

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Americans Revolt Against Zionist Conspirators

### Significance of American Elections

**The following special review of the recent American elections, issued by Mr. Eric D. Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, indicates that an increasing number of American electors are being aroused by the courageous efforts of American patriots to an understanding of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy against Christian civilization:**

The major electoral reverse suffered by the Truman Administration at the recent Congressional Elections in the U.S.A. may prove to be a turning point in the world-wide struggle against the Communist conspiracy. Unfortunately, however, the full implications of the American vote are not generally understood in Australia, or other countries. The daily press and the Leftist radio commentators are largely to blame for this fact.

In the critical struggle to defeat the Communist conspiracy, Washington policies may be vital to the future of Western Civilization. Every genuine anti-Communist, wherever he lives, must therefore be interested in what is happening on the American front of the worldwide struggle against Communism. The Australian press has done little to make available the following facts: —

(1) Several months ago the Republican Party's representatives on the American Foreign Relations Committee, issued a special statement in which they bluntly said that the Communist challenge had been successful because of the betrayals by American diplomats at Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere. This strong statement reflected the growing public unrest concerning the disclosures that Communist agent Alger Hiss and other prominent officials in the Roosevelt and Truman regimes had made American foreign policy conform to suit Communist strategy. The Republican Party's statement made it clear that the Congressional Elections would be fought on the issue of foreign policy.

(2) Apart from pursuing a policy of appeasing Communism abroad, the Truman Administration's internal policies conformed to the Socialist strategy of furthering Socialist policies via The Welfare State.

There has been a growing exposure of this Socialist strategy, the American Medical Association in particular conducting a vigorous campaign against "Free" Medicine, which had a big impact upon the American electorate prior to the Elections.

Australians who are interested in making

themselves familiar with the success of the Socialists and Communists in furthering their policies in "capitalist" America, should obtain and study the famous American writer, John T. Flynn's book, "The Road Ahead."

#### **Senator McCarthy's Victory**

(3) Following the Alger Hiss case, which confirmed the growing suspicion that the Roosevelt and Truman regimes had been influenced by top Communist agents, there developed a growing campaign of exposure, led by the much-smear'd Republican Senator McCarthy and other courageous American anti-Communists, which finally forced the Truman Administration in desperation to establish a Committee of Investigation to deal with charges of Communist influence in the American State Department. Head of the Committee of Investigation was Senator Tydings, son-in-law of Davies, author of the book from which the pro-Communist film, "Mission to Moscow," was made. As expected Tydings and his associates white-washed American Secretary for State, Dean Acheson, who has publicly expressed his faith in Communist traitor Hiss; and others charged by Senator McCarthy. Although McCarthy and others had proved from his own writings and statements that Professor Owen Lattimore, adviser to the American State Department on Far Eastern Affairs, was convinced that Communism was "inevitable" and had supported Communist strategy, the press made much of the fact that Senator Tydings and his Committee had declared McCarthy's charges to be "fraudulent." They neglected to point out that it was the same Senator Tydings and his friends who had previously defended Hiss until an American jury found him guilty of being a Communist agent.

However, in spite of the greatest "smear" campaign in American history, Senator McCarthy and associates substantiated to the satisfaction of a large number of American electors, their charges of Communist espionage.

The following are the major results of the American elections: —

(a) Senator McCarthy and all those who were courageous enough to join with him in exposing Communist influence in high places, were elected with substantial majorities, while Senator Tydings, Senator Lucas and other Democratic leaders who had denounced McCarthy were defeated—much to the dismay of President Truman and certain sections of the American press.

#### **Conservatives May Decide Policy**

(b) Although President Truman still has a slender numerical majority in the American Senate, in reality the majority of the Republicans, now openly supporting Senator McCarthy's exposures, and the con-

(Continued on page 2)

### OUR POLICY

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

## Mr. Gaitskell's Wife

Judging by the following item from *The Jewish Chronicle* (England) of October 27, Sir Stafford Cripps's successor is not likely to depart from the policy of regimenting the British people:—

"Mrs. Anna Dora Gaitskell, the wife of the newly appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the eldest of the four daughters of Mr. Leon Creditor, of Cricklewood. She was brought to this country by her parents from Lithuania when she was two years of age. She soon showed brilliance at school, and a series of scholarships took her to the university, where she studied medicine. As, however, her main interest was in literature, she went, after two years, to the Faculty of Arts. She met her husband while he was lecturing at the university, and they were married in 1937. Mrs. Gaitskell's father is Orthodox, a keen Zionist, and a well known Yiddish Journalist and Hebraist. He was a co-founder with the late Mr. Morris Myer of the *Jewish Journal*, and after working on *Die Welt* was editor of the *Jewish Weekly* for three years. At one time he taught at the Redmans Road Talmud Torah. His other three daughters are all married to professional men, two of them doctors, and the third a scientist."

## Buddies

Amongst those at the Soviet Ambassador's reception for the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, in addition to P.M. Menzies, were Sir Douglas Copland and Sir Marcus Oliphant from the National University. —*Sydney Century*, Nov. 17.

## AMERICANS REVOLT AGAINST ZIONIST CONSPIRATORS

(Continued from page 1)

servative Southern Democrats, will probably be able to force the Truman Administration to conform to their decisions.

(c) Senator Robert Taft, Republican Leader, has declared that the election results are a repudiation of Mr. Dean Acheson, whom he says should resign immediately. All American Left-wingers are desperately urging President Truman not to be influenced by the clamour against Acheson. However, it is stated by Republicans that they are going to use their new strength to force a complete investigation into the charges made by Senator McCarthy and others. Specialists in anti-Communist work state that if such an investigation does take place, the disclosures will cause a worldwide sensation. It remains to be seen whether the present aroused American public opinion can force these disclosures. The League will keep all its contacts informed of developments.

(d) As Senator Taft and other American Republicans have little time for the "United Nations," which they rightly suspect of being a mere "front" for clever Communist propaganda, and are opposed to financing Socialism abroad, even if called the "Fair Deal" for the backward peoples of the world, it would be advisable for political leaders in British Empire countries to face up to the implications of a probable change in American foreign policy.

Page 2 — "New Times," December 8, 1950

## Correspondence With Churchill

We have recently published a most revealing correspondence taking place in Great Britain between Mr. Winston Churchill and a family of Conservatives critical of the Conservative Party's departure from genuine Conservative principles. The following letters, published in "The Social Crediter" (England) of November 18, are a continuation of this correspondence:

(COPIES)

House of Commons,  
London, S.W.I. 24th

October 1950,

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Churchill to thank you for your letter of October 4th.

It is noted that you feel any reply you make would demand a book to compass it and from my side I feel it is perhaps sufficient, in respect of the point you raise concerning conditions of participation in the Paris talks on the Schuman Plan, to refer you to the White Paper, Cmd. 7970 on the Anglo-French discussions prior to Paris, Document 10, clauses 3 and 4. These read:

3. The special position in these negotiations which the British Government wishes to preserve is justified in their Memorandum by the intention, said to be held by the French Government, of asking, as a prior condition, for full participation in the discussions, for an undertaking to pool coal and steel resources, and to set up an authority with certain sovereign powers.
4. As their representatives have informed the British representatives orally, the French Government wish particularly to confirm once more that these are not their intentions. As has already been made clear in the French Memorandum of 9th May, there will be no commitment except by the signature of a treaty between the States concerned and its parliamentary ratification.

It was on this categorical assurance that the Conservative leaders based their belief that the British Government could have gone to Paris without any inescapable commitment. You should also realise that the Schuman Plan has already been largely modified as a result of the Paris discussions and M. Schuman himself addressing the Assembly at Strasbourg last August, said that the proposed High Authority "would not enjoy complete independence."

There are other things, which could be quoted from M. Schuman supporting our views, but I do not propose to bother you with any lengthy apologia.

In regard to your reference to Mr. Churchill's fan mail I would suggest that you are one of the contributors to this mail and that unless you wish to take up a somewhat conceited attitude to life (which I am sure you do not) it would be idle to suppose that out of the vast correspondence Mr. Churchill receives, yours was the only letter from a man of intelligence and penetration.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD D. H. ODDY,  
*Hon. Secretary.*

Basil L. Steele, Esq.,  
Penrhyn Lodge,  
Gloucester Gate,  
London, N.W.1,

The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, O.M.,  
C.H., M.F., Chartwell,  
Westerham, Kent.

*Will the Private Secretary kindly pass to Mr. Churchill for his personal attention.*

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much indeed for the continued patience and courtesy shown in your letter of October 24th.

I am well aware that the British Government was not required by the French Government to commit this country to *specific* undertakings by participating in the Schuman Plan discussions. What it was required to do was to commit Great Britain to the *principle* of placing her heavy industries under supranational control.

A commentator at the time summed up the position in a most apt analogy. A young man could say to his father; "I accept the principle that you should choose my future wife for me, but I reserve the right not to accept the woman you may select," or he could say: "I will endeavour to choose a wife of whom you approve, but I utterly repudiate the principle that any right of selection is vested in you."

All that we are requesting, Sir, is that you will state emphatically whether or not you approve the principle that Great Britain's heavy industries, should be placed under supranational control, and that if you do not so approve why you should have voted against the Government for refusing to accept it? *This* question is a very simple one.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of October 24th—the suggestion is made, though not pressed, that a failure to concur with most of the contributors to your vast correspondence lays me open to a charge of conceit. I should much prefer to stress the humility with which—even with the advantage of the preceding correspondence—I am still unable to understand the justification for any move in the direction of cartelised interlocking directorates (which is the realistic description of the Schuman Plan).

I find this question all the more difficult because the history of the past fifty years appears to demonstrate the fatal effects of the policy, first in Germany, and in close sequence in our own country, under the guidance of the same influence which organised the background of the 1911-18 war.

To put the question at issue in its simplest form, we consider that cartelisation is both fundamentally repugnant to Conservative ideals and practically suspect as a political expedient: and for both these reasons it is, in our opinion, most undesirable that Great Britain should become further involved in measures of this character.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BASIL L. STEELE.

# Realistic Comment on Spain

As a preface to the following comment on Spain, made by Brigadier Rayner in the British House of Commons on November 18, we direct attention to the fact that Communist strategy has always been vitally concerned with controlling Spain, and that Israel recently voted in the "United" Nations against U.N.O. having any diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain:

. . . One of the main requirements of Western Union defence is the preparation of a strong natural barrier behind which, in case of need and in the early stages, we could reorganise ourselves and wait for American reinforcements. One glance at the map of Europe is sufficient to show where that barrier exists. About three weeks ago I motored to Spain, where I have had certain interests for many years, and as from the vineyards around Narbonne I saw the peaks of the Pyrenees looming ever larger I thought it was about time we brought that splendid mountain barrier into our grand design of Western Union defence.

After passing from the rather strained tension of France into the easy leisurely atmosphere of Spain, I made the same remarks to a Catalan friend of mine. I noted his reply in my diary so that I could quote it to the House. He said, "Oh, yes. We would make a most useful ally but you will not let bygones be bygones; your policy towards us is hypocritical and stupid, and we dislike you increasingly." Those last words were strong ones, and I think it would be profitable in this Debate to consider whether they were justified. I, like the hon. and gallant Member for Horn-castle, do not want to bring this vexed question too much to the fore tonight. It has been altogether too controversial in the past.

Although some of us had strong sympathies in one way or another during the Spanish civil war, and some of us blamed General Franco for his contacts with Hitler during the Great War, surely it is time to let bygones be bygones? We have forgiven the Italians, we have been generous to the Germans, yet the Spaniards who did not bomb any of our towns or ships or kill any of our warriors, but on the contrary

rendered aid to many of our submarine and aircrews, and prevented Gibraltar from being taken by the back-door, we still black-list and boycott.

Then, referring again to my Catalan friend's attack, would the Spaniards make good allies as conditions are at the present time? Certainly they would, for many reasons. First of all, they are a Christian Power, and as the nations of Christendom stand on guard against the powers of evil centred in the Kremlin, we cannot afford to do without the help of a single Christian. Not only do the Pyrenees make the Iberian Peninsula a natural fortress, but that fortress is garrisoned by an army of 400,000 men, with two million trained reserves. Moreover, these men have that courage and dash common to most Spaniards, and are therefore a good deal more dependable than some other armies, which I could mention. Thirdly, the Spaniards are now most surprisingly united.

At the end of the civil war, putting it at a rather low estimate. General Franco had half the nation on his side. Since then, the proportion has increased in the most incredible way. Hundreds of thousands have gone over to him month after month in gratitude for his having kept them out of the war, and for the tremendous social improvements which he has made in a socially backward country. Republican exiles have been returning, even the best of them, such as Senor Azana. As for the rest, it is noteworthy that, in the recent round up of dangerous Communists in France, most of them were found to be Spanish exiles.

On most grounds, therefore, Spain would make a desirable ally, and yet we continue to pull her nose. Why is it? It is for the simple reason that we do not agree with

her Government. Yet nobody in his senses can pretend that Spain is an aggressive nation, and what right have we to say what kind of Government Spain shall have? What right have we to try to impose our own system of government on Spain? It is a bad habit which we have got into and which we are likely to regret in the years to come even in our own Commonwealth and Empire. Surely in the case of a proud and independent people with a history and a geography entirely different from ours it is quite indefensible. Surely we should allow Spain to feel her way towards a democratic system of Government, which suits her own customs and traditions and faith.

Now let me consider my Catalan friend's final crack that our Spanish policy is hypocritical and stupid. It is hypocrisy to send ambassadors into virtual imprisonment behind the Iron Curtain and yet to deny on totalitarian grounds an ambassador to a country where visitors and foreign journalists can go where they like and report what they will. And it is stupid at the present time to pursue a vendetta, which denies to us the help of a country like Spain, with its strong army, a navy equal to that of France, and with its wonderful strategic position . . .

. . . In the first place, we refused at the end of the war to back Spain for the United Nations largely because we wanted to make it easier for Russia to come in. But now the situation really is that in the warming up "cold war" against Communism we are keeping out one of the most anti-Communist nations in order to please the main Communist Power, and that seems rather silly. There are a lot of hon. Members opposite who have been to Spain recently, to my knowledge, and who have come back with the same opinion as I am putting forward now, but they remain silent. Let them support my suggestion that we should do the generous and gracious thing towards Spain and back her for entry, not only into the United Nations but also into Western Union . . .

## Socialism on British Railways

By Harold E. Butt

According to the *Railway Gazette* of September 22, the loss on British Railways for the first year of State Ownership was £4,732,824, whilst this year the figure is shown as £20,800,000. Apparently the 'advantages' of Socialism are cumulative. Letters to the above magazine from time to time have complained of high fares, dirty trains, unpunctuality, inattention of staff and general inefficiency, whilst incentive appears to be totally lacking. These matters will come as no surprise to those who understand the working of the Socialist machine.

For a long period up to the War, Great Britain had the finest railways in the world; now she has something less.

## Mr. Clarey, M.H.R. & Israel

*The Australian Jewish News* of November 3 reports that Mr. P. C. Clarey, Labor M.H.R., is making plans to visit Israel in the near future. Many political observers believe that Mr. Clarey may become the next leader of the Australian Labor Party.

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## Those Chinese "Agrarian Reformers"!

The following letter, dated November 20, was sent to the Melbourne Press by Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, but, rather significantly, was not published:

Now that it is clear for all to see that the Chinese Communist Government is playing a major role in the worldwide Communist offensive against Western Civilization, it is opportune to direct attention to the fact that the Western democracies have only themselves to blame for the Communist victory in China.

For years Communists and fellow travellers have had remarkable success in furthering the Communist Party "line" concerning China. Chiang Kai-Shek, a faithful wartime ally, has been depicted as the leader of a completely corrupt Government (as if there is any Government not corrupt to some extent!), while people who should have known much better parroted the state-

ment that the Chinese Communists were not real Communists, but "agrarian reformers" free of all control from Moscow.

All the important leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have been trained in Moscow, while Mao-Tse-tung, leader of the Party, has made it clear in the Chinese Communist Party Handbook on Party Organisation that the Chinese Communist Party does as Moscow requires.

If the Western democracies are to defeat the Communist challenge, they must immediately treat as suspect all comments made on Far Eastern affairs by those who misled so disastrously on the Chinese position.

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## Mr. SPENDER AND COMMUNISM

*It was not surprising that Dr. Evatt endorsed the "five guiding principles" outlined in the statement on Foreign Policy given by Mr. Spender, Minister for External Affairs, in the Federal Parliament on Tuesday, November 28. Mr. Spender has made it clear that he has, like so many others, succumbed to Communist strategy when he says that he believes it possible for the political and economic system of Soviet Russia and Western Civilization to exist peacefully side-by-side. This is the very "line" pursued by Dr. Evatt when he was Minister for External Affairs. It is extremely dangerous to suggest in any way that it is possible to "contain" the Communist challenge and to reach any genuine agreement with the Communist conspirators. Lenin and Stalin have made it clear that there can be no agreement between the Socialist and the "Capitalist" countries; one or the other must conquer. And yet Mr. Spender states: "We must explore every genuine opportunity for a permanent settlement with Soviet Russia and nations within her sphere of influence: our unhappy experience of the last five years should not deter us from seeking some measure of agreement with Communist countries."*

*In his recent book, "The Coming Defeat of Communism." James Burnham writes, ". . . conferences with the Communists, if they are approached with the same pre-suppositions that we apply to conferences with non-Communists, are never to our advantage . . . The record from 1944 shows that, when judged by the objective terms of the world power balance, we have lost from every conference that has ever been held with the Communists, and they have invariably gained. No matter what seemed to have gone on at the conference—Yalta or Potsdam or London or Teheran or New York or Paris, no matter what memoranda or contracts were signed and published at the conclusion, the aftermath never shows a net gain for us, and always shows at least some gain . . . for the enemy."*

*Bearing in mind Clausewitz's famous dictum that military war is only the pursuit of a political objective by other methods, the unpleasant fact that the Communist conspirators are engaged in a full-scale war against Western Civilization, must be realistically faced and acted upon. There is no hope of victory in this war while people clutch at the sentiments expressed by Mr. Spender and all those who talk like him.*

*Neither can this war be won by a policy of mere defence, of leaving the initiative to the Communists in every field and merely reacting to Communist strategy. It is, of course, essential that we make ourselves strong in order to meet any possible military attack. But we are undermining the very foundations of our strength when, along with other non-Communist countries, we permit Governments to use the threat of military war to progressively centralize power and, in effect, attempt to create the very type of society envisaged by the Communists.*

*If the countries of Western Civilization are to save the world from a complete tyranny, they must go over to the initiative in the war against Communism by remaining true to their traditions at home while making it clear to the Russians and all other peoples behind the Iron Curtain, that they will do all in their power to help them free themselves from their Communist masters.*

## India

We are indebted to *Housewives Today*, the organ of the British Housewives' League, for the following extract from *The Second World War*, Vol. IV (*Daily Telegraph*, October 23, 1950):—

"No great portion of the world population was so effectively protected from the horrors and perils of the World War as were the peoples of Hindustan. They were carried through the struggle on the shoulders of our small Island. British Government officials in India were wont to consider it a point of honour to champion the particular interests of India against those of Great Britain, wherever a divergence occurred. Arrangements made when the war was expected to be fought out in Europe were invoked to charge us for goods and services needed entirely for the defence of India.

"Contracts were fixed in India at extravagant rates, and debts incurred in inflated rupees were converted into so-called 'sterling balances' at the pre-war rate of exchange. Thus enormous so-called 'sterling balances'—in other words British debts to India—were piled up. Without sufficient scrutiny or account we were being charged nearly a million pounds a day for defending India from the miseries of invasion which so many other lands endured."—The Right Hon. Winston Churchill.

We count this appraisal of the facts by Mr. Churchill for Righteousness. Courage, of course, he has never lacked. The situation to which he refers is perhaps the most outrageous chapter in British history, and it was planned and executed, not by British Government officials in India, who at no time had the necessary powers, even if they had the will. The traitors are those friends of Mr. Churchill to whom he has pinned his political career, and the objective is the ruin of this country by draining it of its economic production, inflating its currency, and maintaining a financier-backed Socialist Government in permanent power.

It should be realised that this fantastic "debt" to "India" is exactly the same in essence as the Marshall plan, with the initiative placed in the hands of Pandit Nehru's advisers and the onus of "obligation" placed in both cases on "Britain."

The impeachment of Warren Hastings took place in times and under circumstances, which were by general consent the high-water mark of British official corruption. Compared with the proceedings lightly touched upon by Mr. Churchill, Warren Hastings was as Caesar's wife.

—*The Social Creditor* (England), Nov. 25.

## Production and Prices

U.S. Agricultural Department has destroyed 26,700,000 bushels of potatoes so far this year. The potatoes would feed 12 million people for a year. They were bought by the Government to keep prices up so growers would go on growing more potatoes.

—Melbourne *Sun*, Nov., 25.

This is just another instance showing how U.S.A. is constantly destroying or storing her huge production surplus. America is also suffering from inflation, yet Mr. Menzies and the finance "expert," Professor Copland, say increased production will check our rising prices.

—H.G.

# Planners Get Ready to Take Over Again

By J. T. Lang

The Menzies Government is still thinking precisely along the same lines as the Chifley Government. It is still mesmerised by the planners. It still has a sublime faith in the power of the bureaucrats to order national life. It still looks to the hidden government of professors to do its thinking. It still practises socialisation, however much it might denounce it as a theory of government.

It was not unexpected therefore, that the Prime Minister should announce that he is creating a new Board. One of the major difficulties now must be to find a new name for a new Board. For the past ten years, Canberra has been coining new names, and talking glibly about them in terms of initials. It is all part and parcel of the official Canberra jargon. When the Government sets up a new Board, it first must think in terms of its capital letters rather than in terms of its functions and usefulness to the community.

Now the Prime Minister is giving us a new Board with a high-sounding association to National Security. But it is just a revival of the wartime planning. There is to be more regimentation. The Board will consist of top-ranking bureaucrats and experts called in from the outside. That has all happened before. We had our War Organisation of Industry under Dedman. Now we are to have its counterpart under Menzies himself.

They all start out with blueprints. They centralise everything in a Brains Trust. They hand down decisions that are presumed to be infallible. They set out to control every phase of productive activity. That inevitably means that they must impose controls. That they operate under a spate of regulations. That they start issuing priorities for this and that. The next step is rationing.

Already it is admitted that there are plans for imposing import quotas. There are proposals to allocate key materials such as steel; that there may be again investment controls and the re-establishment of committees governing capital issues. There is nothing new about any of those things. They are all typical products of the planning regime. They are inseparable from any socialised economy. They have been part and parcel of the Bolshevik regime since Lenin ordered the first Five Year Plan to be drafted by Communist bureaucrats and economic experts.

It all means the codification of industry. It means that the Government sets out to determine just how every cog in the productive machine must function. All that involves the creation of new administrative machinery. It adds up to red tape, to inspectors, to the strangulation of production as the producers run their heads up against the wall of bureaucratic obstruction.

How can any government step up production by placing more impediments in the path of the producer? One Minister has that the present Government is a victim of its own propaganda. That propaganda included a promise to get rid of unnecessary controls, and to eliminate the elements of socialisation. Does the Govern-

ment now propose to reverse its policy?

Once a Board starts deciding upon priorities, and quotas, the entire economy is back again in the vicious circle of war-time regimentation. The real need today is still for less interference by bureaucrats with industry. Too much time is still being spent on time-wasting forms and applying for permits from this department and then being passed on to that department. All that is taking a toll of production. It all adds up to higher costs that have to be passed on to the consumer. That means taking more value out of the £.

If there is one lesson that this Government should have learned by this time, it is that the quack nostrums of the planners represent a certain pass-out to the political wilderness. Wherever the Government has elected to ignore the advice of the planners and the experts, it has come out on top. The real need in government is for practical common sense, not a mass of theories or formulae cooked up by economic medicine men, who have never had a day's practical experience in running a business.

Treasurer Fadden proved that at the outset when he carried out his promise to abolish petrol rationing. For almost two years, the experts had protected their own vested interests with dire predictions of the catastrophe that would result if rationing were dropped. We were told that it could cause a run on sterling. That there were not enough tankers to meet our needs. That Britain would have to go without.

What happened when Fadden followed his own hunch against the advice of the experts? There has been no sign of any petrol shortage. Hoarding ceased. The black market in coupons disappeared. But the most interesting development was the action taken by one of the largest dollar oil producers—Standard Oil of New Jersey. It offered immediately to provide all the petrol needed to increase consumption by accepting payment in 100 percent sterling. The other oil companies quickly followed, as they had to keep up with their trade competitors. The extra sterling was immediately applied to the establishment of new refineries, to the purchase of new tankers and to oil search in sterling areas such as New Guinea.

Had the planners remained in control, none of those developments would have been possible. Britain quickly dropped petrol rationing, although Sir Stafford Cripps had been just as gloomy as Chifley. There had been similar scare predictions regarding the dangers of dropping clothes rationing, butter rationing and tea rationing. But when the coupons disappeared, the supplies became regular, consumption stabilised, and the community operated again on a healthy market free of underhand practices.

Prime Minister Menzies should pause before rushing back again into a controlled economy. He will find himself engulfed in proposals from the planners. The Wool Tax was a glaring example of the dangers inherent in such thinking. It caused an upheaval that might easily have destroyed his Government. Return to detailed planning means the surrender to socialisation. It is Menzies' job to break the spell as speedily as possible.

## ERIC BUTLER'S BOOKS

*The Enemy Within the Empire*, 10d  
Over 30,000 copies of this book have been sold in all parts of the English-speaking world. Carefully documented, it is essential for those who desire to understand the background of the present world situation. The policy of the International Financiers in using the Bank of "England" to cripple the British Empire while helping Hitler is dealt with in detail. The origin of what is now known as the "Financier-Socialist" plot is revealed. This book is generally regarded as one of the author's finest works.

*The Money Power Versus Democracy* 10d.

Well worth having if only for the comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the "Money Power." The main thesis of this book is to show how the "Money Power" has prevented the introduction of genuine political and economic democracy. The author shows how the electors must unite to bring their political institutions under control for the purpose of obtaining the results they desire.

*The Truth About Social Credit*, 1/1  
An excellent introduction to the subject of Social Credit for the beginner. It shows how Social Credit is far more than a "funny money" scheme. The author makes it clear that bank nationalisation and "State control of the issue of credit" have got nothing to do with Social Credit. Social Credit financial proposals are outlined clearly and simply. The 1945 Banking Legislation is revealed as a major part of the policy of totalitarianism being imposed upon Australians. This valuable book must be in the armoury of every Social Credit warrior.

*Democracy Flouted* 7d.

The full text of a radio script prepared by the author while a member of the Armed Forces. Although the A.B.C. considered the script one of the finest submitted by a member of the Army, a Communist in a key position in Army Education had the talk banned after all arrangements had been made for its broadcast.

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By Dr. W. R. Raymond

(From *Organic Gardening*, U.S.A.)

These seeds have considerable value as sources of Vitamins E and F.

The value of seeds in the diet has been increasingly recognised and appreciated in recent times. While seeds have been used extensively by peoples in various parts of the world, and to a limited extent in the United States, chiefly by foreigners who have been accustomed to the eating of certain seeds and seed products in their native country, it was not until J. I. Rodale popularized the value of sunflower-seed-eating that the nutritional value of seeds was seriously considered by the American public.

Just what do seeds contain that makes them such valuable foods? Why have people taken so enthusiastically to the eating of sunflower seeds? Evidently they must contain certain nutritional essentials lacking in the modern diet. Just what are they?

In 1929, Burr and Burr first conducted their experiments which proved that certain unsaturated fatty acids, such as linoleic and linolenic, were essential for nutrition; and in 1930 they published a paper in which they identified these unsaturated fatty acids as essential food factors, which are now known as vitamin F. This vitamin is associated with vitamin E and lecithin in the oil and fatty parts of seeds and in the embryo of grains. However, when vegetable oils are refined their content of vitamins E and F, and lecithin, is removed. Likewise when whole grains are hulled and milled and are subjected to oxidation, their vitamin E content is largely destroyed.

It is claimed that the American people as a whole are suffering from a deficiency of vitamins E and F and lecithin, which, collectively are present in very few foods and in fact, are absent from most. When vegetable oils are refined and when grains are refined and milled, these vital substances are removed or destroyed. While wheat germ contains an appreciable amount of vitamin E *at the time of milling*, after it stands for some time, its fat content undergoes decomposition and becomes rancid—a condition which causes a destruction of vitamin E.

Many people today suffer slow "nutritional castration," due to lack of vitamin E in modern foods. August J. Pacini, Ph.D., who has conducted a careful study of vitamin E, in a paper, "Why we need Vitamin E" (*Health Culture*, Jan., 1936), says that the "average diet is almost completely lack-

ing in vitamin E." He writes: "Thus, canned milk, canned vegetables, degermed cereals and grain products, white sugar, refined salad oils, butter substitutes, beef from undernourished animals, and a score of other usual food products are deficient or lacking in vitamin E; and contrary to the rather unintelligent assertions even from those who should know better, it is more difficult to insure a liberal vitamin E supply in the daily average diet than it is to insure an adequate supply of any other known vitamin.

"The mistake is in the belief that because the race is reasonably fertile, it need not concern itself with vitamin E. The race is fertile enough in numbers, yes, but not in quality of its offspring.

"There are studies, preliminary in a way, that prove that vitamin E profoundly affects the keenness of the mind and intellect. A vitamin E starved child is a dullard. A vitamin E surfeited child is bright, alert, vigorous and mentally responsive. If we are concerned with the bony framework of the child's body to the point where we administer freely of cod liver oil, how much more important is it that we should be concerned with the mentality of the very same child, and insure its supply of vitamin E? The world can progress even though its citizens be bodily crippled and deformed; but there can be no progress if the mind becomes dulled and warped and disintegrated."

While wheat germ has been advocated as a source of vitamin E, Pacini says "much wheat germ is sold and furnished to humans and animals in the blind hope that it is rich in vitamin E, when, as a matter of fact, it may be entirely devoid of this food accessory factor."

Practically all vegetable oils on the market, obtained from seeds, lack vitamin E as the result of refining, while if it were possible to obtain virgin, unrefined oils, they would soon lose their vitamin E content, as they get rancid. Certain wheat germ oils, unless properly extracted and free from rancidity, were also found to lack vitamin E. Moreover, wheat germ oil is so concentrated that there is danger of overdose unless taken in carefully limited amounts.

In view of this situation, we can understand the reason for the enthusiastic reception of sunflower seeds by the vitamin-E-hungry American public, since these seeds provide this vitamin in a balanced and readily assimilable form. Another excellent seed that is worthy of wider use by the American people is the sesame seed, which

for centuries has provided the basic fats, in place of butter and lard, in the diets of the peoples of the Near East, especially in Turkey and Syria. The writer, for experimental purposes, has used sesame seed meal as his almost exclusive protein and fat now for half a year, and with excellent results. He found this seed to be quite alkaline in reaction, easily digested and superior to most other acid-forming proteins and fats. From a report he received from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the sesame seed is quite rich in calcium and vitamin C, more so than the sunflower seed. It seems to contain a certain amount of lecithin, vitamin E and vitamin F (unsaturated fatty acids), as do most other seeds. From it a variety of delicious food products can be made, including butters, a vegetable milk, a delicious oil, candies, dressings, etc. Many readers may be acquainted with the famous Turkish confection, "Halvah," which is made from the sesame seed. The hulled seeds may be chewed as they are; and they will be found tenderer and easier to chew than the sunflower seed, and quite tasty. Bakers regularly use sesame seeds to improve the value of baked products. We have recently made a vegetable meat substitute, using sunflower and sesame seeds, and have found it to taste more like meat, and to be more easily digested than the popular canned soybean-peanut-gluten meat substitutes on the market. There can be no doubt that both the sunflower and sesame seeds are foods of the future—supplying nearly all of the important vitamins in a natural form, which is better than to take them as synthetic vitamins. They also contain proteins of biologically high quality. Virgin cold-pressed sesame and sunflower seed oils should be put on the market. They are fully as tasty and are less acid forming and more digestible than virgin olive oil.

(Note: Both of the seeds mentioned can be purchased at reasonable cost from seedsmen.—Ed.)

## COMPOST

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# What Is Ley Farming?

In their agricultural classic, "Ley Farming," Sir George Stapledon and William Davies clearly outline the necessity of ley farming as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and as the best and most economic way of producing grass. The following material is from the chapter, "The Basis of Ley Farming"

The dual aspect of the grass sward provides the basis of ley farming. Considered as a feed for livestock, the grass crop properly used and economically converted is the cheapest source of starch equivalent and of protein equivalent at the disposal of the farmer. Considered as an agent for the promotion of soil fertility, the grass sod, properly managed and intelligently converted, must be regarded as perhaps the most valuable foundation upon which the farmer can build.

The grass sod, to attain to its full manurial value, must contain an abundance of clover roots, and the balance between actively living roots and material in an advanced stage of decay should be nicely adjusted. There should be no tendency to mat formation and no great excess of 'fossilized' root and other material in a condition of suspended decay. The sod should be a medium for favourable biochemical processes, leading to the formation of humus and generally of organic matter of a type capable of yielding up its elements freely to the plants growing upon it. A healthy sod has many of the characteristics of well-made and well-rotted compost, and management should aim at accentuating these characteristics. They are to be accentuated by three obvious means, all applicable to the making of compost, namely: (1) By the addition of suitable quantities of animal dung and urine. This is effected by the adequate and controlled grazing of the sward. (2) By the addition of lime at all events on soils deficient in lime; and (3) by turning and mixing, and this is to be effected by ploughing up the sod at regular intervals.

Thus, from the point of view of using the manurial value of sod to the best advantage, it should always be ploughed up while still capable of maintaining a large head of stock, while abundantly impregnated with animal residues, and while still full of clover — that is to say, before sward deterioration is manifest and before the advent of any pronounced formation of mat. Further, sod should be ploughed up just as often as applications of lime are demanded. The final acts of compost formation from sod are ploughing and liming.

## Break Sod Periodically

It is only on soils capable of producing permanent grass of the highest possible quality, and only then under superb grazing management, that sod can be maintained in a healthy condition for an indefinite period. It is, however, far indeed from certain whether, even under ideal conditions, sod can be maintained at full potential without periodic ploughing, mixing, and turning, and there is little evidence to suggest that new leys established on the sods of the richest grassland are more productive nutrients than the permanent grass which they replace. That the advantage is with ley grass is true of the predominant acreage of permanent grass of the country.

In terms of meat production per acre per

annum, the best fattening pastures (pastures of the ryegrass type) yield about 180-200 lb., while the average for the permanent pastures of the country as a whole is a yield of no more than 72 lb., the poorest pastures yielding as little as 20-30 lb., while it is generally assumed that the average for the rough and hill grazing is from 5 to 15 lb. Poor pastures of the Agroetis type, broken and reseeded, in Wales have given meat yields of well over 200 lb. per acre, and yields of over 70 lb. per acre have been obtained from rough grazings that have been re-seeded.

## Efficiency

It is evident, therefore, that considering the matter only in terms of grass there is everything to be said for a system of farming that substitutes the ley permanent grass. The case is even stronger if we examine the matter from the point of view of milk production. A properly managed sequence of leys gives grass of high nutritive value over a longer grazing season than can be obtained from permanent grass, while it is the experience of the most advanced dairy farmers operating on the ley system that they not only produce more grass nutrients per hundred acres from their leys than they previously produced from their permanent grass, but they are also producing their milk more cheaply.

Today, Britain has to be as nearly self-supporting as possible, and probably for many a long year to come it will behave every farmer to be as nearly self-supporting as possible in the matter of feeding stuffs for his animals, and consequently, the grass sod has now an importance as a means to aiding maximum crop production (wheat and other cereals, sugar-beet, roots, kale, potatoes) at least as great as its grass-producing function.

## Balance Necessary

Ley-farming holds the balance more nicely between grass production and crop production, between food for direct human consumption and feed for animals, and utilizes the sod to the advantage of both to a greater extent than does any other system. Ley farming renders milk production and corn production absolutely complementary, and makes it possible to push both forms of production to extremes without in any way ravaging the land of its fertility. The essence of ley farming is to grow crops and grass; and to be at as much pains to use the sod to the best advantage as a manure and the foundation of fertility as to use the grass to the best advantage as a feed. Two corollaries follow naturally. Always the ley sod must be ploughed down before sward deterioration has begun to set in, and always the ley must take its place in the rotation soon enough to prevent, or immediately to rectify any beginnings of soil exhaustion.

The ploughing-up of millions of acres of permanent grassland can do infinite harm, and that exceedingly rapidly, if all we care about is producing crops till the land will

produce no more, and if, along with this, we are compelled steadily to reduce our head of livestock. It can, however, do infinite good if, as well as setting out to produce the crops we need, we will think and act in terms of sensible rotations and re-grass (now in leys) as we go. We shall then, in very truth, be able to produce the crops we need and for an indefinite period, and we shall be able to maintain our livestock at a level sufficiently high to contribute in no uncertain way to our meat as well as to our milk supplies and to sustain the fertility of our land, and that also for an indefinite period.

## Animals Necessary

It is quite impossible to treat sufficient dung in the yards to deal properly with the great acreage now coming under the plough, and the best substitute for dung is the ploughed-in sod that has been heavily grazed and is, therefore, impregnated with animal residues. When straw is the receptacle for dung and urine, there is invariably a great deal of waste; when the healthy grass sod is the receptacle, there is little waste. In order to substantiate what we have said as to the manurial value of animal residues acting through the grass sod, we will refer briefly to experiments conducted at Aberystwyth, and in respect of two of these it will be convenient to quote from an article, which has appeared elsewhere (Stapledon 1939):

"On swards that had long been down to grass, Iorwerth Jones set up plots to test different systems of management based on various schemes of cutting and various intensities of grazing. Save for an initial and uniform dressing of basis slag over the whole of the experimental areas, no manures were used, and the only differential treatments were those of management. After continuing the several treatments for four years, accurate yield and botanical data were obtained, with a view to assessing the cumulative effects of such treatments. Our only concern here is with the yield data, and the statement hereunder sets out comparatively (with the yield from the plots grazed hard during the spring put at 100) the results obtained from the average of two of the trials.

Hard grazing during the spring only	100
Hard grazing during the summer only .....	97
Hard grazing during the autumn only .....	94
Hard grazing during the whole grazing season .....	94
Average.....	96.3
Moderate grazing: grazed every month.....	89
Lenient grazing: grazed every two months .....	88
Average.....	88.5
Mown every two months and herbage not removed.....	69
Mown for hay and aftermath . . . .	69
Mown every two months and herbage removed.....	60
Average	66.0

(Continued on page 8)

# WHAT IS LEY FARMING?

(Continued from page 7)

It will be noticed that the lowest yields were obtained from the mown plots on to which animals were never introduced, while the heaviest yields were obtained from the hard-grazed plots. Looking more closely, we shall see that the hard-grazed plots gave very appreciably higher yields than those grazed more leniently, but that the plot grazed hardest of all (hard grazing throughout the season) gave a slightly lower yield than plots grazed hard during the spring or the summer.

Thus, save only for the hardest grazing of all, the yields were directly proportionate to the intensity of the dunging and urination by the animals. This is the more interesting because the yield from the plot upon which the herbage was allowed to rot back after each cutting was less than that obtained from any one of the grazed plots, including the plot that was grazed on a parallel intensity with the cutting on the rot-back plot. The conclusion, therefore, forces itself upon us that herbage returned to the sward via the grazing animal has a considerably greater effect on energy-potential than has similar herbage left to rot back unaided...

## Grass Has High Feed Value

We must place ley grass in proper perspective relative to other feeds that are available to the farmer. There is a tendency to underestimate the value of grass as a feed. Thus, in the figures recently published from Leeds University and frequently quoted, the average yield of meadow hay (from permanent grass) is given as 30 cwt. The 30 cwt. of hay by no means, however, represent the full starch equivalent and protein equivalent that will be

yielded to stock from an acre of meadow — there will be the grazing as well.

The Leeds figures are of great interest, and are quoted hereunder:

Crop	Average Yield cwt.	Starch Protein	
		Equiv. cwt.	Equiv. cwt.
Meadow hay Oats and vetches	30 cwt. 7 tons	9.3 14.7	1.40 1.96
(Silage) Oats:			
Grain.....	16 cwt.	13.6	1.40
Straw.....	24 cwt.	13.6	1.40
Barley:			
Grain.....	16 cwt.	14.8	1.28
Straw.....	18 cwt.	14.8	1.28
Wheat:			
Grain.....	18 cwt.	15.4	1.75
Straw.....	22 cwt.	15.4	1.75
Beans:			
Grain.....	16 cwt.	15.1	3.51
Straw.....	24 cwt.	15.1	3.51
Soft turnips . . .	17 tons	18.0	1.36
Swedes.....	17 tons	23.8	2.38
Mangolds.....	20 tons	30.0	1.60
Marrow-stem kale	20 tons	35.2	5.20
Potatoes.....	8 tons	28.8	0.96
Marrow-stem kale .	20 tons		5.20

Taken at their face value, and as contrasting only meadow hay as such with other feeds, "grass" stands in poor comparison with the other products of the farm.

It must be pointed out, however, that the yield of meadow hay (as such) — essentially the product of ill-farmed permanent grassland — bears no relation whatsoever to the yields to be obtained from well-managed leys. A well-constituted young ley will produce over the first four or five years of its life an average annual output of from two to four tons per acre of dry matter. We have actually obtained yields of over three tons from leys in the Welsh hills. The dry matter of grass, on the basis of a yield of three tons, if properly utilized, in terms of grazing will provide at least 60 percent, starch equivalent and 12 percent, protein equivalent, representing 36 cwt. starch equivalent and 7.2 cwt. protein equivalent. This compares with about 2½ cwt. of protein equivalent and 24 cwt. starch equivalent given by a 27 cwt. oat crop taking also the straw into account. Twenty tons per acre of swedes would provide say 3 cwt. of protein and 30 cwt. of starch. A similar weight of kale might give 35 cwt. of starch and perhaps 5 cwt. protein equivalent. Allowing for a certain waste, due to inefficient conversion, and assuming a certain proportion of the young grass converted to silage with perhaps also a certain waste, we still have in the well-managed ley a feed which in terms of starch equivalent, and especially of protein equivalent, can stand at the very lowest equal comparison with roots and kale. Roots and kale, however, call for separate and ad hoc cultivations for each crop produced, while from one ploughing and one set of cultivations, two, three, four, or five crops of ley grass can be produced, while, generally speaking, a far larger proportion of the product of good leys is consumed in situ by the animals than is the case with kale or roots — so that on all counts the

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production of good ley grass must be regarded as the cheapest method of providing the animal with heavy bulks of both starch equivalent and protein equivalent.

The case for ley farming, then, rests securely on the value and cheapness of young grass as feed when compared with all other feeds and on the energy-potential of the sod as the foundation upon which to build sensible and crop-producing rotations to serve alike the direct needs of man and of his grazing animal. Grass must be considered and treated as a crop — that is the fundamental basis of ley farming.

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