then found that the largest part by far is directed to industrial research in the extended use of some new and more potent chemical poison, antidote or serum, and only a very small part provided to investigate the quality of our produce, and for the creative ecological approach to our problems. We now stand on the threshold of deciding whether to let the technician guide our lives—space ships and all—or the true scientist-philosopher. No amount of sneering at the "mystic" as any man with whom we may disagree will help us in this decision.

We can still, by a wise farm policy, restore our soils with the careful patience of the artist. If man can think of himself as one of the materials as well as the artist, he may yet learn how to live nobly and at peace.

May I therefore suggest that the following should be basic consideration in the framing of a policy programme:—

(1) Since we find a close connection between farm income and soil exhaustion, it is underconsumption that must be corrected by a farm price policy. This must at the same time be linked to sound conservation practices.

(2) Research funds must be so administered that the welfare of the nation as a whole is considered, not the profits of any one industry.

(3) A National Health Service starts in the soil.

(4) The ecological approach includes the utilisation of all wastes, be they farm, industrial or city residues, and includes the proper fermentation and distribution of digested sewage. If research shows that this material is superior as a fertilizer to the chemicals used at present, often to an extent excessive for soil health, then this composted material must be produced on a large scale by municipal authorities and made available to farmers at cost.

(5) An educational programme should include payments to farmers for attending weekly classes, and visits to the farm by an instructor who is aware of the ecological approach. These payments would be a far smaller expense to the taxpayer than the wastage of soil fertility through faulty agricultural practices.

(6) At all times we must learn to consider the soil as a living body subject to the same laws as any other living organism, and we must allow for adaptation and changes.

(7) The biological and ecological approach requires the encouragement for the small family farm and discourages the large corporation farm and/or collective farm. Research in this field is still necessary to show if and how much quality suffers when acreage and absentee farming increases.

(8) Lastly, speculation in land values should be discouraged. Land speculation is perhaps the most detrimental single factor in a stable farm economy.

Life from the Soil

By Col. H. F. White and
Sir C. Stanton Hicks

(31/3, post free)

This is the first Australian book on organic farming and associated subjects. Written by two distinguished Australians, Col. H. F. White, well-known New England grazier, and Sir Stanton Hicks, Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, this book should be on the shelves of all Australian farmers and gardeners. In fact it should be read by all responsible Australians because it deals with matters which affect all individuals.

The book is in two sections: The first by Col. White deals with his own experiences as a practical farmer; the second by Sir Stanton Hicks is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of man's relationship to his environment. Col. White relates how, after finding that he was failing to maintain improved pastures in spite of increasing annual applications of superphosphate, he was introduced to the organic idea. He immediately switched to a system of ley farming and noticed an almost immediate improvement in his soil structure, his pastures and the health of his stock. Col. White's practical experience with organic farming methods under Australian conditions should be studied by every genuinely progressive farmer.

Sir Stanton Hicks is a recognised world authority on nutrition, and when he warns that there is a direct relationship between the increasing incidence of degenerative diseases and man's exploitive farming methods, every sensible person should take heed. As Sir Stanton points out, the subject of the quality of food concerns every individual, not only farmers.

In his chapter on Ecology, the author makes the penetrating observation that the "excessive uprooting of man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his attention to an increasing extent on a highly artificial feature of his ecology, namely sociology. This preoccupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

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LIME IN ORGANIC MANURE

By HENRY S. JENKINSON. From "The Farmer".

I recently wandered into a Country Library and found a new-looking Gardening Encyclopedia which had been well reviewed by newspapers of the Times and Observer standard. I put it under my arm with the idea of borrowing it, but was told that it was for reference only. I only had a few minutes to spare, so looked up "Manures".

Three farmyard manures were given: stable, cow and pig with analyses of plant foods. I nearly fell off my chair with excitement when I noticed that in each case there was more lime than any other plant food. In the case of pig manure the analyses was lime 35 lbs., nitrogen 16 lbs. and phosphates and potash were, if I remember rightly, 6 lbs. each, to a ton of manure.

Like anybody else who takes up the study of horticulture, I had been taught that organic manures, used heavily, make the soil sour or sick, and that lime must be applied periodically as a soil sweetener.

The next step was to discuss the matter with one or two farmers. They said they thought the Encyclopedia must be wrong, but one of them advised me to write to a horticultural journal, which I take. I did so and the reply suggested that the writer in the Encyclopedia must have left out a decimal point and meant 3.5 lbs. instead of 35 lbs. of lime.

So now there were the farmers and the horticultural journal against the Encyclopedia, but I was still determined to get a confirmation of the latter's analysis, because it had always occurred to me that if Nature was such a fool that she provided too little lime in her end-products, then the soil in the hedgerows and woods would eventually become so sour that the infinite variety of plants and trees would no longer be able to grow healthily. But that does not seem to be the case as the trees and the plants still manage to clothe the earth with the green of health and the flower of beauty.

I then wrote to a horticultural adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. He said that the amount of lime in organic manures was negligible, and what there was would in any case be neutralized by the soil acids.

I was feeling quite depressed about it until I had the inspiration of writing to a County Soil Analyst. He would settle the argument, for after all, you cannot quarrel with what is found in the test tube. I got the answer I wanted: "Yes, there are 35 lbs. of lime" in a ton of pig manure, and if you dress a field with so many tons of manure you are at the same time in effect applying so many cwts. of lime, etc."

The old gardeners, who used plenty of dung, buried it and trenched it in, and found that their soil got sour and sick if they did not use lime occasionally, so one could not blame them for handing down the tradition.

Today it would not be convenient to teach that organic material contains a higher proportion of lime than any other plant food, because it would not make sense. So those whose job is to teach, keep silent, and the farming and gardening public remains ignorant. But this is supposed to be the scientific age, and an increasing world population must be fed, so there should be no evasion or concealment of truth. Such knowledge is fundamental.

Sir Albert Howard, when he saw a sample of turf grown on heavy land, which had been dressed with basic slag (which contains lime) said that the same good results would be obtained if the clay fields were subsoiled; and a practical test proved him to be right. The lime in the basic slag had presumably caused a flocculation of clay particles, letting air into the subsoil and improving drainage. The subsoiling had a similar effect without the cost of the fertilizer.

Faulkner, the American, found that, by discing a green crop into the top two or three inches of soil enabled him to grow good healthy crops in thin sand or heavy clay without the use of lime, which indicates that if organic material is left on the surface it rots sweetly and the correction is not needed; though, of course, the point had already been proved by Nature in forest and hedgerow.

Newman Turner tried "Faulkner's method on a larger scale in England, and found that he could sell milk (which contains calcium) off the farm without his soil becoming short of lime.

I am no scientist—only a small and unimportant gardener who has grown some good strawberries in his time, but I dare to demand that these problems be thrashed out honestly and openly. It is one of the biggest and most important subjects in the world, and bitter controversy is stupid. I feel that the world would benefit by exhaustive and well publicised field tests to prove or disprove men like the late Sir Albert Howard, Faulkner and Newman Turner—men of inspiration and intuition, who have set out to learn from nature instead of trying to bludgeon her into the shape and size of limited minds.

Certain plants grow better in a calcareous than in an acid soil; therefore, if the soil is not suitable for the crop it can be made so by the addition of chalk or limestone. I do not necessarily quarrel with that; but I do know that organic material at the soil surface develops fibrous feedings roots to a much greater extent than does an inorganic soil, thus increasing the plant's capability of foraging for lime.

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Garden Magic with Surface Compost

By PAULA SEIDEL, M.I.C.H.,
From "Organic Gardening"

Good heavens," exclaimed my friend. "What have you done to your garden?" The last time I saw it, it was a mass of sticky red clay you could hardly step on without getting mired."

"Oh, but you should see it from the air, as I did last Sunday. Compared with other gardens around here, it looks like a jungle. What we did was simple, but it worked." And this is what it was:

In 1942, when Victory Gardens were called for, we decided to abandon the old, disease-ridden plot we had been using, for some good, fertile soil. The best bet seemed to be our old clothes yard, which apparently had never been cultivated but which had been for some years a chicken and rabbit run. But the soil (largely red shale which, I understand, is only partly decomposed rock), was such a heavy, sticky clay that the children had once used it for modelling. The first time I dug into it, the only sign of life I discovered was a pathetic earthworm about as big as a pin.

At that time all I knew about soil restoration was (1) the traditional use of barnyard manure—which was out because we didn't have any; (2) a magazine report by a columnist who had buried garbage in a poor spot in her garden and soon found it, instead, the most productive part; (3) an article by a farmer who built an inch of good topsoil by discing in all kinds of organic waste—old cornstalks and cobs, chopped up roadside brush and tree prunings, sawdust, straw, weeds, waste from local canneries and slaughter houses, etc. Stimulated by those experiences, I systematically dumped on the garden that winter all the waste materials I could find—wood ashes, garbage and vegetable trimmings, even the vacuum-cleaner dust. In the spring, after adding leaves raked from the lawn, we mixed and spread it all and ploughed it under.

That summer the garden was fairly suc-

cessful, although the soil still couldn't be touched when wet; after a rain I wouldn't even walk on it to pick a lettuce. But my efforts paid off, for the soil did not bake, as did all the other clay in the neighbourhood. As lack of space was a problem, especially for our favourite crop, peas, I spaced all my rows 13 inches apart (just the width of my cultivator) and put a row of peas between each two rows of the longer-season things. As soon as a row of peas had borne, I would pull the vines and use them, with lawn clippings as mulch in the 26-inch space left between the remaining rows. This kept weeds down and also prevented the soil from drying out. A little soil scattered on the mulch started it decomposing, and as the earthworms worked on it, they added valuable humus to the soil. Thus (and by setting out tomato, cabbage, pepper and broccoli plants after harvesting the first radishes, lettuce, etc.) I get two crops from practically all my garden. At the same time, by adding, year after year, all kinds of green waste in summer, kitchen waste in winter, and some four inches of leaves each spring, I have put back into the soil more minerals than I have taken out, even with my two crop system. And the garden has increased its production until, in 1948, I broke all my records by loading our table with top-quality vegetables all summer, giving away sacks of them, canning 150 quarts, and filling a locker with frozen goods.

The only manure I've had has come from the few broilers we raise each spring; it has been worked in around the choicest plants or put under the mulch. Thus I have proved beyond a doubt that, contrary to the usual idea, it is not only possible but easy to build up a soil by surface composting with organic materials without using fertilizers.

I am constantly discovering new materials that I can use. For example, I take all the black walnuts I can find to the garden, pound off the rich black shucks and scatter them around; they seem to be nature's answer to the search for black soil. In harvesting vegetables, I top them right there and, when the trimmings wilt, cover them with soil so the worms can start turning them into rich black humus. Incidentally, the puny little creatures of the past have become king-size night crawlers, which help aerate the soil while enriching it with their castings. In return, I give them coffee grounds, eggshells, cornmeal, and now and then, as a treat (I hope) cake-frosting scrapings from plates and bakery boxes.

An important feature of this organic soil building, in my opinion, is a marked freedom from insect pests. I had heard that bugs are less likely to touch healthy plants and the plants can be sick because of soil deficiencies and my experience bears that out. My early gardening efforts were a continual fight with plant lice, beetles, rust, wilt, etc., as I spent hours dousing everything with sprays. But last year I counted only two tomato worms, four cabbage worms, and a few aphids on the turnips. Both vegetable and flower plants were big, luxuriant, healthy things that gave me more from my postage-stamp plot

Books Dealing Mainly with Practice

"Gardener's Earth" 13/2
By S. B. Whitehead.

"The Clifton Park System
of Farming" 21/7
By Robert H. Elliott. A full description of the original ley farming experiments.

"Ley Farming" 21/5
By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

"Humus — and the
Farmer" 26/9

By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery.

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than some of my neighbours got from most of an acre.

Last fall, when pulling some root crops, I shook rich "black dirt" from them. Not a vestige of that original sticky red clay remains. I don't know how scientific my theories and methods are, but I have seen them work a miracle in my red shale garden.

BE HAPPIER, BE HEALTHIER 16/9

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"New Times," March 26, 1954—Page 11.

More About Water Fluoridation

From "The Cross and The Flag," U.S.A.

The public is indebted to one James Rorty, writing in the Freeman Magazine under the subject, "The Truth About Fluoridation". It now seems to be the fad, which originated with New Dealers and regimentors, to put Fluorine in city water supplies.

Concerning this matter a recent dispatch speaks for itself:

"Rena M. Vale, former Communist Party member, who has been an active anti-Communist for over 20 years, aiding various governmental investigating agencies with her knowledge, including the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the California Senate Committee on Un-American Activities, has stated that fluoridation of drinking water is known in Communist circles as a vehicle of Red warfare, to be used for outright poisoning of the population and/or reducing the mentality and will of the population so it will not resist Communist domination. She states this is planned for America. The method to be employed to put fluoridation over on the people is to beat the drums for the fraudulent reason of protection of the children's teeth, and to see to it that the public does not learn that fluorides affect the brain and nerve cells to such an extent that initiative is reduced and the personality becomes docile and cow-like."

Again referring to the Rorty article, we quote a portion, which appears under the headline, "Can the Use of Fluorides Retard Memory?" In answer to this question Mr. Rorty has the following to say:

"The fact is that precisely such studies, undertaken without benefit of the USPHS or the A.D.A., are now in progress in this country, and that the preliminary findings of these studies are distinctly ominous.

"A few years ago the effects of fluorides OTHER THAN ON TOOTH DECAY became the concern of Dr. Jacob A. Saffir, a member of the American Dental Association and a Fellow of the American Institute

of Chemists. At his own expense Dr. Saffir established an office and laboratory in a locality where the drinking water for miles around contained fluorides. Patients and townspeople who came to him were observed from many angles. Soon he felt that one group of patients seemed to vary from similar groups observed in other surroundings—the school children seemed to have more than customary difficulty in the exercise of memory.

"Dr. Saffir decided to concentrate his efforts on determining whether he could establish a connection between this difficulty and the use of fluorides. Consultations were had with schoolteachers and parents, and other avenues of investigation were explored.

"As a result of these studies, Dr. Saffir believes that fluorides probably cause some mental retardation in children drinking fluoridated water, but he is not yet prepared to publish his results. There should be other such studies, he feels, subsidized by research grants that would make possible rapid progress. Meanwhile, he writes, 'In this field, where the proponents of fluoridation will often go to extremes to impose their beliefs, it may be well to exercise care that the proof against fluoridation is overwhelming before it is presented.'

"This writer has found no reason thus far to believe that the crusaders—as distinguished from the commercial beneficiaries of the programme—are motivated by anything except professional zeal, plus the inertia of an ideological commitment which they are unwilling even to examine, let alone retreat from. But the intolerance of the fluoridators and their reckless slander of their opponents—all this is disturbing, to say the least.

"In vain does Congressman Miller, one-time fluoridation advocate and now one of its most determined opponents, demand a clarification of the Grand Rapids health

statistics, which despite all official discounting, seem to show an abnormal increase of heart and kidney disease since the initiation of the fluoridation programme in that city.

"In vain do the opponents of fluoridation point out the AD HOC tendency of the U.S. Public Health Service reports: item, the minimizing of the Ottawa, Kansas, results which failed to show the expected reduction of caries as a result of fluoridation: item, the glaring errors in the reports from the Marshall, Texas, pilot plant. One of these errors, which was hastily corrected in a subsequent release, transformed an actual INCREASE in dental caries after fluoridation into a purported decrease."

The reader will observe that Mr. Rorty is very conservative, but his remarks pose some deadly questions, which should be answered by all means before any community permits the first medication of their water supply.

THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

There will never be a really free and enlightened State until the State comes to recognise the individual as a higher and independent power, from which all its own power and authority are derived.

—Thoreau.

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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.