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SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Communism and Dollar Diplomacy

We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Menzies will obtain from the U.S.A. the Dollar Loan he has sought only if the powerful groups directing Dollar Diplomacy feel that Mr. Menzies' Government will further the Big Idea of world centralisation. It is distressing and alarming to note that apparently Mr. Menzies is not prepared to ask any questions whatever concerning the policies, which have led to the Korean and other incidents. Mr. Menzies has recently been in Washington where he has been discussing matters of high policy with Mr. Truman and those who advise Mr. Truman. If Australia's fate is to be placed completely in the hands of the "experts" advising President Truman, our future is very dismal indeed.

President Truman is still surrounded by the anti-American and anti-British groups responsible for the pro-Communist policies, which led to the present world crisis. That the influence of these groups is still very great can easily be gauged by the stir created following General MacArthur's recent visit to see the Chinese Nationalist leader, General Chiang Kai-Shek, in Formosa. Communist influence in the American State Department was directly responsible for the sabotage of the Chinese Nationalists and the Communist victory in China. Only last January, this Communist influence was responsible for President Truman openly saying that the Americans would not help to defend Formosa against Communist aggression. A quick look at the map will convince anyone of ordinary common sense that the defence of Formosa is vital to the defence of the Philippines, Indo-China and Malaya.

Betraying Kai-Shek

After the Korean War started, President Truman reversed his previous decision concerning Formosa, and General MacArthur proceeded to inform Kai-Shek that American military support would be made available. But apparently Kai-Shek must not use this military aid to attack concentrations of Chinese Communists obviously preparing to attack Formosa. And, Mr. Harriman, closely connected with the Zionist-Communist financial groups dominating American foreign policy, has been sent to the East to "explain" to the Asiatics that General MacArthur's visit to see Chiang Kai-Shek does not mean that American foreign policy is now designed to support the Chinese Nationalist regime against the Communists. This remarkable — or should a stronger term be used? — policy means that a military offensive by the North Koreans must be met and totalitarian measures imposed in the democracies as a consequence, but that the much greater and

more dangerous military offensive by the Chinese Communists in China is openly condoned. Does any realistic person believe that the world Communist offensive will be defeated in this manner"?

Professor Lattimore

The truth of the matter is, of course, that some of the "experts" surrounding Truman want to extend the Communist threat. Take the case of the "expert" on Far Eastern Affairs, Professor Lattimore, charged by Senator McCarthy as being a Communist agent. The following extract is from the American publication, *Not Merely Gossip*, of June 28:

"... it has been established that, despite a sizeable Congressional appropriation of funds available to Korea since last October, none had been sent or even allocated up to the end of March. The key to such tragic anomalies may be found in a statement given by Professor Owen Lattimore on July 17, 1949, in the *Compass*: 'The thing to do, therefore, is to let Korea fall but not to let it look as though we pushed it.' Was the withholding of the arms from Korea a deliberate 'pushing'—similar to the failure to give arms to Chiang's Nationalist armies in the last four years?..."

Dean Acheson's Background

Another interesting "expert" in the present American administration is Mr. Dean Acheson, Secretary for State. Mr. Menzies is reported as having had considerable contact with Mr. Acheson while in the United States. Is Mr. Menzies aware of Mr. Acheson's background and associates? Mr. Acheson owes his present position to the fact that he, along with Mr. Alger Hiss, top Communist secret agent, was "discovered" originally by the pro-Communist Zionist, Professor Felix Frankfurter. It has been pointed out that the common background to the careers of both Hiss and Acheson was one of the reasons why Acheson refused to turn his back upon Hiss after he was found guilty of being a Communist agent.

The following is from *Not Merely Gossip* of July 5, 1950, and sheds further light on Mr. Acheson:

"... Additionally, it should be said that Acheson still has powerful personalities behind him. The 'big brother' of course is Justice Felix Frankfurter, who, when necessary, can mount quite a publicity offensive in his friend's behalf. Recently, from sources close to former Secretary of War Stimson, we heard of one such Frankfurter maneuver, several months ago, when Acheson's *via dolorosa* was haunted by the ghost of Alger Hiss. These sources claim

(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 in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. 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.

TO THE POINT

More Socialism

In a forthright article in the Melbourne *Age* of August 8, Mr. Latham Withall, Director of the Associated Chamber of Manufactures of Australia, clearly outlines the dangers of the trade and tariff agreements, which the International Trade Organisation is seeking to impose upon the nations of the world. Mr. Withall writes:

"The knowledge that the Australian Government has decided to take part in the conference at Torquay (Eng.) next month and to pursue the policy objective of free trade internationalism as set out in the general agreement on tariffs and trade — a policy which, in Opposition, members fiercely attacked and, on division, voted unanimously against — will come as a very great shock indeed to Australian industry.

"With every good reason, industry had confidently expected that Australia would this year end its three years' unhappy association with the movement that had its origin in bureaucracy — that strange exotic by-product of the last war.

"This movement aimed to establish world regimentation of trade, based upon completely outworn and wholly discredited economic shibboleths, and with the very practical purpose, of course, of destroying completely the principle of British preference.

"Australian industries, both primary and secondary, small and large, will, at the conference, which starts on September 28, become the subject of international horse-trading of a most sordid and demoralising kind, carried out, it will be alleged, in the interests of the United Nations Organisation, but in fact working out only in the interests of the Communist countries, which will be efficiently represented on the spot by Czechoslovakia."

If the present Federal Government agrees to the demands of the internationalists in the I.T.O., it will be further confirmation of the fact that the policy of Socialism was not defeated by the Australian electors on December 10 of last year.

* * * *

Mr. Menzies' Adviser

Trevor Winchester Swan is the Economic Brain travelling with Menzies. He is a Coombs understudy. Dedman and Coombs found him first. He was Chief Economist with the defunct Department of Post-War Reconstruction, in charge of the economic blueprints. He is 32, went to Canterbury High, and was only 22 when he became a Lecturer in Economics at Sydney University.

—J. T. Lang's *Century*, August 4, 1950.

* * * *

Bernard Baruch

Bernard Baruch is the most misrepresented, over-publicised and flattered figure in American life. To portray this international Jew as our "elder statesman" is unfair and dishonest, according to every well-informed realistic student of national affairs. He deceives the very elect. Since 1936, he has tried to regiment our citizenry, and he is still at it. He wants every citizen to register and be subject to Federal draft, so that every human being on American soil could be told by the President where to live, what to do, what work to pursue—

all in the name of emergency. Such manipulation of our citizenry in the hands of the Jews, according to keen observers, would be the complete end of our liberty and the beginning of our bondage as "goyim" slaves to the Jews — fulfilling the *Protocols*.

—*The Letter*, Washington.

* * * *

"Progress"

War, or the threat of war, will soon become the Federal Government's major alibi for not having honoured its pre-election promises to reduce taxation and "to put the shillings back into the pound." It is now certain that postal charges will have to be increased still further if the Postmaster General's Department is to balance its budget. What a comment on our vaunted progress that we will soon have to pay 3d. to send an ordinary letter through the post!

* * * *

The International Mr. Churchill

Mr. Winston Churchill apparently fights Socialism — verbally, at least — at home, but is prepared to work for it abroad.

He is, of course, a great advocate of the Socialist ideal of a centralised "United Europe." At the second annual session of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mr. Churchill joined with Dr. Dalton in strongly supporting the nomination of Mr. Paul Spaak, the Belgian Socialist leader, for re-election as President. Mr. Spaak played a leading role in the recent Belgium uprisings, which successfully forced King Leopold to abdicate. Like all Socialists, Mr. Spaak has a lot to say about "democracy," which to him presumably means the majority vote. But the Socialists do not like the majority vote when it goes against them, as it did on the Leopold issue. They then resort to the tactics of the underworld to achieve their ends.

Apparently Mr. Churchill condones these tactics. And, in doing so provides further evidence of how British Conservatism has no longer any genuine mouthpiece.

* * * *

Are We At War?

Several press commentators have suggested that the Federal Government could take action against the Communists by enacting regulations under the National Security Act. It is pointed out that this could be done without even calling Parliament together.

These suggestions prompt the question of what Constitutional powers the Federal Government has to re-introduce National Security Regulations. Is it claimed that Australia is at present engaged in war? If so, when was this declaration of war made? However, if, as is generally asserted, Australia is merely taking part in a "police action" on behalf of the "United" Nations, has the Federal Government thus obtained the necessary Constitutional power to re-introduce National Security Regulations? The present international situation must not be permitted as an excuse for imposing more totalitarianism upon the Australian people. The communists can be effectively dealt with without creating the basic features of the Communist State.

Warburg, World Political Ambitions

"Warburg, a member of the Jewish international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., affiliate of the Rothschild fortune, is a member of the executive council and the principal financing 'angel' of the United World Federalists. He reportedly is devoting all his time to promoting the propaganda and machinery for a world government 'backed by a world police force stronger than any nation or combination of nations' — a world dictatorship. Warburg asks America to destroy its atomic weapons on the promise that the Soviet Union will do likewise, and submit to a world inspection force — which could be staffed by Communists or Zionists, reporting only what the Soviet Union wanted them to report. In the world government, which Mr. Warburg proposes, there would be 59 or 60 votes to our one...."

"Warburg's U.W.F. in a single year has induced the legislatures of 21 States to call for a constitutional convention, which would take the United States into such a world dictatorship. When we reflect that it was the Warburg family who principally financed Communism to power in Russia, and James P. Warburg himself, with American and German-Jewish associates, who financed the Socialist revolution in Germany, we cannot escape the conclusion that this banker has world political ambitions."

—Major Robert Williams, in "F.E.P.C. and the Minority Machine—the Conquest of American Cities."

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section)

ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION

The next examination for the Diploma of Associate will be held in March 1951. Entries for this will close January 31st, 1951.

The books set for special study this year are: —

- (a) Realistic Constitutionalism.
- (b) The Realistic Position of the Church of England.
- (c) States, Real, Actual and Potential.

Students wishing to take the examination can obtain fuller particulars from: —

Miss G. MARSDEN
(Representative in Australia),
6 Harden Road, Artarmon, N.S.W.

COMMUNISM AND DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 1)

to have been present when a call to Stimson came from the Supreme Court Building, 'Felix speaking.' The call was to urge the old Secretary of War to make public a letter backing 'Dean,' which the latter did. It can be imagined that this was not the only call made by 'Felix'...."

Whatever military action may be necessary by Australia to defend herself against aggression, should be taken as a sovereign member of the British Empire, not as a member of the Communist-inspired "United" Nations or as a pawn of the evil forces operating from Wall Street and Washington. Electors should take this matter up with their Federal Members of Parliament immediately.

Government Backbenchers Unhappy

QUERIES ON POLICY

When Prime Minister Menzies returns to Australia he will find that some of the newer members of his party have formed a Mustard Club of their own.

They are worried about policy. They were satisfied to go quietly for the first six months. Now they are finding their political feet.

They are asking just where the Menzies-Fadden Government is different to the Chifley Government on fundamentals.

At the last elections they all believed they were fighting Socialisation. They held it up as the ogre of government. They all believed they were crusaders. They were going to exterminate Socialisation.

Some of them even held well-formed theories about the functions of Government. They were opponents of the Managerial Society. They were all for private enterprise.

On platforms all over Australia they denounced the Bureaucracy. They derided the Planners. They scoffed at the long-haired professors with their blueprints. They riled at the over-swollen Public Service and the growth of new departments.

Chifley Policy

Now they are examining their own Government. They are beginning to wonder what has happened since the elections.

First shock was the proposed new Commonwealth Bank Board. It retained Dr. Coombs. It gave a majority to the Chifley Finance Trust.

Had the Bill gone through the Senate, the policy would have still been the Chifley policy, minus a few of the trimmings. The people who advised Chifley with his Bank Bill were the people advising Fadden with his.

Then came the question of bringing the Public Service back into line. Again disillusionment. Howard Beale tried to wipe out Information. But it bobbed up again with new aliases. The net reduction in staff could hardly be noticed. The big shots grabbed new jobs with new bosses. Only the title disappeared.

Then there was the burning question of Socialisation. The Liberals during the election had quoted figures to show how the number of public servants was growing at such a rate that the entire national economy was being strangled.

Staff Increase

But the very first Cabinet meeting proved that to be a dud also. Three of the top class bigwigs were appointed to review their own administration.

The result has been that the number of public servants has been going up instead of down. Month after month, the statistics show the same trend.

When Cabinet Ministers are tackled on the subject, they serve up exactly the same excuses for the growth as those dished out by Chifley in the House when asked questions by Tommy White, McEwen, Fadden, Spender, and other members of the present Cabinet when in Opposition.

The explanation, of course, is that the same people who prepared Chifley's alibis are now preparing them for the present

Government.

Instead of restricting the activities of the public service, the present Government has embarked on bigger and more grandiose Socialisation. The Snowy Valley Development Authority is establishing new records in expenditure. It is pump priming, as if we were already in the midst of a depression.

The Mustard Club will be wanting to know just where it is all leading.

Taxation

How will the Government be able to carry out its promise to reduce taxation if expenditure is allowed to increase?

Then there were some members who actually believed that their Government would get out of competitive business enterprise. They expected T.A.A. to be sold. That the Government would dispose of its shares in such undertakings as Commonwealth Engineering, A.W.A., and other interests.

Even Howard Beale has upset the backbenchers by announcing that the Commonwealth Ship-building Board is still to retain its monopoly.

Then the Government still refuses to do anything to curb the lavish money-spending ideas of the Joint Coal Board. The appointment of Samuel Cochrane as Chairman — the product of Queensland Labor administration — has not eased the position.

Advisers

Finally, questions are being asked regarding the Government's advisers. Not overlooked was the fact that Menzies took with him to London a team of Chifley Brain Trusters.

Youthful Professor Swan — acclaimed as a Coombs' protégé — is now the chief Menzies trouble shooter and blue-printer. Also with Menzies went Freddie Wheeler, the Chifley pick from Treasury on his missions.

The Government may have changed its name, but the experts are still holding their same jobs.

Even when the chance came to appoint a member to the A.B.C., the job again went to Charlie Anderson, President of the Sydney Labor Council, and now Organising Secretary of Room 32.

So the backbenchers are growing more and more cynical and more and more dyspeptic. They are no longer in the mood to argue on political philosophy.

Deep Probing

They believed that they have been let down very badly. They fully anticipated that there would be a Canberra Revolution. Instead, they now know that when one firm takes down its plate its successor just puts up another in its place, but, otherwise, no alterations are made.

Still, the Mustard Club is irked at the idea of being dubbed the Super Socialisa-

tionists when they go back to the electors.

So in the next session, they will be probing more deeply, and demanding answers, where up to now they were just complacent listeners and votes.

The Government has a big majority, and big majorities can always be dangerous.

Kent Hughes, of Victoria, has already shown that he has views of his own on foreign policy, while McColm, Bostock, Cramer, Bate, Fairhall, McMahon, Wentworth, and Osborne are amongst those who think in terms of fundamentals.

—*The Century*, Sydney, August 4.

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Gas Monopoly

In commenting upon the Victorian Government's proposal to establish a Gas Corporation, the Financier-Socialist Melbourne "Argus" of August 7 says: —

"The recent announcement by the Premier, Mr. McDonald, that the State Government has completed negotiations for the establishment of a Gas Corporation, is all the more surprising in view of the strong line against nationalisation taken by Mr. McDonald and his party at the time of the elections. For, in effect, this is the beginning of gas nationalisation in Victoria."

There is really nothing surprising about politicians, once elected to form a Government, pursuing policies contrary to those advocated before elections. The basic feature of Socialism is the centralisation of all power. And, as all politicians, with comparatively few exceptions, tend to centralise power, they are all furthering Socialism — even if they vigorously proclaim themselves anti-Socialist. The question of gas nationalisation in Victoria is a classic example of the truth of this fact. Mr. Cain and the Labor Party have, of course, always been straightforward in their advocacy of nationalisation. Mr. Hollway, Leader of the Liberal Party, agrees that Mr. McDonald's Gas Corporation is the first step towards complete nationalisation, but any objection he raises at this stage can only be regarded as suspect, because prior to the last State elections, Mr. Hollway was also talking about the creation of a Gas Corporation.

It is claimed by those advocating gas nationalisation that gas is a "public utility" and for this reason should be "commonly-owned." However, the great majority of those who use gas are not very interested in being part owners of a Socialist gas company. What they are interested in is a regular supply of good quality gas at the lowest possible price. As some of those advocating gas nationalisation are attempting to create the impression that the housewife's problem of ever-increasing gas prices will cease when the gas companies are nationalised, we desire to go on the record as expressing the opinion that gas nationalisation will result in still poorer service and further price increases. The Victorian Government's gas proposals mean that another big step has been taken towards creating a complete State monopoly of power and lighting.

One interesting feature of the McDonald Government's gas proposals is the fact that the Corporation will be managed by exactly the same individuals now managing the private companies to be absorbed into the Corporation. This is just one more example of how we are progressing towards the Managerial State and the Empire of Monopoly.

Private, competitive enterprise can supply power and light for customers if Governments, both Federal and State, content themselves with ensuring that realistic financial and other rules enable genuinely free individuals to associate in various spheres for their own benefit. Increasing centralisation of financial and other policies is primarily responsible for producing disastrous effects, which are then exploited to advance centralisation still further. Policies of centralisation prevented the private gas companies in Melbourne from operating successfully. What madness then to believe that further centralisation will improve the position! Will the genuine anti-Socialists in both the Liberal and Country Parties please take notice and then advocate appropriate action.

Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter

In *The Daily Telegraph* of July 15, 1950, PETERBOROUGH writes: —

"Mr. Acheson's Patron.

"Last night one of the most influential Americans of his time, Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter, made his only public appearance during his stay here. With the Lord Chancellor, he addressed the Society of Public Teachers in Law at Lincoln's Inn Hall.

"Mr. Frankfurter's fame rests on his talent-spotting skill. For this his position as head of Harvard's famous Law School in the 'thirties gave him ample scope. "Two of his protégés have won international fame. One is Mr. Dean Acheson. The other is Mr. Alger Hiss. The common background to their careers does much to explain Mr. Acheson's refusal to turn his back on Alger Hiss when he had been convicted for perjury, which implied he was a Communist agent.

Mr. Frankfurter is one of the few first-generation Americans who have won fame in a liberal profession. He was born in Vienna and came to America at the age of 12, not knowing a single word of English.

"America's Iago.

"He has had his share of opposition. His friendship with President Roosevelt earned him the name of the Iago of American politics. On his appointment as a member of the Supreme Court, there was further criticism of him as a Jew.

"This country he knows well. He was a visiting professor at Oxford before the war. Since then he has kept touch by constant reading of our weekly journals.

"During his present visit he has been staying outside Oxford in the professional enclave of Boars Hill. His host has been Prof. Goodhart, an American who has become one of the great names in academic law here."

New Times Dinner

All "New Times" supporters who intend to attend the Annual Dinner, at The Wattle, 374 Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 29, at 6 p.m., are requested to contact Mr. R. H. Weller, C/o Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne, immediately. It is essential to know well in advance the number who will be attending the Dinner, in order that catering and other arrangements can be made.

This year's Dinner is being held during Show Week, in order to suit country supporters. It is confidently anticipated that this year's Dinner will be the best yet. Good food, good drink, and excellent entertainment are guaranteed. All "New Times" supporters are invited to enjoy an evening they will long remember.

Apart from the social aspect of the Dinner, it will provide an excellent opportunity for the presentation to all supporters of a brief report of the past year's activities.

Korea

By B.J. (*The Social Crediter*)

In 1943 the Allied Foreign Ministers assembled in Moscow founded the United Nations Organisation, and from that moment the Allied Powers were increasingly referred to in the World Press as the United Nations. At a succession of Conferences held from 1943 to 1945 the political and military leaders of the "United Nations" came to a number of important, mostly secret decisions, all strengthening the hands of Washington and the Kremlin at the expense of Great Britain and her Empire.

Every one of the many world organisations, which were launched under the auspices of U.N.O. contributed to the consolidation of the division of the world into spheres of influence, controlled by America and Russia, and all of them contained a large number of Zionist Jews in key-positions.

Although created with the aim of preventing further world wars, U.N.O., like its predecessor, the League of Nations, about creating new sovereign territories. The setting up of a Republic of Korea in the Far East and of the State of Israel in the Middle East are cases in point.

In 1945, when the Americans occupied the southern part and the Russians the northern part of Korea, U.N.O. was officially launched at San Francisco and the member-States, none of whose representatives had been chosen by their own peoples, signed the United Nations Charter. This Charter, which enumerates the well-known "Rights" of peoples to self-determination, etc., was flown from San Francisco to Washington by Alger Hiss, a high official of the State Department, who had taken a prominent part in the Conferences of Yalta, Bretton Woods, and Dumbarton Oaks, and who was made secretary-general of the U.N. Conference on International Organisation in 1945. At the end of the war, China was held to be one of the Big Four of the United Nations by the world press, but her position had already been undermined when Roosevelt agreed to Kremlin's claims on Northern China. General Marshall's demand at Peking in 1946, that the Nationalist Government should "widen its cadres" to contain representatives of "Chinese" Communism was, moreover, a blow to Nationalist "face" from which General Chiang was never to recover.

In 1947, the Assembly of U.N.O. decided by vote that Palestine be partitioned between the Jews and the Arabs, and when, in May, 1948, the Jews, in complete disregard of the U.N. time-table, declared the Independence of the State of Israel, President Truman, without, even informing the U.S. delegation at Lake Success, at once gave *de jure* recognition to the Jewish "State." About the same time, the U.S. Government "sought permission from the General Assembly of U.N.O. to proceed with the election of a National Assembly in those parts of Korea where it had access" (Whitaker, 1949), and on July 12, 1948, the "South Korea Legislative Assembly adopted a new Constitution for the Republic of Korea."

As both the Republic of Israel and the Republic of South Korea were god-fathered by the Internationalists at Lake Success, the attitude of U.N.O. to the international developments which resulted from the con-

solidation of the two young "democratic" republics, is instructive.

When the Jews, having declared their independence of every national power connected with Palestine, proceeded to drive the native Palestinians from their homes by terror-tactics involving the use of tanks and bombs, the two pillars of U.N.O., "America" and "Russia," were revealed as close partners of the aggressors. When the aggressors were stopped, temporarily, by the Arab armies — the clash took place outside the territory allotted by U.N.O. to the Jews — U.N.O., instead of inviting its member-States to assist the Arab forces to stop the Jewish aggressors, limited itself to issuing orders of cease-fire (which proved advantageous to the aggressors) and to sending an International Mediator (whom the Jews murdered). So far from insisting on de-militarisation of the Jewish State, which continues to this day to increase its army, and is daily strengthened by the arrival of potential soldiers from every ghetto in the world, one member-State of U.N.O. after another decided to follow Mr. Truman's example and "recognise" the State of Israel. At no time was the Arab-Jewish war regarded by U.N.O. or the world press as a potential threat to the peace of the world.

Returning now to the subject of Korea, we find that the Americans, having set up their Republic, withdrew their armies of occupation, leaving a U.N. Commission to watch, perhaps to guide, the administration along "democratic" lines. According to most reports, however, this democratic experiment proved a failure, the natives were incapable of taking responsibility or even an interest in administrative matters, and we suspect that Mr. Roth, contributor to the *Scotsman*, comes near the truth when he states that the territories on both sides of the 38th parallel are, in fact, police-States. All during 1949, intelligent Koreans of both sides must have watched with bewilderment the gradual Communisation of China and the final retreat of the once powerful Nationalist Generalissimo, one of the former pillars of the United Nations, to the island of Formosa, with little or no protest from the internationals at Lake Success. What must have been their amazement when Great Britain, a leading "democratic" power, decided to recognise the Communist regime in China? Nothing in the half-hearted equivocal "resistance" offered by the Western powers to "Communism" in the East could have indicated to the inhabitants of South Korea that their "cause" should one day be embraced by nearly all the member-States of U.N.O. and their territory held up as "the light-house of freedom" in the world press. The fact that the ultimate aggressor is still a mem-

ber of the world organisation which is attempting "to stop a world war" by enlisting half the world in the Korean Crusade, may, possibly, cause some Koreans, and others, to suspect that other reasons, besides the desire to stop aggression in Korea, weighed with the leaders of the "United" Nations when Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee ordered their armed forces to support "the Republic of South Korea."

It does not take much reading between the lines of the daily press to realise that there were in fact other and important reasons why "policy must now be carried on by other means," if the whole machinery of international arbitration, built up since the war, should not collapse. In the U.S.A., Mr. Alger Hiss, one of the most promising of the young internationalists, was early in 1950 convicted of perjury with the implication that he had been part of a pre-war Communist apparatus at work within the White House itself.

The position of the U.S. Foreign Minister, Mr. Dean Acheson, a friend of Mr. Hiss and Mr. Felix Frankfurter, was first being undermined by what the press calls "extreme and irresponsible" sections of the Republican Party. The fall from power of another leading New-Dealer, Mr. David Lilienthal, of the Atomic Commission, under whose regime Communists had been given access to Atomic secrets, was followed by disclosure after disclosure, revealing that the U.S. State Department was corrupt from top to bottom. And, as bewilderment and hysteria spread among the American masses, it became obvious that the carefully built-up legend of America as the moral leader of the world, with a natural right to a place at the top of the table in any international organisation, was in jeopardy.

Across the Atlantic, there was a growing resistance, centring round, if not actually emanating from, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to further U.S. sponsored plans for the "unification" of European economic and political life, a resistance which was brought to a head when the Labour Government refused to discuss the Schuman proposals. Shortly before that happened, Mr. Attlee had received at the House of Commons — in purely private capacity — the visit of Mr. David Lilienthal, formerly of the Atomic Commission, and Mr. Leo Amery, accompanied by his son, Julian, who had paid a visit to Israel and Transjordan, all of which may have some bearing on the sequence of events listed hereunder: —

June 12: The British Labour Party publishes its statement on *European Unity* "It is neither possible nor desirable to form a complete union, political or economic, in this way" [i.e., by surrendering constitutional powers to a supra-national authority.] The report is virulently criticised by Marshall Aid officials, U.S. Congressmen and Senators, and by the United Europe adherents among the British Conservatives.

June 20: A Conservative-Liberal motion is tabled, urging the British Government to take part in the German-French talks on the Schuman Plan for merging the iron and steel industries of Europe.

June 23: Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to Washington, formerly

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"New Times," August 18, 1950 — Page 5



Are There Food Substitutes?

By ERIC EWESON, Biochemist
(From "*Organic Gardening*," U.S.A.)

Prophecies in food chemistry and visions of future "synthetic food factories" have become a more and more common subject of articles in our newspapers and magazines. It seems important to me that this kind of unrealistic and confused thinking is challenged for its careless disregard of proven biological facts.

Another article on prophecies in food chemistry, this one entitled: "Chemistry Offers a Way Out for a 'Plundered Planet' in the World of Tomorrow," which appeared in the Scientific Section of the "New York Times" on May 15th, leads me again to wonder how many times this kind of unrealistic thinking is to appear in print without challenge.

That our growing population and declining soil fertility entail prospects of future food shortages and impaired national health is now generally recognised. But opinions on the means of prevention, which include synthetic food, intensified agriculture, and even population growth control, are so conflicting that the public, on which progress towards a solution of this vital problem ultimately rests, is bound to lose interest from utter confusion. My present intent is of course, not to review this entire problem but merely to deal with one important aspect thereof: Can synthetically grown food solve our food problem?

Many chemists are hopefully visualising future generations fed and thriving on "synthetic food." Their ideas focus on production of yeast protein from wood, ocean-grown plants, algae grown in shallow ponds, vegetables grown in chemical solutions, and fats produced from coal or oil. Aside from the fact, as these chemists properly point out, that eggs and meat may have to disappear from our tables because animals are much too inefficient converters of plants into protein, will these fabulous theories hold water?

YEAST AS FOOD

The emphasis on yeast as a source of food is logical and based on its very high protein content, over 50 per cent. The technique of large-scale yeast manufacture is also mastered, utilising low-grade molasses, certain sugar containing paper mill waste effluents, and wood converted into sugar. The other requirements for the growth of yeast, mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, are supplied in form of synthetic chemicals. Displacement of the grains used in the old-time processes, the object of the modern yeast industry for reasons of their higher cost, is largely achieved in respect of bakers' yeast and almost complete for certain types of feed yeast.

So far so good. But what happens to the yeast under these artificial conditions of growth? Significant deficiencies are indicated by its reduced vitamin content, compared for instance with brewers' yeast which is still grown mainly on grains. Synthetically nourished yeast also loses its powers of reproduction after comparatively few generations, which requires re-starting with new seed yeast every few weeks. Furthermore, such yeast lacks resistance to disease so that infection from other microorganisms, especially during the growth process, may become fatal and spoil entire fermentations. The yeast is also rather fragile in respect to keeping quality and fermenting power, requiring constant refrigeration and special wrapping.

The observant reader may discover in the above examples of deficiency symptoms in yeast fungi, which represent our lowest form of life, interesting parallels with respect to synthetically fertilised plants representing the next higher form of life; Vitamin deficiencies, in vegetables and grains, their running out of the species and the need for specially grown seeds and hybrid varieties, their lack of resistance to disease and parasites, and reduced keeping quality of fruits and vegetables.

PROTEIN, THE NUCLEUS OF LIFE

For some light on the deficiencies in yeast, we must obviously look to the protein, its main component. Protein, of which there are a great number of varieties, is the key building block of all living substance. Its detailed composition is still a deep chemical secret. A recently expressed view, and in my opinion rather optimistic, is that, with our progress in analytical methods, the protein mystery "is likely to be solved within the next decade or two" (Prof. Linus Pauling, Pres. of the Am. Chem. Soc.). Nevertheless, the deplorable habit prevails among many chemists and nutritional experts to regard protein as a simple compound, as if it could be properly produced for use as food from half a dozen elements, when we already know that its proper growth of nature entails at least ten times as many elements, adherents, and trace minerals and factors — the latter including vitamins and hormones.

Exactly how protein deficiencies affect the health or growth of carriers, be they microorganisms, plants, animals or humans, is as

yet far from clear. But we do know of many very serious effects on human health from deficiencies in various minerals and vitamins, as well as from excesses of elements like potassium and sodium, all of which are so closely tied in with the proteins that it is very erroneous to consider them as separate entities. Protein complexes is a more suitable term for these combinations, and their proper growth is itself the only means yet known whereby we are able to balance the extremely complicated and infinitely varying nutrient requirements for healthy life.

Recent Discoveries

Many medical authorities have expressed the opinion that malnutrition, with stress on quality rather than on quantity, is our major cause of disease. Beyond doubt, it can be much more specifically stated that it is the protein complexes, which hold the key to health and resistance to disease in all forms of life, from the lowly microbe to plants and human beings.

Significant support for this opinion is to be found in the discovery that protein is a necessary food constituent, not only for humans and animals, as taught by our textbooks in organic chemistry, but that also plants crave protein for healthy growth. As to plants, the protein usually enters the root system in form of microbic mycelium tissue, which is largely composed of protein. This so-called mycorrhizal association between microorganisms and plants has already been conclusively established with respect to the great majority of our cultivated plants. This revolutionary discovery explodes the old theory that plants cannot utilise complex organic nutrients like protein until they have been broken down into simple mineralised and water-soluble compounds, which theory still lends false scientific authority to our modern agricultural fertilising methods.

Thanks to a supplementary discovery by the late Sir Albert Howard that mycorrhizal association ceases when plants are fertilised with chemicals, which plants as we know are deficient and lacking in resistance to disease, we must conclude, and its significance cannot be too strongly emphasised, that a certain intake of properly composed protein is a fundamental prerequisite for healthy growth of all living tissue.

This carry-over or circulation of protein, from microorganisms to plants and from plants to animals, and humans, which links all forms of life like a live wire, is obviously relatively small in quantity and may best be regarded as a seed or directing force for subsequent and more substantial growth of protein complexes in the new host.

A deficiency in quantity or quality of this all-important protein carry-over is the fundamental cause of a chain reaction, which is becoming more inescapable of notice

(Continued on page 7)

Earthworm or Plough?

By Hugh E. Seton, from "Rural Economy."

In this extraordinary modern world, full of facts, which were but fantasies in the childhood of our older citizens, we are so used to the ball of truth scattering the ninepins of practice and prejudice — and even those of philosophy and science — that we are ready to examine any statement based on factual evidence.

The plough and the spade are the very symbols of man's dealing with the earth, yet there have arisen, in both hemispheres, those who have had the temerity to challenge their use.

It seems difficult to imagine anything more laughably absurd than to suggest that we can do without these two fundamental tools of farm and garden; and, of course, the first reaction of the practical grower is to laugh the whole idea out of court. Our leading farmer broadcaster appears to consider it a childish exaggeration of minor factors already well known to practitioners. There is, he assures me, no fear of the tough breed of farmers and gardeners being stampeded into any such apparently romantic folly as leaving their ploughing to the worms.

However, there seems enough evidence to make it the duty of all seriously concerned with the production of food to look into the matter. The author of "Ploughman's Folly," for instance, raised a world controversy as to the value of breaking deeply into the soil surface. Recent experiments (cited by A. H. Hoare in "Vegetable Crops for Market") have challenged the value of the surface cultivations, which delight the heart of farmer and gardener alike. A friend of mine, finding his clay soil too hard to plough, tried grinding the top hamper to pieces on the surface. He got the best crop of wheat he had ever had, with great ears and tall stalks which stood up to exceptional storms and, as no weed seeds had been turned up, the crop was unusually clean.

Since earthworms go deeply in dry and cold weather, they drain the ground while maintaining a solid water-drawing structure. Dr. T. J. Barrett, in his "Harnessing the Earthworm," states that on good soils there may be a ton of earthworms to the acre, moving and digesting a ton of soil a day. Mr. F. C. King, of Levens Hall, Westmorland, who has had 20 years' experience in gardening without digging, finds that worms take in a top-dressing of sawdust, and produce an aerated soil-structure with a spongy surface on which it is safe to walk, even when sown with seed. This humus surface, he maintains, is more efficient than a dust-mulch in holding and absorbing moisture. Experiments with strawberries showed that those growing in unbroken woodland soil had some virtue which made them immune to greenfly, their runners remaining immune among infected cultivated plants until the connection was cut.

Digging Destroys

The theory arising from such evidence is that soil proper is a complex 'aerated honeycomb structure threaded with fungus, plant roots and other life, which is grossly assaulted when broken by plough and tool. To put a spade into the teeming living network of roots and fungus and animalculi, is like exploding a bomb in a London street.

Mr. G. I. Rodale, in his book on "Stone Mulching," gives evidence of an orange orchard, which, under non-cultivation, recovered from decadence, and far outstripped the cultivated. In another case, a man whose orange trees were top-dressed with leaves and rocks produced much larger oranges, containing much more better-tasting and better-keeping juice, than the best commercial orchards. He attributed this to the dense population of earthworms loading the roots with live, digested soil.

In most cultivated soils, the soil population is now largely destroyed and structure settled, hard or sticky. How are we to replace the soil population? By top-dressing with vegetable material and limestone grit to bring back the worms.

The social and economic implications of earthworm cultivation are tremendous. The orange orchard quoted spent nothing on machinery; neighbouring orchards spent hundreds of pounds and more on labour for cultivation and spraying.

At no time has there been a greater danger of world communications being broken and the millions of people dependent on fuel and the machinery left to starve. The capital cost of machinery and the toil of thousands in factories, foundries, transport, mines and offices can be argued to be a waste if those thousands could be more happily occupied on their own holdings, free of financial encumbrance.

Here is another fascinating problem, which is going to occupy much argument time in our "locals." Is the plough and other great illusion?

The friend I have quoted is so satisfied with the improvement in his roots and corn, and with the saving in cultivations, that he is going, in future, to let the earthworms do his ploughing. When we consider the evidence for the worm besides that against the plough in such books as "Our Plundered Planet" and "Road To Survival," it makes us heartily think.

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ARE THERE FOOD SUBSTITUTES?

(Continued from page 6)

every year: Declining soil fertility, crops succumbing to diseases and pests, and requiring more and more poison sprays, and the impaired state of health in animals and humans, in spite of our great medical progress.

Conclusions

Synthetically grown yeast is lacking both in carry-over of protein and in variety of nutrient requirements for additional growth of properly composed protein. These basic deficiencies in the yeast cannot fail to carry-over when the yeast is used as food. With the knowledge we now possess, it is very erroneous to expect no undesirable or merely minor effects from such deficiencies in the most important of all our nutrients.

The assumption made by some chemists, that before synthetic food substitutes can be recommended, all of the food factors essential to growth and general well-being must be known and available in synthetic form to supplement our diet, is too fantastically far-fetched in the light of our present knowledge to merit any practical consideration. It merely adds to the confusion on this vital subject. Besides, it is very unlikely that even the few food factors, like vitamins, which we have succeeded to synthesise, and which are now used extensively to enrich and supplement our admittedly deficient food, actually do replace the naturally grown factors.

A distinguished English investigator in the medical field, J. E. R. McDonagh, has advanced a theory of most profound significance in this connection. He contends that by lack of proper nourishment, the protein tends to grow beyond its power to hold together, which "over-expansion" causes a portion of the protein to break off, this broken-off piece being the dreaded virus. The virus is therefore formed within, and does not come from without, but deficient or damaged protein can carry on the damage if conveyed to other living forms.

There should be no need to add many words on the proposals to solve our food problem by growing vegetables in chemical solutions or converting coal or oil into edible fats. Both proposals are, of course, technically feasible, but for their intended purposes they are, in my opinion, examples of "science" gone berserk. We can no more grow healthy, nourishing vegetables from chemical solutions than we can raise healthy humans and animals in that manner.

To be critical in respect of some proposals for new sources of food should definitely not be construed as gloominess, but as an attempt to clarify the issue, and prepare the ground for a realistic solution to a problem on which ultimately depend the welfare and the future of our civilisation.

Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 6/2

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

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KOREA

(Continued from page 5)

Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of Glasgow, asks Mr. Paul Hoffman, a leading Marshall Aid administrator, and a former director of the Studebaker Corporation, to read a letter written by him to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, explaining the British Government's attitude to the Schuman Plan.

June 25: Communist troops invade South Korea. The U.S. demands through U.N.O. that North Korea withdraw. Government crisis in France. Mr. Eden praises Schuman's initiative. Government spokesmen defend the Government's attitude to the Plan.

June 26: Mr. Truman, a 33rd Degree Freemason, promises support for U.N. action against North Korea. First day of Schuman debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Eden defends the Federalist case, and Sir Stafford Cripps maintains that no British Government can yield control of vital industries to a supra-national authority. Mr. Clement Davies, for the Liberals, says the Schuman Plan is a step towards peace.

June 27: President Truman orders America's Air Force and Navy into action, without awaiting the result of the deliberations of the Security Council. Second day of the Schuman debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill for the Conservatives and the Liberals, proclaims: "The Conservative and the Liberal Parties say without hesitation that we are prepared to consider, and, if convinced, to concede abrogation of National Sovereignty, provided we are satisfied with the conditions and safeguards. I will go further and say that, for the sake of world organisation, we will even run risks and make sacrifices."

June 28: "General MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, is given the job of over-all commander, including operational control of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which will sail to stop any attempt to invade Formosa."

Mr. Attlee, without consulting either House of Parliament (we have looked in vain for a report that he communicated with His Majesty the King) places the British Naval forces in Japanese waters at the disposal of the U.S. High Command. The leading politicians support his action when informed thereof the following day. In the evening, Mr. Churchill, speaking at the Conservative 1900 Club, deals with the relative importance with the fight in the British House of Commons over the Schuman Plan and the conflict in Korea, which latter he considers to be on an "altogether superior level" to the former. He concludes that there is no future for mankind except through the creation of a world government.

June 29: U.S. warships go into action Australia places ships at the disposal of General MacArthur. The "Republic of India" supports the resolution of U.N. calling for assistance. In Britain, there are threats of more strikes, and signs that the Medical Health Scheme — Compulsory Insurance — is breaking up. The leader-writer of the *Scotsman* deplors that the Trade Union Congress is losing its hold on individual trade unions, which appear to be

regaining their freedom of action.

June 30: President Truman authorises the use of "certain ground units." The Australian Government orders its 77th Air Squadron into action; it is placed under the command of Lieut. -General George Stratemeyer. Mr. Averill Harriman, recently appointed by Mr. Truman to supervise the co-ordination in the international obligations of the U.S.A., is succeeded as Marshall Aid Ambassador to Europe by Mr. Milton Katz, a Professor of Law at the University of Harvard. Mr. Katz is an orthodox Jew. In London, Mrs. Roosevelt, U.S. representative at U.N.O., where she chairs committees for Human Rights legislation, gives a press conference in the house of the Dowager Lady Reading (Mrs. Rufus Isaacs). Mrs. Roosevelt thinks that the Korean incident will strengthen the United Nations Organisation, because it had taken action and received the support of member nations.

(To be continued)

British Aid to Korea

Further to the letter from Three British Ex-Servicemen in *The Age* (3/8), regarding some American's complaint about Britain's delay in coming to her aid in Korea, may I point out that the British have been fighting Communism in Malaya for some years now.

I don't seem to remember anyone singing out for help for them.

W. SAVAGE.

—*The Age*, Melbourne, August 8.

Fraud

There is no surer indication of a corrupt and dishonest government than a currency with a disappearing value. A government which induces people to put money into loans, the value of which is depreciating at a rate of over 10 percent per annum, is committing a fraud, and doing so mostly on ignorant people; and the fact that we have no public men to warn the people of this fraud is a commentary on our public men; it shows that the people have no friends in high places; that they have been separated, by the organs of publicity, from their natural leaders.

It should be pretty obvious by now that the act of changing the Prime Minister of Australia is not going to reduce taxation; is not going to put shillings back in the £; is not going to reduce the bureaucracy. In other words, Mr. Menzies cannot change the official policy behind the governments of this country; the official policy is "socialism," which means MONOPOLY - monopoly of power in *all* its phases; political, financial and military.

—James Guthrie, in *The Australian*

Social Creditor, August 5.

The International Jew.. 2/8

By Eric D. Butler.

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