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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

MALAYA AND AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE

Communist Propaganda Distorts Truth

Developments to the North of Australia must concern every thinking Australian concerned about the future of his country. Some of the most important of these developments are taking place in Malaya, where the Communists have been successfully active for many years. Unfortunately, however, there has been a nation-wide campaign, conducted in a most skilful manner, which has convinced many Australians that the best policy for Malaya is complete withdrawal by the British and the granting of independence, it is suggested that only in this way can Malaya become a strong ally in resisting Communism.

We notice that this dangerous rubbish is being publicised by most press and radio commentators. One particularly obnoxious cartoon appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" depicting Malaya as a cow being milked by the wicked white exploiters and expressing its disapproval of this milking by swishing its tail at the milker. The inference is that most of the terrorism in Malaya is merely a result of an objection to being milked. And this type of material can be safely relied upon to affect the woolly-minded who allow themselves to become excited about alleged exploitation but express no regret about the brutal murder and torture of men, women and children by the Communist terrorists.

The Seamen's Union, in which Communist influence is notoriously strong — Communist James Healy, of the Waterside Workers' Federation decisively defeated the Federal Government last week — recently said that it was opposed to sending Australian troops to Malaya because it wants "to raise the living standards of the Malayan people". No one will disagree with the proposal to increase the living standards of the Malayan people, but what the Communists and their dupes are not stressing is the fact that the British control of Malaya in the past has, even under financial rules which we have denounced since the inception of this journal, resulted in a higher standard of living for the Malayan people. It is certain that if the Communists gain control of Malaya, as they most certainly will if the British withdraw, the standard of living of the Malayan people will seriously decline, as it declines in every country, which the Communists take over.

Malaya is not naturally a very wealthy

country. Its main natural resources are tin and iron ore. "The Malayan people did nothing towards the development of these resources for the simple reason that they had neither the knowledge nor the equipment. How then can there be talk about exploitation when the British enable these resources to be developed. The introduction of the rubber industry was the result of British enterprise and, within the present economic framework, there is no argument that most planters looked after their workers reasonably well.

Although it is true that most of the Communist terrorists are Chinese, many of them not local, however, it is also a fact that the Chinese business community in Malaya does not desire the British to move out. They are well aware what this eventually means for them. Dr. Peter Russo and other slick journalists suggest that the terrorists have only been able to continue their activities because they have had the support of the local people, who have supplied them with food and shelter. In actual fact these terrorists have forced the local people to give them support or suffer the consequences. Occasionally the truth about the situation in Malaya reaches Australians — a sample was a letter by the widow of one of the planters murdered in Malaya, in the Melbourne "Age" last week — but on the whole the Communist "line" is widely accepted.

If local economic conditions have had anything to do with the terrorist activities in Malaya, we suggest that the guilty people are not the local "capitalist exploiters" but the British Socialists and their successors, the so-called Conservatives. Little is heard about the fact that the British Socialists

failed to implement the promises of land grants to Malaysians and Chinese who fought against the Japanese. One Superintendent of Police in Malaya for five and a half years, Mr. W. R. Browne, has recently stated that "British and Indian troops and policemen, trying to defend planters and officials against murder, torture and mutilation, often found that their greatest opponent was the British Labor Party, and their bitterest enemy the Labor newspapers." And the Churchill Government has done nothing to improve upon the Socialists' performances. In fact it is openly preparing to withdraw from Malaya, which event will be hailed by the Communists as another example of the West's decadence.

(Continued on page 7)

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 to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is
verging,
In God's name, let us speak while
there
is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are
forging,
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Growing evidence indicates that the Eisenhower Administration is taking steps to increase trade with Communist countries. This does not surprise us in the slightest. The controllers of financial policy in the U.S.A. are forcing President Eisenhower to retreat from every major promise made several years ago. The U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr. Charles Wilson, suggests that America's surplus butter be sold in Russia. As a sop, to public opinion, he expresses the hope that Russia will sell strategic raw materials (he does not list them) in exchange for the butter. But it is clear that rather than challenge orthodox financial and economic policies internally, the Eisenhower Administration is prepared to consider trading with the Communist enemy and thus help the Communist conspiracy.

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BUREAUCRACY UNLIMITED

When the Menzies-Fadden Government was frantically trying to create the impression that it was going to reduce the cost of Government by reducing the Federal bureaucracy, we expressed the opinion that the Government could not permanently reduce the number of officials while it continued with its financial and economic policies. Now it is admitted that the bureaucracy, like inflation, is still growing. And we predict that it will continue to grow even more rapidly—unless, of course, there is a policy of genuine decentralisation of all policies. This, unfortunately, appears extremely unlikely at present.

* * * *

POLITICAL MORONS

... a terrifying number of our fellows—ordinary, decent men and women—are degenerating into a condition of mental subnormality, to put it bluntly, morons. A short conversation with a group of everyday people, drawn from almost any class, labouring or professional, will lead irresistibly to two conclusions. Firstly, that there is an utter lack of knowledge of the realities of politics, and, secondly, that the vast majority of people are simply not capable of grasping or judging such facts as we may offer for their consideration—at least, not without a considerable amount of preparatory spadework and "nursing".

—Aidan Mackey in "Candour" (England), January 7.

* * * *

McCarthy's Enemies

"It is now common knowledge . . . that the Russian Revolution of 1917 was directly financed by the partners of the huge New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company . . . And it was Dorothy Schiff, closely related to the banking house, who was recently moved to described Senator McCarthy as 'Low-blow Joe, the Belching Baboon from Wisconsin'. You will, I think, appreciate the reason for the note of animosity in that utterance."

—Aidan Mackey, in "Candour" (England), November 5.

EFFICIENCY AND PRICES

In his five-point plan for preventing inflation (see last week's editorial) Mr. L. C. Burne, President of the Victorian Employers' Federation, urges, "Every section of the industry should review its operations, cut down waste and increase efficiency." Surely Mr. Burne must be aware that the overwhelming majority of industries have become more efficient in recent years. Greater production per man-hour is still taking place. But businessmen find that in spite of this they cannot reduce their prices. In most cases they must increase them. Present financial-costing rules make price increases inevitable. Some people will advocate anything except a change in bookkeeping.

Uno and "Christian Morality"

The American Jesuit magazine, "America," which has aroused the ire of many American Roman Catholics because of its attacks on Senator McCarthy, has published an article supporting the United Nations, claiming, "Its activities are solidly based on Christian morality." This claim is demonstrably false. If support for the Zionist aggressors against the unfortunate Arabs is "Christian morality," then words have completely lost their meaning. And what about the deliberate sabotage of the military campaign in Korea."

SURPLUSES AND THE ATOM

"One thing is certain; no vested interests of capital or of labour will be able to prevent this revolution becoming effective." ("Time and Tide" on the Atomic Age.)

Our admirable contemporary, "The Western Producer" (Canada), comments:—

"We regret to be constantly harping on this theme. But when an apparently highly intelligent writer says that 'no vested interests will be able to prevent the revolution from becoming effective the revolution, that is, of the production and distribution of abundance—we are compelled to direct his and his readers' attention to what is going on before their eyes. It is the inability to evolve workable methods of distributing existing regional surpluses to those in need of them that is a major source of worry for agriculture in Canada and the United States today. What's the use of saying that the distribution of the teeming products of the coming atomic age cannot be prevented by vested interests when the distribution of the comparatively negligible surpluses of the present time is being effectively stymied. If our economy is to be saved from the collapse which the Iron Curtain countries are convinced is certain to overtake the West, and if our free institutions are to withstand the insidious, resourceful, unceasing assaults, overt and covert, of Communist propaganda, the means must be found now, well in advance of the appearance of atomic plenty, to distribute surpluses and to encourage, not discourage, their continued production."

—"The Social Creditor," October 16.

The Iron Curtain Over America

By Colonel John Beaty.

This book is a "must" for every student of international affairs. It is one of the most important books published since World War II, but, like similar books, which have been appearing in America over the past few years, it has received no mention whatever in Australia by leftist book reviewers for the "Capitalist" press.

The author of "The Iron Curtain Over America" is not only an outstanding American scholar; his work with the American Military Intelligence Service during the last war enabled him to learn at first hand of the manner in which the Zionist-Communist conspiracy was being furthered under cover of war.

Colonel Beaty deals objectively with the history of the Jews, with particular reference to the fact that the ancestors of most Jews of today were Khazars, originally a people from Central Asia, and had never seen the Holy Land. He writes most penetratingly on the Jewish invasion of the U.S.A. and the subsequent Jewish impact on America's foreign and internal policies.

After outlining the treacherous, pro-Communist activities of Jews in the U.S.A., Colonel Beaty asks — and answers — the question: "Does the high ratio of appointed persons of Eastern European or contacts in United States strategic positions reflect the will of the U.S. people? If not, what controlling will does it reflect?"

"The Iron Curtain Over America" proves conclusively that not only was the second world war organised, but that it was deliberately prolonged, and only concluded when the controllers of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy had achieved their major objectives. Detailed evidence is provided of the manner in which the truth about this conspiracy has been kept from the American people.

Colonel Beaty's conclusion is that America, and other Western nations, can only survive by first defeating "the enemy within." He points out that this first step is essential before a more realistic foreign policy can be implemented, one which would obtain the friendship of all anti-Communist nations and which would seek to widen the gulf which already exists between the Moscow gangsters and their unhappy victims.

It is not surprising that Zionist organisations in the U.S.A. have been campaigning vigorously against Colonel Beaty's exposure and that pressure has been applied to the press to prevent any reference to the book. Even Church "leaders" have been used to smear Beaty. But his book continues to contribute to the general awakening in the U.S.A., an awakening that Australians unfortunately know little about.

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COMMUNISM IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

by GEORGE WINDER

in "Voice" (England) journal of the Christian Campaign for
Freedom

The Annual Conference of the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers was held some time ago at the Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, London. This Society is not affiliated to the Labour Party, and must not be confused with the affiliated Socialist Christian League.

Among those who took part in the Conference were the Rev. C. O. Rhodes, Editor of "The Church of England Newspaper", and the Rev. John Drewitt, of the Church Missionary Society's headquarters. It is possible that these gentlemen do not know the real aims of the organisation they addressed. A study of its literature should, however, enlighten them.

The history of the Society is as follows. At the beginning of the last war a group of Clergymen, the majority of whom were members of the Church of England, organised themselves into a body named The Council of Clergy and Ministers for Common Ownership.

The true nature of this organisation is revealed in a number of booklets it issued under the title of "Magnificat Publications". One of these—"Christians in the Class Struggle"—is particularly significant. It does not openly deny the existence of God, but it plainly attempts to indoctrinate the materialistic conception of history, which it describes as the "scientific interpretation". It also states: "Is it not obvious that, if we are to have Socialism — real and permanent Socialism — all the fundamental opposition must be liquidated (i.e., rendered politically inactive by disfranchisement and, if necessary, imprisonment)?" It furthermore tells us: "In the period of transition, when the workers are striving to establish common ownership, they must be led and organised by a single party which tolerates the existence of no other party fundamentally opposed to it."

Whatever the Council of Clergy and Ministers stands for it can be seen from this that it was certainly not Christianity. This pamphlet contains a foreword by the then Bishop of Bradford.

Since the war ended, this Council for Common Ownership has been reorganised, and has changed its name to the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers, and the Bishop of Bradford seems to be no longer associated with it. This has not, however, affected the publication of "Magnificat" booklets, and their nature has in no way changed. Last year a neat booklet bearing a portrait of Stalin on its cover, reproduced an address given by the Rev. Stanley Evans, M.A. The Rev. Stanley Evans, who is described as a "licensed preacher, Church of England," spoke at a Memorial Service for the Communist leader, held at the Church of St. George, Queen Square, London.

This booklet is nothing but a fulsome eulogy of Stalin and Russia. The following is a typical quotation:

"Working people who have seen in him the leader of their historic struggle for emancipation; Asiatic people who have seen in him their greatest and most powerful friend; colonial peoples who have seen in him the lode-star of their liberation; honest men and women of every class and every philosophy who have seen in him an outstanding leader in the struggle for world peace in which we are now engaged—these, too, have mourned."

It also quotes the "Report of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility" as follows: "The importance of Russia lies not merely in the vast population and resources governed by the Soviet, but also in the fact that, under the forms and methods of Communism, a regime has been created in which the rights and needs of the common man are prior to the rights of property. The extreme of this achievement, not only in the economic but also in the social and cultural spheres, can hardly be exaggerated." But perhaps these Clergy and Ministers can be forgiven a certain amount of blind emotionalism at the death of Stalin. What is less understandable is the following resolution, which they passed during the Korean War.

"The Executive Committee of the Society of Socialist Clergy and Ministers, having heard first-hand evidence of the use of bacterial methods of warfare in China and Korea by the American Air Force, acting in the name of the United Nations, expresses its strongest possible condemnation and utter abhorrence of such bestial practices, which are an affront to Christianity. It demands that the British Government denounces this activity forthwith, and initiates action within the United Nations to dissociate the member States from this crime, and for the punishment of the war criminals responsible."

As no Christian believes the accusations contained in this resolution, I think it is a fair inference that it was passed either by Communists or philo-Communists. Or were they only dupes?

I have copied this resolution from a small newspaper named "Religion and the People", of which the aforementioned Rev. Stanley Evans is the manager. In the name of Christianity it disseminates the Communist party line. Mr. Evans is a President of the Society. One can almost guess from the foregoing who the President is. Yes, it is the Very Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.

How large the Society is I do not know, but the Conference at the Friends' Meeting

House suggests that its influence is of no mean order. Sometimes dry rot can spread before the edifice collapses.

Dr. Bell, the Bishop of Chichester, speaking of Canterbury Cathedral once said: "The Dean and Chapter are the guardians not only of the Cathedral but of the Faith from which the Cathedral sprang."

Was it not well for the Church of England to take its guardianship seriously?

THE FIG TREE A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review.

Price 7/9, post-free.

We now have a limited stock of Number Two (September, 1954) issue of the New Series of "The Fig Tree," a Quarterly Review established by Major C. H. Douglas before the war and now being published again by the Social Credit Secretariat.

The following are the contents of the issue we have:

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We suggest that those who desire to receive this Quarterly Review regularly should place a definite order with us in order that we shall be able to order adequate copies.

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DANGEROUS ROYAL COMMISSION PROPOSAL BY NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT

Following the revolt against the Nationalist and Labor Parties by 11 percent of the electors at the last New Zealand Elections, the Holland Government announced that it was setting up a Royal Commission to examine the banking system in New Zealand. The dangers inherent in this proposal have been lucidly dealt with in the following article by Mr. H. R. Purchase, Director of Technics in the Social Credit Secretariat, England, which we republish from "Social Credit," a new Social Credit journal established in New Zealand:

"The Royal Commission shall inquire into the banking, finance and credit system in New Zealand, consider proposals for improving monetary institutions and practices and make recommendations for enabling these institutions better to promote stability of prices, economic development and employment of labor, having regard to the factors, both internal and external, which affect their operation."

—Provisional Order of Reference submitted by Mr. Holland to a Cabinet Meeting, January 14, 1955.

It is with very mixed feelings that we in Great Britain learn of the Royal Commission to investigate finance and banking. On the credit side is the inference that the general dissatisfaction with the financial system of N.Z. has reached such a pitch, that the interests affected have decided to do something about it. The rest of this article relates to the debit side of the account.

There are two courses open to those in power to meet the situation. There can be a genuine investigation into the discontents and a genuine effort to put right what is wrong. Or there can be a deliberate misrepresentation of the situation and a side tracking of the energy created in the general public by the indignation that has led to the appointment of a Commission. The proposed Royal Commission, like its predecessors the world over, falls into the latter class.

There are precedents. One that can be quoted is the Cunliffe Committee of 1918, appointed "to consider the various problems which will arise in connection with currency . . . and report upon steps required to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in due course, and to consider the working of the Bank Act, 1844, and the constitution and functions of the Bank of England with a view to recommending any alterations which may appear to them to be necessary or desirable." The Chairman of this committee was Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England. Its report and recommendations were entirely within the framework of existing policy and purely of a technical nature to enable the British banking monopoly to work more "efficiently".

The other precedent is the Macmillan Committee of 1930 described as a Committee on Finance and Industry. Major Douglas gave evidence before this com-

mittee. In its report the committee could easily have ignored his evidence, which, of course, related to policy. It was, however, honourable enough to make an oblique reference, by pointing out that by its terms of reference it was debarred from questioning the objectives, the policy of the financial system or from making recommendations in this respect.

Needless to say, the individuals comprising this country did not benefit from the recommendations of either committee. Probably no one on these committees gave them a thought. In view of the careful wording of the terms of reference the drafters of those terms must, however, have been thinking of the individuals all the time and been afraid of them. Hence the elaborate theatre, the motions intending to convey to the simple minded that their genuine grievances were being looked into with an open mind, and remedied as far as possible. The proposed "Holland Commission's" terms are as carefully drafted in the well-tried style.

It is one of the tragedies of the world today that so few people can distinguish between policy and methods, between ends and means. Major Douglas once pointed out that a Ransome and Maries ballbearing was a most inefficient engine for producing heat. If what you want is heat, it is waste of time and effort to appoint a Commission to improve the efficiency of the ballbearing. It should be obvious to the simplest mind that the policy underlying present financial practice is to make as many nations and individuals dependent on the will of a handful of power maniacs. At no point do "monetary institutions and practices" operate for the benefit of the individuals who together are the N.Z. nation. What a delightful prospect that these institutions are to be made more efficient! Even the provisional order of reference precludes individual New Zealanders from benefitting from the Commission's recommendations. The aim, the objective, the policy of finance is laid down as "stability of prices", "economic developments", and "employment of labor". Science and Industry would enable prices to fall without curtailing profits, were it not for the operation of finance, mainly by inflation. You want freedom and a high standard of living, not "economic development". Is the curse of Adam, lifted half a century ago by inventors, your aim? The drafters' aim it most certainly is.

If the people of New Zealand want individual economic independence and the

ability to run their lives as they think fit, not as some anonymous power maniac dictates, then they must clarify their ideas, demand what they really want and press for the implementation of their demands with all their might. If they don't, then they deserve a Holland Commission.

Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches! By V. L. Borin, former Czech Communist Writer

FOREWORD BY
ERIC D. BUTLER.

Price 2/3, post-free.

This important booklet should be introduced to all those Christians who have been deluded by the Communist "peace offensive". As a former Communist writer, Mr. Borin writes authoritatively upon his subject. He sees happening in Australia what he experienced in Europe. The Communist penetration of the Christian Churches in Australia has proceeded much further and much deeper than most people realise.

Mr. Borin deals in detail with what happened at Dr. Hromadka's meeting in Melbourne on September 16, 1954, when the audience insisted that Mr. Borin be permitted to reply to Dr. Hromadka. The full text of Mr. Borin's reply is published in this booklet.

Mr. Eric D. Butler writes a foreword in his capacity as Director of the Victorian League of Rights, which publishes the booklet. Mr. Butler points out that "Karl Marx specifically repudiated the democratic conception of man as a sovereign being, claiming that it was founded on 'the illusion, the dream and postulate of Christianity, namely, man has a sovereign soul'. Communism is only concerned with man as a member of 'the class', 'the mass', or 'the group'. All those who support any of the collectivist policies of the Communists are therefore assisting the Communist ideological assault upon men's minds."

This booklet should be placed in the hands of all Christian clergymen.

Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler
(post free) Order now Price 6d.

THE INFLATION PROBLEM

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3 NE Wangarratta

In spite of the claim by the leaders of the present Government Parties at Canberra, made before the last Federal Elections, that inflation had been prevented in Australia, it is now painfully clear to all that prices are still rising. And there is every reason to believe that they will continue to rise in the near future.

I have insufficient time in this talk to deal with all aspects of inflation, but I do want to draw attention to the fact that inflation is one of the greatest allies the Communists and other totalitarians have. Inflation ruins the middle class, the backbone of a stable society, and intensifies the growth of political and economic monopoly. The problem of inflation is therefore one, which must concern every responsible person. Now before we can make any suggestions for preventing prices from rising, without, of course, penalising producers and retailers in the process, it is essential that we make an objective investigation of the causes of inflation. Unless we analyse all the causes, it is impossible to remove these causes. This would appear to be elementary, but in fact we have the spectacle of so-called experts making statements, which bear no relationship to facts.

If listeners will take their minds back a few years, they will recall how writers of newspaper editorials, prominent businessmen and economists were telling the community how increased production and greater efficiency were the basic essentials for preventing prices from rising any further. Even some Ministers of Religion were so misguided as to join in the general refrain that insufficient hard work was the cause of inflation and that once we all saw the error of our slothful ways and worked much harder and longer, there was no hope whatever of defeating inflation.

Well, events over the past few years have flatly contradicted those who preached greater production as the necessary antidote for rising prices. There has been a tremendous increase in total production, both primary and secondary, in recent years. And in the majority of industries production per man-hour worked has substantially increased. This means that there has been more efficient production. These are facts which any interested person can check for himself. In fact most people have had first-hand experience of greater efficiency in production. I have discussed this with a number of businessmen, all in different types of businesses, and all agree that in their own factories not only has total production increased in recent years but production per man-hours worked has also increased.

This increased production per man-hours worked can be mostly attributed to the increased use of laborsaving machinery. But in spite of these facts prices have still continued to rise. And to me it is incredible that with the threat of further substantial increases in prices menacing us, the best that the "experts" can urge is what they urged in the past — greater production! If greater production and increased efficiency did not stop prices from rising in the past, how can we logically expect any different results in the future?

Those making these ridiculous platitudes about greater production and lower costs of production are obviously so bankrupt of any understanding of our present economic and financial rules that they are content to continue to make fools of themselves. They talk glibly about increased production, but never define what type of production they are talking about. We hear much, of course, about producing more for export, but increased exports without increased imports merely means that physically the community is poorer: it has sent more goods out of the country, and received insufficient imports to balance the exports. But, it will be said; does not a greater volume of exports and no increase in imports mean that this obtains increased purchasing power in Australia? This question indicates the general ignorance concerning financial rules.

When Australia exports wool abroad it does not import foreign money in exchange. Foreign credits can be established and against these credits the local banking system expands the local money supply in the form of bank-created credit. But surely it is elementary that if exports are greater than imports, we are reducing the volume of goods for sale locally while at the same time increasing the money supply. And this is an inflationary policy. But it is not the major method of inflationary credit expansion.

The basic cause of inflation—there are secondary causes which I cannot deal with tonight — is the attempt to prevent the present economic system from breaking down by progressively expanding new bank-created credits to finance capital production, either private or public. It is a remarkable thing that at a time when we are hearing every day about new techniques being devised for semi-automatic production, there is general acceptance of the policy that no man shall obtain purchasing power unless he is employed.

The full employment policy is another policy, which contradicts facts. The facts are that ever since the dawn of history man has been striving to increase his individual and collective production by the use of laborsaving techniques. The tapping of solar energy means that it is physically possible to produce a high standard of living for all with a handful of producers. We could enter a new civilization, with genuine freedom and security for all. But this does not suit those who accept the totalitarian view that the individual must not be permitted to enjoy freedom. And so it is insisted that if only a small number are required for the actual production of consumer goods, the rest shall be engaged in activities which, while not immediately increasing the volume of consumer goods for sale — which would be a great embarrassment — will enable the individual to obtain a wage.

Public works are becoming increasingly popular as the best method of keeping people fully employed. And, of course, all increases in Government activities swell the bureaucracies still further, thus helping along this insane policy of full employment. The fact that the employment is of no immediate use to consumers — in fact it is in many cases economic sabotage — does not matter to the "experts", most of them Socialists.

Now while this policy of expanding the money supply may prevent an immediate break down in the economic system, similar to what we had in the Great Depression it must cause inflation. The volume of money is immediately increased by the creation of credit for new capital production, but there is no immediate increase in the volume of consumer goods for sale. We must also remember that all this new credit is coming into existence as a debt and that a considerable portion of taxation must be applied to gain sufficient revenue to pay interest bills. Taxation is also inflationary, particularly sales tax, which directly increases the price of articles bought at the retail counter. I am not disputing the necessity of some capital production. But the central fact, which we must all grasp, is that all capital expansion is at the expense of the actual or the potential standard of living.

As all financial credit is created against the community's real credit — its production capacity—genuine economic democracy demands that the individual directly control the ratio of capital production compared with consumer production. Unless we agree that this is desirable, we cannot make a start to deal with inflation.

I will now have to leave the matter for this week but will deal further with it next Sunday, when I will outline a policy, which will enable the individual to control his own credit, which would make inflation impossible.

The Universities and Communism

While on the subject of Universities, we again draw attention to the evil influence of the National University at Canberra. It would appear that one must be a Leftist to qualify for a position in this institution, which is now costing taxpayers millions of pounds every year. Professor Partridge, of the National University, recently told the Summer School of Political Science that the Petrov Commission has failed to show that Communism in Australia constituted a clear and definite danger.

Some time ago we tried to force an investigation into the pro-Communist activities of the National University. But Mr. Menzies would have none of it. He believes in "academic freedom"!

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No. 4.

The Christian Campaign for Freedom

The latest issue of "Voice", journal of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, to reach us states that public recognition has been now obtained for the vital point that the Church must express Authority in politics and the Moral Law. This important campaign is obviously starting to have an impact and we have no doubt that as time goes on the effect of earlier campaigns will start to bear fruit. We agree with the viewpoint that this type of campaign takes at least two years to mature. Our opinion is based upon our own personal, but limited experience. Our experience has been limited because, while we have publicised the Christian Campaign for Freedom, and expressed the hope at the start of this campaign last year that a similar campaign would be launched in Australia, we could not undertake any large-scale extra activities ourselves. We are now pleased to report that serious thought is being given to this matter with a view to taking action in the near future. If Australian Social Crediters will but follow the excellent lead given in England, they will be taking an important step towards the creation of that balanced society so essential for the preservation and growth of individual freedom.

In "Voice" of February 12 it is truthfully stated "Magna Carta and the continuous authority which the Church in subsequent centuries expressed in the same vein, gave rise of the Common Law and that ordered freedom which hitherto had been the pride of England and the envy of others. What the Medieval churchmen realised was that the natural order in which we live our material lives is part of God's reality and is the essential medium of the spiritual. They realised that this natural order is governed by a Moral Law to which all man-made associations must conform" The widespread lack of understanding of the Moral Law is one of the major reasons why societies all over the world are being moulded into a totalitarian pattern. This lack of understanding must be attributed to the modern churchmen who have not only protested when Governments and other agencies of centralised power, but have in far too many cases supported, both actively and passively, totalitarian policies directed against the freedom and dignity of the individual.

In one of his most important addresses, "The Policy of a Philosophy", Douglas stressed the fact that Social Credit policies stemmed from a particular type of philosophy—the Christian philosophy. Unless people hold this philosophy firmly and understand it—whether they call themselves Christians or not is beside the point—they will neither work for Social Credit policies nor support them in any way. Our community, like all Western communities, has been so "softened up" by subtle attacks upon the individual's mind, that those who think that support for Social Credit monetary policies can be recruited without dealing with more fundamental matters are deluding themselves and others. The Welfare State was undoubtedly one of the answers to the threat of Social Credit in the thirties. And it has had its deadly effect, providing a degree of material security but undermining the idea of personal responsibility and thus breaking down individual judgment and initiative. It is impossible to build a genuinely free society unless there are sufficient individuals who really understand freedom and are prepared to work for it. The passive act of marking a ballot paper is far from sufficient.

Because the Christian Campaign for Freedom concerns itself with the fundamental issues of the present situation, we feel it essential that all Social Crediters should give it their earnest attention.

Mr. Eric Butler May Visit N.S.W. and Queensland

Tentative plans have been made for Mr. Eric Butler to visit New South Wales and Queensland later this year. Those suggesting this trip feel that it may help considerably to increase interest in our ideas. Mr. Butler, who proposes to travel by car, and who will be accompanied by his wife, is desirous of making contact with as many "New Times" readers as possible. Mr. Butler will be pleased to address any public meetings, which can be arranged. As nothing definite has yet been arranged, would all those readers interested in this proposed trip please contact us immediately.

First 100 Trial Subscribers in Expansion Drive

Our special circulation campaign has now resulted in well over 100 new trial subscribers. These new subscribers, whom we hope will continue to be regular readers of "The New Times", have, however, been paid for by a mere handful of our permanent readers. But these few supporters have set an example which we have no doubt the great majority of our subscribers will now lose no time in supporting. We appeal to all to set their minds towards making 1955 a special circulation expansion year. This year, in May, we celebrate the twenty-first year of publication of this paper. What could be more appropriate as a birthday gift than the contribution of one or more trial subscribers, selected from amongst responsible members of the community?

When we launched this expansion campaign just before the Christmas holidays, we felt that it was possible that we might obtain at least 1,000 trial subscribers before the campaign concluded. This objective is easily obtainable and, although the start has not been as encouraging as we would like, we still have every confidence that before the end of the year we can still achieve our objective. What do you think?

All that readers have to do is to select one or more people whom they think would be interested in our ideas, and forward names and addresses together with 10/- for each trial subscription. As this expansion campaign proceeds we will publish progress results in order that all readers may know what progress is being made.

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Tax Resistance Movement in France

As Governments impose heavier tax burdens upon worried taxpayers, it is not surprising that the victims of the tax gatherer resort to all types of stratagems in order to keep as much of their own money as possible. But in France tax evasion has now developed into open revolt, as indicated by the following article, which appeared in the Sydney "Telegraph" of January 2:

To most Frenchmen tax evasion is an instinct, and to some a career.

When the tax collector comes to inspect his house, his books, and his way of life for an estimate of his income, the practised, big-time evader sends his new American car to the country, brings down his shabbiest furniture from the attic, gives the servants the day off, and greets the collector in a borrowed suit.

France's small shopkeepers and artisans pay only a 2.7 percent tax on their turnover.

But any tax at all is an outrage perpetrated by "that Government in Paris".

By last week a glib, handsome young (34) bookseller named Pierre Poujade had organised this native indignation into a political nuisance called the "Union for the Defence of Commerce and Artisanry".

In Rodez, 4,000 Udcaer's mobbed tax men trying to inspect the books of M. Salvan's pottery shop, and hustled collectors and their police escorts out of town.

At Autun, 700 Poujade vigilants frightened inspectors out of Louis Barnay's butcher shop.

At Perigueux 500 defended the town's blacksmith against collectors.

In the past 18 months some 500 U.D.C.A. demonstrations by provincial citizenry have frustrated tax collectors.

Poujade got his movement started when tax collectors came to his village in southern France a year and a half ago.

Poujade, an ex-stevedore, professional bicycle rider, who fled to England and fought in the R.A.F. during the war, was a municipal councillor.

The villagers asked him for help.

Poujade sympathised: "I cheat on my taxes, and I always have. I couldn't get by otherwise," he told them.

He organised his first successful resistance mob.

Soon, merchants from other towns were writing and telephoning for advice.

Even priests enthusiastically offered to ring church bells to warn of the approach of revenue officers.

Poujade forgot his bookselling business, and began rushing around France in his Citroen, organising and making speeches.

"We are the mules of the nation," he shouted amid the delighted roars of some 3,000 followers in Tours last week.

"They are not simply killing us. They are beating us to death."

He ended with an appeal to join his crusade.

"Make the sacrifice of a thousand-franc bill," cried Pierre Poujade. "Think of your responsibilities!"

So far, some 400,000 Frenchmen in nearly every section of France have made the sacrifice, providing Poujade with a prospective treasury this year of some 400 million francs.

In return, Poujade provides tax evasion advice and devises new tactics.

Sample: When police seized the furniture, clothes and inventory of a defaulting shopkeeper and put them up for public auction, Poujade filled up the auction with cronies who offered absurdly low bids, finally bought all the items for a total of 110 francs (about two shillings) and triumphantly returned them to the shopkeeper.

Next month he is planning his biggest demonstration yet: A mammoth show in Paris, for which he has hired four halls.

Beware Constitutional Changes

There has been a recent spate of statements concerning a change in the Federal Constitution. These statements followed the recent plea by the former Chief Justice of the High Court, for a re-consideration of the Constitution. Needless to say, all those supporting a proposed change visualise greater powers for the central Government. The only changes in the Constitution we are interested in are increased powers for the States at the expense of the Federal Government. Any Convention held at present might prove the thin edge of the wedge for completely destroying the Federal Constitution and depriving the individual of one of the last remaining barriers against complete tyranny.

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post-free.

It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him, and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end."

"Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiassed mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

Malaya & Australia's Future

(Continued from page 1)

The idea that the Malayans and Chinese can effectively govern themselves is so ridiculous that it is astonishing that any grown person can seriously believe it. The local peoples, in spite of the presence of the British, have not been able to stand up against the Communist terrorists — in spite of British pleadings and threats to do so. If the British retire, the ultimate end in Malaya is inevitable. And if Malaya passes under Communist control, it merely brings the Communist threat nearer to Australia. It will also assist in obtaining complete Communist control in Indonesia.

We do not know what views Mr. Menzies has expressed upon this matter while in Great Britain. But we do hope that he has taken a much stronger stand than that taken by his Government in dealing with the Communist - dominated Waterside Workers' Federation. Communist propaganda and Communist policies are today preparing Australia for eventual Communist domination.



HOW TO USE COMPOST

Here's the way to get the most from the best of fertilizers.

Your compost's finished. After carefully following the recommended steps for turning the year's bounty of organic materials into rich, mellow humus, you want to be certain that it's used right—that it benefits your soil most and helps to ensure a natural abundance and health in your coming crops.

Let's examine some of the better methods of garden compost application. By doing so, perhaps many people who have recently begun gardening the organic way will find a number of very practical and worthwhile suggestions on making the optimum use of nature's valuable fertilizer. Even those who are "old hands" at tilling the land and following the recommendations of the organic method may discover some downright helpful ideas and hints.

The principal factor in determining when to apply compost is its condition. If it is half finished, or noticeably fibrous, it could well be applied in October or November. By spring it will have completed its decomposition in the soil itself and be ready to supply growth nutrients to the earliest plantings made. Otherwise, for general soil enrichment, the ideal time of application is a month or so before planting. The closer to planting time it is incorporated, the more it should be ground up or worked over thoroughly with a hoe to shred it fine. A number of garden cultivating tools and machine equipment offer an excellent time-and-labour-saving hand in accomplishing this. Several will help spread it evenly and mix it thoroughly with the soil.

If your compost is ready in the fall and is not intended to be used until the spring, it should be kept covered and stored in a protected place. If it is kept for a long period during the summer, the finished compost should be watered from time to time.

For general application, the soil should be stirred or turned thoroughly. Then the compost is added to the top four inches of soil. For flower and vegetable gardening, it is best to pan the compost through a half-inch sieve. Coarse material remaining may then be put into another compost heap.

Where compost is desired to aid a growing crop, there are cautions necessary to avoid injuring plant roots growing near the surface. In order not to disturb these roots of established plants, the compost may be mixed with topsoil and together applied as mulch. This is the best means of adding what is often termed a top dressing. It serves a double purpose in that at

the same time it is providing plant food which will gradually work itself down to the growing crop, it also affords an effective mulch to the soil, giving protection from extremes of temperature, hard rains, and so forth.

IN gardening for best results, compost should be applied liberally, let us say from one to three inches in thickness per year. Within a few years your garden will become the wonder and envy of your neighbourhood. Of course, you can get by with as little as a half-inch of compost, but in gardening with small plots, put it on heavy. There is no danger of burning due to overuse, such as is always the case with the chemically concocted fertilizers. You can apply compost either once or twice a year. The amount would depend, of course, on the fertility of your soil originally and on what and how much has been grown in it. Incidentally, an average figure of weight for one cubic yard of compost (27 cubic feet) is 1,000 pounds. There would be variations depending on the materials used and the length of time composted.

Compost should be applied under each tree. Start about two to three feet away from the trunk, and go to about a foot beyond the drip-line at the end of the branches. How thick shall it be applied? If you are going to apply it every year, a half-inch to an inch will do. First cultivate under the tree to work the grass mat into the soil; then work in the compost, keeping it in the upper two inches. It is a good practice then to apply mulch of old hay or other green matter. A layer of compost about three or four inches thick would be sufficient for three or four years.

Where there are poisons in the soil from many years of spraying, a three or four inch layer of compost worked into the soil will tend to counteract somewhat their harmful effects.

To save time, the compost, instead of being made in a separate place and then hauled to each tree, can be made right under the tree. Thus it acts as mulch also. The reason it is called the "ring method" is that since you start from about three feet away from the trunk, the material looks like a ring. Apply the raw materials under the tree as if you were making compost, but instead of making the

heap five feet high, make it only about two feet high. To hasten the formation of compost, a large quantity of earthworms can be placed in the material.

All flowers, like any other growing plants, respond well to the organic method and of course to applications of compost. Compost may be safely applied even to acid-loving flowers such as the rhododendron. If a gardener has a considerable number of acid soil plantings, which include several of the berries as well as many flowers, it would be advisable that he prepares an acid compost. This is done by making the compost without lime or wood ashes, just

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

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By Sir Albert Howard. A later book advancing his previous findings. Lively and provocative.

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By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole-food grown in fertile soil.

"Organic Husbandry" .. 5/6

This book is a symposium of the works of the most advanced writers on organic farming, and provides a very useful introduction to the subject for the beginner, and provides new avenues of interest for those who are already well versed in organic principles and practice.

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NEW TIMES LIMITED

Scientist Discusses Fluoridation

J. B. Polya, of the Chemistry Department of the University of Tasmania, made the following valuable contribution to the public discussion on water fluoridation, in the following letter, which appeared in the Hobart "Mercury" of February 8:

Present information on the biological effects of fluoride is contained in about 500 fundamental and many more subsidiary scientific papers. Having spent some time on the study of this material, I wish to summarise the evidence for and against fluoridisation of drinking water.

In the course of studies on water supplies responsible for mild fluoride poisoning in some parts of the United States it was

noted that the incidence of dental caries, especially in children, is lower in affected than in normal areas. We know today that humans must be subjected to mild fluoride poisoning during their eight first years if their chances of avoiding dental caries are to be increased. The treatment is not an absolute safeguard against dental caries.

The minimum effective concentration of fluoride varies from place to place according to the intake of other dietary factors. Some authors deny the effectiveness of fluoride concentrations of less than two parts per 1,000,000, others claim evidence for toxicity above concentrations of 1 to 1.5 parts per 1,000,000.

Fluoride treatment induces irregularities of teething, mottling and brittleness of teeth. The last effect may outweigh the advantages of the superficial protection of the teeth. On considering teeth alone, the evidence is in favour of fluoride treatment on the whole. However, it is doubtful whether the dental advantages are worth their price.

Fluoride accumulates in the bones. The ultimate effects of this and other features of chronic fluoride poisoning are unknown. The cheap experimental animal used to study the effects of fluoride do not live long enough to guarantee that humans subjected to fluoride poisoning for decades will not suffer serious harm. Meanwhile it is known that fluoride damages the kidneys, induces diabetic symptoms, inhibits respiration of the brain, and interferes with the normal course of some important bio-chemical processes. Immediate severe disorders from such causes are not likely to arise from the drinking of water which contains low concentrations of fluoride, such as suggested above, but it is quite likely that the accumulation of fluoride over a number of years will affect people with a predisposition to some diseases, for instance cancer. In view of this, people should be given the right to choose between the risk of losing their teeth, which are replaceable to some extent, and that of suffering damage to their general health in a manner and to an extent that cannot be predicted by scientists and doctors today.

In Switzerland a matter of this nature would be submitted to a referendum for which the people would be prepared through the distribution of a printed booklet setting out the arguments of experts for and against the scheme. I suggest that such an approach would be the best also in Tasmania.

HOW TO USE COMPOST

(Continued from page 8)

as it is for those soils that are quite alkaline.

For potted flowers, compost should not be used alone, but should be mixed with soil. Try screening and applying friction to it before using in a flowerpot. Then mix about one-third compost and two-thirds rich soil.

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

Garden Party and Barbecue Great Success

The Garden Party and Barbecue, held at the home of Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Chairman of Directors of New Times Ltd., on Saturday, February 5, was a success in every way. The event brought many Melbourne Social Crediters and their families together in ideal surroundings and resulted in a profit of over £50 for our funds. The only criticism we have heard, which came from several present, was that those attending obtained far too much for what they paid! We are indeed indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers for making their property available for this event; also for all the organising which left nothing to be desired. We would also like to thank all those who volunteered in various capacities. Amongst these we must make special mention of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, whose entertainment help so considerably towards making the evening the great success that it was, and Mr. Nicholas Madden, who donated the beer.

All those who attended were most impressed with what Mr. Carruthers has done on his property in a matter of a few years. The ornamental trees and spacious lawns, with a background of natural bushland, made a perfect setting for the event and the weather was ideal. It is certain that if a similar event is held next year — and we have Mr. Carruthers' assurance that it will — there will be an even larger attendance than this year and a much bigger contribution towards our fighting funds.

Misleading Statements by Empire Prime Ministers

We have received the following letter, dated February 9, from the League of Empire Loyalists, London, and agree entirely with the views expressed:

"Dear Sir,

"It would be unfortunate if the people of the loyal Dominions were to be deceived by the misleading statements issued by the Conference of Empire Prime Ministers here in London. Let it be understood that the majority of the people in Great Britain, as in your own country, are solidly behind the Queen. They deplore the action of Pakistan in that country's defection, and deplore still more the apparent connivance of our Ministers, as no doubt do all loyal subjects in your country.

"The League of Empire Loyalists is the only organised body to give political expression to the feelings of loyalty so magnificently expressed during the Coronation, and during the Royal Tour. It is a shameful mockery of democracy that the feelings of the vast majority of people throughout the Empire can be so blatantly set aside by their elected politicians.

"A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. Menzies.

"Yours faithfully,

"LEAGUE OF EMPIRE LOYALISTS,
"M. C. Greene, "Organising Secretary."

"New Times," February 25, 1955—Page 9.

Anti-Fluoridation Campaign Gains Momentum

The anti-fluoridation campaign continues to gather momentum and the advocates of the totalitarian proposal of mass medication are now becoming much less vocal. Following the publication of a number of letters, both for and against, on the issue, the Melbourne "Age" was the first Melbourne daily to state its position. In a sub-editorial the "Age" pointed out that it was clear that many eminent scientists had warned against the proposal and that the individual should be allowed to exercise his free choice of whether he would or would not consume fluorine or permit his children to consume fluorine. This editorial was a major blow to the advocates of water fluoridation.

The Bendigo Trades and Labor Council has passed a resolution condemning fluoridation. We understand that other groups in the Labor Movement are now taking the matter up also. Mrs. Quinlan has been keeping up the good work in Ballarat, with the result that the pro-fluoridators are now silent.

The Victorian League of Rights, which has been sponsoring many moves against fluoridation, announces that the Victorian Minister for Health, Mr. Barry, has informed them that he will give careful consideration to their views when the time comes to make a decision on this matter.

The Ringwood local paper has had a considerable amount of material on the matter. Last week's issue contained an excellent letter from Mr. W. J. Carruthers, Chairman of the League. This was in reply to a long letter by the Secretary of the Victorian Dental Association. Mrs. Frances Allen must be congratulated on the work she has done on this issue. Her various letters to the press have been excellent.

This campaign demonstrates once again how correct action by well-informed people can defeat the policies of the totalitarians. But it must be intensified in order to ensure complete and final victory. There are still adequate supplies of anti-fluoridation literature available at the office of "The New Times" for those who desire to make use of it.

WASHINGTON - THE DARKENING CITY

Close observers of history have often remarked that the most significant events of an epoch go practically unnoticed and unrecognised by contemporary society because those events so seldom enter the stage of history with fanfare and flourishes.

One is forcibly reminded of this observation when scanning the statistics contained in the November 12, 1954, issue of "U.S. News and World Report"—according to which the capital city of the U.S.A., at the start of the new school year, counted for the first time more Negro pupils than White. While in 1930 only 34.5% of Washington's school children were Negroes and 65.5% Whites, the ratio had changed by 1940 to 39.1% Negro and 60.9% White—and by 1950 there was an almost even number of Negro and White students, namely 49.3% to 50%. When, in 1954, the Supreme Court turned thumbs down on the continued segregation of the races in the public schools, there occurred a great exodus of White children from the city's public schools. Their parents either enrolled them in White private schools, or sent them outside the city limits to schools in the neighbouring Southern States. The scope of this operation can best be measured by the fact that the first eighteen Washington schools which announced that they were ending their segregation policy lost no less than 24.6% of their White pupils. All in all, 8.7% of Washington's White pupils fled the district before the influx of Negroes into their schools — with the result that today the American Capital's percentage of Negro pupils has risen to 59.4%.

Proceeding hand in hand with the increase of Negroes among the city's schoolchildren is the increase in Washington's Black population in general. While in 1930 only 27.1% was Negro, and while this ratio remained practically unchanged until 1940 (28.5% Negro; 71.5% White), there occurred during the war years such a tremendous influx of Negroes into the city that a decade later the population was 34.4% Black. Today, however, at the end of 1954, the ratio of adult residents of Washington stands at 40.2% Black; 59.8% White (in exact numbers, 330,000 Negroes and 485,000 Whites), while the Negro school children are now, as we have seen, in the majority. In a few years, the Capital city of the United States will be a Negro city — with the Whites forming only a minority of the population.

The example of Washington in this respect is by no means an exception. Most of the increase in population in the Northern and Western States (some of these States have recorded a 30% increase in the last five years alone) can be laid to these great influxes of Negroes. "In northern cities, much of the gains of recent years, as during World War II, represented an inflow of Negroes, migrating from the South," says "U.S. News and World Report"—and, in another issue: "A high Negro birth rate is one big factor in the disproportionately large Negro school population."

The effects of these changes in the population composition of the U.S.A. and its Capital city are incalculable. It should be intensely interesting for those concerned with sociological developments to compare the following two quotations from the years 1955 and 1864 respectively — both dealing with the Negro population of Washington: In the Crystal Ballroom of Washington's Willard Hotel (one of the city's best!) fourteen young girls from refined Negro circles made their debuts. Among the guests was Clarence Simpson, son of the Liberian Minister. —"Volkszeitung Tribune," Omaha, January 2, 1955.

Washington, smothered in hot, yellow dust, showed scant enthusiasm for the celebration of July 4, 1864 . . . Only in the White House grounds was a spirit of carnival evident. Washington coloured folk had been given permission to hold a grand Sunday school picnic on the lawn between the mansion and the War Department . . . In hacks drawn by brightly caparisoned horses, prosperous Negroes drove through the White House gates. It was a well-dressed crowd, plentiful besprinkle with fair skins and blue eyes. Men sported ivory-headed canes, and women carried gay parasols. With irreproachable decorum, barbers and waiters and house servants promenaded on the walks, clustered around the speakers' platform to hear the fervid periods of the orators, and enjoyed the motion of the swings which had been suspended from the shade trees. White passers-by paused to stare at the unprecedented scene, some with laughter, some with, curses, some with shrugs of resignation to the process of revolution. One observer was reminded of the palace gardens of Haiti. "The Blacks are right," he noted in his diary. "They and they alone, freed by accident, have lost nothing and gained everything." Along the kerb outside the grounds sat a dejected row of figures — contrabands in butternut, aliens and inferiors . . . —"Reveille in Washington." pages 329/330.

. Involuntarily, one's thoughts go back to that closing period of the American War in which the Union's propaganda cry became a reality: the emancipation of the Negroes. Originally intended only as a weapon against the Southern States, and in fact (contrary to the usual school book story) limited to Negroes in those Southern States which were in revolt against the Union, this wartime measure of Lincoln's — we now know — is directly responsible for the present increase in the Negro population in the Northern and Western States of the U.S.A. and for the disproportionately swift rise in the numbers of Blacks in the whole country. Many White Americans of the "victorious" Northern States may well ask themselves whether the Civil War was not in fact lost by both North and South,

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. 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 pre-occupation 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.

WASHINGTON - THE DARKENING CITY

(Continued from page 10.)

by Abraham Lincoln as well as Jefferson Davis, and whether the real victors were not Judah Benjamin (who served first as Secretary of War and then as Foreign Minister of the Southern States, and died as a rich emigrant in London) and the Negroes.

For there can be not the slightest doubt that the Negroes' influence on American life in general will progress, if not at an increased rate, then certainly at the same tempo as it has progressed since 1940. The Eisenhower Administration, on which the Democratic Southern States have not the remotest influence, has done much to ensure that this progress and expansion of the Negro into all walks of U.S. life shall not abate. Mr. Eisenhower has accom-

Seaweed as a Soil Conditioner

Seaweeds are excellent soil conditioners, says Dr. Francis J. Weiss, Scientific Consultant on Food and Nutrition, Washington, D.C., in the "Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry".

As green manure for replacing nutrients lost from the soil and for building up poor soils, Dr. Weiss says, they can't be beaten. Their value has been proven over and over again since time immemorial.

The reason that the seaweeds are such good soil conditioners is that they have a high capacity for storing the valuable minerals present in the seawater. Then when they are used as green manure, they furnish an invaluable supply of these minerals together with the proper proportion of organic matter to the land. Particularly rich in trace elements, they offer an ideal food supplement to the soil.

Wherever seaweeds are used, Dr. Weiss says, they exert a beneficial influence on the soil. Not only are they natural soil conditioners, but soils manured with them show an unusually prolific growth of luxuriant vegetation. Plant health and vigour are improved, and yields are increased. And not only do the soil and the plants grown thereon benefit by the application of seaweed manure, but even the animals eating the plants have been observed to be benefited thereby, Dr. Weiss stated. Their health and vigour and general well being have been improved by the extra nutrients and trace elements furnished by the seaweed.

The reason that seaweeds are such good natural soil conditioners, Dr. Weiss explained, is because they contain D-mannuronic acid. This is one of their main organic constituents. The action of seaweeds on sandy soils, for example, consolidates and improves the sandy soil through the action of the organic acid present in the seaweed, he emphasised. This produces a soil similar to the best loam soil. It is full of organic matter and valuable plant nutrients.

Plants grown on it, and animals fed on the plants are all more healthy and vigorous.

—"Organic Gardening."

plished, among other things, the abolition of racial segregation in the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force. He has definitely let it be known that any firm applying for a Government contract must comply with the policy of full and absolute equality of Negro employees, and has made it a punishable offence for landlords to refuse to rent or sell dwellings to Negroes.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the U.S. attitude toward this sociological problem has, ever since the Northern victory in the Civil War, been exactly the opposite of that taken by the Boer regime in South Africa — whose solution to the Negro question could certainly have been emulated in one form or another in the U.S.A. had the Southern States won the war. Looking at the situation from a purely sociological point of view, and not dealing here with any moral or political consideration the question would seem to be: shall the two races develop according to and within the framework of their own respective natures and live peacefully — but separately — alongside one another? Or shall the two races merge? That such a merging of Black and White will spell the end of both races and the emergence of a mongrelised population of uncertain characteristics and tendencies is perfectly clear—even though such truths are seldom taken into consideration when the first steps in the direction of bastardisation are being taken.

South Africa intends to help both races, Black and White, to develop according to their individual, God-endowed natures. America is determined to scramble Blacks and Whites and thereby develop a mixture, which will be neither Black nor White, but "Coloured".

And Washington today is already a coloured city.

—Cecile Bolling v. Goetz Washington, D.C. in "Candour" (London) February 4.

SPOTLIGHT ON RED SPY RINGS

This is a very excellent booklet on Communist espionage activities in all parts of the world. Ties the recent Petrov disclosures to similar happenings in other parts of the world, including the Canadian Spy Trials, Klaus Fuchs and the Atom spies, the Alger Hiss case and Sorge, the Communist spy who was executed by the Japanese. Comprehensive and revealing.

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Fish Farming In N.S.W.

An enterprising Central Tablelands mixed farmer has been a successful "fish farmer" for the past four years.

He is Mr. J. S. Burn, of "Chesterfield," Waldegrave, via Millthorpe.

Mr. Burn became interested in fish on the farm after reading overseas magazines.

In 1950 he secured 500 rainbow trout fingerlings from the Central Acclimatisation Society at Mandurama and stocked his dams.

(Fingerlings are one-inch long fish.)

The young trout grew at the rate of one inch every month and, at two and a quarter years of age, had reached a weight of 7½ lbs.

The fish have been providing a welcome change of diet for years now at "Chesterfield."

Mr. Burn cleaned out one of his dams to enlarge it 12 months ago.

He then restocked the dam with a fresh batch of 700 brown and rainbow trout fingerlings.

Mr. Burn believes that all dams should have clean water and be stocked with fish.

He says the ideal way is to collect the water from improved pasture areas.

From his own observations, Mr. Burn considers that trout do better in still water than running water.

To provide food for the trout, the dams at "Chesterfield" are given an occasional dressing of a complete fertiliser.

Mr. Burn has tried yellow-belly and other fish at "Chesterfield," but has had most success with trout.

—"The Land," Jan. 14.

A.B.C. ON COMMUNISM .. I/- by E. W. Fawkes.

An American publication, couched in simple terms, gives a good historical background to the Communist conspiracy.

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"New Times," February 25, 1955—Page 11.

MONOPOLY

From Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom"

"... the impetus of the movement toward totalitarianism comes mainly from the two great vested interests: organised capital and organised labour. Probably the greatest menace of all is the fact that the policies of these two most powerful groups point in the same direction.

"They do this through their common, and often concerted support of the monopolistic organisation of industry; and it is this tendency which is the great immediate danger. While there is no reason to believe that this movement is inevitable, there can be little doubt that if we continue on the path we have been treading, it will lead us to totalitarianism.

"This movement is, of course, deliberately planned mainly by the capitalistic organisers of monopolies, and they are thus one of the main sources of this danger. Their responsibility is not altered by the fact that their aim is not a totalitarian system but rather a sort of corporative society in which the organised industries would appear as semi-independent and self-governing 'estates'. But they are as short-sighted as were their German colleagues in believing that they will be allowed not only to create but also for any length of time to run such a system. The decisions, which the managers of such an organised industry would constantly have to make, are not decisions, which any society will long leave to private individuals. A state, which allows such enormous aggregations of power to grow up, cannot afford to let this power rest entirely in private control. Nor is the belief any less illusory that in such conditions the entrepreneurs will be long allowed to enjoy the favoured position which in a competitive society is justified by the fact that, of the many who take the risks, only a few achieve the success the chances of which make the risk worth taking. It is not surprising that entre-

preneurs should like to enjoy both the high income which in a competitive society the successful ones among them gain and the security of the civil servant. So long as a large sector of private industry exists side by side with government-run industry, great industrial talent is likely to command high salaries even in fairly secure positions. But while the entrepreneurs may well see their expectations borne out during the transition stage, it will not be long before they will find, as their German colleagues did, that they are no longer masters but will in every respect have to be satisfied with whatever power and emoluments the government will concede them.

"... the author will not be suspected of any tenderness toward the capitalists if he stresses here that it would nevertheless be a mistake to put the blame for the modern movement toward monopoly exclusively or mainly on that class. Their propensity in this direction is neither new nor would it likely by itself become a formidable power. The fatal development was that they have succeeded in enlisting the support of an ever-increasing number of other groups and, with their help, in obtaining the support of the state.

"In some measure the monopolists have gained this support either by letting other groups participate in their gains or, and perhaps even more frequently, by persuading them that the formation of monopolies was in the public interest. But the change in public opinion, which through its influence on legislation and judicature has been the most important factor to make this development possible, is more than anything the result of propaganda against competition by the Left. Very frequently even measures aimed against the monopolists in fact serve only to strengthen the power of monopoly. Every raid on the gains of monopoly, be it in the interests of par-

ticular groups or of the state as a whole, tends to create new vested interests which will help bolster up monarchy. A system in which large privileged groups profit from the gains of monopoly may be politically much more dangerous, and monopoly in such a system certainly is much more powerful than in one where the profits go to a limited few. But though it should be clear that, for example, the higher wages which the monopolist is in a position to pay are just as much the result of exploitation as his own profit, and are just as certain to make poorer not only all the consumers but still more all other wage-earners, not merely those who benefit from it but the public generally now accept the ability to pay higher wages as a legitimate argument in favour of monopoly."

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