

# THE NEW TIMES

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SIXPENCE WEEKLY

## Prime Ministers' Statement

**There is no possible hope of the peoples of the democracies successfully resisting the Communist challenge until there is a more widespread understanding of the real nature of the Communist conspiracy. The first fact, which must be realistically faced, is that the promoters of the Communist conspiracy are engaged in a carefully conceived war against individual liberty everywhere, and that all talk of possible agreement with these conspirators merely furthers their strategy. But, in spite of what should be well understood by political leaders who say they are opposing Communism, it is frightening to see statements suggesting that some form of agreement is still possible with the Communist conspirators.**

A classic example of the folly of political leaders will be found in the recent joint statement on world issues made by the Prime Ministers of the British Empire. Part of this statement reads: "In all our discussions we made clear to each other, we do now to the world, that as Commonwealth Prime Ministers we would welcome any feasible arrangement for a frank exchange of views with M. Stalin or Mao Tse-tung. We should in the name of common humanity make a supreme effort to see clearly into each other's hearts and minds. We do not seek to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union or China or any other country."

### **"Ideological Motivation" ..**

What misleading and dangerous nonsense it is to suggest to the peoples of the world that any "exchange of views" with Communist leaders will deter them in the slightest from continuing their war against individual freedom. The views of these gangsters are well known to all those who have taken the trouble to read their writings. All past exchanges of views and "agreements" with the Communists have all helped Communist strategy. The Communists are well aware that the majority of individuals, irrespective of their nationality, are fearful of another worldwide military struggle. Their propaganda is therefore shrewdly calculated to foster the idea that war can be avoided by "agreements" and negotiations. While people's minds are concerned with the fear of military war, they overlook the fact that the threat of military war by the Communists is in reality camouflaging the fact that what is destroying the free peoples is a conspiracy with its agents, many of them unconscious, operating in all countries. What the Canadian Royal Commission on Communism termed "ideological motivation", is the major instrument of Communist warfare.

### **A Fantastic Viewpoint**

A number of students of the Communist conspiracy have in recent years directed attention to the fact the Communist leaders are not particularly worried about America and the British countries arming themselves to the teeth militarily so long as in the process they impose increasing centralised control of the individual and thus condition him further to accept Communist political and economic ideas — even if these ideas are labelled "economic planning," etc. One section of the conspirators threatening the freedom of the individual said back in 1939 that it was only in war, or under threat of war, that the British peoples would accept large-scale Government planning along lines imposed in Russia. And yet, in spite of obvious Communist strategy, the best that the political leaders of the democracies can suggest (or do the suggestions come from the planners entrenched in the Government bureaucracies?), is that if their peoples accept, apparently indefinitely, a modified form of Communism in the shape of centralised planning and controls, they will thus become "strong" and be able to bargain with the Communist leaders. This fantastic viewpoint has been endorsed by Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Spender, in a special statement placed before the Federal Parliament on November 28 of last year. Mr. Spender said that "It is a counsel of despair, not in my opinion justified by the facts, to act on the assumption that no mutually advantageous arrangements can ever be arrived at between the Communist and non-Communist worlds."

### **Spender and Evatt**

Mr. Spender, who is obviously only uttering ideas suggested by his Leftish advisers, did not endeavour to present any of the alleged facts justifying his viewpoint. Commenting upon Mr. Spender's statement, Dr. Evatt said he agreed that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Communists to prevent another world war. It

was the same Dr. Evatt who in 1945 said that, having come to know the Russian leaders during the war, he was convinced that they had no aggressive designs upon other peoples. Could there be greater folly than pleas for further discussions with Communists' leaders to prevent another war when all the time the Communist conspirators are, under the cover of the threat of military war, intensifying their real war, a war whose effects are being increasingly felt in our very midst.

The longer the democracies treat the Communist representatives as equals at the

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### **OUR POLICY**

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,  
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!  
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,  
Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

## TO THE POINT

### **Menzies Supports a Socialist**

In answer to a question asked in Parliament on November 22, Mr. Menzies said "The Government is quite satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Lie as Secretary-General (of the "United" Nations) for a further term."

Before expressing further favourable comment concerning Socialist Lie, Menzies would be well advised to consult some of his colleagues like Mr. W. C. Wentworth who have made a close study of the careers of Socialists and pro-Communists like Lie.

### **Adopting Communism**

When a Member of the Federal Opposition, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, said time and time again that central, i.e. Socialist planning inevitably resulted in direction of labour. Now that the Menzies-Fadden Government is resorting to more and more Socialist planning in a centralised credit control, capital issue control, and control of the purchase and distribution of raw materials for industrial purposes, Mr. Fadden is forced to admit that all these controls will enable the Government — the planners — to control manpower.

It is tragic to see politicians who talk about defeating Communism, adopting plank after plank from the Communist programme.

### **Roosevelt and the Communists**

Rear Admiral Adolphus Staton, retired, of Washington, has confirmed what patriotic observers have believed through the years. A few days before this letter went to press the Admiral reported that all attempts to clean the Communists out of the American Navy were thwarted, opposed and stopped by Franklin P. Roosevelt during his lifetime. The Honorable Robert R. Reynolds when chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate revealed to the nation in an unpublicized report (most newspapers were afraid to tell it) that Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the Military Intelligence of the United States Army to destroy all records of Communists in the Army. This was done as a gesture of "goodwill" to Russia. If it had not been for John Edgar Hoover America would have lost the important records of Red treasonable activity.

—*The Washington Letter.*

### **Sir Keith Murdoch**

In a recent series of articles on international affairs, Sir Keith Murdoch of the Melbourne *Herald* put forward arguments similar to those being advanced by the Communist conspirators. His eulogy of Pandit Nehru reveals him as a dangerous fool. Sir Keith obtained part of his "education" in the Socialist London School of Economics and invariably helps further the Socialist "line."

### **Chiang Kai-shek**

It was largely in order to placate India that they (the Western Democracies) threw overboard the Chinese Nationalists, their principal allies in the war against Japan and their only consistent allies in the present conflict with Communism.

Today the Nationalists still possess over 750,000 men in Formosa; 500,000 of these are combat units of the ground forces, forty-five thousand are in the Navy and twenty-five thousand in the Air Force. Nearly all are experienced fighters, they are comparatively well equipped and they could easily become a first-class combat force. But we are repeatedly told that this force constitutes one of the principal obstacles to our understanding with Communist China, and that the sooner Formosa can be occupied by Mao Tse-tung's Communists, the better for the chances of peace—or the chances of appeasement. The Communists had no greater victory than when General Stilwell lost patience with Chiang Kai-shek.

There is no doubt that Chiang Kai-shek's regime was full of abuses; of injustice, corruption, and inefficiency. But all this we knew already during the war, and yet nobody then suggested that the Allies should stop helping the "reactionary" Nationalists and try to come to terms with the Japanese-installed puppet Government. Today the Western protagonists of the co-operation with Communist China call Chiang Kai-shek the puppet of the Americans, just as did the Japanese during the war and just as does Mr. Yshinski at Lake Success. But whatever may be his faults, this is one of which the Nationalist Marshal cannot be accused, because, essentially, he always was a Chinese Nationalist.

—*The Tablet* (England), Nov. 25, 1950.

### **R. G. Casey Again**

Running "true to form," Mr. R. G. Casey (vide Melbourne Sun, January 15), says that "Great Britain, because of two disastrous world wars, had lost world leadership. America . . . had taken over."

Mr. Casey didn't say which America, the America of Truman, Acheson, Hiss and other followers of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy, or the America of patriots like Major Williams and Senator McCarthy.

Why should Great Britain allegedly have lost world leadership because of two wars? Didn't the British people play a decisive role in winning both these wars? They have been robbed of the fruits of victory by traitors. There is no future for Western Civilization until these traitors are dealt with appropriately.

### **Socialist "Advisers"**

The return of Dr. John Burton, prominent advocate of Socialist planning, to the diplomatic service, provides further striking evidence of how the present Federal Government is as dependent upon Socialist "advisers" as was its predecessor.

## Growing Doubts

Commenting, under this heading, on a recent book by Mr. Richard Law, *The Tablet, England*, in its issue for November 25, wrote:—

"Broadly speaking, our basic mistakes have consisted in passivity and indolence and in abandoning the political wisdom of the past, with its achievement of a balanced constitution. We have concentrated all powers in the political parties, and made a half-hearted attempt to keep and lead all the peoples whom we had gathered into a political system with ourselves, while providing no other leadership beyond the temporary emotions of the British electorate. Never before in history did men attempt to hold together and to guide an empire without something in the nature of a senate, removed from the immediate pressure of the uninformed and uninterested multitude."

"Men not merely without religion but without instruction in the necessary branches of knowledge, without piety towards the past or wisdom of depth, complacently and eagerly demand more and more complete power over human society announce that they are competent to control and guide and plan, and at every check have as their natural and instinctive solution that they shall be given yet more power: It is a spectacle at once absurd and alarming, and it can be seen in almost every country, as men have discovered, and it is one of the great discoveries of an age of discovery, that the successful politician can arrogate to himself the fruits of success in so many other fields that instead of laboriously building up a business, if he builds up a political movement he can then appropriate any and every business that he likes."

"...The trouble is that most day to day politicians have few ideas and are conscious that the ideas are dangerous and excite mistrust, so that the formula for political success—thought there are some illustrious exceptions—is to combine first-rate abilities with second-rate ideas, and above all, not to lose touch with the public or say anything that is not immediately intelligible and immediately palatable. When troubles are deep-seated any man who attempts to be honest and thorough in his diagnosis is bound to be rather grim to read, and this again is not welcome in public men. Yet the Conservative Party—less deeply submerged in philosophical errors than its rivals—has suffered far too much, and for far too long, from those who would not think at all, or from those who indulged in resolute shortsighted optimism, and it is high time more serious notes were struck, and high praise belongs to those who have the courage to strike them."

## Prime Minister's Statement

(Continued from page 1)

"United" Nations and elsewhere, and virtually endorse the enslavement of the Russians, Poles and other peoples suffering behind the Iron Curtain, ("We do not seek to interfere in the affairs of the Soviet Union . . . or any other country") the more difficult it will be eventually to take the necessary action to defeat the Communist conspiracy.

# Attlee's Government Protects Communist Conspiracy

There is nothing wrong with England that a few less foreigners would not cure. Just how long it is going to be before an indignant nation forces the Government to make aliens behave or get out we do not know. A couple more traitorous scientists might do the trick. Though the British people will always welcome visitors from overseas, and offer sanctuary to those who flee from persecution, there is no reason why we should tolerate abuses of our hospitality. Today the position is becoming-intolerable. A foreign army is quartered on our soil. Britons are to be bribed to go abroad next year to make room for foreigners to visit Morrison's Folly. Aliens residing here enjoy freedom from many of the tax burdens laid upon the British subject, and now there is further evidence that all these things are providing opportunities for the spy to operate against our State. It must stop. Members of Parliament have a clear duty to raise the matter with the Government. It is not only that we are overcrowded with the wrong type of foreigner, to an extent which will soon force shopkeepers to display signs: "English Spoken Here," but that our national security is in peril and must be protected. Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, the missing Harwell atomic scientist, provides another link in a sinister chain, which stretches right back to the famous Canadian Spy Trial. From the day news of that exposure was made known in England many important men have urged the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire fully into Communism. So far the Prime Minister has remained adamant; though names like Fuchs and Pontecorvo break into the headlines with disturbing regularity, offering proof of the threat, which menaces Great Britain.

The background to this, the greatest spy story of modern times, is sordid in the extreme; untinged with any of the romance or heroism beloved of the fiction writer. Time will supply the link between Pontecorvo and Klaus Fuchs, that 38-year-old German physicist who sought sanctuary in England from Nazi persecution, and in 1942 on being naturalised signed the oath of allegiance. He showed his gratitude for that sanctuary by communicating official secrets to a foreign power, for which he was arrested in February of this year.

A month later he was brought to trial at the Old Bailey before the Lord Chief Justice, and pleaded guilty on four charges under the Official Secrets Act. As the trial developed we watched keenly for links leading back to the plot, which had been exposed five years before in Canada. We were in no way reassured by Mr. Attlee's statement in the House of Commons on 6th March that this case was "a deplorable and unfortunate incident," or that he took "full responsibility" for the efficiency of the security services. We noted that particular statement, however, in case the future should prove that his security arrangements did not prove adequate. We felt that our security men were fighting against a concealed enemy, which could be brought to light as effectively here through a Royal Commission, as it had been in Canada. Nothing was done. We waited.

## *The Next Link*

Three months were to pass before the confirmation of our suspicions came. The F.B.I. and U.S. Attorney General announced on 23rd May that a 39-year-old chemist, Harry Gold, had been arrested. Another link in the chain was uncovered. Harry Gold, it appeared, had been engaged by the Soviet Intelligence Services in America during the war to develop important contacts for them. In 1944 he met Fuchs in New York, and received atomic bomb secrets from him, which he passed through to the U.S.S.R. At the time of the Fuchs trial in London the Soviet News Agency, "Tass," denied that Fuchs had ever passed information to the Soviet Union, or that he was either known to the Soviet Government, or had communications with any Soviet agent.

Harry Gold told a different story, in the course of which he revealed that at one meeting at Cambridge (Mass.): "he received both oral and written information which Fuchs provided." Gold was indicted in June for conspiracy to violate the National Espionage Act. With him were also indicted two other men unknown to the Federal grand jury, but named a "John Doe" alias "John," and "Richard Roe," alias "Sam." Soon after that two other characters were caught in the F.B.I. net; one was Alfred Dean Slack, a chemist formerly employed at the famous Oak Ridge Plant; the other David Greenglass, a mechanic on the atomic project. *Curious that hardly a whisper of all this appeared in the British Press.*

At the subsequent inquiry Greenglass identified "John" as Anatoli Yakovlev, formerly a Soviet Vice-Consul in New York; and "Sam" as Semen Semenov, an employee of the Soviet purchasing agency in New York, the Antorg Trading Corporation. These two men were Gold's "principals," and provided that link between Fuchs and the Soviet Government, the existence of which "Tass" was so prompt and vehement in denying.

In July the F.B.I. arrested Julius Rosenberg, whose wife was the sister of David Greenglass. Rosenberg was an associate engineering inspector in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, and had been relieved of his position in 1945 on the basis of information indicting him with membership of the Communist Party. Subsequently he had practised as an engineer in New York, and had worked with Greenglass and Harry Gold. In August, Ethel, Rosenberg's wife, also was arrested on charges of assisting her husband and others in recruiting Greenglass to obtain secret information concerning the atomic bomb for the Soviet Union.

Investigations proved that Greenglass had met Harry Gold on 3rd June 1945, and had received 500 dollars from him on that occasion; that he had made a sketch of a high explosive lens mould, and had prepared a statement on the Los Alamos plant. On 29th July, Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz were arrested for attempting to impede and obstruct the cause of justice. It was claimed that they had given false testimony when Gold appeared before the special grand jury in July 1947. Another member of the spy ring, Morton

Sobell, an electronic and radar expert, was arrested on 16th August. He had worked as a Navy engineer during the war, and was a close friend of Julius Rosenberg.

Alfred Dean Slack pleaded guilty to charges of wartime espionage for the Soviet Union, admitting that he had met Gold in 1940, and that three years later he had passed over to him a sample of RDX, a high explosive, with details of its manufacture. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

The climax of the drama came when Harry Gold pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to commit espionage and giving information to a potential enemy; he then admitted having received, from Klaus Fuchs and others, data about the atom bomb, which he had given to a Soviet agent.

## **Attlee Must Act**

There is no doubt whatever that the country is profoundly anxious at the ability of foreign spies to escape with our secrets; in Parliament from time to time this anxiety is ventilated. But the answer is always the same. The Prime Minister is still satisfied, as he said eight months ago, with the efficiency of our security arrangements.

Mr. Churchill very properly brought one facet of this problem before the public in a broadcast; as a result the House of Commons debated, on 18th September, an Opposition motion urging the Government: "to suspend the export of heavy machine tools and strategic raw materials that would add to the war potential of possible aggressors, or which we or our Allies require for our defence." Included in this issue was the question of Soviet inspectors in British factories, though that in itself was a very minor issue.

It is important to remember that one of the men to whom Harry Gold passed information was in the Soviet purchasing agency in New York. Thus the Government's policy of bulk buying must come under consideration for security reasons. The Kremlin understands how to make use of such agencies for the purpose of espionage. The Debate ranged over a wide field, but what was not even considered was that trading of this type (apart from being hopelessly inefficient) is an ideal cover for agents who wish to come and go through the Iron Curtain.

On one other occasion the Government was forced to admit the efficiency of the Communists, when Mr. Isaacs, Minister of Labour, had to confess in the House of Commons, on 15th September, that an actual organisation was being created with the ultimate object of disrupting essential industries. Yet all the Government proposed to do was: "to keep a close watch on such activities."

All right; if that is the Government's attitude, all that can be said is that a grave responsibility indeed rests on the shoulders of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet for what has happened since that date and is still happening.

We have no doubt whatever that the State stands in very great peril at the present time, entirely because of the ease with which the trade of espionage can be carried on under Socialist protection. To

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## Smearing General Mac Arthur

*In drawing attention to the very sinister campaign now being conducted to discredit General MacArthur, we are not necessarily endorsing everything done and said by the Commander-in-Chief of the "United" Nations forces in Korea. But it is obvious that General MacArthur supports policies, which are contrary to those of the Zionist-Communist conspirators. For this reason he, like Chiang Kai-shek, must be effectively smeared and destroyed.*

*The Melbourne "Herald" of January 17 reports that General MacArthur favours a complete withdrawal of all land forces from Korea, the maintenance of a naval and air blockade, and every support to Chiang Kai-shek to launch a major attack against the Chinese Communists in the South. This policy has, however, been vetoed by the Truman-Acheson group in Washington, who have said that more American troops are to be poured into Korea. This suicidal policy will be heartily endorsed by the Communist leaders, who are content to see the Americans bleeding themselves white in a futile military effort.*

*It is, of course, being claimed that General MacArthur is personally responsible for the present position in Korea, particularly for the entry of the Chinese Communists. However, as has been made clear by reports reaching us from America, following a clear direction to take the whole of Korea for "United" Nations forces, General MacArthur did not make his final thrust towards the North Korean frontier before studying an intelligence report from Washington. This report discounted chances of the Chinese Communists intervening in force. This report came from the office of General Walter Bedell Smith, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, and represented the considered opinion of that body's experts. Those attempting to smear MacArthur have carefully obscured these vital facts. It is interesting to note that General Walter Bedell Smith is now one of those opposing Mac Arthur's strategy for dealing with the Communist offensive in the Far East.*

*Right from the start of the Korean episode we have expressed the opinion that it was specially designed to allow the totalitarian planners in America and the British countries to stampede the individual further along the road to the Slave State. The Chinese Communists could never have established themselves in China if the Communist traitors in high places in America had not deliberately deprived Chiang Kai-shek of military aid and conducted a subtle propaganda campaign suggesting that the Chinese Communists were not real Communists but merely agrarian reformers. These same traitors are still continuing their evil propaganda, urging that the Chinese Communists be recognised as the legitimate Government of China. This policy of so-called realism has now been adopted by Sir Keith Murdoch and his Australia-wide chain of "capitalist" newspapers. A.B.C. commentators persistently play on the same dangerous theme.*

*Reliable reports make it clear that General MacArthur is justified in his contention that adequate support for Chiang Kai-shek would do far more to weaken the position of the Chinese Reds than all the fighting in Korea. Why, then, is there so much opposition to such a sane policy of combating Communism militarily? Because this does not suit the purposes of those who want to maintain Communist strength and then exploit it to further their policies of World Enslavement.*

## Marshall and Korea

From a well-informed source, we have received some interesting hitherto unpublished information about the original ill-fated decision to land troops on the Korean peninsula last June. There has always been a good deal of mystery about how the President reached the decision to send ground troops and engage in land warfare. Last summer, this column gathered various bits of evidence and hearsay, which suggested that the military chiefs were either opposed or reluctant. (It is now known that they were inclined to adhere to a secret plan, which limited retaliation to air bombing and naval blockade). Generally it has been believed that the responsibility for the landing was solely that of Truman and Acheson. Now comes word that there was a third partner in the decision. We hear from a usually well-informed source that President Truman paid a secret visit to General George C. Marshall some time in the 24 hours preceding the afternoon of June 26. According to this information, the President motored, to the General's home at Leesburg, Virginia, about thirty-five miles from Washington — although it is not explained why, instead, the General did not come to the White House. The President was reportedly absent from the Capital for about four hours. As such a motor journey should have consumed about an hour-and-a-half (down and back), there was ample time for a considerable review of the Korean situation. While our source gives no details about what was said at the meeting, we are justified in concluding that General Marshall urged or approved the plan for landing U.S. troops in Korea. It would, indeed, be surprising if Marshall's assent was not given, for it is well known that the President has long esteemed Marshall's military counsel. Finally, it was after this secret meeting that the President made the decision of June 26 to undertake the ill-starred Korean landing.

—Human Events (U.S.A.), December 13.

### BOOKLETS BY

#### ROBERT H. WILLIAMS

(Published in U.S.A.)

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MELBOURNE.

## The Menace of Myths

"Never joy illumed my brow  
Unlinked with hope that thou wouldst free  
This world from its dark slavery."

It may seem a sacrilege to offer an alternative to the third line of this gem from Shelley, but one can invoke the excuse that "all's fair in war" for suggesting: Each one from his pet mythany. The invented word here being meant to suggest a galaxy of myths. The excuse will be allowed as valid to all who realise that we are, or should be, at war against a coterie of conspirators who wish to put the whole world into a straitjacket of control to satisfy their lust for power.

Now one of the most disastrous and numerous myths in vogue almost everywhere develops out of false ideas of leadership. It suits the conspirators to pose as leaders, and, unfortunately, altruistic groups in droves are lured into the trap because they are looking for leaders.

Nowhere in the four Gospels is beneficial leadership even hinted at. This should come as a sobering and challenging warning to people of goodwill everywhere who hope that a way out of the mess and muddle in which we find ourselves can be found.

On the other hand the mention of blind leaders should have put us on the alert to detect that the so-called leaders of today, who remain in the limelight of publicity, are of the blind-leading-the-blind type. One of the important aspects of the Social Credit movement is that those whom ordinary folk would call its leaders are conscious of their limitations, realising that no mortal in our stage of development is likely to present reality in its entirety. Therefore our message is conditional and relative; it is full of sanctified common sense, but it calls for ACTION from each one of us, and our fellows, founded upon

## Taxation

In 1940, taxation in Australia was £20/12/7 per head - £12/17/3 Commonwealth and £7/15/9 State — but last year it was £67/12/- per head — £62/18/8 Commonwealth and £4/13/8 State.

The increase in 1948 and 1949 was the highest ever recorded, except in the most critical period of the war. In those years Commonwealth taxation rose from £55/5/9 to £62/18/8, an increase of only 1d. less than £7/13/- a head for the year.

Last official figures show that the average Commonwealth tax of £62/18/8 is made up as follows: —

Income Tax £34/18/4.

Customs and Excise duties £16/3/8.

Sales Tax £5/0/1.

Other taxes £6/16/7.

Compared with the huge levies by the Commonwealth, State levies are small.

Average figures for the six Governments are per head: —

Probate and similar duties £1/6/-; stamp duties 17/7; Land Tax 3/3; Income Tax

(collection of arrears) 8d. liquor licences and liquor taxes 5/9; lotteries 2/11; entertainments 9/2; motor car taxes £1/6/5; other licences 1/11.

The Commonwealth reimbursement to the States averages £6/17/9 per head.

—*The Century*, Sydney.

their own considered reaction to reality as they experience it. Any semblance of compliance with such suggestions would at once undermine the power of our leaders in politics, commerce and religion who are causing, or condoning, the havoc and devastations, which mark our present-day conditions.

In *A Writer's Notebook*, Somerset Maugham says: "I don't know why it is that the religious never ascribe commonsense to God." This is all the more astounding because of the abounding common sense residing in the recorded comments of Jesus upon the conduct of human affairs. e.g. "He that is the greatest let him be the servant of them all."

In *Human Ecology?* Thomas Robertson deals extensively and thoroughly with the myth-forming faculty of men and says (p. 197) that "... it is infernal in its power to enslave men . . . . From it spring the worst fanaticisms, incredible cruelties and wide absurdities, and if men hope to understand their own world and to purge it of the pandemic of war and the foolishness of government the first point of attack is 'myth'."

"Myth of Action" (p. 529) is defined thus: "The belief that events are the result, or can be effectively controlled by (i.e. that correct action results from) the operation of Pseudo-principles."

On p. 222 we read: "... the Myth of Action is not easy either to expound or to understand. Yet as will be more fully shown, it has paralysed men's corporate labours for numberless centuries. It dominates our religion, our politics, our history, our economics, and finance, our legislation and administration, in which realms our leaders flounder in a morass on meaningless words and vicious abstractions."

—C. H. ALLEN.

## The Aristocratic Principle

"We conquered and we built our Empires in Asia some three hundred years ago, in Africa only seventy years ago, but even here at a time when we still believed in the right of a superior civilisation to rule. This is only another way of saying that we believed in the aristocratic principle—rule not by the majority but rule by what in this country used to be called the quality. We have had rule by the quality in Europe, however roughly the quality was determined, for some two thousand years. We have it no longer. We have foresworn the aristocratic principle in favour of counting noses. It seems to me that in the moment of doing so, we put "paid" to our imperial mission. For ever since and in consequence of just that historical development, we have steadily been undermining our position as quality rulers by preaching the opposite principle of self-determination or majority rule."

—J. Huizenga, Special Correspondent, Journal of the Royal African Society.

## BOOKS ON THE "JEWISH PROBLEM"

**Hitler's Policy Was a Jewish Policy** ..... 1/2

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

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By Ralph Borsodi

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## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

(Lectures and Studies Section)

ASSOCIATE EXAMINATION

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

The books set for special study this year is: —

- Realistic Constitutionalism.
- The Realistic Position of the Church of England.
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## Farm Practices Influencing the Incidence of Multiple Sclerosis

By JAMES ASA SHIELD, M.D. Assistant Professor of Neuropsychiatry, Medical College of Virginia

Man's kinship with and dependence upon the soil are expressed by Dr. V. G. Simkovitch. Go to the ruins of ancient and rich civilization in Asia Minor, Northern Africa or elsewhere. Look at the unpeopled valleys, at the dead and buried cities, and you can decipher there the promise and the prophecy that the law of soil exhaustion holds in store for all of us . . . Depleted of humus by constant cropping, land could no longer reward labour and support life, so the people abandoned it. Deserted, it became a desert; the light soil was washed by the rain, and blown around by the shifting winds.

In the occurrence of multiple sclerosis in Germany, England, Northern Europe in general, and the United States, where large amounts of inorganic, incomplete fertilizers are used by farmers, in contrast to the absence of multiple sclerosis in China, Japan and India where natural fertilizers or manures are used, Nature presents us with a challenging fact.

Farm practices which influence the total quality of the crop and, in turn, the quality of man's food are the concern of this paper. Thus, the soil as a source of man's food, especially the trace elements, becomes the physician's problem. The doctor must demand that the agriculturist produce a food that will meet the multiple protoplasmic needs for optimal growth, development and function. Prescribing a good diet is not enough. There is a very wide variation in the composition of fruits, vegetables, grains and meat, milk and eggs, when produced on different soils, in different sections of the country, on different farms, or even on different fields of the same farm.

A fertility that is optimal for the production of nutritional foods depends not only upon various elements, humus, physical structure, tillage, moisture, sunlight, but also upon the fauna and flora of the soil. Micro-organisms play an important part in making air nitrogen available to plants and in the decomposition of humus. Mycorrhizal fungi surround rootlets and stimulate metabolism as a living fungous bridge, which connects soil and sap.

In this discussion our interest centres in deficiency in the trace elements (iron, cobalt, copper, zinc, chlorine, sodium, magnesium, manganese, sulphur, silver,

boron, nickel, aluminium, arsenic, fluorine, iodine)—all protoplasmic needs known and unknown that are influenced by farm practices. The soil is being depleted of its fertility by large urban populations and industries. The maintenance of fertility is a farmer's problem, but the food that the American people consume is everyone's problem.

The soil of England was being depleted in 1836 when Carswell first noted a multiple sclerotic pons and cord, as an interesting neurological specimen. The soils of France were being depleted in 1939 when Cruveilhier described the neuropathology of multiple sclerosis and gave two case histories. A few years later in France, Charcot gave us a description of the clinical and pathological pictures of multiple sclerosis. The soil of Germany was being depleted in 1840 when a chemist roughly "analysed" a human body. He found calcium, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in addition to water. His crude methods showed that the same elements were present qualitatively in plants and animals, and he concluded that as long as these elements were replaced in the soil in generous quantities, neither plants nor people would suffer from malnutrition.

A century ago, the prevailing practice in agriculture was to take from the soil without adequate replacement of its store of minerals and humus. Cropping had become so intense in Germany, France and England that nature could not replenish the soil. The natural process of laying down topsoil was too slow. The introduction of inorganic chemicals resulted in quantity production of food. The incompleteness of the chemicals used, and their tendency to accentuate incipient deficiencies of certain other elements in the soil, is now being recognized by agricultural research.

There have been many suggested causes for multiple sclerosis, but there has been no proven etiological factor to explain its incidence. My observation has been in agreement with other neurologists in regard to the conditions that precipitate and influence exacerbation of this illness, namely, pregnancy, infections, inorganic chemicals, trauma, strains and stresses, exposure, vaccines, marriage, emotional upsets, lumbar punctures, and gross dietary restrictions.

### Who are Vulnerable?

There is one common feature in all of the things, which precipitate the attack, increased demand on the human body. It follows that these factors can only precipi-

tate the illness in individuals who are vulnerable.

In order that we might have a better concept of the incidence of multiple sclerosis in the United States, I obtained, through the courtesy of the United States Department of Public Health, the statistics on the number of deaths that occurred in each state during the year of 1944. I also obtained this data on infantile paralysis and pernicious anaemia during the same year for comparison.

There is the high urban and low rural incidence of the disease. Contrary to the general impression, it is shown that multiple sclerosis is not rare in the southern states.

It could not well be a deficiency disease in the usual concept. The Chinese calorie intake is from 2,000 to 2,500 per day. The Chinese diet is deficient in calcium, in vitamins, proteins and fats. Yet the Chinese do not have sclerosis of their nerves, their blood vessels, blockage of their veins or hypertension: they do not have kidney or gall stones: they do not have multiple sclerosis. Their food supply is limited, but this food is better suited to meet man's body needs as evidenced by the absence of degenerative diseases, in spite of the high incidence of infectious diseases.

What evidence is there that the absence or insufficiency of trace elements affects plants and animals? Beeson writes, "The recent increase of interest in the distribution of nutritional trouble in plants and animals is a natural sequence to the earlier work of diagnosing and classifying these troubles and their symptoms."

The 1943 Report of the Administrator of Agricultural Research discussed the soil-plant nutritional relationship. "Cattle in areas where cobalt is deficient in native plants become gaunt owing to loss of appetite, become listless and anaemic; their hair coat becomes rough and the skin is scaly. After extended exposure to the deficiency, muscular atrophy develops and death occurs. In North Carolina, cobalt deficiency is accompanied by low manganese content of the forage; while in Massachusetts the iron content is low. These multiple deficiencies have prevented a normal development of dairy and beef cattle. Trouble with sheep and dogs also occurs in North Carolina in those areas where the soil is depleted of certain trace elements."

A survey was made of pastures and hay lands in the Northeast where an ailment in cattle, called grass tetany, has been reported to be associated with intensive fertilization with nitrogen, potash and phosphate.

In animals that live on food from soils depleted of some elements such as cobalt, manganese, iron *et cetera*, or from soil overfertilized with nitrates, potassium and phosphates, evidence of central nervous disease is found.

(Continued on page 7)

Sclerosis—Hardening of body tissues

# Farm Practices Influencing the Incidence of Multiple Sclerosis

(Continued from page 6)

"The fertilization may possibly have accentuated incipient deficiencies of certain other elements in the soil. Preliminary results with new techniques developed by the laboratory to study the effects of fertilizer and soil treatments on the mineral content of food and forage plants indicated that the amounts present in minute quantities in both hay and green vegetable crops are affected by liming and fertilization practices. On the basis of these results it seems possible that modifications of liming and fertilization practices may result in an increased content of some of the essential elements in soils" and in foods.

Composts of vegetable matters and animal manure contain all of the known elements contained in the human cell and likely many other factors needed by the human cell as yet unknown to the biochemist. Thus, natural manures have the potential capacity to give to the depleting soils a complete fertilizer, while the chemical fertilizer is an incomplete food supply for the plant and will continue to be until we perfect and advance our knowledge of micro biochemistry. Therefore, full-quality food can only be raised on virgin soil and on soil that has been replenished by the refuse from all of its produce, both plant and animal refuse.

The natural phenomenon that Nature has presented for us of multiple sclerosis occurring here and not there, of its occurrence only in places where incomplete, commercial fertilizers are used in farm practices, presents for our consideration an experiment that has been carried on for over a hundred years. Let us take China, which has an estimated population of 450,000,000 people and is 90 percent rural, and Germany, which had an estimated population of 79,000,000 people, with a rural percentage much smaller than China but which cannot be ascertained exactly.

In 1840, von Liebig introduced the practice of applying inorganic material to the lands as fertilizer to replenish the depleted soils of Germany. This practice spread rapidly, and it became customary to apply mainly nitrates, potassium, phosphorus and lime. This incomplete fertilizer provided the major needs of the soil but overlooked the minor needs, minor though equally vital to the soil. On the other hand, in China the agricultural practice of intensified farming demanded that the depletion of these soils be prevented. For centuries the Chinese have returned to the land the refuse of the products of the soil and the manures of animals including man. In Germany before the war, multiple sclerosis was second only to syphilis in causing pathology of the nervous system. In China multiple sclerosis is such a rarity that authorities, such as Snapper and others, state that it is non-existent.

In spite of our present knowledge of chemistry and of chemical fertilizers, we have not developed a technique to determine the minute traces of iron, cobalt, copper, boron, zinc, chlorine, sodium, magnesium, manganese, sulphur, and perhaps many other chemical substances, that are needed by plants. It is true that plants can grow without these trace elements, but in order for them to give a complete optimal diet to

the animals that feed on them, they must be grown on a completely fertile soil. Until we develop further knowledge of soil and plant chemistry reliance can be placed only in the natural manures that give a more complete and balanced fertilization.

## Summary

We have a story of depleted soil, soil that man in the western world has attempted to correct by use of a few chemicals. These chemicals are inadequate to meet the full needs of plants and animals as they represent only a few of the protoplasm's mineral needs, but have the capacity to disturb the mineral balance and the natural fauna and flora of the soil. People whose food comes from soils fertilized with chemicals appear to have more degenerative diseases, more vascular diseases. Multiple sclerosis is a degenerative disease. Its clinical characteristic of acute or sub acute onset, with symptoms that improve or disappear, points to involvement of the circulation.

People who are fed on food produced by incomplete, inorganic fertilizers appear to be more liable to circulatory disease, more liable to central nervous system circulatory disease, more liable to vascular constrictions and dilatations, more liable to perivascular infiltration and to edema in their nervous systems and local glial proliferation due to disturbed mineral balance in their bodies and their blood streams. Therefore, when greater demands (the precipitating factors of multiple sclerosis) are put on their vulnerable bodies, these people develop the syndrome of multiple sclerosis.

The conclusion, thus, is indicated that the incomplete fertilization programme carried on in Germany, England, Europe, and the United States is contributing largely to the inadequacy of the quality of the diet, with deficiency of trace elements and unknown factors, contributing to and being largely responsible for the presence of multiple sclerosis in what appears to be ever-increasing incidence in the occidental world. It is also indicated that the use of complete and natural manures in the oriental world may be the factor in producing a more adequate diet, thus explaining the Orient's freedom from multiple sclerosis and some of the other degenerative diseases.

—*Soil and Health* (England).

## ATTLEE GOVERNMENT PROTECTS COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

(Continued from page 3)

the many demands which have been made to Mr. Attlee to advise the King to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into Communism, he has blandly replied that in his opinion such a Royal Commission would not achieve its objective.

It is curious, however, that the objective was achieved with such dramatic force in Canada that many of the foreign traitors who enjoyed the King's protection when their skins were in danger are now safely behind bars, whilst others are seeing fit to leave England hurriedly without leaving forwarding addresses. Could it be, do you think, that the Prime Minister dare not take such a step? It makes you wonder.

—*The London Newsletter*, November 2, 1950.

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# Ulster's Family Farms

## Small in Size, but High in Productivity

Readers may have noted that in achieving the crop targets set up by the agricultural expansion programme, Northern Ireland has so far put up a much better show than the rest of the U.K. They may remember, too, that among the many policies for post-war agriculture put forward by various organisations, towards the close of hostilities, that of the Ulster Farmers' Union was the only one to advocate wholeheartedly a programme of full production.

Yet very few of Ulster's farmers have broad acres, deep purses or scientific education. As Mr. Montgomery Hyde, M.A., emphasised in the February number of the *Geographical Magazine*, they are essentially a race of family farmers, working their 20 or 30 or 40 acres with considerable enterprise and neighbourly co-operation.

According to Mr. Hyde, the average size of an Ulster farm, exclusive of rough grazing) is only 26 acres, as compared with 66 acres in Great Britain; and of the 165,000 persons engaged in agriculture, only a fifth are wage-workers as against roughly two-thirds. Further evidence of the "small mixed farm" type of land-use is provided by the 1949 statistics, which also show how intensively Ulster farms are stocked by comparison with the United Kingdom as a whole:

Per 100 acres of crops and grass		
	N. Ireland	U.K.
Cattle . . . .	43	33
Sheep . . . .	29	60
Pigs . . . . .	20	9
Poultry . . .	1,073	307

Some use is made, of course, of rough grazings, which amount to about a quarter of the total "agricultural" land; but this is

a rather smaller proportion than is the case for the U.K. as a whole. Excluding this rough land, output per acre is rather more than £22. the bulk of it derived from eggs, fat pigs and cattle, and milk, though potatoes; flax and grass-seed are also important products. Oats are extensively grown for feed, and ley farming is general.

Ulster has no great natural advantages in soil or climate. "Much of the land," says Mr. Hyde, "has had to be reclaimed from gorse and heather and scrub over a period of several generations. Much of it has been waterlogged and has had to be drained, while constant attention is necessary to keep the drainage system in repair. There are thus no wide stretches of uniform farm-land, since the quality of the soil varies in many instances from field to field even on the same farm." From which description it may be inferred that if Ulster agriculture had been allowed to follow the same course as British agriculture, much of its land would today be classified as "marginal" and politicians would solemnly enquire of their experts whether it was worth improving.

To judge from Mr. Hyde's account there have been two main factors in averting such a fate. The first is the fact that "for all practical purposes the farmers are owners of their farms." Through a long series of Land Acts going back to the days of Gladstone, the land has been bought from its previous landlords by the Government and re-sold to the former tenants on terms, which provide for gradual repayment.

Today most of the farms in Ulster have been in the hands of the same family for several generations. Farming there has become, not so much a business or a commercial venture, as a way of life.

The second factor has been "a remarkable bond between town and country, which is certainly not met with in Great Britain." Ulster has at least two important industries—linen and shipbuilding; and Belfast is a great commercial port and city with 450,000 inhabitants. Yet 20 percent of Ulster's people still live by the land, and nearly everyone has some direct agricultural connection. Well might Mr. Hyde conclude:

"There is no doubt that the 90,000 small farms on which Ulster's agriculture depends constitute an asset of incalculable value to the economy of the United Kingdom. That they do so is due to the inherent industry of the Ulster farmer and . . . to the policy of the Government of Northern Ireland, which has always encouraged private enterprise and, by fostering the extension of ownership with the exercise of its virtues, through loans on easy terms, has provided the incentives to capital investment and high productivity."

—*Rural Economy* (England).

### NOTE

The article entitled "The Anti-British Conspiracy" by James Guthrie, commenced in the last issue will be continued in the next issue.

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