

# THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1954.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

## RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA THREATENED

### Another Defeat for the West

The statement last week by New Zealand's Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Clifton Webb, that New Zealand should now recognise Red China and permit another Communist Government to become a member of the United Nations, has been gleefully seized upon by the Communists and their dupes to further their campaign urging another retreat by the West in the cold war. It is clear that Mr. Webb himself, a Minister in a Nationalist Government, has become a victim of the subtle propaganda which seeks to suggest, amongst other things, that recognition of Red China would mean that a wedge could then be driven between Moscow and Peking.

Those foolish people who talk like this still refer to the case of Tito, apparently unaware that the Tito regime never at any time repudiated its Communism and that, since the death of Stalin, there has been an agreement reached between Tito and Malenkov. The difference between Stalin and Tito was primarily a personal one. It was not a difference about Communist doctrine. Mao-tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, is a thoroughly indoctrinated Communist who firmly believes along with the Communists in Moscow that Communism must inevitably dominate the entire world. The suggestion, which Mr. Webb has put forward, that recognition of Red China would ease the present world tension is as dangerous as it is ridiculous. There can be no easing of world tensions while the Communist conspiracy remains undefeated. And this conspiracy cannot be defeated while Western nations refuse to face the fact that their internal financial and economic policies are amongst the greatest assets the Communists have.

Much of the difference of opinion between the British and the Americans stems from economic rivalry resulting from internal financial policies which force all industrial nations to try and develop "favourable balances of trade". The Communists have skilfully exploited the fact that there is growing resentment in various parts of the world against economic penetration from America—penetration only possible because of the Communist challenge. It is not without significance that those international financial groups in the U.S.A. who are directing this dollar diplomacy, oppose any realistic policies for destroying the Communist conspiracy. The threat of Communism is essential to the plans of these inter-

nationalists. If there were no threat of Communism, no war threat to hold over people's heads, a big portion of industrial power would not be devoted to making atomic bombs and other instruments of war. The peoples of the world would then be forced to face the problem of distributing a growing volume of consumer goods.

It is this problem of distributing "surpluses" which forces so many Western leaders to try and appease the Communists. The British recognition of Communist China was undoubtedly partly the result of a belief that China would provide an excellent export market. Australian manufacturers are also being told what excellent prospects there are in China for the development of an export market. The subtle point is made that, unlike the Japanese, whom we should not trade with, the Chinese would not seek in exchange for imports from Australia, to send her goods which would compete with those produced locally.

Failure to trade with Japan, who most buy wool and other raw materials abroad, also suits the purposes of the Communists. If Japan cannot develop trade with Western nations, there must under orthodox financial rules be an internal economic crisis in Japan. There are signs of this already appearing. Such a crisis helps the Communists. And it also forces Japan to seek closer trade relations with the Chinese Communists and the Russians. This also helps the Communists.

Sir Winston Churchill apparently sees Soviet Russia as a vast market for British exports. His plea for further appeasement should be considered against his strong advocacy some time ago, that he would

like to see increasing East-West trade. While such trade might temporarily help the British keep their internal economy working, it would in reality be a definite physical and political gain for the Communists. What do the British people want from Soviet Russia, which they cannot,

(Continued on page 4)

### 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.

# PRIME MINISTER PERMITS LITERARY FUND TO FINANCE COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

The following letter to the Prime Minister was sent by the  
Victorian League of Rights on 22nd June:

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Q.C., M.P.,  
CANBERRA,  
A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Menzies,

My League desires to protest strongly against the continued use of the taxpayers' money to finance pro-Communist propaganda. I desire to bring to your attention the recently published novel, "The Unbending", by Mr. Judah Waten. This novel was made possible by a grant to Mr. Waten from the Commonwealth Literary Fund. It is published by the Australasian Book Society, which is undoubtedly a Communist "front" organisation, you will recall that the use of the Commonwealth Literary Fund to finance a number of Leftist writers was raised in the House some time ago. As a result of the strong criticism then made, from both sides of the House, we felt that you would take appropriate action to prevent a recurrence of this furtherance of pro-Communist writing by the Literary Fund. But our hopes were shattered with the appearance of Mr. Waten's novel, which blatantly furthers Communist propaganda. This, of course, is not surprising when it is recalled that Mr. Waten was an important Communist only a few years ago. He may even be a Communist Party member still. His record was dealt with by the Lowe Commission in Victoria.

Mr. Vance Palmer, in his weekly A.B.C. session, "Current Books Worth Reading", strongly praised Mr. Waten's novel a few weeks ago, but made no mention of the propaganda it carried. The Communist press and several Leftist journals have also reviewed the novel favourably. In view of this widespread praise for Mr. Waten's novel, it was refreshing to find Mr. Geoffrey Tebbutt in last Saturday night's Melbourne "Herald" (June 19) drawing attention to this example of Leftist

## 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  
22/7, post-free.

propaganda being financed by the taxpayers. In concluding its review of the novel on The Red Page, the "Sydney Bulletin" (June 16) makes the following very pertinent comment: "If Mr. Waten had written this novel under his own steam, it might have been dismissed as a piece of political propaganda with a few touches of artistry; but to have done it on a Commonwealth Grant, under a Liberal Government, elevates it to a really smart bit of business."

It is serious enough when a Liberal Government allows such "a really smart bit of business" once; but it is most alarming when it is reported that Mr. Waten is being assisted by the Literary Fund to write a sequel to "The Unbending".

I regret having to raise this issue with you at a time when you must obviously be exceptionally busy. But my League is concerned at the manner in which our community is being steadily saturated with Communist and pro-Communist propaganda, unknowingly paid for by the taxpayers. May we have your assurance that your Government will take appropriate action to stop this type of thing?

Yours faithfully,

ERIC D. BUTLER,

Director.

Victorian League of Rights.

The League of Rights eventually received a letter from Mr. Menzies' secretary stating that the League's views had "been noted"!

## Creeping Socialism

"Today, thoughtful Americans may see the shadow of Government growing larger and that of the individual citizen growing smaller. They see free enterprise becoming restricted enterprise.

"Even in the face of socialistic disillusionment abroad, they see Americans, who under private management have made themselves the most prosperous and most successful people on earth, being gently coaxed into trying government management—with pennies from their own till. They see Washington swarming with economic doctors, who, though pleased with the golden eggs, are itching to operate the goose.

"Those economic experimenters are causing increasing concern to many citizens . . . Will these well-meaning planners turn out to be a 20th century variety of kind Huns and gentle Vandals (armed with pens instead of spears), who will, with the most altruistic intentions, destroy our time-tested way of life, if we don't watch out?

"Nations catch socialism in two ways: either they are exposed to it through revolution; or, as is the case with creeping socialism, they breathe too long the stagnant air of apathy."

—From an article in "Idaho's Lampliter" by Ollie Edmunds, President of John B. Stetson, University, De Land, Fla.

## 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, 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 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.

# FROM TAXATION TO DIVIDENDS

**A Social Credit community would distribute dividends to all its members. These dividends would add dollars to the buyer's pocket without adding one cent, to the price of goods. Not coming through industry, Social Credit dividends do not figure in financial costs. They are a claim on goods, but not an element in prices.**

Taxation works the opposite way. Taxation paid by individuals, as income tax or sales tax, subtracts money from the buyer's pocket. Taxation paid by industry adds to the price of goods.

The taxation road cannot lead to a dividend world. And Social Crediters have to fight taxation as doggedly as they demand dividends to all.

Taxation increases the power of government over the individuals. Dividends would bring independence to individuals.

Since 1914, there has been a constant increase in taxation. Since 1914, there have been a decreasing proportion of independent individuals. Since 1914 also, government has been centralizing power more and more. All countries tend towards some form of totalitarian states.

Mankind is moving towards a totalitarian policy, which is the exact contrary of a Social Credit policy. More and more taxation, more and more bureaucracy. More and more depersonalisation of the individual. The gears must be reversed. You are living, let us say, in a town called A, and you decide to go to B, located 200 miles east from your place.

You get into a car and ask the driver to transport you to B.

Now, if your driver takes the wrong road, and after a couple of hours, you find yourself 80 miles west, what will you do? Will you let him go on, just reasserting your intention of going to B?

No, of course. The first thing to do is to tell the driver to stop: every new mile of road would be another mile further away from your goal.

Then, you instruct your driver to turn back. You will have to cover the same stretch of road again, but in the opposite direction.

For 80 miles, you will still be west of your starting point; but every single mile back is now one mile towards B.

You have to undo what has been done. But you are doing exactly as much to shorten the distance between you and your goal each mile of retreat from the west, as you will do later in a mile between A and B. So it is in a world engaged on the taxation road. If you want to reach the dividend world, you have first to call a halt on the

## FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry Domville ..... 10/-

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War 1 to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

taxation road. To oppose all raise in taxation. Then, to fight for lower taxation: lower taxation without any decrease in social services.

Every victory against taxation is a step towards dividends. A dollar less in taxation relieves the individual as much as would a dollar more in dividends.

If you have a notion of Algebra, you know what the signs — (minus) and + (plus) mean. Zero (0) separates the negative side from the positive side. On the negative side, you have — 1, — 2 . . . — 20 . . . On the positive side: + 1, + 2, . . . + 20, . . .

The negative side is the taxation side; the higher the figure, the less you hold. The positive side is the dividend side; the higher the figure, the more you have.

But, being on the negative side, if you want to go to the positive side, you must pass through lower and lower negative figures. To pass from — 20 to — 19, then to — 18, . . . to — 1, to zero. It is only when you have reached the zero point that you can shift to the positive side, to the dividend side, from + 1 up.

And the step between — 20 and — 19 is exactly equivalent to the step between — 1 and 0, or between 0 and + 1, or between + 19 and + 20.

Some might be tempted to say: "Well, we are so far on the negative side, our taxation figures are so high, that the positive side, the dividend, is unthinkable." Or: "What then is the use of talking about dividends to all as long as taxation is here?"

The answer is this: "Whether you demand a Social Credit dividend based on the producing power of the country, and not on taxation; or whether you demand lower taxation without any decrease in social services—you are asking an impossible thing within the rules of the present financial system.

If you realise the same gain in passing from minus 5 to minus 4 as in passing from plus 4 to plus 5, the rules of debt finance are also equally at stake in both cases.

Many people feel much more keenly the burden of taxation than the absence of dividends. The idea of a national dividend to all seems to them something of a fairy tale; but the suggestion of lower taxation comes home right away.

And to lower taxation without decreasing social service necessitates the change that would render the dividend feasible.

Other people, not paying direct taxation, and not knowing that the price they pay for every article they buy includes taxes paid by others, — otherwise, being almost totally deprived of purchasing power — will be more amenable to the proposition of a dividend to all.

The message can be presented both ways: and pressure can be directed both ways, according to circumstances. There is no contradiction.

The fight for dividend without taxation and the fight for lower taxation without curtailing social services are one and the same fight.

—Louis Even, French-Canadian Social Credit leader, in "Social Credit".

## A Surprise Admission

The Melbourne "Herald" of June 24 contains the following in Don Iddon's New York Diary: "I hate to say it, but I don't think McCarthy lost" (the recent investigation into the argument between Senator McCarthy and the American Army).

This is very much different from what the press has been claiming for weeks: that the investigation had lowered McCarthy's prestige and seriously reduced his electoral support.

## Attlee's Visit to Force Recognition of Red China?

There may be more to the Menzies Government's invitation to Mr. Attlee than meets the eye. A careful examination of the statements made on behalf of the present Government indicates that the Government is not firmly opposed to the recognition of the Chinese Communists. It will undoubtedly recognise the Communists if it is thought that this move is politically expedient. The move to invite Mr. Attlee to visit Australia immediately following his trip to China may easily be a shrewd move by the Menzies Government to compromise the local Labor Party, which will, of course, extend an official welcome to Mr. Attlee. Already Labor Party spokesmen have dissociated themselves with the recent attack upon Mr. Attlee's visit by Mr. S. Keon.

What is urgently required during Mr. Attlee's visit is widespread public opposition to any suggestion that the Chinese Reds should be appeased any further. Let Australian patriots take the same stand as American patriots, who have forced even the appeasers in the Eisenhower Administration to state publicly that they will not support any recognition of Red China.

## UNITED NATIONS DYING?

A former President of the United Nations General Assembly, Dr. Carlos Romulo, is reported as stating in New York that the United Nations is now dying. If this is true—and Dr. Romulo does not hope that it is—it is the best news we have heard for some time. In America the opponents of the United Nations have gradually been gaining in strength. Senators like Senator Knowland have made it clear that if Red China is admitted to the United Nations, there will be a powerful move to take the U.S.A. out of the United Nations. It is time that all Australian patriots faced the fact that the United Nations is an instrument for the furthering of World Communism. It can never produce either peace or security.

"New Times", July 16, 1954—Page 3.

# CAN WE LIVE WITH THE SOVIET?

## "Co-existence" Means 100 Million Slaves

The following article by a former Hungarian lawyer and journalist, Dr. Frank A. Doczy, in "News-Weekly" of July 7, should be carefully read by all those who still think that Sir Winston Churchill's plea for "co-existence" with the Communists is possible:

Sir Winston Churchill has made a truly dramatic statement. It is dramatic not for him, for the Americans, or any of the free nations, but for those who were looking to the Western powers for their redemption.

Today they have Sir Winston, but they would prefer to have the Winston Churchill who stood up with bulldog determination, strength and eloquence against oppression, and on behalf of the rights of small nations.

Sir Winston now declares that the West should try to live with the Soviet. Why did he not try to live with Hitler?

It is easy for him to tell others to put up with existing conditions; none of his relatives died in Siberia, no masses of British subjects are being kept in prison and tortured by his great friends and allies, the Russians.

Sir Winston wants to give prosperity to Russians, who are building it already by the sweat, hunger, and slavery of ten European nations from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Sir Winston is ready to perpetuate

this position in the name of the United Nations and the Atlantic Charter.

He forgets one thing: that every benefit the Reds reap from his weakness and short-sightedness will strengthen the existing government and ideology in Russia, the ultimate aim of which is to conquer the world.

We all know that Sir Winston wants to trade with the Reds, because Britain must sell or perish, but everything Britain sells to the Soviet will build up the concerted action which will eventually come against the Western world and way of life.

Mr. Attlee sold the Nene engine; Sir Winston wants to sell washing machines. The net gain in both deals is for the side, which is ready to destroy everything Sir Winston claims to stand for.

Churchill has never tried to live with the Communists. He never will; he only wants to avoid the showdown the Soviet has been shunning since 1949.

He has forgotten the lessons of appeasement, of sacrificing small nations to achieve security.

Churchill was magnificent telling the British people to be ready to fight for their lives after Poland had been attacked. That same Poland is being bled and tortured to death today, and Sir Winston blandly asks his fellows to help its executioner to a happy conclusion of his task.

We in the oppressed European nations, who still have faith in liberty and democracy, try to raise our voice against the signing of the death sentence of one hundred million people—the people of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Austria, Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

The most striking feature of Sir Winston's appeal is that he tries to convince the Americans, our last and only hope, about the feasibility of his attitude. We desperately hope that the United States still has enough political sense and judgment not to be led to disaster.

To show weakness and readiness to appease is madness, and only leads to war. Sir Winston claims that he does not want war, but he is preparing it by being conciliatory; he is deceiving the enemy into convincing himself that he is strong enough to strike, that the West is afraid of a showdown.

The same tactics made Hitler strike in 1939. The Russians, so far, have been too smart, and consolidated their position.

We do not want war, we want a firm stand on the Atlantic Charter, and freedom for one hundred million Europeans, which cannot be bought with washing machines and television sets. It can only be won by a united and firm stand, telling the Reds that the West is ready to strike in united force unless they are willing to let the existing basic international documents operate in their true spirit.

We expected such a declaration from the

## RECOGNITION OF RED CHINA

(Continued from page 1)

obtain from Empire countries—or produce themselves? Those whose minds are completely enslaved by orthodox financial nostrums will not, of course, see anything wrong with accepting, as has already been done, large quantities of gold dug by Russian slave labour. But in reality this would mean the acceptance of a comparatively useless metal in exchange for valuable consumer goods provided by the British industrial system.

The proposal to appease the Communists in China and elsewhere, and to accept their offer to trade, is in reality a suggestion that the Western nations should build up their enemies in order that these enemies can in their own time more easily accomplish our defeat. The Communists know, of course, that their offers appeal to those who think that industry is an end in itself, and that "full employment" must be maintained at all costs—even if this means exporting goods and services to help the Communists. While present financial and economic policies remain unchallenged, the Communists and those exploiting the Communists, those Jewish international financial groups who first financed them to power in 1917, must retain the initiative in world affairs. We can expect the steady concentration of power, the breaking down of national sovereignties, and the eventual erection of a world dictatorship.

The acceptance of Red China in to the United Nations Organisation would be a major step towards the erection of this world dictatorship. It would certainly hasten the end of Australian and New Zealand sovereignties—either at the hands of Communists in the North or at the hands of the dollar diplomats who offer the excuse that they must "save" us from the very threat they have encouraged. Let every Australian proud of his heritage of freedom immediately protest to his Member of Parliament against any proposal to accept the Peking Government as the genuine representative of the Chinese people. Acceptance of this proposal must help the Communists achieve that part of their recently published timetable for world conquest, which schedules the conquest of Australia by 1965. It has been truly said that we are living on borrowed time.

## Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

ROOM 8, THE BLOCK,

Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.  
Books, Pamphlets Periodicals on  
Social Credit Available. Send for List.  
Enquiries Invited.

Big Two talks, and not the false tones of appeasement, which sound so feeble, whining, and insincere from the mouth of the greatest Briton of our time.

### 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.

Order from New Times Ltd.,  
Box 1226L., G.P.O.,

## The Christian Church and Magna Carta

"For all the world's coarse obsessions and stupidity and blindness, the saints and martyrs have the last word. It is their triumph over the frailty of the body that causes man to believe in God."

And so when it happened that a great criminal occupied the English Throne in the person of King John, that which brought him to heel and prevented a return to the Dark Ages, was a deep respect running right through society, not for an alternative Power, but for Authority, crystallised in the Common Law and exemplified in the Church, particularly in the person of Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury:

"It was not Langton's wish to see the Crown overthrown, the law ignored, the realm divided, the barons petty sovereigns as in the days of Stephen and Godwin. What he wanted was that the king should preserve the law his predecessors had created. And it was to the law that the archbishop appealed, not only of man, but of God. For it was of the essence of medieval Christian philosophy that God ruled the earth, and that men, and kings above all men, must further His ends by doing justice or it was not in Christian eyes government at all. It was their duty to enforce what Christian men, through long custom, had learned to regard as just. And whenever it became necessary to restate or extend the law, sovereigns, as bearers of the sword of justice, were under an obligation to consult with the leaders and wise men of the realm.

"The first of these were the leaders of the Church, for the Church was the medium through which God's law was communicated to men. Its political function was to remind kings of what justice was, and to impress on them its importance, and recall them to it when they strayed from it. Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?' the archbishop of Canterbury asked the king at his crowning.

"In all this the Charter, which consisted of more than sixty clauses, was a recital of the wrongs suffered by Englishmen under a tyrannical king. And as men of property—and above all, landed property—were the only subjects with legally enforceable rights, it confined itself in the main to setting out particulars of the redress granted them. It was a charter of 'liberties', and to the medieval mind a liberty was a right to the enjoyment of a specific property. It was a freedom to do something with one's own without interference by the king or any other man.

"The charter enunciated no theories; it was nothing if not specific and practical . . .

"Magna Carta was a substitute for deposition; a legal expedient to enforce customary law that left the king on the throne and the sword of civil war undrawn. Government in England, though exercised by the king, was to be rooted in justice and based on law, or it was not to be accepted as government at all. This was Langton's supreme achievement, and England's. Magna Carta was the first great political act in the history of the nation-state — itself an institution of which the English had been pioneers."

We ask our readers to turn to the Pledge, which we enclose in leaflet form in this issue. They will find there, too, that 'no theories' are enunciated; it is 'nothing if not specific and practical'—a charter of liberties. We ask them to go back to the Church, to all the clergy, to all Christians and to challenge them to do their duty by God—to render unto God the things that are God's, and not unto Caesar; or else they purchase unto themselves damnation.

—From "Voice" (England), the journal of the Christian Campaign for Freedom.

## Dr. Oppenheimer

The current issue of "Intelligence Digest" (London) reports that a combination of "irresponsible stupidity" and treachery, anxious to allow Russia to get a lead in nuclear weapons, some years ago slowed the U.S. H-bomb project to a halt.

"Intelligence Digest" (May) observes:

"It is to be hoped that the hostile agencies which nearly succeeded in giving Russia a decisive advantage will not now be able to create new dangers. It is most remarkable that whereas there was silence when Russia led the H-bomb race, now that America does so there is a worldwide outcry of horror. Why? Who sponsored it?"

"Why, when Russia was exploding experimental H-bombs was there silence? And why, now that America has the lead, is there an organised cry of panic? Is this really accidental?"

It is significant, too, that many of those who contemplate with horror the possibility of dropping atomic bombs on the Red empire were less sensitive about dropping them unnecessarily (Japan had already sued for peace) on the defenceless cities of Japan!

NEWSWEEK (April 26) describes Dr. Robert Oppenheimer as "the father of the atomic bomb." "Throughout the '30's and early '40's," Newsweek reports, "he contributed to Communist causes and dabbled in Communist activities. Although he says that he never was actually a member of the Communist Party, he confesses that he joined 'every Communist front organized.'"

"His brother and sister-in-law were Communists. For years he was engaged to a Communist, The woman he finally married is a widow of a Communist. One of his closest friends during the '30's was Steve Nelson, a Communist spy now awaiting deportation."

AMERICAN MERCURY (May '51) revealed that Dr. Oppenheimer's wife formerly was Katherine Harrison, a Red who met Nelson in Spain in 1937 where they were aiding the Reds in the 'Civil War.' Upon return to America, this Harrison woman, herself a biologist, transferred to the University of California and married "the father of the atomic bomb."

A study of exposed Kremlin agents and 'fifth amendment' Reds reveals the inordinate percentage of 'scientists' involved. Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Toronto—who a few years ago led the campaign to ban the singing of Christmas carols in Toronto schools—is now asking that atomic development be taken out of the hands of national states and turned over to an international body of 'scientists', whom, he claims, could be trusted because they are not burdened with national or ideological prejudices.

This move would in one stroke give the Reds full advantage of all our atomic research and development. Does the rabbi seriously believe that the Reds would give us any secret developments they have made? If he does, then his understanding of the Red conspiracy is matched only by his short memory of recent history. If he does not believe the Reds would reciprocate, then he is advocating the turning over to Russia in bulk the very information Red spies risk their lives searching for! Many observers, who have been consistently right in the past, believe that the threat of the H-bomb today is being held over the heads of all peoples and states in a desperate attempt to coerce them into surrendering national sovereignty to some "world government" empowered to rule mankind.

Our view is that weapons of national defence—whether they be H-bombs or control of financial policy—are far safer in our own hands than in the hands of a group of internationalists with heavy pink leanings.

How can OUR security be enhanced by placing our most deadly weapons in the hands of aliens not responsible to us!

—"The Canadian Intelligence Service", May, 1954.

## Power and Authority

Whenever anything is done with strong motive force behind it (equivalent to what is known in mechanics as developing great momentum) there is a corresponding tendency to overdo it, without necessarily achieving the end in view which may quite easily be something attainable by the employment of much less force properly directed. But we do not live in a world where such artistry is common as is shown in perfect economy of available means. Or the result attained, it passes unnoticed. Instances of both phenomena occur among us.

This remark applies to current discussions, some at least of which are not ever directed towards the attainment of any result, which would bear examination and judgment on its merits. They purport to be highly charged (in the electrical sense) with concern for authority, and are, in fact, mere exuberances of overweening power. The originator of the discussion about power and authority was Major Douglas himself; but practically no notice was taken of his directions until Mr. Mitchell burst upon the scene with a campaign which has already, to our knowledge discovered far more interest in the essentials of the matter than all the highbrow chatter of the years since the publication of "The Realistic Position of the Church of England". The chatters will lose nothing by the exercise of patience. The 'split' which they threaten to loose upon us would if it occurred, discredit them for a life time, not only as amateur theologians but as unsuccessful power-merchants—and that would be just too bad, wouldn't it?

—"The Social Creditor" (England), June 26, 1954.



# The New Times

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## INFLATION THREATENS AGAIN

*The Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, caused widespread astonishment when, at the recent Loan Council meeting, he warned that inflation was threatening the Australian people again. As the financial editor of the Melbourne "Herald" said, Mr. Menzies' warning came as a shock soon after a Federal Election campaign during which the Prime Minister assured the electors that his Government had implemented policies resulting in stability. Presumably Mr. Menzies was indulging in some of the "political lying" which Mr. Kim Beazley, Labor Member from West Australia, recently stated was quite common amongst politicians. Mr. Beazley said that the most insidious form of this political lying was the suppression of that portion of the truth, which does not suit the politician's claims. If Mr. Menzies had made his warning about the threat of inflation before the Federal Elections, it is very probable that his Government would have been defeated.*

*However, Mr. Menzies' belated admission is useful because it is confirmation of what we have pointed out until we are weary of mentioning the matter: that under present financial rules inflation, either "galloping" or "creeping", is certain. Even during the period of so-called stability, produced by a policy of severe credit restriction, heavy taxation, and import controls, the general price level continued to rise. The general prosperity, which Mr. Menzies spoke about during the Federal Elections, was not the result of his restrictive policies, but of the reversal of these policies. There has been a considerable expansion in the nation's money supply. But this expansion has resulted in an increase in financial costs.*

*Not only Mr. Menzies, but also several prominent business leaders, have recently drawn attention to the threat of further increases in prices. Leader writers for the daily papers have mentioned these statements and made their never-ending appeal for "reduction in production costs". These "experts" have been making these appeals for years while all the time prices have increased in spite of the fact that real costs of production have been substantially reduced. The real cost of production is consumption and the evidence mounts on all sides that producers are, with the use of power-driven machinery and greater efficiency, steadily reducing the number of hours of work necessary for a given amount of production. If financial rules reflected reality there should be an automatic reduction in the price level as production becomes more efficient. But exactly the opposite takes place. And the basic reason is simply this:*

*The increasing use of power machinery for production results in a reduction in the amount of purchasing power issued to consumers to buy what has been produced. But prices contain not only the amount of wages paid out — a cost which is steadily decreasing — but charges for the industrial plant which are not distributed anywhere to consumers. These charges must all be costed into prices. Now the attempt to overcome the deficiency of purchasing power is by an expansion of new credit by the banking system and issued for the erection of more factories and other capital equipment. When Government advisers urge more public works to prevent depressions, they are claiming that there is insufficient purchasing power to buy the goods already produced. But the issuing of more money via more capital production cannot solve the problem because this merely adds to capital charges, which also must be recovered in prices.*

*Unless Mr. Menzies can evolve a method of increasing the money supply without increasing capital production and consequently increasing prices still further, he will see his own warning on inflation come true.*

## Please Keep This Important Date in Mind

This year's "New Times" Dinner will be held on Friday, September 17, at the same place as last year — the Victoria Palace. Plans are already being made to ensure that the progress of the last few years is maintained by making this year's dinner better than ever. As usual, the dinner is being held at the same time as the Melbourne Show, in order that a larger number of country supporters can attend. We ask all readers to make a careful note of the date and ensure that they keep it free. Those intending to be present would help by letting us know at their earliest convenience.

## Naive Sir Winston

In his half century of political poker Sir Winston Churchill has been called just about every adjective but NAIVE. Never have I heard him called that, and never would I have called him that.

But at 78 the old Zionist-obliging hussy has a right to go through a change of life. In his latest apology, Triumph and Tragedy, he tells how President Truman, with him at Potsdam in the summer of 1945 (just before the Jewish dominated U.S. Air Force lowered the atomic bomb on Japan's principal Christian village in the suburbs of Hiroshima) tipped Stalin that we had perfected the atomic bomb.

Churchill says Stalin didn't grasp the significance of it. Stalin just smiled and "seemed delighted". He described the Red mogul's reaction as he observed it from a few yards away:

"Stalin seemed to be delighted. A new bomb! Of extraordinary power! Probably decisive on the whole Japanese war! What a bit of luck! This was my impression at the moment, and I was sure that he (Stalin) had no idea of the significance of what he was being told."

He added that a little later Truman commented privately that Stalin "never asked a question".

Has Sir Winston not been reading the newspapers these seven or eight years? Somebody ought to tell him that Stalin had an atomic project going as early as 1942 and, with a constant stream of secrets from our laboratories, some stolen, some given by the Roosevelt administration, by 1944 he was using fissionable material sent from the United States (without the knowledge of the American people, of course). Why shouldn't Stalin play dumb? He had friends and espionage rings to protect, and Truman had not at that time, learned of the secret agreements between Roosevelt (with Hiss and Harry Hopkins) and the Kremlin.

And why should Stalin, in his heart, really be "delighted", as Sir Winston thought, at seeing his hated Christian capitalist "ally" beat him to the deadly weapon?

Here were two little boys talking to dear old Santa Claus.

—"Williams Intelligence Summary,"  
March 1954.

## Socialist Credit Policy

The following extracts are from a report which appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" of May 20: "Mr. Menzies . . . said today he would not hesitate to use central bank credit — create more money — to fight a depression. He would do this to stimulate demand . . . Mr. Menzies was replying to a questioner at his first South Australian election meeting, who sought assurance that the Prime Minister would use inflation rather than allow another depression."

This statement by Mr. Menzies was one of the most important made during the Federal Election campaign. But how many electors grasped the real significance of what was said? That Mr. Menzies publicly committed himself to support the Socialist idea of arbitrary control of financial credit by the Federal Government?

One of the essentials of a genuine economic democracy is that the volume of credit shall be governed by the facts of production and consumption, not by the arbitrary decisions of politicians and planners. Unfortunately, all governments today accept without question the Socialist idea that continuous credit expansion necessary to maintain consumer purchasing power should only be made available through Socialist capital developmental schemes decided upon by central planners.

Acceptance of the idea that governments should arbitrarily expand financial credit against the community's real credit — its productive capacity — and only permit individuals to get access to this credit on terms decided by the planners, is a major step towards the Communist State. Decentralisation of credit control is a basic essential for a prosperous free enterprise economy and widespread private ownership of property. Genuine anti-Socialists should give some thought to this important matter.

—The League of Rights "Intelligence Survey" May.

## Childbirth Without Fear

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## The Compromise Menace

Mr. Eden calls, not loudly, it is true, for compromise, but what compromise is possible in this brave new world, where it matters more how a Government is elected than what it does, what is the theoretical basis of a nation state than how it behaves. These misguided foibles of our diplomacy deny the possibility of those compromises, which are today necessary to peace. We quarrel with Spain, we alternately quarrel with and surrender to Egypt. Yet the strength of the free peoples of Europe depends on control of the sea gates to the Mediterranean and on blocking the path of Russia to the Middle East. The moral obligation is absolute and the need, in order to fulfill that obligation, for compromise is paramount. But that is not the kind of compromise, which Mr. Eden and his admirers mean. They mean pleasing Russia (and how right they are in their diagnosis of what will please the shrewd politicians in the Kremlin) by continuing to quarrel with Spain, and by withdrawing our forces from Egypt and by inviting the Chinese Communists, when they have finished liquidating British interests and cleansing the Mission fields of missionaries, to the conference table.

They will swallow their pride but not their perorations, with the ridiculous result that they will sit in conference with the persecutors of Christianity, but not with its defenders. And in defence of their insanity, they will plead that they will never compromise on principles, but will always accept the fait accompli after their insistence on their principles has led them to defeat. What is more, they will claim this as virtue, just as they still claim a halo for their courage in driving Mussolini into the arms of Hitler, to the total ruin of continental Europe and the loss of our own Empire. And if they have a twinge of conscience over any of the idiocies of the inter-war period, it is over non-intervention in Spain. Had they intervened to install a Communist Government in Spain, and thus made a total defeat inevitable and irretrievable, they would, they feel, have been nobler men.

## WANTED

### HOUSE OR FLAT

*The Public Relations Officer of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. H. A. Marsh urgently requires a furnished house or flat. Mr. Marsh has a wife and school age daughter.*

*Can any of our readers help?*

*Please reply direct to Mr. Marsh  
c/o Victorian League of Rights,  
G.P.O., Box 1052J. Melbourne.*

## NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

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By George Henri Levesque. Deals with the great impact that Social Credit ideas have had on the French Canadian people of Quebec. An outline is given of the structure and methods of the non-party Union of Electors.

### BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION . . . . 13/2

By C. H. Douglas. 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.

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By Bryan W. Monahan. A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

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## GRAZIER MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR WIDER USE OF SEWAGE FOR AGRICULTURE

**Why pour fertility down the drain? What sense is there in importing large quantities of phosphate at great expense to turn into superphosphate at even greater expense; crushing lime, manufacturing sulphate of ammonia and the rest — when sewage contains all these things, besides every other element for necessary healthy plant and stock growth?**

These questions were raised by Mr. John Manifold, a grazier, of Purrumbete, Weerite, in the Victorian Western District, in a recent radio broadcast. Mr. Manifold referred to the success of the Werribee sewage farm, where, in addition to the high production, stock mortality rate was, at less than one percent, probably the lowest in the world.

He criticised the £26 million plan of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to run a pipeline down the Mornington peninsula to take Melbourne's surplus sewage into the sea near Cape Schank.

"It would be an appalling thing," he said, "if our lack of intelligence in regard to the value of sewage was to be perpetuated on such a scale."

The Werribee farm had been in existence for more than half a century, and yet, even with this shining example, fertility capital was allowed to be wasted down the drain.

Sewage decanted at Werribee the equivalent of 8 cwt. of superphosphate an acre a year. When Melbourne's population reached two million, the estimated amount of lime deposited would be 18,000 tons a year.

Ammonia was well catered for by the urine content of the sewage, plus that contributed by the stock.

And ammonia was important to the work of the nitrifying bacteria, which convert it first into nitrites, and then into nitrates.

The figure 18,000 tons of lime was a most significant one. It represented the drain of available lime from the land by the consumption of primary products by one group of two million people.

"We have believed, for some time, that our Victorian lands are not greatly in need of lime," he said.

"But when one realises the amount of calcium taken from the soil by the production and consumption and/or export of meat, milk, eggs and cereals, and when one remembers that available lime leaches from the soil very quickly, it is difficult to believe that our soils would not be greatly benefited by a routine lime spreading programme."

Mr. Manifold added that the sewage coming to Werribee consisted of almost 998 parts water in a thousand. It was certainly "rather smelly," but there was no faintest trace of human excrement in the smell.

That appeared due to the emulsification of the sewage by the pumps at Spotswood, and the natural digestive process that takes place during its 18-mile journey to the farm.

"A question for the health authorities to ponder was 'could better conditions for disease producing organisms to swing their weight about reasonably be imagined?'"

Yet he believed that the health of the farm community (some 90 families) was appreciably higher than that in the surrounding district, and that never had an infectious disease originated from the farm.

Mr. Manifold said he was glad of assurances from the Board of Works that it was investigating suitable areas for sewage irrigation on the Mornington Peninsula. But irrigation could use only a small part of the sewage available.

There should be other ways of saving it—such as dehydration of the sludge and the composting of sewage with municipal and agricultural wastes.

These things were already being done in many places throughout the world. At Goulburn, liquid sewage was used for spray irrigation; sludge was dried and sold to fertiliser companies.

Fremantle was composting a large part of its sewage with municipal wastes. In America results had shown that the applica-

tion of dehydrated sewage produced effects far in excess of those to be expected from its chemical analysis.

Mr. Manifold said one of the most fallacious ideas ever conceived by man was that nature was the inveterate enemy.

"It takes two to make a fight. And it appears to me to be utterly foolish to suppose that we can win or that we are winning this one," he added.

Unintelligent wastefulness of modern civilisation cut, in so many ways, right across the major natural cycle of life-death-decay, which produced the sustenance for life again.

## ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

### "Malabar Farm" . . . 11/8

By Louis Bromfield. This book tells the story of bringing a worn out Ohio farm back to productivity by organic methods. Recommended by a prominent Australian agriculturist as the best practical book on the subject.

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### "Your Daily Bread" . . . 9/1

By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

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

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

### "Vegetables in the Home Garden" ..... 1/9

By George Hyam.

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# SOIL CONSERVATION IN U.S.A.

The following is taken from Lady Eve Balfour's journal of her last American tour, which is being printed, in serial form in "Mother Earth," under the title of "9,600 miles in a station wagon":

We had one other personally conducted tour of a Conservation Area, as different as possible from the first, and as far distant—all the way, in fact, from the high rainfall area of the eastern seaboard to the district of Southern California, where no crops of any kind can be grown without irrigation. This was the Conservation Area of the Palomar Valley in North San Diego County, with its headquarters at Escondido. The day's expedition was planned by the Conservation Auxiliary, which organisation originated at San Diego, and included a visit to two organic avocado-pear groves. These will be described in Part III of this report.

The problem of conservation in a hot, dry, mountainous climate is very different from that of the eastern states, though both have to guard against gully erosion because, on the rare occasions when it does rain in the dry areas, the rain falls with tropical force. In the east, restoration of worn-out soils must include some form of mineral restoration, because the sequence of erosion there has been as follows, each stage resulting from the one before. First, destruction of organic matter through failure to make adequate return; second, destruction of soil life; third, loss of soil stability (the mycelium of soil fungi is the most potent factor in maintaining soil structure); fourth, water run-off, carrying the top-soil with it; and, lastly, with top-soil gone, the washing out of most of the soil minerals. In a dry climate there is little leaching of minerals, and conservation is mainly concerned with water conservation and restoration of soil life. In some areas the highly charged mineral soil itself poses the chief problem. When these minerals are alkaline, there is always a

danger that water, whether as occasional rain or as irrigation, will evaporate before it can percolate, leaving a deposit of toxic salts on the surface. Sometimes the only available water supply itself carries toxic salts. There was the famous incident of the Shadehill reservoir, built by the Bureau of Reclamation on Grand River in Perkins country, South Dakota. The reprint already quoted recounts this story as follows:—

"The dam, whose major purpose is irrigation, cost 11,000,000 dollars. After the dam was completed, somebody decided that maybe local warnings, long unheeded, that the water was not fit for irrigation ought to be investigated, just in case. Agriculturists of the state university, among others, had so warned. Belated chemical tests proved the warnings to be justified. The Shadehill water carries sulphur-like selenium and other noxious elements, and vegetation that absorbs these elements can poison livestock which eat it."

The Palomar Valley Conservation Area is very extensive, and the distances are as much vertical as horizontal, from deep valleys to high mountaintops. In such a situation, diversified farming is a virtual impossibility, and one of the most valuable functions of the Conservation Service is to carry out detailed land surveys to find out what crops will grow where, and to plan land use accordingly. As a result, the flat valley bottoms are used for cattle raising on irrigated alfalfa (lucerne). On the lower mountain slopes the crop is mainly citrus fruit, higher up are the groves of avocado pear, which is more frost resistant. On small plateaus higher still, near the highest mountain peaks, there is, surprisingly, a flourishing strawberry-growing industry; and above that, the highest slopes of all are suitable for olives, though few are in fact grown because of the difficulty of transport from such situations.

All these crops have to be irrigated, and it is a tremendous undertaking. The main water supply is brought very long distances by canal; thence it is pumped into conservation ponds and reservoirs on individual farms and ranches, and then from the ponds led to the crops by gravity. In many of the groves there has to be a pipe to each individual tree. The grower's capital outlay in pipelines is staggering.

We started our tour by visiting some of the cattle ranches in the valley bottoms. This was useless, arid land, growing only desert scrub and sage bush until irrigation became possible; now it is covered by rich, green paddocks under alfalfa, with fine herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle grazing them rotationally. The alfalfa is established a bit at a time by the following technique. First of all, the desert scrub is bulldozed out, leaving bare soil. This is then enclosed by a fence to form a corral. Cattle are turned into this enclosure, which, when possible, is littered down with straw; and there for a whole year they are fed by

(Continued on page 10)

## 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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## 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, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

# SOIL CONSERVATION IN U.S.A.

(Continued from page 9)

carrying to them hay, corn and whatever else is necessary. This makes a good initial layer of organic matter in the form of straw, waste hay and cattle dung. This is ploughed in, or disced in, and sown with a mixed crop of cereals and vetches. When this is in full, green growth, it, too, is disced in; and then, in October, they can irrigate and sow the alfalfa. One farm we saw was carrying 75 head to 100 acres.

The key to conservation on the mountain slopes, whether under citrus or avocado, is soil cover. Mulching plays a great part in this, also sowing down with grass and weeds, which are cut and dropped. A few misguided growers are still refusing to adopt these methods and persist in bare cultivation under their trees. This is done in the misguided belief that any undersown crop competes with the tree for moisture. In actual fact, rightly managed, the reverse is the case. It is another ecological example of two species being partners and not competitors, and the bare groves we saw were noticeably less healthy and productive. Some of the young avocado groves are very high up indeed, on extremely steep mountain slopes. In such situations, soil cover is so important that new plantings are made right in among the native sage and scrub, for it is not safe to disturb the soil at all except for the small hole in which each individual tree is planted. When the trees reach a certain size, the scrub is pulled out by hand along each alternate row (the trees are, of course, planted on the contour), and then grass is sown. When the grass is established, the other alternate row is treated in the same way. By these methods, even on these sheer slopes, there is no erosion.

All the Conservation officers I met at Escondido had the same enthusiasm and fine sense of mission that I have come to associate with conservationists everywhere. They were grand people, and can be justly proud of their achievements, for the Palomar Valley has some very special problems and freak rainfall records. The normal is supposed to be 20 to 25 inches a year, though the whole of this falls within three months. (Every year has a nine months' period without rain at all.) That is the normal. At the moment, like many other parts of the States, they are suffering from a prolonged drought. Last "rainy" season produced no rain. But here are three authentic records to show what can happen in that particular district. In one year, rainfall zero inches; in one year, rainfall 90 inches; on one occasion 12 inches of rain in 90 minutes.

Before going on to my impressions of conservation progress in general, and some examples of it on an individual level, I must mention one more organised group. This is the Blue Valley Study Association at Manhattan in Kansas. I knew nothing of this till we got there, and we were introduced to it, in the first instance, in a most dramatic way. Approaching Manhattan, we were suddenly confronted by a huge roadside notice with vast letters, which read, "STOP BIG DAM FOOLISHNESS."

**STOP RAIN WHERE IT FALLS.**" Much intrigued by this, we were not left wondering for long. I had been booked, through A.C.W.W. to speak at a meeting of farmwomen in Manhattan. There were other speakers at this meeting, among them two members of the Four H Clubs, which is the American equivalent of Young Farmers' Clubs. A girl did the speaking, and a boy showed slides; and quite admirably they did it. They were speaking in support of the Blue Valley Association.

A project is at present under way whereby a dam is being built to cross the Blue River at a place called Tuttle Creek. The work, as is the usual custom, is being carried out by the Army Engineers at an estimated cost, if completed of 68,000,000 dollars. The alleged purpose of the dam is twofold, (i) to check water below the dam and so stop flooding, and (ii) in dry seasons, to release water from the reservoir to help flush the city sewerage from Kansas City into the Missouri River and so reduce a nuisance! (How can one separate the conservation and utilisation of municipal wastes from the general conservation programme?) The benefit estimated by the engineers from this scheme when completed, and so long as the dam remains effective, is 3,000,000 dollars a year; but the result of this dam and reservoir would be to inundate a highly fertile valley which gets enough moisture to grow good crops, including alfalfa. Some 55,000 acres would be flooded, and five small towns and 30 hamlets wiped out.

The citizens are up in arms and, forming their Associations, have gone about getting facts and publicising them. One on the facts was that the annual value of the crops grown on the land to be flooded was no less than 6,000,000 dollars a year (at 1947 prices). But they are agitating about it, not only because of the shocking waste involved and the cost of so much destruction, but because of their very sound belief that big dams are not the answer to the flooding and water-control generally; for without proper conservation methods on the watershed, to hold the rain where it falls, these reservoirs silt up in a very short time and become useless.

After the meeting, one of the members of the women's group, who was a farmer's wife, took me on a very rapid tour of the area, showing me some of the good farm land that is condemned, and the actual site of the dam, where the engineers were still busy working on it; but despite this and the cost to date, I believe that the citizens will win their case. I certainly hope they do, as I am sure that right as well as common sense is on their side.

Concerning the general progress in conservation, my impressions throughout our 9600-mile trip were that this has made great strides in the last two years, particularly in the field of education, which is, after all, where the work must start. This education is being carried out at high pressure by the Federal Government, the Conservation Services, state-sponsored organisations, voluntary societies, and individuals. For example, in Houston, Texas, a Mr. Malone, president of one of the biggest banks, is devoting much of his personal fortune to publishing material for use in conservation education in all the schools

in Texas. The state of Iowa runs annual conservation camps for teaching schoolteachers something of the technique of conservation in actual practice in the field, so that they will be more competent to give classes. The Forestry Service, too, is doing good work. In Florida, when driving through forest country, I photographed a large notice beside one wood which read as follows "SELECTIVELY CUT. 14.3 CORDS PER ACRE SOLD. A GOOD STAND LEFT OWNED BY MRS. HENRY RADCLIFFE CUT TIMBER WISELY, IT PAYS. FLORIDA FOREST SERVICE."

Throughout our journey, whenever the road entered a Conservation Area, attention was called to the fact by a roadside notice saying—"You are now entering such and such Conservation Area." As a matter of fact, for those who had eyes to see there was no need for these notices. The contrast between a conservation and non-conservation area is as the contrast between a green oasis and a desert. To give just one example, throughout that part of our journey which took us through the Deep South (Carolina, Georgia, and into North Florida), the erosion where conservation is not yet being practised is really quite terrifying. This is enhanced by the fact that the soil in these areas is red clay. I was told that this is actually the sub-soil, and that the topsoil has gone entirely. Deep, ugly gullies were everywhere, nothing was growing, every rivulet and stream was turgid, scarlet water. The phrase kept recurring to my mind, "The land lies bleeding," for really they did look like rivers of blood. Then from this devastation one comes to the notice and enters a Conservation Area. If it is of recent origin, one can see the early techniques, the contouring and the terraces, and there one sees water standing on the surface, collecting behind the terraces; in other words, the water is being held. The next Area one enters may be of older establishment, and there or comes into a green paradise, by contrast The gullies are healed, or rapidly healing the land is all down to grass or alfalfa; healthy cattle are grazing, and run-off of water has ceased.

By the time all the Conservation Area have linked up, America will once more be on the road to a fertile land.

How necessary this work has become was brought home to me when I was told that the average rate of soil destruction had been one farm worn out in each family per generation. This was confirmed by Dr. Nichols (of whom more later), who has described his own family history in the following words:—

"My great-great-grandfather lived in South Carolina. He had a lot of money growing cotton and tobacco. He built a big house, 2000 acres of very rich land He was a successful farmer. He made raised and educated a large family. But when his sons were grown they found the land was no longer making big crops and the farm was no longer making money So my great-grandfather 'went west.' He moved to Tennessee, where he found a large, fertile farm. He did exactly the same thing that his father had done. . He was very industrious, worked hard made a lot of money, raised and educated a large family. When his sons were grow they found the farm had

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## Dr. Benson and Food Adulteration

Dr. C. Irving Benson is to be commended for his outstanding remarks on Sunday last regarding the widespread and dishonest policy of food adulteration. Mention of this matter had been previously made at an A.P.P.U. conference.

With big metropolitan populations in all States dependent entirely for their food supplies from outside sources, the opportunity is always present for those who wish to engage in dishonest practices.

One thing, however, that Dr. Benson did not mention, so far as I know, and it is a matter of grave public importance, and that is that we have in this State a Legislative Act making the pasteurisation of all milk sold to the public compulsory.

I could fill a couple of columns with comments by medical men opposed to pasteurisation of milk. One Doctor remarked, "The man who pasteurises good milk is a fool, he who pasteurises bad milk is a rogue."

But that is only by the way. If people want pasteurised milk they are entitled to get it. But the people who know and realise the value of untreated milk straight from the cow have a right to get that. The Cain Government's Compulsory Pasteurisation Act denies them this right.

Ballarat was chosen by the State Government to try out its compulsory scheme. Despite strong protests from many Ballarat housewives, several small dairymen were prosecuted for selling milk untreated straight from the cow.

The Act is dangerous in other ways. Small dairies cannot afford the pasteurisation plant; under the compulsory Act they are forced to sell out to bigger concerns. The results are inevitable—monopoly control by big interests.

It seems to me that the time is ripe for a critical survey of what happens to our food supply from the point of origin on the farm to the counter of the retail store.

Dr. Benson, I repeat, is to be commended. It is going to be very interesting to watch the result.

What support will be forthcoming from his fellow clerics?

—H. Hotchkin, in "The Gippsland News," July 8.

## Farmers to Subsidise Butter Prices Still Further

Taking into account all dairy farms in the field of survey of production costs conducted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the average cost of producing one pound of commercial butter as at June, 1954, was 49.22d. In December, 1951, the mid point of the three year period covered in the previous survey, the average cost was 42.26d. a pound of commercial butter. This is an increase of just on 7d. per pound. It is probably true that dairy farming is being conducted in areas which are not ideally suited for this type of farming. This factor would help increase the average increase in the cost of production. But, even allowing for this, it is clear that the financial cost of produc-

ing butter has increased, although the real cost has probably been reduced by more efficient methods. This is further evidence that creeping inflation is still with us.

However, rather than intensify inflation by permitting butter producers to recover via increased prices their increased costs of production, it is proposed that the butter producers should continue to subsidise prices by continuing to produce for existing prices. It is true that many butter producers have as a result of recent favourable seasons been able to carry increased costs of production. But they cannot continue to do this indefinitely. The Government cannot expect the producers to subsidise prices in order to prevent inflation. It is the Government's function to subsidise prices out of new credits created for this necessary purpose.

## A Jewish Play

Last week's issue of the Melbourne Communist "Guardian" contained a leaflet advertising a play by David Berg. The name of the play is "Mother Riba", which the leaflet states is all about a New York Jewish family. It is clear that this play is designed to further the Communist conspiracy, otherwise the Communist Party would not be staging it at the New Theatre in Melbourne.

## SOIL CONSERVATION IN U.S.A.

(Continued from page 10)

been literally mined year after year, and was no longer making a living for the family. So my grandfather moved to Alabama. He got together 2000 acres of very rich land, and here he did the very same thing that his father and grandfather had done. He had a large family. My father was the baby in a family of twelve . . . By the time my father was grown, . . . the farm was worn out, and he had to move. He moved to Ashley County, Arkansas, down in the Mississippi Delta. He bought a rich farm, and the same old thing started all over again . . . But by the time I was grown, all the profit from the farm was going to pay for fertiliser and poison spray. So I had to move, but there was no place left for me to go. By this time the whole country had been settled and most of the land exploited."

## COMPOST

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"New Times", July 16, 1954—Page 11.

## The Cape Schanck Sewerage Scheme for Melbourne

The proposal to discharge a part of Melbourne sewer wastes into the sea at Cape Schanck has brought forth many protests from responsible citizens. The following is the leader in the Melbourne "Age". This paper has given a good deal of publicity to the protests, and we are glad to note that the question of the utilisation of all organic wastes for the purpose of restoring fertility to our farmlands rather than their disposal has now become important enough to warrant a leading article in one of our major daily papers. No further progress should be made with the Cape Schanck scheme until the alternative suggestions have been thoroughly investigated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

According to the American authority on land problems, Fairfield Osborn, whose book, "The Limits of the Earth", was reviewed on this page yesterday, Australia's food production needs some critical examination. Looking to the future, Mr. Osborn believes that Australia cannot be sure of feeding herself, let alone helping the rest of the world.

This summary of our food producing

prospects is a vivid reminder that we are not heeding the warning of experts; that we are doing relatively little to conserve the wealth of the soil and replenish exhausted lands.

The problem is worldwide, and Australia must play her part. In Victoria there is an example in miniature of the problem posed by Mr. Osborn, and an example of a solution.

The Metropolitan Board's recent £26 million plan to carry surplus Melbourne sewage by pipeline to the sea at Cape Schanck brought prompt suggestions that much of this discharge could be used as an irrigant to give life to poor land on the Mornington Peninsula and restore land near to exhaustion.

In the suggestion are the principles advanced by Mr. Osborn that much can be done by better land usage and more irrigation.

At Werribee Victorians have an example of what can be done. By scientific use of the soil and application of sewage as an irrigant the Werribee State farm has produced some of the finest beef cattle in the world, and raised the productivity of that land from one sheep to the acre to 14 sheep to the acre.

The parallel between the Mornington Peninsula and Werribee is not perfect because of climatic and topographical differences, but the prospect is good enough to justify special inquiry by the Metropolitan Board committee.

It is to be hoped that the committee will not be deterred by immediate problems of cost and other domestic factors in preparing its recommendations. The points at issue are fundamental. It is vital to restore to the soil the richness that has been drawn from it.

What has been done at Werribee is a sample prospect for other parts of the world, wherever man is sensible enough to seek enlightenment in preserving the health and wealth of the soil.

## North Carolina Fish Deaths Laid to Crop Dusting

The recent death of thousands of fish in Simonds Creek in the lower part of Pasquotank County, North Carolina, has been attributed to crop-dusting. Country game protector Lester Pierce indicated that cabbage crops along a tributary had been dusted with toxephene, a potent yet common agricultural chemical. This had been applied by airplane prior to a heavy rain, which is believed to have carried the powder into the stream. The fish, according to a report of the "Greensboro Daily News" of October 9, 1953, started acting oddly on a Monday two weeks after this application, and by Wednesday the dead fish began to appear in numbers. By the end of the week life in the creek had been wiped out, every living thing killed. Even carp, crabs, catfish and eels died along with bass, beam and other sports fish.

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.).

### A GOOD WORD FOR WEEDS

"Some day you may be proud of a crop of weeds in your garden." So states Dr. Firman E. Bear, Rutgers University soils expert. The reason, as told by the "Farm Journal" magazine, is that certain weeds accumulate minor plant food elements. To say that soil needs organic matter is not enough, contends Dr. Bear. It needs a variety of organic matter. And that's where he thinks certain weeds may prove to be valuable and thus gain respectability.

### 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.

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### Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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