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BIG FINANCE AND COMMUNISM: AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

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

Although it is an historical fact that the international banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. played an important role in the financing of the Communist Revolution in Russia in 1917, the overwhelming majority of writers and lecturers on Communism studiously ignore this aspect of Communist history.

Those who do mention it, generally when compelled to do so, usually admit that Jacob Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., did play, a leading role in financing Communist activities up until the Kerensky Revolution in 1917, but that he and his associates were opposed to the overthrow of the Kerensky Government by Lenin and Trotsky later in the same year. This argument will not stand close investigation.

At the Versailles Peace Conference the Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., who had dominated American financial policy during the war, helped represent the U.S.A., while brother Max, from Hamburg, Germany, helped represent Germany! This powerful international financial group fought vigorously for general recognition of the new Communist regime in Russia. There is little doubt that if this group had been successful with this project, President Wilson would have permitted huge dollar loans to the Communist Government in Moscow. But Wilson and his internationalist policies were rejected by the American people and Congress imposed a ban on all dollar loans to Soviet Russia.

For twelve years there was no recognition of the Communist Government by America and no direct financing was permitted. However, as patriotic American bankers like Mr. Louis McFadden proved in considerable detail, this did not prevent the Kuhn, Loeb and Co. group from indirectly providing financial assistance to the Communists, mainly through Germany.

It is generally agreed amongst those American students of Communism and associated conspiracies who probe beneath

the facade of politics, that Kuhn, Loeb and Co., together with their allied groups, regarded Roosevelt favourably and desired him to win the 1933 American Presidential Elections. It is significant that one of the first major policies of Roosevelt after his election was to recognise the Soviet Government officially. Dollar loans could then be made available direct to the Communists.

The Roosevelt Administration became honeycombed with Communist intrigue. This was the period when Alger Hiss and other secret Communists penetrated deep into the heart of the American Government and set in motion policies which today are progressively centralising control of all power on a world scale.

When the Bretton Woods financial agreements were accepted with little opposition in the Federal Parliament, its advocates uncritically repeated all the propaganda concerning the alleged necessity for increasing international trade, apparently completely unaware that by entering into agreements which weakened local economic sovereignties, those nations accepting these agreements were making themselves vulnerable to pressures exerted by powerful international groups.

One of the principal architects of the Bretton Woods financial agreements and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was the influential secret Communist agent, the late Harry Dexter White. Although J. Edgar Hoover exposed White as a Communist agent, his position was so powerful that President Truman actually promoted him after knowing of Hoover's warning. After investigating the Diaries

of the late Henry Morgenthau, former Secretary of the American Treasury, Senator Eastland's Internal Security Committee recently reported that White held "a much more powerful position with the Treasury than has been generally understood". The Report also states that, "As early as 1939, White was put in charge of negotiations with respect to the lending of money to China. Before the end of 1941, he had all the powers of an Assistant

(Continued on page 2.)

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.

BIG FINANCE AND COMMUNISM AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

Secretary of the Treasury, in full charge of all international affairs affecting the Treasury. By the end of 1943, White was taking a leading part in the formation of Treasury policy in many fields, including taxes. The excerpts which the Subcommittee has thus far disclosed also made it clear that White had a worldwide espionage system reporting to him and that he also had an effective political intelligence network."

Like the Communist traitor—Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White obviously had influential allies in the U.S.A., otherwise he could never have brought forward the policy of vast dollar loans for Soviet Russia after the war. This policy was completely in accord with that of the Kuhn, Loeb and Co., who had done so much to help establish and preserve the Communist regime in Russia. It is true that this policy of post-war credits for Russia did not eventuate because of Stalin's opposition, but it is significant that since the "peaceful co-existence" move was launched, there have been a number of "feelers" put out concerning the possibility of big dollar loans to both Communist Russia and Communist China.

The Communists have been openly campaigning in favour of greater exports from Australia and other non-Communist countries to Russia and China. And this campaign has been helped along by the daily press and various spokesmen for both primary and secondary producers who visualise almost unlimited markets in Russia and China. There has, of course, been no mention of how the Communists are going to pay for all the imports from non-Communist countries. But obviously those financial groups concerned with making dollar loans have some very definite ideas about this matter. And at this stage we can help clarify the picture by noting the recent announcement that a new financial organisation, Transoceanic Development Corporation Ltd., has been formed and is to operate from Canada. Kuhn, Loeb and Co. are the most important New York group participating, while the London groups are S. G. Warburg and Co., N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and Herbert, Wagg and Co.

It is stated that the new group is to operate in countries other than Canada and the U.S.A. The fact that this group is to operate from Canada and not the U.S.A. inevitably raises the question of whether it is felt that no American Congress would, even in an era of "peaceful co-existence", permit dollar loans to Communist countries, and that it is wise to establish headquarters in Canada where there appears to be little possibility of any strong political opposition to dollar loans for the Communists in the near future.

Dollar loans for the Communist countries will, of course, be justified on the same basis that dollar loans from Harry Dexter White's creations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have been justified. It will be claimed that it will expand international trade, eventually paving the way for complete world free trade.

Many sincere anti-Communists without any real knowledge of international power politics have accepted all the propaganda concerning GATT and the granting of dollar loans as signs of a determination to strengthen the non-Communist world. The history of GATT, for example, proves beyond all argument that secret Communists like Harry Dexter White, Alger Hiss and others played a leading role in the campaign to deprive nations of the right to protect their local economic sovereignty by framing their own tariff and exchange policies.

White is on record as having said the Bretton Woods financial proposals which, incidentally, the British Government was forced to accept as part of the price of the first post-war dollar loan, would enable the economic sovereignty of the British Empire to be broken up. There are, of course, nearly always different explanations for certain facts. But irrespective of the explanations, which may be offered, it is an established fact that for over half a century there has been close collaboration between international financial groups and the Communist conspiracy. Anyone who ignores or refuses to face this fact can make no contribution towards a real understanding of international and national affairs.

(We suggest that after reading the above address, readers should now study the revealing article by the U.S. Senator, Hon. George W. Malone, which we publish elsewhere in this issue:)

CANDOUR

The British-Views Letter

This hard-hitting, patriotic journal, edited by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., should be of interest to all genuine patriots desirous of defending their British heritage against evil international groups which are attacking the British nations both from within and from without.

Every issue contains brilliant commentaries and information concerning international politics, particularly as they affect the interests of the British nations.

Subscription rate (Australian), 30/- a year, post free, from New Times Ltd., Box 1266L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Copies are also available at the New Times office for those who can call personally. Price, 9d. per issue.

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post free.

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

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

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

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

£379 SUBSCRIBED TO £2000

FINANCIAL APPEAL

Another Inspiring Act

It is now certain that our £2,000 financial appeal will not fail. We state this confidently because we believe that our supporters cannot stand aside after the inspiring donations of four individuals who, between them, have donated £244. With the £135 donated by those attending "The New Times" Dinner, this now makes the grand total £379.

We were deeply moved when Mr. James Lannen of Ballarat followed the magnificent lead of Mr. R. Pritchard of Seville, whose £100 donation set this appeal in motion, and donated £50. But now further inspiration is provided by a supporter who desires to remain anonymous. This young man, a comparatively newcomer to Social Credit ranks, sends £84, which is a twelve months' services' pension he receives as a result of injuries suffered during the last war. We trust that this magnificent act of faith will inspire all supporters to participate in the new Social Credit offensive now rapidly gaining momentum.

We also record with deep gratitude a £10 donation from our old supporter, Mr. Harold Willis. We know that this donation means real sacrifice by one who has never faltered in our long, uphill march towards a genuine Christian society.

No doubt many are still considering just how much they can really contribute to this appeal, but we do ask all supporters to send their contributions immediately. We are not waiting until we reach the £2,000 objective before launching our offensive. This offensive is already well under way. Over the next week alone 2,000

Christian clergymen will receive two special pieces of literature together with a letter inviting them to make contact with the Christian Campaign for Freedom. Already experimental mailing campaigns have produced heartening results. But this campaigning must be sustained and extended.

We also draw attention to the encouraging information published in this issue under the heading, "Work For Works Sake Is Not a Christian Maxim." This is to be republished in leaflet form, and we are planning to ensure that tens of thousands of these leaflets are effectively distributed. If the Christian Churches come out united and state that leisure is a major Christian social objective, the way will have been paved to force the politicians to modify present financial and economic policies in order that this objective can be obtained. By lifting our campaigning on to that higher level, which Douglas stressed in his latter work, we are already seeing encouraging results. But time is not on our side. We therefore ask all to assess what they believe that they should and can give and to make certain that the momentum of our campaigning is not lost because too few supporters lack the faith and vision shown by those who have led the way in this matter.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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

Price, 9/-
Including Postage.

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.

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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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1955.

No. 23.

A FAIRY TALE WITH A MORAL

The ship was crossing a wide ocean, just then calm and smooth. It was a sound ship, has weathered many a gale. The crew was going about their various duties and the passengers lounging, strolling, reading, and flirting, as passengers are wont to do. Suddenly there is the dull rumble of an explosion below decks. Sabotage! An infernal machine has blown a hole in the hull just above the water line. With each roll or pitch of the ship some water floods into the damaged hold. The passengers panic and are persuaded by agitators to rush with what belongings they can lay their hands on to the damaged, the port side. Below decks some of the crew move freight to port. The result is that there is now a steady stream of water through the hole and the ship gradually lists more and more to port.

One man among the passengers can see that if the weight of passengers and freight was transferred to starboard the hole would be well above the water and the ship could be saved. But have you ever heard of a panicking mob listen to reason? After a time this man persuades another and still later yet another of the sense and urgency of his advice. If unchecked, the list to port will at some moment reach an angle when no shifting of weight will keep the gaping hole above water. It is therefore a race in time between the cruel sea and the men and women of sense persuading the crew and passengers to shift all weight to starboard. When the moment of no return is reached the fate of ship and crew and passengers is sealed. The evil men on board will have made arrangements to get away on one of the lifeboats; but all the other boats have had their bottoms stove in with hatchets. Whatever the men of sense may think of their chances of persuading the mass of passengers to act correctly, they will certainly not give up trying until the crucial moment of catastrophe arrived.

Analogy can never be more than illustrative and always breaks down at some point, so we will leave it here. The Social Credit Movement is represented in the story by the men of sense. In them apathy, selfishness, and moral cowardice become an even greater sin than they normally are. The men of evil are plotting to enslave the human race under the tyranny of a small handful of power maniacs. If they are successful then Christian civilisation will disappear and barbarism take its place for centuries, perhaps for millennia. The human race may with luck slowly and painfully climb out of the pit into which it has been thrown; or some "scientist" will succeed in discovering what appears to be the present atomic scientists' dream, a bomb to set up a chain reaction that will atomize the earth; or atomic explosions will through radio-active outfall turn future generations of the whole human race into idiots. We have not yet reached, the point of no return, and until then there is Hope. But it calls for the active and continuous efforts of us all.

— H. R. Purchase in "The Social Crediter", Nov. 12.

Circulation Drive Grows

As we approach the latter part of 1955 we can now say that the special circulation drive has been one of the most important activities of the year. There is no doubt that these activities will have far-reaching effects. However, we are still a long way from our objective of 1,000 trial subscribers for the year. Cannot the great majority of our readers, who have not yet participated in this campaign, now ensure that we do reach our objective by sending in trial subscriptions before Christmas? A small handful has, between them, provided well over 500 trial subscriptions. We can assure all those who have assisted in this circulation drive that their efforts will pay dividends. It is true that not a large number of the trial subscribers continue as permanent readers, but we believe that the majority who do receive the paper, are favourably impressed. A seed has been sown which ultimately may result in growth. Let us make a major effort before the end of the year and ensure that many more seeds are sown in the minds of responsible members of our community. Send 10/- with the name and address of each person to whom the paper is to be sent.

Give a Book for Christmas

Most people are now thinking about Christmas gifts. We suggest that "New Times" readers can give no better gift than a suitable book. We have a large variety of books from which readers can select. Most of these books would make most appropriate Christmas books because they are concerned with upholding those values with which the Christian is associated. If we do not have a required book in stock we can obtain it for you.

Social Credit Correspondence Course

Owing to the increased work being imposed upon him as a result of the new Social Credit offensive, Mr. Eric Butler reluctantly reports that the Social Credit correspondence course will not be able to start for several weeks. Mr. Butler is also very busy just at present in his capacity as Director of the League of Rights. The League is engaged in election activities.

Rev. Norman Hill and Eric Butler to Speak in Nhill

The Rev. Norman Hill and Mr. Eric Butler will address a public meeting in Nhill next Monday night, November 21. They will speak on fundamental election issues. Mr. Hill and Mr. Butler anticipate that they will address a number of public meetings during the election campaign.

Magazine Section

THE SUBSERVIENCE OF OUR INTELLECTUALS

A nation's literary magazines are supposed to function as the warheads in the defence and promotion of cultural "values": wherefore herewith we proffer the findings of a once-over of the latest issues of three such Australian organs . . .

In these happy days of the Common Man my vote is just as good as your vote, even if it is PROVED otherwise; and the intellectuals, sad to say, are part of this mess, forever strengthening group-systems, involved as a matter of course in attempts to eliminate or silence men with personal initiative.

Gone is clear statement, gone is — in the "old-fashioned" sense of the words — clear thinking: Australian intellectuals, like the majority of their overseas brothers, have pandered for so long to stupidity and cupidity, they are now little more than convenient levers in the worldwide Power Game.

Or, as Wyndham Lewis put it, twenty-odd years ago: "MATTER WHICH HAS NOT SUFFICIENT MIND TO PERMEATE IT GROWS, AS YOU KNOW, GANGRENOUS AND ROTTEN."

Anyway, whatever the cause or causes of this now prevalent softness of mind (and Descartes seems to be high on the lists of villains compiled by the more responsible investigators) the important thing today is to convince "those in charge" that the softness is a fact, a danger here and now. We find often that important local talent is neglected, for no other reason than that our "leaders in thought" are passive rather than active. Western Civilisation is dying for want of a powerful "disinfectant"— and since man is a rational being he will not save anything unless he uses his head. Actively, as God meant it to be used.

One example of important local talent not accorded the attention it deserves is Robert Crossland who, according to a Memoir in his recently published volume of poems "A Place To Get Lost In", died this year aged 40. *

Why, in this cultural desert, almost devoid as it is of serious adult work, our critics are not shouting the name Crossland from the rooftops, is no mystery perhaps, but very disheartening. Several of Crossland's poems would in all likelihood mean more to a competent judge of poetry in London than any other Australian poems. He seems either to have read the "Personae" and "Lustra" poems carefully, or to have worked very hard on prosody; or both. In his own modest way Crossland has produced poems that are rhythmically

* "A Place To Get Lost In", by Robert Crossland. Put out by Walter Stone, 64 Young St., Cremorne.

intelligible — in which the modest rhythms actually "add" to the modest "meanings":

Forearmed against the world she went,
Her heart serene, unknown,
The mistress of a high intent,

Aloof, alone.
The high sierra of her smile,
The Himalayas of her breast,
With these she charmed us for a while;
Never the rest.
But there was one that she found fair,
Who pledged the true love's troth;
And so forever they lie there,
Death and the Lady, both.

As "A Place To Get Lost In" contains only 23 short poems — none of them really "creative" in the sense that "Sweeney Among the Nightingales" was "creative"— it cannot be regarded as anything more than a well-turned preliminary volume, a book of exercises, as it were, in preparation for something more important. Even so, Crossland displays therein an ACHIEVEMENT that will never be surpassed by most of our better-publicised and more "philosophical" present-day poets.

Neglect of genuine achievement follows automatically in the absence of reasonable standards with some basis in fact. Dr. Colin Roderick, writing in the Melbourne "Age" {5/11/55} says: "For the specialist in language and early literature, of course, Chaucer . . . should remain elective. But for our pass man a seasoned appreciation of Australian literature is vital . . ."

I have no quarrel with Dr. Roderick's passion on behalf of Australian literature; but anyone who imagines that Chaucer is matter for specialists only, and not in fact an INDISPENSABLE part of any cultured literary man's reputable repertoire is devoid of reasonable standards. Chaucer, in poems like "Hyd, Absalon" and "To Rousemonde" created from materials gathered from Provence, Italy, France, Scotland, etc., the Standard English Lyric Lilt, by which we must measure later songs. He, and this is only one of his numerous achievements, defined once and for all, a certain Lyric area, and poets and critics who do

(Continued on page 8)

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

No doubt you have been reading about some of our economic difficulties and anxieties. I suppose your first reaction will be to say: "Oh Lord, the poor old English are in a mess again. It seems to happen every two or three years." A new sense of buoyancy and hope has returned to the British people. Let us sing to you in the words of the old song: "And you'd look sweet upon the seat of a bicycle built for two."

—British Foreign Secretary MacMillan, speaking at a New York dinner during September.

* * *

The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Butler, have been insisting that Britain suffers from too much prosperity — and no a financial crisis.

—Melbourne "Herald"

* * *

What the United Nations is trying to do is revolutionary in character. Human Rights are largely a matter of relationships between the State and individuals . . . What is now being proposed is, in effect the creation of some kind of super national supervision of this relationship between the State and its citizens.

—John P. Humphrey, first Director of the Commission on Human Rights.

* * *

In the not very remote future the problem of improving the average quality of human beings is likely to become urgent and this can only be accomplished by applying the findings of a truly scientific eugenics.

—Julian Huxley, in "UNESCO: Its Purpose and Philosophy."

* * *

Measures need to be adopted to increase the significance and to strengthen the authority of the General Assembly as a truer pattern than the Security Council can ever be of a natural and positive society of nations.

—From a Memorandum by the Catholic "Sword of the Spirit" organisation.

"New Times," November 18, 1955—Page 5

"WORK FOR WORK'S SAKE IS NOT A CHRISTIAN MAXIM"

"Voice," journal of the Christian Campaign for Freedom in England, states in its issue of November 5, 1955, that a number of Anglican Bishops have associated themselves with the following important statement by the Bishop of Oxford, in which he deals with the Christian doctrine in regard to work and leisure.

"... The introduction of shorter working hours has given a larger amount of free time to a whole section of our population, though at the same time social changes and the shortage of domestic help have deprived others of some of the leisure they would normally have expected forty or fifty years ago Provided that enough work is done to sustain the common life of the nation, I do not see any reason to regret these changes, in so far as they have brought more leisure to more people. Work for work's sake is not a Christian maxim. We work in order to live. To reverse this principle would be to suggest that man is a mere producing or organising machine, which must indeed have a rest sometimes, but merely as a biological necessity, in order once again to go to work efficiently. Man's life, on any Christian view is something far greater and more profound than his capacity to produce goods or organise their production. Freedom from unnecessary work is something to be welcomed and even extended as far as possible. But this, like all forms of freedoms, brings its responsibilities. If leisure may be defined as the time we have free from prescribed duties, we have to give some thought to how this time is to be used. Our time is given us on trust; there is a limited amount of it; this is one of the conditions of our life here as God has given it.

"Perhaps the danger today is that so many people are thinking of life solely in terms of work and amusement"

DR. RUMBLE SUPPORTS "NEW TIMES"

A Christian spokesman in Australia, Dr. Rumble, well-known Roman Catholic who conducts a weekly Question Box session over radio station 2SM Sydney, has recently spoken out on the subject of automation and leisure. The following is taken from a report in "The Catholic Weekly" of November 3rd:

Shareholder, Epping, asks: What is your view of the virtues of full employment as against the possibilities of an annual wage brought about by automation in a presumed leisure age?

R.: What is meant by 'automation' is that, by means of machines, there will be more and more production with less and less personal work required of men. If such labour as is required — and always there will be some required—is suitably distributed, one can imagine an age com-

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ing in which a two-hour week will replace a 48 hour week. I say that one can imagine such a state of affairs, however exaggerated such a conjecture may be. It would mean, of course, an enormous increase of leisure for the mass of humanity, no longer needing to be fully employed in producing essential goods. Financially, some kind of national dividend would have to be made to enable all to buy at least a sufficient share of the automatically produced goods to provide a living. Now there are no particular moral principles opposed to such a prospect. From the moral point of view all that can be said is that people would have to devise for themselves healthy mental and physical occupations to fill in the additional leisure such freedom from necessary employment might make possible

O.: To my mind the writer of the article has lost the significance of Christianity, a religion of sacrifice in which work plays a great part.

R.: Undoubtedly one basic law of Christianity is self-denial. But such self-denial is possible always and everywhere, in many different ways, whether in personal self-discipline, or self-sacrifice on behalf of others. If we have to work, our work can easily involve sacrifices which, when accented in a Christian spirit, can be a means to our growth in virtue and holiness. But Christianity does not demand that work must necessarily be part of our sacrifice. There is no Christian law obliging people to work who have the means necessary to enable them to live without their having to work. They are bound of course, to forms of self-denial in various ways, but work is not necessarily one of those ways."

TOWARDS "A CONSUMER'S REGIME"

The famous French historian, Daniel-Rops, writing in "Christianity and Freedom", makes the following penetrating comment upon work and freedom:

" . . . It is all too clear that we are traversing now one of those ages in which freedom is in full retreat, that a whole combination of forces exists which seems intent on making for its ruin, and that unless humanity is on its guard it may find itself tomorrow in a state of servitude in comparison with which that known by antiquity was nothing We find ourselves, thanks to the machine-revolution, presented by a hitherto undreamed-of opportunity, a chance unique in all human history. It is the opportunity to free man from all brutalising labour, from all his most painful material tasks. Shall we be

able to seize it? . . . Christian teaching presupposes a very definite organisation, which I might characterise thus: a regime that is wholly directed to the human. 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 advantage to this or 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. . . . 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."

CHURCHES MUST GUIDE

Work, according to Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary, means, "Effort directed to an end". In a society directed by Christian moral principles, that end can only be a human, personal end and—"a consumer's end". But in our present corrupted society, whose only principles would seem to concern power and the will to power, that end is becoming an ever-more inhuman end — an end of servitude presented as the "boon" on "Full Employment". Man and his work have both been turned into "instruments of policy".

Such an end is an offence to Christian authority and demands correction by those best fitted to express Christian authority and principles — the Churches.

God's bounty is as much expressed in man's inventiveness as in nature's harvests. Both are of God's creation. We hold services of harvest thanksgiving but we do not pray that God in his harvest bounty shall consider only the "working class", and still less that he should allow his bounty to be controlled "in the interest of workers". "Consider the lilies of the field . . ." Someday, perhaps, we may recover from our present blindness and ingratitude and hold services of thanksgiving for God's bounty in man's inventiveness.

Someday — but not today. Today the "work" mentality holds sway, as is only too well justified in a society which insists that unless a man obtains a paid job, he shall only eat bread as a concession. Everyone is in the grip of the "fear of unemployment" and "insecurity in old age". And so long as the "work" mentality persists, we have no right to blame Trade Unions for their restrictive practices, bureaucrats for discouraging enterprise and initiative, or even the armament trusts for their plentiful provision of "paid jobs". Without such "make-work", how would our population find "employment"?

"Work for work's sake is not a Christian maxim," says the Bishop of Oxford. But it is a Marxian, Communist maxim. A sane Christian society would regard automation as yet another proof of God's bounty and account it a further addition to its national

(Continued on page 7)

Work for Work's Sake

(Continued from page 6)

credit — a further increase of its cultural inheritance from which its people, as lawful heirs, had a right to receive financial incomes additional to and outside the wage and salary system. The "unemployed" would then cease to be the disinherited, and education could be focused as much upon creative leisure as upon technical efficiency.

The Churches should be the voices of authority in this matter. The whole Christian community should give this matter the utmost prominence. No one else will do it. For if it is not done, and the "work for work's sake" mentality continues unabated, a Communist dictatorship is a certainty in the not so distant future. Communism will come upon us — will appear to be inevitable — not through the machinations of spies and traitors, but through our own rejection of God's gifts and our perversion of God's Law. And the greatest possible perversion of that Law is the turning of "man", made in the image of God, as of "work", intended for the glory of God and the relief of man's estate, into instruments of power policies.

FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTS?

It is indeed true, as history clearly proves, that owing change in social conditions, much that was formerly done by small bodies can nowadays be accomplished only by Large corporations. None the less, just as it is wrong to withdraw from the individual and commit to the community at large what private enterprise and industry can accomplish so, too, it is an injustice, a grave evil and a disturbance of right order for a larger and higher organisation to arrogate to itself functions which can be performed efficiently by smaller and lower bodies. This is a fundamental principle of social philosophy, unshaken and unchangeable, and it retains its full truth today

. . . it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit, and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood of the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will

This concentration of power has led to a threefold struggle for domination. First, there is the struggle for dictatorship in the economic sphere itself; then, the fierce battle to acquire control of the state, so that its resources and authority may be abused in the economic struggles. Finally, the clash between states themselves

. . . As regards the relations of peoples among themselves, a double stream has issued forth from this one fountainhead:

on the one hand, economic nationalism or even economic imperialism; on the other, a not less noxious and detestable internationalism or international imperialism in financial affairs, which holds that where a man's fortune is, there is his country. . . .

. . . it is not really the possession of the means of production which is attacked, but that type of SOCIAL RULERSHIP, which in violation of all justice, has been seized and usurped by the owners of wealth. This rulership in fact belongs, not to the individual owners, but to the state.

—From "Quadragesimo Anno", Pope Pius XI, 1931.

The great source of my solicitude is, lest it should ever be considered in England as the policy of a state to seek a resource in confiscations of any kind or that any one description of citizens should be brought to regard any of the others as their proper prey. Nations are wading deeper and deeper into an ocean of boundless debt. . . . If governments provide for these debts by heavy impositions, they perish by becoming odious to the people. If they do not provide for them, they will be undone by the efforts of the most dangerous of all parties: I mean an extensive, discontented, moneyed interest, injured and not destroyed Revolutions are favourable to confiscation; and it is impossible to know under what obnoxious names the next confiscations will be authorised. —"Reflexions on the Revolution in France," by Edmund Burke, 1790.

. . . Afterwards by the statute called confirmatio cartarum, (25 Edward 1) whereby the Great Charter is directed to be allowed as the common law; all judgments contrary to it are declared void; copies of it are ordered to be sent to all Cathedral churches, and read twice a year to the people: and sentence of excommunication is directed to be as constantly denounced against all those that by work, deed or counsel act contrary thereto, or in any degree infringe it. — Blackstone's "Commentaries," 1765.

Savages we call them, because their manners differ from ours, which we think the perfection of civility: they think the same of theirs The Indian men, when young, are hunters and warriors; when old, counsellors; for all their government is by the council or advice of the sages; there is no force, there are no prisons, no officers to compel obedience, or inflict punishment. Hence they generally study oratory, the best speaker having the most influence. The Indian women till the ground, dress the food, nurse and bring up the children, and preserve and hand down to posterity the memory of public transactions. These employments of men and women are accounted natural and honourable. Having few artificial wants, they have abundance of leisure for improvement by conversation. Our laborious manner of life, compared with theirs, they esteem slavish and base; and the learning on which we value ourselves, they regard as frivolous and useless. An instance of this occurred at the treaty of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, anno 1744, between the government of Virginia and the Six Nations. After the principal business was settled, the commissioners

from Virginia acquainted the Indians by a speech, that there was at Williamsburg a college, with a fund, for educating Indian youth; and that if the chiefs of the Six Nations would send down half a dozen of their sons to that college the government would take care that they should be well provided for, and instructed in all the learning of the white people. It is one of the Indian rules of politeness, not to answer a public proposition the same day that it is made: they think it would be treating it as a light matter, and that they show it respect by taking time to consider, as of a matter important. They therefore deferred their answer till the day following; when their speaker began, by expressing their deep sense of the kindness of the Virginia government, in making them that offer; "for we know," says he, "that you highly esteem the kind of learning taught in those colleges, and that the maintenance of our young men, while with you would be very expensive to you. But you, who are wise, must know that different nations have different conceptions of things; and you will therefore not take it amiss, if our ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same with yours. We have had some experience of it: several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces; they were instructed in all your sciences; but when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods, unable to bear either cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, or kill an enemy, spoke our language imperfectly, were therefore neither fit for hunters, warriors, or counsellors; they were totally good for nothing. We are however not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we decline accepting it: and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we will take great care of their education, instruct them in all we know, and make MEN of them."—Remarks Concerning the Savages of North America, Benjamin Franklin, 1784.

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"New Times," November 18, 1955—Page 7.

Subservience of our Intellectuals

(Continued from page 5)

not know this area — it can be known either by direct examination or the intuitive leap of a special type of mind — waste paper and time.

It was precisely in 1888 that Pope Leo XIII wrote: "The excesses of an unbridled intellect, which unfailingly end in the oppression of the untutored multitude, are no less rightly controlled by the authority of the law than are the injuries inflicted by violence upon the weak. And this all the more surely, because by far the greater part of the community is either absolutely unable, or able only with great difficulty, to escape from illusions and deceitful subtleties, especially such as flatter the passions." And again: "It is contrary to reason that error and truth should have equal rights."

For such as can stomach, or even begin to take in, such solid food, we offer as well a "hard saying" by Aristotle — suggesting perhaps how such currently bothersome problems as subversion might be approached at the outset: "Not every problem, nor every thesis, should be examined, but only one which might puzzle one of those who need argument, not punishment or perception. For people who are puzzled to know whether one ought to honour the gods and love one's parents or not need punishment, while those who are puzzled to know whether snow is white or not need perception."

A particular point in Professor Fox's review we cannot allow to pass without note; I quote: "He is very critical about those non-communists who appear soft toward communists, and about fellow-travellers in particular. Repeatedly he charges them with using a double standard. They were formerly quick in indignation at offences by fascists in Germany, Italy or Spain, but are now silent or apologetic about equally bad behaviour in communist countries . . . "But," replies Professor Fox, "Granted that Russia and her associates have a dark record, is it wholly black, looked at either in itself or against our supposed mainly white record?"

— Nor does he front the charge when he asks of fascism/communism, "Is the future with one of them as dark as it clearly was with the other? . . . communism at least professes the brotherhood of man and is out to make converts, whereas fascism was entirely racist or nationalist" . . . etc. — Professor Fox is "head of the department of Philosophy at the University of Western Australia".

. . . One devotes so much space to this intrinsically dull subject of "liberalism"/communism because it seems to be taken so seriously in so many serious quarters . . .

However, it would be hard to find as good an excuse for meditating "The Problem of Ethics for Twentieth-Century Man", by Kathleen Nott. That a graduate of London and Oxford Universities" can write on the "evil" of ethical/religious "systems",

in evident ignorance of Aristotle's work on same (a system if ever there was one) and of traditional Christian moral theology (concrete if ever a body of teaching was — and still adhered to by some millions of so-far-as-anyone-knows quite decent-living people, under the direct personal guidance of priests/ministers in confessionals or out of same), and enjoy some kind of standing, points to some serious degeneracy of the education system.

It would be tiresome and non-useful to deal at length with the article, which postulates their ethical "systems" are somehow to blame for warfare because of their "abstractness" and their doctrine of Original Sin. Miss Nott quite misses the distinction that, though its undertaking and direction involve some weighty moral questions, war is a political activity almost always, not a moral. Miss Nott also partakes cheerfully of such fin de siecle observations as: "To Jesus Love meant direct personal experience. He told his hearers in effect that to give and take love was a real human need. This is not without its terrors."

Nevertheless, Miss Nott approximates what seems to be a rather significant point in her remark: "What is wrong with war is not chiefly that it is increasingly bloody, which is an after-effect, but that it is increasingly ideal. The larger and more organised it becomes the more we have to find rationalisation for it, reasons why our side is right." I would suggest that not "we" have to find reasons but that reasons have to be found for "us"—by those who undertake and manage the said war on "our" behalf and for "us" to prosecute. Vide Von Clausewitz: "War is the pursuit of policy by other means."

For the rest, the current "Meanjin" contains an article on historical method by Brian Fitzpatrick more or less echoing the Henry Ford maxim, "History is bunk" (and which would seem to be primarily a plug for Brian Fitzpatrick), some stories and poems, one full-blown "literary" article ("incoherent") — entitled "How to Write Poetry", Parts 1 and 2 — by the present writer, and book reviews (half of the respective books being "progressive").

Or again, in the Sydney review "Voice" (September, 1955) we find a columnist writing: "So far sociologists and economists do not seem to have studied the specific implications of cybernetics for modern man." That "sociologists . . . do not seem to have studied" doesn't matter — in fact it would be better for all concerned if sociologists stayed off the bandwagon. But for the intellectual to claim that "economists" do not seem to have studied the "specific implications", etc., makes us wonder whether such people are really interested in preserving the Occident.

For thirty or so years now Social Crediters and various monetary reformers in various countries have been studying very carefully the implications of automation/cybernetics and have been publish-

ing their findings in quite definite terms. "Voice", if honest, should acknowledge this fact.

The same columnist claims that automation has an attendant "employment problem" and explains, "If costs are drastically lowered and output fantastically increased simultaneously, then industry's only problem is the continuance of market demand, which is dependent on rising living standards." Which indicates that he is about as clear on the subject of economics as Professor Copland or Professor Heinz Arndt. Why should automation create an "employment problem"? The only question is how best to distribute the goods produced. Just because Marx and the Fabians misunderstood MONEY is no reason for others to continue to misunderstand it.

As Douglas pointed out, money is more an instrument of policy even than a measure. In fact in a monetary era, sovereignty resides in money. And the question that follows is: WHO shall be sovereign!

Finally, there may even be no connection between the sudden spate of articles on automation (from "Voice", Dr. Peter Russo and progressives throughout the world) and the fact that several months ago that "mysterious" and well-heeled organisation P.E.P. announced that it was time for the world to consider "the problems of automation."—NOEL STOCK

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AMERICAN SENATOR EXPOSES COMMUNIST INFLUENCE BEHIND INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS

The following is a revealing article by American Senator George W. Malone, in the American publication, "Task Force," of July 1955:

The free trade movement has had many peculiar bedfellows.

Soviet agents, fifth-amendment Reds, lobbyists for foreign interests, New Dealers, one-Worlders, power seekers and fanatics have crowded into the free trade bed ever since 1934 when the Trade Agreements Act was first sold by Franklin Roosevelt to a rubber-stamp Congress.

Alger Hiss was one of the bellwethers of free trade. He was not alone.

Harry Dexter White, who in 1934 was made top economist for the Federal Tariff Commission and later became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and executive director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund, participated actively in shaping GATT, the 34-nation Geneva trade organization which regulates our tariffs and wars against our economic independence and protection.

So did Harold Glasser, V. Frank Coe and Victor Perlo, who later were to invoke the Fifth Amendment when questioned about alleged Communist affiliations before a Congressional investigating committee.

The facts are that as early as 1940 committees in the Executive Branch were being organized to plan our post-war international economic programs.

Even earlier, Mr. Hiss was attached to the State Department office in charge of the trade agreements programme. This was in 1937 and 1938.

On May 27 1940, the New Deal formed an "Interdepartmental Group to Consider Post-War International Economic Problems and Policies". Among participants were White, Coe, H. Julian Wadleigh of the State Department, and Lauchlin Currie, of the Executive Office of the President. W. L. Ullman, also of the Treasury Department, was a participant.

On April 15, 1942, an "Advisory Committee on Post-War Foreign Policy" was set up, with White representing the Secretary of the Treasury. A subcommittee on Economic Policy listed among its objectives "the reduction of tariffs".

On April 9, 1943, the New Deal administration formed the powerful "Post-War Foreign Economic Policy Committee". White and Currie were among the members. Dean Acheson was given supervision over Shipping, Relaxation of Trade Barriers, Commodity Agreements and Methods of Trade, Private Monopolies and Cartels, Food and Agricultural Products, Metals and

Heavy Industries, Petroleum and Rubber.

State Department's stranglehold over foreign commerce was tightening in disregard of the Constitution, Article I, Section 8, and, with it, the stranglehold on the domestic economy.

Twelve special sub-committees were set up. Alger Hiss was assigned to the Special Committee on Petroleum; White to the Committee on Relaxation of Trade Barriers; Wadleigh to "Commodity Agreements and Methods of Trade".

On April 5, 1944, President Roosevelt created another committee, this one called the "Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy". White and Currie were initial members, plus Acheson.

Still another committee established in this period was the Interdivisional Committee on problems of over-all economic organization. Charles P. Taft, director of the Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, State Department, was named chairman.

"Post-War Foreign Policy Preparation", a State Department publication, states this: "The new committee was specifically concerned with the possible establishment of an international commission of technical experts in the economic field. It was also concerned with the formulation of proposals for a permanent economic organization to accompany those being developed in the political field for the maintenance of peace and security".

On November 30, 1944 Mr. Acheson announced the Department's intention to "seek an early understanding with the leading trading nations of the world, indeed with as many nations as possible, for the effective and substantial reduction of all kinds of barriers to trade ... a trade conference of the United and Associated Nations should be held at the earliest practicable date for the negotiation of an agreement for the reduction of all kinds of barriers to trade".

Whether Mr. Acheson or Mr. Taft was the author of the plans for ITO, previously referred to, remains in doubt.

The following interchange took place on April 29, 1947, in hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee between Representative Richard Simpson of Pennsylvania and Mr. Taft:

Mr. Simpson: You were chairman of the United States Interdepartmental Commit-

(Continued on page 11.)

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.

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.

Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, N.6, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House, Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear.

"New Times," November 18, 1955—Page 9.



SHEET COMPOSTING

by W. E. SHEWELL-COOPER in "The Farmer", (England).

The great problem that faces the market gardener with a fair acreage is the making and carting of compost. We make quantities of compost each year, and no artificial fertilisers are used other than those like fish manure and bone meal, which are, of course, organic. Our land is a stiff type of heavy clay, and it is obviously extremely important to do everything possible to improve the texture of the soil by working in organic matter.

In order to save time and labour when we came here definite areas were chosen for compost heaps in the various fields. It is obviously uneconomic to make all the compost in one corner of a market garden and then have to cart it long distances over sticky soil. This meant that water had to be available wherever the compost heaps were sited, and the local water board had to be approached to provide the necessary standpipes.

Incidentally, it has been discovered that one of the best ways of cleaning dirty ground is to have a compost heap on it. At the end of the year all the weeds have been smothered, and, furthermore, the worm population is vastly increased. Much of the organic matter has been pulled into the soil by the works and effect of having a large compost heap in any particular spot is similar to that of no digging. However large the market garden may be and however careful the grower is to conserve vegetable waste, there is never enough compost to use all over the land at from 30 to 40 tons to the acre.

It is therefore incumbent upon us at Thaxted to buy in a large tonnage of straw, which fortunately in the Essex area is not too expensive. Even quite good baled straw this year didn't make more than about £2/5/- a ton. It is this straw, which needs so much water, for to wet a ton of it, entails the use of 800 gallons of water. It is a simple matter to put up oscillating spray lines over the straw heap and thus apply artificial rain for the best part of a day, and really make the straw sodden. This, of course, is applied after the fish manure has been used as an activator at the rate of about 4oz. to the sq. yard for every one foot of straw put into the heap.

Those reading this article may by now be saying, "What about the 'in situ' business?" The reason that Sheet Composting as Sir Albert Howard called it has to be carried

out is that there is not the labour to move all the organic matter needed. Thus a seventh of the acreage is set aside each season for the growing of clovers and rye—a temporary ley, in fact. Years ago when the writer was around the committee table with Sir Howard he mentioned that there undoubtedly was a reason in Leviticus for resting land once every seven years. Sir Albert agreed, but said that the idea had never been brought out.

By growing a green crop and by keeping it well fed with fish and well cut, too, a vast quantity of fresh green material is grown which is passed back into the soil automatically. The clovers are never allowed to flower—as they are for instance in the orchards, because there we need automatic re-seeding).

In our sown sheet composting acreage it is a matter of using a mower and keeping the grass cut at least once a month from the beginning of May until the end of September. Then when November comes, another dressing of a fish fertiliser is given at 4 cwt. to the acre all over the area, and the ley is ploughed in fairly deep, enough to invert the furrows completely so that the grasses and clovers are buried.

Such a system entails giving up the land concerned for a whole year and some people may argue that they cannot afford to do this with any part of their garden. The answer in all probability is that they cannot afford NOT to do it, for the improvement in the structure of the soil has to be seen to be believed. Furthermore, one is applying excellent homemade compost "in situ" at a very moderate cost. The alternative is to use a much shorter growing green plant, like mustard, in the intervals between cropping.

There is no excuse at all for not sowing a crop of this kind, which need not occupy the ground for more than eight or nine weeks. There is a problem with mustard—vis a vis the Club Root disease, and those

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SHEET COMPOSTING

(Continued from page 10.)

who have been troubled with this organism should use spinach instead. Mustard should be broadcast fairly thickly (and by the way rape is a good substitute), it is then allowed to grow naturally, and just as it flowers it should be bashed down with disc harrows or, in small areas, with a spade. Then it should have a fish fertiliser applied over the top, say, at 3oz. to the square yard, before being dug in. The fish is the necessary activator, and prevents the green manure from having a denitrifying effect on the soil.

It was the writer's privilege recently to visit Mr. A. Guest, of Middlecliffe, near Barnsley, and to find him using large quantities of sodden straw for potato culture. This is a modification of the method first described in the book, "Fertility Farming", and developed by Dr. Scott Nearing in America. The tubers were planted on to the surface of the ground, and were then covered with wet straw to the depth of a foot; there the potatoes grew well and produced a very heavy crop. At the end of the season it was only necessary to push the straw to one side to get up the crop, and then the following spring to move that great bulk of straw over to the next area, which was to grow potatoes. Actually, of course, some of the straw was moved immediately after the potatoes were harvested because the land was required for wintergreens. This was only in the case of the earlies, and not for the main crops, which were not harvested until October.

The advantage of this no-digging system was that the great coverage of straw did act in the first place as a weed smotherer, and secondly it made the worms very active. The amount of straw which was moved to plot two at the end of the first season was only about 75 percent, and so much straw has been pulled into the ground and during the moving the shorter particles of straw were inevitably left behind.

Russia becomes a Food Importer

For many years past, right up to the last war, Russia and the East European countries she now rules were important exporters of wheat and certain other foodstuffs. Even since the war she has sold us some grain (barley, oats and maize). But now she is entering world markets as a buyer. To what extent this transformation is due to population increases and rising living standards, and to what extent to the shortcoming of collectivised farming, must be a matter for conjecture; probably both factors are at work. What is certain is that Russia has been buying butter and other foodstuffs from Europe for some years past, has been negotiating (so far unsuccessfully) for U.S. surplus commodities, and has this summer bought 600,000 tons of Canadian wheat, partly on behalf of Poland and Hungary. —"Rural Economy Newsletter" (England), September.

AMERICAN SENATOR EXPOSES COMMUNIST INFLUENCE

(Continued from page 9.)

tee set up in 1944 to suggest the form of an international organization in the field. Was that committee created for that purpose alone?

Mr. Taft: Well it was created for that purpose, and to suggest a form in which any such organization should be related to the United Nations. It did those two things.

Mr. Simpson: You will be the father of the International Trade Organization?

Mr. Taft: No; I will not say that.

The Chairman: The idea was born out of wedlock.

Mr. Taft: The draft we got up was perhaps three pages, double-spaced, and simply laid out the general forms of the entire operation."

The "Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy", of which White and Currie were members, meanwhile was preparing its own plans for international trade organization. These were embodied in a paper called "Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment", destined to be an important and fateful document. V. Frank Coe and Harold Glasser participated in its preparation.

"Proposals" called for setting up ITO and on December 13, 1945, the United States invited 15 other nations, including the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, to prepare projects for consideration at an international conference on trade and employment.

The United Nations Social and Economic Council in February 1946, on motion of the United States, undertook to sponsor such a conference. It went further. It set up a Preparatory Committee to arrange for the conference, to be held in London in October 1946. V. Frank Coe, Harold Glasser and Victor Perlo participated in the work of this Preparatory Committee.

The Preparatory Committee recommended procedures for carrying through negotiations in such a way as to give effect "to certain provisions of the Charter of the International Trade Organization by means of a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade".

Thus GATT, which is still very much alive, was created provisionally as a stop-gap until the International Trade Organization became effective.

Tariff negotiations were conducted at Geneva from April to October 1947, as a part of the second session of the Preparatory Committee. GATT was born there. GATT included provisions identical to those in the Geneva draft of the proposed charter for an International Trade Organization.

Representatives of 56 nations met in Havana, Cuba, in the late fall and winter of 1947 and the early spring of 1948. There in the sunshine and comfort of sub-tropical Cuba they drafted the Havana charter of ITO. The first formal session of GATT was held at Havana at the conclusion of

the ITO sessions. It is the closest GATT has ever been to the United States.

ITO was submitted to the House and Senate but failed to clear the appropriate committees of either. It died. When the United States did not join and put up the pot of America's rich markets for other nations to play for, the other nations pulled out of the game.

But GATT containing much identical language and - many identical provisions, survived. It was kept alive by NOT submitting it to Congress. And it was kept alive by our markets being put into the pot by State Department.

GATT is alive today, juggling and manipulating the tariffs that spell life or death to thousands of American industries.

Even GATT, with its manipulation of more than 55,000 tariff cuts and curbs, is not enough to appease the insatiable appetite of our power-hungry State Department - the one-Worlders, free traders and waterfront brokers who take an over-ride on foreign trade moving either to or from our shores.

The discredited ITO has been given a new name — Organization for Trade Cooperation, or OTC. It will consist of all members of GATT, and is intended to lead us further away from the Constitution of the United States.

OTC is designed to trap our industries, workingmen, markets and investors in a new international game in which the United States will furnish the pot and have but one weak vote against foreign nations greedy for our wealth and markets.

The British Commonwealth will have 9 votes. Continental Europe will have 12 votes. Communist Czechoslovakia will have a vote, the same voting strength as the United States.

OTC has been submitted to the Congress. It must be defeated.

GATT, an instrument for international socialized trade, which for the past 8 years has divided our markets with low-wage, low-living-standard countries, must be repudiated.

And America must return to the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence from which it has been pulled away by our economic saboteurs of the Red left, free traders and one-economic Worlders.

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

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

Marx, Muck and Mysticism

The truce in the cold war has seen an exchange of agricultural delegations between the Soviet Union and the West. The East has even accepted from the Middle West criticism of its farming methods. The soil of the New World was mistreated as though it were a factory or a mine long before the imposition upon the Russian peasantry of the State farm and the mechanised collective; both Soviet and American empires are now doubtless equipped to swap notes about dust bowls. It was the Russians who at the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva described a discovery, made by the use of radioactive isotopes as tracers, of functions performed by plant roots in photosynthesis (the process by which light from the sun is used to build simple groups of atoms, like those of carbon dioxide, into carbohydrates). To quote the "Daily Telegraph" Science Correspondent, reporting from Geneva on August 11th:

'Previously it had been assumed that all carbon dioxide came from the air.

'By introducing carbon dioxide labelled with radioactive atoms into the soil in which the plants were growing Prof. A. L. Kursanov told delegates today that they had shown carbon dioxide entered through the roots as well.

'The discovery lends meaning to the gardener's belief that compost and organic fertilisers are necessary. Organic matter in the soil is broken down by bacteria, many of which produce carbon dioxide in the process.' Perhaps progressive professors using long words will be hearkened to more readily on the need for organic manure than less ar-

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ticulate and 'unscientific' gardeners and peasants.

Mr. R. A. Silow, of F.A.O., told the Conference that the high hopes held for the stimulation of plant growth by radiation and radioactive isotopes had not been realised, but radioactive materials had been used to kill such pests as wireworms in Canada. — "Rural Economy Newsletter" (England), September.

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