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ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY

Black Paper on Korea

By E. Mullins

Beverly Smith, Washington editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," publishes in its issue of November 10, 1951, what we may take as the official propaganda version of "Why We Went to War in Korea." Oddly enough, Beverly Smith has the same educational background as Alger Hiss, an A.B. degree from Johns Hopkins University and a law degree from Harvard Law School. Smith has the further advantage of being a Rhodes Scholar (Cecil Rhodes's South African Empire was financed by the English Rothschilds, and in gratitude he set up his fortune to educate Americans in the Zionist plan of world empire).

As a Rhodes Scholar, Beverley Smith became an adept at the art of betraying America, and became a Wall Street lawyer with the firm of Chadbourne, Hunt, Jaekel, and Brown, representing some of the more notorious international bankers. With his education, however, he decided to employ his talents as a professional propagandist, and became a foreign correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune*, noted for the number of Communist sympathizers in its employment.

Smith's account of our commitment to Korea does give the names of the U.S. Government officials involved, but he fails to give their background, an omission, which is corrected here. Our Ambassador to Korea preceding and during the outbreak of war was John Muccio, an alien born in Italy who became a naturalized American citizen when he was well past his maturity. According to Smith, on June 24, 1950, Muccio wired the U.S. State Department of the crisis, and the officials directly concerned assembled to discuss the moves of the United States. They were Dean Rusk, the Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, John Dewey Hickerson, the Assistant Secretary for United Nations Affairs, and Philip C. Jessup, our Ambassador-at-large.

Rhodes Scholar Dean Rusk had been in charge of United Nations Affairs in the State Department until the matter of setting up the Korean War demanded a good man, when he was put in charge of Far Eastern Affairs. John Dewey Hickerson had been a member of the infamous United States Delegation to the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945. The Secretary General of that Delegation, the Communist spy and traitor Alger Hiss, is now in prison. Hickerson was also on the advisory committee on international law for Harvard Law School.

Philip C. Jessup has such a well-known record of activity for pro-Communist front groups that not a single Senator dared vote for his confirmation as U.S. Representative to the United Nations in October,

1951, but President Truman sent him on as an alternate. Jessup had been a Professor of International Law at Harvard, he was in 1929 assistant to Kuhn, Loeb lawyer Elihu Root at the Hague Court of International Justice, he was Herbert Leberman's Assistant Secretary-General in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, whose deputy, Laurence Duggan, died mysteriously. Jessup represented the United States at the Bretton Woods International Conference, and he was with Alger Hiss at San Francisco as Hiss's Assistant in Charge of Judicial Organization, that is, how to make the betrayal of America legal.

Jessup was Chairman of the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, now exposed by a Senate Committee as a Communist organization. The International Secretariat of the Institute published a book in 1950 entitled "Korea Today," by George McCune, which says on page 180:

"The Soviet civil administration kept well in the background and gave the Koreans maximum experience in self-government. Most observers agreed that the Soviet system quite readily adapted itself to the Korean scene, or at least that it was much more easily adopted by the Koreans than was the Western system sponsored by the American command."

This is typical of the Communist propaganda put out by the Institute.

Phillip C. Jessup is a member of the Stotesbury family (Edward Stotesbury was a J.P. Morgan partner), he is a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of which Alger Hiss was President, and his brother John Jessup is a wealthy banker, President of the Equitable Trust Co., of Wilmington, director of Coca Cola of Atlanta and the Diamond State Telephone Co. (American Telephone & Telegraph).

This was the group, which gathered at the crisis. America was in good hands. They needed only to call Hiss from prison to make the fraternity meeting complete.

Smith says that this group then conferred with Secretary of State Acheson by telephone, at his farm in Maryland. Acheson, who had been law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis when Brandeis was head of the Zionist Organisation of America, qualified for the State Department by becoming an International lawyer for J. P. Morgan Co.

The next day, says Smith, a telegram came from John Foster Dulles, who had returned to Tokyo a few days earlier. The telegram said, "If it appears that the South Koreans cannot repulse the attack then we believe that United States force

(Continued on page 4)

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

Typically Jewish

Abba Solomon, *alias* Abba S. Eban, *alias* Aubrey S. Eban, *alias* Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, is a Cape Town Jew who was brought to England in his second year and appears to have been "educated" with a view to his present appointment, on achieving which he promptly renounced his British citizenship, and attacked his late hosts.

"A friend asked him if a formal declaration had been necessary 'Why, no' said Eban, 'You just write the Home Office and tell them that you're leaving, and that it's been nice knowing them.'"

—*Saturday Evening Post*, U.S.A.

* * * *

A World Police?

A correspondent draws our attention to an article, "The British Police," by Brigadier O. D. W. Dunn, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commandant, Police College, Ayton-on-Dunsmore, being "The Basis of a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1950" and appearing in the *Journal of the Royal Artillery*, Vol. LXXVII, No. 4, October 1950.

On page 290 it is stated:—"Under the present British system it would be completely impossible for any government in this country to become totalitarian because the first essential for such a government is some form of police force under their direct control. . . ."

A few lines later follows:—"The last thing that this country wants is a nationalized police force, although it would bring in its train many advantages from the individual policeman's point of view."

On page 289 there is reference to findings of the "Oaksey Committee" and future modifications in accordance with its findings. In the last paragraph on page 294 there is speculation on the modeling of an international police force on the lines of the British police force, i.e., getting the idea of an International Police Force established.

—*The Social Creditor*, December 1, 1951.

* * * *

Tory-Socialism

" . . . We stand in danger of having a Conservative Administration which, chained to Socialist doctrine because of its lack of foresight, is unable to act as anything but another caretaker government until the Socialist Party's return to power at a later date."

—Antony Fisher, an active member of the Conservative Party, in *The City Press* (London), November 23, 1951.

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Treacherous Proposals

In his address in Ottawa on January 14, Mr. Churchill said that Great Britain "would do all in her power to bring about a united Europe and support a European army, including German units". Before his visit to Washington, we felt that Mr. Churchill might oppose the treacherous proposal that British sovereignty should be sabotaged by placing the British Army under non-British control. But it is now obvious that Mr. Churchill is preparing to advance the Zionist-Communist policy of a

United States of Europe. A European Army is one of the first major steps.

It is true that Mr. Churchill also said that he did not propose "that Britain would become a unit in a Federated Europe, nor that her army would be merged in such a way as to lose its identity." Mr. Churchill's assurances are deceptive. Once the British people become committed to any policy of centralised control in Europe, they have started on a dangerous road, which can only lead to progressive centralism and the eventual destruction of all sovereignty.

THE RACIAL BACKGROUND OF COMMUNISM

"An analysis of the 47 Communist leaders and spies in the U.S.A. listed shows them to include: 4 Negroes, not more than 14 Whites, and not less than 29 Jews. In other words, although not more than 5 percent, of the U.S. population is Jewish, over 60 percent of the top Communists are Jewish. Less than 5 percent of the population supplies more traitors and Reds than the other 95 percent—one tiny racial group supplies more Communist agents than all other racial groups all together. Almost incredible. And yet this has been the pattern in every country since the inception of the Marxist Conspiracy."

—*The Architects Behind The World Communist Conspiracy*, by Ron Gostick.

"ON THE BRINK"

"Those who have come back to Britain from the recent series of negotiations at Paris, Strasbourg, and Rome are appalled at the utter lack of awareness in this country of the tremendous historical drama that is being enacted in these months in Western Europe.

"Five facts must be clearly understood, unless we are to miss the point of what is happening.

"First, Western Europe is on the brink of Federation. 'European Army' and 'European Defence Community' are mild and misleading euphemisms for this gigantic fact. The plain truth is that States, which have one army, can no longer have several foreign policies; nor can they, at a time when defence costs so much, have several fiscal policies.

"The States that are to pool their armies—France, Western Germany, Italy, and the Low Countries—will by that very act decide to scrap more than a thousand years of separate history and become one State again, as they were under Charlemagne.

"It is a tremendous and awe-inspiring decision to take. But the Governments of M. Pleven, Dr. Adenauer, and Signor de Gasperi now stand or fall on their decision to create that common army, with all its implications. They have passed the point of no return.

"Secondly, although on the brink of achievement, Federation may yet miscarry. With the Governments committed, the decision is now passing to the Parliaments and people and finding them unprepared. It has come as a shock to people to find what seemed so long a distant ideal turned into an immediate matter for decision here and now, and to find that 'pooling sovereignty' means letting 'foreigners' govern

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them and decide their taxes and their conditions of service. . . .

"Thirdly, the choice in Western Europe is therefore not between Federation and co-operation as at present, but between Federation and a return to extreme nationalism.

"Fourthly, British policy is at present helping the enemies and hindering the friends of European Federation, and if Federation fails, Britain will be left without a friend on the Continent.

"Fifthly, if the failure of Europe to unite is attributable to Britain, it would also earn us American censure and estrangement . . ."

—*The Observer* (England), December 9, 1951.

The Credit Monopolists

BY J. T. LANG

As the Commonwealth enters upon New Year, to the accompaniment of a dirge of gloomy forebodings of economic disaster from the Prime Minister, it is high time that it was fully appreciated that we are rapidly being confronted with the inevitability of another man-made Depression. While we have in this country all the ingredients necessary for the maintenance of the most prosperous economy in the world, we tolerate the deliberate sabotage of that economy by woolly-minded theorists and interfering busybodies who continue to meddle with what, left alone, would be a smoothly running mechanism.

The irony of it all is that the present Government climbed back to power in 1949 as the Champions of Free Enterprise against threat of Socialism. The Liberal Country Party coalition put itself before the people as profound believers in human freedom and ridding the country of all the abuses of a controlled economy. They were going to get rid of the planners. They were going to curb the bureaucrats. They were going to end the danger of industrial and economic conscription.

It is now history that all those pledges have been repudiated. We have a more tightly controlled economy than even during the darkest days of the war. The Menzies-Fadden Government has fallen for the planners. It has given the bureaucrats additional powers. They have embraced all the ills of Socialisation under the disguise of Liberalism.

Controlled economies are governed by a centralised authority. Despite all the high falutin promises of 1949, this Government has established a more rigid centralised control than that operated by the Chifley Government. Of all victims of the grand delusion that—victory for Menzies would mean victory for Free Enterprise and the end of controls, there have been none so disillusioned as the private banks. In 1949 they believed that they were fighting for survival against the threat of Socialisation. Actually they had already gained their victory when the Privy Council had ruled against the Chifley Bank Act. But they still thought they could regain their full freedom of operation from a Menzies-Fadden Government. Now they know better.

The Commonwealth Bank is today the financial and economic dictator of the Commonwealth. The private banking institutions are its serfs. They have lost entirely the initiative in money matters. They have no freedom to trade. They must obey the dictates of the Commonwealth Bank. They have become subsidiaries of the credit structure. They can no longer exercise individual judgment on credit risks, or credit investments. They have become merely institutions of deposit and advances as sanctioned by the central authorities. If they want to back a new enterprise they can be blocked by Credit Control through Capital Issues. Above all they must scrupulously observe the credit directive as issued by the Commonwealth Bank

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed.... 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

which controls their deposits and governs their advances.

Is that not Socialisation of Credit? Is that not the operation of a money dictatorship by the State through its own banking institution? What difference is there between that form of Socialisation and that attempted by the Chifley Government?

Already we see evidence of the dead hand of dictatorship on every hand. Our large retail stores, with excellent trading reputations, are frustrated when they attempt to finance their forward purchases. Our co-operative homebuilding societies are immobilised because the Commonwealth Bank has ordered a cutting down of advances. Many large manufacturers are unable to finance new operations or obtain essential stock of raw materials because on the one hand they are not permitted by Capital Issues to increase their capital, and on the other have been instructed by their bankers to reduce their overdrafts.

The newly established Commonwealth Bank Board is a mystery. It sits in secret. Even its remuneration is not known to the general public. To what extent it has differed with the Chifley-appointed Governor of the Bank is unknown. But the policy has remained constant. The Government changed but the Coombs policy remained unvaried. The only deduction is that the new Government yielded to Dr. Coombs' views on credit policy, and not Dr. Coombs to the views held prior to the elections by the Government parties.

The Government in its policy speech promised that if the Treasurer disagreed with the Board's policy, he should refer the matter to Parliament for its decision. Mr. Menzies said: "That is, we shall restore the sound principle that great financial decisions shall not be secret and the elected representatives in Parliament shall be able to control them."

While the new Banking Act has been in operation for almost two years, there has not been to date a single instance of any bank decision on financial questions being referred to the Parliament for its decision. Yet during that period, momentous questions of financial policy have been decided, on the Prime Minister's own assertion. Still graver decisions lie ahead. Yet this Government has ignored Parliament, just as its predecessors did. Parliament has no say in financial policy. The dictatorship is watertight.

Of all dictatorships a credit dictatorship is the most dangerous to the community at large. That was the principal issue on which we clashed with the private banks in 1930. We held that they were operating in combination against the elected government of the people. Our view then was that banks should be competitive institutions free of all ties. A tied bank is far more dangerous than a tied hotel. Yet the private banks are at present tied institutions in every sense

of the term. There is apparently not a single banker in the Commonwealth big enough and courageous enough to join issue with the Commonwealth Bank on its present calamitous credit policy.

Men like Sir John French, of the Bank of New South Wales, and George Judah Cohen, of the Commercial Bank of Sydney, who were the financial leaders prior to the thirties, were men who were prepared to exercise their own individual judgment. They contributed much to the development of this State. As bankers they necessarily had to gamble on occasions. But they were builders. Now the danger is that at a critical stage in our history we are to be dependent on a centralised banking dictatorship which sets out to curb all individual judgment and at the same time to eliminate all competition. That is Socialisation of Credit in its worst form. It is the policy of the Menzies-Fadden Government today.

—Century, January 11.

HOW TO DEFEAT COMMUNISM BOOKLETS

The second booklet in this important series entitled *Communism can be Defeated without a Third World War*, by the Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, Mr. Eric Butler is now available.

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BLACK PAPER ON KOREA

(Continued from page 1)

should be used." The telegram makes certain Dulles's prosecution as a war criminal. He had no official standing with the United States Government, and no one has ever explained the mysterious missions he made to Korea in May and June of 1950, nor why he should order American troops to die in Korea. It is noteworthy that whenever Dulles went to Japan or Korea, the Wall Street Journal noted that lagging Japanese bond issues being promoted on Wall Street by international Jewish bankers were disposed of at a *good* profit. Dulles is the senior partner of the international law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, which represents these Jewish bankers. Dulles ordered our soldiers into Korea to protect the interests of the clients of Sullivan and Cromwell.

There is a 736 page volume entitled "The Story of Panama, The U.S. House Hearings on Panama in 1913," with hundreds of pages of documentation proving Congressman Henry T. Rainey's charge that William Nelson Cromwell, then Dulles's senior partner in Sullivan & Cromwell, instigated and promoted the Panama Revolution for J. P. Morgan and J. & W. Seligman, international bankers, who received forty million dollars in gold from the U.S. Treasury for the Panama Canal, of which thirty-five million dollars was profit. President Theodore Roosevelt sued the New York *World* for libel for printing a few of the facts about himself and Cromwell, and the case was unanimously thrown out of court by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Congressman Rainey called Cromwell the most dangerous man in the United States, a title that John Foster Dulles has inherited. The House obtained a copy of Cromwell's brief, which he submitted to the New Panama Canal Co., detailing his activities. In it, on page 206, is this definition,

"The law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell occupies a recognized position among the great legal corporations of the Nation. In the course of a very active thirty years the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell had found itself placed in intimate relations, susceptible of being used to advantage, with men possessing influence and power everywhere in the United States; they have also come to know, and be in a position to influence a considerable number of public men in political life, in financial circles, and on the press."

This is the firm of which John Foster Dulles is the senior partner. He married Janet Pomeroy Avery, of the Rockefeller family, whose interests are now tied up in the General Reinsurance Corporation and the North Star Reinsurance Corporation. Federal law requires insurance companies to be reinsured, so these firms have access to all insurance business statistics, and consequently the entire business activity in America. They are headed by David Milton, who also married a Rockefeller, and Ellery C. Huntington, Chief of the Military Mission to Yugoslavia, which betrayed Mihailovitch to the Communist, Tito. Huntington is a director of the Yugoslav-American Electric Co., which may explain why

Hamilton Fish Armstrong of the Council of Foreign Relations wrote a book favorable to Tito entitled "Tito and Goliath." Yugoslavia may be the site of the next war.

Dulles was secretary to Robert Lansing, our Secretary of State at the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919. Lansing was characterized by Rabbi Stephen Wise, in his book, "Challenging Years," as an ardent sympathizer of the Zionist cause at the Conference. Thomas Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan Co., who with Albert Strauss of J. & W. Seligman protected the interests of international bankers at that Conference, writes in his "Across World Frontiers," "All of us placed great reliance upon John Foster Dulles."

In "Ambassador William Dodd's Diary," Dodd, U.S. Ambassador to Germany from 1933-1938, writes,

"December 4, 1933: John Foster Dulles, legal Counsel for associated American banks, called this afternoon to give an account of claims being urged on behalf of bondholders against German cities and corporations, more than a billion dollars. He seemed very clever and resolute.

"January 24, 1936: John Foster Dulles, a New York lawyer from Sullivan and Cromwell, reported his difficulties in financial matters here."

John Foster Dulles is a director of International Nickel, American Banknote Co., and other corporations. He has been widely publicized as the protagonist of the Bi-partisan foreign policy of betraying the United States, which was originated by the Rothschild policy group, the Council on Foreign Relations, of which he is on the executive committee. His brother, Allen W. Dulles, also of Sullivan and Cromwell, is President of the Council on Foreign Relations. Allen W. Dulles, was also present at the Versailles Peace Conference as legal adviser to the United States, he was then Secretary in charge of Near Eastern Affairs (Palestine) at the State Department until 1926, when he entered Sullivan and Cromwell. A director of the international banking house of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., he was head of the European division of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II.

Another partner of Sullivan and Cromwell is Eustace Seligman, also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a member of the international banking family Seligman. His father, a famous gold standard economist, was head of the Department of Economics at Columbia University. Eustace Seligman is a director of the billion-dollar Marine Midland Trust with the Lehman brothers, which controls the vast Niagra Power Co. properties.

To return to Beverley Smith. "The President landed at Washington, Sunday, at 7-15. He was met by Louis Johnson, then Secretary of Defence, and Under Secretary of State, James Webb."

Louis Johnson, a corporation lawyer, was then President of the General Dyestuff Corporation, a subsidiary of the I.G. Farben branch in America, General Aniline and Film, of which he also was a director. I.G. Farben was the property of the international bankers Warburg. Paul Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb Co., father of the Federal

Reserve Act, set up the American branch as American I.G. Chemical, which later was changed to General Aniline and Film.

James Webb qualified for the State Department as the former Assistant to Thomas A. Morgan of the international banking house of Lehman Brothers. Morgan was also President of Sperry Gyroscope and Chairman of the munitions firm of Vickers, in which the English Rothschilds own a large interest, so that Webb knew all about starting a war.

When Truman met his advisers at the White House for dinner that evening, among them was the Secretary of the Air Force, Thomas K. Finletter, who for years had been a partner in the law firm of Cravath and Henderson, lawyers for Kuhn, Loeb Co. Finletter was a member of the treacherous U.S. Delegation to San Francisco in 1945, and he was a trustee of the Communist-front New School of Social Research in New York.

Smith writes that at dinner at eight o'clock at Blair House that fateful Sunday evening, "conversation was general, and no notes were taken." It is surprising to the historian that at so many of these eventful occasions the participants talk about nothing in particular and take no notes. For instance, the Supreme Council at the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 took no notes, nor did the historic luncheon of the directors of the European Central Banks and the Governors of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington in 1927 yield a single note, although a Congressional Investigation proved that the Depression of 1929-1933 was planned at this meeting.

Of Present Truman's decision to commit American troops to Korea, Smith writes, "Practically every major newspaper in the country approved, with the exception of the Chicago *Tribune* and its affiliate, the Washington *Times Herald*. Taft later indicated he would have voted in favour of it." Perhaps this was after Taft conferred with his adviser, Rabbi Silver.

Congressional leaders with Truman at this time were Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, defeated for re-election because of underworld affiliations, and Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, whose clearing of State Department Communists turned the voters against him.

On the following Thursday, Truman and his advisers again met at the White House at five o'clock including "John Foster Dulles, just back from Korea, Averell Harriman, hastily summoned back from Paris; Stuart Symington, then Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and James Lay, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council."

Averell Harriman succeeded Philip Jessup as U.S. Ambassador-at-large, a position held during the Roosevelt regime by the J. & W. Seligman employee Norman H. Davis, who was also President of the Council on Foreign Relations. Harriman was accompanied everywhere by the German Jew Walter J. Levy, a specialist in international oil. Harriman's father, E. H. Harriman, was the front man on Wall Street for Jacob Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb Co., when Schiff acquired the great Union Pacific properties from the United States Government for the Rothschilds. Averell Harriman is a partner in Brown Brothers Harriman, investment bankers and agents for Kuhn Loeb. The present Secretary of De-

(Continued on page 7)

EXPANSION PROGRAMME PLANNED FOR 1952

FINANCIAL SUPPORT REQUIRED

We are making a special financial appeal to all "New Times" readers to enable the Directors to develop in 1952 an expansion programme which, it is believed, will not only provide the "New Times" with a growing revenue from the general public, but which will enable the "New Times" and the ideas for which it stands to be introduced to a much wider public.

A policy of reorganisation during last year enabled the "New Times," during a period when a number of small periodicals had to close because of progressive inflation to consolidate its financial position. Further economies have now been effected by publishing fortnightly. But far more than this is urgently necessary if we are to meet successfully the problems of the future.

As we point out in our editorial this week, centralised control of food production and distribution is a vital aspect of centralised control of the individual's real credit. The question of preserving soil fertility, adequate production of healthy food, and preservation and extension of private ownership of land, is one, which is not only becoming more important, but one, which is creating increasing interest. Many comparatively recent readers of this journal have become interested, first, because of the material appearing in its rural pages. It is proposed to use the increased size of the fortnightly issue to develop more extensively this and similar material.

But, more important, it is felt certain that a number of well-produced but moderately priced booklets dealing with different aspects of soil, health, food production and associated subjects would not only provide the "New Times" with a growing source of revenue from the general public, but would also introduce the "New Times" and its ideas to a much wider public than is the case at present. This ambitious project is already under way. But it cannot be launched without adequate capital to finance and adequately advertise the first booklets. At least several hundred pounds will be required for this purpose, and we are, therefore, appealing to all readers who desire to improve our financial position and thus make us more independent, to contribute immediately for the expansion programme.

If this programme is to be successful, we must have the financial support immediately in order that we can plan ahead. Please send your donation TODAY, to New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Treason in the Middle East

A business man for over thirteen years resident in the Middle East and not during that time in contact with us has written:—

During the War of 1939-1945 it seemed obvious that action was taken that could only lead to a prolonging of the war. I remember the shock I had to discover that troops had been sent to Greece when they were needed to clear the Axis troops out of North Africa. How we in the Middle East Supply Centre (the English) were furious at the constant requests from London to help Jewish industry in Palestine "which was certain to be of great value to the Allied War effort" but which, in fact, appeared to us, the officers responsible, to want only the raw materials to make luxury articles. How surprised we were, after setting up the Balkan Supply Organisation,

which was to have been centered on Cairo, that it would no longer be required—the Allies having decided to fight their way up the whole length of the Italian peninsula instead of co-operating with the Yugoslav army which was waiting for us to land.

Since then it has been made clear that the whole policy of mass bombing was in effect a wicked waste of energy and productive capacity on the part of the Anglo-Americans which had a two-fold result, firstly to bring about a destruction of the art and industry of Europe and secondly to make it appear that the Russians had made a far greater proportionate contribution to the defeat of the Axis than in fact was the case. In weighing up the real value of the Russian contribution one must also take into consideration the enormous amount of supplies that were set via Archangel, Vladivostock and Persia, plus the energy consumed in getting these supplies to their destination, plus the effort deployed by the Germans in attempting to prevent them arriving. And then the Russian army had the further advantage of having Hitler at the head of their opponents' forces for a good deal of the time, which would not happen in a war against the British.

To make it possible for the third World War to go on for a "decent length of time" it has been necessary to demobilise all Anglo-American war potential, exhaust the British by maintaining controls and insisting on the development of her over-seas

possessions, push the British as far away from the frontiers of Russia as possible by expelling the British from India, China, Persia and if possible, from the whole of the Middle East, prevent the British from developing potential enemies in Turkey and Greece and, of course, give the Russians certain aero-engines like the Nene to copy and as much chance of picking-up in the Atomic Bomb race as could be arranged by transferring the main Anglo-American development work to the U.S.A. And when the Russians did strike, at the end of the longest and most difficult line of communications in the world, it was even necessary to forbid the Allies to hit them too hard.

The importance of Abadan in the 1939-1945 war was immense for both British and Russians—all the allied air effort in the Middle East depended on Abadan. Although orders were that supplies for the Middle East civilian population were to be reduced to the absolute minimum, this was never made to apply to Abadan, which was given carte blanche to order what it wanted, to maintain production at all costs. Having got the British out of Kashmir and removed a potential threat to their industrial plants in the area south of Lake Balkash they were able, by closing down Abadan, to hamstring not only all potential air threat from the Middle East, at least for some time, but also to handicap seriously many civilian industries in Pakistan and India dependent on Abadan. It was logical to follow this up with an attempt to close the Suez Canal. What a shock the British have had is indicated by the way troops have been pouring into a country which could be beaten militarily by half the number present when the trouble started. Perhaps the troops are to defend the young state of Israel, because it is certain that it would not take much to switch from anti-British to anti-Israel so far as the real sentiments of the Egyptian Army are concerned. At any rate, it would seem that the present state of affairs required a British Army, Navy and Airforce in Istanbul rather than in the Suez Canal Zone. That is how British statesmen settled the dispute between Russia and Turkey in the 1870's if I am not mistaken, and I have little doubt that Nelson would have had a fleet not far from Odessa or Sebastopol, *before war was declared*, just as he did with the Danes.

The Russians have now got all that they ever hoped to have, except India. But the "line of the Hindu Kush" is no longer defended by the British so the going should be easy. Unless Churchill brings back Alexander in time from Canada to organise the British it may well be that the Russians will strike in a direction to give them that warm-water seaport that they have always wanted.

The Arabs really like the British but I fear they are as sadly misled as we are.

—*The Social Creditor*, Jan. 5.

TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville.....13/4

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

The International Jew. . . 3/3

By Eric D. Butler.

The most detailed commentary on The Protocols yet written. Packed full of explosive factual material.

"New Times," January 25, 1952—Page 5

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No. 2.

The Coming Food Shortages

Centralised control of food production and distribution is a vital aspect of the centralised control of the community's real credit. Even the party politicians at Canberra are now beginning to realise the truth of what we have been warning about over recent years: That the Australian people are moving into an era of food shortages which must get progressively worse while current political, economic and financial policies are continued. All proposed "solutions" put forward by the Canberra planners merely seek to exploit the food problem to further the policies of centralism, particularly to bring under effective centralised control that section of the community, the primary producers, who still possess a strong spirit of independence, and to regiment still further the general community.

The Federal Liberal and Country Parties have become so concerned about the possibility of serious food shortages in the near future that they have appointed committees, which are investigating the causes of inadequate food production. Even Mr. Menzies has been forced to admit that the position is serious. Needless to say, he—or rather, his "expert advisers"—has a plan, which is to be announced some time in the future. The Victorian Liberal Party Headquarters has already put forward a "plan" to stimulate food production. More "scientific" farming, whatever that means, is urged. The most remarkable—or is it?—aspect of all the investigations being made by the politicians and "experts", is the avoidance of any mention of the basic causes of lack of maximum production by primary producers. The lack of labour has been mentioned, but this is not nearly so important as some people think.

There is no need whatever for the politicians to be setting up committees to discover the cause of inadequate primary production. Farming journals in recent months have published many reports of what individual primary producers and their organisations feel about the matter. They bluntly state that the primary producer must be offered more inducement if he is to increase production. Increased taxation has been strongly criticised as one of the major factors affecting food production. Figures have been produced to show how, as a result of the last Budget, many primary producers, particularly graziers, will be comparatively better off financially if they reduce their incomes. There is little doubt that many will do this. What hypocrisy it is for politicians to be expressing concern about declining food supplies when they have supported the policies responsible for this decline!

When the last Budget proposals were announced, we predicted that one of the major results of this further dose of Liberal-Socialism would be an accelerating drop in food production. Not only must taxation be reduced to defeat the threat of serious shortages, but prices for primary production must be increased. The politicians feel, however, that increased food prices are politically impossible. Under present financial rules they must intensify inflation. But the extended use of the price-subsidy mechanism would enable the primary producer to obtain increased returns for his production without the consumer paying increased food prices. The question of making available the necessary new financial credits necessary for the subsidies is simply a matter of bookkeeping. If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues will not realistically face this issue they must be held responsible for food shortages, which will pave the way for more totalitarianism.

MR. HOOVER AND NATIONALISM

"Former President Hoover criticised as 'fuzzy-minded' those who claim that nationalism is an evil—in a speech on December 1 to the Youth Forum conducted by the *Daily Mirror* in New York. (Reported in the *New York Times*, December 2, p. 32.) Mr. Hoover emphasized that eradication of nationalist feelings 'is not the road to the freedom of mankind.' Calling nationalism 'a powerful and progressive force,' Hoover warned that it is the nationalism of the countries behind the Iron Curtain that will 'ultimately redeem them from the Communist tyranny of the Kremlin.' Finally, the former President gave the following reminder: 'It is said that vigilance is the price of liberty. It might be added that the seat of liberty must be kept near enough home to keep your eye on it.'

"We may recall an essay in praise of nationalism in *Human Events* (March 21, 1951) by George Morgenstern entitled 'The Undifferentiated Mass,' in which Morgenstern quoted Hoover who said, 'I am not ashamed of advocating defence of the United States first' and commented 'that Herbert Hoover or any American should have mentioned the necessity of apologising for being a patriot shows how much our national spirit has changed since the day of Washington's Farewell Address . . . Now the act of denying allegiance to one's country is sponsored by the Administration presently constituting the Government of the United States.'

—*Human Events*, December 5.

"The Canon"

" . . . What is the traditional basis of good husbandry?? I should say that the most important factor is the rotation of crops. Different crops consume or contribute different elements in the soil. Seed-producing crops generally use up phosphates, straw crops deplete the land of potash, leguminous crops enrich it in nitrogen, but require available lime for the process. Deep-rooted crops and grasses add potash to the surface soil by drawing it up from deeper levels through their roots. Then there is the possibility, which must not be overlooked, of residues of a crop being positively harmful to a succeeding similar crop, though harmless or actually beneficial to a different kind of plant. . . . In neglecting rotation of crops we depart from the canon, as we are finding to our cost."

—C. Howard Jones in *The Natural Order*.

In referring to "the canon", the above writer acknowledges an article by Major C. H. Douglas in 1936, in which he said there was a canon running through the universe.

BLACK PAPER ON KOREA

(Continued from page 4)

fence, Robert Lovett, also a partner in Brown Brothers Harriman, held several directorships in British insurance firms which were controlled by the Rothschilds.

James Lay, also present at the White House during the Korean crisis, is executive secretary of the National Security Council, an organization that is understandably reticent about its activities, for it is a OGPU type group which exists to gauge and undermine American resistance to Communism. Security, whenever used officially today, does not mean the security of the American people, but the security of the international bankers who have promoted and financed Communism, and who are now devoted to its goal of world domination.

Smith's article continues, "Senator Wherry said that he thought that the President ought to consult Congress before sending ground troops. Mr. Truman told of the urgent events of the last eighteen hours." Smith quotes William S. White's *New York Times* report of the event. "The delegation returned to the Capitol in a sombre but elevated mood."

And Smith concludes, "At 1.22 p.m., almost precisely six days after the fighting started, the orders were on the way to MacArthur. We were in."

In some 5,000 words of "Why We Went to War In Korea," Beverley Smith repeatedly states that we went in to stop

Communist aggression. From his own account, however, we learn that the State Department officials and military advisers with Truman at this time were the same individuals who for several years followed a consistent policy of turning China over to the Communists, sabotaging the Kuomintang Party of Chiang Kai-Shek, diverting millions of dollars worth of war goods to the Communist forces under Mao, and preventing military aid which had been authorized by Congress from reaching the South Koreans BEFORE the North Korean attack. No card-carrying members of the Communist Party could have been more devoted to the success of Stalin until June of 1950. What was the cause of this sudden about-face on the problem of Communist aggression? Was it the decision that Russia had now been sufficiently strengthened by ECA goods to fight a Third World War? For these same people and their interests promoted Hitler throughout the Nineteen Thirties until he was strong enough to start the Second World War, and suddenly, in 1939 he found his international credits cut off and the bankers allied against him.

With Smith's account in the *Saturday Evening Post* is a picture of John Foster Dulles with the caption "John Foster Dulles was one of the first officials to propose that we commit our troops in Korea." Dulles's capacity as the agent of international bankers is obvious enough but

A JEWISH TECHNIQUE

"The Emperor Joseph II found it so difficult to trace Jewish individuals for the purpose of taxation, so impossible to catch one in a criminal case, owing to their having no surnames, and being known as the son of Levi, or of Moses, or of Abraham, that he issued a decree requiring every Jewish family to assume a surname and to be registered under it. They at once took unto themselves flowery designations, as Lilienthal, Blomberg, Rosenheim; or else assumed a heraldic cognizance. Hence come the families of Adler, Hirsch, Loew, Strauss, Stern, Mond; or again, Rothschild (Red Shield), Silberad (Silver Wheel) the arms of the city of Mainz. Or else they adopted the name of a town or village where they lived as Oppenheim, Auerbach, Bamberger. Some modestly accepted the name of their father, whose son they claimed to be, as Mendelssohn, Levison. Others, more aspiring, adopted names of noble families that had died out. In the most splendid name was that of Rosenberg. The lords of Rosenberg, frequently contracted marriages with the sovereign houses of Germany, and on one occasion we find the name of Rosenberg among the candidates for the Polish crown. At present, the family is extinct, and its vast estates have passed with its castles and palaces to the Schwarzenbergs. Here was a chance not to be missed. Not only was this a flowery name, signifying the Mountain of Roses, but it was also a famous historic name. It was at once appropriated by a Hebrew, as not only giving him a fictitious descent from Charlemagne, but also some claim to a family ghost. The White Lady of Rosenberg. Abraham Rosenberg came to Budweis, near one of the

family castles, on some pecuniary quest and put up at the Glocke. Next morning he appeared with a nose the size and colour of a bruised peach. He asserted that he had been visited during the night by his great ancestress, the White Bertha, who had communicated family secrets to him. It was, however, shrewdly suspected that she had wrung his nose for having had the temerity to assume the patronymic of such historic dignity.

"A German Jew by the name of Gottheimer came to England as a company promoter, and assumed the name of Albert Grant, Grant being the family name of the Earls of Seaforth, the heads of the clan of Grant. He gained ten thousand pounds as promotion-money for the Emma Silver Mine, which paid investors a shilling for each twenty-pound share. He was Member of Parliament for Kidderminster. Heaven and the Court that ennobled him know how and for what he obtained his title as Baron Grant.

"Having acquired family names of some sound, the Jews next aspired to become nobles, and it was not long before they obtained their desires. The Napoleonic Wars had all but made Austria bankrupt, and if the title of Baron could be sold, and Jew bankers were desirous of purchasing, why not sell? Accordingly sold they were. A successful Jew tailor retires from London to Vienna, and struts the streets as Hochwohlgeborner Baron, and puts a coronet on his visiting cards. Some years ago the late Baron Stern stood in the Liberal interest for a Kentish constituency. As he spoke at the hustings, some one in the audience shouted out, "Who are you? We want to know who you are?"

study fails to reveal any "official" capacity in this crisis. He is also a power in the Federal Council of Christian Churches, which has done so much to get Christianity to lie down in the same bed with Communism, and whose sympathies and activities are much more Hebraic than Christian. Dulles is a devout man, and, while planning the murder of a million American boys, he is able to toss off Christian platitudes, which are faithfully reported in *Time and Life*, the publications of fellow-Council Foreign Relations member, Henry Luce.

"Great" Britain has been softened.

IT IS THIS HISTORIAN'S CONCLUSIONS THAT THE KOREAN WAR HAD TWO PURPOSES.

FIRST, THE PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS BY JEWISH BANKERS IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

SECOND, THE SLAUGHTER OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN YOUTHS IN A SOFTENING-UP PROCESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A RUSSIAN INVASION.

Sources: *Poor's Directory of Directors*, 1946; *Who's Who in America*, 1950-1951; *Council on Foreign Relations Handbook*, 1946. Other sources as given.

—*The Social Creditor*, December 22, 1951.

"Stern spread out his chest, invested in yellow nankin, and replied pompously, 'I am a Baron, and mein fader was a Baron too.'

"An interrupting voice came from the audience, 'Pity it was that your modder was not barren also.'

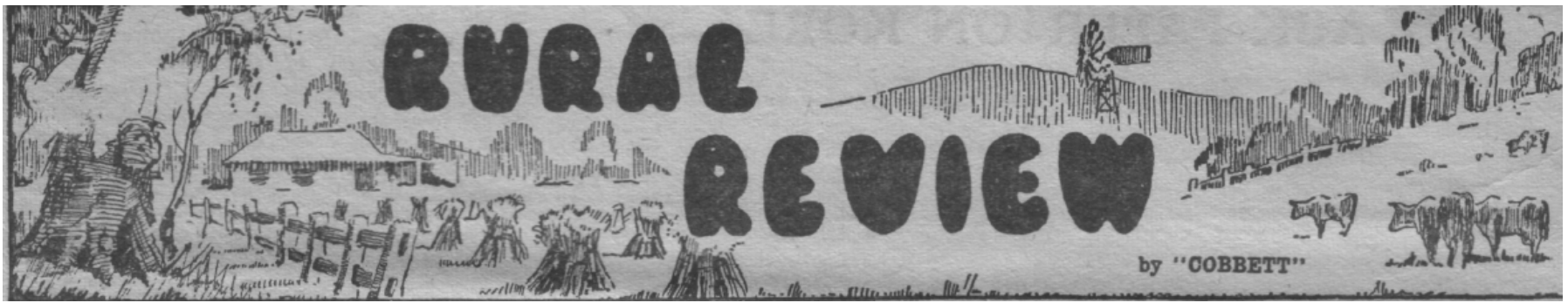
"We have among us in England as well a good sprinkling of Hebrews who seek to screen their Hebraic origin by adopting good old English and Norman names. I used to receive periodicals from money-lenders, Jews every one of them, who disguised their nationality by the assumption of noble, or at least honourable, English names.

"The Jewish world is divided in two entirely—as far as opinions go—distinct classes. There are the old Jews, orderly, law-abiding, honourable, observing the commands of Moses and the customs of their fathers. But there exists another party, and that very widespread. It is made up of such as have lost all faith in the promises of God, who have little or no belief, and are inspired with bitter animosity against Christ and Christianity."

—*Early Reminiscences* by S. Bary-Gould (1923).

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"New Times," January 25, 1952—Page 7



The Self-Sufficient Farm

By H. J. Massingham

A farm which depends upon exporting its own life for its power to live is sick. Nor can a farm live on money, chemicals, and oil. It can only live on itself, and, when that life is pumped into it from without, it is robbing other farms of their life. Thus, the self-supporting farm is a self-evident proposition. It is part of the natural order.

... it is impossible for good husbandry to function properly except within the compass of the self-supporting farm. The alternative to it is the factory farm where good husbandry and its craftsmanship are at a discount and the last thing considered is the quality either of the work or the produce. The family farm of the owner-occupier has always been associated with self-sufficiency because it has been rooted in the land it serves. On larger farms practising the same economy, its workers can become family farmers on an extended scale by some form of joint ownership as a consequence of joint responsibility, and by a graded share in the produce... For a self-supporting farm, large or small, cannot so continue without abundance of labour. The blood of such farms circulates and the heart beats only by the restoration of all wastes, only by a variety of livestock, only by a balance between crop and stock. It can only be managed by personal judgment on the spot. Since automatic machines are of their very nature imported and of themselves return nothing to the land, they must be subordinate to the manual arts and to real horsepower considered as a thing in itself and not as an arithmetical equation.

Our age is so ignorant of the arts of life that it thinks of the self-supporting farm as a closed system revolving on its own axis and cut off from all intercourse with the world without. To be self-contained is in its eyes to be self-absorbed. Yet neighbourliness is the essence of a self-supporting community, and the self-supporting farm is the corner stone of the self-governing local community. Though the self-subsistent farm is an organic entity, a variety of local industries are in magnetic relation to it. Though it gives back what it takes out, its surpluses are considerably larger than those of the factory farm. The reason is simple. A farm which obeys the law of its own being is a healthy organism and so a highly productive one. It does not export its life-blood with its milk, but converts all the surplus of that milk into butter and cheese, using the whey for pig food. And the

export of butter and cheese does not rob the farm of valuable minerals and so fertility, while at the same time they are for adults the better and more natural foods. When I was in Somerset in 1945 I inspected a large farm of some five hundred acres, which was almost completely self-supporting. It grew its own fodder crops and the three cereals, including dredge corn. It reared bullocks and heifers, kept breeding ewes, dairy cows, pigs, and free-ranging poultry, practised alternate husbandry and at the same time maintained permanent grass. The available surpluses of this farm were at least double those of the farms in its vicinity, which all the time were exporting far more than their surpluses.

The self-supporting farm is the only practicable agricultural economy. A source of health in itself, it diffuses well being to the whole neighbourhood. It is a nurse of culture and the arts and keeps alive those qualities of independence, responsibility, thrift, and good husbandry, which our century is extinguishing. And it is faithful to the natural law both in body and in spirit. It at once satisfies man's fundamental needs and fulfils man's due place in the order of creation. He is the master-manager of a nature, which was not created by him and towards which, therefore, he has definite obligations of wardenship and duties of conservation.

That this idea of a 'chain of being' between God, man, and the animal and plant kingdoms is not a fanciful one is demonstrated by the desperate condition of man today when he denies it. The violation and exploitation of the earth, which the contemporary economy of export enforces, is seen to lead straight to starvation. The exporting countries are now denuded of their natural resources, and the 'food crisis' is the nemesis. The import of cheap foods has caused bankruptcy amongst farmers and the dust bowl over vast areas of the earth has become a chimaera. The self-supporting farm, the self-supporting neighbourhood, and the self-supporting nation will represent a return to the one reality, which can save mankind from universal famine.

—The Natural Order.

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(Illustrated.) By H. J. Massingham.

Throw Away Your Spade!

By THOMAS CAPLES

Civilisation was born when primitive man first made himself a crude, wooden plough; it was man's first conscious effort to increase the fruitfulness of the soil, to bend nature to his will, and it marked the first step in his renunciation of the primitive and nomadic existence he had always led in favour of a settled and civilised life. Using the plough in agriculture has persisted almost as a sacred rite, but there's now a school of thought, which derides ploughing as a superstition and the inverting of the topsoil as a grave mistake. Turning in manures and green stuff, they saw, merely sours the soil, at least temporarily, and puts these valuable substances where most of their goodness is soon leached into the subsoil and lost forever. They claim that nature never works that way and point to the rich forest and prairie lands, where fertility has been built up by the decay of fallen leaves and grasses and the droppings of birds and animals—always on the surface.

I'm with this school. I say emphatically that better results in gardening are achieved by not digging, and that the best place for your manure and compost is on the surface as a mulch. This mulch keeps the soil cool and moist in summer, keeps in the moisture, and sets up ideal conditions for the plants' root run. On top of this, few or none of the foods that build bonny plants are lost into the subsoil, but seep down gently after each rainfall or watering to feed your plants in small regular doses.

Strangely enough, the no-digging method not only keeps your soil cool in summer but also keeps it warmer in winter! Scientific tests show that a wet undisturbed soil is from two to four degrees warmer in winter than a soil cultivated to a depth of three inches.

The real fertility of a soil is in the top few inches, where sun and air create the right environment for bacteria and micro-organisms, and where the nitrogen is fixed by photosynthesis. Turning in this fertile topsoil deposits it where its value is largely lost, and puts in its place the comparatively sterile under-soil.

Another important effect of the mulching method is that it provides a paradise for

earthworms; they will work and breed prolifically under it—provided you don't kill them with chemical fertilisers—and will romp through it converting it to plant food and humus. With their aid the use of mulches will soon transform even the sandiest of garden soils into a rich, humus-laden loam that is beautifully friable, yet holds moisture well. The mulch should be renewed at least eight times in two years, and at the end of that time the soil should be teeming with life to an appreciable depth. For the quick building up of shallow soils heavy mulching is unrivalled.

My silver-beet shows what can be done by correct mulching methods: it is a first crop I grew in virtually pure white sand. The "treatment" consisted of a heavy mulch of half-ripe compost, some fowl manure, and straw horse manure which came straight from the stable to the garden plot; the bed was then impregnated with earthworms at the rate of about six hundred to the square yard. The idea of using comparatively raw materials is to create the right conditions for maximum worm activity. Without the high worm population such mulch would probably become a sour, acidulous mess; with their aid it seems to be neutralised from the start. What the mechanics of it are I don't altogether know, but it seems that something highly beneficial is happening on the site during decomposition, something that is lost when the compost and manure are ripened elsewhere. The size, health, and quality of such crops as peas, beans, lettuce, beet, rhubarb, spring onions, radishes, cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, herbs, and all kinds of flowers grown by the mulch technique suggest that it is the most spectacular of all garden methods. To protect the compost and manure from the sun and wind I use a final, protective layer of old straw or grass. Some people object that a mass of litter on the surface looks untidy, and compares badly with the neat appearance of newly hoed beds. It's all in the point of view: to me nothing looks healthier or cosier than well-grown plants nestling in good mulch. Lift it and see the earthworms slithering through it, then compare it with the lifelessness of a "dust mulch".

Opponents of mulching will ask how you intend controlling weeds if you don't dig or hoe. The answer is that weeds don't grow profusely on a bed heavily mulched, and the few weeds you get are so loosely rooted in the mulch that hand-picking them is an easy task.

Another objection is that it is almost impossible to sow fine seeds in a bed covered with trash. However, if your worm population is high enough, there will be very little of the mulch left by the time a crop is finished: they will have converted it into unbeatable topsoil. What little happens to be left can be pushed to either side of the drills when you sow your seeds, the seeds covered with a light layer of crushed straw or leaf-mould, and as soon as the plants become high enough the mulch can be brought back into position.

In a heavy loam or clay soil the results of continual mulching are even more spectacular; such soils are already rich in plant foods and minerals, and only lack

proper aeration. Within a few months they can be made friable and sweet as a good sandy loam, unless, of course, there are serious drainage deficiencies. Once they become friable their fertility can be maintained forever by the use of even moderately small organic mulch.

Forget all you have been told about digging to a full spade's depth every time you prepare for a new crop; let your preparation consist rather of a fresh application of compost and manure—not forgetting the final covering of straw or grass clippings. Forget also the "experts" exhortation to hoe regularly between the rows, and confine your hoeing to an occasional use of the pronged hoe. You can slightly loosen the mulch with this if it becomes too compact by heavy rain.

Digging and hoeing may be good exercise, but they play havoc with the fine fibrous roots of nearby plants, which would rather be left undisturbed. Still, if it's exercise you need, don't think that the elimination of digging is a lazy man's way: the time and energy saved can be spent collecting materials for the compost heap. If you adopt this method, nature's way, of feeding both your soil and your plants from the surface, you throw away your spade—but hang on to your garden fork; you may need it to loosen the outside parsnips and carrots you are able to grow!

—The N.Z. Compost Society Magazine.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydroelectric schemes, but reveals them as part of a world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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Worms Aerate the Soil Day and Night

By J. W. AUDAS "

We are well versed with the saying "a worm will turn," but have we stopped to consider how its turning can benefit us?

Next time you see a worm—the animal sort—examine it closely. It may be worth a fortune to you. Experts in United States of America, Australia and Ireland have been experimenting with worms. Their judgment is that when the worm turns a new world may be born.

Are farmers, orchardists and horticulturist aware that in these days of labor scarcity they can have millions of willing helpers working 24 hours and never go on strike?

The use of worms in agriculture is no new theory. It has been known to Chinese and Egyptians for thousands of years. It was known in Australia as far back as 1911, when on a botanical visit to Gippsland I saw them being employed by an enterprising Chinese who was cultivating chicory extensively on the rich flats of the Mitchell River. Here were his countrymen with big tins gathering worms from the moist edges of the riverbank. These were later emptied into shallow trenches among the chicory bed. To my inquiry about the reason for this strange practice the owner replied, "Worm dig deep. Chicory get long drink." Yes, it is true that worms will burrow six or eight feet deep, channelling and honeycombing to aerate the soil. This allows surface water to be quickly absorbed and saved from evaporation.

Moisture thus conserved underground forms a storage from which, in dry periods, the deepest roots can get a "long drink."

But that is not the only part of the worms' usefulness. It is computed that a single worm will consume its own weight of earth in 24 hours by grinding stones and other minerals to powder. Passing them through its strong digestive juices and throwing off castings during the process, it forms a layer of rich topsoil. This excreta, on analysis, proved to be rich in magnesium, phosphorus, nitrogen and potash.

Worm-worked soil is sweet and friable. Plants easily obtain from it the various substances needed for their development. Strong plants resist disease. In general, the surface soil contains more nitrogen than the subsoil owing to presence of more organic matter. Some deep, black soils may have as high a percentage of nitrogen in the subsoil (to a limited depth) as is contained in the surface stratum.

MINERALS IN SOIL

The percentage of phosphorus in the surface layer is often greater than or equal to that contained in the subsoil. There is often a close relationship between the phosphorus and the amount of organic matter in mineral soils.

This accounts for the high phosphorus content of the upper strata. On exhaustive cropping, the higher content of the surface soil is gradually reduced, until it equals at least the percentage contained in the subsoil.

The potassium content is usually greater in the subsoils, especially when they are

fine-textured. More potassium is found in subsoils of moist climates because of the nearness of more fine minute parts of matter, which are not only richer in potassium than the rough surface particles, but which absorb much more of the potassium moistened down from the surface bed of earth. Every farmer who examines, investigates or explores the subject of the soil knows that he cannot mix topsoil with any great quantity of subsoil without seriously reducing the fertility of the topsoil for instant cropping.

Earthworms do not simply swallow the subsoil, bring it to the surface and lay it down. It is entirely mixed with the surface topsoil, so that the whole becomes one regular homogenous stratum.

Having regard to soil that has been worked over by earthworms and mixed with earthworm castings, it should be noted that the major plant-food element—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—as well as the smaller elements, are thoroughly mixed and compounded with a high percentage of organic material, all in a finished manner, which exposes many surfaces to the bacterial action so necessary in the topsoil. Earthworms "sweeten" the soil, as the castings are rich in calcium carbonate that has been separated from the blood of the earthworm in the undergoing change operations, and is then excreted in the castings. Earthworm castings are very rich in nitrogen and many contain three times as much nitrogen as is found in the soil in which the worms work.

The amount of organic matter thus directly or indirectly added to the soil may be gathered from the fact that the material annually brought to the surface by worms is two-tenths of an inch per acre; equal in value to an average of 10.59 tons for each acre inhabited by worms.

In a few words let me present briefly the part earthworms play in nature. Earthworms range from a sparse population of a few thousand per acre to several millions per acre in favorable conditions influencing growth and development. They are distributed practically all over the globe.

Hindrance to pests and plant diseases is increased by action of earthworms, no doubt due to the production of a more balanced soil without lacking full or adequate supply such as are found in soils dependent on chemical fertilisation. Another important observation

VICTORIAN POULTRYMEN OPPOSE NEW EGG BOARD ACT

We are pleased to note that the Executive of the Victorian Poultry Farmers' Protection League is campaigning strongly against the new Egg Board Act. In our last issue we drew attention to the power conferred upon Egg Board inspectors by this Act. In attacking this power, Mr. J. Woodier, President of the Poultry Farmers' Protection League, says that it appears that an inspector had the authority to enter poultry farmers' premises at any time of the day or night. It also seemed that this authority would extend to even private dwellings where there happened to be a few fowls.

No official of any description should, in a British and Christian community, have the right on unrestricted entry to private premises. This matter concerns all citizens, not merely those whose are commercial poultry farmers or those who own only a few fowls.

AGENISED FLOUR FROM BRITISH "HANSARD" OF NOVEMBER 19, 1951:

Dr. Stross asked the Minister of Food whether he has noted that every animal of every species, fed with methionine sulphoximine, the active principle of agenised flour, has shown severe toxic symptoms; and whether he will take this further evidence into consideration, and prohibit the agene process for improving flour as a matter of urgent public interest.

Major Lloyd George: I am advised that, while pure methionine sulphoximine has caused toxic symptoms in the six animal species to which it has been fed in relatively large amounts, it has not caused such symptoms when ingested at the levels at which it is present in a diet containing normal quantities of agenised flour. Nevertheless, as I stated in my reply to the hon. Member for Huntingdon (Mr. Renton) on 12th November, it has been decided that the agene treatment of flour should be discontinued as soon as a suitable substitute has agreed on.

is that fruit trees, which have never borne fruit, become productive after earthworms have been established around them.

IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

This important booklet must be in the hands of every organic farmer and gardener. The author, one of England's most famous gardeners, has proved over a long period that better and healthier vegetables can be grown without digging. He outlines the methods he has used.

Mr. King also demonstrates how weeds can be effectively controlled to assist in building soil fertility.

Is Digging Necessary? contains an excellent section on compost making, and a complete list of literature dealing with soil fertility as the basis of high-level health in plant, animal and man.

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Supra-National Control of Agriculture?

Speaking in the British House of Commons on November 19, 1951, Conservative M.P. Christopher Hollis mentioned the disturbing fact that the centralisers working desperately to create a Federated Europe are now suggesting a supra-national authority to control all European agriculture. Mr. Hollis said: . . . the case has been put that, now that the Schuman Plan has been adopted, it should be considered whether there are other things fitted for similar supra-national authorities, for which supra-national authorities, should be set up. A scheme for a supra-national authority for transport has been drawn up, and that scheme has, apparently, not met with very great favour, and is unlikely to be adopted, at any rate, in anything like the form that it at present holds. A suggestion also has been made, very largely by our French friends, to set up a supra-national authority in agriculture. M. Pfimlin, until recently French Minister of Agriculture, has circulated all European Governments to see what they think of it as Governments, and M. Charpentier has presented it at Strasbourg to see if the people there will accept it.

The supra-national authority planned for agriculture is, roughly, that a supra-national authority should be set up which would regulate the production and prices of agricultural commodities, and it is hoped to establish eventually what is called a single market for all Western Europe. It is on that plan that I should like to make just a few observations.

There seem to me to be three things that we ought usefully bear in mind. The first point I would make is that it does not seem to me useful to argue on the mere analogy of the Schuman Plan, whatever the virtues or vices of the Schuman Plan. Iron and potatoes are very different things. What is good enough for iron is not necessarily good enough for potatoes. In particular, the iron industry, as we know, has been concentrated, by the nature of things into

the hands of a comparatively few producers who have traditionally all sorts of international relations with one another. The machinery that may be adapted for running that industry would not necessarily be well adapted to imposing itself as the authority for the agricultural industry, in which the work is in the hands of many hundreds of thousands of peasants scattered throughout all Europe.

The difficulty about all these supra-national authorities of course, is that, rightly or wrongly, there is no supra-national government. If and when there is, the problem will be very different indeed. At present there is not. A supra-national authority issues its decrees, but it will fall to the national Governments to enforce those decrees, and it does not seem reasonable to expect that they will have more success in enforcing the decrees of a supra-national authority than they have in enforcing their own decrees, and, to put it mildly, some of them have not had complete success in planning their own national agriculture. That is the first point.

The second point to bear in mind is what the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Stirling said in a slightly different context. It seems fantastic in the modern world to talk as though the normal problem in agriculture is how to get rid of a surplus, in this world of growing population, and eroding soil. The surplus is obviously an abnormal problem. The normal problem is to produce sufficient food to feed this very rapidly growing population.

The third point, which we ought to bear in mind, is this, and it is a point, which is relevant to all considerations about European unity. No one is a stronger supporter of European unity than I am, in the sense that I want to emphasise in every way the great cultural unity, which binds together the nations of Western Europe. When, however, we look at this matter from the economic point of view, Europe, in many ways, is not an economic unit at all. The countries produce much too nearly the same sort of thing. In nothing is that more true than in agriculture.

The great problem is that all the countries of Europe are in deficit at present to the U.S.A. Supposing we broke down every barrier between them it would not follow that they would not all be in deficit together. As the hon. Member for Aberdeenshire, East (Mr. Boothby) once said, "If you have a lot of deficits, you do not get rid of them by adding them together." Europe and the Commonwealth, associated together, will, I think, be something in the nature of an economic unit, which may well get free from dependence on the U.S.A., but Europe alone, whether one or twenty countries, is not, in the nature of things, an economic unit.

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Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and the Earthworm" 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

Lessons of the N.S.W. and Queensland Drought

The history of Australia makes it certain that from time to time parts of the continent will experience severe drought conditions. This climatic fact must be realistically faced and policies evolved to minimise stock losses. Stock losses in both N.S.W. and Queensland have, it is reported, now reached alarming proportions. Queensland stock authorities claim that it may take from five to ten years for the beef industry to recover. There is no doubt that it is physically possible during the majority of good seasons to build up adequate fodder reserves to keep valuable stock alive during drought. But orthodox financial practices make it most difficult for policies of fodder conservation to be pursued.

Genuine farming is not possible unless the individual farmer can plan ahead confidently for a period of ten years or more. The operators of the financial system are only interested in short-term results. In most cases it is impossible to farm genuinely and at the same time meet the demands of the financier. It may take ten years or more before it is possible of building soil fertility on a property to the stage where adequate conservation of fodder can be undertaken. What financial institution would advance credit at a low rate of interest and for a long period in order that adequate afforestation and water conservation might be undertaken? Overstocking, over cropping, and failure to pursue policies of soil, fodder and water conservation can all be traced to present financial practices. We must decide between unrealistic financial policies and periodical drought disasters.

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

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

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Health and Soil Fertility

"Our economic and financial system is demonstrably at fault, and has compelled farmers all over the world to exhaust natural fertility or go bankrupt, and often both. It must be altered, and that soon, because its continuance would make a restoration of fertility and health so difficult as to be almost impossible. . . . No parliamentary political party appears willing to contemplate changes of the required kind. But, however they come about, such changes will not by themselves bring about those other changes in our outlook on life which are so necessary. I think they are two such changes, though they and the reform of the economic system are not really three, but one.

"Firstly, we must come to see much more clearly the direction of the technical and social reforms which must come about in our agriculture and our civilization. It is no use being released from economic pressure and not knowing what to do with the resulting freedom. A technique for maintaining soil fertility otherwise than at the expense of some other place must be consciously evolved so that it can be taught. . . . the knowledge cannot be found within what is now the orthodox scientific school of agricultural thought. That school of thought is wholly dominated by the present urge to reduce current financial costs. The new technique of agriculture will probably be found to involve much more than a mere change in what the farmer does from day to day. The whole structure of civilization, particularly in the economic sphere, must be affected.

"Lastly, and comprehending both the other main requirements, we must readjust our aims. We must acquire a new sense of purpose; we must achieve a spiritual re-orientation. As to how it will manifest itself I do not presume to suggest. But it is safe to say that one of the signs of its appearance will be a revolt from the mechanistic view of the world and from the related conception of man and his fellow creatures as being primarily cogs in an economic machine, to be regulated and

BIRDS AS TESTERS

The Mobile, Alabama, *Register* had the following to say on August 13, 1951:

"A flock of sparrows recently took over the job of evaluating experimental data on the Organic Experimental Farm near Emmaus, Pa. And the technicians were content to let the matter rest with the birds.

"The original goal of the experiment was to try to find if land naturally treated with manure and compost would produce more wheat than artificially fertilized soil. For that purpose, a number of small plots were treated with the different fertilizers and planted to wheat.

"As the harvest season neared, preparations were made to cut the grain and carefully weigh the yield of each plot.

"But the sparrows took their share first. As each grain of naturally fertilized wheat matured, they ate it. The artificially fertilized grain was carefully ignored, indicating a basic difference in quality between the two crops.

"'We concur with the sparrows,' remarked J. I. Rodale, director of the experiment. 'Happenings like this indicate that the taste of animals is more selective than that of humans, and that food raised naturally is of highest quality.'

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regimented and fed by the State or any other institution able to acquire the necessary power this spiritual struggle is at one with and part of the struggle to find that equilibrium between man and his environment, which will secure health and maintain that fertility on which the life of man depends.

—Lord Northbourne in an article entitled *Health and Fertility*.

MAN AND SOIL FERTILITY

"Under natural conditions, as opposed to conditions predominantly influenced by man, fertility tends to accumulate in the soil, up to a limit which is set in every place by many factors. These include climate, exposure, and the qualities of the mineral constituents of the soil. Under conditions predominantly influenced by man, though the natural fertility of the soil may be maintained, and even increased, more frequently it is progressively reduced, sometimes up to a point at which no fertility remains, and desert replaces once fertile soil."

—Lord Northbourne.

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