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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S REALISTIC POLICY FOR WINNING THE COLD WAR

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE

Wangaratta

Last week in America a Congressional Committee released a report, which is of tremendous importance to the whole of the non-Communist world. This Committee, established to investigate how the non-Communist world could win the cold war, made recommendations very similar to those I put forward in a little booklet, "Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War," published in 1952. It is recommended that the West should immediately break off all diplomatic relations with the Communist Governments, thus making it clear to all the peoples suffering under Communism that the Western peoples are their friends and allies.

The American Committee also recommended that the Western peoples erase from their minds all thoughts of peaceful co-existence between the Communist and non-Communist worlds. They correctly labelled the co-existence theory as a Communist myth being used to delude gullible and wishful thinking people. It was stressed that a continued policy of mere containment and military defence is not sufficient for the defeat of the Communist conspiracy. I would have thought that all responsible people concerned about defeating the Communists would have welcomed the American Committee's dynamic and positive suggestions for seizing the initiative in the cold war. But once again we have evidence of a secret and sinister power behind present-day politics, a power, which does not want the threat of Communism removed. In the U.S.A. President Eisenhower, who is proving himself a pliable tool in the hands of men behind the political scenes in America, has quickly come out and said that he is opposed to any suggestion of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Communists. Such a break would mean, of course, the end of the United Nations Organisation and a setback to the plans for an all-powerful World Government. And, much more important, if the West did take the offensive in the cold war and were successful, the threat of war could no longer be used to force people to submit to policies depriving them of basic rights and liberties. It is fortunate, however, that there are patriotic groups in America today that are exposing and op-

posing this devilish plot to enslave the peoples of the entire world. These groups are pointing out that there is little doubt that political Zionism is using Communism as one of its instruments for world conquest. Another instrument being used is the international financial system, which was further centralised during and after the last war. It is significant that the infamous Bretton Woods financial agreement, which the British were forced to sign as part of the price of the first post-war dollar loan they received, was partly the work of the late Harry Dexter White, a secret Communist doing similar work in his sphere to that being done by Alger Hiss in his sphere. The Bretton Woods agreements enabled the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Under the guise of permitting Australia and other parts of the world to develop rapidly in order that they can play an effective role in resisting Communism, dollar loans are being made available. The fact that orthodox financial rules prevent these loans from being repaid does not appear to have occurred to many people. Little thought is given to the fact that just as the Communist controllers in the Kremlin are extending and consolidating their Communist Empire, so are the dollar diplomats extending and consolidating their Empire. The result of the expansion by these two Empires is, of course, the gradual elimination of the British Empire as a force in world affairs. And there is considerable evidence that that has been one of the major objectives of those primarily

responsible for the two world wars and major depressions of this century.

Unfortunately, however, comparatively few British people realise that they have been marked down for destruction. They

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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 WHAT END?

An Analysis of Modern Society by James Guthrie

So many powerful instruments have been placed in the hands of research workers and so large is the number of highly skilled men engaged in technological developments that the frontiers of technical knowledge are expanding at breathtaking speed, but it cannot be said that the benefits accruing to the individual man and woman from this enormous activity are expanding at the same breathtaking speed, I mean benefits in the form of a more leisurely way of life, freed from the cruder compulsions and anxieties of the animal world.

The use of solar energy and automatic machinery has so multiplied the power available for production that it has produced a major revolution in the supply market, but, unfortunately for us, there has been no parallel revolution in the buying market—that is, in the purchasing power of the people. The large discrepancy between productive power and purchasing power would have reached a climax, visible to the meanest intelligence, had not two world wars conveniently come along and removed by destruction all surplus production.

In the days of small-scale production, when most goods were made by hand, the price of goods was almost entirely the cost of labour, so that the money paid out each week in wages was sufficient or very nearly sufficient to enable the members of a community to buy the goods for sale in that district; what was not sold for money was exchanged or sold on the premises. Nowadays, with the use of automatic machinery, machinery charges are sometimes very much greater than labour charges, so that the wages, salaries and dividends paid out by producers are not sufficient to buy goods produced by them. (1).

Last year saw the change over from the "sellers' market" to the "buyers' market", which means the change over from the scarcity produced by war to the plenty produced by peace. This brings in its train the problem of financing the consumer to buy the ever-increasing volume of goods coming from mass production industry now released from the strains of war. The hire-purchase system, which has increased enormously during the past year, is a desperate attempt to bring the collective purchasing power of the community nearer to the collective prices by helping people to buy this year's production with the aid of next year's salary.

From the consumer's point of view the trouble with these consumer credits is they have to be paid back; from the producer's point of view the trouble lies in the fact that there are too many trying to "milk the same cow", that the consumers take too long to pay the last instalment, and long before it is paid there is a new model on the market clamouring for a buyer.

Producers, armed with an almost unlimited means of production, competing on a world scale for an artificially limited purchasing power find themselves in a very desperate position. A factory, making guns, radios or silk stockings, which finds its market glutted, faces bankruptcy unless it can

find new markets, and is compelled to send out high-pressure salesmen to try new tricks to make what is already sold appear obsolete; to this end it has endlessly to produce new models.

To re-tool a modern factory to mass produce a new model of anything is a major operation, and a very expensive one; but such are the financial and political needs to maintain full employment that the whole organisation of a factory has to be disrupted to start a new model before production on the old model has reached full momentum. It is futile for economists and sales managers to tell us that consumers are benefiting from these continuous and expensive changes.

As an engineer and user of cars, I am very interested in new developments and better motor cars, especially cars which require little attention, which last as long as the cars of thirty years ago, have a minimum of trouble-making gadgets and cost half the price of the present car; yes, I am very interested in better cars; but I am very hostile to trouble-making gadgets and the need for the constant repair or replacement of ridiculously inadequate parts.

I notice too that the ladies are becoming critical of the exploits of the mighty chemical industry, which produces stockings, which last only a few days. Under the heading of "Women Critical of the 'Laddering' Habits of Fine Nylons" the "Mercury", Hobart, June 4th, 1954, stated: "A survey yesterday revealed that nearly 10,000 pairs of stockings are bought in Hobart and suburbs every week". Considering that this area has a population of about 70,000 and nylons cost from 10/- to 15/- a pair, it would appear that some of the other producers are going to have some difficulty in obtaining a share of the limited purchasing power of the Hobart area.

The dividends we are receiving from the prodigious amount of mechanical and human energy consumed by industry and the various services is not what we expect from applied intelligence, and I see no reason why we should accept it from applied science. Knowledge, as it accumulates, should lead to new revelations, clarify our ideas, and give us new strength and serenity. There is nothing in knowledge as such which need scare us into the unhealthy and panic-like rush to produce new gadgets and scrap high-class machinery capable of many years of useful service; these things do not arise out of the needs of the consumer (which industry is supposed to serve). Neither do they arise out of the advice of the hard pressed technologists who carry industry on their backs. Socialists proclaim in their trite manner

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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.

TO WHAT END?

(Continued from page 1)

that all this useless production arises out of the profit motive, but as this can be said about the activities of any sane man it does not help very much, nor does it explain anything of importance. The profit motive demands that industry should do exactly the opposite to what it is doing—i.e., refuse to scrap expensive machinery while it is doing a sound engineering job.

The producer is in a nasty position if he and other producers, finding their unsaleable products piling up, decide to take a holiday from production, they find by so doing they have cut off the purchasing power of the consumer in the form of wages, salaries, which is necessary to remove goods already in the shops. Nowadays it is fairly well known that modern economies collapse immediately the production of capital goods ceases, thus continuous industrial expansion, whether or not it is a practical necessity, is financial necessity to maintain the additional purchasing power required to buy the consumer goods produced by every community.

The artificiality of the financial system which is ruthlessly imposed on us and our governments, and its inability to reflect industrial facts; its disastrous social consequences and its continuous urge towards war were carefully explained by C. H. Douglas over 30 years ago. The following statement from Economic Democracy is so revealing and so explanatory of what is happening today that I make no excuses for repeating here as I did in the previous series of articles.

"... it must be borne in mind that the existing economic system distributes purchasing power through the same agency which produces goods and services—i.e., payment for work in progress. In other words, if production stops distribution stops and, as a consequence, a clear incentive exists to produce useless as superfluous articles in order that useful commodities already existing may be distributed.

"This perfectly simple reason is the explanation of the increasing necessity of what has come to be called economic sabotage; the colossal waste of effort which goes on in every walk of life quite unobserved by the majority of people because they are so familiar with it; a waste which yet so over-taxed the ingenuity of society to extend it that the climax of war only occurred in the moment when a culminating exhibition of organised sabotage was neces-

sary to preserve the system from spontaneous combustion.

"The simplest form of this process is that of 'making work'; the elaboration of every action in life so as to involve the maximum quantity and the minimum efficiency in human effort. The much-maligned household plumber... the machinist insisting on a lengthy apprenticeship to an unskilled process of industry, such as the operation of an automatic machine tool, are simple instances of this. A little higher up the scale of complexity comes the manufacturer who produces a new model of his particular specialty, with the object, express or subconscious, or rendering the old model obsolete before it is worn out. We then begin to touch the immense region of artificial demand created by advertisement; a demand, in many cases, as purely hypnotic in origin as the request of the mesmerised subject for a draught of kerosene...

"In another class comes the stupendous waste of effort involved in the intricacies of finance and book-keeping...

"There is the burden of armaments and the waste of materials and equipment involved in them even in peace time; the ever-growing bureaucracy largely concerned in elaborating safeguards for a radically defective social system... All these and many other forms of avoidable waste take their rise in the obsession of wealth defined in terms of money; an obsession which even the steady fall in the purchasing power of the unit of currency seems powerless to dispel; an obsession which obscures the whole object and meaning of scientific progress, and places the worker and the honest man in a permanently disadvantageous position in comparison with the financier and the rogue... The tawdry 'ornament', the jerry-built house, the slow and uncomfortable train service, the unwholesome sweetmeat, are the direct and logical consummation of an economic system which rewards variety, quite irrespective of quality, and proclaims in the clearest possible manner that it is much better to 'do' your neighbour than to do sound and lasting work."

(To be continued.)

(1) In refutation of this statement, economists have said that machinery charges included in prices of goods made this year, although not paid out in wages this year, were paid out in wages sometime in the past and, although spent, other wages are being paid out in the process of the production of other machinery.

The main objections to financing the buying of current production by the continuous injection of loan monies for the manufacture of machinery and other capital goods are three in number.

1. That as the money comes into the community as a debt its ability to liquidate total debt is only temporary.

2. That each injection of loan money has to be greater, so adding to the cumulative deficit.

3. That the continuous production of more and more tools (capital construction) order to release purchasing power to be consumer goods has no physical justification but has very serious social and moral objections, which it is the purpose of these articles to examine.

KEY to the KINGDOM

By C. H. Allen

Whatever useful suggestions psychologists may have regarding the energies of man and the abilities of man, and about mental disorders which sometimes develop, there is little doubt that something now called the unconscious mind is well admitted as a phenomenon by many people. Personal experiences of a practical and of a mystical type can be mentioned to reinforce the unconscious role in the mind, which may and can augment the development of useful characteristics.

A number of my fellows in my early years were impressed by "Natural Law in the Spiritual Realm", by Henry Drummond. Not many thinkers today would count that Drummond's theme was adequate; but the concept of the theme came recently to mind and, as most of the conscious argument seems to be lost, so it may be that oblique and long slumbering deep doubts and spiritual urges may be revived.

When Douglas claimed that we have been vouchsafed a glimpse of reality, it occurred to me that we might not be far adrift if we re-phrase our convictions to say that we must have much ahead of us if we are to develop natural Law in the spiritual realm.

As Social Crediters we are fully convinced that there cannot be any worthwhile development of ways of political Christian conventions to put and keep us spiritually sane without a re-vamping of certain financial and legal and constitutional ideas which were and are being carefully and practically systemised for us. But when such a revision was suggested, it was not in itself as a sine qua non; the test is and must be that personal freedom must blossom, that individual economic security should give full opportunity to develop the Kingdom within and the Kingdom around, and that no up-start schoolmastership shall retain any regime or curriculum which may retard the development of spiritual characteristics and essential self-made wisdom.

As time allows for these opportunities to bring a crop of satisfactory local conditions to show what each local district has to offer, so all over the world the best which each cultural group has tested and proved what is true and beautiful can pass on to others for their benefit.

We have lived in so many ways and for so many centuries, following in effect the Broadway, which leads to destruction. Let us now take heed of the diagnostic clues which will help us more nearly to understand the narrow way towards the natural Law in the spiritual realm.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY

"Tomorrow is St. George's Day, but for the British Housewives every day must be St. George's Day. This dragon — this dangerous dragon — must be slain if we would help solve the problem of juvenile delinquency and many other problems that beset us as a nation. As no Government seems to be brave enough to slay this dragon, it is up to the British Housewives! Needless to say—I am confident of the kill." —"Housewives Today"

"New Times", August 27, 1954—Page 3.

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 I 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.

WORLD BANK MENACES FREE COUNTRIES

The World Bank is to lend another £24,000,000 to Australia. The loan is the third of a series, previous loans being those of August 1950, for £44,000,000, and July 1952, for £22,000,000. A fourth loan of £22,000,000 is under consideration.

The current loan of £24,000,000 carries interest at 4¾ percent, and will be used to purchase capital equipment from U.S.A., principally tractors, medium and heavy motor trucks, diesel-electric components, iron, steel, chemical and electrical equipment.

According to the press, the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) commended the loan and said it would "enable capital equipment to be obtained from the dollar area."

Much of the capital equipment listed is available from Britain or sterling area countries. As Australia has a credit balance of approximately £600 million in London, the question arises why debt money at 4¾ percent interest is being used to purchase this equipment from America.

It is interesting to trace the history of the World Bank and its ceaseless activity in piling up debts against the nations. Such an inquiry takes us back to the First World War. Prior to that war the U.S.A. was a debtor nation, whose overseas trade, in comparison with its total trade, was small.

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., Melbourne.

At that period, Britain was the centre of world finance.

After the First World War, Britain and her European allies were financially crippled, and their manpower and resources exhausted. They had had to pledge their future in order to borrow munitions and other materials from the U.S.A., who came into the conflict when it was practically over, and with its vast resources almost intact. It was at this stage that the financial control of the world passed to the U.S.A.

In between the two world wars, the U.S.A., by means of the Dawes Plan, the Bank of International Settlements, American Aid to Germany, and other financial jiggerypook, entrenched itself as controller of world finance.

The Second World War began on 3/9/39, but the U.S.A. did not participate in it until after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour on 7/12/41.

Although Australia has every reason to be grateful for the U.S.A.'s defence of Australia against the Japanese, we must recognise that America did not enter the Second World War UNTIL ITS OWN TERRITORY HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

Until then, and indeed for the duration of that war, the U.S.A. supplied Britain and her allies with tremendous quantities of war materials—at exorbitant prices.

Almost immediately after the end of the Second World War, the world began to hear about the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the World Bank and Monetary Fund. All were American sponsored and American directed.

The late Lord Keynes, English economist, admitted, "the Bretton Woods Agreement originated and was drafted in the U.S. Treasury." We know now that the original draft of this Agreement was prepared by Morgenthau and Dexter White, then Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of the U.S. Treasury.

In the official U.S. publication on the Bretton Woods Agreement, the following appears:

"A restricted volume of foreign trade would mean, as it did in the 1930's that large surpluses of many goods would have to be dumped on the home market. The consequence would be depressed prices, foreclosures and unemployment

"It is generally agreed that an increasingly large volume of foreign investment by the United States is essential to our own economic security.

"Without it, we cannot expect to build up the volume of exports required to help absorb the output of our greatly expanded industrial plant."

The reason for the World Bank is now clear. When the Second World War ended, the U.S.A. emerged as THE ONLY CREDITOR NATION ON EARTH. The U.S.A. requires overseas markets because its efficient productive system is capable of swamping

the world with goods.

Uncle Sam fears the spread of Communism, which could happen should another depression like that of the "hungry thirties" paralyse U.S. industries. Hence it is that the war-shattered nations of Europe, with their pressing need for capital and consumer goods, presented the very opportunity the U.S.A. required to keep its own people in employment.

Figures relating to the U.S.A.'s exports and investments abroad reveal the following amazing increases:

Year	Total U.S. Exports	Total U.S. investments, loans and credits abroad.
1938.....	3 billion dollars	
1946.....	9 billion dollars	
1951.....	15 billion dollars	
		1946..... £A6j billion
		1947..... £A9 billion
		1950..... £A17 billion

(Later figures for both exports and investments abroad are not available.)

American exports are not balanced by imports. Some years ago the U.S. insisted upon gold payments for its exports, and now holds in its vaults at Fort Knox over 80 percent of the world's gold. If America imported goods in repayment of its foreign loans, these imports would cause unemployment in the U.S.A.

By its control of the World Bank, however, the U.S.A. has contrived to shackle practically every other nation to the chariot of High Finance and to plunge them into ever-increasing indebtedness, with the heavy responsibility of meeting the interest charges thereon.

The U.S. economic policy is to capture export markets and then control them. The "Marshall Aid" plan was devised for this very purpose, and all Marshall Aid took the form of U.S. exports.

America is at present financing the construction of air bases in Spain, North Africa and Greenland, and is lending hundreds of millions of pounds to equip France in the latter's straggle against Indo-China. The U.S. is assisting Turkey to re-arm, and lending £45 million to Japan to purchase American equipment for the same purpose. The U.S. maintains large air force establishments in Britain, an army of occupation in West Germany, an army in Korea, and other armed forces elsewhere.

Loans by the World Bank and the U.S.A. to finance these various undertakings, assume the form of capital equipment and supplies, manufactured in U.S.A. The loans carry substantial interest rates, the payment of which is a FIRST CHARGE against the taxpayers of the borrowing nation.

In some countries, e.g., Australia, income tax is deducted by law BEFORE employees receive their pay, thus the bondholders receive preference.

The World Bank and the U.S. Government naturally regard their foreign loans as gilt-edged, even "riskless" securities, because the debtor governments must recover interest charges by taxation.

The World Bank menaces man's freedom everywhere. An exorbitant price is charged for the help it gives in capital equipment. The Bank can obtain an over-riding financial interest in every borrowing nation and acquire assets to a disproportional extent.

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"The Intelligence Survey" and Realistic Foreign Policy

Quite apart from considerations of Christian ethics, no nation can evolve and follow a realistic foreign policy in an environment in which hatred of ex-military enemies is kept alive indefinitely. The two world wars of this century not only resulted in greater material damage than previous wars, but wireless, the press and films enabled propaganda to be used to inflame whole populations in a way which was not possible in the past. The result has been that politicians have sought to impose peace agreements, not in the detached manner in which statesmen of last century were able, for example, to deal successfully with France after the Napoleonic wars, but with a view of placating a public opinion largely manufactured by propaganda, some of it very false.

The Communists understand this matter very thoroughly. They encourage the French and the British to keep alive their hatred of the Germans, not for the purpose of benefiting the French or the British, but to help ensure that the Germans are not permitted to take their place in the European community as a sovereign, independent nation, which can play an effective role in resisting Communism. Unless they are to be merely senseless slaughter and destruction, military wars must have an ultimate political objective. Right throughout the last war the Communists never lost sight of their ultimate political objectives. But the Western political leaders, including Sir Winston Churchill, were so obsessed with a policy of "unconditional hatred" that they could not see that in furthering their campaign they were placing themselves at a grave disadvantage compared with the Communists. Post-war events have proved this. A much more realistic—and Christian—attitude must be developed towards the German question.

And the same applies to the Japanese question. Indefinite hatred of the Japanese because of wartime barbarism does not serve Australia's genuine interests. It is therefore heartening to note that the Labor Women's Association of South Australia recently passed a resolution approving of the re-arming of Japan as a necessary counter-balance to Communist aggression in the East.

The most successful statesmen are those who, having won a military war against other peoples, can then arrange a peace, which enables both victors and conquered to live together in harmony. And to cooperate to their mutual advantage. Unless politicians win the peace, how can it be claimed that they have won the war? It would most certainly be a disaster for Australia if Japan were permitted by unrealistic policies to become part of the Communist Empire.

—"The Intelligence Survey."

The Christian Campaign for Freedom

A Church Commissioner, the Rev. E. G. Courtman, editor of "Parson and Parish", the organ of the Parochial Clergy Association, published the following as a separate feature, and requested a longer article for the next issue:

"FROM THE EDITOR OF VOICE. "Dear Sir, You have asked me to write 'a short warning' on the question of 'Rules and the curtailment of freedom.' What better than Miss Dorothy Sayers in her masterpiece 'THE MIND OF THE MAKER'—'When the laws regulating human society are so framed as to come into collision with the nature of things, and in particular with the fundamental realities of human nature they will end by producing an impossible situation which . . . will issue in such catastrophes as war, pestilence and famine . . .'?"

"There is one fundamental check, and only one, on laws getting out of harmony with LAW, God's LAW, in the UNIVERSE; that is the maintenance of the right for the individual to contract out. It has almost gone, and the Church has condoned its going.

"Unless the Church recognises that laws must be related to LAW, that the power of governments must be subjected to the judgment of Authority it will only be a short time before we enter another Dark Age. It is the business of the Church to reflect Authority, and to do so EFFECTIVELY it must come down into the political arena, not to exercise Power, but to voice Authority to those who are supposed to have power with responsibility — the electorate. 'Voice' is published to help them to do so.

"Yours faithfully,

"John Mitchell." —
"Voice", July 31.

Zionism is not Judaism

A person born of Jewish parents is a Jew. He may join a Christian church, but he is still a Jew. Judaism is not a religion. It is a tradition. Jesus denounced the scribes when He said, "You make a commandment of the traditions".

The scribes wrote the Talmud.

Zionism is a political programme for the conquest of the world according to Waldo Frank in the February 1944 issue of the Contemporary Jewish Record, published by the American Jewish Committee, the leading Jewish authority. In order to achieve world conquest ala protocol plan, the Zionists produced communism, terrorism and the United Nations, which is the super government, mentioned in the Protocols. Rockefeller and Rothschild back it.

Zionism has tried to make itself synonymous with Judaism so that all Jews will consider themselves Zionists. As such, Jews are held responsible for all Zionist madness. Not one Jew in a thousand knows or understands the Zionist programme, nor do they know what becomes of the money they are compelled to contribute.

Zionism is not Judaism. It is a terroristic programme for political world conquest.

—Henry H. Klein, American Jewish Attorney in "Women's Voice," March 25, 1954.

Racial Segregation and Absolutism

The decision of the Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in the public schools involves constitutional and social questions that go far beyond the immediate issue. First of all, it marks another step in the direction of the centralisation of power in the Federal government, another effort to destroy state autonomy and abolish local government — the ultimate end of which is absolutism. Every absolutist government in the history of the world was preceded by the liquidation of local authority, the only level at which the will of the people can be effectively expressed. Disregarding the merits or demerits of segregation, there are communities in this country where feeling on the subject runs high. The decision simply means that the Federal government has undertaken to disregard the prevailing sentiment in these communities and to force these people to be "good".

In short, the decision is in line with the trend toward the dissolution of the Union and its replacement with something not contemplated by the Founding Fathers. Next, there is the odd clause in the decision, which gives the states some months in which they can rearrange their affairs so as to comply with the decision. This is purely a legislative, not a judicial matter. The Supreme Court is supposed to decide on the constitutionality of laws. Having so decided, it has no constitutional warrant for recommending ways and means for carrying out of their decisions, or to specify the time when such decisions shall go into effect. In the clause referred to, the Supreme Court has again shown an inclination to impinge on the legislative branch of government, or to intervene in political affairs. — Frank Chodorov, in "Human Events", May 19.

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.

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No. 16.

Another Totalitarian Budget

In presenting this year's Budget, the Federal Government has again demonstrated that present totalitarian financial policies are to be continued. The few meagre concessions granted are designed to try and create the impression that the Government and its advisers are trying to make the lot of the individual easier. In actual fact the "concessions" will be wiped out before very long by rising prices. There is to be a considerable rise in the price of shoes and the price of tea, to take only two items. It is estimated that total taxation, both direct and indirect, will be approximately £112 per head of the population. In other words a family of four will be still paying approximately £9 per week in all taxation. If there is no effective opposition, Australians can resign themselves to the fact that taxation is going to be maintained at a permanently high level. It is insulting to suggest to people that they are being given worthwhile relief from taxation while the average family is paying over £9 a week in total taxes. What real relief is the reduction of direct taxation by 1/3 a week for a man with three children and earning £16 a week?

The major objective of present financial policies is not to prevent people from obtaining an income — "full employment" is deliberately provided for this purpose — but to ensure that it becomes progressively more difficult for individuals to become genuinely independent. Credit expansion for "full employment" must inevitably result in more and more individuals working under central direction. This also means that prices continue to rise, faster at some times than at others, but still rising over any period of a few years. One result of this is that the value of all savings, including insurance policies, is steadily undermined. Instead of people being able to retire at sixty or sixty-five years of age, confident that they will be genuinely independent for the rest of their days, they are now being told that opportunities should be provided for them to continue in the "full employment" programme, presumably until they are too feeble to continue as part of "the work force". This and similar terms commonly used today are a clear indication of the totalitarian thinking of those directing present financial and economic policies.

Inflation must always be regarded as merely another aspect of taxation. And all taxation today is imposed for the purpose of ensuring that the individual can never make himself genuinely independent. It has been often claimed that present taxation policies in the English-speaking world are Communistic. Judged by the results, this claim is undoubtedly true. Compared with fifty years ago, the individual today has practically no chance of making himself independent of the Government's policies. It is true that he may have more technical gadgets, that he now has the convenience of better transport and similar things, but he must continue in the "full employment" programme if he is to obtain these things. Continued high taxation undermines independence in numerous ways. It intensifies the growth of economic monopoly and is used to further political monopoly. Taxation is an instrument of totalitarian Government and the Menzies-Fadden Government have indicated that so far as they are concerned, the individual should passively accept this totalitarianism and its results.

ERIC BUTLER on new radio session

Mr. Eric Butler has started a new weekly radio commentary on the recently established Wangaratta radio, 3NE. Mr. Butler speaks at nine o'clock on Sunday evenings. We understand that 3NE Wangaratta can be heard over a very big area, and urge all those who possibly can to listen in and to tell all their friends.

3NE is at the opposite end of the radio dial to 3AR, on 1600 metres.

Campaign Against Recognition of Communist China

The Victorian League of Rights has launched a vigorous State-wide campaign in Victoria opposing any proposal to recognise the Communist Government in China and also demanding that diplomatic relations with all Communist Governments be broken as the first step in a psychological offensive which will ultimately lead to the complete defeat of the promoters of the Communist conspiracy. Well-attended meetings are listening with approval to fighting speeches by the League's Director, Mr. Eric Butler, in which he is uncovering the real Communist menace.

The following resolution, passed unanimously at a well-attended meeting in Geelong on Wednesday, August 18, is typical of resolutions being forwarded on to the Federal Government from electors determined to retain that freedom and independence they still possess:

"That this meeting of Geelong and district citizens expresses strong opposition to any proposal for Australian recognition of the Communist Government in China. Recognition of this Communist Government would not only be a betrayal of all those millions of Chinese and other Asian peoples resisting Communism, many of whom are fellow Christians, but it would also betray the future of Australia. This meeting believes that Australia's survival depends upon policies based upon Christian morality, and therefore demands that the Government refuse to betray the Chinese Nationalists who stood steadfast with us against the Japanese during the darkest days of the war, and all other Asians now looking to the West for a stand against a conspiracy which threatens to conquer the whole world."

FOUNDERS OF CIVILIZATION

"When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization."—Daniel Webster.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE'S POLICY

(Continued from page 1)

little dream that the American peoples are controlled and used for this purpose. But, as I have already said, there are some Americans who are beginning to revolt against the role they have been allotted by the enemies of Western civilisation. And by their revolt they may yet play a decisive role in saving the world. The newspaper curtain in Australia and elsewhere prevents people outside America from understanding significant developments in that country. I have seen no reference by press commentators and editorial writers on the significance of the American Committee's suggested programme for defeating Communism. Several papers did briefly report the matter, but that was all.

While Dr. Evatt and certain sections of the daily press are urging that greater use should be made of the United Nations Organisation, in which, of course, the Communists are already firmly entrenched, the demand is growing in the United States that this international organisation should be taken out of America and that America should withdraw from it. But little reference is made to this growing demand in the Australian press and, when it is, the impression is given that those opposing the United Nations are only a small number of cranks and isolationists. The term isolationist is hurled against all those who believe in protecting their own country's sovereignty and who do not believe in interfering in the internal affairs of countries minding their own business.

It would be a good thing for the British Empire if the American isolationists became more powerful in their own country. This would help curb the activities of the dollar diplomats who are using the production of the American people to gain an economic stranglehold upon other countries.

Many of the American patriots, Christian

leaders like Mr. Gerald K. Smith, are continually drawing attention to the significant fact that the groups directing the dollar diplomacy are also the same groups who have played a decisive role in encouraging the Communist conspiracy. As I pointed out in a recent talk, it was these same groups who helped finance the Russian Revolution. They were the same people who took steps to ensure that the Communist regime in Russia did not collapse. These people, men like Mr. Bernard Baruch, often described as the unofficial President of the U.S.A., are fighting tooth and nail at present to prevent the development of any offensive campaign for defeating Communism. They do not like men like Senator McCarthy who persist in probing behind the political scenes. When we see a worldwide campaign directed against a politician like Senator McCarthy this should make us suspicious. There has been a similar campaign against another American patriot, Senator Bricker, a man striving to have introduced an American constitutional amendment making it impossible for international agreements to be used to destroy the American constitution. The plotters working for complete world domination strenuously oppose any constitutional barriers, which increase their difficulties. But, although they were successful in having Senator Bricker's first attempt defeated, another campaign has been launched and is now gathering momentum.

Australians and British patriots everywhere would be playing an effective role in defending their own heritage if they emulated the efforts of those Americans leading the American counter-revolution against the enemies of everything for which Christendom stands.

WORLD BANK MENACE

(Continued from page 4)

By its power and wealth the World Bank can, and probably does, corrupt officials and politicians, both in America and abroad. More than all else, however, it can mobilise finance and thereby impose its economic control upon borrowing nations.

The World Bank enjoys extra-national rights and privileges. Article XI, Section I of the Bretton Woods Agreement provides for the institution of a boycott or blockade against those nations, which default in their payments to the Bank, which is subject to no national laws.

The World Bank is an evil institution—the instrument of a small group of men whose lust for power without responsibility knows no territorial limit.

Only an awakened public conscience can act as the sword to kill this monstrous financial octopus, which, from its protected American shelter, sends out its tentacles to batten upon the people of the earth.

—"Mancunian" in "The New Era", July 30.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

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This book, by an eminent medical authority, explains the principles and practice of Natural Childbirth.

Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope.

The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

Price 18/6 post free



OUR ASSISTANT GARDENERS UNDER THE SOIL

By H. W. Shoobridge, President of the Living Soil
Association of Tasmania

Our first lesson to learn about Gardening is that all our work is concerned with life. Even our cleverest Scientists know very little about life. The Poet said: —

**"Flower in a crannied wall,
I pluck you out, root and all;
If I could know what you are, root and all;
Then I could know what God is, and what man is."**

We can find out what life does, but what it is, remains a mystery. However, it is a mystery in which we are all closely concerned. Our chief concern, in our gardens, is with plant life, though we also depend on the work of animal life, for the maintenance of the fertility of our soil.

Man has been given spiritual life, so that with his wisdom, wider knowledge and reason, he can understand more of the action of physical life. The main thing for us to remember is that in every case we are dealing with life; and that all life must have food.

This is a fact that we are apt to forget, although it is a lesson that we learn very early in life. Hunger is a divine gift, and so is the food, which can satisfy it. The desire for a particular kind of food is a part of the instinct that every life possesses. The wonderful fact is, that there is always some kind of life, to prepare the food required by other kinds of life. All our food is prepared for us by the life germs of plant or animal life, or by both. We, because we are spiritual beings, can choose what we shall eat, yet we, like plants and animals, are guided partly by instinct; all our digestive system, blood, circulation, breathing and nervous system, are mostly involuntary; even while we are awake, and entirely so, when we rest in sleep.

Just as we need our food, so every plant and animal in our gardens or on our farms, must be fed. This not only includes the stock or pets that live above the soil, but also the teeming population beneath the surface. They all, like us, need organic material, prepared by some life organs. Though this design, for satisfying the desire of every living thing, which we read of in the Bible, is nearly all operated by the guided instinct of individual plant and animal life germs, as it has been for millions of years, before the creation of human life now, we have an important part in the scheme.

This part, though vital, is comparatively simple. One of our main duties is to see that all possible organic matter is returned to the soil, on or near the surface. This is not to be thought of as a fertiliser, but in the first place, as food for the soil life. Of course it may contain many elements needed by plants, such as potash, phosphorus, nitrogen and trace elements, but before they are ready for the use of plants, they must be prepared for them. Just as a housewife or cook has to prepare our food, so that we can use the necessary elements that our bodies need; so the plant food is prepared and got ready for their use, by the soil life.

In the process of this preparation, the organic material returned to the soil is used as food by the numerous population in the soil. As it is devoured, and used by each individual life, it is transformed into its life-structure; other elements are added from the water, air and soil, as the new organic material is formed, by the organs of the different kinds of life. Some varieties of life use this transformed organic material to prepare stores of plant food.

This store of plant food is called "humus" and is entirely different from the raw organic material, which we return to the soil. Prof. Selman Wakeman, a world authority on humus, calls it: "The greatest storehouse of wealth that any country can possess." He also describes a fertile soil as one in which: "There is enough organic matter, in every gramme of soil, as food, to keep two million microbes happy." After this humus has been prepared, it is coated onto the surface of the soil particles, by some kind of soil life, so that it will be ready and available for the rootlets of plants.

This wonderful process is going on continually in the soil of our gardens and farms. As well as providing the continually replenished storehouse of food for plants, the humus, coated onto the outside of the soil particles, is nature's method for protecting them from destruction by wind or water. A cubic foot of fine loam contains

so many particles, that their surface measurement will equal an acre in extent. As this surface is covered with humus, it holds the particles together, into the, so-called "crumb-structure" of the soil, which is so much appreciated, in virgin, or good garden soil; because it is so easily cultivated.

This "crumb-structure" of the soil is worth close consideration, because, though it varies in different classes of soil, sands, loam or clay, it will help to protect each from loss, by its open structure over the surface. By far the greatest proportion of the soil life is aerobic, that is it can only live where there is air to breathe, there-

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest
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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.

"Gardening without
Digging" 3/11

By A. Guest.

"Vegetable Seeds for the
Ordinary Man" .. . 6/5

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OUR ASSISTANT GARDENERS

(Continued from page 8)

fore it can only live in the top few inches of the soil. When this top three inches is well populated, the crumb-structure allows air and water to enter and be retained. As the rain falls on this, it is at once absorbed, instead of running off the surface. Humus filled soil will absorb 2-3 in. of rain, whereas from humus depleted soil, 10 points will run off, in many places carrying the soil with it. Also in a soil where the humus is present, the different kinds of life, that do not need so much air, keep the drainage channels open to greater depths. The earthworms' tunnels, and tubes left, after the roots of deep-rooting plants and trees, decay, they all help to carry the rain into the deep recesses of the soil, where it finds its way, in the lower levels, to keep the springs and streams running continually. Therefore, a humus-filled surface soil, in forests, farms or gardens is nature's catchment and storage area, for the continuous water supply, so urgently needed in all lands.

We must all remember that Fire is the No. 1 enemy of the soil life, "Our assistant Gardeners". Even in our gardens we must learn to value all organic material. It has all been formed by the germ of either plant or animal life, by instinct, guided by God Himself. Every bit of it has been part of the wonderful structure of some kind of life. It is a common saying, universally accepted as true, that "only God can make a tree". The same is true of every kind of life, and, therefore, of all organic material. All that God makes is not made at random, but for a designed purpose. It forms some link in the chain of life, the wonderful cycle of life, which prepares the food for all life, ourselves included. To wantonly destroy organic material in any form is a sin against life, because it interferes with the design for nature's food supply.

God does not expect us to do impossibilities, and His provision of food for the soil life is bountiful. There are some kinds of organic material that are too coarse and rough to be decomposed in a compost heap, quickly enough for garden use. The thick

cuttings from shrubs and trees are better decomposed by fire, and the ashes used on the garden. What we must see is returned to the soil is the vast amount of material that is easily decomposed by the soil life when used as a mulch on the surface of the soil, or on a compost heap.

It is surprising how effective it is when flowers such as delphiniums, lupins, shaster daisies, have finished their first crop of flowers, and have to be cut back; to cut the stalks into 3-inch lengths, and strew them over the surface of the soil as mulch. They soon wither and form a protective covering of the soil surface, keeping it moist and shielding it from the heat and drying effect of direct sunshine. The same use can be made of most weeds that can be pulled out, cut up, and left on the surface, before their seeds mature. This saves a lot of carting about, and helps to form composite and desirable mulch. There is great virtue in mulch, especially round the small fruit bushes, and larger fruit trees. It is an ancient method that is being increasingly used in modern orchard practice. It also has a remarkably good result in vegetable, fruit and flower culture in our gardens.

When we get some rudimentary knowledge of the wonderful work of the soil life; we will do our best to see that they are supplied with the organic material that they require for food. This knowledge is not needed, only, because it helps us to increase the beauty and luxuriant growth in our gardens and farms, but because it is working in co-operation with God's design for feeding all life. When we know how many of His children need food, and how many are on the verge of starvation; it is our duty to spread any knowledge that will help to satisfy their God-given hunger. We must study, so that we can learn God's methods, so that we can work with, and not against them. In very fact, we must be workers together with God.

The last copy of the "Albert Howard News Sheet" contains extracts from a recent translation of a book published last year in Germany. Written by an old officer under the Austrian Empire, Kurt Stellweg, who was an ardent follower of organic methods in agriculture. The whole article is well worth studying, but I will quote one instance only. He says: "We poor humans can carry out only the grosser operations in our soil, for better or worse; the finer operations, that is the fermentations, have to be looked after by the myriads of micro-organisms, who are helping us to ripen our soils night and day; as in the making of bread. But they need time and repose, just as dough needs repose, and must be subject to no pressure.

The peasants know this very well in regard to their dough making, and are very careful to see that this unwritten law is observed. Following on the heavy fighting of August 1914, I was made regimental adjutant, and had to find quarters for the colonel and other officers in a very poor little village. I entered a little hut and there I found an old peasant, who, at three o'clock in the afternoon, was sitting reading his Bible. On being told that the colonel and two or three others would be quartered on him that evening, he got up, crossed himself, said he was greatly honoured, and the highly honourable gentlemen would be most welcome—in half an hour. But I would ask your honour to

pardon me; our dear Lord is just making the bread, and we mortals must be quiet." As he spoke, he again crossed himself, and pointed to the dough, which was covered with a cloth. He sank into prayer again, and I left the little chamber in a very humble mood. Towards evening we were received with every mark of honour and respect."

After commenting on the decline of agriculture in war-stricken Germany, he says Germany faces important political issues, but not less important is the restoration and maintenance of public health among her people. To achieve this, it will be essential to grow healthy crops and vegetables, and breed healthy animals, and to get these products on the table of the consumer without being subjected to adulteration. Nature's harmonious round must not be disturbed by shortsighted and mistaken interruptions."

Our Assistant Gardeners under the Soil have an essential duty in nature's design. We must feed them, so that this work is not interfered with.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydroelectric schemes, but reveals them as part of a worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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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.

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

Every man and woman, young or old will find in this book sane and sound advice that should make his or her life healthier and happier. Deals with the important relationships between food and health.

Price, 16/9 Post Free

"FERTILITY DOWN THE DRAIN"

By JOHN MANIFOLD

(Broadcast talk from 3GL, Geelong, Victoria, Friday, June 18, 1954) "On May 28, in this session, Mr. H. S. Rudduck, veterinary consultant to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Farm, Werribee, gave an important talk on the necessity to conserve our national fertility capital by putting sewage wastes back on the land. I am right behind him in that.

"Amongst the figures he gave about the farm's amazing productiveness, I thought the most significant was the low stock mortality rate—an average of under one per cent deaths per annum. Where else in the world could this figure be excelled, or even equalled? Certainly not, I think—for the comparable numbers concerned—in Australia.

"Well, here is health allied, as always, to a live and highly fertile soil. Fertility induced by the irrigational use of Melbourne's sewage wastes.

"The Werribee farm has been in existence for over half a century. How is it that we, the people, have been so obtuse—this shining practical example before our eyes—to allow our fertility to continue to be wasted down the drain—whether in this city of Geelong, or Ballarat, or the other cities and towns of the State?

"What sense is there in importing large quantities of phosphate at great expense to turn it into superphosphate at even greater expense; crushing lime; manufacturing sulphate of ammonia, and the rest? Sewage contains all these things, besides every other element necessary for healthy plant and stock growth.

"In that respect, it is interesting to note that sewage decants at Werribee the equivalent of eight cwt. of superphosphate per acre per annum. As to lime, I can say that, when Melbourne's population reaches 2,000,000, the estimated amount of lime that will be deposited is 18,000 tons per annum.

"It will be realised that ammonia is well catered for by the urine content of the sewage, plus that contributed by the stock. And ammonia is important to the work of the wonderful nitrifying bacteria, of the genus *Azotobacter*, which first convert it into nitrites and then into nitrates.

"The figure 18,000 tons of lime per annum seems, to me, a most significant one. It represents the drain of 'available' lime from the land by the consumption of primary products by one group of 2,000,000 people. We have believed for some time that our Victorian lands are not greatly in need of lime. But when one realises the amount of calcium taken from the soil by the production and consumption and/or exportation of meat, milk, eggs, cereals, etc.; 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. Perhaps I should do well to state that I have no connection whatever with any lime company.

"White peoples seem to be born with a natural aversion from anything to do with

sewage, and I suppose that that is largely why we have continued for so long to waste this invaluable national asset. And I also suppose that of the thousands who notice the sewage farm at all, when passing, most regard it as a sort of excrescence; they even may believe that its splendid plantations have been put in to hide it from the public gaze. Well—there is certainly nothing to hide except the spectacle of closely packed splendidly healthy stock grazing on lush pastures—and the trees, of course, are to provide necessary shelter.

"The sewage coming to Werribee consists of almost 998 parts water in a thousand gallons. It is certainly rather smelly, but there is no faintest trace of human excrement in the smell. That is due, I believe, to the emulsification of the sewage by the pumps at Spotswood and the natural digestive process that takes place in this elixir of fertility during its 18-mile journey to the farm.

"I have often wondered why a research station has not been established at the farm. I think, with respect, that our agricultural scientists and our health authorities have much to learn from the degree of fertility and positive health that exists there.

"Agriculturally, there is a maze of biological knowledge to be sorted out as to why a soil that has been irrigated for years with a smelly irrigant remains sweeter in smell than any other I have personally encountered. And I think a question for the health authorities to ponder is—could better conditions for disease-producing organisms to swing their weight about reasonably be imagined?

"And yet I believe it to be a fact that the health of the farm community (some 90 families) is appreciably higher than that in the surrounding district; and that never has an infectious disease originated from the farm.

"The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is proposing to spend £26,000,000 on a pipe line down the Mornington Peninsula to take Melbourne's surplus sewage to the sea at Cape Schank. To my mind it would be an appalling thing if our lack of intelligence in regard to the value of sewage were to be perpetuated on such a scale.

"I am glad indeed, therefore, to be assured by Mr. Jessop, chairman of the board, that investigations are being made as to suitable areas for sewage irrigation on the peninsula. But I have expressed the view to him that—over a period of 12 months—I believe that only a comparatively small part of the available sewage could be utilised by irrigation alone. I suggest that every other complementary means of saving this sewage should be instituted, even if it meant the ultimate expenditure of a further £26,000,000.

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 farmer.

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."

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

GOOD SOIL AND GOOD HEALTH

Is Quality Lacking in Our Food?

The advances in medical science over the last hundred years have given us mastery over many of the most fatal diseases of mankind and maternal mortality have been reduced almost to the vanishing point; few of the infective diseases retain any of their erstwhile terrors; while the most ambitious operative procedures can be undertaken with a confident prospect of success (writes T. T. Stamm, F.R.C.S., Guys Hospital, in "Mother Earth").

Yet while the expectation of life of the individual continues to lengthen, his state of health appears to be as steadily decreasing. No matter what advances are made in medical science, or how many diseases are brought under control, the demand for medical attention increases. The ordinary medical practitioner is now mainly concerned, not with serious and fatal diseases, but with chronic states of ill health.

How many people could say that they are free from dental caries, digestive disturbances, rheumatism, and pains in their backs or their feet? Why should this be, in a community which has better sanitation, better housing, and a higher standard of living than has ever been known before?

It is natural for all living things to be healthy, not unhealthy. Sickness is an indication that there is something wrong with the conditions under which they live. Since our living conditions are better than they ever have been, we have to look elsewhere for the cause.

It has been said that man is what he eats. Certainly of all the outside factors that affect our health, food is the most important. Yet, here again, we are better fed, as regard quantity and variety, than ever before. Can it be that quality is lacking?

We know that to retain health it is not sufficient simply to consume the right quantities of fats, carbohydrates and proteins. Many other factors are involved — for example, vitamins, minerals, trace elements, the correct varieties of amino-acids, and probably many other things that we know little or nothing about.

It is reasonable to suppose that food grown under good natural conditions must contain all these essentials in their right proportions, for that is the "food environment" under which we have evolved throughout the ages. It is also reasonable to suppose that if, with our very limited knowledge, we grow food by artificial means, although we may, and do, increase the actual quantities grown, such food may not have the same essential qualities. Indeed, it would be very strange if we could beat nature at her own game by such simple devices. It seems certain, then, that foods whose growth has been forced by any simple chemical means cannot have the same "constitution" as they would if grown under natural conditions. Can this

difference in "constitution" have an effect on us, if we live on such foods? Obviously it could, if it resulted in our food having some deficiencies in those substances, such as vitamins, trace elements, etc., which we group under the term "accessory food substances". Unfortunately, this is as far as we have got, so far as certain knowledge is concerned.

A mass of evidence is, however, available, which shows the vital influence that soil fertility has on the health and resistance to disease, not only of crops, but also of the livestock, which consumes them. Such evidence strongly suggests that the health of mankind may well be affected in the same way.

If this is true, it means that when studying the relationship between food and health, we must not stop at the foodstuffs themselves, but carry our researches right back to the soil, from which they were grown. This opens up a vast new field of inquiry, which demands the closest contacts between the medical profession and those engaged in agricultural research. I believe that in this sphere lies the most promising field for research for those engaged in preventive medicine in the future.

Farming Is the Most Valuable Use for Land

England, it seems, is learning the lesson the rest of Europe learned many centuries ago—that land lost to farming, no matter how valuable or necessary any other use to which it may be put, is still wasted land.

The British magazine "John Bull" reports a heated controversy between housing authorities interested in seizing farmland for building purposes, and members of Parliament and others who want to save the soil.

Because level, cultivated fields are the easiest to build on, 200 good-sized fertile farms are disappearing from Britain's agricultural map annually. Britain has always been short of food-producing land, and this current loss of farms, Britishers are beginning to recognise, spells a tragic trend that must be reversed. Not one acre, says the magazine, that can produce crops must be sacrificed to any other use.

How many farms in the United States are simply abandoned, not even used to relieve any emergency condition? How long will it take us to recognise the supreme value of food-producing soil?

—"Organic Gardening and Farming"
(U.S.A.)

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The Money Power and Socialism

If the Money Power has not been the progenitor of Socialism in all its guises, it has certainly been its foster-mother. And it has been so simply because socialism is centralisation of the means of production and distribution. Centralisation of money control had been effected before Socialism became a political issue. It was the vast power which money control gave to its controllers that provided the means for them secretly to push socialism in its various guises as a political programme. It could not do this without having an obedient Press, which would, while appearing to discuss and criticise every issue of public importance, suppress certain vital facts and popularise certain nostrums essential to the plan for complete world political as well as financial control. It was also necessary to train a bureaucracy, and pervert the voice of Authority.

Of all the nostrums that have been implanted in the minds of the public, such as "Planning" or the "need for efficiency" as an excuse for destroying small enterprises in order to centralise, and the "importance of exports" in order to disguise a defect in the financial system, none has been more important and disastrous than the sedulously fostered idea that the object of production is employment and not the production of goods and services.

—"Voice" (England), August 14.

WELFARE AND SOIL MANAGEMENT

Nothing, in my opinion, would contribute more to the welfare of the States than the proper management of the lands.

—George Washington.

Fluorine and Chlorine

A clergyman said he did not know the difference between chlorination and fluoridation. We therefore restate our case for his benefit. The duty of a water corporation is to supply "pure" water, free from contamination from infection. Chlorine is used as a means of purifying water. We are not technical experts and are not qualified to state whether the chlorination of water is a satisfactory means of purification. Fluorine is a similar element, which is being used, not as a disinfectant, but as having a supposed medicinal effect on children's teeth. Experts differ on this point. Once this principle of mass medication is accepted, there is no knowing where it will end.

"Housewives Today", July 1954.

AN EXPERT SOIL ANALYST

There is no better soil analyst than the lowly earthworm. Our most experienced gardeners invariably judge the condition of their plots by the earthworm content. If in the autumn cultivation one large well-fed active lobworm is turned up with each spadeful of soil, they consider that their land is in excellent condition for the next year's crop. If, on the other hand, earthworms are few in number, pale in color, and rolled up in a ball, they consider that a good dressing of organic manure is needed. All this agrees with the way the tribesmen in the Sahara judge the fertility of the soils of the oases by the number of earthworm casts. These, as we have seen, constitute the perfect food for plants. Obviously we should do all in our power to increase this supply by providing the earthworms with the food and with the working conditions they need. — "Humus and the Earthworm," Charles Darwin (Faber & Faber).

IDEAS ABOUT LAND

The time has come when we have to re-consider some of our old ideas about land.

We think when we buy land that it is ours to do with as we please. No law punishes us if we pour it into the river. No law requires us to put back the fertility we take from it. Our laws mirror our ideas.

There is a higher law than our legal one—a law that demands a moral and ethical regard for those who are to come after us.

We must learn that good soil is a priceless thing; that with air, sun, and good water, it makes possible and supports all living things. We must conserve them all, for we cannot conserve any one of them unless we consider them as part of the whole plan of nature, the law of life. It means use-but wise, not wasteful, use. -- Missouri "Conservationist".

ABUSE OF THE LAND

A prosperous agriculture is dependent upon a fertile soil. In the United States the soil has been shamefully abused.

It is evident that if the country wishes to continue to produce the major part of its food and fibre supplies, the land must be treated in an entirely different manner during the next 150 years from the way it has been treated in the century and a half that has just ended. Soil conservation is not a problem that can be postponed to the indefinite future. It must be cared for now. - "The Wealth of the Nation" H. Clyde Filley, University of Nebraska Press.

A FIELD

"A field is not sown entirely for the crop which is to be obtained the same year, but partly for the effect to be produced in the following."—Varro.

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