

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 21, No. 13

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

LEISURE OR ECONOMIC SLAVERY

**Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler
over 3NE Wangaratta**

In his famous plea for universal peace, made in Los Angeles, U.S.A., on January 26, General Douglas MacArthur said that if war could be outlawed it would mark the greatest advance in civilization since the Sermon on the Mount. General MacArthur pointed out how the abolition of war "would produce an economic wave of prosperity that would raise the world's standard of living beyond anything ever dreamed of by man. The thousands of millions now spent in mutual preparedness could conceivably abolish poverty from the face of the globe."

There can be no doubt that if the world's productive effort now being devoted to armaments were harnessed to serve the genuine desires of the individual, not only would there be a higher material standard of living, but this standard could be maintained and extended with a very drastic reduction in hours of work. The abolition of war would make possible the introduction of an age of leisure and a burst of creativeness and individual self-development, which would surpass even the leisure age of the early Greek civilization. But the major point I desire to make tonight, is that even if present international tensions can be reduced, and the vast programme of rearmament curtailed, there is no reason to believe that this will automatically result in a higher standard of living and greater leisure for the individual. Many will recall most vividly how during the Great Depression there was a curtailment of armament programmes in the British countries. But this curtailment did not benefit the individual. It was only when increasing money was made available for armaments that the general standard of living increased. If we accept the view that Hitler was personally responsible for the last war, then Hitler did more than any other individual to wipe out unemployment and to provide people with bigger monetary incomes than they had ever had before. But those who have made a realistic study of international affairs know that Hitler merely reacted to policies forced upon him by powerful international groups. These groups were not adverse to the creating and spending of thousands of millions of pounds of new credits on war because they feel that either war or the threat of war makes it easier to have progressive centralisation of all power

and the consequent increasing control of the individual.

Those who believe that the abolition of the threat of war will automatically result in the money now spent on armaments being freely made available to individuals have no evidence to support such a belief. But there is evidence to support the view that the controllers of financial policy would replace production for war with production for grandiose public works schemes, which would be of no genuine benefit to the individual. And, of course, there is an increasing spate of propaganda urging that the more industrially advanced nations should help develop the backward nations.

The fact that this proposal is an extension of Socialist doctrine on an international scale appears to have escaped the attention of most people. The inference is that the people of one country should not enjoy the full fruits of their own efforts and their own heritage because the peoples of some other country are not yet in the position to enjoy similar fruits.

There is every reason to believe that the West will not react to the current "peaceful aggression" of the Communists by implementing political, economic and financial policies which would enable all individuals to enjoy a higher and more secure material standard of living, thus undermining Communism, but instead will make money available for the purpose of enslaving the individual economically.

The West has never been able to meet the Communist challenge in any sphere for the very simple reason that the West has never stood for a genuine alternative to Communism. The Communists firmly believe in the policy of full employment. They boast that during the Great Depression they

alone had successfully implemented a policy of full employment. But they were only able to implement this policy because the State had supreme power to do as it liked with the individual. Millions of unfortunate Russians were, of course, kept fully employed in Siberia. Hitler was also successful in implementing a policy of full employment.

The result of full employment in Soviet Russia and National Socialist Germany was that many people in other countries became admirers of totalitarianism. And if people are going to clamour for a policy of full employment and insist that it is the primary duty of Governments to implement this policy, they cannot logically com-

(Continued on page 5.)

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.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

By A. K. Chesterton in "Candour", June 10

No one reason on its own will explain why two million fewer people went to the polls at this general election than at the last general election. To ascribe rationality to those who abstained would be as optimistic — and as illogical — as it would be to ascribe rationality to those who duly cast their votes.

Several contributory factors are obvious. Followers of the wild men of the Left — more accurately, the wild-mouthed men of the Left — refused, in many constituencies, to support right-wing Labour candidates. No less marked in other constituencies — notably in Coventry — was the disinclination of right-wing Labour followers to vote for the Bevanites. These twin sets of malcontents, together with a much larger number of the apathetic and disenchanted, made up the million and a half voters who let the Socialist Party whistle in vain for their suffrage. More interesting were the half-million Britons who voted for the Conservatives on the last occasion but who decided this time to allow the ritual of democracy to proceed without benefit of their own participation. It is tempting to claim that, as a result of the activity of members of the "Candour" movement, most of these abstentions were due to a growing realisation that all the political parties are unreliable custodians of our national future, but such a claim would not be honest. No doubt there was as much blindness among the abstainers as among those who trooped along to bestow their electoral favours upon Party hacks that their generous imagination had transformed for the occasion into veritable Galahads concerned exclusively with the Holy Grail. We should not be too withering at their expense. They are, after all, the victims of an omnipresent propaganda.

While we avoid any extravagant claims, it would be to err on the side of modesty to disavow the undoubted impact of our own propaganda, which in several parts of the country produced the only real excitement and emotional upsets of the entire campaign. Candidates were happy enough on the platform scoring off hecklers in the ordinary course of the Party sham fight, but when we intervened in the proceedings to question basic attitudes on matters bound up with national allegiance and survival, the sparkle went out of the speakers, who were at first puzzled and made ill at ease by the note of realism so unfamiliar to their habitual political thinking, and who eventually snarled accusations at our members which in several instances might well form the basis for a test case in the courts. This truculent oral response to questions essentially fair and undoubtedly germane was as astonishing as were the written replies of many of the candidates to the questionnaire sent out by the League of Empire Loyalists. My colleague, Austen Brooks, has analysed these replies in a report, which appears on another page, so that all I need do here is to cite one or two examples to illustrate my immediate text. The first is a passage taken from the report in the "Kentish

Times" of a Labour candidate's meeting:

"Miss Hornsby-Smith was fearful of Communism, but at the other extreme there were the dangers of Fascism, Mr. Wallace said, and he read some of the questions on a questionnaire sent to him as a Parliamentary candidate by the League of Empire Loyalists. He was asked if he would demand that Britain builds an H-bomb force as a power of deterrence adequate to defend the British nations, thus making them independent of foreign powers; would he urge the restriction of black immigrants to Britain as undesirable; and would he maintain unceasing vigilance against Moscow-type Communism and against the disguised Communism which betrayed the Western world at Yalta through the late President Roosevelt. These questions, and especially the last, were shocking statements that indicated that the powers of Fascism were rife in this country behind the scenes."

We may disregard the political trick of trying to associate the Conservatives with a questionnaire which most of them found much more embarrassing to answer than did any Socialist. Both sides employed despicable tactics of that kind. What the reader is asked to concentrate upon is the equation in the speaker's mind of the plainest possible concern for national integrity and independence with Fascism. The candidate in question is no doubt an honest political simpleton, but what is to be said of a Minister of the Crown who made the same equation? What is to be said of a Conservative Vice-Admiral whose mental and spiritual endowment offered him no possible explanation of our burning anxiety for our country's welfare except on the hypothesis that Patriotism equals Fascism? There could surely be no more devastating comment on the depths to which the Conservative Party itself has sunk.

When I asked Mr. Head, Secretary for War, how he reconciled his support for supranational government with allegiance to the Crown he sought refuge in the most palpable evasions, but it may be that during the ensuing day or two he discussed the matter with the noble Lord Woolton, who must accept responsibility for first circulating the "Fascist" lie. When later asked the same question by a League member who lives in his own constituency Mr. Head at once riposted: "Are you a Fascist?" Vice-Admiral Hallett also resorted to this smear after our questioners had made rings round him at his meetings: he gave countenance in a newspaper interview to a suggestion that the League of Empire Loyalists was a remnant of the British Union of Fascists. The answer to this not-so-bluff sailor is that the suggestion is false. I know of only four League members, who once belonged to the British Union,

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 Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

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.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 2.)

but I have the names of many Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists — including Members of Parliament — who accorded that movement their support. It would be to the advantage of the Wooltons, the Heads and the smaller fry of Halletts were they to give their lying innuendo a decent burial, because such smears reflect far more on their own political honour than they do on our movement, the huge majority of whose members never had anything to do with Fascism. The smears themselves are unimportant: they gain importance only because the assiduity with which they have been applied to us throughout the country is a first-rate tribute to the zeal and effectiveness of our campaign, and also because they shed a remorseless light on the principles of those who assume that dynamic patriotism, with its insistence on national sovereignty, is no longer a virtue but a vice to be lied about and generally defamed.

Readers will be deeply shocked, on reading the analysis of replies by candidates to the questionnaire, to discover that almost all the Socialists and Liberals who filled in the form give a negative or unsatisfactory answer to every question. Most of them make it clear that they will not be bound by their oath of allegiance. Most of them are horrified at the idea that the "Pax Britannica" should be restored by the national production of H-bombs. Most of them proudly proclaim values, which in our view are decadent to the point of putridity. What is more, there were several Conservative candidates who share those values. The chief difference between the Conservative one-worlders on the one hand and the Socialists and Liberals on the other was that most Conservatives sought to argue the impossible thesis that there would be no incompatibility between allegiance to a World Government and loyalty to the British Crown. The luckless Admiral Hallett, forced to stand and deliver by the tenacity of our questioners at one of his meetings, made this remarkable assertion:

"What you do not seem to realise is that in a Constitutional Monarchy, the Monarch's position is controlled by Parliament. If Parliament decided to join a supra-national body in order to guarantee peace (a decision for which I think there is a very great deal to be said), that decision would automatically involve the Queen as Head of State, and therefore there would be no question of any violation of my oath of loyalty."

As somewhat similar replies were given by many Conservative candidates all over the country towards the end of the election campaign, there is some reason to think that the rank spiritual treason mouthed by Hallett was "official". It must, therefore, be given an answer. Her Majesty the Queen, if Parliament were to demand that she should kill herself, would naturally and properly refuse to commit this crime against her own life: she would be on as firm ground in refusing to commit any such crime against the nation over which she rules. Parliament, by so requiring, and Ministers, by so advising, would be false

to the oath which each Member has to take and which each Minister on accepting office has to reaffirm. Broken oaths render null all contracts to which they relate. If advantage were nevertheless to be taken of our young Queen's youth to force her to acquiesce in so shameful a business, there are some of us who would regard such legislators as traitors and outlaws, and to cope with our opposition they would have no option but to imprison us or put us to death. I would hope to have Admiral Hallett as my executioner, if only to speak a last word or two in his ear! On the other hand, it might transpire that we were able to rally the nation to the defence of the Queen, and that would have a different ending! Such speculations apart it should be made known that we have not fought two ghastly wars, and in the process saved this ancient realm from foreign invasion simply to allow a decadent majority in Parliament to betray our Sovereign and surrender our power of national defence to some international junta masquerading as a World Government, whether that junta be composed of shimmering saints or — as seems more likely — of international financial crooks.

The answers given by Parliamentary candidates to our oral and printed questions show that the political rot assailing our public life has become very widespread and burrowed very deep into our national vitals. Apart from a few Britons who approximate as closely to the traditional British breed as the detestable Party game permits — I am convinced that there is something vitiating and destructive of human quality in the very atmosphere of the House of Commons—it would appear that those who aspire to Parliamentary honours are almost all vapid theorists and political emasculates — creatures whose instincts are so inimical to any form of national survival that there is literally nothing left in them to atrophy. Moving among this rabble of political degenerates are a few very slick and knowing politicians who are aware of the real issues, and yet are indifferent to the consequences of the betrayal to which they are committed in their hearts as long as the pomp and circumstance of office are theirs to enjoy. The outlook for the nation is sombre and menacing beyond the power of words to depict, let alone to exaggerate. Sincere though the idealism of the rank-and-file internationalist may be, the "One World" ideal itself is spurious and horrible. Dollars created it. Dollar-Emperors will use it for their own secret ends, and with it all the poor half-men who offer themselves to British constituencies as worthy representatives of a once-proud nation. Yet the Queen may take comfort. Until Parliament, by its vote, decrees otherwise, the allegiance of Vice-Admiral Hallett will be Her Majesty's to command!

Are there any signs of hope? I think there is one sign. The League of Empire Loyalists is a very young and as yet a very, very small organisation. Of its tiny membership, scattered throughout the world, perhaps something rather less than five percent have made any real or sustained effort to find funds for the fight or to give their personal support during the election campaign. Yet the few who did

offer battle, being men and women in whom the good red blood still runs true, comported themselves with such determination that the old entrenched Parties took fright and rushed to arm themselves with the only weapons they are able to put to expert use — the weapons of falsehood and defamation. I believe there is that in the spirit of these few resolute League members, which can ultimately assure the victory for Great Britain and for the great British lands beyond the seas.

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM 6d.

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

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION 13/2

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

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT .. 5/5

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

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM 1/.

By C. Barclay Smith. A very lucid exposition of the working of Socialism, providing the only answer to it.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT 11/7

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

SOCIAL CREDIT AND THE MORAL LAW

In the presentation of Social Credit, it appears that a new approach is called for. In the past we have hoped to arouse the interest of those whose self-interest was most deeply threatened — the captain of industry, the businessman those materially well placed. But this approach has borne disappointing fruit. Those concerned were too pre-occupied with their immediate concerns, and were unable to raise their eyes to perceive that which threatened them—in other words they lacked vision. Moreover, they were very vulnerable, for they were full of fear.

The foregoing approach we might term the ECONOMIC approach.

We must now direct our attention to what might be termed the MORAL, or CHRISTIAN approach. It is on a higher level than the level of SELF-INTEREST; and the forces encountered there are of a higher voltage, and therefore more powerful and more fundamental. It is in this field that sanctions, though somewhat enfeebled, still lay. It is our task to reinforce these sanctions by SUPPORT.

As Christians, it is to Christ that we must look for salvation. And if to Christ, then obviously we must look to the Christian Church.

There are two angles from which we may approach the Church — one of criticism and hostility; one of sympathy and support. The first is not without merit, and has been followed elsewhere. But the second approach is not to be neglected; for a little honey attracts more flies than a keg of vinegar.

In an endeavour to develop this approach, the writer has prepared a circular letter hereunder, addressed to Laymen. The writer hopes that this subject of TRUTH, FREEDOM and AUTHORITY may be taken up by Laymen with their Clergy: Dear Fellow Laymen,

At the present time on all levels we observe the forces of disintegration as riding high in the ascendant.

Among the nations we have the Cold War, which threatens any moment to plunge us into a world-devastating Hot War. In industry we have an uneasy truce, which periodically erupts into bitter strikes. In politics we witness acrimonious struggles for place and power. As a result of all this conflict, Freedom is being rapidly destroyed.

In this general atmosphere of venomous contention, one is compelled to do a little heart-searching. Where have we failed? Who has failed? The only failing worth finding is a failure in oneself, for this one can rectify.

As Christians, it is to Christ we must look for salvation — and if to Christ, then obviously to the Christian Church.

But we have failed to support our Church; and therefore the Church has been unable to support us. We laymen have been so absorbed in the pursuit of material things that we have failed to seek from the Church that which the Church can give. The most valuable thing, which the Church can give is an AUTHORITATIVE voice. But as we laymen have ceased to ask for it, the Church

has been unable to give it.

It is written, "Ask and ye shall receive." In what field shall we ask the Church to speak with AUTHORITY?

"TRUTH" was the corner stone on which Christ built His ministry. As the ambassador of Christ, the Church must concern itself with "TRUTH". And how shall we know "TRUTH"? Christ has given simple and clear directions on this point, for He defined "TRUTH" as that which shall make you FREE.

Freedom is fast disappearing from the world today, and the fault must be laid at the door of us laymen.

Let us demand of our Christian Church that on every occasion where FREEDOM is assailed (and such occasions are without number) that our clergy, without fear or favour, shall boldly speak with the voice of authority. This, as ambassadors of Christ, it is their function to do.

But while the Church speaks, we laymen must support. For there are enemies of "TRUTH", enemies of "FREEDOM", enemies of CHRIST, and these are frequently powerfully placed. Therefore, we laymen must gather round our Church and support it; and not, in cowardice, leave our Church unprotected, to face the WOLVES.

It is not necessary for the Church to enter the arena of Party Politics; nor is it the function of the Church so to do. Neither is it the function of the Church to give technical direction as to HOW "TRUTH" shall be served — that is the function of the expert, each in his own special field.

But, wherever "FREEDOM" is assailed (i.e., "TRUTH" violated) it is the function, of a properly supported Church, to utter the word of AUTHORITY. Thus, and thus only, can we hope to stem the avalanche which threatens to blot out "FREEDOM" from the earth.

Yours sincerely,
John M. Macara.

Eisenhower's Admission

In his address to the tenth anniversary meeting of the "United" Nations, President Eisenhower made it perfectly clear that he and his "advisers" were opposed to any suggestion of the possible reduction in armament expenditure benefiting the individual. President Eisenhower said that all members of the "United" Nations should invest the equivalent of the money saved by reduced armament programmes in developing the backward countries of the world.

The Big Idea is to extend the international control of the individual's credit.

ALGER HISS

Mr. Alger Hiss, the first Secretary General of UNO, was not invited to attend the tenth anniversary meeting of the organisation. But we cannot see why he should not have been asked to attend. After all, many of his former Communist colleagues were present!

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. Bonn'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.

A.B.C. ON COMMUNISM ..1/-
by E. W. Fawkes.

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

LEISURE OR ECONOMIC SLAVERY

(Continued from page 1.)

plain if the result is greater totalitarianism and less control by the individual over his own affairs.

The elevation of employment and the economic system into ends in themselves, instead of mere means to ends, is an acceptance of materialism. And Communism can only be defeated by those who firmly reject its materialistic philosophy and all policies stemming from that philosophy.

Those who accept the Christian philosophy, and Christ's teaching that He came that the individual might derive freedom from Truth, and that he might also enjoy the life more abundant, must insist that all systems, economic, political, and financial, serve the genuine desires of the individual. Christ also taught that systems were made for men and not men for systems. Now, surely, every seeker after Truth must agree that the true purpose of the economic system is not to make work, not to ensure that there is full employment, but is to provide the individual with the

A Fragment of Douglas

A Rector of the Church of England in Australia has given us permission to publish the following letter he received from Major C. H. Douglas in 1932:

"Your letter of May 12 gave me much pleasure to receive, and I can assure you that while, as you suggest, my mail on the subject of Social Credit is considerable, I am always glad to hear from anyone with a grasp of the wider implications of its point of view.

"You may be amused to hear that in breakfasting with the Archbishop of York (that was William Temple) some months ago I had a great deal more difficulty in obtaining assent to the moral implications, which you put so clearly and which I think are unquestionably those which are implicated in Christianity, than in regard to technical matters. The idea of monetary thrift is so ingrained in current religious ethics that there is no doubt that it comes as a mental shock to people to hear it questioned. 'Take no thought for tomorrow' is, like so many other sound economic principles, which have been laid down, regarded as a pure abstraction instead of a scientific proposition.

"To anyone who, like yourself, realises the tremendous issues which are involved, over and above mere changes in the financial system, it is clear that this battle will not be won, if it is won, without splitting the world. If it is not won, we shall of course, retreat into the dark ages, and it may take hundreds of years for a new civilisation to arise, which will ultimately be confronted with the same problem. But after a good deal of blood and tears, I believe that this time the battle will be won."

—"The Social Crediter."

goods and services he requires with the minimum of human effort.

There is no more graphic demonstration of the confusion in most people's minds today than the dogmatic acceptance of full employment by men who at the same time are urgently demanding that costs of production must be reduced. Every production manager is striving to increase production with less labour. He is using all his ability to undermine the policy of full employment. In the U.S.A. today the completely automatic factory has arrived. What has been described as the second industrial revolution has started. Men are being progressively released from dangerous and monotonous jobs. All this could lead to greater economic freedom for the individual. He could have increasing leisure if pre-financial rules were altered so that all individuals would share, as a right, the wages that machines are saving in production. It is generally overlooked that the intricate, semi-automatic production system, which is now being developed, is the culmination of thousands of years of human experience and knowledge. All individuals are heirs to this experience and knowledge and should have free access to the fruits of it irrespective of whether they are required in the production system or not.

Those who deny this join with the Communists in insisting that man has no God-given right to genuine freedom. Many of these people bluntly state that freedom and leisure would be dangerous for the individual. They completely ignore the fact that people who obtain economic security and leisure generally engage in creative activities, which result in progressive self-development. And genuine self-development is not possible when the desires of the individual are subordinated to an economic policy, which is not necessary. All those who would play an effective role in resisting Communism and creating a Christian society should thoroughly understand this fundamental matter.

Automatic Factories

"The idea (of automatic factories) is not so completely new as the recent stories in the daily Press might lead one to think.

"In the 1920's A. O. Smith & Co., of Milwaukee, set up fully automatic machinery for the manufacture of motor car frames. This is fed with strips of steel, which it passes automatically from station to station, while it cuts, bends and presses them, and punches rivet holes. Still automatically the various parts are brought together, riveted and finally brushed and cleaned and delivered ready for painting. Each frame takes 90 minutes to travel through the machine, but a frame is delivered every 10 seconds. The total staff numbers 120, mostly supervisory and maintenance, so that the transformation from steel strip to complete chassis costs about 20 man-minutes per frame. Even if we paid the whole staff at the rate of £2,000 a year, the labour cost per chassis would be a little over six shillings" (Dr. S. Lilley in "Discovery", April, 1955.)

The New Crucifixion in Palestine

From Jerusalem comes a memo, which gives us the black record of the Jews in Palestine in desecrating and profaning Christian Holy places.

This memo from a Christian friend in Jerusalem contains eight observations, which we give you just as they came from the Holy Land to us.

1. Between 1948 and 1950 Jews desecrated and profaned more than 50 Christian Churches and Institutions. These atrocities and acts of sacrilege were reported by Christian Authorities to His Holiness The Pope and to the United Nations.
2. From 1948 until 1954 Jews have either demolished or desecrated more than 150 Moslem Mosques all over Palestine.
3. In 1951 Jewish Authorities demolished the whole of the Christian Village of Akrat in Galilee, including its Convent, its school and the homes of its Catholic inhabitants.
4. In 1952 Jews committed acts of sacrilege in the Catholic and Maronite Cemeteries of Haifa. The same thing happened to the Catholic Cemetery and the Orthodox Cemetery of Jaffa.
5. In 1953 Jews demolished the two Catholic Churches in Sahmata and Damoun in Galilee. The Village of Kufr Burom, which has mainly Maronite Christian inhabitants, was demolished including the Church and the Christian Institution.
6. On the day of Holy Friday in 1954 Jews committed acts of sacrilege in the Christian Cemetery of Haifa where 50 Marble, Iron or Wooden Crosses were smashed. In the same year the Jews desecrated the Christian Church of Jaffa.
7. Jews are preparing a plan to shift the Jordan River, so sacred to Christianity, from its historical bed and also to dry the Sea of Galilee, full of sacred historical traditions of Christianity.
8. Jewish Press in Palestine usually attacks the Christian Religion and some writers incite the people on committing acts of sacrilege.

Majority Rule

Herein is revealed the grave danger to democracy: the danger of the people degenerating into masses . . . The majority is not always right. Majority is right in the field of the relative, but not in the absolute. Majority is a legitimate test so long as voting is based on conscience and not on propaganda. Truth does not win when numbers qua numbers become decisive. Numbers alone can decide a beauty queen but not Justice. Beauty is a matter of taste, but Justice is tasteless. Right is right if nobody is right, and wrong is wrong if everybody is wrong. The first Poll in the history of Christianity was wrong!"

—Bishop Fulton Sheen, in "Love on Pilgrimage".

"New Times," July 1, 1955—Page 5.

The New Times

Established 1935.

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House, 343
Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834,

Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1955.

No. 13.

The Threat of World Dictatorship

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Organisation has produced a worldwide barrage of propaganda advocating greater powers for UNO. No mention is made of the obvious fact that greater powers for UNO must mean less power for nations and the individuals of these nations. Perhaps the major hope that sanity will eventually triumph in the world is the fact that in spite of all the propaganda in favour of increasing centralisation, individuals everywhere, even in Soviet Russia, attempt to resist the policies of centralisation. This natural resistance by individuals results in those seeking more centralised control demanding progressively greater power to prevent individuals from resisting. Although it would be folly to deny that the powers working to create a world dictatorship have not been successful in many of their endeavours over the past ten years, it is encouraging that effective resistance has been maintained and extended, particularly in the English-speaking world. The advocates of world government are therefore intensifying their efforts at present. And it may be significant that the Communists' current "peace" tactics are proving most helpful to the present propaganda drive by the UNO supporters.

In spite of uncompromising opposition to UNO by an influential section of his own Republican Party, American President Eisenhower in his address to the tenth anniversary meeting of UNO pledged his complete support for the world organisation. An examination of the reports of this address only confirms the view, which competent American observers have consistently maintained: that Eisenhower is a pliable tool of the internationalists in the U.S.A. His dangerous platitudes were similar to those of Mr. Harold MacMillan, the British Foreign Minister, who pledged his full support to UNO. Mr. MacMillan did admit that there had been disillusionment and despair during the first ten years of UNO, but he claimed, "recently there has been a lifting of the cloud". He was referring to the coming meeting of the "Big Four". Mr. MacMillan clearly demonstrated his dangerous mentality when he appealed for a restoration of the mental outlook of 1944.

It was the mental outlook of 1944, which resulted in the betrayals of Western Civilization at the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences in 1945. And out of the Yalta Conference came the United Nations Organisation. Much is being said at present about the necessity of loyalty to the Charter of UNO, but nothing is being said about how in the framing of this Charter the Communist viewpoint was allowed to predominate. There is no mention of how the Soviet was granted extra votes in UNO. And not one voice has been raised against the use of UNO to undermine the sovereignty of various nations. No sane person will oppose the idea of genuine international co-operation between nations. But it is so obviously absurd to suggest that there can be any genuine co-operation between Communist non-Communist countries in UNO, that the conclusion is inescapable this international organisation, together with its various associated organisations like the International Monetary Fund, was devised as the basis upon which to build a world dictatorship. It is the duty of genuine patriots at present to resist every policy designed to further this dictatorship. Members of Parliament who advocate the creation of a World Government should be asked by those who pay them how they reconcile their policy with their oath of loyalty to the Crown. All patriots could profitably celebrate the tenth anniversary of UNO by demanding that Australia withdraw from this organisation and work to strengthen the sovereignty of the nations of the British Empire.

Page 6—"New Times," July 1, 1955.

"New Times" Annual Dinner

We again draw attention to the Anniversary Dinner of "The New Times" to be held on Friday, September 23. Organisation of the proposed weekend Conference to follow the Dinner is not possible until we hear from more country and interstate supporters who would like to attend such a Conference. Accommodation can be provided by Melbourne Social Crediters for interstate visitors requiring it.

EXPANSION DRIVE CONTINUES

The first fruits of our special expansion drive, launched late last year, are now appearing. It is therefore essential that every effort be made before the end of 1955 to achieve the objective we set out to obtain: at least 1000 trial subscribers. This expansion drive provides every supporter with the opportunity of demonstrating the principle of the increment of association. The more supporters who participate in this campaign, the greater will be the results of this association measured in terms of increased influence amongst the responsible members of the community.

There is no genuine excuse for the great majority of supporters not participating in this special campaign. Ten shillings should be sent with the name and address of every trial subscriber. In selecting potential new supporters, we suggest that readers give special attention to the clergy, members of local governments, and the more active members of farming, business and professional organisations.

Jews and Communists

Further evidence of the Jewish-Communist relationship was given by Dr. Bialoguski in his story of the "Petrov Affair", now being published in the daily press.

He relates how the prominent Communist Miss Lily Williams was "secretary of the Jewish Council to Combat Fascism and Anti-Semitism". The Victorian Lowe Commission in 1947 also disclosed that Judah Waten who was also secretary of the same organisation, was a Communist.

Socialism — 354 B.C.

When I was a boy, wealth was regarded as a thing so secure as well as admirable that almost everyone affected to own more property than he actually possessed . . . Now, on the other hand, a man has to be ready to defend himself against being rich as if it were the worst of crimes; for it has become far more dangerous to be suspected of being well-off than to be detected in crime. —Socrates.

Eric Butler's Tour

Intense pressure of activities prevents Mr. Eric Butler from supplying more than a brief report of his tour through N.S.W. and Queensland. At a special Dinner given by Mr. C. Barclay-Smith in Sydney on Thursday, June 9, Mr. Butler told a group of Sydney Social Crediters that a situation was now developing in which Social Crediters would have a much better opportunity than ever before to extend their influence and prestige.

He appealed to all present to help further the Christian Campaign for Freedom. Mr. Butler said that his own experiences with the clergy convinced him that every effort should be made to encourage the Churches to face the fundamental question of how can politics, economics and finance be made subordinate to the Moral Law.

Before leaving for the Newcastle-Maitland area on Sunday, June 12, Mr. Butler made personal contact with prominent churchmen. Further contacts will be made when Mr. Butler returns from Queensland. He will also be addressing the Sydney Rotary Club and the Bankstown Rotary Club on his way home.

On Sunday evening, June 12, Mr. Butler addressed a special meeting of Catholic laymen and women at Hamilton. He emphasised the urgent necessity of a united Christian front of all Christians desirous of ensuring that the Christian philosophy of freedom finds concrete expression in political, economic and financial policies. There was much keen questioning after the address.

Although the public meeting in Newcastle on Tuesday, June 14, was not as well attended as local supporters confidently anticipated, it was most attentive and appreciative. Literature sales, handled by Mrs. Butler, were excellent and several new readers of "The New Times" were obtained. Several old ex-readers were also recontacted.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Butler addressed approximately 70 Rotarians, including visitors from Cessnock, at the Maitland Rotary Club. He was immediately approached after the address by several who wanted to know if he could at some future date address other local groups. Mr. Butler went straight from the Rotary meeting to the local public meeting where a small but most attentive audience expressed keen interest in his address. Literature sales were again excellent.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Maitland Literary and Debating Society on Thursday, June 16, Mr. Butler said that the West could not successfully meet the threat of the various forces of totalitarianism unless prevailing ideas concerning economic and finance were drastically modified. If a conscious effort were made to create genuine Christian society, it would be readily perceived that the West must move away from the policy of full employment towards a policy of increasing leisure, which was now physically possible. There was very keen questioning and discussion after Mr. Butler's address. Members of this Society will now discuss Mr. Butler's views at subsequent meetings.

During his stay in the Newcastle-Maitland area Mr. Butler made personal contact with as many prominent clerics as possible. Results were encouraging, one Anglican Vicar inviting Mr. Butler to

address members of his Church when next in the area.

After calling at Armidale and Lismore on his way north, Mr. Butler arrived in Brisbane on Sunday, June 19. On Tuesday, June 21, he addressed a meeting of the League of Women Voters at lunchtime and a rally of Brisbane Social Crediters in the evening. At this rally he said that there was enormous scope for effective activities by all competent Social Crediters at present. He again stressed the importance of the Christian Campaign for Freedom. On Thursday evening June 23, he conducted a house meeting in Brisbane with the aid of a special tape recording, and on Friday addressed a lunch-hour meeting at the Ipswich railway workshops. He left for Rockhampton at the weekend. During his week in Brisbane Mr. Butler did most important contact work, which he is certain will bear fruit in the near future.

Funds are still urgently required to meet the heavy expenditure, which this tour has incurred. Supporters should send their donations c/- New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

The propaganda mission to Africa undertaken on behalf of international finance by that great liberal humanitarian, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, was even more blatant than I had supposed. Fuller reports reaching me show that he explicitly besought his audience in the Union to look to New York rather than to London for development capital. Here are his actual words:

"There is already, I believe, something more than 200,000 dollars of American money invested in South Africa. I think there is more to follow. . . This is one of the large and promising so-called undeveloped areas of the world. I have even suggested to some of my business friends here that it is a pity that private industry here does not take advantage in the American financial markets more eagerly than it has. It's been for the most part orientated on London. I believe and hope that the time will come when you will have more access to the American financial markets."

There is nothing ambiguous about that.

Mr. Stevenson, as I have indicated in previous issues of "Candour", took advantage of the occasion to drive home the objection of the Dollar Barons, who aspire to be the Emperors of Cosmopolis, to all forms of "racial discrimination". After a preliminary and not very convincing avowal of his reluctance to express an opinion, Wall Street's envoy said:

"I would express the hope that the people of this lovely land take care lest fear lead them along the wrong path. Perhaps it is always best in human affairs to do what is right and ethical and just to all God's creatures, and leave the consequences confidently to God."

All very high-minded, no doubt, if not very illuminating as to the methods which Mr. Stevenson requires to be employed. When moneylenders' touts, though they be Democratic aspirants for the U.S. Presidency, begin mouthing phrases about God and ethics and justice, that is the time to treat them with grave suspicion and marked reserve.

—A. K. Chesterton in "Candour", June 10

Winter Time Is Reading Time

Most people read much more during the long winter evenings than they do during the rest of the year. Wintertime enables people to catch up on their reading, particularly serious reading. We suggest that all "New Times" readers take the opportunity which wintertime presents, to widen their knowledge and understanding of the vast field, which "The New Times" covers. A wide selection of books on politics, economics, international affairs, organic farming, gardening and associated subjects, is available.

We ask "New Times" readers to remember that they can also obtain all general books, including works of fiction and text books, through the "New Times" Book Service. Every book order placed helps "The New Times" financially. Please let us have your reading list for the winter TODAY.

New Times Book Service,
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Authority and Freedom

Freedom is a property of Authority in the same sense that heat is a property of fire. It is not a question of whether it can be combined with authority; it is an attribute of Authority. The Founder of Christianity did not say that freedom can be combined with Truth; he said the Truth shall make you free.

What the world in general lacks is concrete, specific knowledge of the nature of Authority. If the world hasn't this knowledge, it cannot obey authority. And, it should be obvious that what the world wants from the bishops and clergy is not vague statements and abstractionism, but specific, detailed guidance on the nature of Authority in society. But, every time the bishops are asked they refuse to answer. It is their special business to know this and to provide guidance to society, and yet they refuse it, although society is disintegrating and is threatened with destruction for lack of this knowledge.

—"Voice", Journal of Christian Campaign for Freedom.

Copies of Anniversary Issue Available

Adequate supplies of our special anniversary issue are available for those who desire to make use of it. The price is one shilling each or ten shillings a dozen.



FIGHTING FLOODS ECONOMICALLY

The following article by the well-known American authority on organic farming and gardening, Mr. J. Rodale, should appeal to all Australians concerned about Australia's growing flood problems:

At the moment there is a tremendous driving rainstorm that is deluging everything and causing terrible damage. It is uprooting old trees and tearing off roofs of houses. It is pouring a heap of rain. I know one thing that is happening. On our farm the soil is so soft and porous that every drop of water is being drunk in to act as a welcome reserve for our crops. But on other farms in the vicinity, from past experience, we know that much of the water will wash off the land and go into the creek.

Why is this? It is because for twelve years we have been piling the organic matter into the soil of our farm. Our neighbours have used chemical fertilizers, which have hardened their soil to such an extent that it is now resistant to the entry of the rainwaters.

When we purchased our farm about thirteen years ago there were two places where the water used to stand after a heavy rain, forming ponds. They were bowl-like low spots. After about two or three years of the organic method, I noticed one day after an unusually severe rain that there was no standing water in these two places. To me it seemed a miracle. I knew at once what had caused the change.

As the years went by we always noticed the standing ponds on neighbouring farms' low spots, indicating that their soil was much harder than ours. There was another implication in this. On sloping parts of their farms the rain would wash off into the roads taking valuable topsoil along with it, but on our land, the soil being more absorbent, the rains are absorbed on these slopes and we lose very little into the ditches and roads. After we added strip and contour farming we lost even less soil during the rains. The answer can be seen in our ditches as compared to neighbouring farms.

When we first bought our farm the land was so hard that when there was a driving rain the waters came plunging madly down into the low ground where the house stands, washing out the road every time and doing other damage. At an expense of a thousand dollars we built big drainage channels so as to make these rampaging waters behave. For one year we had the benefit of them. Then the land began to subdue the water because of the organic matter we ploughed

under and no more came into the grounds. We now have a white elephant—an elaborate system of water control with no water to control.

In those early years the situation was made worse by the waters from the farm above us. We had to take all of it, and, added to our own, it was sent in a ditch under our road to the farm ahead of us in the watershed, thus adding water upon water from farm after farm until it eventually reached the river.

In an unusually heavy rain the water would get out of bounds and spill over into the road, causing a flood. Today we absorb not only our own rainwater, but that which comes from the farm above us, so that we do not send a pailful of water to the farm ahead of us in the watershed.

Do you realize the significance of such soil absorbency to the flood problem? If every farm in the country were operated by the organic method there would be much less flooding. I do not say that organic farming would eliminate it entirely, but it would cut it to much less than half of what it is.

In this book we are especially concerned with the heavy economic losses to the country of these annually recurring disasters, a point that the critics of the organic method overlook. In the last decade there has been such an increase in the extent of floods that it is causing grave alarm in Government quarters. It is a menace, which is becoming worse and worse each year, and which is costing us billions of dollars. In 1951 the Kansas floods cost the nation 800,000,000 dollars. This is almost a billion dollars and someone is paying for it. In the last few years there have been many flood disasters across the nation. In 1954 in West Virginia flash floods were caused by a fourteen-hour rain, which sent rivers and streams on the rampage, driving 500 families out of their homes. This was a small affair, relatively speaking, but with a loss of almost a million dollars. In the same year there was a two-week flood in Pakistan causing millions of dollars of losses. In 1954 the Danube flooded thousands of homes and hundreds of square miles of wheat were ruined, with roads and bridges wrecked. Now we have the river Seine in Paris overflowing, causing havoc and ruin with talk of dynamiting some of the bridges to re-

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming"..... 26/-

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

"The English Complaint" 12/6

by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

"Compost for Garden Plot and 1,000-Acre Farm"..... 8/10

"Is Digging Necessary?" 1/5

By F. C. King. Describes how vegetables can be grown without digging, also describes method of compost making.

"The Compost Heap".. 1/8

By The Victorian Compost Society. A complete description of the making of compost, with illustrations.

"Simple Pruning" 13/7

By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

FIGHTING FLOODS ECONOMICALLY

(Continued from page 8.)

duce damage. In the last few years we have had torrential floods in Kansas, Idaho, California and many other states, which ran into billions of dollars of losses. A reader writes me, January 19, 1952:

"Guess you have been reading about the floods we have been having here in California. I live right in the heart of it—in Contra Costa County where nearly 7,000 families have lost so much, due to the flood. This territory lies at the mouth of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, which drain out of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The land is mostly flat delta land—which should have absorbed all the water. No rivers overflowed but the seepage was so bad that water accumulated and went nowhere. Since this is a large asparagus, tomato and walnut raising belt, and due to the big use of commercial fertilizers, and heavy sprays, it is no wonder we have flooding everywhere." Harvey Hebuch, Walnut Creek, California.

Now, what is the common denominator underlying these disasters? In other words, what causes a flood? A flood is always caused either by rain, or suddenly melting snow. The rainwaters fall upon the soil and if the soil has not been abused by bad farm practices and become hardened, it should receive enough of the rainwaters to prevent flood conditions and not permit it to wash off onto the highways.

There are several factors, which make for ideal flood-producing conditions, prominent among which is the destruction of the forests. The root systems of trees are huge in extent and the decaying of leaves under the trees produces a spongy litter, both of which provide a wonderful receiving system for rain waters. Where once forests stood there is desert today, caused by man's greed for money earned from chopping down trees. Even King Solomon was guilty of this crime when, according to the Bible, he kept 80,000 hewers of wood in the mountain forests to cut down wood to be sent out of the country in foreign trade. There was little export shipping trade before Solomon, but the latter was hard put by the demands of his hundreds of wives and the luxuries they demanded. Solomon did not understand about reforestation. He did not replant any trees and much of Israel turned to deserts because of it. Today we must accelerate our programme of reforesting our lands, to keep the land from becoming dust bowls.

There are other practices, which ruin the structure of the soil—where, for example, crops are not rotated properly, and the heavy feeding plants such as corn and potatoes are grown with too much frequency in the same place. They extract too much of the soil's nutrients; deficiencies occur and the soil's structure is ruined, becoming hard, preventing the rainwater from penetrating.

Another bad practice is that steep lands are ploughed in straight up-and-down fashion, permitting the rains to run down with torrent-like force. Modern techniques of contour and strip farming have been developed so that ploughing is done against the slopes, thus checking the rains as they fall, and holding them for a little while, until the land can drink them in. Burning land to destroy weeds is another cause floods. It burns out the spongy blotter-

like organic matter. It destroys the soil's structure.

But by far the greatest offender in the production of flood conditions is the use of chemical fertilizers, many of which harden the soil. Ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda are two typical offenders in this regard. In 1947 the University of California found that the use of ammonium sulphate as a fertilizer hindered water penetration in the soil of an orchard. There are dozens of other similar experiments. This indicates that the farmer is hardening his soil by his own shortsighted methods.

Another proof that modern agricultural methods bring about hardened soil is that there has grown up a need for some method to "open" up the soil, and that it has been "solved" by the deluge of soil-conditioners let loose upon the market recently, such as the Krilliums, the Fluffiums, etc. By means of more chemicals these products loosen up the soil, without regard to what will happen years later when the Krillium and Fluffium chemicals break down and perhaps harden the soil beyond repair.

Here is a typical experience of one of our readers, John P. Tobeman of Little Rock, Arkansas.

"When barnyard fertilizer became hard to get and before I learned about compost, I was advised by the 'wise guys' to use chemical fertilizers on my greenhouse bench soil which, before the season was over, became so hard I could not stir it and the water would run off down between the side of the bench and the soil instead of soaking into the soil. I became desperate and finally woke up to what the trouble was and drove many miles out into the country to get the necessary humus. Then my worries were over, for my soil became mellow again." There can be no question that chemical fertilizers harden the soil, preventing the rain waters from being absorbed, causing them to run off into ditches and from thence into the streams, making them overflow their banks in uncontrollable rampaging with the destruction of lives and untold millions of dollars of property losses, making thousands of persons homeless and ill. It happens with painful regularity and always it is due to man's greed and laziness. It is difficult to understand why our intelligent Government administrators do not understand the simple cause of the disease and take the necessary steps to cure it, or are there mysterious forces operating that keep on obstructing the taking of the needed action?

Several years ago I happened to be returning by railroad from a western trip during the Iowa flood. From the car windows I saw fields where the waters had entirely receded except in the places where there were low, bowl-like recessions, where the water made small, standing ponds, which would take weeks to be absorbed by the soil, and which proved that it was the hardness of the soil, and nothing else, which had caused the flood.

We, who practise the organic method, do two things to prevent floods. One is that we do not use chemical fertilizers, but two, and because of one, we have to use large amounts of organic matter such as manure, leaves, weeds, etc., which we permit to decay into a compost, and which supplies to the soil a spongy means to absorb the

rain. It becomes almost the equivalent of a forest soil. In the flood areas there are large amounts of organic waste products—human sewage, garbage, leaves from city streets, spent brewery hops, sawdust, corn cobs and dozens of other types of materials that have body, and which, if allowed to decay properly, can not only become a valuable fertilizer, but act as a blotter or sponge in the soil, to absorb the rains.

But the farmers' agricultural advisors ignore these valuable materials, their attitude encouraging its burning up and wasting by other means. There are vast amounts of such substances, which can hold water far more effectively and economically than dams. Lives are being lost; billions of dollars of money losses are being suffered every year not recoverable by insurance, because of this unforgivable blunder in the thinking of modern agriculture. The waste of our waste matter is one of the most colossal blunders of our times.

Surveys should begin at once of the amount of such materials available and laws must be passed that make it a crime to use such organic residues for other than agricultural land protection. This is a new concept in flood control. The farmer in the flood regions must use more organic matter wastes and depend less on chemical fertilizers. The agricultural scientists must stop thinking that it is undignified for them to consider working in garbage and sewage; they must stop saying that there is not enough of such materials available. They do not know the vast extent of such organic matter because their published writings show that they have never studied it.

**CODNER
BROS.**

**Building
Contractors**

**Wheat sheaf Rd,
GLENROY**

FX 9130

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

**Now Meets on
THE THIRD TUESDAY
of Every Month
All interested are invited.**

WE TRIED "KEYLINE" — IN A SIMPLE WAY

There is some virtue in discussing the pros and cons of a challenging idea like "Keyline," as enunciated in his book, "The Keyline Plan," by Mr. P. A. Yeomans, but a better thing is to test the theory by trying it.

We tried it at St. Michael's Agricultural and Trades College, Inveralochy, 15 miles from Goulburn.

The college is still in its infancy, this being only its second year of existence.

Some of the property associated with the college is not yet fully developed.

In planning development for the current year, we decided to try out the principles of the Keyline Plan, not in any elaborate way, but in its simplest form, on a paddock of about 180 acres.

The paddock is roughly 60 ch. by 30 ch., being twice as long from east to west as from north to south.

From halfway along the northern fence round the eastern fence, the land is elevated.

A complex depression runs between this elevated land and a hill, centrally situated in the paddock, to the mid-point of the southern boundary.

From this hill, which thrusts a ridge across to the south-western corner, the land falls steeply enough at first, then more gently, to the north-western corner, where there is a dam.

Two watersheds beyond the eastern boundary run water into the paddock, and considerable gully erosion had occurred.

On one watercourse, the erosion had already (1954) been very largely controlled by building a dam close to the northeastern corner.

The other watershed is nearly a mile long before entering the paddock.

It had been partly controlled by a dam built some 700 yards up the valley in the adjoining property.

Erosion here had become practically inactive.

These two watercourses run parallel, and quite close, for a considerable distance, but do not join till after they have left the southern side of paddock.

A smaller watershed from the southern slope of the central hill, was causing erosion both in this paddock and beyond the boundary.

For the purpose of this article there is no need to give the details of a small amount of clearing of live timber, and a large amount of picking up and burning of fallen timber and stumps.

A few "key points" were selected, and contour lines marked out from them.

Some of the levels were taken with a levelling instrument made at the college from 100ft. of transparent plastic garden hose, two gas taps, two six-foot lengths of 2 in. x 1 in. timber and eight conduit staples.

A strip of land 10 ft. wide was left above each line to leave it clearly defined.

The rest of the paddock was ploughed, working from and parallel with the keylines, with a 5 ft. Graham Hoeme chisel plough drawn by a Ferguson tractor, with the tines set at 2 ft. intervals.

To hasten completion of the work, an 8 ft. trailer model G-H chisel plough was also used for a few days.

The paddock was sown with clover and top-dressed, applications being varied to give the students at the college a chance to observe any differences in rate of response.

The cost of this work, given the cleared paddock and given the machinery, would be the value of man-hours spent in:

Marking a few contour lines.

Making the one run of ploughing.

Putting out the seed and super, plus cost of:

Seed and super,

One set of chisel points,

Fuel,

Depreciation on the tractor for the number of hours it was in operation.

Obviously, the final success, or failure, of this first essay in absorption-fertility pasture development cannot be assessed for many a long day.

Nor is it yet possible to talk of its relative merits in increasing carrying capacity, etc., as compared with other methods of improving pastures.

One immediate effect, however, was so impressive and so full of significance that it warrants wide publicity.

It is solely with that effect that this article is concerned.

Rain started falling early on Saturday, April 30, and 70 points were recorded by 9 a.m., with another 160 by 9 a.m., Sunday and a further 80 points by 3 p.m., Sunday—a little over three inches in 36 hours.

It was a good steady rain, with a few heavy showers, but it was more than sufficient to make water run freely on this type of country, as it did in all the adjoining paddocks, and there was quite a big fresh in the Mulwarree River.

In those 36 hours, some 54,000 tons of water had fallen on our 180 acres—it would have been sufficient to submerge 1 acre to a depth of 45 ft.

Almost every drop of it remained in the paddock.

None of it went to swell the Mulwarree, the Wollondilly and then the Nepean, and so add to the worries of Penrith, Winsor and Richmond.

Of the water that flowed into the paddock from the east, that in watercourse "A" topped up the dam with clear water, and the overflow was completely absorbed before it had gone 100 yards beyond the dam, while that in watercourse "B" was not increased, but possibly decreased in flowing through the paddock and was clear when it left it.

A small dam had been excavated in watercourse "C"; run-off from this previously eroding watershed was virtually nil, and water from the roadway was diverted to this dam.

In practically every furrow cut by the Graham, as well as outside the furrows, germinating clover seeds were easily to be discovered on the Sunday.

This result, it should be noticed, was achieved before the area had had time to grass-up.

(Continued on page 12.)

Life from the Soil

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

(31/3, post free)

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSIA'S ANGRY FARMERS

in "The Saturday Evening Post", by Ellsworth Raymond, (U.S.A.)

Once we had a wooden plow,
And we raised enough to sell.
But we have a tractor now,
And life is a living hell.

So sing Soviet peasants, when lights are low and Communist bosses far away. Even the close-mouthed Kremlin now admits that there is a crisis down on Russia's collective farms. Ten weary years after V-E Day, the U.S.S.R. grows far fewer vegetables than before the war. Grain, sugar beets and other key food crops barely exceed pre-war levels. Moscow requisitions so much grain that farm animals die.

Russia today has fewer lambs, sheep, beef cattle and milk cows than before collectivization 27 years ago. Yet the nation has 60 million more mouths to feed and the population is expanding at the rate of three million each year. (One Soviet crop never fails — babies.) Result: many Russian families eat meat just once a week.

How can a ruthless police state be a farm failure? The Soviet now has more land under crops than in all Russian history. Each collective is a giant farm, under tight Communist control, with thousands of acres suited perfectly for mass use of modern machinery. And there are plenty of machines. Russia now has a million tractors, twice as many as before the war.

But Marxist mechanical planning always ignores life's vital spark: human dreams. The Communist planner is a city intellectual, abhorring the mud and manure of fertile soil. He never can understand the true aim of every peasant: to own his own farm.

Russian farmers were never prosperous. Before collectivisation, an average peasant lived poorly indeed. Yet the peasants felt free — they hid food to avoid state requisitions, and even distilled cheap grain into vodka to bootleg at a high price.

Then, a quarter of a century ago, Stalin decreed that farms must be collectivized. A million gun-toting Communists marched out to the villages with the class-war slogan: "Rely on the poor peasant, ally with the middle peasant, down with the kulak (the small landowner)!" So the tragedy of errors began. The poor peasants were generally inefficient farmers. Yet they became the main laborers on the new collective farms.

Meanwhile the kulak, who had made his dwarf farm pay, was officially branded a capitalist. He lost his hut, livestock and land to the collective, but was forbidden to join it. Naturally, the kulaks fought like devils. The poorer peasants had to be forced into collectives at gunpoint.

For several years undeclared war raged in the villages. (Stalin later confessed to Churchill that fighting Hitler was easier than socializing the stubborn Russian peasant.) When it was over, most of the peasants were collectivized. But half of the Soviet's farm animals were missing — the peasants slaughtered them instead of surrendering them to the collective farms. Five million of the best farmers were dead or deported. Soviet agriculture was so badly wounded that it has never fully recovered.

Yet Communism gained what it wanted. Peasants can no longer bury grain in the ground to avoid Government requisitions. Today one big collective, easily policed, occupies land where many private farms stood before. Armed guards protect the harvests from farmers' pilferage until the State takes its lion's share of the crops.

Half the total produce is requisitioned by the State to pay for the rental of farm machinery. The Kremlin does not permit a collective to own its tractors. Over the years the collectives pay the full value of the machines many times over — and the State still has the machines.

The second half of the requisition is bought by the State at a fixed low price, which often doesn't even cover production costs. In theory, if the collective has anything left to sell after the double requisitioning, this surplus can be marketed to the public at a higher price. In practice, there is rarely anything left.

But fly over any Russian collective in summer and you see colourful proof that peasants can still farm well if profit is involved. Stretching for miles around the village are the brown, sparse, desolate collective fields — and behind each peasant

hut is a lush little garden, bursting with greenery. These oases are the collective farmers' personal kitchen gardens; the last remnant of private farming that is permitted in the U.S.S.R.

These tiny plots can be big money-makers. Some city folk willingly pay highly for fresh food, so much more tasty than that available in the monotonous Government stores. The Kremlin levies heavy taxes on these gardens, but even so, peasants earn more from them than from their collective farm wages.

Russian peasants have an unwritten law: Never steal from a private garden — instead, rob the collective farm. I knew Soviet city children who spent their summer vacation in a collective village. If they merely walked into a private garden, the first peasant who saw them would shout, "Get out! That is Ivanov's property!" The same children could romp for miles through a collective field, trampling ripening grain, and none of the farmers would protest.

World War II kept the Kremlin so busy that it could not police the peasantry. So villagers quietly plowed their gardens deeper and deeper into the collective fields. Although not according to directive, this peasant "war effort" was truly remarkable. But Hitler's defeat brought Communist watchdogs back to the farms. No less than 14 million acres of "stolen land", in the form of private kitchen gardens, were liquidated and once more added to the collectives. Rubbing salt in the peasants' wounds, Moscow then increased the production norms, food requisitions and farm taxes.

In 1950, Stalin promulgated a plan whereby all small collectives would merge to form huge communes. Peasants were to be uprooted from their ancestral homes and moved into the barracks of an "agricultural city" to be constructed on each new giant farm. Soviet propaganda thundered that big collectives were more efficient, and barrack living would give peasants the refinements of urban life. The real reason for the collective-farm merger was stronger police control.

The peasants struck back with their only weapon: passive resistance. Most of them sat tight and refused to move. With the coming of the Korean conflict, Stalin dared not risk a second revolt of the farm villages. Fearing that angry peasants might sabotage the sowing of crops, the Kremlin finally condemned its own farm policy. "Agricultural cities," "Pravda" proclaimed, "are unsocialist". But the Soviet State retreated too little

(Continued on page 12.)

Childbirth Without Fear

By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A., M.D.
(Cantab.).

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.

BATTERIES

We Make Batteries

We Repair Batteries

New Times Readers especially catered for

SEVILLE BATTERY SERVICE

MAIN ROAD, SEVILLE

Phone Seville 9

"New Times," July 1, 1955—Page 11.

WE TRIED KEYLINE

(Continued from page 10.)

It was also achieved despite the fact that all concerned were making their first trial of "Keyline".

Part of the work was done by students under instruction and, in consequence, numerous minor mistakes were not hard to detect.

In the light of the flooding on the Mulwarree and the free flow of water on adjacent paddocks, we can assume very conservatively, that 25 percent of the rainfall would previously have left the paddock, even in a steady rain of this kind, without being absorbed into the soil.

Thus, from this one small area, 11 acre-feet of water was prevented from flowing, plus whatever entered the paddock in water-course "A".

From these facts emerge two conclusions, which are quite inescapable and extremely significant.

Firstly, if similar work were done on 25 square miles of the watershed of the Mulwarree (which would mean, for example, 800 acres on each of 20 properties) then the river would be lowered by 1000 acre feet—possibly much more—as it reached Goulburn and all places beyond.

Could there be any quicker, cheaper or more effective way to approach the question of flood mitigation?

It would be a positive and constructive approach to the problem, not a negative and despairing one, as are the removal of cities and the construction of giant dams.

Secondly, it is beyond question that this paddock, in its previous state, could not absorb one-third of a heavy downpour of rain.

After a dry spell, a 50-point storm would be worthless to it.

Now, however, a 50-point storm would all be held and would do more good than a 150-point storm previously could have done, with no damage to the paddock.

One such storm, at a critical time in the

spring or the autumn, could change the whole character of a season.

Of two adjoining paddocks, with the same rainfall, one could have a good season because of its capacity to absorb and make the most of one such lot of rain, while the other had a bad season.

On further implications—improved aeration, humus content of the soil, longer growing periods due to longer retention of moisture, earthworm activity, retention of sheep manure on each part of a paddock, etc., etc.—we could speculate, with justifiable confidence, but the purpose here is simply to state the clear conclusions that have emerged so far.

Absorption fertility, or "Keyline" methods, keeps water where it can do good and keeps it away from where it can do harm.

As a means of achieving this result it is highly commendable, particularly in view of the fact that, given the right implement in the Graham-Hoeme Chisel Plow, these methods can be put into practice by any landowner of ordinary intelligence, without having to depend on outside direction.

The cost is low, and the work can be done without any serious interference with the immediate cropping or carrying capacity of a property.

Indeed, there will mostly be no interference, and frequently the immediate return will more than compensate in hard cash for work of this kind.

RUSSIA'S ANGRY FARMERS

(Continued from page 11)

and too late. Peasant resistance had already created chaos, which endures to this day. Flax and hemp harvests sank below pre-war levels. Cotton crops slumped. Two million cattle vanished in the same way as during the gunpoint collectivization 27 years earlier. Half a million cows were lost in 1952 alone. Stalin died leaving his

heirs the heritage of millions of infuriated peasants and a complete agricultural mess.

The men who succeeded Stalin cannot be said to have come up with a brilliant solution to their problem. To save the situation, they devised two half-remedies, both inadequate.

First, State requisitions were decreased, prices increased and garden taxes cut. Such concessions to private profit might have increased peasant incentive, but they were too small.

"Don't trust the peasants" was the second miracle cure. The villages were flooded with city Communists, on the theory that they would operate farm machines properly and make sure that collective farmers behaved. In the last year an army of 200,000 city engineers, mechanics and agronomists has invaded the Russian countryside. Supposedly, these shock troops of the agricultural front are volunteers. In cold fact, most of them hate what "Pravda" calls their "noble patriotic duty". No urbanite wishes to live amid village hostility. Nor is it pleasant to forsake city beer halls and movies for the backyard countryside.

These unhappy urban exiles avoid setting foot in a village for fear mischievous peasants will ask when to plow, how to sow or other embarrassing questions. Many of them ease such consciences as they possess by writing directives to farms from a safe distance. Meanwhile, work on the farm still lags.

The simplest and most logical farm stimulant is still ignored. Give any peasant a larger private garden and he will till it from dawn to dusk. But the Kremlin dare not surrender the Communist principle of collective farms.

What will the eventual result of the Soviet's farm blunders be? Hunger? A new purge? Only time has the answer. Meanwhile, the free world should thank its silent ally, the humble Russian peasant. As long as he sabotages Communism, the Kremlin will think twice before risking war.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER,
NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....
Quarter
for Half-Year
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Cheque
Enclose Money Order to the value of.....
Postal Note

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES are: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly,
Post Free.**

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

**84-86 Cromwell Street.
Collingwood, Vic.**