

# THE NEW TIMES

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

VOLUME 16, No. 37

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Mr. Casey and Washington

### Disturbing Disclosures

**Regular readers of this journal are familiar with our contention that the Communist conspiracy has only been able to make such frightening progress because many men in high places have allowed themselves, consciously or unconsciously, to be used to further the Communist "line". The apparent gullibility of some politicians is almost incredible. In many cases it is, of course, true that politicians suffer so much from the will-to-power complex that they cannot see how they are being used. The Federal Minister for National Development, Mr. R. G. Casey, has made it clear that he is one of the greatest liabilities the Australian people have in their fight for survival against the Communist challenge.**

On Friday evening, September 1, we attended a Liberal Party Rally at the small Victorian country centre of Seville, which is in Mr. Casey's electorate, and listened intently to what the guest speaker of the evening, Mr. Casey, had to say. Mr. Casey said that he was not going to speak about the "little things," but was going to deal with the "big national, issues." This allowed Mr. Casey to speak at length on how he was going to develop the whole of Australia. His address would have been a credit to any declared Socialist. However, the purpose of this article is not to draw attention to Mr. Casey's support for Socialist planning, which is already well known, but to his public statements concerning Communist espionage in high places in the U.S.A. These statements must be immediately brought to the attention of every responsible Australian.

#### **Wartime "Sell-Out"**

In answer to a question concerning the "sell out" to the Communists by Washington at the war-time conferences at Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam, and whether it was advisable for the British Empire to continue being subservient to Washington policy, a great deal of which is still subject to Communist influence, Mr. Casey strongly denied that there had been any treachery at the above conferences. He said that a great deal of nonsense had been uttered about these conferences and that he knew all about what had taken place. He tried to turn the question back on the questioner by saying that he was trying to make trouble between the British and American peoples. We were astonished to hear Mr. Casey trying to deny well-established facts.

Our astonishment soon gave way to another feeling when Mr. Casey not only persisted with his contention that there may have been mistakes at the war-time conferences, but certainly no treachery, and then disputed the statement that Mr. Churchill had publicly admitted in the

British House of Commons that he had not been responsible for the disastrous policy of "unconditional surrender" which had resulted in the war being unnecessarily prolonged to the advantage of the Communist conspirators. His actual words were, "I won't have that," when told of Mr. Churchill's statement. Can it be that Mr. Casey is so abysmally ignorant?

#### **Alger Hiss**

The subject of Communist influence in the Roosevelt and Truman regimes was pursued further when another questioner asked about Alger Hiss, one of Roosevelt's top officials in the American State Department, and now in prison having been proved a Communist agent.

We ask all genuinely loyal Australians to note the following carefully: Mr. Casey immediately became quite excited when the Hiss case was mentioned. He bluntly declared that he did not believe that Hiss was a Communist espionage agent. He felt that Hiss was a loyal, patriotic American, and that the whole matter had been "a storm in a teacup." In other words, Mr. Casey, who talks a great deal about anti-Communism, indicates beyond all argument that he agrees with all the powerful people in America who, in spite of the damning evidence, tried to whitewash Hiss and present him in a favourable light to the American people. It was revealing to hear Mr. Casey say that he was a friend of Mr. Dean Acheson, the present American Secretary for State, formerly Hiss's partner and one of those who has publicly declared his faith in Hiss. Mr. Acheson's pro-Communist record is well known in America, where his policies are coming under increasing attack from patriotic Americans. Mr. Casey is also a friend of leading Left-wing planner, Lilienthal of T.V.A. fame. He certainly has some strange friends.

Dealing with Hiss, Mr. Casey also had the audacity to say that he was assured that Mr. Hiss had played a very minor

role at Yalta and that Roosevelt had never met the man. When it was pointed out to Mr. Casey that the record reveals that at Yalta, where Protocol was important, Hiss's telephone number was 4, he tried to laugh it off, no doubt trusting that his rural audience would not know what the questioning was all about. If Mr. Roosevelt never met Hiss, it is indeed a remarkable thing that the Big Three at Yalta appointed Hiss the General Organising Secretary for the "United" Nations Conference to be held the next year.

(Continued from page 3)

### **OUR POLICY**

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups, which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase 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.

## U.S. Foreign Policy

**We are indebted to the Saturday Evening Post of February 11 for these extracts published below from a critical editorial on American foreign policy. Readers, of course, will note no mention is made of the powerful Zionist-Communist groups on whose advice the politicians embarked on these disastrous policies. That, perhaps, would be expecting too much.**

. . . After such a complete triumph as that which the Allies won over Germany and Japan, it usually takes a few decades to bear out Von Clausewitz's dictum that "the final decision of a great war is not to be regarded as absolute." But American leadership, through a series of almost incredible blunders and bland miscalculations has upset the verdict in five short years. Why?

The over-all answer is that the war was fought with little idea of why we were fighting it, what our legitimate objectives were, or even what was the character of the forces arrayed against us. Our object both in Europe and in Asia should have been to prevent the domination of either continent by a single aggressive power. By late 1944 it was plain that neither Germany nor Japan could achieve that aim. It was equally plain by that time that, if we didn't play our cards right, the Soviet Union, whose ambitions were equally global, would succeed to the role of major menace. Shrewd statesmanship dictated a shift in position to meet this new development. But we could not shift our position because Churchill and Roosevelt, with emphasis on the latter, had chained Allied war policy to the idiotic formula of "unconditional surrender."

As the English Gen. J. F. C. Fuller, in his book, *The Second World War* (Duell, Sloan and Pearce), points out, this ukase decreed that "the war must be fought to the point of annihilation. Therefore it would take on itself a religious character and bring to life all the horrors of the wars of religion . . . Secondly, once victory had been won, the balance of power within Europe and between European nations would be irrevocably smashed. Russia would be left the greatest military power in Europe." In the Pacific, again to quote General Fuller, it was unconditional surrender, which "unbarred the political road to Russia. By following it the Russians could now gain all that for forty years and more they had set their hearts upon in Eastern Asia. Unconditional surrender spelt political victory for the U.S.S.R. Therefore, occultly, the war was being fought to stimulate and expand Communism."

In other words, instead of accepting the classical definition of war as a means of employing force to change the enemy's mind, we insisted upon his destruction, and with it the destruction of our own means of opposing in the future an even more relentless and dangerous enemy of human freedom. With this misdirected military energy went an even more fatuous rush toward diplomatic suicide at Teheran and Yalta. At these fatal meetings the deluded representatives of the democracies blithely gave to Stalin promissory notes for any assets that might remain standing after strategic bombing had done its work. Any slight advantage that might have survived our manner

of fighting the war was soon found to be mortgaged to the imbecility of our efforts to make a peace. We even gave away the assets of others, notably China, while the myrmidons of the left wing whittled at our policy from the inside, as dramatically related by Joseph Alsop in his recent Post trilogy, *Why We Lost China*. Granted that in the current chaotic situation of the world, we have to roll with the punch. But Mr. Acheson *et al* appear to want us to jump clear out of the ring.

Even now, something might be pulled out of the wreck save for the fact that the men who are making what passes for American foreign policy are the same architects of disaster whose blunders brought us where we are. Their primary concern is to quit while they're ahead. To justify their past acts they attribute the tragedy to Fate, to Chiang Kai-shek or the isolationists — in short, to anybody or anything but themselves and their bad analysis of events . . .

## Smearing

Smearing is an ancient process, which latterly has been streamlined and placed on a purposeful basis in the U.S.A. There are indications that it is being imported into Australia — with a similar purposefulness — and it is therefore necessary for all to be able to recognise the symptoms.

In a few words, "smearing" is the labelling and libelling of people to bring them into disrepute, if such people dare to express opinions unpalatable to a group of other people. It is at once recognised as the process, which led to the Crucifixion. All so-called Democracies embody the principle of freedom of thought and speech for the individual, the only limit imposed being the boundary beyond which is sedition. It is a boundary never crossed by a true citizen because it implies disintegration of his country. In consequence, every citizen enjoys unhampered freedom of expression of opinion, however critical. There are many occasions in the life of the individual when he feels the urge to cry out in sheer indignation at what he considers to be a public or national abomination. If he has guts, he will not mince his words to soften their falling. His sword will strike right and left until he feels that something has been done to stay the enemy. To such strong-armed, forthright men, humanity owes many thanks.

In this troubled world of 1950, there is hardly a person who does not sense in, some degree the notion that there is some crookedness afoot. The world appears to be hell-bent on going wrong. On all sides, one hears the angry voices of honest men, men who would rather be at peace than at war. We fail consistently in our search for the "evil passion in men," stated by Bertrand Russell to be inherent in man. Honest men constitute the bulk of mankind. In their indignation at the evil in-

fluence which persists in preventing them from living in peaceful honesty, they declare this or that, these or those as being portion of the Evil Influence. Sometimes in their ignorance, they are miles out in their reckoning; oft-times they are very close to the mark, operating more by instinct than judgment; very occasionally, by dint of much thought-process, study and collection of data, they strike clean into the heart of the serpent.

When by accident, or design, these angry men proclaim and denounce with accuracy the person, organisation or sect as being responsible for disturbing the peace, war is declared against them. "He thinks too much; such men are dangerous," so said Caesar. In a similar way, the Evil Influence, operating in the dark — or, rather, under cover of darkness — cannot tolerate the glare from honest men's eyes. Restraint must be imposed. No common law of the land is available to it — or, at least, none, which would not expose it even more fully: free speech is not a crime. What is to be done? And then is applied the old, old restriction: Fear.

Fear would not be such a potent deterrent if it related only to physical violence, for men of the forthright type are immune to such art influence; but it is fear with a much more powerful emotional value — akin to torture — it is a form of living death. The weapon used against the proclaimer is that of destroying his living, his status in the community, his good reputation, by plastering him publicly with opprobrium in a manner, which gives him, in his turn, no defence through common law. This is smearing. It is subtle poison, more subtle than the powdered glass of the Indian professional poisoner. Woe betide the reformer who falls victim to this murderer: he must indeed be a strong man, with strong friends, who can prevent his living from being degraded to a mere existence. In fact, he must be a martyr.

It is therefore small consolation to know that the sudden launching of a smearing campaign is a sure proof that the arrows are finding their marks. Nevertheless, there are still being bred amongst us a few Daniels, who dare to be Daniels.

Smearing, *or the fear of it*, when once it is recognised as a likely weapon of reprisal, can be and will be a deterring influence on the behaviour of thinking men. Less and less will we hear from the better brains of the community, unless they are possessed by men like Socrates, who had nothing to lose but his life — which he did lose. This of course, is exactly what the Evil Influence desires.

Three well-known examples of smearing occurred in recent history — in fact, current history — namely, the belittling campaign launched against Neville Chamberlain, General Franco and Chiang Kai-shek. These three cases are well worth examining in the light of recent events in world affairs, to discover why the smearing was applied, and by what interested parties.

"These ghostly judges had one engine which contributed much to procure submission to their decisions. This was the sentence of excommunication, or interdict, which they pronounced against particular persons, or whole tribes, when they refused to submit to their decrees. The unhappy persons against whom they were fulminated were not only excluded from all sacri-

(Continued on page 5)

## American Senators Critical

The Australian press has consistently refused to report to the Australian people about the growing public opinion in the U.S.A., which is condemning the pro-Communist policies of the Roosevelt and Truman regimes. Following a brief mention in the press that the Republican Party members of the Foreign Relations Committee on Foreign Policy in Europe and Asia had issued a special statement criticising American foreign policy, we had forwarded by airmail the full text of this statement. The following are significant extracts from the statement:

### TEXT OF STATEMENT BY MINORITY MEMBERS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

We, minority Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee, herein expressing our individual views, pledge our full support to the national effort to build strength for victory. We pay tribute to the heroism and sacrifice of our fighting men in Korea. To be worthy of them we must, above all, face the future with faith, realism and courage.

In this spirit and in discharge of our duty under the American two-party system to scrutinize relentlessly the basic facts of America's position in the world, we set forth: —

I, an analysis of the events of 1945, which today bear so directly on America's present world position;

II, an analysis of the crucial events which began in 1947; and

III, our recommendations for future action.

#### I. 1945

The major tragedy of our time was the failure and refusal of American leadership in 1945, to recognise the true aims and methods of the rulers of Soviet Russia. To this failure can be traced the disintegration of our armed forces in 1945, which would not have occurred if the need for retaining adequate forces had been explained to the American people, and the senseless destruction of billions of dollars worth of military equipment which the United States and its friends so desperately need today.

To this failure also can be traced the blindness of our leadership in ignoring the Communist attempts to capture the minds of men. We missed the opportunity to broadcast to the world our democratic doctrine of the dignity of man as the spiritual rallying-point for all freedom-loving peoples.

By this failure we lost the initiative and the influence for peace, which we had won by force of arms and by virtue of our historic pioneering in the evolution of democracy.

To this failure adequately to understand the Soviet mind and purposes the major troubles of the world today are due, notably the following: —

1. The disastrous consequences of the Big

Three Conferences at Yalta and Potsdam in 1945. From these conferences stemmed the weakening of the United Nations; the Communist capture of Eastern Europe and of China; and the unfolding disaster in the Far East — all of which were accentuated by subsequent administration policy.

2. The partition of Germany, whereby the western border of the Russian zone was drawn apparently so as to include many of the best military locations in Western Germany. Added to this is the arrangement whereby Berlin became an island, completely surrounded by Russian territory, without any adequate assurance of the right of access by land.

3. Our failure vigorously to build strong American armed forces and early to take adequate measures, such as helping to build friendly military forces abroad. These forces could bear, and relieve us of, a part of the weight of combat where Soviet satellites may now threaten the peace of the world and commit American forces without engaging a single Russian soldier.

4. The failure of our leadership, before and during the Yalta Conference.

5. The loss of freedom in Europe, by the peoples of Poland, Eastern Germany, the Baltic States, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria; and, in Asia, the loss of Outer Mongolia, North Korea and China. All of these, victims of a Soviet design only thinly camouflaged by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, have gone behind the Iron Curtain. This has increased the Soviet Communist Empire from 180,000,000 people in 1939, to some 750,000,000 people at the present time — encompassing about one-third of the world's total area and population.

After half a century of cordial relations in the Far East, and especially with China, with all its troubles and difficulties, in about 1945 we were suddenly faced with a change of policy which is difficult to understand unless we evaluate the subtle betrayals of China at the Yalta Conference.

This conference sabotaged the assurances given to China at the Cairo Conference of 1943, where also the future freedom of Korea was pledged. The Yalta agreement turned over to Stalin the control of Manchuria and Outer Mongolia and the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur. This was part of

the price we paid for the unnecessary token participation of Soviet Russia in the war against Japan, one of the consequences of which was the division of Korea at the thirty-eighth parallel.

Our Far Eastern policy, growing out of these events, consistently temporised with and capitulated to the ruthless demands of the Communists, dominated by Moscow. Under it the Kremlin was, in effect, given a green light to grab whatever it could in China, Korea and Formosa. This was never a bipartisan policy. It was solely an administration policy.

#### III. THE FUTURE

These are all facts, which must be faced. The American people will not now excuse those responsible for these blunders . . .

## In America Today

"In spite of revelations in hearings that Foreign Service Officer John S. Service had 'slanted' reports in favour of Chinese Communists, and in spite of his admission that he had given secret information to *Amerasia*, the State Department Loyalty Board yesterday cleared him — right in the middle of the international crisis. How much confidence will the people continue to have in the Department in view of this action? The American people feel concern, if worse comes to worst, about the safety of their sons. How will they feel, should their young be sent on amphibious landings in Asia, while 'security risks' hold office and help shape policy?"

"They do not want the President to maintain security risks. For the same reason, General George Washington did not think it necessary to wait until Benedict Arnold had delivered West Point to the enemy before he acted. If the President still remains timid in this vital matter, then the Opposition has a duty that transcends all politics and appeals to 'stand by the President.' Washington said, 'Put none but Americans on guard tonight.' The words have immediacy." —Edna Lonigan in *Human Events* June 28.

## Mr. Casey and Washington

(Continued from page 1)

### Alternative — A Strong Empire Policy

Mr. Casey's statements at the Seville meeting indicate that every effort must be made to destroy Mr. Casey politically. He has made it clear time and time again that he is working to bring this country into closer contact with Washington. If we are to follow blindly and uncritically policies, which have so persistently favoured the Communist conspirators, the British Empire's sun has set. What we want, of course, is a strong, independent British Empire policy, a policy that will permit the British peoples to collaborate voluntarily and on equal terms with other peoples. This does not appear to appeal to Mr. Casey, the Liberal-Socialist planner, and for that reason alone should be removed from all positions of influence by his fellow Liberals. His answers on Washington policy are the most alarming we have ever heard from a responsible Minister of the Crown in this country.

## New Times Dinner

to be held at

THE WATTLE, 374 Little Collins Street, Melbourne  
On Friday, 29<sup>th</sup> September, 1950

To complete Catering Arrangements applications for Tickets must be returned by  
18th SEPTEMBER

Write now to Mr. R. H. Weller, Box 1226L, 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: MU2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

No. 37

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## A TOTALITARIAN POLICY

*In his policy speech last year, Mr. Menzies promised "a resolute reduction in the burdens of Government" as one of the prerequisites for "putting the shillings back into the pound." But the present Government has done exactly the opposite; it has resolutely increased the burdens of Government. And, in doing so, has intensified the inflation menace, which is a perfect godsend to the Socialists and Communists. The result is that the electors are now being high-pressured by skilful propaganda to accept as necessity great sacrifices in order to prevent economic chaos.*

*If it were only the declared Socialists and Communists suggesting more totalitarian planning, allegedly to deal with inflation, the situation would be bad enough. But, when so-called anti-Socialists like the Liberal Party follow the Socialist "line," the position becomes frightening, and a challenge to all those who value genuine individual freedom. The Melbourne Herald of September 6 reports that Mr. W. H. Anderson, newly-elected President of the Victorian Liberal Party, was going to move a motion that the State Council of the Liberal Party urge the Federal Government to take certain steps to combat inflation.*

*The following are some of the steps to be suggested: "Closer consideration of deflationary measures by the Commonwealth Bank, including credit controls and a rise in the interest rate; such other fiscal measures as may be necessary to dampen down excess profits, with particular reference to the wool-growing industry and secondary industries using wool as a raw material." Both the above suggestions should gladden the heart of Dr. Coombs and his associates.*

*The suggestion of using centralised credit control to dictate production implies that a group of central planners know better than consumers what should be produced. This is sheer totalitarianism, and the threat of war is being used to compel people to accept it. It is very true that we do require defence production; that certain developmental work is essential. It is also true that, under existing financial rules, such capital production has an inflationary effect. But that does not mean that steps cannot be taken to overcome inflation without totalitarian measures.*

*Anyone who doubts the above statement should be asked to take his mind back only a few short years, when, in spite of colossal war production, at the expense of consumer production, the price level increased comparatively little compared with increases in recent years. It should also be noted that the greatest acceleration in price increases has been since 1948, when the Chifley Government started to abolish price subsidies. Although they were crude and unscientific, wartime price subsidies did work successfully in preventing run-away inflation during the war years. Price subsidies would have the same result today. And they could be so improved in their administration that they would permit the benefits of free enterprise and competition to be retained and expanded.*

*Price subsidies were, of course, largely financed out of new credits, the same as many capital expansion programmes are being financed, but some people still say that subsidies merely take money out of one pocket of the people and put it into another. Well, if this is so, why hasn't taxation been reduced since price subsidies were abolished?*

## The Politics of Bohemia

"One of the wonders of our time was the success of the Communist Party in swinging to its side so many scientists, sociologists, musicians, artists and poets. There had been always a higher proportion of Communist volunteers from the arts and professions than from among the workers, even in the days of Marx. Doubtless more could be recruited by a deliberate effort. The process began swiftly in the mid-Thirties, with the opening of the Popular Front tactic.

"In the course of that effort the Party not only lavished the energies of its members and friends to establish front organisations in the universities and among professional groups. It also used Party funds to start enterprises such as Barney Josephson's *Cafe Society Uptown*. 'The purpose,' according to Louis F. Budenz, 'was to make that night club a rendezvous for artists and entertainers and people of wealth, with whom Communists could there establish acquaintance.' . . . Today most of the letter-head organisations into which these intellectual sheep were gathered have collapsed; this is the post-mortem era of the 'liberal' Left. Autopsies are now the fashion, and the 'liberals' of yesterday are struggling to liberate themselves. The May-June number of the *Partisan Review* carries, for instance, a fourth instalment of a group investigation into the practicality of religion as a refuge for otherwise homeless intellectuals (answer: it is impractical)."

—Asher Byrnes in *Human Events* (Aug. 9).

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## Philip C. Jessup

Another State Department expert is Roving Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, who is credited with the authorship of the China White Paper, in which Chiang Kai-shek is blamed for everything that happened, including our own double-crossing of him at Yalta. He is an expert on international law, with an interest in the Far East.

—*The Saturday Evening Post*, May 6.

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## Trouble Brewing

The Liberal Federal Council met in Sydney this week. The critics within the Party are becoming more and more vocal on the failure to implement the private enterprise policy. The decision not to sell T.A.A., despite promises that this would be done, and other things, will be aired. The failure to drop the cost of living has the Liberals worried; especially with an election in the air. The same goes with taxes. Those controlling the Council meeting were evidently afraid that some of the discussions wouldn't make good reading in the papers. With the exception of Menzies' opening address, the press has been barred.

—Frank Browne in *"Things I Hear,"* September 5.

## The Birds Have Their Nests — But...

By H. A. Hotchkin

It has been a mild winter. Spring is just around the corner, and in the patch of wattles, gums, blackwoods, dogwood, blanketwood and a few other specimens of Australian flora that border the creek, the birds are busy. In the early morning, they waken one with this merry song.

Springtime is building time. Materials for building are in good supply; there are no forms to be filled in, and the job goes on apace. No wonder the owner-builders are happy. No sales tax on materials, no plans and specifications to be submitted to "the authorities." You pick your own spot you have your own ideas as to design, you build, you move in and the place is yours.

Recently, the McDonald Government (Victoria), with full entourage, made a massed descent on the Morwell and Latrobe Valley project, in Gippsland.

Gathered up in this official inspection was a particular friend of mine, now president of the Narracan Shire Council. His comments have been rather caustic.

Hundreds of houses are being "shoved up." Their cost at £2,800 apiece is outrageous, and the money being paid to contractors is "magnificently generous."

The rents being charged for those already occupied is £2/5/- per week (£118 per annum). In ten years, the tenant has paid £1,180; in 20 years, £2,360; in 24 years, £2,832 — he does not own the house. In the same 24 years, it would be reasonable to suppose that a succession of "political

representatives" have made a succession of "promises," a number of tall poppies among the bureaucrats have drawn handsome salaries, own the house they live in — and maybe two or three besides. The benefits of Socialism are sweet — for the Socialisers.

My friend pointed out to the Victorian Minister for Housing that "he could build one house of the size of those being inspected for a third of the price."

The Victorian Minister for Housing replied: "Perhaps you could. But could you build 1,000 at that price." My friend's reply is immaterial.

The stark fact remains that Socialistic housing schemes are over-costly. The phrase, "cheap and nasty" does not apply, for while the houses being "shoved up" are nasty, devoid of individuality and a blot on the landscape, they are not cheap.

They are crazy monuments to the Work State, and compared to the old world English village, these hastily erected conglomerations of "homes" are in very bad taste.

By far the better idea would be for the State Government to vacate the housing field altogether. If individual construction is cheaper, as it undoubtedly is, then policy of the Government should be to assist the heads of families to construct and own their own home.

Loans should be granted at very low rates of interest and repayable over a reasonable period of time. Further assistance to the homebuilder would take place by remission of the tax monies now going to support a top-heavy bureaucracy.

"Political leaders vying for the Zionist vote have rushed to support the banners of Israel. Alben Barkley, Eleanor Roosevelt, Bob Taft, Henry Ford, Jr., are only a few of the national leaders who have publicly identified themselves with the current drive for funds of the United Jewish Appeal. Will they lend their names to equally imposing advertisements on behalf of the unfortunates of the Arab countries? Is the President willing to send cordial greetings to movements dedicated to assist the Arabs, as he has to those pledged to Zionism? Israel, once a desert, has been transformed into a garden. Will the lands of the Arab countries be similarly built up with the assistance of American philanthropy and capital? Will the press and radio, with malice toward none, tell the story of suffering and hardship?"

### HEAR

#### Mr. JOHN WELLER

Well-Known Speaker

Address a Meeting

at

#### THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCH HALL

19 Russell Street, Melbourne.

at 8 p.m.

on

#### TUESDAY, SEPT. 26th

His Subject will be

#### "CAN WE STOP INFLATION"

Sponsored by Douglas Social Credit Movement.

## SMEARING

(Continued from page 2)

fices and religious rites, but were, with all, held in universal detestation, as impious and abominable; their company was avoided as dangerous and contaminating; they were declared incapable of any trust or honour, put out of the protection of the laws and exposed to injuries of every kind; a condition which must have brought the most refractory spirits to submission." What a blueprint for a smearing campaign! That was Julius Caesar, speaking of — guess whom? None other than the Druids — and the Druids were the Fathers of Freemasonry; but that is another story. It is sufficient to notice at this juncture that, whatever one's opinion may be for or against secret societies, they do exert a powerful influence on the public behaviour of their members. There must be many stalwart men effectively lost from the community because of their vows and commitments to this or that secret society — men whom the community can ill afford to lose. Rarely, such men act neutrally out of pure loyalty to their particular craft or lodge: more generally, they are restrained by fear of repercussions — after the style of the Druidic interdict. The general effect may be termed "latent smearing" — the results being the same. Men who join secret societies, therefore, are of little value to the community outside the lodge precincts, since they will not behave positively, except under direction from their respective societies. Such investiture of power is terrible to contemplate.

Smearing-in-reverse is an interesting phenomenon. It consists of a build-up with a threat of a build-down. We are often perplexed by the astonishing efforts made by groups of people to bestow public honours or position on a certain individual whom our good sense tells us is not worthy. The mystery is solved by assuming that the group is not sufficiently disinterested and will expect favours from the elevated person. This is a well-known racket in the U.S.A., with especial application to Mayors and Presidents. Whenever an obviously inept person is in a position of power, or public trust, or competent — legally — to make large political dispensations, it is a profitable task to look for the favoured groups.

A variation on smearing-in-reverse is that of a newspaper, or radio network, making complimentary propaganda regarding some one in responsibility — often sudden in its appearance — whereby that individual is virtually elevated on to a platform containing a trapdoor; and he lives thereafter in mortal fear of the unseen hand on the draw-bolt.

In all cases of smearing, therefore, enslavement or inhibition occurs. It is a growing menace, and is a powerful weapon which will drive more and more of our good men out of the forum — and leaves us in the unscrupulous hands of the Poisoners. The antidote is simple: We must learn to recognise quickly our Heroes — whilst they are still alive — and form a shoulder-to-shoulder guard around their integrity. If the future is to be Total War, cold or hot, then let it be total on both sides — and thus save our live Heroes from becoming dead Martyrs.

## The Arab Dispossessed

Described as "a Washington attorney, writer and lecturer," Alfred M. Lilienthal contributes to *Human Events* (Washington, D.C.) for August 2 an article on the Middle East containing the following: —

"The American people of all faiths have generously assisted the refugees of Israel. . . . A sound policy in the Middle East demands equal consideration for the refugees of the Arab world.

"For every Jew settled in Palestine, there has been an Arab who has lost a home," to use Dorothy Thompson's words. The American public has known little and cared less about this problem. A conspiracy of silence has reigned. Tucked away on a back page of a handful of newspapers has been a line or two telling of the Arab plight. To 99.9 percent, of Americans, the word 'refugee' means only Jews.

"A combination of sensitivity to pressure groups and indifference has characterised the Congressional attitude. For instance a prominent Congressman, in the face of protests from Zionist constituents, was forced to resign as Vice-Chairman of HELP (Holyland Emergency Liaison Programme), the group that has been trying to carry the story of the displaced Arabs to the American public.

"Attempts to amend the displaced persons legislation so as to permit the entrance into the United States of even a small number of Arab refugees has been shouted down. Congress did enact a provision for 27,450,000 dollars for Palestine refugees. This, however, was a U.S. responsibility as a member of the United Nations agency and, as such, not an American undertaking.



## Fatal Results to Humans from the Use of Poisonous Insecticides

Communication from the Albert Howard Foundation of Organic Husbandry, Sharnden Manor, Mayfield, Sussex, England.

Attention needs to be drawn to a most important survey of occupational risks accruing both to the workers manufacturing and to those using modern poisonous insecticides and sprays. The survey forms the last paragraphs of the Ernestine Henry Lecture delivered on 15th November, 1949, before the Royal College of Physicians, London, by Dr. Donald Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the London Hospital. In view of the authority with which this lecture was delivered, we prefer to abstain from any comment of our own, but the facts are indeed startling. The full text is available in the *British Medical Journal*, 4th March 1950, price 2/2, post free from the British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, which those interested are urged to procure. We can only give certain extracts, but more details will be found in the full text.

"Dinitro-ortho-cresol (DNOC) and diethyl - para - nitrophenylthio - phosphate (parathion) are both used as sprays for crop protection. They are deadly in their effects upon man, and strict precautions are necessary to prevent harm to those who handle them in factories, greenhouses, orchards, and fields. DNOC is a yellow crystalline solid, first used as a weed killer, insecticide, ovicide and fungicide in 1892, and is now manufactured in a large scale. . . Toxic symptoms and deaths occurred in persons manufacturing DNP (dinitrophenol) during the First World War, and the same effects have occurred in the manufacture and use of DNOC since 1940. At least five deaths from DNOC poisoning have occurred in Great Britain alone. Four of these were in men spraying cereal crops. Deaths and cases of severe intoxication in industrial and agricultural workers have been reported from Germany, Hungary, France, the United States of America, India and Africa.

"A man, aged 29, had been employed as an agricultural sprayer for one year. At the end of a day's spraying with DNOC during a hot summer, he complained of feeling unwell. He was taken to hospital in a coma, and died there within half an hour. This is the typical story of the acute lethal effect of DNOC. . . . In cases of poisoning, loss of weight occurs rapidly. One man who had to give up work on two occasions during the hot summer of 1947, lost 2 stone (12.7 kilos) in weight in one week. . . . DNOC is absorbed through the skin by ingestion or by inhalation of dust,

spray or vapour. There is good evidence that breathing in fine dust readily produces symptoms. Nine men in a group of 21 sprayers who had used DNOC for from one to eight seasons had had symptoms of poisoning at some time. These occurred always in hot weather, when fumes from the mixing-drum and spray-tank are noticeable and the spray dries as a fine dust. Fatal cases in industry have occurred invariably during hot weather. The manufacture and use of DNOC dust appear to be particularly dangerous. Thus during the summer of 1945, fourteen cases occurred in a factory in Great Britain, where a dust containing DNOC was being prepared for use against locusts. . . .

"In agricultural work, spray operators must be warned that they are handling a dangerous substance. (Details given of possible protective measures). . . . Routine medical examination of all DNOC workers should be made at weekly intervals. Men showing the early toxic symptoms—namely, excessive thirst, sweating, and loss of weight—should be suspended from work, since there is no way of telling in which individual severe intoxication and even death may result. No case of cataract in industrial or agricultural workers has yet been reported, but this potential hazard exists and must add force to the drive to find a substitute for DNOC which is not toxic to men."

The lecture then goes on to deal with the effects of Parathion:

"Modern methods for the control of insect pests, such as aphid and red spider, included the use of insecticides in which the active substances are organic compounds of phosphorus. Preparations in common use contain tetraethyl-pyrophosphate (TEPP), hexaethyl-tetra-phosphate (HETP) and diethyl - para - nitrophenylthiophosphate ('parathion,' E.605 f. DPTF, or 'bladan'). These compounds were first discovered in Germany in 1939. . . . The insecticidal properties of TEPP, HETP, and parathion are similar to those of nicotine. . . . Soon after the end of the Second World War, the manufacture of these insecticides was started in the United States of America and Great Britain. . . . Insecticides containing organic compounds of phosphorus are poisonous to men and animals. They are from three to five times as toxic as nicotine. All types of preparation penetrate rapidly through the skin, producing only slight irritation at the site of absorption. Exposure to as little as 0.3 g. daily has been estimated as dangerous to man. Absorption may also occur from inhalation

and ingestion. . . . Death may result in as short a time as one hour after the onset of symptoms. . . .

"In California, symptoms developed in 46 members of a group of 90 men employed in picking pears from trees which had been sprayed with parathion ten days previously. All these men recovered completely, but 16 of them were seriously ill and required treatment in hospital. A senior laboratory technician of the University of California Citrus Experimental Station died after spraying an orchard with parathion for approximately six hours. He was aware of the risks and had had considerable experience in handling both concentrated and diluted preparations of parathion. The protective clothing which he wore included overalls, cap, boots and gloves. He had not been exposed to parathion or any similar insecticides for three days before the accident. The symptoms were headache, giddiness, nausea and vomiting. He was given a bath and treated with oxygen, but no atropine (2) was used. Death occurred five hours after the onset of headache. Detailed inquiry failed to show that he was careless in handling the material on this occasion, and, since he had been exposed to greater concentration of parathion for longer periods in the past, it is unlikely that he was hypersensitive to organic phosphorus compounds. Three deaths have occurred in men handling concentrated parathion in manufacture and compounding. . . .

"Strict precautions are necessary to protect workers engaged in handling the new insecticides. These are more easily arranged and applied in factories than in field operations. In factories, for use in emergency; in field operations they must be worn during dusting operations and the dilution of wettable powders.

"(2) Atropine is the recommended remedy in cases of poisoning. Thorough washing before eating or smoking is necessary, and a bath should be taken at the end of the day's work. . . . The attention of all workers exposed to risk should be directed repeatedly to the toxic properties of these compounds, and the protective measures emphasised and enforced."

The lecture concludes by noting that, in Great Britain, there have not been fatal cases from parathion or such similar compounds, but that their use must be accounted a new occupational hazard.

—*The Compost Society Magazine, N.Z.*

### D.S.C.M. MEETING

Mr. A. J. Amess, who has returned from a trip to Britain where he visited Major Douglas, will be pleased to talk on his experiences abroad — Tuesday, September 19, at 8 p.m. D.S.C.M., Room 8, First Floor, The Block, Elizabeth Street lift.

# Insecticide or Homicide?

L. F. EASTERBROOK  
From *Mother Earth*, England

Man seems bent upon his own destruction, and is leaving no stone unturned to ensure it. Having devised means of unimaginable efficiency for the direct mass murder of his own kind, and having taken every step that science can offer to devitalize the soil and its food that supports him, he is now turning his attention to destroying the insect world upon which he is also dependent.

For this also he has invented a special kind of atomic bomb, known affectionately as "D.D.T." It promises to give quite unprecedented results in destroying yet another section of the universe of which man is but a part. The more intelligent scientists, such as those who study entomology and the living sciences, are worse than concerned; they are becoming more and more deeply alarmed at the possible results. Not so the irresponsible type of scientist who imagines he serves mankind by littering our civilisation with half-baked bits of knowledge, like a man who leaves an odd piece of nitro-glycerin in the coal-scuttle and doesn't think it his concern to give any warning.

No one disputes the fact that D.D.T. is a useful invention for certain purposes. It is excellent for indoor use and can be of good service to us in that capacity. But when it comes to using it out of doors, there is increasing evidence that we know far too little of its capabilities to justify its release for general use. In strong concentrations it kills fish. At 20-lb. to the acre it will affect the growth of plants, and although D.D.T. is made up and sold at much lower strengths, we do not know yet that its effect is not cumulative, i.e., that it builds up in the soil. There is some indication that it may. The fact is that we do not know. When a strip of orchard in Kent was sprayed with D.D.T.'s companion product, gammexane, no apple was picked from that strip that year; yet unsprayed trees adjoining the strip bore a full crop. Possibly it was used in the wrong strength, or maybe other factors unaccounted for made this abnormal misfortune; but again we have had too little experience to know where exactly the danger-line is or what may be contributory factors to such dangers.

But we do know that if birds eat insects poisoned by D.D.T. this can kill them—a striking tribute to the intelligence of "scientists," since birds are our best safeguard against pests, some of which D.D.T. will kill, some of which it leaves unharmed.

These insecticides saved thousands of lives during the war, and they may render a great service to humanity by abolishing household pests with comparative ease. The public hears of all this good work. But it does not see the scientists' reports that are rather dry reading, and many of these are inconclusive and conflicting. In the last war the island of Saipan was sprayed with D.D.T. to eliminate mosquitoes and green-bottle flies. Mr. C. H. Curran of the American Museum of Natural History reports that today the island of Saipan is approaching a condition of devastation, that there is scarcely a living thing on it; no birds, no mammals, no insects except a few flies,

and decreasing plant life. On the island of Okinawa, also sprayed, chickens are reported to be "dying as a result of eating insects killed by D.D.T."

In the normal way D.D.T. will only be harmful to people if taken internally, and the bottle should always be kept out of reach of children. There is no evidence that it is injurious if inhaled in the open air. But it should never be sprayed in a closed room, and there appears to be a small percentage of people on whom it will cause skin eruptions, or symptoms similar to those of hayfever.

Its greatest potential danger to the human race is indirect. Obviously it cannot kill only the "bad" insects and leave untouched the "good" ones, and, anyway, who can classify the insects into wholly good or bad? It will kill the pollinators, of which other kinds of spraying are already taking heavy toll in our orchards. It is estimated that the value of the bee as a pollinator exceeds the total value of all the honey it produces. Already the experts are becoming concerned at the shortage of pollinators and are saying that, for this purpose, our honeybee population ought to be increased fourfold. It also kills the predators and parasites, the insects that prey upon other harmful insects, as the ladybird preys upon greenfly, or *aphelinus malus* exterminates woolly aphis. By reducing the outdoor insect population we are reducing the food of birds, and without birds man could not survive.

By the wholesale use of powerful insecticides of which far too little is yet known, we may well be upsetting the whole balance of Nature. We are like schoolboys rat-hunting in a munition dump with a flame-thrower. It is not good for the name of science that such unknown potentialities for harm should be given to the man in the street across the counter with so little warning after so little research. It is even more deplorable that the Ministry of Agriculture should acquiesce in it. To take one food commodity alone, what will our orchards be like, in fifty years' time when the soil is soaked with half-a-century of lead arsenate spraying, and the trees and ground are thoroughly impregnated with D.D.T.? But we can do without the pollinators, the Brave-New-Worlders tell us, for pollen can be collected and sprayed on by machine, so many pounds at so much per acre. Insecticides, they say, will enable us to do without the predators and parasites as well, and no doubt they will soon find a good substitute for birds. The only danger is that Nature might join in this game of beggar-my-neighbour and eliminate man, just as he was enabling himself to do without the universe.

## 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.

## 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.  
By Donald C. Hopkins. 19/6

### "CHEMICALS, HUMUS AND THE SOIL"

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.

## Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

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## America's Plague of Plenty

*Time Magazine*, June 19, describes the Abundance in this mechanised America, a land of milk and honey beyond Moses' wildest dreams. But, says *Time*, perverse economics and expedient politics have transformed America's blessing of plenty into a "plague of plenty."

Food prices are too high to the consumer, yet America is spending or lending more than \$11 million a day to keep them that way. There is more food than people can eat, yet at least 15 million Americans (plus 600 to 700 million in other lands) cannot get enough of the right kind. One arm of the massive Department of Agriculture is feverishly shuffling schemes for limiting farm production, while another arm is busily showing farmers how to grow and produce more.

The U.S. government is buying up this over-abundance, and, in elevators, underground caves, giant refrigerators, vacated warehouses and empty hangars, now has stored up: —

516,242,531 bushels of wheat and corn—enough to fill a freight train stretching 11,679 miles, almost half way around the world at the equator.

3,600,000 bales of cotton—enough to loom 90 million bedsheets.

88,000,000 pounds of dried eggs—enough to supply U.S. bakers for the next eight years.

99,000,000 pounds of butter—enough to make 495 million cakes.

316,000,000 pounds of powdered milk—enough to irrigate the Wheaties of all New York school children for several years to come.

There are also stored up small mountains of cheese, soybeans, tobacco, dried fruit and peas, rosin, cotton seed meal and other products which no one would buy and the government could hardly give away—and more piling up every day.

Government subsidies paid to farmers—out of taxes, of course—have kept consumer prices scandalously high. The consumer has been paying *twice*: once in high prices over the counter, and again in taxes to finance the farm-supported programme to keep the prices up.

Many of the mounting surpluses could be removed—if we would consume more. But even now millions of Americans are too short of purchasing power to buy the things they need. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan seems to sense the direction of the trouble, for he favours guaranteeing a support-price to the farmer, and then letting the market find its own level. If prices fell below the support-price, the farmer would be subsidised the difference; but the consumer would get the benefit of the lower prices and would only be paying *once*—in taxes.

It becomes more obvious each passing day that the only barrier standing between the people in America and unparalleled abundance for every family is a "financial" one. The problem is one of Distribution, not Production. And any use of subsidies to find a solution requires their application at the Consumption rather than the Production end.

Let our governments use national credit to pay a subsidy to *lower* prices to the consumer. This is the opposite of inflation; this will expand our home market by increasing consumption, and raise our standard of living to the mutual benefit of both producer and consumer. Stimulate consumption and production will take care of itself.

—*Social Credit*, Canada, July 1950.

### Bargains in Clothing

This month's sales offer Melbourne men and women clothing and home furnishings at prices which may surprise, excite — and even be doubted. The proprietors, however, are quite determined to carry into effect everything as set forth.

The following will be offered:

Women's clothing: English tweed cloaks, trimmed and lined, 8/6; woollen scarf-shawls, 9/6; newest style Cashmere dresses, 8/9; rich brocade satin dresses, 35/-.

Men's clothing: Extra super black cloth surfout coats, 36/-; super black waistcoats, extra trimmed, 7/6; tweed and doe trousers, 9/6; white shirts, 36/- doz.; super beaver riding coats, 15/-.

Home furnishings: Imitation Kidderminster carpeting, 1/4 yd.; super Kidderminster, 2/4 yd.

All goods will be packed and shipped free of charge.

—*The Herald*, Melbourne, August 10, 1950.

Sorry, ladies, no bargain rushes. This statement is 100 years old, having appeared in the Melbourne Herald on Aug. 10, 1850. What phenomenal "progress" we have made:

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### The International Jew. . . 2/8

By Eric D. Butler.

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