

THE NEW TIMES

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

VOLUME 16, No. 34.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

Australia Betrayed Again Government to Accept I.T.O.

Like the Bretton Woods Financial Agreement, the International Trade Organisation was originated by the Zionist-Communist international plotters primarily as an instrument for furthering the destruction of the British Empire. The Communists are on record as saying that support should be given to any financial and trading agreements which can be used to disrupt the internal economic policies of British Empire countries. There is little doubt that there is some truth in recent allegations that the Communist conspirators are directing economic war against this country by attempting to use the International Trade Organisation to force tariff levels down and enable this country to be flooded with cheap production from Communist countries like Czechoslovakia. There may also be some truth in the allegation that Russia's increasing purchases of Australian wool are designed to help intensify the inflation menace in this country.

When in the Federal Opposition, members of the Liberal and Country Parties were loud in their denunciation of the International Trade Organisation. Both Mr. Menzies and Mr. Fadden were particularly critical. But now the Australian electors, who have watched the Government they elected to defeat Socialism continuing the policy of Socialism in all spheres, must face the fact that their interests are to be further betrayed to the international plotters. In an article in the Melbourne Age of August 17, the Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, admits that Australia is not only going to be represented at the coming I.T.O. Conference at Torquay in England, but that the present Government is going to continue the policies agreed to by Mr. Dedman and the previous Government. Mr. Fadden's arguments for this brazen acceptance of what was previously denounced, read as if they were specially prepared by Dr. Coombs and some of his fellow Socialist planners. It becomes clearer every day that the permanent Government, the totalitarian planners in the Federal bureaucracy, are controlling the present Government politicians just as effectively as they did their predecessors. We move relentlessly towards the Totalitarian State. And the very politicians who tell the electors they are concerned with fighting Communism are either actively or passively preparing this country for an eventual Communist victory.

Political Dishonesty

What is desperately necessary at present is to get a greater number of electors to realise that they have no effective control whatever over the Federal Government, which has become a tyranny. Ministers openly and apparently without shame do the very things which only last year they were fervently proclaiming they would resist unto the death. Political morality appears to be no longer existent. Take the classic example

of Minister Harold Holt, considered by many to be the next Liberal leader. He recently admitted quite frankly in Melbourne that although when in Opposition he and other Liberals had promised that they would, if elected, form a Government reduce the Federal bureaucracy, they had actually increased it. He also said that there was nothing that could be done about it. The highlight of his admission was the statement that the "Liberals were victims of their own propaganda." This is a politician's way of saying that the promises to reduce the bureaucracy were untruthful. Is it any wonder that electors become more and more cynical of what is described as democracy and thus more easily influenced by Communist and other totalitarian propaganda.

More Pressure Required

Although little influence can be made upon Ministers, it is fortunately true that the rank and file members of the Liberal and Country Parties are becoming increasingly restive as they see the direction in which the Government is moving. The proposed

Into the Factories

WIVES TAKE ON JOBS TO CATCH UP WITH BILLS.

SYDNEY, Monday. —The high cost of living is forcing many Sydney housewives, even expectant mothers, to work to supplement their husbands' wages.

In a recent survey, every working housewife interviewed complained that her husband's wages "just don't make ends meet."

—*The Herald*, Melb., August 7.

Our Reaction: What a commentary on Menzies "putting the shillings back into the pound."

betrayal on the I.T.O. issue should be used to apply further electoral pressure upon these rank and file members and to strengthen them for a "show-down" with their Party leaders. Every reader of this journal can do something about this matter, and we make another appeal to them to continue applying pressure, which is already definitely having an impact. Day by day we are rallying more and more of the responsible members of the community to realise the truth of what we have been saying for a long time. And the truth will eventually make us free. But we must continue proclaiming it.

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

Papal Statement

"In a few dozen years, there has already arisen in most of these countries . . . a social policy marked by a progressive development of labour law and consequently by subjection of the private owner in control of the means of production to juridical obligations in favour of the worker.

"He who wishes to advance the social policy in the same direction finds himself at a boundary line — that is to say, the point at which the danger arises of the working class, in its turn, following the mistakes of capital.

"These mistakes consisted in withdrawing, chiefly in very large undertakings, the management of means of production FROM THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRIVATE OWNER . . . AND TRANSFERRING THIS MANAGEMENT TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANONYMOUS, CORPORATE GROUPS. A SOCIALIST MENTALITY WOULD ACCOMMODATE ITSELF VERY EASILY TO SUCH A SITUATION, BUT IT WOULD DISTURB THE PERSONS WHO GRASP THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS AS A STIMULUS TO PRODUCTION AND THE DETERMINING OF A RESPONSIBILITY IN ECONOMIC MATTERS."

—His Holiness Pope Pius XII at recent International Congress of Social Studies. (Our emphasis.)

U.S. Finances Israel

"Israel's present struggle for its consolidation is a war waged chiefly in the field of economics and finances. In my Washington talks it was pointed out to me that during the last two years more American money had been invested in Israel than in any other of the adjacent Middle Eastern countries. This is true . . ."

—From a statement by Dr. Peretz Bernstein, President of the General Zionist Party in Israel, as reported in the Melbourne *Jewish News* of August 4.

Conspiracy Within a Conspiracy

"After Mr. Eisler's arrest last year on a passport fraud, the House Committee on Un-American Activities began searching for one J. Peters as the most likely successor to Eisler, as the ranking agent. Mr. Peters is a Hungarian Jew, whose real name the House Un-American Activities Committee lists as Goldberger. Goldberger disappeared and the House Committee next turned to Bittleman, who may have been alerted, for he was caught at Miami, Fla., attempting to fly out of the country. Bittleman, an Eastern European Jew, is an alien after 35 years of organising in the United States. He is now under arrest and may be deported.

"Another Hungarian Jew shares honors with Bittleman, and it may take prolonged hearings to discover who is senior to the other. The Hungarian Jew in question is Jacob (Jack) Stachel, a national secretary of the Communist Party.

"These . . . disclosures confirm what some investigators have tried to tell Americans for some time: that Communism is Jewish,

under Jewish control; that such gentiles as Earl Browder, former chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and his successor, William Z. Foster, are only fronts.

"(The conclusion, however, that all Jews are Communist is in error. Some are genuinely anti-Communist), Louis Budenz, former editor of the *Daily Worker* and member of the Communist Central Committee, now a professor at Fordham University, faced the long wanted Peters-Goldberger in a House Committee hearing August 31, 1948, and identified him as the man who had complete control of the Communist underground in America.

"Professor Budenz then testified that Peters told him in 1936: 'You don't know anything about the conspiratorial apparatus, the most important part of the Communist Party.' Peters told me that the Communist Party is like a submerged submarine. He said I only saw the periscope, and that the submerged portion was the most important part.

"This remarkable statement shows that even the high-ranking gentile, Budenz, himself knew nothing of the conspiracy within the conspiracy; the diminutive Jewish director, however, knew!"

—Major Robert Williams, former U.S.A. Air Force Intelligence Officer, in *"The Untold Story of State Medicine."*

U.N.O. and Espionage

The facility, with which members of many of the post-war supra-national organisations travel the world upon diplomatic passports, has caused concern to many freedom-loving nations. The flagrant abuse of privilege, especially by members of the U.N.R.R.A. organisations, undoubtedly opened up many valuable opportunities for espionage under a perfectly respectable facade. On our list the United Nations organisation is also a number one suspect. We note that this body has now formed its own security service, which might well become the nucleus of a world secret police.

Following a resolution adopted by the fourth session of the U.N. General Assembly, a Field Service has been formed which will have exceptionally wide international powers. Its ostensible function is to be responsible for the personal safety of members of U.N. missions, for the land and air transport of those missions; for the maintenance of public order during meetings, hearings and investigations, and for the custody of supplies, equipment and archives. Beyond doubt the development of this U.N. Field Service needs constant observation.

—*The London Newsletter*, June 22, 1950.

"Leg-Pulling"

The following appeared in the Sydney *Telegraph* on June 1 of last year:

Canberra: Mr. Chifley's proposals for income tax reductions from July 1 were nothing but "leg-pulling," the Leader of the Country Party (Mr. Fadden) said in the House of Representatives.

During the debate on the Appropriations and Supply Bills, Mr. Fadden said the proposals were not reductions in taxation but refunds of money collected, which should never have been assessed.

"It is high time the Government substantially reduced indirect taxation as well as direct taxes," he added.

The whole range of taxation was out of

proportion and was totally and inequitably spread. Small income-earners should, and could, be entitled to reductions to a far greater extent than was proposed.

Stating that the number of taxpayers had increased from 2¼ millions last year to 2,700,000, Mr. Fadden said Mr. Chifley had "engaged in a piece of horse dealing which gave the Australian people a decrepit old nag instead of the staunch steed they had paid for."

Each monthly Treasury statement piled up further evidence of Mr. Chifley's obstinacy in withholding tax relief until the last possible moment.

Self-Preservation

From C. H. ALLEN, Unley Park: —After making some startling disclosures in the House of Lords about the Communist menace in Great Britain, Lord Vansittart sounded a note almost of despair because of the lack of concern, the lack of an effective instinct of self-preservation amongst citizens generally. Britishers have always resisted any threat of military onslaught, but so far there has been no widespread recognition of the intervening and insidious moves, which have been made by Internationalists to rob the British Empire of its cohesion, its affluence, its prestige and its sovereignty. Freedom and the ability to defend ourselves have been undercut, while the might of physical armaments and access to material resources have been multiplied by and for the ruthless rulers of U.S.S.R. However much we might bring our attention temporarily to self-preservation through the use of arms and armaments, we must preserve a determination to retain the fight for a Christian way. Many of our economic, financial, and political conventions can be recast advantageously, but only if we keep our instinct of self-preservation fully alive and operative. Subsidies of a sort were freely used as a means of keeping economic affairs stable during World War II. We can do better now, whether at peace or at war, by utilising the subsidy process without calling on taxes and without adding to debt. This should be one of the outcomes of a successful "Put the shillings back into the £" campaign.

—*The S.A. Farmer*, August 4.

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.

"Only in War or Under Threat of War..."

America should have seen that after the defeat of Japan the independence of China was secured. Lamentably she failed. The damage was done at Yalta when President Roosevelt thought it necessary to bribe Stalin to fight Japan. The price, which the Soviet Union demanded, was the status, which Russia held in Manchuria prior to the Russo-Japanese war.

Russia contributed exactly nothing to the allied cause in the Far East; yet she won Manchuria and she won China. At the Potsdam conference the powder train was skillfully laid to explode the mine when the time came. Korea was the mine; a little country with its 30 million people, divided at the council table by an arbitrary line, the "38th parallel." According to the American publication "Time," a U.S. State Department official said: "The 38th parallel was picked up by a tired meeting on a hot night in Potsdam. It's a line that makes no political, geographical, economic or military sense. But the Russians and Americans at the meeting simply couldn't agree on who should occupy what. Finally a general suggested the 38th parallel. And that was that." Yes, indeed, that was that. Like the Polish Corridor; like so many of those unnatural boundaries, which have been drawn across the maps of the world, that is that. But there always seems to be one nation who knows what it is all about . . .

We never lost sight of P.E.P.'s axiom: "Only in war or under threat of war will a British Government embark upon long term planning." What could be the plan upon which we were still to embark "under threat of war . . .?"

Mackenzie King

In its 8 a.m. News Bulletin of Sunday, July 23, the "B."B.C. announced the death of Mackenzie King, sometime Liberal Prime Minister of Canada. An Obituary Oration lasting nearly ten minutes, delivered by a special orator (incidentally referring to the nation for whom he allegedly spoke as "Britain") left us in no doubt as to the community of interest between our broadcasting undertaking, its controllers and those served so faithfully by Mr. King. The oration was followed by the "B."B.C. Collect for the day—the statistics of Saving, plus and minus.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, popularly known as the Washington Post, was the grandson of a traitor, an ancestry of which he was curiously proud. He was educated at Toronto and Harvard, and spent some years in Chicago, the most anti-British city in the United States. He disliked England and the English, and from his entry, with powerful backing, into Canadian politics in 1919, he worked consistently and skilfully to alienate Canadian feeling away from the British connection and to transfer it to his friends in Washington and Wall Street.

After calling for "Hands off Alberta," he blocked every move made by Mr. Aberhart to embody Provincial rights, invoking the use of the obsolescent power of Disallowance; and while professing great concern for the powers granted to the Provinces under the British North America Act, centralised politics and banking in Ottawa wherever possible.

These be your "Gods," O Israel.
—*The Social Crediter*, August 5.

When the Schuman Plan came we knew we had the answer. To the London Conference in all his majesty and glory came Mr. Dean Acheson, fresh from a global tour, which had taken him to every important centre of American influence. He had met all his fellow diplomats; he had explained the set up to them; then he came to London to tell Mr. Bevin. It was take it or leave it.

Take or leave what? All we know is that on to that conference table Mr. Schuman dropped his Plan. If we are to judge from the official reports this Plan was so vague in detail, if precise in principle that only one man in the world seemed to know just what it really did entail. And that man was not Mr. Schuman. Some say it was Mr. Monet. Others say that Mr. Baruch was its motive force. One thing at least was clear. Great Britain was in it, and Great Britain was to have it.

Today hardly a soul remembers the Schuman Plan. London rejected it, and it seemed logical to us that if we would not accept it "under threat of war," then we would have to be forced to accept it. That meant war.

The more we look at the map of Korea the less reason there seems to be for sounding a general alarm. But a general alarm has been sounded. Quite obviously if Manchuria could not be held in the face of political pressure, and China could not be held in the face of the type of military pressure which Greece successfully resisted for over seven years, then Korea, an isolated peninsula, the richest third of which had already fallen, could not be saved.

They tell us that sooner or later a halt had to be called to the onward march of Communism. By the time these words are in print the whole situation may have changed, and we may have our answer. But it may be as well to recall Mr. Truman's greeting to Mr. Acheson on his recent return from London: "I think it was the most successful conference since Potsdam" —it was at Potsdam that the 38th parallel was: "picked up by a tired meeting."

—*The London Newsletter*, July 6, 1950.

The Great Crisis

It is fairly obvious that the great crisis in history is upon us. Anyone who will consider that just as the War Office was in the hands of Mr. Hore-Belisha in 1939, so our defence services are in the hands of two Jews, Messrs. Shinwell and Strachey; that our troops are being put once again under the orders of the "American" Jews by the repulsive farce that they are something called the United Nations, must see that the stage is now set for the final act of the Great Plot. "Under war or threat of war," the last vestige of the individual—his "personal" credit—is being centralised so that, as never in all recorded history, individual initiative is replaced by the Power of the Prince of this World.

We have an impression that the date of events has been advanced by reason of the growing unrest in the United States. So far as our own country is concerned there is plenty of evidence that the daily press is under the most powerful duress.

—*The Social Crediter*, August 5.

"American" Foreign Policy

... 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 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"....

—*Not Merely Gossip*, July 5, 1950.

THE ART OF LIVING

WHAT does life mean to you? What do you get out of it? Are you satisfied with your education? Or your knowledge? Or your understanding?

Here is a series of stimulating books by C. Barclay-Smith that will add to all of these and whet your appetite for more: —

GET MORE OUT OF LIFE! —This inspiring book makes life a daily adventure in the art of living..... 8/6

GOOD HEALTH FOR ALL! —Armed with the wonderful new knowledge about health in this book, good health belongs to those who follow it .. 10/6

GUIDE TO MUSIC —An invaluable reference book for music lovers, 10/6

THE POWER OF WORDS —AND HOW TO USE THEM — Most helpful book for those who aspire to write and speak well..... 8/6

THE CONQUEST OF SUCCESS — An impressive story of the factors we must cultivate to succeed .. 8/6

HOW TO MASTER FEAR—This book analyses all the fears which disturb the mind and shows how those fears may be conquered 8/6

WHAT BOOKS SHALL I READ? — You only have a limited reading time, so read the best. This book tells which are the great books in every department of literature .. 8/6

USE YOUR LEISURE TIME! —Reveals the wonders we can perform by the systematic use of our spare time..... 7/6

SCIENCE MADE SIMPLE —An intriguing book which simplifies all the sciences 8/6

Obtainable from—
NEW TIMES,
Box 1226 L., G.P.O.,
Melbourne.

THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935.

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.
Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.
Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1950.

No. 34.

INTEGRATION

The controllers of the Communist conspiracy must be watching with considerable satisfaction the manner in which their persistent threat of war is being exploited to impose increasing totalitarianism in the U.S.A., Great Britain and other democracies. The Korean War is being used to renew the campaign for further centralisation, nationally and internationally. Only a few weeks ago it was certain that the British were not prepared to submit to the "Schuman Plan" but now they are being high-pressured into accepting the idea that European "integration" is essential to meet the Communist challenge. One leading British "Conservative" planner, Mr. McMillan, has suggested that failing the acceptance of the Schuman Plan for the German and French steel industries, these industries should be placed under the control of a "European Government."

The Communist threat has been essential to the schemes of the planners. But centralised planning is also the basic feature of the Communist State. So, the advocates of centralisation in Europe and elsewhere are, in effect, saying that genuinely free and sovereign people will not voluntarily associate to defeat Communism, and that the first essential for victory is to impose Communism upon these people! It is tragic that apparently so few responsible people can see that centralisation in Europe, or anywhere else, would in reality be a major victory for Communism.

In spite of the unscrupulous propaganda, much of it from Communists and Socialists, suggesting that it is "inevitable" that Australia come more and more under "American" influence—i.e., Zionist-Communist influence—we firmly believe that our future is directly connected with the future of our British kith and kin in the British Isles and other parts of the British Empire. If the international planners can use the threat of war—a threat they have themselves helped to create—to force Great Britain into a European Federation of any description, they will have nearly completed their major task of breaking up the British Empire. If Great Britain were to become merely a minority in a European Federation, she would be bound by the decisions of that Federation and thus separated from other parts of the British Empire.

Those people who are calling out at present for the liquidation of the British Empire in order to further internationalism, are really claiming that the peoples of the British Empire, who have played a leading and vital role in two world wars this century, are unwilling to associate voluntarily with other peoples to resist, if necessary, further military aggression. This insulting nonsense must be strongly challenged by all those who are proud of their British heritage.

The Upper House

The following letter by Mr. Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights was sent to the Melbourne press on August 15. It was not published.

Sir,

Amidst the controversies and political intrigues concerning the subject of the Victorian Legislative Council, little or no attempt has been made to stress the fact that the idea of an Upper House of some description has been a fundamental aspect of British constitutional development.

The idea of a single Chamber, once elected, being free to do as it likes until another election, is a totalitarian conception of Government which cuts right across the traditional British idea of dividing political power between a Lower House, an Upper House, and the Crown—i.e., "The Three Estates."

The advocates of the abolition of all constitutional limitations upon Lower Houses are, under the guise of "progress" and "democracy," simply proposing the totalitarian idea of the Divine Right of Governments. It will be noticed that none of the advocates of weakening the position of the Upper House, the preliminary to its abolition, suggest any alternative for limiting the power of the Lower House.

While one can readily understand the Socialists, Communists and the politically uneducated supporting a proposal to weaken the State's constitutional machinery, surely it is appropriate to ask the members of the Liberal and Country Parties whether their desire to obtain political power is so great that they are prepared to turn their backs upon the political wisdom garnered so painfully over the centuries.

Yours, etc.,

ERIC D. BUTLER,
Campaign Director.

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"

The diary of events to July 10, leading to the present developments in international affairs is continued below from our issue of August 18.

July 1: Mr. Sidney Smith, only Britisher on the spot, describes the complete rout of the joint American-South Korean headquarters the night of June 30 (*Sunday Express* July 2). The complete, if momentary collapse of the morale of the officers ("The American Pressmen were the frankest in their comments on the (every man-for-himself fashion in which the evacuation had begun") was passed over by every other paper we have seen. The Washington correspondent of the *Sunday Times* sends the following comment:

"The Pentagon was fully aware of the grave difficulties of defending Southern Korea when President Truman made what was primarily a political decision to commit the United States militarily . . .

"It was Mr. Acheson who pleaded for police action in the name of the United Nations . . .

"Britain's quick decision for support and disposal of fleet units has made a deep impression here . . . and much recent hard feeling has been swept aside . . .

". . . everybody is fully aware that his decision has marshalled the country solidly behind him and that the hysteria and confusion of the past few months have been swept aside by a sense of responsibility and awareness of the high stakes involved."

In the same paper, the leader-writer suggests that Mr. Bevin should yield his place to "a younger man in full vigour"—a plea that is supported by Mr. John Gordon, in the *Sunday Express* of the same date. "Scrutator" of the *Observer* advocates the extension of National Service to two years, while the leader-writer of the *Observer* urges that "land forces, American, British and Commonwealth should be sent at once." Perhaps the most revealing passage of any article that appeared in the Sunday Press is the following ("Where we Stand," *Observer*, July 2).

"The reasons for American action were political rather than military . . . the decision to protect Formosa at the same time was presumably made in response to the Defence Department's new pleas: now they were reinforced by the distinct risk of general war breaking out. The taking of these decisions also had the effect of silencing the extreme and irresponsible sections of the Republican Party which had previously denounced Mr. Acheson as a 'near Communist.'"

July 2: First U.S. army casualties announced from Washington. As a measure of strengthening "defence key points" inside the U.S.A., artillery battery is ordered to locks between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, while corps engineers close to the public all locks on the Mississippi. All troops in the Alaska area are alerted. An offer from General Chiang of 33,000 "seasoned" Nationalist troops is declined by the State Department. In France, a new Government has been formed: Mr. Schuman remains Foreign Minister.

The Israeli Cabinet decides to support the U.N. Security Council's efforts "to restore peace in Korea." Mr. Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister, said, "Israel's attitude was only of moral value. Nobody, he added, expected Israel to send troops to Korea, as

Israel was surrounded by enemies." Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of U.N.O., appoints Col. Alfred G. Katzin, a South African Jew, as his representative in Korea.

July 3: Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Defence, "welcomes the delegates of the first meeting of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science. 5,000 coal miners are on strike in Scotland. 3,000 workers connected with "Smithfield" are on strike in London. In their Presidential addresses to their respective unions, Mr. Potter and Sir William Lawther deal "with wages and the Communist menace—the major problems confronting Trade Unionism today."

July 4: The American Day of Independence sees U.S. soldiers "waiting for zero hour" South of Suwon, which has fallen to the enemy. From Washington Miss Nora Beloff writes (*Scotsman*, July 5): "But there are already signs that the prolonged and extensive campaign which now seems inevitable in the mountains and mud of a remote Asiatic peninsula may impose on American democracy here at home the greatest ordeal in its history. . . in countless speeches and articles the anti-Communist crusaders have affirmed that they see no difference between Socialism and Communism, or between Socialism and the social reforms of President Truman's Fair Deal."

July 5: The House of Commons debates Korea, and the Government's motion approving the steps taken by the Security Council and the sending of British forces to help the South Koreans, is carried without a division. The Scottish coal strike spreads.

July 6: A third of the Republic of South Korea has been over-run. It is stated in Washington in reply to critics of the "too little and too late" policy of the U.S. Government that 56 million dollars worth of arms has been expended in South Korea. Australia's two Houses of Parliament support Mr. Menzies's action in placing naval and air-units at the disposal of the U.S.A. Dr. Evatt, former president of the U.N. General Assembly, advocates high-level political negotiations to secure an armistice in Korea. In Malaya, terrorism increases. In France, the Government crisis continues. The U.K. Government bans export to North Korea. Mr. Churchill reverts to the Schuman Plan, criticising Mr. Strachey's weekend speech containing the phrase: "The Schuman Plot."

July 7: The U.S. Government orders conscription. At Lake Success, Great Britain and France submit a resolution calling for a unified command of the U.N. forces fighting in Korea, asking the U.S. administration to appoint a Commander-in-Chief. General MacArthur, some years ago elevated to the 33rd degree of Freemasonry, is held to be the likely occupant of the post.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Foreign Office official who was appointed Executive Secretary of Prep. Committee of the U.N. in 1945, with the rank of Minister, introduced the resolution. Section five authorises the unified command to use at its discretion the U.N. flag in the operations against the North Korean forces. Sir Gladwyn explains that this measure is intended to emphasise the "unity of the nations banded

together for a common purpose These nations are united under a higher law than that of narrow and selfish national interests." The colours of the U.N. flag, like that of Israel, are White and Blue.

In Australia, the "Communist"-controlled Federal executive of the Seamen's Union decides, "Australian seamen will not transport war materials to Korea." France informs the U.N. that her struggles against Communists in Indo-China make it impossible for her to send military assistance to Korea. Mr. Nehru declares that the admission of the Communist Government of China—which has been recognised by Great Britain—and the return of Russia to the Security Council were "necessary conditions to bringing the Korean conflict to a prompt and peaceful conclusion." From Washington, Miss Nora Beloff writes to the *Scotsman* (issue of July 8): "The knowledge that Americans have been losing and the Russians winning the ideological battle for Asia and the tremendous military implications of this defeat has been driven home by events in Korea."

July 8: Miss Susan Strange reports in the *Scotsman* that the last objection to the European Payments Union has been overcome. Gerald Scheff reports (*Sunday Express*, July 9) from Paris that a second "Schuman Plan"—this time the pooling of textile production by a number of European countries is being studied at the Quai d'Orsay.

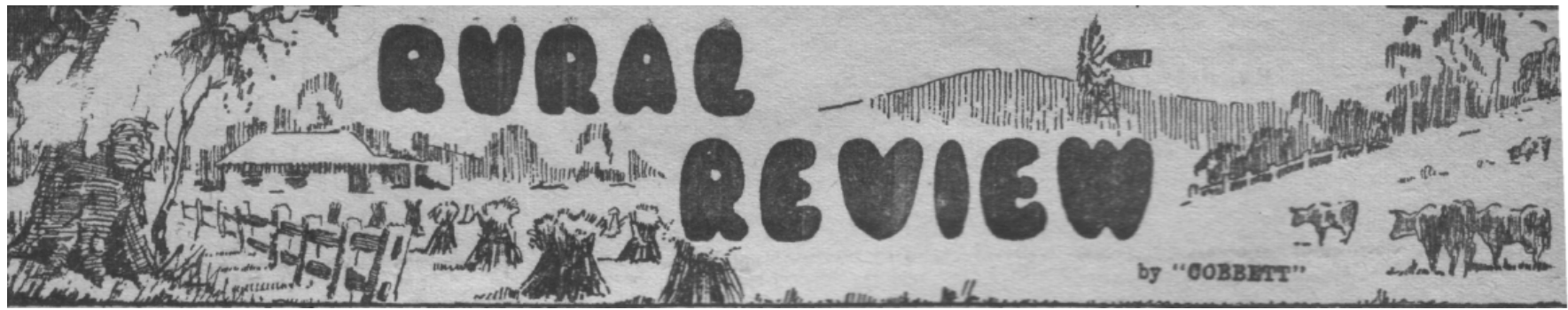
In Brussels, preparations are made for the return of King Leopold of the Belgians. The King's chief political opponent is the Socialist leader and well-known U.N. politician M. Paul Henri Spaak, who was elected Chairman of U.N.O. in 1946 and President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in 1949. From the Korean battlefield Sidney Smith cables -that U.S. reinforcements, which can now be described as formidable, are pouring in a straight line into the battle. The U.S. losses cannot yet be detailed.

July 10: Dr. Jessup, U.S. Ambassador-at-large addressing the Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Virginia, said that the invasion of South Korea was "the most barefaced assault upon the United Nations *itself* (my emphasis). An assault upon the United Nations headquarters could not have been more direct or more revealing. Of all the countries in the world none is more closely identified with the United Nations than the Republic of Korea."

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Minister for Economic Affairs, said that in the prevailing circumstances it was not desirable or appropriate to make widespread changes in taxation. All must have in mind the events in Korea with the consequences for us as regards defence expenses in particular. In the present world situation some further expansion of our exports was still needed and it was essential that we should keep in check consumption at home.

The following are Jews:—

"Russian" representative on the Political and Security Committee, Manuilsky; Assistant Secretary-General, Benjamin Cohen; U.S. member of the U.N. Commission on Atomic Energy, Bernard M. Baruch; Director of International Labour Organisation, David A. Morse; Deputy U.S. representative on U.N.O., 1949, Ernest A. Gross and Director U.N. Information Centre, Geneva, J. Shapiro.



Why Insecticides Must Fail

(From "Farm and Garden Digest")

'We have scotch'd the snake, no killed it.'- Macbeth, Act III' Scene II.

Evidence is accumulating that the use of poisonous preparations for getting rid of insect pests is a shortsighted and entirely mistaken policy.

Scientists in Florida have already bred flies that are resistant to DDT after three generations. Other insect pests such as red scale and codlin moth are proving resistant to lead arsenate and fumigation.

A Vicious Circle

Poison gives rise to resistant strains of insects, which means that more and stronger poisons will be necessary in future. A vicious cycle of hardier pests and more powerful poisons is thus set up, which may finally overpower man himself.

Complaints have been made by Australian apiarists that whole colonies of bees have been destroyed, owing to farmers and other orchardists spraying plants and trees in bloom with DDT. The effect of this poison has shown up in the U.S.A. in the meat, milk, and butter of cows dusted with it. A warning has been issued to American farmers that DDT is poisoning the soil, and that "astonishing amounts" of the poison have been found to have accumulated in the fat of animals dusted with DDT.

Most Insects Useful

Of the three-quarters of a million different species of insects already identified, surprisingly few are harmful to man, his crops, and domestic animals. Most insects are useful and entirely beneficial.

Without them, pollination and fertilisation of fruit trees and many kinds of crops would cease. The soil depends to a large extent upon insect life for its culture and powers of production.

Man's folly is responsible for upsetting Nature's balance, insofar as the all-too-rapid reproduction of certain harmful species of insects is concerned. Birds which form natural controls of insect life have perished in numbers beyond estimation, through eating poisoned baits intended for foxes, dingoes and rabbits, as well as from the "sportsman's" gun — thus inviting grasshopper and other insect plagues. Fish, too, help to keep insect pests in check, but man's pollution of river and stream has destroyed much aquatic life in recent years.

The well being of man is bound up with that of the animal and insect kingdoms; the trees and plants, and with the living soil itself.

All are inter-related and mutually dependent upon each other, thus every link in the chain of life must remain unimpaired if balance is to be maintained. This is a lesson men have been slow to learn, for

many still think insect pests are an isolated problem, to be solved by poisoning.

The Function of Pests

What, then, is the "real" function of insect pests and fungi? The late Sir Albert Howard states on page 161 of *An Agricultural Testament*: —

"1. Insects and fungi are NOT the real cause of plant disease, but only attack unsuitable varieties of crops imperfectly grown. Their true role is that of censors for pointing out the crops that are improperly nourished—so keeping agriculture up to the mark.

"2. The policy of protecting crops from pests by means of sprays, powders, and so forth is unscientific and unsound, as even when successful, such procedure merely 'preserves the unfit' and obscured the real problem—how to grow healthy crops."

Proof From India

To prove that these ideas are not just theory, Howard tells that after five years in charge of the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, India, attacks by insect and fungi on his crops, whose root systems were suitable to local soil conditions, became negligible. He goes on to say that he had learnt from the peasants and the pests "how to grow healthy crops, practically free from disease, without the slightest help from mycologists, entomologists, bacteriologists, agricultural chemists, statisticians, clearing houses of information, artificial manures, spraying machines, insecticides, fungicides, germicides, and all the other expensive paraphernalia of the modern experiment station."

In England

After his return to England, Howard continued with his practical experiments, and in his book, "Farming and Gardening for Health or Disease," first published in 1945, says: "Since 1934, in my small garden at Blackheath, I have conducted an experiment to ascertain the effect of a fertile soil on the incidence of fruit diseases. When the garden was taken over in 1934, the acid, sandy soil was completely worn out and the fruit trees—apples, pears, cherries and plums—were literally smothered by insect and fungus pests. They were the kind of trees that most people would have consigned to the bonfire. But instead, they were carefully preserved and steps were taken to convert all the available wastes of the garden into humus.

Some of this was given to the trees and the reaction of the pests to the new manurial treatment noted. "Nothing very much happened the first year. The next year infection was noticeably less.

The third year most of the pests had disappeared of their own accord, except in one case—a rather delicate apple tree, badly, infested with American blight.

"During the fourth year this infection disappeared, but the apple tree is nothing like so robust as the others. . . . It may be that the stock on which this apple is grafted does not suit the sandy soil, or that the combination of stock and scion is not a happy one. But, with this interesting exception, all the fruit trees have thrown off their pests and produced fruit of really exceptional size, quality, and keeping power. A small and rather old pear tree, which in 1934 was literally alive with greenfly and plant lice (armies of the latter being observed climbing up the stem—a really disgusting sight), has been restored to health, the tiny, hard, uneatable pears of 1934 have developed into fruit of remarkable size and quality. The twigs and leaves are now healthy and quite free from pests. No fungicides or insecticides were at any period used in this work Experience of the power conferred on the fruit tree by proper methods of manuring and soil management has helped to confirm my earlier ideas that bad farming and gardening are at the root of disease and that the appearance of a pest should be regarded as a warning from Mother Earth to put her house in order.

"There is a further point to consider: If fruit trees need to be drenched with poison sprays before they can produce a crop, what is the effect of such fruit on the health and well-being of the people who have to consume it? We know these practices kill the bees and also the earthworms."

Today, the sales of insecticides and fungicides are increasing by leaps and bounds. The production of these poisonous compounds forms a thriving industry, yet never were plant diseases more manifest.

Increasing Disease

Howard reminds us that "Old diseases are spreading and new diseases are appearing. Eelworm devours our potato crop, foot-and-mouth disease infects our cattle, grass sickness kills our horses, fungi, viruses, and insect parasites invade our fruit and vegetables; every vine in France is smothered in green and blue copper compounds to keep the mildews at bay. Comparatively new crops like sugar beet are now retreating before the onset of the eelworm The toll of disease is extraordinary and a matter of the utmost anxiety to the farmer. The public is not sufficiently aware of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. If these are the result of agricultural science, they are not encouraging and certainly not impressive.

They are undoubtedly a phenomenon of the last 40 or 50 years and appear alongside of the modern use of artificial manures.

It is clear that impoverished soil cannot produce other than impoverished crops

(Continued on page 8)

A No-Digging Disciple

By G. W. Boreham, F.R.H.S., from *'Health and the Soil.'*

Although Mr. F. C. King often asks the question: "Is digging necessary?", I know no one more qualified than he to answer it. It is now several years since I was attracted by his theories, feeling there was a very sound argument therein. For a long time, I have been an enthusiastic exhibitor with an ambition to grow first-class produce of every kind, especially fruit and vegetables, not only for the show-bench, but also for the table, esteeming flavour and food value above everything. After thinking over the no-digging principles seriously for some time, I decided I would risk losing prizes for a year, at least, just to put them into practice. After all, I had previously taken a similar step when I became interested in composting, and I had never regretted it; in fact, I found the results to be most encouraging. So I threw in my lot with Mr. King and forsook digging; my forks and spades are now covered in rust, being used only occasionally for some odd jobs for which they were not originally intended.

I must admit that I had misgivings about the sweet peas, potatoes, beans, onions, carrots, and parsnips, for which I used to trench three feet deep in preparation, incorporating large quantities of manure. I had been very successful gaining hundreds of prizes, but I was always wanting to do better.

My first year without digging was quite satisfactory, with falling-off in the number of prizes gained. I thus decided to continue and have no hesitation in saying I have improved each year to such an extent that I am now afraid to exhibit in small shows for fear of being dubbed a pothunter. These days, therefore, I only enter where I have real competition. Though much time is taken up with show-secretary work and much less with the garden, my successes this year have, in spite of a terrible drought in a very dry part of the country and on a slightly sandy soil, been most surprising. I have finished the season with no fewer than fifty-nine awards, including three championship cups and three silver medals.

I have proved to my satisfaction that I can grow first-class sweet peas in a trench only four inches deep; parsnips of the first quality without digging at all; and prize potatoes, with which I secured four firsts and one second, these being planted in ground not then cleared of Brussels sprouts and winter greens. In brief, I am growing finer quality produce with far less trouble than I used to take with orthodox methods.

I am thrilled with the whole idea; gardening under these conditions appeals to me more than ever. Of course, I never use any sprays or inorganic manures, but compost as much as I can. I have two New Zealand boxes which I contrive to keep going continuously, the compost when ripe being spread over the soil between the crops. This I look upon as food for the worms, of which I have thousands.

Many people think that this no-digging business is a means of lessening the work in the garden; I do not look upon it in that way; rather do I regard it as wasting less time on the non-essential tasks and pay more to the essential work of feeding earthworms and bacterial life in the soil.

It just gives one more time to devote to composting.

My garden is not large, but every visitor is amazed at the quantity and quality of my produce. The ground is cropped with something all the year round. There are plenty of weeds; but these I control, looking upon them as a useful cover for the soil and food for all the soil denizens which though normally regarded as pests, I consider my allies.

I no longer worry about slugs, snails, or caterpillars, because they don't trouble me. As long as I have plenty of decaying material lying about, they prefer to eat that rather than the growing plants.

Naturally I have developed a system of my own, often wondering how far my methods have diverged from those of my teacher, whose famous gardens I hope some day to visit; but it would take too long to detail my practice here. I would exhort all compost-minded gardeners, however, to take Mr. King seriously and give his methods a trial, if only in a small part of the garden, and especially with soft fruit, where I am sure they will see immediate beneficial results.

Mr. King has had his ideas set forth often in this journal, and many may have wondered if any one has followed his teaching with success. I write so that you may know he is not alone, and I for one am doing all I can to interest other gardeners, and to prove by results that there is something in it.

NOTE

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226K, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/4, post-free. Write now for your copy.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

(J. E. Harding & A. E. Webb)

If you should think of coming to Central Queensland to live, we shall be glad to advise upon, and assist you to find, Farming, Grazing, Business or House Property. We are Farm Specialists, both having had extensive practical farm experience. Write to us about your needs. Social Crediters will be very welcome. Central Queensland has much to commend it.

THE FARM EXCHANGE

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers.

DENHAM ST., ROCKHAMPTON, C.Q.

Phone 3763.

After Hours 3199 and 2161.

A Selected List Of Books On Organic Farming And Gardening

"THE EARTH OUR MOTHER"

By B. A. Santamaria. 5/-

An important study of rural economics under Australian conditions.

"CHEMICALS, HUMUS AND THE SOIL"

By Donald C. Hopkins. 19/6

Those people who are interested in the controversy about chemical manures versus organic manures will find much to interest them in this book, which is written by a chemist, who examines in an analytic fashion the case for and against.

"THE FAMILY FARMER"

By F. D. Smith and Barbara Wilcox. 16/9

A delightful book on the life of an English farmer.

"THE REDWOODS"

By Richard St. Barbe Baker. 19/6

A finely illustrated book on the Californian Redwoods by one of the world's foremost authorities on trees.

"THE WAY OF THE LAND"

By Sir George Stapledon. 20/6

An excellent book illustrating the relationship of agriculture to our civilization.

"ALTERNATIVE TO DEATH"

By the Earl of Portsmouth. 12/6

This book, written by a well-known agriculturist, serves as a warning of the dangers of an unbalanced commercialism, and serves as a statement of principles and exposition of reform of vital necessity for the health of our society.

"PLOUGHING IN PREJUDICES"

By Edward Faulkner. 10/-

Another book from the author of "Ploughman's Folly," in which he answers the questions provoked by the revolutionary ideas contained in that book. It is a consolidation and extension of those ideas in the light of subsequent experience.

FRESH EGGS AVAILABLE

Any Melbourne supporters of the *New Times* who desire to obtain, at wholesale prices, fresh eggs from poultry being folded over organically treated pastures, may do so by getting in touch with our office.

Erosion in North Africa

By CAPTAIN TOM NEWMAN

(From *Trees and The New Earth*, England)

In Carthaginian and Roman times the district round Tunis and Constantine was a prosperous and heavily populated area, as can now be seen by the ruined towns. It was heavily wooded by pines and Atlantic Cedars. The Carthaginians and later the Romans protected the trees, but later came the Berbers and Arabs, who cut down the forests, and the young trees were destroyed by the newly introduced goat. Then came the Nomads with their camels, which completely bared the ground. They will feed on even hard thistles and roots, which the goats will not touch.

On the other hand, in Syria, the Egyptian overlordship protected the Cedars of Tyre and Sidon. It was essential for their religion, which ordains that the body must be perpetuated in a coffin of cedar if the soul is to survive. The trade in cedar wood between Syria and Egypt must be kept flowing, and a lasting supply of cedar wood must always be available. Wholesale slaughter of trees was prohibited. One has only to visit the British Museum to see the preservation of the Cedar wood of the coffins, some of which are 4,000 years old.

One must now envisage the destruction and erosion of the fertile provinces of Tunisia and Algeria. Whilst serving in the Grenadier Guards in these provinces, I was able to see what tropical rain will do. Everything takes place on a much grander scale in Africa than in Europe.

B Echelon or 0.2 E had pitched their camp in the dry bed of a river. An African rainstorm came, and within two hours the dry riverbed had become a raging torrent. All the conduct sheets of the soldiers were in this camp and all were lost. How happy were some men to think that their conduct sheets were lost, but they had forgotten that there were duplicates behind in the War Office!

The heavy African rain will soon wash the soil off the hillsides unless there are roots of trees to hold it.

At Bizerta, before embarking for Salerno, we were camped in a cornfield. The officers' mess was a large tent. Down came tropical African rain one night. Soon the hard, parched earth was two foot of mud. Down came the large tent, and the tent pole grazed my head as it fell. Everything was sodden. It was pouring and icy cold. I was in pyjamas. As dawn approached I noticed that the sodden earth was seeping away at the corners of the field, and was being carried away in a stream towards the sea close at hand. Our sodden tents and clothes were left on the hard rock and that had all happened in the matter of hours. We sailed for Salerno with bare backs. Our shirts were hanging out to dry on the rails of Infantry Landing Craft.

I must now tell you of my visit to the ancient Carthaginian town of Culcul, now called Djemila, a town then in the process of being excavated by the French authorities. The tops of temples were just appearing from the tops of cornfields. All this soil had been washed down from the once-wooded hills, now bare rock. I visited Djemila first by moonlight. After passing

through Setif the moon came up and I was able to view the distant ruined town shining white and nestling beneath the surrounding barren hills. In the moonlight I walked in the deserted streets where no human life had lived for over a thousand years. Here were larger houses, evidently inhabited by richer Carthaginians. Then into the Forum, overshadowed by a beautiful temple erected to Septemus Searas. Then through the deserted streets to a poorer quarter of the town, where stood the ruins of an early Christian Church with the font now dried up and deserted.

The town had been dependent for its water supply from the nearby hills, which had been heavily wooded with cedars. The Carthaginians protected the trees and planted more. At the time of the last Punic War, the town Culcul seems to have sided with the Romans and so escaped the fate of Carthage. Later the Romans planted more trees, and built more water conduits from the hills. After the destruction of the trees by the Berbers and Arabs with their goats and camels, I calculate that at least one foot of earth was washed down every year and dispersed towards the sea. The water conduits were blocked and silted up and the water cut off. The houses, which were being excavated, were covered in a thickness of sandy silt in some places 50 feet high. The tops of some of the largest temples were just showing in the stubble of a cornfield. The public lavatories were in course of excavation, and under was a perfect system of drains long since choked up and lying under many feet of sand. Fine old mosaic floors were being brought to light. All roads were covered in many feet of sand and mud. In a remote valley in the hills nearby there still exist a few cedars, which have survived the centuries through their inaccessibility. That was all that was left of the forests surrounding this fine town which had been brought to ruin by the slaughter of the trees, the African rain, erosion of the soil, and the stopping up of the water supplies.

WHY INSECTICIDES MUST FAIL

(Continued from page 6)

which attract insect pests. Artificial manures do not and "cannot" produce humus, which is to the soil what healthy blood is to the human body. The alarming growth of crop, stock and human diseases during the past half-century is paralleled only by the increased use of chemical fertilisers. This is no mere coincidence—the former is, in the main, the direct result of the latter.

Dealing with the dangers arising from the use of DDT insecticides, Dr. E. Pfeiffer, writing in *Organic Gardening*, U.S.A., June 1949, issue, said:

"Except for such standbys as rotenone, pyrethrum, derris and, to a certain extent, nicotine (Black Leaf 40), let us hold back on the use of insecticides until they are proven to be harmless."

The following point regarding monocultures, made by Dr. Pfeiffer, is also of interest:—"The introduction of monocul-

USE ENWITE specialities

TEXTIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street,
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA5967

**CODNER
BROS.**

**Builders and
Joinery
Manufacturers**

**HOMES AND
HOME SITES
AVAILABLE**

**Wheatsheaf Rd.,
GLENROY**

tures growing one particular kind of crop over large areas and of continuously repeating the same crop, with no proper rotation has given the insect the chance of a lifetime to develop in abundance. In a mixed culture, and when the same crop does not return more than once in four years or five years to the same field, lies one of the main safeguards against the excessive development of damaging insects Insects are exceedingly specialised in their habits and adaptation: here lies their weakness."