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FORMOSA AND AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE Wangaratta

Australia's future could be decided by the Geneva talks between the Chinese Communist and American Ambassadors. The fact must be faced that the campaign for the final betrayal of the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa may be successful in the near future. And the betrayal of the Chinese Nationalists would deprive Australia of one of its front-line defences.

In an article in the August issue of "The Readers' Digest", Mr. Fred Sparks, noted American newspaper correspondent who has been reporting on the East for many years, states that the Formosan situation represents America's last chance to bolster her sagging prestige in the Far East. As Sparks points out, if the Western Powers betray Formosa they will not only lose a comparatively strong military ally; they will destroy the hopes and morale of tens of millions of people throughout Asia who are still looking to the West for a strong stand against Communism. Although there is a powerful press campaign being conducted at present to convince Australians that the Communist control of China is an accomplished fact, and that we should be realistic and accept this fact, all the available evidence indicates beyond all doubt that there is widespread opposition to the Communists in China, and that this opposition will continue to be strong so long as the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa survives and provides a threat to the Communists.

Now the most disturbing aspect of the West's general approach to the question of Formosa is the complete lack of any morality. There is no question of what is right or wrong, but merely of what appears to be expedient for the time being. A typical example of this lack of morality is provided by an editorial in the Melbourne "Sun" of August 3, in which the Federal Government is criticised for not following the lead of Britain and America in working towards full diplomatic recognition of the Chinese Communists. "The Sun" editorial states that the Federal Government should change its attitude because it is out of step with other Western Governments. If the policies of other Governments are morally wrong, then it will not help Australia to survive if the Federal Government

decides it must also act immorally.

This fundamental matter is, however, being obscured by constant repetition of the view that if the Chinese Communists are ready to substitute diplomacy for force, then there must be no further delay in seating them in the United Nations. Apparently there is no objection to evil so long as it is advanced by diplomacy and not by force. If this is to be accepted as the basis of approach to the Communist question, then the West is now engaged in preparing for its final defeat. The great tragedy is that there is no necessity for the West to compromise with the Communists.

The Communist Empire is not, as propagandists would have us believe, an invincible giant. The Communist structure is based upon policies, which are contrary to the natural laws concerning human associations. And for that reason force must be used by the Communists to prevent the collapse of the structure from within. The great majority of the peoples of the Communist countries are opposed to Communism, and would undoubtedly welcome any constructive policy by the West to defeat Communism.

But the West has no constructive policy; it merely reacts to the policies of the Communists, who continue to maintain the initiative. Having advanced their programme as far as they could by deliberately encouraging the West to believe that war was possible at any moment, the Communists now switch to a policy of peaceful co-existence. They allow an English woman to leave Czechoslovakia and the press feature it as some great concession indicating that the Communists really desire peaceful co-existence.

Just prior to the start of the Geneva talks between the Chinese Communists and the Americans, American prisoners in Com-

munist China were released unconditionally. This event was also hailed as a further evidence of the peaceful intentions of the Communists. Little mention has been made of the fact that the Communists have only righted what was wrong. And that they righted this wrong at a time when they could expect the greatest psychological impact in the West.

The Communists can afford to release a few of their unfortunate victims so long as this helps them to get the West to agree that they should retain, and be allowed time

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OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups, which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits. (b) result in no further increase 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.

Formosa and Australia's Future

(Continued from page 1.)

to consolidate, their tyranny over the peoples of the satellite countries. If the Communists were desirous of genuine peace they would, of course, immediately grant freedom to all the peoples they have enslaved. The Poles and other Eastern European peoples would be granted free elections. But the Communists obviously have no intention of freeing those they have enslaved. And they have every reason to believe that the West will be prepared to forget all about the peoples in Communist-dominated countries so long as the Communists appear genuine in their professed belief in peaceful co-existence. In fact the West can be relied upon to go even further and to attempt to increase exports to Communist countries.

Already there is a growing clamour in the press about the potential markets for Western exports in China and Soviet Russia. The local Communists must be delighted with the manner in which the hated "capitalist" press has now taken up their propaganda theme about the Petrov case and its alleged effect upon Australia's trade with Soviet Russia. For months the Communists have been claiming that the Petrov case and the break of diplomatic relations between Australia and the Soviet resulted in Australia losing £27 million because the Communists did not buy wool last season. Sections of the Australian daily press are now urging that the Petrov Commission's Report be published — and forgotten — as soon as possible in order that trade relations can then be established with Soviet Russia. And, of course, the same type of argument is used to justify immediate recognition of Communist China. None of the advocates of Australian exports to Communist countries have, however, dealt with the important question of how these exports are to be paid for. The only real payment would be goods which we require in Australia, and which we cannot conveniently produce ourselves. The importing of a comparatively useless metal, gold, mined by slave labour in Siberia, would not be genuine payment, although it would be accepted by all supporters of present financial policies. If, however, the Communists have insufficient gold, there is always the possibility of loans being made available through the International Monetary Fund, which the secret Communist Harry Dexter White had a leading part in creating.

Those who find this suggestion astonishing should make themselves familiar with the financing of the Communist Revolution in Russia by the German-Jewish financial groups of New York, and with the manner in which these same groups have persistently opposed any policies, which would threaten the Communist conspiracy. No realistic study of international affairs is possible unless there is understanding of the role of international finance. Consider, for example, the influence of Mr. Bernard

Continued at foot of next column

SUBSIDIES AND PRICES

A diagram in the Melbourne "Herald" of July 23 shows how the 1939 Australian pound is now only valued at 7/8 in terms of purchasing power. It is significant that this diagram reveals how there was practically no change during the years when the price-subsidy system was fully operating, and that the big price increases started as soon as the policy of removing price-subsidies was introduced.

Unless a scientific policy of price subsidies is introduced, it is certain that in ten years the value of the 1939 Australian pound will be only half of the present 7/8. We suggest that manufacturers and retailers should do some constructive thinking on the subject of prices, because they claimed when opposing price fixing—a very much different thing from price subsidies—that healthy competition would be sufficient to keep prices down. We strongly support genuine competition, but competition of itself will not overcome the flaw in present financial rules.

Credit Restriction

Although Sir Anthony Eden and his colleagues did not mention the unpleasant subject of credit restriction before the last British Elections—the results might have been seriously affected! — they are now making it clear to the British people that their "spending spree" of the past few years is over. 10,000 British bank managers have been instructed to inform their customers that they must reduce their overdrafts. What is the reason for this policy of credit restriction? Inflation. Orthodoxy knows no other answer to inflation than a policy of deflation. Both policies favour the development of the Communist conspiracy.

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Baruch, New York Jewish financier, who has been described as the unofficial President of the U.S.A.

Before leaving for the Geneva Conference President Eisenhower consulted with Mr. Baruch, while on his last visit to the U.S.A. Mr. Molotov made a call upon Mr. Baruch before seeing the President. The groups associated with Mr. Baruch have done their best to destroy men like Senator McCarthy, because these men are making a genuine effort to defeat Communism.

McCarthy is opposed to any policy of betrayal on the Formosan question. He has warned that the Geneva talks are setting the stage for betrayal. And for this reason he is again being attacked, not only by the Communists, but also by those powerful but secret supporters of Communism who are endeavouring to exploit the Communist threat to create a World State.

If these secret supporters of Communism are prepared to betray Formosa to further their ends, then there is little doubt that they would not hesitate to betray Australia also. What happens to Formosa, and subsequently to other Asian countries, including Malaya and Indonesia, may well decide the fate of Australia. Every genuine patriot should be concerned about the outcome of the present Geneva talks.

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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ERIC BUTLER CONCLUDES MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR

When Mr. Eric Butler arrived back in Melbourne on Sunday, July 24, he completed what he describes as one of the most successful and encouraging tours he has ever conducted. Nearly 4,000 miles were covered during seven and a half weeks. Twenty-two addresses were given, five of them to Rotary Clubs, one of which was the Sydney Club where, on Tuesday, July 19, approximately 250 business and professional men heard Mr. Butler challenge them to face the basic issues of our times.

Very excellent press coverage was obtained, several papers devoting up to 36 column inches in reporting Mr. Butler's addresses. It is estimated that through the press Mr. Butler reached at the very least 60,000 people. As anticipated, public meetings were not largely attended, but the general quality was high. Literature sales were good and a number of new readers for both "The New Times" and The League of Rights' "Intelligence Survey" were obtained. A large number of these are clergymen.

Mr. Butler's most important work was, however, the large number of personal interviews he had with selected people. He made a special effort to interview as many Churchmen as possible, and was very heartened by the general response. Amongst the Churchmen he interviewed were two Archbishops and four Bishops. Several clergymen suggested that Mr. Butler address selected members of their congregations when next in their area. There was considerable interest in the ideas underlying the Christian Campaign for Freedom.

Mr. Butler said upon his return that it was most noticeable that all those who had in recent years followed the high-level approach suggested by "The New Times" — concentrating upon responsible men in the community, particular the clergy — were having the most worthwhile impact. Many supporters said that they found the personal contact with Mr. Butler most helpful and stimulating. A number have decided, as a result of this personal contact, that they will take this year's Social Credit Training Course by correspondence. Mr. Butler also made arrangements with a number of groups to make use of tape recordings, which he will make when doing the coming course in Melbourne. This service is available to any supporters who have a tape recorder or who can either hire or obtain a loan of one. The talks will be supplied to any who can make use of them.

In spite of his high-pressure campaign, Mr. Butler only missed one meeting, at Narribri, N.S.W. Mr. Butler could hardly be blamed for this, however, as wet weather and bad roads forced him to abandon his car for two days, seventeen miles from the nearest township on his drive south from Roma.

Queensland supporters will be interested to know that arrangements are being made for Mr. Butler to broadcast regularly every Sunday evening over 4ZR Roma at 6.50 p.m. This session will be sponsored by a local stalwart. We hope to be able to announce shortly that Mr. Butler's session over 3NE Wangaratta will be shifted to another night and a better time.

Mr. Butler feels that he received perhaps

the best general reception in Wagga on the way home. Approximately 80 people heard him address Rotary — a tape recording was taken of this talk — and many requested that he return as soon as possible in order that a full night could be devoted to the matters raised. Mr. Butler was interviewed by both the morning and evening daily papers, and both accurately and prominently reported his views. In its issue of July 23, "The Advertiser" devoted over 30 column inches to a report of Mr. Butler's address to Rotary. Mr. Butler was also specially interviewed by the local radio station.

Since returning to Melbourne Mr. Butler has been exceptionally busy with follow-up work relating to his tour. He visited Euroa, Victoria, on Thursday evening, July 28, and addressed the local Rotary Club. This address may lead to a public meeting at this centre in the future.

If the valuable new ground, which has been broken by Mr. Butler over the past two months, is to be fully productive, it is essential that all supporters co-operate to the maximum. Every individual can do something, even if only to send a donation of a few pounds.

Government by Money

"These taxation schemes—I am not now talking of any particular theory, I am talking of conceptions of life—all these schemes are based on the assumption that you have to stimulate something or other. They are an attempt to produce a psychological effect by means of the monetary system. In other words, the monetary system is regarded not as a convenience for doing something, which you decide for yourself you want to do, but to make you do something because of the monetary system.

"I am not going into Social Credit technique tonight; I merely want to repeat that our conception of a monetary system is that it should be a system reflecting the facts, and it should be those facts, and not the monetary system, that determine our action. When a monetary system dictates your actions, then you are governed by money, and you have the most subtle, dangerous and undesirable form of government that the perverted mind of man—if it is the mind of man—has ever conceived."—C. H. Douglas, "The Approach to Reality." "To put the matter another way, if the unemployment problem were solved tomorrow, and every individual capable of employment were employed and paid according to the existing canons of the financial system, the result could only be to precipitate an economic and political catastrophe

of the first magnitude, either through the fantastic rise of prices which would be inevitable, or because of the military consequences of an enhanced struggle for export markets.

"Why, then, is there so great a misdirection of attention in a matter of such primary importance? There is, I think, only one general and comprehensive answer which can be given to this question; and that is, that whether consciously or not, there is a widespread feeling on the part of executives of all descriptions that the only method by which large masses of human beings can be kept in agreement with dogmatic moral and social ideals, is by arranging that they shall be kept so hard at work that they have not the leisure or even the desire to think for themselves.

"The matter is rarely stated in so many words. It is more generally suggested that leisure, meaning by that freedom from employment forced by economic necessity, is in itself detrimental; a statement which is flagrantly contradicted by all the evidence available on the subject. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that 75 percent of the ideas and inventions, to which mankind is indebted for such progress as has been so far achieved, can be directly or indirectly traced to persons who by some means were freed from the necessity of regular, and in the ordinary sense, economic employment, in spite of the fact that such persons have never been more than a small minority of the population. ... It is probably true that there is an appreciable percentage of the population in respect of which any sudden access of material prosperity would be attended with considerable risk, and for that reason the transition from a state of artificial scarcity such as exists at the present time, to a state of prosperity, is most desirably accomplished by methods which do not too suddenly invest such persons with powers which they have not learnt to use. But to suggest that an obsolete and outgrown system of organisation must be retained because of this risk is to refuse to develop the railway, because of its detrimental effect upon the stagecoach.

"We are thus, I think, justified in concluding that this misplaced emphasis on 'Unemployment' can be explained only by reference to theories which are 'Moral' rather than 'Economic'; and we are not obliged to take the 'Morals' of the Labour Leader as proceeding from a source other than that to which we can trace his economics."—C. H. Douglas in "Social Credit" (1929).

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.
Price 1/3 posted.

"New Times," August 12, 1955—Page 3.

THREAT OF WORLD MONOPOLY OF ATOMIC POWER

By Major Robert Williams, former American
Intelligence Officer

A handful of ambitious men last year hornswoogled a do-gooding Congress for legal backing for a world atomic and political power machine, which will regiment American and all other nations if it is not blocked.

The original Atomic Energy Act, plus last year's revisions and the Atoms-for-Peace design, sold to our bleeding hearts as a generous gift to mankind, in fact are by way of transferring the power of government from the people to the Atomic Energy Commission and associates.

In a few years, under the new legal authority, these men will have built a hierarchy of financial, political, police and military appointees that can blast or terrorize into silence, any who protest the loss of freedom—if their now-revealed programme succeeds.

This seemingly fantastic estimate is based on information readily available to the public, which I brief herein. The project has been years a-building already, and some of you no doubt remember that I have warned against it in various booklets and articles since the Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1947.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 gave the government power absolute over the split atom and anything, which the government might consider necessary or desirable accessories.

This monopoly of the future supply of horsepower was the great original sin, perhaps fatal to the freedom of our children if not ourselves. It was pushed through Congress at a time when the world was still quaking from the first blasts of atomic bombs and few people knew that our life-and-death atomic secrets were not being guarded by the government—except from the people themselves. Few of us realized or stopped to consider that private industry had developed nearly all the great secrets of the past, including those for national defence, and that private industry had fully as good a record, if not better, of keeping secrets than had the government.

The newspaper readers were only beginning to get hints of the unwillingness of high officials to heed warnings from loyal workers about subversion and espionage.

The same laws against espionage and sabotage existed, whether the atomic fission processes were put under government ownership or thrown open to all men to develop and use, subject to the laws of the land, with government authorized to designate what devices and processes must be kept secret.

The secrets flew in a stream to the Soviet Union and they still—we have every reason to believe—are flowing. In private non-political hands we would have a good chance to shut off much of this flow of information.

As for the dangerous misuse of atomic fission materials, explosives and poisons, well, a pinch of cyanide no bigger than a

pinhead can kill you and a few pounds of it in the water supply can wipe out a small city. Any specialist in germ warfare, whether working for the government or for some privately owned laboratory, can spread diseases if he is so minded; and personnel would be more carefully selected by private concerns who owned their own fission projects than by an administration which condemns Joseph McCarthy for trying to get rid of enemies in the government.

But the befuddled Congress of our time never seems to learn. When it revised the Atomic Energy Act a few months ago, instead of revoking the government's monopoly on uranium and other fissionable materials and projects, it gave the government the necessary legal sanctions for control over the future power producing materials of the nation and enough additional power probably to rule the world.

And all this power is held by the men who constitute the Atomic Energy Commission (together with the circle of men who got them appointed and dominate them).

Principally these are the powers held by the five-member Atomic Energy Commission:

1. They have complete control of all uranium mines; all deposits and mines may be developed only as they direct.

2. Only the A.E.C. can buy the raw materials for atomic fission processes and projects, except as the A.E.C. may license others.

3. Under Sections 103 and 104, the A.E.C. retains ownership over all "special nuclear material", as long as it exists. A private firm may acquire such material, at the discretion of the Commission, but the A.E.C. retains power over the use of the material and may repossess it. (Special nuclear material is defined as "plutonium, uranium enriched in the isotope 233, or in the isotope 235", and such other material as the A.E.C. may so classify.)

4. The Commission exclusively owns the plants and facilities for converting ores into special nuclear material, except as the A.E.C. may delegate the authority and authorize the facilities.

5. The Commission can condemn and take over any plant, real estate or other facility at its discretion.

6. It may decide who shall and shall not work in A.E.C. projects, governmental or private.

7. Under Section 108 of the revised Atomic Energy Act the Commission can send its men into any licensed plant, take

it over or shut it down, regardless of the desires of the owner, and without a court order.

8. Under Section 161.k. the Commission can arm its security employees and those of any licensed firm. There seems to be no limit or limitations on this potential police, force, or army. Supposedly, the A.E.C. can thus build an atomic weapons police force.

9. Section 92 prohibits "any person" from moving an atomic weapon without permission from the Commission.

It requires only a glimpse ahead to see how this power may spread. As the National Economic Council newsletter of December 1 pointed out, few men in Napoleon's time "had any conception of the changes among nations to be wrought by iron and steam. Few in England at the turn of the century suspected what the new internal combustion engine would do to their relations with Germany or Europe".

Atomic power in a few years, probably in our lifetime, will become indispensable to industry. It will turn the wheels, which make machines and jobs; the weekly pay cheques of millions in the industrialized nations will depend on electricity made and sold by the A.E.C. or its licensees.

Thus we already are on the road to complete or nearly complete socialization of electric power, with the creators of that power holding legal authority of dictators. They supposedly will be able to cut off any consumer who displeases them, even though, like any other dictator, they may find some legal technicality to justify their act.

The magnitude of this electric and political power project dwarfs the Tennessee Valley Authority. It shows that, stymied in their plans to dominate America via such T.V.A. projects, the determined gang of power mongers behind the Marxist New Deal at last are getting what they set out to get—and more.

The power of this commission over the military establishment is especially shocking. It is right and proper for duly elected officials—the President and Congress—to set the policies and even make major decisions for the military; but the members of the Atomic Energy Commission are not elected officials. Probably not one of them would be there today if the commissioners were designated by popular ballot.

Even if the members of the Commission were men of unquestioned integrity, judgment and loyalty to American ideals, it is unthinkable that our professional soldiers, our military leaders, should have to ask the Commission before moving an atomic weapon. When the decision has to be made to "move" the hydrogen bomb, it may have to be made in a few minutes time—and, anyway, what connection have the Commissioners with the high policy of deciding whether to blast or not to blast an enemy with the big bomb? This section is a non sequitur, quite obviously slipped in to subordinate the military to the A.E.C. (which can use atomic weapons against the Army if it so desires).

In this connection I cannot get out of my mind the fact that the New Deal a few years ago got the oath of allegiance of soldiers changed so that they no longer swear allegiance to the Constitution, but now only to their superior officers and to the President. This constitutes a dictatorship, so far as the military men are in-

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THREAT OF WORLD MONOPOLY OF ATOMIC POWER

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volved. They no longer have the right to use judgment and conscience; they no longer may refuse to commit treason or mass crime, if ordered to commit it. They must now obey any order blindly. The President might be a known Communist infiltrator, but the general and the private still must obey his orders, however destructive to our country.

We have not yet touched on the international aspects of the Atoms-for-Peace plan. Its shape is not yet final, or at least not yet visible to the uncircumcised outside the Pale. Under Eisenhower's urging and the flood of propaganda loosed by the internationalists, Congress included in the revisions of the Atomic Energy Act the authority for boondoggling on a vast scale, a super Point Four give-away programme, under which the giver (the A.E.C.) takes a grip on the industry of the "beneficiary" nation.

The Act empowers the President to enter into treaties and executive agreements with another nation or group of nations under which agreements the United States is to release quantities of fissionable material and furnish scientific and technical training and even build plants, for the other nation. The Act instructs the A.E.C. to give "maximum effect" to such agreements. All atomic material thus transferred to another nation must be used for non-military service and the A.E.C. retains ownership or the right to repossess the material if misused. Thus, the A.E.C. becomes more and more the boss over the beggar nation as that nation extends its use of atomic energy. Supposedly the A.E.C. has also the power to enter and inspect any premises in the foreign nation where misuse of the atomic material is suspected—and where is there a stopping place to such police power over nations and their citizens?

But no less important to you and me: Why under the shining sun are we making available to other nations the most valuable source of energy and the most deadly weapon material?

If we sell it or give it away, no matter. Money has no value in comparison with atomic fission material. If America should by some remote chance at some future time have an enemy (exclamation point) what would keep that enemy from sifting atomic poisons into the water supplies of our cities, either by innocent looking tourists or by commercial planes flying over in time of peace, without warning? Admittedly the other nations big enough to develop atomic projects already have or soon will have enough of these poisons to wipe out human life all over the world, if they could be applied—for the killing power of radio active dust is fantastic.

But why in the name of sin should the United States deliberately supply the other nations with such deadly material?

Why, in fact, is our country called on to give away or sell the energy source which can keep us paramount in the military and industrial world? Have we no regard whatsoever for the welfare of our children and grandchildren?

We learned a few weeks ago that the President already had entered into preliminary finagling with at least one nation

across the Atlantic, starting off the A.E.C. on its world power programme—its glorious and kindly atoms-for-peace project. The lucky nation is Belgium. We are to build an atomic power reactor for Belgium and supply it with the needed fissionable material. True, in this first instance we hope to get priority rights in the development of uranium in the Belgian Congo. This first deal may be justified if it really gives us exclusive or dominant rights in the Congo uranium deposits. But we very likely could have had the same priority for other considerations. (Do we get nothing back for our billions of foreign aid?)

It just does not make sense that we should deliberately speed up the equipping of other nations with such dangerous weapons and sources of future competition with our children.

Over and above—and behind, should I say—this deal is the inescapable picture of the Atomic Energy Commission gradually extending its authority over Belgium and that little nation's valuable natural resources in the Congo.

And I wonder what private citizens of what country own the uranium deposits of the Belgian Congo. Not that the Atomic Energy Act does not take away one certain privilege from private citizens in connection with splitting the atom: citizens still can own the mines. And the Moscow Communist leaders are saying that Bernard Baruch owns the Colorado uranium deposits.

We will build reactors and fission plants for other nations, and the world's scientists will flock into these projects, and it only stands to reason that out of a multitude of such projects will spring new and valuable processes and these secrets are fully as apt to flow to the Soviet Union and Israel as to America.

Which reminds me that a private citizen of the United States has donated an atomic power reactor to the Zionist state of Israel, complete with fissionable material. By what authority does this private citizen transfer to a foreign country—an enemy country, inspired and ruled by Zionists—such priceless material? Are you and I so favoured by the Atomic Energy Commission that we would be permitted to give such a project to some foreign power?

Eisenhower is trying to get the coy United Nations to accept complete control of the Atoms-for-Peace bank or pool, we supplying the nuclear material, of course. Under the law the President is to announce each year how much nuclear material our country is prepared to let other countries have. Apparently the U.N. will dispense it. But the U.N. is under the same international finance cult as the A.E.C., and with the A.E.C. holding strings on the nuclear material; this particular commission apparently is to be the focal point of power. This brings us to the questions: Who are the five men composing this powerful commission, and who are they likely to be in future years?

They are now Lewis Lichtenstein Strauss, chairman, Joseph Campbell, Thomas E. Murray, Eugene M. Zuckert and the recently appointed Dr. Willard Frank Libby. Chairman of the General Advisory Committee is Dr. I. I. Rabi of the Department

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.

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"New Times," August 12, 1955—Page 5

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No. 16

PRICE CONTROL

In spite of past experiences, politicians are reacting to price increases by re-imposing the policy of arbitrary price control. This futility is further evidence of the apparent inability of politicians generally to conceive of any constructive approach to a problem; they invariably impose further restrictions in an attempt to deal with effects while ignoring causes. Now the basic causes of inflation are not the "profiteering" of producers and retailers, the laziness of workers, and increased wages. It is true that increased wages must, while present financial policies are imposed, intensify inflation. But they do not cause inflation. The demand for increased wages, which has increased in recent months, is basically the result of price increases.

These price increases continued in spite of the claim by the Federal Government had solved the inflation problem. And the attempt to freeze the basic wage did not provide the answer. The result is that the "experts" are again stating that the inflation spiral has not yet finished. As we have predicted time and time again, this inflation spiral can never finish while there is stubborn refusal to modify present financial and economic policies. Sir Douglas Copland, former Australian economic "adviser", was at least honest about this matter when he said that inflation was part of the price Australians had to pay for capital development. And, of course, large-scale capital development is essential in order that the policy of full employment can be maintained!

Now we are not opposing capital development which individuals freely and voluntarily support in order to increase their standard of living. But capital development for the purpose of merely making more work is not only totalitarian, but under present financial rules must inevitably increase prices. There is much talk about the necessity of reducing costs of production without any attempt being made to give a realistic definition of the cost of production. The real cost of production is, of course, consumption, and even an economic "expert" should be able to see that real costs of production have been steadily reduced with greater efficiency in industry. Most production managers will readily admit that one man in a given period of time is producing more today than he did in the same period of time 10 years ago. It is clear, therefore, that no matter how efficient production may be in any production unit, prices are governed by factors outside the control of the production manager. All overheads must be charged into prices, and the biggest overheads today are those created as a result of Governmental policies — large-scale developments financed by more loan money, growing bureaucracies, etc. Taxation also has a serious effect upon prices, and there is no suggestion that there will be any worthwhile reductions.

The only modification of present financial policies, which resulted in comparative price stability, in spite of enormous Government spending, was the application, during the war years, of price subsidies to most items used for computing adjustments to the basic wage. This was a partial step towards a policy of financing consumption. The rapid development of automatic production makes it more imperative than ever that greater thought must be given to the financing of consumption rather than of more capital production if the problem of rising prices is to be solved.

OBITUARY

Leslie Stewart Bull

It is with deepest regret that we have to record the passing on July 13 of Mr. Les Bull.

He was among the pioneers of Social Credit in Australia, his interest in the Movement dating from 1932. The Movement and those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately have suffered a great loss.

Mr. Bull's charming and dynamic personality won for him friends on every hand: this was amply demonstrated by the large number who assembled at his funeral to pay him their last affectionate respects.

On the platform he expressed his deep and clear understanding with eloquence and charm. In his writings, especially on international affairs, he revealed a deep insight of the International Plan.

In all he did, Les spent himself without measure and he never wearied in his doing of good work. He has lived a vivid and fruitful life and crammed into his comparatively short span a wealth of effort.

In his last years, despite his evident ill health, he maintained the same cheerful approach to life, which reflects his intense belief in the philosophy, which is the background of Social Credit. He has gone to his rich reward.

We extend to Mrs. Bull and her daughter Rhonda our heartfelt sympathy in the loss, they have sustained.

Anniversary Dinner and Seminar

Would all those supporters and friends attending this year's special Anniversary Dinner of "The New Times" please let us know as soon as possible. As the organising of this Dinner is done by the few who carry the burden of the work at our headquarters, supporters would be saving them much strain and worry if they would intimate as early as possible if they propose to attend.

A number of interstate supporters have already taken advantage of the offer to arrange hospitality if they attend for the Dinner and the proposed Seminar to take place on the Saturday.

We confidently anticipate that the Dinner itself will be even better than last year's outstanding Dinner. If the proposed Seminar takes place on the Saturday following the Dinner, it will start at 11 a.m. Three papers will be given and discussion will follow. The first paper will be on "Social Credit and The Leisure State", and will be given by Mr. C. Barclay — Smith of Sydney. The second paper will be on "The Philosophy of Social Credit", (speaker not yet arranged), and the third paper on "Social Credit or Communism" will be given by Mr. Eric Butler. It is hoped that this Seminar will help further Social Credit understanding. If successful this year, it will be developed further in the future.

Threat of World Monopoly of Atomic Power

(Continued from page 5)

of Physics of Columbia University.

Mr. Strauss is one of the dominant personalities in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the foremost international banking houses of the world, associated with, perhaps affiliated with, the Rothschilds. For years he was a vice-president, but gave up that active connection when appointed to the first Atomic Energy Commission in 1947.

While I have no proof of disloyalty on the part of Strauss, I cannot forget that he did not raise his voice to make Lilienthal go ahead with the hydrogen bomb project. For three years he was next in command to Lilienthal in the first A.E.C. Throughout those years Lilienthal kept from the people a closely guarded secret that such a thing as the hydrogen bomb had been thought of and actually blue-printed. Lilienthal just let the blueprint of our most potent defence weapon gather dust and when the public and Truman got wind of it he tried to keep the President from authorizing its construction. He actually went on a nation-wide lecture tour stirring up opposition to our building such a defence weapon.

Why did Mr. Strauss just remain silent all those years while spies were equipping the Soviet Union with our secrets? The U.S.S.R. actually started its hydrogen bomb project with our blueprints before Truman directed the A.E.C. to undertake to build the bomb.

Why did Mr. Strauss just sit on his hands during that crucial three-year period?

As one of the key figures in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Strauss could not fail to be up to his eye sockets in power politics, notably in establishing the power of the Jewish banker cult over vanquished Christian Germany. It was the late Jacob Schiff, president of Kuhn, Loeb, together with the Warburgs, then of Hamburg and New York, who financed the Red Army to power over the Christian Russians, the army which destroyed millions of gentiles. The aim of the Jewish bankers, as explained to Woodrow Wilson by the late E. M. House, was to get control of the vast resources of the Russians. They got that and also control of all Russian human resources, through a gangster apparatus called Bolshevism, later called Communism.

One of their number, Mr. Jacob Ashberg, of the Nia Banken in Sweden, handled the funds and as soon as their agents, Lenin and Trotsky, had seized the government, Ashberg moved to Moscow and St. Petersburg (Leningrad) where he remains today the dictator of finance over the Soviet Union. There is good reason to believe that he is still playing a role which he expects will lead him and his old associates in the West together some day as rulers of the world. These Western bankers have obstructed every effort of McCarthy and others to destroy Communism.

In view of the above facts, is it not taking too great a risk for this nation to trust such a position of power to a Jewish financier of the Kuhn, Loeb firm, especially one who did nothing to force the building of the hydrogen bomb when it was his duty to do so?

The history of this commission hints that only a Jew or an underling of the Jewish

finance power can become head of this commission. The first was David Lilienthal, ardent Marxist, member of two or more of the most powerful Communist fronts (the National Lawyers Guild and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare). May I be so immodest as to quote two paragraphs from page 40 of my first booklet, *THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE AND ITS USE IN THE WORLD COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE*, published in early March, 1947, just as the Senate was wading into a two-month dog-fight over confirmation of Truman's appointee, Lilienthal:

"For the first time in history there are weapons which make world dictatorship a possibility. Is it by some diabolical plan of Satan that at the same time there is—also for the first time in history—a movement, which seriously threatens all governments and all peoples?"

"At this convergence of military science with political conspiracy we have done a most amazing thing: We have placed the Manhattan Project — meaning our entire atomic fission industry, with its supposed secrets — in the hands of a board which is so suspect that Army officers have refused to deliver the secrets to them, short of a direct order from the President."

Mr. Strauss technically was second in command under Lilienthal, but we have no way of knowing who had the superior influence. Both of them represented the same finance power, which is using Communist gangster regimes and Zionist propaganda to destroy the Christian nations and set up world rule. Mr. Strauss resigned, supposedly in some disagreement over policies.

Lilienthal let the blueprints for the hydrogen bomb gather dust till the public found out that such a blueprint existed, as I have said. Truman took a month to decide to order the A.E.C. to proceed with the project. Think of it! Instead of firing Lilienthal and ordering him to trial for sabotaging the hydrogen bomb project and ordering the commission to put full steam behind the project—Truman took a month to decide to build this weapon of defence, which the Soviets already were at work on (using our secrets).

After he had done his work—delaying the U.S. till the U.S.S.R. started the hydrogen bomb project—Lilienthal resigned.

Truman appointed Gordon Dean as chairman. We knew little about Dean, but when he resigned (and Eisenhower appointed Strauss as chairman), we noted that Dean had a fat job waiting for him with none other than Lehman & Company, one of the three or four greatest Jewish banking houses. The head of Lehman & Company is Sen. Herbert Lehman, who was revealed (inadvertently) during the war, by Mr. Jacob Ashberg, to be the leader or boss of the revolution in the United States. (See Major Jordan's Diaries and the February, 1955, issue of the Intelligence Summary for more details about Lehman.)

Until a few months ago, despite all the exposing of the Communist favouring record of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, he was retained as the chief adviser to the A.E.C. Oppenheimer helped Lilienthal sabotage the hydrogen bomb project by delaying it. (Dr. Rabi, chief A.E.C. adviser, rushed to Oppen-

(Continued on page 12.)

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 unbiased mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

"New Times," August 12, 1955—Page 7.



THE KEYLINE SOIL REVOLUTION IN THREE YEARS

By F. G. DILLON, in "Keyline," July

In 1952, during my first visit to Australia for several years, I was able to look over Nevallan, P. A. Yeoman's property at North Richmond. This was also my first introduction to the Graham plow — I had read of it in overseas journals and wished to see it at work. If the implement lived up to its reputation under field-test conditions, its place in the "hard-pan" areas of New Zealand was assured.

Six-inch penetration runs with five-foot plow on a Ferguson were impressive. The property was ideal as a testing ground — poor-class country with sandstone and shale rubble, out-croppings and erosion-scarred valley bottoms. Obviously the area had little grazing history and even less future. From a Kiwi's conception of prospective pasture land the place was a write-off—far better to have bought country at higher price and already established.

No doubts were left in my mind that the Graham plow could stand the racket of rugged work, although indications were that Yeomans was working open cast sandstone. What could have been Taranaki rock fences were lines of stone the full length of a partially cleared paddock. The soil, if it could be described as such, was thin, poorly yellow and rubble-laden.

The enthusiastic owner showed me over the rest of the property and, as he talked of its future, I looked for even one indication justifying cause for optimism.

Grasses, as we know them, were none. Legume, yes. A few odd patches of sub-clover where possibly a stump burn had stimulated bacterial action. Even under clustered trees, the soil was bare and parched.

About a year later I made a second visit to Nevallan. As we drove in, the greenness of Nevallan, in comparison with a neighbour's dried-up paddock, was arresting. "Green! And late in autumn!" were my thoughts. "At least the plow has retained moisture!" That was something, even if the species of growth were as we expect on the South Island poorer hill country.

Mr. Yeomans spoke of Keyline and progress to be expected next year now that absorption fertility had started to work. I must admit that I was more interested in viewing the pastures and smelling the soil. Again I was surprised with both. Within less than a year it had developed from useless to a beast to a four-acre country. Sub-clover was better in colour. Cocksfoot was making a showing and several of the

valley bottoms were grassed. The yellowness of bare patches had deepened to a sandy brown and the soil smell was healthily earthy. The seedling trees of the previous visit were now well on the way.

The property as a whole had a vigorous, alive look. I still felt that it could never be a business proposition but had progressed beyond the "testing-ground" stage. The visit was interesting and reaffirmed my faith in the Graham plow.

My third visit to Nevallan was nearly two years later. The transformation was incredible—"White Clover in the County of Cumberland!" Jack Matters, the property manager, helped me carefully dig a plant to satisfy curiosity as to root-extension and nodulation-development. It was a beautiful specimen.

Thinking about the shock of the visit later, I suppose it's common enough that one hears repeated a word or a term and its full meaning fails to register. Then a signal flags attention into focus and one suddenly gains comprehension. I frankly admit that such was my experience when Keyline absorption fertility registered and I realised the scope of its meaning.

The evidence is everywhere on Nevallan that Keyline is a system which will revolutionise the farmer's and grazier's conception of soil-management.

One must here state that soil scientists, from Pasteur to our Sir Bruce Levy and your Sir Cedric Stanton Hicks, have stressed the implications of nature's "life cycle", but Keyline is the first practical object lesson wherein micro-organisms, bacteriology — call nature's spark-plugs of vegetable and mineral conversion what one will — have demonstrated on worn-out soil which three years ago could be classed as useless. Not only has the soil been reclaimed to full productivity in these same three years, but it is in better heart than ever before. It has been achieved on a planned basis and, of vital importance to the small man, gained in economic manner within reach of all.

Space does not permit survey of evidence, but a few significant factors may interest readers. All agree that White Clover needs

high fertility to flourish, almost equally so does Red. Perennial Rye and HI are just as demanding. Cocksfoot is not far behind in its requirements, nor is Timothy. Yet all are thriving on Nevallan. Again, for those who have followed the Yeomans theory that break-up of compacted soil permits absorption and the formation of water conservation bed, there's proof that this exists — Strawberry Clover, sturdy and succulent, flourishes on steep sidings where, because of water run-off, this moisture demanding plant should be struggling to exist. The cattle are in wonderful condition, and I predict that a carrying capacity of a beast to the acre will be possible by spring this year.

(Continued on page 9)

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KEYLINE SOIL REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 8.)

I have discussed, argued and lectured to farmers on the subject of pasture management as practised in New Zealand. Mr. Yeomans has proved conclusively that this is a secondary factor. Management of the soil, so that nature's "life cycle" shall perpetuate itself, is the cardinal factor of economic farming.

I could not have chosen a more suitable occasion for my fourth trip to Nevallan than when the three-days torrential rain flooded the Hunter Valley. Mr. Yeomans, Mr. Donaldson representing "Pix", and I arrived at the property on the Wednesday morning. By the Friday morning and 16 inches of rain later, I realised that I was seeing Keyline really working. After lunch I set out alone for a critical survey. My thoughts centred around two of the tenets on which P. A. Yeomans bases his flood prevention teachings:

1. The only profitable preventive is the soil itself.
2. Dams should be designed and located to hold the other fellow's surplus water.

I wandered the property for four hours in the pouring rain, no longer sceptical. And it would be unjust not to say that I returned to the homestead grateful for the opportunity of seeing Keyline absorption fertility working as a system and adequately coping with a terrific water load.

The farmland was soggy, there was a little run-off water, but it was clean. The only point at which I could find velocity was where a muddy rush cascaded from a neighbour's property into a Keyline dam located for such an emergency. At the bottom of the land on the creek line a steady stream coursing over a grassed gully was leaving Nevallan as almost clean water, despite having moved down a recently plowed valley-bottom, and it emptied itself into a thrashing torrent carrying thousands of tons of soil from properties higher up the main valley gorge.

Next day the sun was benignly warm. Earthworms in their thousands were casting everywhere and cattle browsed on the hillsides. On the total acreage of rolling country and steeps, there was not a single sign that the land had experienced other than an autumn storm.

That I have altered my approach to pasture and its problems I am the first to agree. Further I admit that, although I considered that the Graham plow was the focal point, I now realise that Keyline absorption fertility is the answer and the Graham is a machine with which to implement part of P. A. Yeomans's new horizon of farming.

Economic Rotations Maintain Soil Fertility

Answer to the problem of declining soil fertility in what was once the most fertile farming area in New South Wales, but where many farmers have reached the stage of looking for new land on which to grow their crops, has been given by a 24-year trial carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

In the area the popular farming practice has been to grow maize and oats, both soil exhausting, as main cash crops more or less continuously, says the department in a review of the tests.

Realising that soil fertility, like a banking account, if constantly drawn upon, would gradually lower the productivity of the land until finally payable crops would no longer be produced, the department set out to provide farmers with economic rotations to maintain soil fertility.

At Glen Innes experiment farm plots were laid down in permanent positions on the black basaltic soil typical of the maize and oat areas of the district.

Seven courses or types of rotations were devised and the needs of three typical farmers were kept in mind—the man equally interested in maize and oats; the man whose main cash crop is maize, and the man to whom an oat crop is more important than a maize crop.

For each of these men the department discovered there was one simple answer:—

Red clover, a legume with the power of removing nitrogen from the air via its root nodule bacteria and working to correct one of the most serious and widespread soil deficiencies in the State, nitrogen deficiency.

For the purpose of evaluating the effects of red clover on yields, comparable rotations were designed, some with and some without the legume.

Significant and conclusive evidence has been provided that the inclusion of a legume in the rotation will increase the return per acre over a number of years, will supply areas of excellent grazing, and will improve the texture of the soil so that cultural operations may be carried out more easily.

In a two-course rotation of maize and spring oats 12 crops of each were harvested over the 24-year period. The maize gave an average yield of 28.3 bushels per acre, the oats 24.8 cwt. of hay.

To this rotation was added red clover every third year, reducing the crops to eight of maize and eight of oats over the period of the trial, but giving eight swards of clover, which grazed for nine years and four months.

The effect of red clover on average yield was remarkable.

The maize crops averaged 47.8 bushels per acre. The oats cut 36.0 cwt. In addition to nine years four months of grazing, this rotation produced more maize and only a little less oaten hay than the old soil-depleting system.

This is the rotation recommended by the department for the man equally interested in maize and oats.

For the man whose prime interest lies in maize, the department compared the practice of producing two maize crops and one oat crop every three years, and the addition of one clover crop every fourth year.

To do this 16 crops of maize and eight cuts of hay were taken under the old system of rotation; 12 crops of maize, six cuts of hay, and six periods of grazing under the four-year system including red clover.

It was shown that the yield of the six cuts of hay under the old system, provided six seasons of grazing without affecting average taken, and did this at only three-quarters of the cost of the old rotation.

To discover the best position in the rotation for oats when this is the main crop, the department compared red clover followed by autumn oats, and red clover followed by maize.

Six crops of maize, six cuts of hay, six grazings of red clover and six cuts of autumn hay were taken. This was compared with six crops of maize, six cuts of spring oats, six cuts of autumn oats, and six grazings of clover.

It was found that a total maize yield increase of 2.8 bushels per acre was gained when the red clover immediately preceded the maize, but there was a decline, of 38 cwt. in the yield of oats.

Therefore for the man in New England who wishes to specialise in oats the answer is:—

Plant red clover-autumn, oats-maize-spring oats. In 24 years he will get 12 cuts of hay, six crops of maize, and six seasons of grazing without depleting the fertility of his soil.

—Melbourne "Leader", 9/3/55.

THE KEYLINE PLAN

By P. A. YEOMANS.

36/3 posted

An Australian book clearly and simply setting out by word and plan the author's method of cultivation for the absorption of moisture and conservation of water. Dam construction and placing, tree preservation and planting, are all stressed. The book is rounded off by many beautiful photographs showing the results of his methods. The main farm implement he uses is the Graham chisel plough, and in this and many other ways P. A. Yeomans closely resembles Louis Bromfield in his writing and methods.

"The Land," 16/7/54: —

The basic principle of the plan is that water conservation on the pastoral areas is the most important factor in developing soil fertility because the decay of vegetable matter depends on the retention of moisture in the soil.

The book deals with the method of doing so efficiently and economically. Every man or woman who loves the land and its trees and is seeking a way to increase soil fertility should have "The Keyline Plane" on his or her bookshelf.

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Hauser's latest book in which he reveals his knowledge of the great cycle of nature: the relationship of the natural forces — the Worlds of the Sun, the Earth, Air and Water—to healthy bodies and happy minds. Here is the must up to date advice on natural living, complete with diets, menus and recipes. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

SUBSOILING AND SOIL-FERTILITY

By a Correspondent in "The Bulletin", June 22

F. G. Dillon (B. 27/4/55) emphasised some important factors in pasture-improvement and management and their dependence on soil fertility. Towards the end of his article he made an interesting suggestion concerning the "dormant primitive nutrient" beneath the "compaction-pan" or "plough-sole." This subject is receiving a lot of attention here and overseas, so some notes on local and American experience may be of interest.

My own work has caused me to make a study of this problem, as it affects Victoria and Tasmania, in order to enable my firm, which handles a range of deep-tillage implements, to make recommendations on their use.

Experience confirms that this type of pan does exist in our cultivated areas. In the Richmond-Campania Valley of Tasmania a hard pan of 3in. to 4in. thickness at a depth of 3in. to 4in. sets so hard in the summer months that in places a power posthole-digger cannot penetrate it. Conventional scarifiers and the newer "chisel-ploughs" also fail to break into it. Penetration by roots is so restricted and surface-drying so rapid that pea-crops no longer thrive. In winter, on the other hand, rain cannot percolate and the land becomes waterlogged.

With the co-operation of the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture, whose officers have shown by analysis that the hardpan condition is due only to structural breakdown of the soil by bad cultivation practices, one landowner appears to have solved the problem by employing a crawler-tractor with heavy-tool bar-mounted rippers. These are used to break through the pan prior to a short fallow and a crop of oats. It is hoped that improved root-penetration will enable future crop and pasture-plants to feed in the soil horizons below the pan-level, while rainwater will penetrate these levels and be stored there rather than be lost by runoff and evaporation from the surface.

Many other examples of this type of pan can be found. To mention only one, the writer has before him a photograph of a fallow paddock taken at Dookie (Vic.) in 1939 after heavy rain. Runoff water has stripped the soil of the cultivated zone over large areas, and the hard layer of the plough-sole is clearly seen, criss-crossed by the scratch marks of ploughshares.

Subsoiling is also known to be of value in some soils where a natural ironstone or organic hardpan occurs, or where tight clay impedes internal drainage.

Of course, we cannot assume that the problem is general or the solution simple. We do not have in deep-tillage or subsoiling a panacea for all ills of the soil, any more than we do in superphosphate, or organic-farming, or any other single factor or process. However, results of private investigations at present being made might provide part of the answer to a problem which no doubt exists, in spite of strong opinions to the contrary of some of our conservative departmental scientists.

The significance of the hardpan problem has long been apparent to conservationists and agriculturalists in the United States.

In a recent A.B.C. broadcast-talk, Professor L. J. H. Teakle, of Queensland University, referred to examples he had seen in Texas (U.S.A.). "On heavily cultivated soils the structure has deteriorated, and in many places a compaction-pan has developed just below the depth of cultivation. This physical deterioration, which interferes with penetration of moisture and germination of crops, is a more serious problem than the supply of plant-nutrients . . . The rising lands have suffered severely from erosion."

Subsoiling provides a means of breaking such a pan to let roots and water through. When done on the contour a very effective control of runoff and sheet-erosion is obtained.

A fair amount of research into subsoiling has been done in the U.S., and more is in progress.

Purdue University Agricultural Engineering Department, Indiana (Hill and Lien: 1954), reports that many farms now use the subsoiler to advantage. "The question of whether or not its operating cost can be justified depends on many factors which must be taken into consideration by the farm-operator. The greatest benefits of the practice of subsoiling are in utilisation and control of water."

A paper published by the Wisconsin University Ashland Experiment Station (Wojta, Tenpas, and Schmidt: 1954), compared three types of autumn-tillage treatments and their effect on surface-drainage. It reports that: "Smoothed (ploughed, disked and levelled) and subsoiled land-surfaces are more desirable surface-drainage treatments than ploughed land-surfaces, as these treatments 'case-harden' the soil-surface. The surface-layer, 0-2in. in depth, rapidly develops strength, upon drying, and thereby provides more opportunities to 'work' the field, even though the moisture-content of the 2-6in. soil-layer is higher than the ploughed area . . . The infiltration and drying rates of the smoothed and subsoiled surfaces are greater than the ploughed surfaces. For these reasons, both smoothing and subsoiling practices are desirable during either periods of excessive or deficient rainfall."

Although the results of these experiments cannot be considered to be conclusive, the differences are significant. Experience in Victoria bears out the fact that subsoiled land can be worked later and longer into the winter and sooner after rain than land, which has not been subsoiled.

"Mid-West" (B. 16/2/55) referred to another interesting point which was dealt with recently by Dr. W. A. Albrecht, University of Missouri (U.S.A.)—the need for getting fertility deeper into the soil.

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 man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his at-n 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.,

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Subsoiling and Soil-Fertility

(Continued from page 10.)

Subsoil-fertilisation is a logical step to follow or accompany subsoiling and is receiving attention in the U.S. A paper from Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service (Kohnke and Bertrand: October, 1953) summarised information available at that date:

"Experiments have shown that in many cases opening up the subsoil with a chisel or subsoiler is advantageous . . . But only where subsoils are naturally rich have real advantages been noticed by subsoiling without fertilising the subsoil. Recent experiments at Purdue University have shown that if ample amounts of the major elements are put down into the ground the root systems of corn and alfalfa increase a great deal and penetrate much deeper than without this treatment . . .

"The main benefit from subsoil fertilisation is increase in crop-yields. The greater root system and the added fertiliser help to get bigger and higher-yielding plants. Increase in yield results also from preventing low spots in the field from drowning-out because subsoiling tends to keep the water where it falls, instead of allowing it to run off. In this way, soil-moisture is supplied more uniformly over the whole field and soil erosion is reduced.

"Yield-increases from subsoil-fertilisation can only be expected on soils with dense sub-soils that are deficient in nutrients. Experiments on such soils on the Purdue Agronomy Farm have resulted in 29 per cent increases for corn (from 75 bushels per acre to 97 bushels per acre) and 9 per cent increases for soybeans (from 33 bushels per acre to 36 bushels per acre).

"In the case of meadow the outstanding result was that the hay contained a much greater proportion of alfalfa on the subsoil-fertilised plots, and a greater proportion of clover and grass on the untreated plots. The subsoil-fertilised meadow yielded 9,700 lb. of hay per acre compared to 9,100 lb. on the untreated plots, an increase of 7 percent.

"So far wheat has not shown any benefits from subsoil-fertilisation." (Note: This agrees with Victorian experience that deep tillage does not generally directly benefit a following cereal crop.) The report adds: "On adapted soils considerable advantage should be derived from subsoil-fertilisation, as the subsoil will become of better structure and will become aerated as it receives more and more organic matter from the decomposition of roots that have penetrated deeply as a result of subsoil-fertilisation. It is not believed that deep-rooted legumes will be as effective in accomplishing the desired results on soils that have not been subsoil-fertilised, because they would not penetrate tight, acid and infertile layers." Much has yet to be discovered about these operations. At present my own organisation, in attempts to gain further information on the practice of subsoiling, can only continue with the test-plot method, tabulating as much corollary data as possible, since a why may not be found in any predictable period of time.

A final word can be quoted from a presentation by Dr. M. B. Russell, head of the Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois (16/3/55):

"We are in our infancy (gestation suggested as a more appropriate word) in

obtaining enough facts to understand physical conditions of soils as factors in tillage, drainage, irrigation, infiltration, compaction, conservation. "For example, tillage is an operation aimed at creating the optimum environment for crop-roots. This environment involves the factors of moisture, aeration, temperature and mechanical resistance of soil to penetration by roots. We know the factors involved, but their limitations in relation to tillage have never been defined. We need to learn more of response of crop-roots to physical conditions to provide a basic yardstick for refining favourable environment for root-development.

"Perhaps the merit of one method of seedbed-preparation over another should be judged on root-development rather than crop-yield."

Dr. Russell, asked what he would tell a farmer who wanted to know whether he should subsoil or not, said: "I would tell him he would just have to try it and see. We do not have sufficient facts to justify a general statement, and cannot describe the conditions under which he might consistently expect success or failure."

It is evident, then, that interesting results are coming from American work, while much more is needed. It is equally evident that much needs to be done here in Australia to find out the application of subsoiling and subsoil-fertilisation to our conditions. One experiment is in progress at Rutherglen Research Station, in Victoria, but this will provide an answer for only one set of conditions.

The interest of research scientists in the field throughout the country will need to be aroused before the answers to this and other problems of tillage and soil-fertility can be found.

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REV. NORMAN HILL AND HIS CRITICS

During the recent Election Campaign our Vicar published an Open Letter to the Electors of Victoria, pointing out the possible consequences of a Cain Labor victory. His letter was attacked by seven Anglican Clergy, headed by the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. Barton Babbage.

Such an attack upon a fellow Anglican Clergyman was a most unfortunate happening since our Vicar did not attack any fellow Clergyman. Upon his arrival home from holidays Mr. Hill wrote as many as three letters to his critics, seeking guidance as to where he erred in Christian principles, but in all cases there was no reply to this question. It might be noted that Dr. Barton Babbage refuses to reply at all. We are sorry to have to report this incident but in fairness to all, St. Mark's congregation should know the truth.

—"The Spire", July-August,
Official Organ of St. Mark's Fitzroy.

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"New Times," August 12, 1955—Page 11.

Threat of World Monopoly of Atomic Power

(Continued from page 7.)

heimer's defence, but Ike reappointed Rabi when his term expired!)

In the Soviet Union the atomic project was under direction of the Jewish head of the secret police, the late Beria.

Retired Rear Admiral Hyman Rickover is head of the nation's first atomic industrial plant (as pointed out in the November 19, 1954, issue of the Los Angeles B'nai B'rith Messenger, naming Jews prominent in the government). You may remember that the power cult forced the Navy to give Rickover command of the first atomic submarine and promote him, though Navy heads resisted the pressure for months, supposedly not without good reason.

The Jewish General Curtis LeMay remains head of the strategic air command, controlling all the long-range bombers of the Air Force.

Bernard Baruch, one of the half dozen most influential Jews in world finance, was quoted in news dispatches, October 27, 1954, as saying, "International control of atomic energy can be maintained only by a rigid and impartial system of inspection of the ownership and uses of this source of vast power . . . Punishment (for nations and people—RHW) must be swift, sure and undying."

That makes the plan plain enough.

In view of the record, in which only a Jewish financier or friend of the Jewish finance circle can hold the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission, we have no ground for expecting any change, short of the election of a genuine American President, with the strength of leadership and the courage to clean house. Congress has become so soft that we can hardly hope for a change in the Atomic Energy Act

radical enough to guarantee our future freedom from this power monster.

But we can try. And we have no ethical and moral right to give up and let the most un-moral, brutal and insatiable power-mongers in history take away our freedom. Let's bring to the attention of every Senator and every Congressman the facts about this growing dictatorship; and let's get tough in our demands that Congress break it up.

VITAMIN B.12

The Board's veterinary consultant has drawn the Farm Committee's attention to recent scientific research work on the bacteriological processes involved in the disintegration of raw sewage.

The report discloses that one of the by-products of the natural breakdown of sewage is the production by a microbe, as yet unknown, of the vitamin B.12, which is claimed to be a lifesaver in some complaints and a stimulator of growth and flesh production.

Commercial enterprise in the U.S. is now endeavouring to harness these discoveries for stepping up the extraction of this vitamin for use as food supplements to hasten the growth of flesh on meat animals.

Mr. Rudduck suggests that, apart from the tons of fertilizing agents containing nitrogen phosphorus and potash added to the pastures each year in the course of their normal irrigation, the presence of this vitamin may be one of the contributing factors to the successful cattle fattening results attained at the Farm.

—"News Letter," Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works.

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