

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 21, No. 19

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1955 ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY,

## THE MENACE OF THE BIG CITIES

### Bishop's Social Justice Statement Ignores Causes

Big cities are caused, both directly and indirectly, by the policies of Big Finance. But we regret that not even by inference do the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in their 1955 Social Justice Statement, "The Big Cities," admit that centralised control of financial credit is the basic cause of increasing centralism in every sphere of human activity. Our regret about this matter is genuine, because we do welcome the attempts by at least one Christian Church to ensure that policies concerning material power are examined and commented upon by those whose duty it is to uphold the Moral Law.

We have over many years studied with sympathy the Social Justice Statements issued by the Australian Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and the views expressed by Roman Catholic newspapers and commentators, but while we have noted much critical comment upon effects—the evils of centralised mass-production, the growing power of the State, the dehumanisation of the individual, and the decline of political morality—we have seen no demand that the basic causes of these evils be tackled. In fact, all too often have we seen support for economic and financial policies, which stem from and strengthen the philosophy of materialism.

If it is considered that our criticism is too severe, may we be permitted to ask where we will find any Social Justice Statement, which challenges the carefully fostered policy of "full employment"? Surely every genuine Christian will agree that the true purpose of the production system is primarily to supply consumer goods, not to provide "full employment". The insistence that "full employment" must be the major political objective, and that financial policies should be designed to reach this objective, not only frustrates man's natural urge to free himself from work that he does not find congenial, but elevates a material function and a means to an end into an end in itself. This is pure materialism and is rapidly leading to the creation of a society in which the individual is dominated by functionalism.

What connection has this with Big Cities? Simply this: so long as the "full employment" objective is insisted upon, and the alternative policy of growing leisure and an economic system subordinated to the consumers' genuine demands, rejected, cities will continue to grow bigger, produc-

tion will become progressively more centralised, and the "education" system will have to produce an ever-increasing number of "technical barbarians" to ensure that feverish developmental programmes in all parts of the world continue. And if this does not ensure that everyone is fully employed, already we are being prepared for the development of other parts of the universe!

The 1955 Social Justice Statement starts with the claim that "The idea of decentralisation lies at the very heart of the Catholic social programme." But there can be no genuine decentralisation until there is genuine decentralisation of credit control into the hands of the individual. The controllers of credit policy control all other policies. We are not suggesting that the Christian Churches should concern themselves with techniques concerning financial policies, but we are saying that centralised control of financial credit concentrates enormous and irresponsible power in the hands of a comparatively few individuals and that this concentration of power is contrary to the Moral Law. When we commented upon the Roman Catholic Bishop's Social Justice Statement on post-war Reconstruction during the war years, we regretted the fact that although the famous Papal Encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" insisted on the evils of world monopoly of financial credit and by implication at least invited Roman Catholics to explore the subject, no reference was made to this vital matter. Since "Quadragesimo Anno" was written, in which it was stated that none dare breathe against the will of these exercising a monopoly of financial credit, the monopoly has been further extended by the creation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Because Com-

munists are also concerned with centralising power, it was only natural that a Communist like the late Harry Dexter White should have played a leading role in creating these world monopolies.

Present financial policies not only foster economic and political centralism; they are the basic cause of inflation. And inflation in turn helps intensify centralisation. The Medieval Church was concerned, and rightly so, about the Just Price. But today the Churches apparently feel that financial policies, which progressively devalue the value of the individual's money, should not be condemned as being contrary to the Moral Law.

(Continued on page 3.)

## 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 RETREAT TOWARDS COMMUNISM

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over  
3NE Wangaratta and 4ZR Roma.

If the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, really believes what he said during his address on international affairs at Canberra on August 31, it is certain that he is still confused on the subject of Communism. After pointing out that the Communists would now continue to pursue their aims by subversion, Mr. Casey then said that the Soviet's behaviour at Geneva was encouraging.

Apparently Mr. Casey believes that this encouraging attitude now makes it possible for genuine negotiation with the Communists. And he insists that what he terms the "improved atmosphere" is the result of the West being strong. It may be argued that the West is much stronger militarily than it was several years ago, but as the Communists do not regard the basic struggle in the world as a military one at all, Mr. Casey is fooling himself and other people when he talks about improved atmospheres. Communism is primarily a conspiracy and its greatest successes have been accomplished by subversion, not by military efforts. During the last ten years, from 1945 to 1955, the West has lost in the "cold" war over 600 million allies. And while Mr. Casey talks about an "improved atmosphere", the Communists consolidate their gains in Asia and feverishly prepare to make further gains in the near future. The West has been defeated over the past decade, not by Communist military might, but by conspiratorial methods. The Communists were allowed to penetrate into Eastern Europe during the latter part of the European War because Western politicians, particularly Roosevelt, failed to understand Communism and did practically all that the Communists desired. And their conquest of Asia was made certain by the infamous Yalta Agreement at which Communist agent Alger Hiss played a leading role as adviser to President Roosevelt. When Hiss was finally exposed in the U.S.A. he was openly supported by some of the most influential groups. I well recall the memorable occasion on which Mr. Casey also attempted to defend Alger Hiss. This attempted defence was made because of Mr. Casey's friendship with former American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who even after Hiss was found guilty of perjury at his second trial, publicly declared that he still stood by Hiss. It was the influence of Hiss and his associates in the American State Department that was responsible for the final betrayal of the Chinese Nationalists when, after Chiang Kai-shek had refused to heed the American demand that he take the Chinese Communists into a coalition government, General Marshall—to use his own words—"disarmed 39 Chinese Nationalist divisions with one stroke of the pen". It was the cessation of American military assistance, which ended any chance of the Chinese Nationalists surviving. The Chinese Nationalists were defeated mainly by Communist conspiratorial methods, not by orthodox military aggression. Conspira-

torial methods were again used to defeat the West in Korea. If the Korean War had been decided on the field of military battle, the Communists would, as American military commanders who served in Korea have pointed out, been complete and utter defeat of the Communists. But conspiratorial methods, used mainly through the United Nations, tied the hands of the military leaders and eventually led to the Communists obtaining the armistice they "requested" and then opening up a new front in Asia by increasing pressure in Indo-China. This led to the Geneva Conference of last year, where again the Communists scored a major diplomatic victory. It is only a matter of time now before the whole of Indo-China passes under Communist control. Where is this strength, which Mr. Casey talks about? What of the remaining parts of Asia, which still remain non-Communist? There is Mr. Syngman Rhee in South Formosa, who recently made the very pertinent observation that the West would be prepared to forget all about the victims of Communism if they thought that they could in this way obtain "peaceful co-existence". Mr. Syngman Rhee is, of course, no longer popular. He insists on talking about principles while the West is only concerned with policies of expediency. And where do Mr. Casey and his Government stand on the subject of Formosa and Chiang Kai-shek? If Mr. Casey were concerned with morality, he would, of course, openly proclaim his Government's intention to stand by Formosa. But his very silence indicates that he is waiting to see what the power groups of America decide. Then there is that much-publicised politician, Mr. Nehru, a true totalitarian whose masquerade as a democrat was rather shattered by the recent events in Goa. The Communists must be well pleased with the efforts of Mr. Nehru in India, where he is acting as the Kerensky of the Indian Revolution. And like Mr. Nehru, Mr. Menon, another much publicised Indian and reported to be on friendly terms with President Eisenhower, is also a convinced Marxist. It is certain that there is not much genuine anti-Communist strength in India, while coming a little closer to Australia, we see the British attempting to demonstrate to the Asians that they are as decadent as the Communists proclaim they are. An indication of the shape of things to come was the recent disgusting performance by the British Colonial Secretary's intervention in the dispute between the demagogue, Mr. David Marshall, and the British Governor, Sir Robert Black. Acting correctly under his constitutional powers, Sir

(Continued on page 3)

## 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 6/5, post free.

## The Retreat Towards Communism

(Continued from page 2.)

Robert Black opposed Marshall's attempt to find "jobs for the boys" by appointing unnecessary junior Ministers. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, visited Singapore personally and in effect told Sir Robert Black that Mr. Marshall should be allowed to do just as he likes. No wonder Mr. Marshall was delighted with his success and continues to become more arrogant in his demands that the British leave. Mr. Marshall has become a press hero and is to be invited to Australia. He will not tell Australians that he does not speak for all the people of Singapore in demanding that the British leave. Those incapable of reading history correctly will, of course, take Mr. Marshall's anti-Communist protestations at their face value, ignoring the fact that if Mr. Marshall and similar politicians are allowed full control in Singapore and Malaya, they will inevitably pave the way for the Communists. It would be instructive to learn what views, if any, our Federal politicians have on what is happening in Asia today. Back in the early days of the Communist conquest of Russia, that evil genius, Lenin, laid down the Communist programme for world conquest when he said that "First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands." Events have clearly demonstrated just how successful this programme has been. The policy of "peaceful co-existence" is designed to allow the Communists to consolidate the enormous gains of the past ten years and to concentrate on the conquest of the remaining parts of Asia not yet under Communist control. The West is not strong today, and it never can be strong until it makes a genuine effort to meet and defeat Communism on the real battle-ground—the struggle for men's minds. The will to maintain and extend genuine freedom has been insidiously sapped in the West. This has been largely the result of political, economic and financial policies, which have progressively created an environment in which the individual feels that he is no longer able to decide his own destiny. We will only become strong in our resistance to Communism when we face the fact that Communism is a conspiracy and that the promoters of this conspiracy are confidently relying upon the inherent faults in capitalist societies to further their conspiracy. The mental bankruptcy of the West has been most graphically demonstrated by the recent statement of a group of American economists who state that the announcement concerning projected inter-planetary excursions has eased their worry that any disarmament resulting from "peaceful co-existence" would result in mass unemployment! The West will only deliver Communism a mortal blow when the economic problem is genuinely solved. Mr. Casey and his associates will not find the solution by taking the advice of Socialist economists whose policies help blaze the trail for future Communist advances.

## THE BIG CITIES

(Continued from page 1)

Law. We agree with the Social Justice Statement when it is pointed out that monopoly flourishes most easily in big cities and can exploit the public with unjust prices. But again we stress the fact that it is futile drawing attention to the lesser monopolies and their effects upon rising prices while no reference is made to the major monopoly, the monopoly of financial credit, and the basic cause of all inflation.

The present Holy Father in an address to a congress of the International Public Finance Institute in Rome made the very significant suggestion that "The financial system of the State should be directed to reorganise the economic situation in such a way to assure to the people the material conditions indispensable to life and to the pursuit of the supreme aim assigned by the Creator—the development of the people's intellectual, spiritual, and religious life." Present financial policies and the insane policy of "full employment"—which, incidentally, His Holiness has mentioned without any enthusiasm—make this "supreme aim" increasingly impossible to obtain. This fact has been noted by a number of French Christians and we suggest that the authors of the Social Justice Statement give earnest consideration to perhaps the most significant rebirth of Christian thought in the world today.

In the book, "Christianity and Freedom," which consists of eleven essays and a summing up by Cardinal Feltin of Paris, the central theme is that Christianity and freedom are inseparable, and that as freedom is in retreat everywhere, so is Christianity. The Churches have failed to prevent this retreat because they have failed to insist that all policies, financial, economic and political, be subordinated to the Moral Law. Every policy infringing upon genuine freedom and depriving the individual of his birthright of growing leisure made possible by centuries of human endeavour must be condemned. Writing in "Christianity and Freedom," Professor Daniel-Rops states: "I feel very deeply that if the human person is to be truly free, the whole system of economy must be directed in the interest of man. Yes, the aim of an economic regime is not to increase production for production's sake, nor to increase capital; nor is it to give special advantages to this or to that trade union. Its aim should be to make it possible for man to dwell on this earth at ease, in harmony and brotherhood; in the language of the economist, that means a consumer's regime."

None of the problems of organisations which conflict with the real nature of man, and the Big City most certainly does, can be solved until financial policies are readjusted to produce a genuine "consumer's regime." If technological advances, of which automation is the latest, are to serve the individual's real desires, and not be used by planners of any description, the Monopoly of Financial Credit, and the insistence that the production system be used to govern the individual through "full employment", must be challenged by all those who agree that the life more abundant is

Continued at foot of next column

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

Available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 22/7, post-free.

## PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE?

by Dr. W. G. Goddard

Just off the press this factual booklet gives the lie to those people who maintain that we can peacefully coexist with the Communists.

The author lived on the mainland of China for many years, and was later attached to the Australian Department of External Affairs. He speaks Chinese and recently toured throughout East Asia interviewing Chinese groups in Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong, and spent three months in Formosa.

His first hand knowledge of China and Formosa enable him to present a very clear picture of the present situation in the Far East, and to show that Australia is in a very dangerous position.

Dr. Goddard recently addressed a number of meetings in the Capital cities throughout Australia in order to present the knowledge that he has obtained, but he was very poorly reported by the daily press.

This booklet should be read by every Australian who is concerned about the future of his country, and who wants to know about our real friends in Asia.

Price 2/3 posted.

a necessary essential for genuine spiritual and cultural development. We sincerely hope that the next Bishop's Social Justice Statement will show how evil effects cannot be either understood or overcome without dealing with causes. Unless this is done, the Bishop's Social Justice Statements will have no effect whatever in preventing the retreat from freedom and the retreat from Christianity mentioned by the group of French Christian thinkers to whom we have referred.

"New Times," September 23, 1955—Page 3.

# DANGEROUS STUFF

BY JAMES GUTHRIE

"WASHINGTON. —The 1954 Congressional election campaign has no sooner finished than the United States is to be the scene of a quite different, but equally raucous, campaign — the battle for the 1955 motor-car market.

"Every year at this time the principal car manufacturers unveil, with the maximum of ballyhoo, their model for the forthcoming year, but this year the contest for the United States market is greater than ever before.

"There are two reasons for this. In the first place, with the slight but continued recession in the United States economy, and with no backlog of unsatisfied demand as there was in the years immediately after the Second World War and the Korean War, the total size of the market has shrunk, and manufacturers must compete more vigorously than even to maintain sales.

"The total of new car sales will be about 5,300,000 this year, as against 8,000,000 in 1950, and is not likely to be any larger next year.

"The other reason is that the industry is coming to be increasingly dominated by the two largest companies, General Motors and Ford, which between them collected more than 80 percent of this year's sales.

"It is estimated that the industry has spent 1,300,000,000 dollars this year in re-designing next year's models.

"Chevrolet, for instance, has spent 3,500,000 dollars on promoting public interest in its new models, which were unveiled last week, quite apart from triple page advertisements in newspapers and magazines. Outside each of its 7,500 dealers' shops across the country stood a new Chevrolet surrounded by what looked like a cloud of enormous coloured soap bubbles.

"Its dealers have given away more than 2,000,000 balloons and 1,000,000 bottles of Prince Matchabelli perfume as well as thousands of pencils and pot-holders, to the potential customer.

"Chrysler three weeks ago invited 500 journalists to Detroit to see a show which included dancing girls, pretty models from New York, three bars, and the 1955 Chrysler.

"Such examples of lavishness could be multiplied from all over the country. The companies claim that the consumer benefits from such frenzied competition. But since the price of new cars is likely to be higher next year than this, while the improvements in the cars themselves are more in the form of new gadgets or external decoration than in real engineering advances, the claim seems difficult to justify." 2

Above is a graphic description of the methods used by a motorcar industry capable of producing 8,000,000 cars a year, and likely to sell only five and a third million. What does it do next? The problem is important because it concerns more than one industry; it concerns practically every mass production industry when their production is not consumed by the destruction of war.

Recently, the Morris Motors and the Austin Motors of England were amalga-

2. Alistair Buchan, "Mercury", Hobart, November 16, 1954.

mated. What was the nature of the force that compelled the amalgamation I do not know, but (according to press reports) the result is that this new corporation is going to introduce methods of mass production more automatic than those used in U.S.A.

In mass production processes the financial costs charged against plant is much greater than that charged against labour. If we consider a plant costing £1,000,000, which turns out 1,000,000 models, then the plant cost per model is £1; if, on the other hand, the total number of models is only 10,000, the plant cost per model is £100. A very great difference.

This then explains the financial pressure behind the modern craze for numbers, and uniformity, and for large turnover; it explains the tremendous pressure placed on salesmanship and advertising in the attempt to get rid of the ever increasing flood of goods pouring out from the automatic machines; it also explains why novelty takes precedence over quality.

If, with the "maximum of ballyhoo" and with the help of 500 journalists, you can persuade people who did not want new cars that they are committing some anti-social crime by not buying a new model, then, by changing the model each year, you can keep your plant running continuously and push aside those rivals who cannot get the enormous and continuous supply of bank credit necessary to stage a fantastic publicity campaign.

It is not true to say that this process of eliminating competitors is a process of the survival of the best; monopoly business, like monopoly politics or any programme that depends on an appeal to large numbers, brings the scum of the earth to the top—not the cream.

United States Government investigations into the production costs of a large number of factories have shown that the smaller organisations are almost always more efficient, and that they can sell more cheaply than the larger ones; this, however, has not saved the smaller organisations. Large organisations cannot stand competition; that is why they go to such extremes to interlock their directorates with that of the political, financial and trade union monopolies. That they exist at all is because they conform to the official policy of centralised finance, which is the only official policy permitted on both sides of the iron curtain—in other words, MONOPOLY.

## AUTOMOTION

Alistair Buchan, writing from Washington on the New Industrial Revolution, states: "The new labour contract signed in Detroit between the Ford Company and the United Automobile Workers, whereby the company, by means of a guaranteed annual wage, undertakes partial responsibility for the

(Continued on page 5)

## CLARIFICATIONS

*There is no local freedom without local control of local purchasing power.*

*The present production system produces prices FASTER than it distributes the power to buy.*

*There can be no successful decentralisation without a sane and scientific issue of purchasing power based upon REALITY.*

## TO WHAT END?

### An Analysis of Modern Society

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

Why has the revolution in the supply market not been paralleled by a revolution in the buying market?

What is the purpose of industry?

Are important political problems essentially religious?

What is the Christian concept of freedom?

These and many other fundamental questions are answered in this thought-provoking booklet.

This booklet can be specially recommended to all those desirous of introducing responsible citizens to the Social Credit approach to the problems of the day. It should be placed in the hands of all clergy.

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# DANGEROUS STUFF

welfare of any employees laid off, has focused world attention to the causes underlying such a radical innovation in labour relations.

"One cause of the American working man's anxiety about the future security of his job can be illustrated by a few examples. For the past three years the Ford Company itself has been running a factory in Cleveland, Ohio, where completely machined, finished and tested six-cylinder engine blocks are manufactured from rough castings without being touched by human hand.

"A few maintenance men stand by while an electronic brain, fed by 27 miles of wire, controls 42 automatic machines which conduct 500 different operations, each inspected by the "brain" itself.

"A block that took nine hours to produce when men were guiding the machines is now finished in 15 minutes.

"There are special controls which show when a particular tool is becoming worn out, and can then even replace it.

"Variations in output, which can be accepted by management in the conventional assembly line—albeit at a human cost in men laid off—could spell economic disaster for an automated business.

"Automation will accentuate the emphasis on consumption, rather than production, as the crucial problem of the American economy.

"The most striking evidence of the impact of automation on employment is that industrial production was exactly the same in November, 1954, as in November, 1953, although there were 850,000 fewer production workers in industry.

"The American labour unions are deeply worried by a trend which by tradition and intellect they cannot fail to applaud. Their current answer is the demand for the guaranteed annual wage (already partly conceded by the automobile companies), which by forcing management to calculate its labour costs on an annual basis would induce a responsible attitude towards labour displaced by robots.

"But success in extending automation without causing serious hardship and dislocation seems to depend on two things. One is recognition by managements that labour has as much right to share in the resulting vast increases in productivity, as it had to share in the more hard-won increases of earlier technological advance. (This probably means a thirty-hour or four-day week at the same, or a rather higher, level of real wages.)

"Its outcome can as yet only be guessed at, but the United States of 1975 may well be as different from that of 1955 as it will be of that of a century ago." 3

## THE DIVIDEND OF THE MACHINE

For many years now those associated with C. H. Douglas have consistently referred to the stupidity of trying to force a policy of Full Employment in the face of the development of automatic power-driven machines. One would have thought that most people would realise that the purpose of labour-saving machines is to save labour; but the official policy has been to ignore the facts of industrial development with its decreasing need for human

labour, and to insist on Full Employment.

The attempt to ignore the purpose and consequences of the Industrial Revolution is dangerous enough, but what leads to corrupt and unsavoury perversions is that with the increasing power to produce goods without paying wages has come the increasing demand that no one should be permitted to live unless he receives wages.

The official policy of "Full Employment" would be robbed of some of its dangerous features if it were possible for responsible members of the community to choose their employer of their employee, but the private individual, the farmer, and the smaller employer, who are supplying the community with vital services are unable to pay for the services of skilled men, whom they desperately need, and who are to be found in abundance loafing in complete boredom in the large organisations.

The question arises: Why should a man who punches a clock in an automatic factory receive increased wages and reduced hours in preference to, say, a farmer, a housewife, or anybody else? By what argument is the employee in an automatic factory entitled to preferential treatment in hours and wages? What is he contributing to the real progress of industry? Are not technological developments the result of many people and many generations? At least, we can say that they are not the result of a small group of people who, by diverse means, have the right to punch a clock in a monopoly organisation to the exclusion of others.

Looking at the breakdown of the present wage and price system from another angle, consider the case of a factory which is practically automatic; wages would be paid to very few operators, yet the factory could deliver an almost continuous stream of goods, the purchasing power issued to individuals by the factory, in the form of wages, salaries and dividends, during any period, would be only a small part of the price of the goods available for sale during that period, so that the members of that factory, or of any combination of factories, have no possibility of buying the current output. This of course is no new development. For many years now the production system has only been able to sell its entire output during war on in the aftermath of war. In times of peace, when industry has recovered from the devastation of war, the output is sold, if it is sold, by increasing injections of additional purchasing power from outside the price system.

These new credits are created by the banking system, and issued as loans, i.e., debts, to governments, municipalities, and for hire-purchase finance; in other words, the consumers, whether they like it or not, are pushed increasingly into debt to buy the current production of their own country. Without these new credits industry must shut down.

Thus we have a financial system, which says that the more productive we become, the more deeply must we submerge into debt; a system, which says that we are heavily in debt, when actually we are incredibly rich. In other words, finance does not reflect the physical facts of the first Industrial Revolution, let alone the Second Industrial Revolution.

(Continued on page 11.)

# 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 which Australians unfortunately know little about.

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

"New Times," September 23, 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, SEPTEMBER 23, 1955

No. 19

## NEW" ATTACK UPON UNIFORM TAXATION

*From time to time since the ending of the war State Premiers have criticised Uniform Taxation, without attempting any practical steps to abolish a taxation policy, which if continued, will help considerably in the complete destruction of the Federal system in Australia. Now Mr. Bolte, Victorian Liberal Premier, states that he is determined to do battle with Canberra on this matter — presumably even if it means a clash with Federal Liberal leader Menzies. We sincerely hope that Mr. Bolte will not prove to be merely another politician and that he believes sufficiently in the principle of State taxing sovereignty to make a real fight. If, as is generally believed, Mr. Arthur Warner, M.L.C., is one of the major driving forces behind the new Victorian Government, it may be that Mr. Menzies will find himself more embarrassed by a State Liberal Government that he has ever been by Labor Governments. Mr. Warner has been a trenchant critic of Uniform Taxation.*

*It is encouraging to note that Mr. Bolte, who has already tested Mr. Cahill, of N.S.W., out on this matter, proposes to launch his attack immediately and not wait until the next Premiers' Conference, which takes place next year. Mr. Bolte can point out to both Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden that they promised at one time that they would hand taxing powers back to the States. It is true of course that Mr. Menzies has pretended that he desires to hand the taxing powers back. But in actual fact he and his advisers have done all in their power to retain their present powers and to tell the States just what they can and cannot do.*

*If Mr. Bolte starts a real fight on this matter, he will, of course, not only meet resistance from Canberra, but some State Premiers, particularly those of the smaller States, will not be too enthusiastic. At present they are treated comparatively much better than the bigger States. And it is true that while power tends to corrupt those who exercise it, those who are the instruments of centralised power also tend to like their passive role. At least they cannot be held responsible for the money they are spending. They can always blame the Federal Government when they are criticised. Uniform Taxation is definitely undermining responsible Government in Australia. All Governments must be made responsible for raising the taxes they spend. We know that a decentralisation of taxing power does not challenge the centralised control of credit policy. But it is a step, however small, in the right direction. For this reason we believe that Mr. Bolte should be given every encouragement to go on with the fight he proposes.*

*Even if Mr. Bolte does not win the fight, he will render Australian electors an invaluable service if his efforts reveal just which politicians, both Federal and State, are really genuine in their professed desire to prevent the destruction of the Federal system. In a real test of strength, we would be most pleasantly surprised if Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden at last kept one of their pre-election promises!*

## Mr. Menzies on Automation

In our last issue we published a letter on automation, which Mr. John Macara of Sydney had sent to the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies. Mr. Macara has had a reply to his letter, by Sir Eric Harrison, writing on behalf of Mr. Menzies. Presumably Mr. Menzies agrees with the utter nonsense written by Sir Eric. Mr. Macara is informed that there is no need to worry about automation putting men out of work, as experience proves in America that automation actually makes more jobs. It is not surprising that men who believe that labour-saving techniques don't really save labour at all, but make more work, can talk the gibberish they do about economics.

## Freedom

"Whatever the regime we achieve at last, another effort will be necessary, on a different plane, not one of creative thought but of inward meditation and conscience. It is here we must grasp more completely what we really mean by Christian freedom. If freedom is now withering and threatened with extinction, we know the reason. It is because it is impossible for it to live in a materialistic climate where there are no moral principles. Freedom for us Christians is not a dignity, which a man possesses passively and without effort, in selfishness and complacency. It is a creative power, potential energy, and the opportunity to live. By giving him to others, it raises each individual above himself. It respects those principles from which it draws its higher potentiality. It is a conquest: not of others, not even of the forces of nature, but rather of the self . . .

"Ultimately it is in such an effort, to feel this veritable freedom within us and shed its influence abroad, that all our aims should culminate. There must be no acceptance of that truncated freedom, to which all too many are resigned; no submission to the compromises of the world about us, to its suggestions and demands . . ."—Daniel-Rops, "Towards a Truly Christian Society".

## The Heresy of Efficiency

"Modern anti-personalism instrumentalizes man and measures the importance and value of the individual person by his usefulness for some impersonal goods. It manifests itself not only in the idolatry of the state, the nation, the race, the class, but also in the over-estimation of professional work and all kinds of efficiency. In our present epoch we are confronted with a 'heresy of efficiency', which contradicts man's vocation and destiny and corrodes even the natural plenitude of a thoroughly human life." (Dietrich von Hildebrand: "The New Tower of Babel".)

## The Source of Authority and the Nature of the Moral Law

Among Christians there is an ever-growing uneasiness that all is not well with the Christian Church. There is a feeling abroad that the Church is not devoid of responsibility for the stark chaos abroad in the world today; that in some intangible way the Christian Church has failed us.

But concurrent with this uneasiness and sense of failure, there has arisen, a voice, at first very small, but rapidly growing in volume, demanding of the Church that it assume its rightful role as ambassador of Christ, and speak with AUTHORITY in relation to the MORAL LAW.

But there are those who re-act coldly to the word "authority"; they have vivid and unhappy recollections of undue trespass upon their rightful liberties, perpetrated by "authority", exercising the false sanctions of man-made law.

In these days of "DEMOCRACY" when rule by the majority has been elevated to the status of a religious cult, when mob-rule has become the accepted order of the day, we must submit ourselves to some hard thinking before we may discover the feet of clay upon which acceptance of the value of majority-rule is standing.

Majority-rule is based upon a totally false conception that one man's opinion is as good as another's. But it is only in the realm of the mind and of controversy, that this false conception holds sway. In the realm of practical affairs its absurdity is quickly revealed. For instance, if our electric service fails us, we do not take a "vote to decide what shall be done; in practical affairs, we realise that the opinion of the ignorant has no value in comparison with the opinion of the expert, the electrician. We therefore proceed to abide by the voice of AUTHORITY.

But we must be careful as to the nature of the sanctions with which we clothe authority, or with which we permit it to clothe itself.

Fundamentally there should be NO sanctions other than those of the natural law. For instance, the electrician is entitled to exercise the following sanction, i.e. he may say: "If you do not choose to acknowledge the superiority of my knowledge (i.e. my AUTHORITY) and decide to forego the necessary repairs, the NATURAL LAW will assert itself, and your house will be burned down". In this case the sanction of Authority is based upon NATURAL LAW.

In the foregoing we have considered the nature of AUTHORITY. Its only true basis is to be found in superior knowledge of NATURAL LAW. Let us now proceed to consider the nature of NATURAL LAW, and then proceed to consider the nature of MORAL LAW.

As an example of NATURAL LAW, we have the law of gravitation. We are free to transgress it, but if we do so the physical consequences assert themselves immediately. We may place our hand in the fire, but the consequences are immediate and inevitable.

But there are fields in which the results of violation of the natural law do not obviously and immediately follow. In the early days of investigation of the nature of certain rays, scientists were injured because

of their lack of knowledge regarding the operation of natural law, in this field.

The MORAL LAW is the same nature as the NATURAL LAW; it is a section of the NATURAL LAW; the nature and action of the MORAL LAW is built into the Cosmos; it is no more the subject of opinion than is gravitation. Its operation is as certain as the law of gravitation, but its action is more subtle; and that which separates contravention from consequence is greater.

It is beyond the capacity of man to formulate the conditions under which it operates, and the consequence thereof. Owing to this incapacity, Christianity owes to its Founder, an infinite debt, for He revealed to us the nature and operation of the MORAL LAW.

The present chaos of the world is the inevitable consequence of our indifference to, and our violation of, the MORAL LAW.

It is the function of the Christian clergy, the ambassadors of Christ relying upon the protection of the Almighty, fearlessly to denounce every major violation of the MORAL LAW."

Do not let the clergy delude themselves that they can discharge their heavy responsibility by denouncing the "small fry", the so-called sins of minor individuals. David's attention was directed FIRST, not to some minor enemy, but to the great and powerful Goliath.

First attention must be directed to denouncing fearlessly, "Wickedness in high places", using the tremendous voice of AUTHORITY with which they are entrusted.

And the function of the laity is to SUPPORT the clergy to the utmost.

When the MORAL LAW becomes the basis of all our major policies, chaos will quickly revert to cosmos; and GOD'S WILL, will be done on earth.

## Sydney Supporter Sends Ten Trial Subscriptions

The highlight of our trial subscription campaign since our last issue has been the sending of ten trial subscriptions by a Sydney supporter. A number of prominent Sydney business and professional men are on this list. This is the type of activity, which is urgently essential if we are to win through to a new and more Christian civilization. Our trial subscription campaign is still growing, but not fast enough to reach our objective by the end of the year. Have you participated yet Send 10/- with every name and address.

## The Decline of Moral Religion

Perhaps the first step to an appreciation of the forces active in the modern world is to be gained by a consideration of the decline of moral religion.

—C. H. Douglas in "The Monopoly of Credit".

## Social Credit Seminar Tomorrow

We trust that as many Melbourne Social Crediters — and friends — as possible can attend the Social Credit Seminar at Scott's Hotel, Collins Street, to-morrow, Saturday, September 24, starting at 2 p.m. Three papers will be given, by Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, Mr. James Guthrie, and Mr. Eric Butler. Discussion and questions will follow each paper.

## Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches!

By V. L. Borin, former Czech Communist Writer

FOREWORD BY ERIC D. BUTLER.

Price 2/3, post free.

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

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

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

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

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

Life is not living, but living in health. —Martial (A.D. 43), "Epigrammata".

## Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and the Earthworm"..... 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

We cannot command nature except by obeying her.

—Bacon, "Novum Organon".

"New Times," September 23, 1955—Page 7.



## MINERAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOIL AND PLANTS

E. E. PFEIFFER, M.D.

To describe the relationship of plants to the minerals in the soil merely as a direct feeding process would be inadequate and perhaps even erroneous. Of course roots absorb minerals from the soil solution, and it is well known that plants require potassium, nitrogen salts, calcium salts, phosphates, etc. Potatoes and beets need a lot of potassium, legumes need calcium, grains and cabbage require nitrogen. So we learned in school and our agricultural chemistry is more or less adjusted to the principle: "Give what it needs."

When considering the dogma of the purely chemical equivalent, this writer received his first shock when, shortly after he had left the University, he was asked to make a study of tobacco. Tobacco is evidently a potassium eater. It wants a rich soil. It has also been observed that tobacco leaves rich in potassium salts burn better. The logical conclusion therefore was to try to improve the quality by increased applications of potassium fertiliser. Then, however, it was discovered (in Macedonian tobaccos) that the richest potassium leaf grew in soil, which is poor in potassium. When more potassium was added the leaves did not contain it, —the plant did not use the additional fertilizer. Careful investigation revealed that the best quality of tobacco grew where goat manure was used. (Goat manure was in use in these older days in Macedonia with the old-fashioned, peasant methods of production). Curiously enough these leaves were rich in potassium although goat manure is poor in potassium, and yet of all the manures it is the one rich in magnesium. Evidently the tobacco plant needed magnesium in order to be able to make use of potassium. And there we open one of the most interesting, often paradoxical and exciting chapters of mineral and plant interrelationship, which up to the present has been but little investigated and understood: the chapter of selective and biocatalytic properties.

What is a selective property? A plant does not take at random any salt, which is fed to it in the soil but selects certain salts in certain quantities. Some plants take what they get, others do not. Many of our cultivated plants are weakened in this respect, while wild plants have frequently preserved their selective appetite. Perhaps we can compare this with the pig. It eats everything it gets, and will gain weight on garbage, distiller's mash and such things. But if we want the prime Virginia ham of earlier times—our time has really lost the art of fine eating and can no longer distinguish—we will prefer ham from a

pig which, at least in its youth, has pastured in oak woods and gotten some acorns. Nothing else can produce that tender, fine structure of the savoury meat of a Virginia ham. A plant with selective properties can demonstrate remarkable properties of survival, and can withstand inadequacies of soil and climate.

There is buckwheat, "poorest soil farmer's grain," which grows on sandy and acid soils and is very rich in calcium. Its value for green manuring lies in the fact that it collects calcium. If you give it a lot of lime you do not improve its intake of calcium. There are the oak trees, which collect a lot of calcium and deposit it in their wood and bark, sometimes up 66% of the ash content. The highest content of calcium is found in oak woods growing in sandy, calcium deficient soils, while in the Jurassic mountains (limestone) the calcium content of oak is much lower. We marvel at this paradoxical situation. Where does the calcium come from? Our clever chemists will perhaps answer this some day. How does the reverse proportion come about, for instance, that on the poor soil grows the rich plant, rich in calcium, potassium, etc?

Here we can observe a peculiar manifestation of the life process itself, which is an active property (compared with the pig in the woods and not with that on the garbage pile). An entirely new, thus far neglected, field opens for biological research: the study of the biological selective relationship of plant and soil. Plants likewise produce their own types of humus. They also create typical and characteristic mineral situations in the soil. The humus around an oak tree is entirely different from that of a birch or a spruce. The oak collects calcium to an extent of which no other tree is capable. When the leaves and decaying bark return to the soil they form an important supply of that element which stimulates earthworm activity, and all kinds of seedlings will grow there. We cannot say that the oak tree depletes the soil of calcium for its roots grow very deep

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

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## Mineral Relationships Between Soil and Plants

(Continued from page 8.)

into layers which otherwise would never be accessible to plant life (they have been found penetrating caves 150 feet beneath the surface).

In other cases we find depleting effects but in a favourable sense. There is the iron-decreasing effect of the nettles. These plants collect iron to an extent of which very few other plants are capable. Iron is very important to plant life for its "presence" enables the plant to produce its biocatalyst, the transformer of light into chemical energy, namely chlorophyll. Chlorophyll itself contains magnesium but no iron. It is however, not manufactured by the plant unless iron is present. Not much is needed, only a concentration of one to one hundred thousand is necessary. Too much iron in the soil has a destructive effect, which marches hand in hand with acidity, stagnant moisture and a gradual obstruction of the porous structure of the soil. The formation of a hard pan of bog iron ore underneath the surface of old, wet and low pastures is a well known and feared phenomenon caused by the oxidation and calcification of iron. Once this process has started it will continue, the pasture will gradually die out and turn into worthless land unless expensive measures are taken. Only Hermann Goering could still find a value in these deposits when he suggested in 1938 that they be mined and farmers in Eastern Germany got more for their iron deposits than for their farm produce.

If this oxidation and calcification of iron has only just begun, the stinging nettle and others absorb iron, sweeten the soil with their humus and counteract the damaging process. Of course, we may not be able or not want to grow a crop of nettles, but we may marvel at nature's self help. We may now look along the roadside, in a ditch or around (not on) a compost heap with understanding, instead of disgust. We know now why they grow there.

Another interesting relationship between soil minerals and plants is shown by the fact that certain minerals are absolutely essential to the development of starch and protein though they do not enter the molecular formulae of starches, sugars or proteins. For instance, starch is produced in direct relationship to the availability of potassium. Only soils rich in potassium will produce good potatoes, corn or grain. But in the very cells of the plants where starch is produced the potassium disappears and starch and sugar, of course, do not contain potassium. The potassium acts as a biocatalyst, directing and influencing the upbuilding process in plant tissues up to the moment when starch and sugar are deposited. This process is usually completed when the fruit or seeds begin to form or when the leaves of the trees turn multi-coloured in the Fall. Young leaves are richer in potassium than older leaves. If we want to improve the potassium content of the soil we should, therefore, use green manure crops or compost made from mowing down and composting green crops such as mustard, legumes, vetch, rye, etc. One of the important features of using garbage, leaf and weed compost is that it is rich in potassium as is all decaying plant material. Phosphates stimulate the processes of

protein formation and cell division. They develop toward the maturing period of the plant. Certain seed proteins, in the germ, contain a high amount of phosphorous. However, the roots of germinating seeds are very sensitive to phosphates of which they can use only the most minute quantities.

Still many seeds are formed on soils, which are poor in phosphates. How is this possible? In such cases the effect of the phosphates is taken over by silicates. Wild plants, in particular, can make use of silicates with the same results as many cultivated plants can only obtain from the presence of phosphates. Our cultivating has spoiled some of the selective substituting qualities of natural growth. This is what we pay for in alienating plants from their natural habitat and breeding them for higher production. It may well be that future biologists will pay more attention to these as yet little known properties and breed plants with stronger "substituting" properties in order to overcome deficiencies in the soil. Until such time the use of natural resources, like rock phosphate and bone meal or oyster shells will help to bridge over a phosphate deficiency. If we want good seeds from garden crops we should make sure that our compost contains phosphates.

Silicates, which are abundant in most soils, play another important role. The silica content may not be great in muck land, fine silt loam and loess soils. In the plant, silicates migrate to the cell walls, the epidermis. Cell wall and epidermis rich in silicates are more resistant to fungus diseases and parasites. In oats and barley, silicates reinforce the action of phosphates. Experiments have shown that one part of phosphate plus one part or even less of silicates has produced as much growth as three parts of phosphates alone (one reason why we like to interlayer a compost heap or even a manure heap with thin layers of earth). It has been observed that plants, which grow in a soil rich in silicates but poor in humus, contain less silicate ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ). In other words: the presence of humus increases the beneficial effect of the silicates, which in turn increase the effect of the phosphates. Again we see that humus is the basis of all life, even of the mineral exchanges between soil and plants.

## COMPOST

For Garden Plot Or  
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By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or farmer who has had no previous introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 9/- post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne

## Learn from Nature

"Nature is resourceful and is constantly alert to repair the wastes and mistakes of man. We may gain fundamental truth about soil fertility through observance of her methods in restoring land to a fertile condition. Our best success comes only when we work with her.

*When a soil has been robbed by man, and has been abandoned on account of inability to produce a profitable crop, the first thing nature does is to produce a growth of weeds, bushes, briars or aught else of which the soil chanches to have the seeds.*

It is nature's effort to restore some organic matter — some humus-making material - - to the nearly helpless land. Vegetable matter, rotting on and in the soil, is the life-giving principle.

The mulch it provides favours the holding of moisture in the soil, and it promotes friendly bacterial action. The productive power of most farming land is proportionate to the amount of organic matter in it. The casual observer, passing by farms, notes the presence or absence of humus-making material by the colour and structure of the soil, and safely infers corresponding fertility or poverty. Organic matter is the life of the soil. — (Alva Agee, M.S., "Crops and Methods for Soil Improvement")

## DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

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## Soviet Farm Delegation

It is certain that the Communists have had a great propaganda victory with their recent tour of the U.S.A. and Canada by a group of Russian farmers. Even the press in Australia published extensive reports on the progress of this tour. Unfortunately, however, they apparently did not take the trouble to find out whether they were genuine Russian farmers. The truth about these "farmers" has been revealed by the American Friends of Russian Freedom, an organisation dedicated to helping the people of Russia in their struggle against Soviet tyranny.

The Soviet delegation was composed of individuals who are not "Russian farmers" but "gaolers and slave masters over the farmers in whose name they pretend to speak".

This American group sharply assails a portion of the American public and press for having forgotten the realities of Soviet life and for having "gone overboard" in sentimentality. These Soviet delegates, we are warned, are merely government officials of high rank, travelling under the vigilant control of the Soviet secret police agents within the delegation and do not represent the Soviet peasants. They are officials of a regime deeply hated by about all Russian peasants and of a collectivized agricultural system (abhorrent to American farmers), which the Russian peasants have fought with "heroic desperation".

The American "Friends of Russian Freedom" report, "already, it is evident from a study of Soviet newspapers, the Kremlin is misrepresenting our hospitality (to the visitors) as an expression of friendship for the Soviet Union."

In Washington, some who specialize in agriculture say that the words and actions of the Visiting Soviet officials on the tour reveal that they regard the whole business not as a study of American methods of agronomy, but as a propaganda show — to delude Americans and to discourage Russian peasants in their resistance to collectivization.

The "Friends of Russian Freedom" say: "The Soviet peasants, still the great majority of the population, have paid with millions of lives for their relentless resistance to collectivization. Driven into so-called *kolkhozes* against their will, they have consistently refused to co-operate in their enslavement. Not only the economic fallacies of collectivization but the active and passive opposition to the farmers has made agriculture the weakest link in the Soviet chain of power. The great majority of the fifteen or more millions in the Soviet slave-labour camps consist of 'recalcitrant' peasants. Resentment against forced collectivization, more than any other single grievance, caused millions of Soviet soldiers to desert to the German invaders in the last war."

The New York group emphasizes that when the visiting Soviet officials return to Russia, they will not dare to reveal to the Russians that U.S. farmers enjoy superior standards of living and that these are due to our free economy. The Kremlin will tell them what to say and cannot admit the superiority of our system of freedom.

"Ways and means," they say, "must be found to inform the Russian people that we have not forgotten their ordeal and their aspirations to be as free as Iowa farmers." —"The Intelligence Survey," August, 1955.

## "Scientific" Objections to the Leisure State

That environment can influence evolution is, therefore, obvious; but that influence may be bad, and may tend to retard progress. It may eliminate the unfit; but "unfit" is a relative term: the individuals eliminated by any particular circumstance might be intrinsically the more valuable. It may also land a whole race in a blind alley. For instance, the limpet survived the stresses of the sea by evolving a shell and a vacuum-like power of suction. But think of all the qualities it had to sacrifice for those advantages, and how badly it is now situated for any further evolution. It must wait for the seas to stop raging before it can dare to attempt mobility.

The human race has evolved to its present relatively high estate in spite of circumstances, which it has overcome by its own inner powers, not by maintaining and yielding to them. If it had not possessed these powers, all the stresses in the world could not have moved it forward, any more than all the waters of the sea can turn a stone into fish. Man's efforts all through history have been directed towards eliminating stresses. Why? Surely because some driving force from within or behind us had some purpose in view which could only be achieved when those stresses were all overcome, and a state of leisure achieved. That purpose could only be the development of a being with less of the animal and more of the spirit in him than is apparent in modern man. We have had individual outcrops of such beings from time to time in the shape of philosophers, saints, and poets, but the circumstances of our civilization have always been against them. Men like Plato and Shelley would have starved and never been heard of but for the accident of their having private incomes; and we may take it as certain that men of equal quality actually have been eliminated for lack of that convenience.

Now it is pretty obvious that the type of man favoured by our present competitive civilisations by no means a high type. Its richest rewards are for the grasping, cunning, acquisitive type, and it affords a modest livelihood to a certain proportion to the dull, patient, plodding type. To every other type it is fiercely intolerant. For the poet and philosopher it has no use at all; for the man of letters it cares only so far as he can market his talent; for the man of science, only so far as his discoveries have "commercial value" (sometimes, on its account of its lack of imagination, not even then). If such men as these are not to starve, they must prostitute their gifts, or crush them out of the mind and undertake one of the routine occupations. And it is not only genius that is thus discouraged. The ordinary man with spirit, active imagination, initiative, and so forth, who dislikes being tied to someone else's stool, or harnessed to some company's machinery, also finds fewer openings in our increasingly monopolistic society. In short, it is yet another paradox of this astonishing age that high intellect and character have become as great a curse to the individual as abundance of goods to the community. The continuance of the Work State is, then, not only not favourable to human development, but decidedly inimical to it. —Eimar O'Duffy, in "Life and Money."

## 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 pre-occupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

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

## Party Politics

By H. R. Purchase  
in "The Social Crediter"

A political party is, if you come to think of it, something fantastic. The House of Commons is, or is supposed to be, an assembly of men and women, representing the British people, for the purpose of governing the country. To get them there, the country is divided into constituencies, each of which sends a representative to the Commons, the M.P. The M.P. for Eastbourne represents the people of Eastbourne, or should do. He is in duty bound to stand up for their interests. Similarly the M.P.'s for Birmingham, Chester, Scarborough, Wigan and so on. Where then does a party come into the picture? Why should, say, Birmingham and Wigan combine against the other three? Looked at like this it should make any thoughtful person suspicious of political parties.

Curiously enough for many years until comparatively recently a two-party system worked reasonably well, no doubt owing to the peculiar genius of the British, particularly the English, in adapting, what appears illogical, so as to serve their ends. It may be as well to mention here that many of the great issues of the past were based on misunderstanding and misrepresentation, the Corn Laws, women's suffrage, free trade or protection, and many others. But the two-party system worked so long as the party leaders in power could be thrown out as soon as it was evident that they were incompetent or were breaking their promises. This was of benefit to the people only so long as the policies of the two opposing parties were fundamentally different, the electorate showing some degree of political sense, and the representatives of the electors were reasonably honest men anxious to please their constituents.

Nowadays all three of these conditions are either lacking or apply only partly. The British public have shown a deplorable lack of political sense in returning to power in 1945 the very men whose dictatorial rules and regulations, introduced under cover of alleged war necessity, everybody was sick and tired of, and on many other occasions. Our present M.P.'s having voted themselves a commercial salary and tax-free expenses, are mainly careerists with no idea of service and rarely any interest in their constituents. As for the policies of the two parties they agree in all fundamentals; a "controlled" inflation, the work-state, penal taxation, welfare benefits to undermine the character of the British, subservience to U.S.A., especially to the dollar kings of Wall Street, denigration of every aspect of the British way of life, bleeding Great Britain white economically via rigged exchange rates and the export racket, etc., etc. The only difference is that all seek to conserve their own party.

That all this happens without the violent reaction one might expect from the British is perhaps all due, certainly mainly due, to the power of the Press, the power of the Press to suppress, and the fact that the Press is controlled by the very men who control the money system and also control the H.Q. of both parties. Quite apart from boasts made by international financiers

it is only necessary to watch the occasions when the party whips are cracked to persuade M.P.'s to vote against their own consciences and against the interests of their constituents. Modern education is largely designed to make people susceptible to propaganda and no M.P. can under present conditions hope to retain his seat at the next election—important to a careerist—if he loses the help of propaganda forces resident in the controllers of Press and Party. He has, therefore, serious threats over his head should he act other than on party lines, i.e., as ordered from above.

Many Social Crediters seem to think that most of these aspects of modern politics are a good reason for starting a political party of their own. They are honest, they won't be bribed, threatened or blackmailed, they will represent their constituents and not Jewish financiers, they will take their oath of allegiance to H.M. the Queen seriously and not regard it as a formality as so many of our present M.P.'s do. These things are so obvious to Social Crediters that they expect the electors to see it too. Unfortunately that is not so. The power of propaganda via the Press with a few local exceptions, the B.B.C. and other broadcasting systems, even largely the pulpit, to the Churches' everlasting shame, is much too great. To build up a new political party, even if successful in the end, would take at least 50 years from now and we haven't 50 years. The Powers of Evil have had over a century of experience of using party machinery, we have none. They are experts at exploiting the evil and weak sides of human nature and are quite ruthless. For us to try and fight them through a party is merely to attempt to beat the enemy on his chosen ground with weapons in which he is an expert and at a time of his choosing.

The greatest asset of the Social Credit movement is its fluidity. The greatest assets of the enemy are all rigid organisations. To hem the Social Credit movement into a political organisation is to atrophy it. The danger to every organisation in history has been twofold. Most of them start as a means to an end and many very soon degenerate into being an end in themselves. This is most marked where leadership of the organisation confers power. Sooner rather than later some power maniac will come to the top. His very qualities will help him to get there and at once the real objects of that organisation take second, third, or no place at all. It doesn't even need a power maniac to achieve such a result. If at the head is a man who, to remain at the head, allows himself to be browbeaten, threatened, or persuaded, that is enough. We have as the classical example the present government of Alberta. There, and in British Columbia, the government, nominally Social Credit has declared it as its policy to leave all attempts to pass Social Credit legislation or any legislation clearing the ground for Social Credit to someone else. The fact that the rank and file of the Social Credit party there has accepted such a policy shows how superficial the mass of electors are, how unable they are to view anything realistically, and how little the Social Credit spirit is in them.

Let us Social Crediters leave the dirty game of party politics, sham fighting, severely alone. Major Douglas was right when he gave this advice, as he was right in every one of his major utterances.

## DANGEROUS STUFF

(Continued from page 5)

Finance has failed to give a true accountancy for the vast structure of debt, which surrounds the capital structure of this country. Evidently there is no credit side to our national balance sheet; if there is it has been carefully hidden. Apparently the same system of single entry is going to be used in the future, as we have been warned that any advantages we might receive from the use of nuclear energy a reduction of price for electrical power is not to be one of them.

## THE MOB

Fifty thousand people gathered in a single place can do fewer things together than twenty-five groups of two thousand. Their chief function is limited to being there and saying Hurrah! or Heil! at the right moment. That is why dictators love crowds and seek to provide bigger arenas and auditoriums for them. The bigger the crowd, the emptier their function. Lewis Mumford in "The Culture of Cities"

Gustave Le Bon, whose writings remain the keystone of the arch of modern psychological warfare, discerned that the unconscious action of crowds may be exactly contrary to the character of the individuals comprising them. Thus a crowd may be hysterically brutal, whereas the individuals of whom it is formed may be actually slow to violence . . . his monumental discovery was the fact that it was the unconscious action of crowds, which had substituted for the conscious activity of individuals in determining the political characteristics of the present age. William B. Ziff in "The Gentlemen Talk of Peace".

No fact has been more strongly insisted upon by writers on the psychology of crowds than the low degree of intelligence implied by their collective actions. Not only mobs or simple crowds, but such bodies as juries, committees, corporations of all sorts which are partially organised groups, are notoriously liable to pass judgment, to form decisions, to enact rules or laws, so obviously erroneous, unwise, or defective that anyone, even the least intelligent member of the group concerned, might have been expected to produce a better result. William McDougall in "The Crowd Mind"

## COMMUNISM AND FULL EMPLOYMENT

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"New Times," Sept. 23, 1955—Page 11

## A British Defeat in Singapore

The result of the Colonial Secretary's intervention in the dispute between Mr. David Marshall, Chief Minister of Singapore, and the Governor, Sir Robert Black, is exactly what might have been expected—"a bold, clean, exhilarating victory for the people of Singapore", as the cock-a-hoop Chief Minister expressed it. In other words, the Governor has been shockingly let down and left flat on his back in the mud. Sir Robert, using the powers vested in him by the constitution, had disallowed Marshall's attempt to find "jobs for the boys" by appointing another four Junior Ministers to a Ministry already over-inflated. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, visiting Singapore in person to cope with the problem, seems to have made clear to the Governor the fact that the British Government regards David Marshall as a sacred beast, and that if Marshall wants to appoint a thousand and one Junior Ministers it is not for Sir Robert to say him nay.

To add to his discomfiture it fell to the lot of the Governor to convey to the Legislative Assembly the disgraceful tidings of his letdown. No wonder the wording of his message was "cautious". It declared, "the British Government has decided it is preferable at this stage of Singapore's constitutional progress to modify the legal requirements on the exercise of the Governor's discretionary powers after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Governor, therefore, has been instructed that where he is empowered to act after consultation, he shall do so in accordance with the Chief Minister's advice". Thus should Sir Robert be required by Marshall to sanction the enrollment of the entire population of Singapore as members of Marshall's Ministry he has no option but to obey. We continually imagine that Britain's policy of surrender and defeat has touched rock bottom, only to find it exploring still more abysmal depths of humiliation and shame.

As Lennox-Boyd's Minister of State had told they House of Commons that the Government upheld the action of the Governor, this reversal of its attitude has obviously been made as a supposed expedient, without reference to the rights and wrongs of the matter. Right and wrong are rapidly becoming meaningless terms in our imperial vocabulary. That being so, there will soon be no case for a British Empire left to argue.

The nation might have received a jolt had Sir Robert asserted that it was intolerable to be adjudged in the right and then to be instructed to do what he knows to be wrong. His resignation would have been salutary. But Governors resigning on a matter of principle represent an extinct order of public servant, a reflection that enables one to feel less sorry for Sir Robert Black than one would otherwise have done.

The Governor also announced in his message to the Assembly that with regard to the provision of immediate self-government "Her Majesty's Government will be glad to welcome to London at a suitable date a representative delegation from Singapore to consider the situation in the light of a year's working of the constitution—that is, in nine month's time. So "independence" is in the bag, due for almost instant delivery. Marshall has every reason to be pleased with himself. He will be less pleased when he has to fly to some last remaining British territory to save his skin from the Communists, who will be the only beneficiaries of his "bold, clean, exhilarating victory."

If the administration of Sir Tony of the Summit knows no policy other than groveling at the feet of Singapore Jews, it may be as well that we are about to withdraw from that city. When a Governor is forbidden to govern, the sooner the position is abolished the less will be the shame that Lennox-Boyd, for the privilege of being Colonial Secretary brings upon the British Nation. Should Conservatives accept without protest this latest piece of craven "expediency" they will proclaim that their political decadence now stinks to High Heaven, which indeed it does.

—A. K. Chesterton in "Candour", Aug. 26.

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