

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free"

Vol. 25, No. 2

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY

31st JANUARY 1959

EDITORIAL

BUREAUCRACY AND "FULL EMPLOYMENT"

Although the peoples of the non-Communist world are encouraged to believe that it is only the Communists who use the language of double-speak, they are increasingly becoming victims of the same divorcement of words from reality. No better or more disturbing example can be given than the constant references to self-government. Neither the electors nor parliaments are in control of policy-making today. This truth has been recently made clear by Mr. F. A. Bland, Federal Liberal Member from N.S.W. and outstanding authority on constitutional government.

In a recent article Mr. Bland went much further in his criticisms of the menace of bureaucracy than we can remember him ever doing in the past. He obviously feels that Australians should be told in the plainest terms that self-government no longer exists in Australia; that the bureaucracy has become all-powerful; that Ministers merely rubber-stamp the decisions of their departments, and that Parliament itself has no more say in policy-making than have the people it is supposed to represent. There is, of course, nothing new in what Mr. Bland says. Lord Hewart warned after the First World War how *The New Despotism* was being created, while after the last war Professor Keeton warned in *The Passing of Parliament* that responsible government was dying. And now a respected member of the Federal Parliament tells Australians in effect that they are deluding themselves when they talk about governing themselves.

It is true that the outward forms of self-government still exist. Electors can put their marks on pieces of paper every few years, and those elected to Parliament can talk away as much as they like. But all this merely obscures the fact that the reality of power is possessed by the permanent policy-makers, particularly the economic planners who never question "sane finance" and who believe that their mission in life is to maintain a policy of "full employment." While we give Mr. Bland full credit for his spirited attack upon the growing despotism of the bureaucracy, we can predict now that, like any other attacks in recent times, it will not have the slightest bearing upon the reality of the situation. When they first read or hear these attacks upon the growth of bureaucracy, many people become incensed for a period, only to resign themselves later to the alleged inevitability of

what is taking place. And the growth of the centralised bureaucracy does appear inevitable so long as present financial rules and economic policies are regarded as sacrosanct.

Governments have always tended to try and increase their powers. This reality was grasped by those people who created constitutional barriers to the expansion of Government power. Those consciously seeking to expand power had to try and find excuses, which would be acceptable. Today the major excuse given to justify increased Governmental activity is the necessity to maintain "full employment" in order that financial incomes may be distributed. The displacement of human beings in private industry by the development of automation intensifies the demand for increased Government action—even if the Government-sponsored economic activities are the equivalent of digging holes in the ground in order to fill them in again. The much-publicised space projects are clearly designed to maintain and to expand "full employment" under Government supervision. And the Government, which means, of course, the bureaucracy, can force the individual to submit because of the monopoly of financial credit through which the monopoly of real credit—productive capacity—is rigidly imposed.

The essence of the problem confronting those concerned about the bureaucratic dictatorship is how to force a change of economic policy in order that the production system will be regarded as a means of producing the requirements of individuals with the minimum of human effort. This question is rapidly becoming the great issue

(Continued on page 4)

NEWS SECTION

Hire-Purchase Debts Increase: It has recently been announced by the Commonwealth Statistician that the indebtedness of Australians to finance companies through hire-purchase agreements increased by almost £60 million between January and November of last year. Total hire-purchase debt at the end of November was £328,400,000. The rapid increase in the hire-purchase debt is striking evidence of the fact that consumers cannot buy today's production with today's income. They must therefore go into debt. So long as no adjustments are made to present financial rules it is as certain as the sunrise that the total indebtedness of people must progressively increase. Those critics of hire-purchase who claim that it is taking finance away from "basic production" in favour of "luxuries" apparently know so little about economic realities that they cannot understand that the production system is capable of producing all the genuine requirements consumers desire. To suggest that insufficient houses are being built because washing machines are being made is dangerous nonsense.

Britain and Egypt Negotiate Through World Bank: Students of international affairs will note with interest that the recent financial agreement between Britain and the United Arab Republic, which is expected to lead to the resumption of diplomatic relations, was negotiated through the president of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black. This is further evidence of the reality of power in world affairs.

Further Light on Suez Debacle: Recent articles by Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Sir Winston Churchill, throw further light on the Suez debacle of 1956 and confirm that the British and French retreat was forced by the financial powers controlling Washington. Another writer also reveals that it was Harold Macmillan who first collapsed in the British Cabinet when the pressure was applied. Macmillan had urged Sir Anthony Eden on only to desert him when crisis hour struck. And yet today Macmillan is presented as a "great" British leader!

Further Salary Increases for M.Ps.: Parliamentary representatives of the electors should be adequately paid for their services. But

judged by the results they have produced, these representatives are at present overpaid. The establishment of another committee to review the salaries of Federal Members means that there will be further increases in salaries. It will be argued, of course, that there has been a substantial increase in the cost of living since the last increase. But this increase has been the result of the financial and economic policies pursued by the so-called representatives of the people. We have suggested in the past that Federal Members would show more initiative in solving the inflation menace if, instead of having their salaries increased, they had them reduced every time the price level increased and every time they increased taxation. If Federal Members argue that they are not responsible for inflation, then they are openly admitting that responsible government is dead in this country.

Spokesmen for the present Government Parties at Canberra have over the years appealed to all sections of the community to show "restraint" in order to defeat inflation. Electors might suggest to these politicians that they start to practise what they preach. We also suggest that this matter should interest Church leaders.

Mr. Mikoyan and Wall Street: The world's press made much of the fact that the Deputy Premier of Soviet Russia, Mr. Mikoyan, had lunch with a group of Wall Street financiers during his visit to the U.S.A. The inference was that here was a meeting of the representatives of two hostile worlds. The fact that there may have been greater agreement between Mr. Mikoyan and some of these financiers than is generally admitted was not raised. Mr. Mikoyan is one of the original revolutionaries who seized control of Russia with the financial aid of one of the most influential of the Wall Street financial group, Kuhn, Loeb and Co., a fact which the Soviet Deputy Premier has certainly not forgotten. He no doubt also recalls that it was the same Wall Street financiers who readily helped arrange the financial credits granted when the Roosevelt Administration first recognised the Soviet Government in 1933. These credits enabled the Communists to import urgently required American production at a time when the Communists were faced with an internal crisis. There are reasons for believing that Mr. Mikoyan and his associates are again urgently in need of certain American production to help them with their internal problems.

A growing number of American businessmen are eager to export to Soviet Russia (and Com-

munist China) in order to try and overcome their internal problems. And there is no doubt that those Wall Street financial groups who have helped Russia in the past are looking for ways and means of doing so again today. The biggest obstacle to the policy which Mr. Mikoyan's visit was almost certainly designed to advance is American public opinion. Prior to Mr. Mikoyan's visit, President Eisenhower indicated that he favoured greater trade with Russia, but the "granting of long-term credit would raise complex legal and political problems."

International Finance and Free Trade: In a world in which international trade was an exchange of genuine surpluses, free trade would have much to commend it. But free trade today means in fact that the international controllers of financial policy can more effectively work towards their objective of World Monopoly. The much-publicised financial moves several weeks ago were lauded by the World Bank. It was claimed that they would make freedom of trade much easier. This type of freedom of trade means that small economic organisations everywhere can be forced out of existence more quickly or forced to amalgamate. There can be no genuine free trade until present financial policies are related to economic realities.

The Race Mixers: Eminent Australian scientist Sir Macfarlane Burnet joined the growing ranks of the race mixers with his paper at the Australian Citizenship Convention. Much of what Sir Macfarlane Burnet said is contested by scientists much more qualified to speak on this subject. But even if his views were soundly based biologically, they are more applicable to animals than to human beings.

The disturbing thing about the worldwide propaganda in favour of race mixing is that it seeks to break down social and cultural patterns evolved over a long period of time. If the arguments of the race mixers are to be accepted, Europe, for example, would presumably have been a much more attractive place if the peoples had not grouped themselves as they did. There has, of course, always been a certain amount of race mixing throughout history, some of it obviously disastrous. But this did not take place at the urging of powerful propagandists who never lose an opportunity of suggesting that racial discrimination is one of the greatest evils threatening mankind. It is clear today that race mixing has been decided upon as a conscious policy. Whose

policy? Well, as the great majority of people everywhere oppose it, it is a policy, which a minority believes must be imposed upon the majority. Some of this minority are typical do-gooders. But it is significant that others are Zionists who advocate race mixing for all peoples except the Jews. We have yet to hear of one advocate of race mixing appealing to the Zionists to set the world an example by giving over their views concerning "the Chosen People."

U.S. Union Representative on Automation: Mr. David J. McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, has been telling Australians something about the impact of automation in the U.S.A. Mr. McDonald proposes long service leave, to be taken every few years, to combat unemployment caused by automation. While Mr. McDonald obviously accepts the commonsense proposition that automation should result in more free time for the employee, his proposal that employers should finance long service leave must inevitably increase wage costs and in turn increase prices. Mr. McDonald is reported as saying that he is strongly opposed to Communism, but like so many non-Communist trade union leaders he advocates policies, which must hasten the growth of the totalitarian State.

As we said in our last editorial for 1958, the development of automation is one of the most dynamic factors in the world situation. We have just seen an American report which points out that, in spite of the vast increase in Federal spending by the American Government, unemployment still remains at a high level in the U.S.A. because during the recession last year a number of business organisations took the opportunity of extending automation. An increasing number of people are beginning to realise the absurdity of Governments creating new financial credits to make unnecessary work in order that the economy does not collapse through consumers having insufficient purchasing power to buy the production flowing from automated factories.

Perhaps the most effective way to enable individuals to benefit from automation would be to maintain working hours at approximately the present level, but to reduce the retiring age drastically - - to, say, 50 years for a start. At this age the average person has at least twenty-five years of active life left in which to devote all his time to those social and cultural pursuits which interest him. The financing of such a policy would be no more difficult than the financing of a policy of "making work".

PRODUCTIVITY OR EMPLOYABILITY?

The following letter, signed by thirty workers, was sent to *The Record* (England) last year:

We, the undersigned workers of Aldermaston, having read the policy statement of the Torquay Biennial Delegate Conference concerning the H Bomb and its disposal and the joint statement of the Labour Party and the T.U.C. in respect of this matter and Summit talks, etc. (Record for May) wish to put on record that we: —

1. Don't regard armaments as a cause of war, and feel therefore that the abandonment of atomic weapons, and logically other warlike productions by the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and Britain, etc., even if feasible, would increase international economic tension unless adequate provision were made in advance to make up that purchasing power lost as a result of such general disarmament.

2. See no moral difference between the H Bomb and conventional weapons such as the old-fashioned blockbuster or flamethrower.

3. Are willing and eager to work on the peaceful uses of atomic power but feel that those released from war work would have the utmost difficulty in being re-absorbed into industry should general disarmament ensue. In this regard it is felt that Full Employment as a policy could no longer be sustained (particularly as the impact of atomic power is felt) and that some other form of income would have to be forthcoming to supplement or supplant wages for those released from warlike preparations.

Such income should be completely adequate to maintain decent standard of living, and be related to Productivity rather than to Employability.

THE VATICAN AND ISRAEL

The Zionists are at present renewing their efforts to persuade the Vatican to recognise Israel as a legitimate State. So far the Vatican has refused to give this recognition, thus making it clear that it disapproves of how this State was created. This matter is of interest to both members and non-members of the Church of Rome because it concerns the persistent Zionist campaign against the whole of Christendom.

It is true that Papal emissaries have been sent to Israel during the last decade, but only to endeavour to look after the members of the Church of Rome in that part of the world. There was,

for example, Archbishop Arthur Hughes, who summarised his findings by saying that there is a "deliberate Jewish effort to decimate the Arabs and to destroy Christianity in Palestine."

BUREAUCRACY AND "FULL EMPLOYMENT."

(Continued from page 1)

of our times. It must dominate all other questions, including that of Communism. A society based upon Communist principles, with the bureaucracy all-powerful, is the logical end result of a policy of "full employment." This fundamental truth must be brought to the attention of every responsible member of society, particularly to Churchmen, who should be able to give an authoritative answer to the question: "What is the true purpose of the production system?"

Every person criticising the threat of bureaucracy should be challenged to face the question of dealing with the basic cause of the threat.

SUBSCRIPTION TO *THE NEW TIMES*

Yearly Rate: £2, post-free; 6 Months: £1, post-free.

Make all cheques, money orders or postal notes payable to New Times Ltd.

Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office: 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne. Phone: MU 2834.

USE ENWITE SPECIALITIES

TEXTIT waterproofing compound. SOLVIT paint remover. AQUAC wood putty. BRYNAC enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis. FERROSOL, the rust killing paint. RUSTEX for removing rust from motor bodies and metal work. THERMEX, the silver paint.

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street, Collingwood,
Vic. Phone: JA 5967.

CODNER BROS.

Builders and Joinery
Manufacturers Homes and Home
Sites Available

WHEATSHEAF ROAD, GLENROY

ARTICLE SECTION.

LADY EVE BALFOUR'S VISIT SHOULD STIMULATE
INTEREST IN ORGANIC MOVEMENT

"At the bottom, there is little doubt that there are two irreconcilable ideas in conflict. The first of these is that the world in which we live is an organism and that men and animals have intricate relationships with the earth—not amorphous but specific and infinitely varied, which can only be disregarded at the peril both of men and the earth they live on. I do not mean in the least by this that a universal back to the land movement is either necessary or even desirable, but I do think that the idea that the earth is merely something to be exploited and 'lived on' is quite fatal.

"The second and antithetic idea is that the world is merely the raw material for a factory, that the nearer agriculture approximates to Mr. Ford's conveyor-belt principles, and towns emulate Stalingrad, the better we shall be . . ." The idea — the Encyclopaedist idea - - that everything can be put into a nice watertight compartment, and card indexed, is the philosophy of a frozen Hell."

—C. H. Douglas in *The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket*.

The visit to Australia of Lady Eve Balfour, one of the pioneers of organic farming and gardening in England, will undoubtedly be of considerable interest to the majority of the readers of this journal. As C. H. Douglas, the founder of Social Credit, made clear, Social Credit is concerned with correct relationships, not only between human beings, but also between man and his whole environment. It is not surprising therefore that Social Crediters are prominent in the organic movement everywhere. We hope that readers of this journal will do all in their power to ensure that Lady Balfour's meetings are well attended. If Lady Balfour can lecture as well as she can write, and we are assured that she can, it should be a treat to hear her.

Australian audiences will not only have an opportunity of learning much from Lady Eve's wide experiences in the organic movement; they will no doubt hear of what has been discovered at the Haughley Research Institute in England, the only institute of its type in the world. Its work has already had an impact upon agricultural scientists, some of whom are now admitting that they have had to revise their previous theories. The Haughley Institute is conducted by the Soil Association, an independent, non-profit-making body for education and research, having the following objectives: —

1. To bring together all those working for a fuller understanding of the vital relationships between soil, plant, animal and man;
2. To initiate, co-ordinate and assist research in this field;
3. To collect and distribute the knowledge gained so as to create a body of informed public opinion.

The Soil Association has its own journal,

Mother Earth, an excellent journal for those interested in keeping pace with the latest developments in the organic movement. The quality of the articles in this journal is exceptionally high and the philosophy of most writers most realistic. Looking through a reprint from *Mother Earth* of July 1957, we were particularly impressed with the following conclusion of an address by Professor R. Lindsay Robb:

"I think it would be salutary if we enlarged our conception of man's environment to include not only space but time. We form part not only of a spatial pattern but of an historical progression. How are we fulfilling our part in that progression in which we use and enjoy the heritage bequeathed to us by our forebears and pass it on, either enriched or impoverished, to our successors?"

"Will it be said that we destroyed irreplaceable artistic and architectural treasures of the past and left in their stead the formula for the atom bomb? It may be difficult to wipe that off our record. But must it also be said that we received a living heritage of fertile soils, grassy hills and clear streams and that we turned it into a desert? That would be an even worse indictment and one for which each one of us, you and I, are more directly responsible.

"So long as we regard land as our property, as something that belongs to us, we shall continue to abuse it for immediate personal gain. When we begin to see the soil as a fundamental need in our physical, mental and spiritual life we shall then treat it with love and respect as something to which we belong.

"As with the health of man, so also with soil fertility or the health of the land he lives on. The restoration of the soil to its primeval fruitfulness, beauty and full functioning

depends not only on the protection we can give it from misuse but on our being able to inculcate in all who have the care of it an understanding of its needs, a respect for its rhythms and laws and a knowledge that it is a living organism with which man has a biological relationship which must be maintained if it is to be mutually beneficial, as it was intended to be.

"If we stop looking at food production as an end in itself, we shall see that it forms part of a much bigger problem, the problem of man's relationship to the land he lives on of what he owes to that land and what it owes to him. If he thinks that the land has not been giving what it owes him, let him pause to consider whether he has been discharging his debt to the land.

"It is, I think, becoming more and more widely recognised that man's material and spiritual welfare cannot be separated into watertight compartments, and that the only approach—or at least the most intelligent one to a study of human and land problems is that which regards man and his total environment, visible and invisible, as one complete whole, and no rehabilitative work, either for land or people, can have any lasting value unless based on this foundation.

"We need to develop a more intense consciousness about the fundamental biological relationships between soil fertility and human health. Today, with the emphasis on machines and industrialisation, there is an ever-widening gap between the city dweller and the soil whence comes his food. Living the restless, rootless life of a modern city, he lacks the ecological comprehension of the soil - - plant - animal - - man, biological relationships. He does not understand that people who live on the land or close to the land, whose rhythm of life is necessarily tuned to the slow, steady rhythm of nature, people who work with their hands in the open air, are very largely immune to the anxiety diseases of this modern age. The ecological fundamentals of soil fertility are as little known to the man in the street as those of human health.

"During the last 50 years greater advances in science have taken place than perhaps in all previous history. The amazing developments in techniques during the last half-century both in medicine and agriculture are quite phenomenal, although many are developments in the pump rather than the well. The practice of soil conservation and medicine, with their ideals of raising the levels of soil fertility and human health, are yet but little more than a scratching

of the surface and treatment of symptoms and should not be confused with removal of causes.

"Patience is born of watching things grow, and no one in close contact with nature is likely to overrate the achievements of man. Let us teach our children that man was created to give as well as to receive and that we can pay our debt to those who came before us only by passing on their heritage, unspoiled, to those who will come after, or as John Buchan so aptly expressed it: *We can only pay our debt to the past by putting the future in debt to ourselves.*"

Lady Balfour is convinced that there is a coming change of direction in Agricultural Science, a matter she deals with in an article appropriately entitled "Land Health":

Science is the name we have given to human interpretation of observed phenomena when the observations are recorded in accordance with certain accepted rules. Scientific discovery comes about in one of two ways. Either through long and careful observation and recording of recurring natural happenings, or by first posing a question and then designing a series of repeatable controlled experiments until an answer emerges. By one or other of these two methods, or by a combination of both, all the "rules" of cause and effect have been deduced, all "natural laws" have been evolved, and all scientific "facts" have been established.

A few moments' consideration must make it apparent that in consequence there are in all sciences at least three loopholes for error.

Firstly, the rules demand that "scientific observations be confined to those phenomena: which can be apprehended by our five physical senses, thus whole realms of causation may be omitted from the resulting calculations and deductions, since reality is by no means confined to so narrow a field. Secondly, the human tendency to notice only those things for which we are looking leads frequently to failure to observe apparently unrelated, but possibly vital, factors in a given situation, and thirdly, in the experimental method, failure to ask the right question can lead to a totally misleading answer.

This is not to decry the value of science, but merely to deplore the attitude too frequently met with among scientific technologists and teachers of every age (though not of course in the ranks of top research scientists) that the scientific dogma belonging to their own day is infallible and unalterable. It is an attitude all the more surprising in that the whole history of science shows it to be subject to constant

change. The path of science is strewn with discarded dogmas.

In attempting to discuss so controversial a question as land health, particularly in its relationship to the incidence of pests and diseases in crops and livestock, it is as well to bear the above points in mind, especially the three loopholes for error, since normal fragmentary research is more than usually vulnerable to these when it is applied to agriculture, which deals exclusively with complex patterns of life. Even here, laboratory research can of course be invaluable as an aid to interpretation, but only the land itself will give us the true facts to be interpreted.

A scientist with a European reputation once said to me: "When theory does not fit with practice, it is always the theory which must be wrong."

It is an undoubted fact that the principal occupation of almost all agricultural research stations today is the search for ways and means to combat plant and animal diseases and pests. This endeavour becomes more costly each year and appears to be a losing battle. May this not be because the scientists are so obsessed and preoccupied with sickness that they fail to study health? Most of them appear to be asking, "How can we destroy such and such a pest, or cure such and such a disease?" The question displays a negative approach because the answer at best can only be remedial. But a few research workers, signposting a new direction for others to follow, have begun to pose the positive question—"What is health; how can we promote it and so foster natural resistance?" All the indications so far are that the answers to this question are likely to be far more fruitful in their practical results than anything which agricultural science has hitherto achieved.

What then is health? The derivation of the word is wholeness, a point that should not be lost sight of. The late Aldo Leopold, a great American ecologist and naturalist, has defined it as the "capacity of a living organism for internal self-renewal." Two English biologists and research workers have defined it as "mutual synthesis between organism and environment." Inherent in both definitions is the idea that health is not a state but a dynamic process. You cannot weigh, measure, or analyse a process, but it is sometimes possible to follow its course. The organic cultivator believes that its

course is identical with the flow of the nutrition cycle, and that to promote it one must therefore keep open all the living channels of this flow, though no one yet knows what they all are, or even the true nature of the flow itself. That land is a great storehouse for it, however, seems clear. What then is land? Once more let me give Leopold's definition: "Land.... is not merely soil; it is a fountain of energy flowing through a circuit of soils, plants and animals. Food chains are the living channels which conduct energy upward; death and decay return it to the soil." Soil fertility he defines as "the capacity of soil to receive, store and transmit energy."

Here we have an idea capable of revolutionising agricultural thought and practices—that the nutrition chain is not merely a flow of nutrient materials from one form of life to another, but also a circuit of energy. The science of chemistry, on which most agricultural science is still based, is obviously inadequate to study such a flow. Indeed this particular form of energy (which distinguishes the living from the dead) is not yet capable of measurement by any recognised science. If, as seems probable, it can be transmitted only by life, the difference in resulting plant growth following the application of, for example, a living compost and the ash of the same compost after incineration, can readily be understood. The fallacy of basing the supposed needs of plants on the composition of their ash also becomes apparent. Something chemically the same may be very different as a conductor of living energy.

Recent research has demonstrated that plants absorb through their roots quite complicated organic compounds; that these compounds are the product of micro-biological soil life; that upon their presence and intake by plants depends the latter's capacity to manufacture the quality of protein required for disease and pest resistance, normal reproduction, and adequate nutrition for the animal consumer of the plant. This new knowledge is in the process of profoundly altering present teaching on the role of organic matter in soil.

Without understanding all that is, or may be, involved, it would appear that by his insistence on the importance of life; of the return of all organic wastes to the soil; of a diversity of crops and livestock; of the right to existence of fauna and flora other than those of direct economic value to himself; by his avoidance of crude chemicals, and his attempt to provide the conditions in which natural biological bal-

ance will prevent the multiplication of any one species to pest proportions, the organic cultivator has evolved practises which will one day be recognised as far more scientific than those which at present pass under that name. Many of the so-called improvements in modern agricultural techniques have been well described by Leopold as improvements to the pump-not to the well. They have been developed as the result of a process of thought which has ignored the complex interplay of species which built the original fertile soils; which has deliberately planned the destruction of whole species without a thought being given as to whether their continued existence may be necessary to maintenance of the soil fertility they helped to build; which has advocated remedial measures, to deal with the problems arising from a declining fertility which treat symptoms only, and which, ignoring nature's danger signals, "protect" plants, weakened to the point of having already lost their capacity for "internal self-renewal," with death-dealing sprays. Thus, to food, which is already low in nutritional value (the capacity to transmit energy) is now added the hazard of a host of poisons.

It is easy enough to see how this state of affairs came about. The motives in nearly every case were good ones. The only fault that can justifiably be blamed is the arrogance of an age that thought man *knew* better than his Creator.

The climate of thought is now changing. A change in thinking must always precede a change in action, but no opportunity should be lost to hasten the change before it is too late. To this end the sooner the organic pioneers and orthodox science begin to get closer together the better. This cannot be done by dogmatism on either side, but only by open-minded willingness to co-operate to establish the new, ready to be born, science of Land Health.

SUBSCRIPTION TO *THE NEW TIMES*

Yearly Rate: £2, post-free: 6 Months: £1, post-free.

Make all cheques, money orders or postal notes payable to New Times Ltd.

Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Office: 5th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne. Phone: MU 2834.

LADY BALFOUR'S TOUR OF VICTORIA

Lady Eve Balfour, famous English authority on organic farming, will start a tour of Victoria early next month. The following is the programme: —

Programme

COUNTRY

Feb. 4-7—Gippsland.

Public meetings at Dandenong Feb. 4, 8 p.m. Leongatha, Feb. 5, 8 p.m. Organiser: Dr. C. Sandy, 254 Lonsdale St., Dandenong.

Feb. 9, 10—N.E. District.

Public meeting Wangaratta—to be arranged. Organiser: Mr. G. Copland, Cheshunt, Victoria.

Feb. 12, 13—Goulburn Valley. Public Meeting, Shepparton Star Theatre, February 13, 8 p.m.

Feb. 16-18—Wimmera District.

Public meeting St. Arnaud. Feb. 16, 8 p.m. Public meeting Horsham, Feb. 18, 8 p.m. Organiser: Mr. Cameron, 25 Kings Avenue. St. Arnaud.

Feb. 19-23—Western District.

Public meeting at "Purrumbete," Weerite—to be arranged. Organiser: Mr. W. Manifold, "Purrumbete," Weerite.

MELBOURNE

Feb. 28, 3 p.m.—Field Day.

Mr. W. Carruthers. Marlborough Rd. (off Canterbury Rd.), Ringwood.

Mar. 3—Public meeting at Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., 8 p.m.

Organiser: Mr. R. H. Weller, 18 Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy, N.7.

Mar. 7, 3 p.m.—Victorian Compost Society Annual Exhibition of Organically Grown Produce, Old Colonists' Homes, Rushall Crescent, North Fitzroy.