

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 7

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

Lower Living Standards Ahead More Socialist Controls

Mr. Menzies predicts that Australians will have to suffer a two-year period of import restrictions and austerity. The Prime Minister was careful not to make any definite statement about the abolition of austerity and controls, either in two years' time or twenty years. We have no hesitation in stating now, that, if the present Federal Government's policies of centralised controls are continued, restrictions and austerity will become progressively worse in Australia.

We never cease to wonder at the apathy of electors who will listen patiently to Governments telling them that every new imposition will merely be "temporary". Taxation has progressively increased over the years. Every new method of robbing the people is justified by talking about a "crisis" and the necessity for "temporary" hardships. The imposition of the sales tax during the depression, by the Scullin Government, is a classic example. It was only to be an "emergency" tax. The non-Labor Parties attacked it strongly, rightly pointing out that it was a most iniquitous type of tax. But when they became the Government, they not only continued the tax but later increased it.

Most of the Federal Government's problems are primarily financial. While they continue taking the advice of the "experts" who have stubbornly resisted any suggestion of modifying financial practices, which are obviously neither sound nor sane, they must go from one crisis to another. In spite of his statement that his Government's financial and economic politics were "steady" inflation, Mr. Menzies has not been able to offer any concrete evidence that prices are not rising all the time. If the current policy of credit restriction is applied too severely, prices will fall temporarily as manufacturers and retailers frantically attempt to sell goods in order to meet demands for reduced overdrafts. As we have stressed on so many occasions, under present financial rules there can only be inflation or deflation. There can never be stability.

While there are many in the community who sincerely, but foolishly, accept the economic and financial jargon emanating from Canberra, we are confident that there are many traitors who know just what they are doing. Much is said about the necessity for dollar loans to develop Australia. Inspired propaganda in favour of more dollar loans will, of course, now become more intense because of the dollar restrictions. What is wrong with Australians that they apparently forget that their forefathers pioneered and did all the basic developmental work in this country long be-

fore dollars were discussed? Mr. Eugene Black, of the International Bank, says that he is not too pleased about our food production, but that he will consider making dollars available for "big-scale" development. Genuine patriots at Canberra would inform Mr. Black and his international friends that the British way of life can survive and be extended on this continent without any further dollar loans.

Those advocating dollar loans never clearly state how the loans are to be repaid. Only recently the Italian Government complained bitterly to the American Government, that American restrictions prevented them from selling in American markets their growing "export surplus". They said that this meant growing unemployment and industrial unrest in Italy. The Communists were increasing their influence by stressing the fact that their predictions,

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MAN'S NATURE

"The tendency of man's nature to good is like the tendency of water to flow downwards. . . . By striking water, you may make it go over your forehead, and, by damming it, you may force it uphill. . . . When men are made to do what is not good, their nature is dealt with in this way. . . . Benevolence, righteousness, propriety and knowledge are not infused into us from without. We are certainly furnished with them. . . . Hence it is said, 'Seek and ye shall find them. Neglect, and you will lose them!'"

—"The Works of Mencius."

made at the time when Italy accepted dollar loans, were being borne out.

Increasing dollar loans mean dollar domination, not by the American people who are being told that their internal economy depends upon a great volume of exports, but by those International Groups who work tirelessly for the creation of the World Slave State. At present they are concentrating upon the complete destruction of what remains of the British Empire. And Mr. Menzies and Co. are helping the programme of destruction along. Australians who don't like slavery should start fighting for freedom while they are still able to do so.

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

Rearmament and Communist Strategy

We were interested to see a press report, which stated that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has published a 55-page report, warning that the strains of rearmament and inflation are playing into the hands of the Communists. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is apparently endorsing the thesis we have been putting forward for some time past.

When he arrived in Australia on February 17, Mr. R. K. Evans, executive vice-president and director of General Motors Corporation, warned that the American Government was using the war scare to regulate the lives of the American people.

The appointment of Lord Lindsay as Senior Research Fellow in International Relations at the Australian National University strengthens the Leftist influence in an institution, which already harbours far too many pro-Communists. Lord Lindsay spent two and a half years in China with the Communist forces during the Pacific War. He built the Chinese Communists' first overseas radio transmitter at Yen-an; then the Communist headquarters. Lord Lindsay should be able to have some interesting discussions with the National University's Vice-Chancellor, Sir Douglas Copland, who believes that the Chinese Communists are merely "agrarian reformers".

History Repeated

The Prime Minister said: "Effective steps have been taken to reduce imports and encourage local manufacturers and action has been taken to stimulate exports . . . the balance of trade should turn in our favour, thus providing means for meeting our overseas commitments. Difficult though the position is, there are definite signs of improvement."

The Prime Minister, however, was not Mr. Menzies speaking in 1952, but Mr. Scullin, speaking in 1930.

Inflation

Government apologists are persisting with their claims that the Government's financial and economic policies are starting to solve inflation. But a recent Gallup Poll reveals that the majority of the Australian people

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do not accept these claims. 55 percent state that the cost of living is the greatest problem confronting their families. In May 1950, 32 percent said that the cost of living was their greatest worry. It is clear, therefore, that in spite of statements by the Government, an increasing majority of the people find that inflation is getting worse.

* * *

U.N.O. Treason

"The atmosphere of the Palais Chaillot in Paris is one of frustration and boredom. The General Assembly hardly gives an impression of either vigour or diligence . . . some of the delegates, however, seem to enjoy themselves—away from the Palais Chaillot.

"Little of interest can be learned from the Assembly debates. But much can be gathered in the lobbies and by personal contacts . . . The first thing, which strikes an observer, is the size of some of the delegations. Some of those attached to delegations never get as far as the Assembly or even the commissions. The Soviet delegation consists of 410 persons, many of who have been motoring all round France, especially in places where there are military installations. Some of them are intelligence officers. The French authorities are very annoyed, but do not feel that anything can be done to curtail these activities."

—Kenneth de Courcy, "Intelligence Digest", February 1952.

United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

The following is from Federal "Hansard" of February 21:

Mr. Downer asked the Prime Minister, upon notice—

1. Was Australia represented at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization General Conference held in Florence in 1950 and attended by 59 member States?

2. Will he state whether the Government intends to adhere to the agreement concluded at this conference for the admission free of duty of educational, scientific and cultural materials (including paintings, china and antiques) as between co-signatories?

3. Is it a fact that swift ratification of this agreement by Australia will contribute appreciably to the artistic, literary, scientific and educational life of this country?

Mr. Menzies. —The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows:—

1. Australia was represented by a delegation led by Dr. E. R. Walker.

2. The Government has this question under active consideration through the machinery of the Tariff Board.

3. Advantages, which may accrue to Australia, will be kept in mind when ratification of the treaty is being given consideration.

Our comment: As the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is dominated by Communists and pro-Communists, it is most dangerous that its treacherous propaganda, masquerading as education, should be permitted to enter into this country. At present it is sponsoring a "History of Mankind". Most of those engaged in writing this "history" are known pro-Communists. Australian taxpayers contribute portion of the funds, which make the activities of these internationalists possible.

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Bruce H. Brown Corresponds with Mr. R. G. Casey

We feel certain that the following correspondence between Mr. Bruce H. Brown and Mr. R. G. Casey will be of great interest and enlightenment to our readers:

6 Park Road,
Surrey Hills, E.10.
28th September 1951.

To: The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O.,
M.C.,

Minister of State for External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Casey,

Now that the Government has revealed its (Budget) plans I wish to register strong resentment against the oppressive measures it has brought before the Federal Parliament. This feeling of resentment is toward the members of the Cabinet who, by taking it upon themselves to organise these oppressive measures without consulting the other members of the Liberal and Country Parties, or even giving them an opportunity to speak for the trusting electors, have set themselves up as a Cabinet dictatorship. This is an affront to the Australian way of life, and in my view is contrary to the intention of the Constitution Act. This is supposed to be a democracy, not an autocracy.

To increase inflation with the idea that that will reduce it, is close to insanity; to steal my income in times of rising prices when it is admitted that such a course is not necessary for governmental purposes, is close to thuggery; to issue a favourable prospectus (policy) and then impose measures which rob shareholders, is close to swindling; and to be chosen to serve as leaders in the people's army and then make war upon those people, is close to treason. All these charges can be made with a lot of justification against every member of the Federal Cabinet, and the plea that they acted "on the best advice available" is no longer acceptable as such actions indicate the worst advice.

I do not know whether there is any legal way in which ordinary men and women can protect themselves against outrageous acts of the nature referred to, but I am arranging to discuss this aspect with some of my legal friends. In the meantime I want you to know that I thoroughly disapprove of the financial policy of the Commonwealth Government and would ask you, as my representative, to express my disapproval in the appropriate quarters.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

Minister for External Affairs,
Parliament House, CANBERRA, A.C.T.
3rd October 1951.

Bruce H. Brown, Esq.,
6 Park Road,
SURREY HILLS, E.10, VIC.

Dear Mr. Brown,

I am answering your recent letter only because I think it is necessary to point out to you that Cabinet does not function independently of the non-Cabinet members of the Liberal and Country Parties—or, for that matter, independently of the expression of opinions of the Opposition. I can only feel that you have little sense of the

temper of the proceedings of the House or of the Party system in general—at least as practised by the present Government.

I would also think that you will find from consultation with your legal friends that there is nothing extraordinary or ultra vires in the manner in which the present Government is conducting the business of the country. I think you are dramatising the situation too much—after all, the simple solution to what you consider abuses of power resides, under our democratic system of Government, continually in the will of the people.

May I also say that the Government, and its advisers (who are themselves men of considerable achievement) are not unaware of the many panaceas and solutions that are regularly brought forward for the country's economic problems. Indeed, most of these systems have had a chance of expression in the systems of government adopted by other countries, and the present Government, after what I can assure you is very considerable consideration, feels that the path we have chosen to follow is the best. For that reason we shall feel confident, when next approaching the electors, that we can say that we did what we considered to have been the best for the country.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

R. G. CASEY.

6 Park Road,
SURREY HILLS, E.10.
10th October 1951.

The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, M.P.,
Minister for External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Dear Mr. Casey,

Your letter of the 3rd October is duly to hand and I thank you for it. Please let me say at once, that I shall not be at all upset if you choose not to reply to me, because your personal attitude will make no difference whatever to the facts of the case, and I am not interested in your patronage. I wrote to you merely because you happen to be the parliamentary servant for the electorate in which I am residing, and not because of any personal respect or confidence in your political integrity. Meaningless verbiage of the kind employed in your letter is no substitute for knowledge.

If what you say in the first sentence is really true, then the published report from Canberra in the name of Frank Chamberlain that the non-Cabinet members of the Liberal and Country Parties had no knowledge of the Budget proposals until two or three hours before they were presented to Parliament, was false. In the same way, public admissions of some of the "non-Cabinet" members that they were permitted no say in determining the Government programme are also false. It is their word against yours, and you must excuse me if at present I prefer to accept theirs.

Your feeling that I have "little sense of the temper of the proceedings of the House

or of the Party system in general" is quite a mistaken one, as I take the trouble to understand what I write or speak about, and am in the position to fully substantiate what I say. I never seek to avoid an issue by barren eloquence. Sometimes the circumstances call for stronger language than would normally be employed and the present is one such time. We are dealing with a crime, not a drama; and every responsible citizen should do his utmost to understand the crime and act without fear or favour to have it exposed.

There was no suggestion on my part that there is anything "extraordinary or ultra vires in the manner in which the present Government is conducting the business of the country". All Governments pursue the same basic policy, differing only in method and degree. All of them are subservient to the same fraudulent system of finance which they do nothing to alter, and consequently can do only what the controllers of that fraudulent system permit them to do. All Governments talk in astronomical financial figures and all compete on a priority basis with the struggling populace to collect the figures. They never mention the production of the symbols for which they all fight, or the identity of the few people who control the supply of the supposedly magical stuff. Indeed, your own attitude several years ago when you warned members of the Federal Parliament that if they wished to be looked upon as "good angels" they would have nothing to do with the subject of credit, is typical of the prevailing attitude. Evidently this is still your guiding principle, as you seem intent on preferring to be looked upon in certain quarters as a "good angel" than in doing the right thing for your own kith and kin in Australia and the British Empire. It is true, as you say, that the Government's attitude in this respect is quite ordinary, and they use their voting numbers to protect themselves by Statute. This is where they differ from the people we call burglars.

No attempt was made by me to dramatise the situation. It is too serious for that, and so evil in its consequences as to need no embellishment. You must have been aware that you were not speaking the truth when you wrote that the simple solution of this "abuse of power resides continually in the will of the people". At this very moment the people are obviously quite impotent against your abuse of power and have no immediate means of depriving you of that power. They do not will less incomes and higher prices. On the contrary, they voted for the very opposites on your promise that that was what their vote would bring. In this, you deceived them, and they cannot escape from the consequences of your deception until another election becomes due in the normal course, or extraordinary measures are taken to force another election upon you; That is what I had in mind when I referred to discussion with some of my legal friends. It would, of course, be possible to organise an Australia-wide petition asking the Governor-General to withhold the Royal Assent from the oppressive measures, and also to dissolve both Houses of the Federal

(Continued on page 7)

Roosevelt and Zionism

By EUSTACE MULLINS

One of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's ancestors was Isaac Roosevelt, first director of the New York Trust after the Revolutionary War, when Alexander Hamilton betrayed our *young Republic by funding the national debt and placing us in the hands of Jewish financiers in France and Holland.

As a young Harvard lawyer, F.D.R. found himself one of the poorer Roosevelts. Old ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was living in comfort in Oyster Bay, after having made thirty-five million dollars profit in gold from the United States Treasury in one operation for J. P. Morgan Co. (Rothschild) & J. & W. Seligman Co., New York, when he purchased the Panama Canal. When he sued the "New York World" for libel for printing some of the more interesting particulars of this case, the United States Supreme Court unanimously threw out Roosevelt's suit.

His son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was to do his bit for the family honour by acting as finger man in the hundred million dollar swindle, the Teapot Dome oil scandals of 1924. Despite the fact that he was publicised as the man who got Harding to sign the oil-land release to Sinclair, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formerly director of Sinclair Oil Co., was not even called to testify at the Congressional Hearings. In some unexplained manner, this distinguished American became a General in the United States Army, and, venturing too near the front lines in France during the Second World War, heard a gun go off nearby and fell dead of a heart attack, thus vindicating the fighting tradition of his family. F. D. Roosevelt was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1915 by the Christian Jew, Woodrow Wilson, (Wolfsohn), as determined to fill Washington with his own tribe. In this position, Roosevelt endeared himself to Jewish munitions makers by spending four times the allotted amount for naval armaments, when he and his Zionist friends knew two years before anyone else that we were going into the First World War. Roosevelt's reward came in 1923, when Baruch made him head of United European Investors Ltd., which made millions of dollars profit from the mark inflation in Germany. Thus Roosevelt had his first taste of profiting from the misery of the poor, a sensation dear to the heart of every Hebrew usurer.

Roosevelt then set up his Wall Street law firm of Roosevelt and O'Connor, which did remarkably well, but he was intended by the Sanhedrin for higher things. He was made Governor of New York in 1928, when he helped sabotage the campaign of Al Smith for President in favour of the Rothschild candidate, Herbert Hoover, who has an interesting history of suits against him in the law courts of London. Hoover's talent for keeping out of gaol is one of the marvels of the twentieth century, and is documented by no less than five biographies, complete with photostats of court records,

* The writer is an American.

in the Library of Congress. This writer is fortunate enough to own two of these rare and fascinating volumes, which he prizes highly in his collection of obscure Americana.

As Governor of New York Roosevelt displayed his passion for justice in the famous case of John Broderick. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks of New York, was tried for criminal neglect of duty in the infamous Bank of the United States case, when depositors lost many thousands of dollars after the bank failed due to its Jewish officers overspeculating in Central Park West real estate. It was brought out at the trial that Broderick was aware of the serious difficulties of the Bank and did nothing about it. He seemed certain to go to prison, when the White Knight of World Jewry, F. D. Roosevelt, came in person to plead clemency for Broderick. The Judge was forced to bow to a superior political figure, and Broderick went free. Roosevelt flaunted his defiance of the depositors by immediately reinstating Broderick as State Superintendent of Banks. Not satisfied with this, Roosevelt again proved which side of the law he was on by appointing Broderick a Governor of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States, on that unhappy occasion when a misguided people elected this Zionist traitor President. Broderick has retired to a comfortable old age as President of the venerable East River Savings Bank of New York City, after a career of public service in the democratic tradition.

The interests that forced Roosevelt's candidacy on the Democratic Party in 1932 have never been made public, but it is significant that they were such a dangerous group of revolutionists that at first even Baruch refused to be associated with the Roosevelt movement. My history of the Council on Foreign Relations proves by extensive documentation that international Jewish bankers elected Roosevelt President for one reason only, the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, for which Felix Warburg and Otto Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb Co., had struggled so hard throughout the 1920's. Roosevelt's predecessor, Herbert Hoover, had steadily refused to aid the Soviet Union. One of his London promotion schemes before the First World War had been interrupted by the Jewish Communists, and he never forgot it. Roosevelt, on the other hand, was only too happy to recognise and prove his loyalty to the Jewish Communist Government of Russia. He was always willing to do anything to please his friends. In return, of course, it was understood that they should do anything to please him, such as contribute large sums to his multi-million dollar infantile charity racket. The March of Dimes, which his law partner Basil O'Connor inherited upon Roosevelt's sudden

death at its headquarters at Warm Springs, Georgia, It is not beyond the realm of possibility that Roosevelt's mysterious death had nothing to do with world revolution at all, but was merely a gangster's quarrel over the division of the spoils, it being in the spring, when the Miles of Dimes were converted into stacks of dollars, after an unusually successful attack on the purses of our generous people.

Roosevelt fulfilled his debt of gratitude to Jewish Communism by assigning important Government posts in Washington to leading Communist agitators and spies, such as his famous protégé, Alger Hiss, now languishing in prison, to be released perhaps later when he and the atomic spy, Rosenberg, will direct Defence Secretary, Anna Rosenberg's "Civil Defence" units.

One of Roosevelt's first great feats as President was the gigantic gold swindle which he and Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau, put through, the Gold Trading Act of 1934, which officially committed our government to support Jewish bankers in their manipulation of the price of gold. After a stiff fight with the Supreme Court, Roosevelt jammed through this bit of treachery, because, as Morgenthau said, "If the Supreme Court had decided against us, we had legislation ready to push through Congress which would have given us the same result" This Morgenthau is the son of the Henry Morgenthau who paid Woodrow Wilson's way into the White House in 1912 so that Wilson could send him as U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, where World Zionists were completing the details of the Communist Revolution in Russia. As Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau gets full credit as the cause of the present tax scandals. It has been laid at his door by editorials in the "Washington Times-Herald" of January 18 and 24, 1952, commenting upon Truman's plan to "reform" the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It was pointed out in these issues that the Bureau of Internal Revenue was our most efficient government service until 1938, when Morgenthau succeeded in his plan to decentralise the entire agency, despite widespread protests from the collectors themselves that adequate supervision of revenue agents would be impossible under the Morgenthau Plan. Why did Morgenthau do this in 1938? Baruch had already appeared before the Nye Committee and detailed his plans for setting up the Jewish Dictatorship, which ruled this country from 1941 to 1945 in order to save world Communism. The Jewish munitions makers knew that the Second World War and its fabulous profits were just around the corner, and by destroying the efficiency of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, they

(Continued on page 5)

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.

In the following article in "The Singapore Free Press" of January 14, Mr. James Mayo reports on how the "United" Nations spends the taxpayers' money:

Before the doors of the cabarets of Montmartre, where you must drink champagne, m'sieu, or nothing, stand the sleek limousines with the United Nations emblems on the windscreens.

Across the river in the nightclubs of Montparnasse, the lesser diplomats are recovering to the tune of a samba from the rigors of pacifying the world.

In very nice hotels off the Champs Elysee, British typists imported from London are struggling along on £27 a week—free of tax—and the office boy messengers of the United Nations are roughing it on £7 a week.

Once more the great wheel of the United Nations General Assembly, the great machine of words and paper and resolutions is in motion.

And if there aren't going to be any Big Four meetings or any banning of the atom bomb, well, what about a little Paris by night? Or Paris por la noche? Or even Paris bel nacht?

There it lies on the counter, as you go into the stately halls of the U.N. Palais de Chaillot, the buff folder of social events, the happy diplomats' guide to careless rapture.

The cost is only £2/10/- per head, and after all who knows what problems may not be solved between a couple of kicks of the French can-can?

Then there is the special Paris-by-night tour starting at 9.30 p.m.

The announcement is in curious English—"a careful selection, allowing our patrons to acquaint with the most complete possible night tour ever proposed".

The price is £4/10/- a time. I like the

firm note at the end, "The car brings you right back to your hotel . . ."

Another consolation for an anxiously watching world is the assurance that most delegates will go at least once to the Follies Bergere.

Only the Russians, it seems, never want to know where to go. Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Malik have, so far, been only to see a classic French play, "The Middleclass Gentleman"—with no can-can.

The three receptionists, including, by the way, Miss Barbara Bray, of London, are not the only pin-ups in the place. Pretty faces pop out at you all along the U.N. corridors, and even the lift girl is a glamorous brunette.

The women delegates make up for the competition by hard work. Late into the night burn the lights of Committee Three where Chairman, Mrs. Ana Figueroa, of Chile, keeps her 13 fellow women delegates with their noses to the humanitarian and cultural grindstone.

It is a comforting thought that Mrs. Figueroa and the women are burning those lights to draft a charter on the Rights of Man.

They are often there when all other delegates are sipping the "traditional" champagne or cocktails.

And, judging by the number of invitations going about, the cocktail, as an instrument of peace, is rapidly ousting the dove-tail.

The diplomats claim that goodwill is just as effectively spread in social circumstances as in the Palais de Chaillot.

Some of these parties are thrown in the lush hotels where a boiled egg in jelly costs 2/-, and a single whisky 7/6, minus tip.

Another little expense is the quarters of resident diplomats or high officials, who have their flats paid for, in the case of one British diplomat, to the tune of £100 a month.

The British typists, however, are happy. They have just had their living allowance raised to £9/10/- a day, which, with their basic pay of £9/10/- a week, brings them in £27 a week.

That, though, is one of the lower rates of pay for U.N. staff. One grade above a typist, and you get £24/10/- a week just in allowances.

Two grades up and you get £30/2/- a week in allowances and above that £36/18/- a week—all exclusive of salary.

Multiply all this for the 695 regular U.N. staff shipped over from Lake Success, N.Y., at great cost, plus wages and overtime for 625 staff taken on locally—and you get an idea of the daily cost of keeping this palace of uneasy peace running.

None of this includes the rent of delegation offices, the official entertainment, the cost of the 560 big private cars, which purr delegates to and fro.

ROOSEVELT AND ZIONISM

(Continued from page 4)

could keep their profits from the slaughter of the Gentile cattle.

Morgenthau was also the author of the infamous Morgenthau Plan to wipe out the German people in 1944, which was broadcast to the German armies and caused the lives of thousands of American boys to be sacrificed because the Germans were warned what would happen after they surrendered. This Plan, so determined in its ruthlessness that it aroused the horror of the civilised world, is typical of Jewish Communist efforts to slaughter whole peoples.

It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt's contempt for the founders of the American Republic and their Constitution, which enabled him to put through his Communist programme. He expressed the feeling of the International Jew for any race, which tries to keep itself clean. Idealism for the Hebrew is a weapon to be used like any other, and so Roosevelt's Marxist ambitions were always concealed under the sacred name of "democracy", also known as "boobocracy" and "mobocracy". It was Roosevelt's envious admiration for his mentor, Nikolai Lenin, which led him to attempt an identical agricultural "reform" programme in the United States, which destroyed tons of foodstuffs while undernourished children were too weak to attend school. Like Lenin, Roosevelt hoped to starve the farmers into submission to his Communist programme. A feeble-minded Congress sat by for twelve years while Roosevelt flourished his dictatorial powers, giving us sufficient proof that parliamentary government in America is not worth the price of admission.

—"The Social Creditor" (England), March 8.

A Good Letter

H. Gerrard in "The Age", March 28:

The Menzies Government has not only repudiated all its election pledges, but has drastically extended the disastrous policy of its predecessors.

By so doing the Government is destroying our production and making sure that Labor will be returned at the next election.

Mr. Menzies now makes the same lame excuses that the late Mr. Chifley made, while Dr. Evatt and his colleagues offer the same criticism that was put forward by the Liberals when in opposition.

Isn't it high time that the electors forgot about party politics and organised protest meetings all over the country and wrote to their Federal members?

Years ago Mr. Menzies and Mr. Casey received so many letters of protest at Canberra that they were forced to drop their national insurance scheme.

Similar action is urgently needed today.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

"New Times," April 4, 1952—Page 5

Important Books And Pamphlets

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. Douglas 2/3
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No. 7

General Mac Arthur and the Enemy Within

In an address to the joint session of the Mississippi Legislature on March 22, General Mac Arthur said that the Truman Government was "steering the United States down the road to Communism as surely as if the Kremlin were charting the course." He pointed out that the pattern of American taxation was being brought into line with the Karl Marx Communist theory, and that as the Government "tears down our structure of constitutional liberty, it rears the threat of converting us into a military State"

Having been away from the American scene for a number of years, it is not surprising that General MacArthur should, upon his return, be forcibly struck by the progress made towards the totalitarian State during his absence. The Socialist policy of "gradualness" has been so successful in all English-speaking countries, that many people either do not realise that their liberties are being filched, or feel that there is nothing the individual can do to halt a "trend". The greatest menace to Western Civilization is not Moscow, as far too many anti-Communists believe, but the deliberate exploitation of the threat of military war to force individuals to accept the very Communist policies they are allegedly opposing.

General MacArthur draws attention to a most important matter when he compares the destructive taxation policies in the U.S.A. with those recommended by Marx and Engels. High taxation in Australia is at present sabotaging the economy far more extensively than are the Communists. When they first came to office, Mr. Menzies and his associates spoke loudly about the evil sabotage of the production by the Communists. But they subsequently intensified Communist policies, particularly by their banking legislation. The Communist Manifesto advocates the centralisation of credit control in the hands of the "State". It is true that the Menzies Government has not openly nationalised the banks, but "State" control of credit policy in Australia is now almost complete. If elected at the next Federal elections, Dr. Evatt will be able to complete the task.

Like the U.S.A., Australia is also being forced along the road to a Communist objective. One of the greatest problems now confronting the Australian people, particularly those who live in the big cities, is how they are going to obtain adequate first-class food within the near future. Moscow cannot be blamed for the reluctance of Australian wheat growers to produce more wheat, or the inability of poultry farmers to produce adequate eggs because of the high price of wheat. But if food shortages should lead to the introduction of severe food rationing in Australia, it will have been a major victory for the Communists—a victory granted them by their "opponents".

Unless the Federal Government challenges the canons of "sound finance", it is certain that it must impose more and more Communist policies in an attempt to prevent the economy from collapsing. Present financial rules make it imperative that there be either inflation or deflation. The Communists are always the victors. While agreeing that the Communists provoke much industrial trouble, present financial rules cause considerably more. That is why the Communists, both known and unknown bitterly oppose any proposal for financial reform and a decentralisation of credit policy.

Import Controls and Bureaucracy

All the brave talk about the Government's anti-inflation policy has now apparently gone the same way as the previous phrase about putting value back into the £.

The inflationary spiral will now turn faster than ever, and the plundering of the savings of the old, the poor, and the thrifty will continue.

The number of Public servants required to administer these restrictions will be enormous, and will increase every month. Reliable permanent Public servants will clearly not be available, and the work will have to be done by a host of "temporaries", recruited from anywhere, often from the very dregs of the business world.

These are the men who are to have the power to confer fortunes on some and ruin on others. Can there be any other consequence but a wholesale corruption of public life?

I believe that the members of the present Commonwealth Cabinet are personally honest. But around all political parties there is a sort of underworld of hangers-on and fixers who are anything but honest.

These are the sort who make money out of their real or pretended connections with Ministers, and often have some hidden connection with the replenishment of party funds.

So, to use the Prime Minister's words, the whole business life of Australia is now to be at the mercy of officials for an indefinite period.

But there was some disingenuous understatement in the Prime Minister's remarks.

He is well aware that, in difficult and delicate matters, the official defers to his political chief. What is really alarming is that every Australian business will now carefully have to avoid offending the political leaders of the Commonwealth Government, and the Minister for Customs in particular.

I did not expect that, under a so-called Liberal Government, we would be advancing so fast and so far towards the totalitarian State.

—Colin Clark in "The Sydney Morning Herald", March 13.

"EDUCATION"

"Every epoch is represented by a word . . . the twentieth century by education . . . To bring about a renaissance of illiteracy, upon my word I would welcome a renaissance of theology. The arts flourished in theology, and, if certain questions were not asked, men and women were left to their instincts . . . Everybody in the Education Office knows that he cannot educate himself, but he is convinced that he can educate somebody else. A well-meaning race is the race of man, but incurably stupid, and going from bad to worse." George Moore, "Conversations in Ebury Street."

Bruce H. Brown & R. G. Casey

(Continued from page 3)

Parliament so that the people may have an opportunity to elect a more honourable government.

The final paragraph of your letter does you no credit. For a man wealthy by inheritance and not by personal effort, presented with a ready-made opportunity to obtain the best education in the world, exempted from the heartbreaking experience of trying to meet the needs of a growing family on insufficient income, and spared the humiliating embarrassment of being unable to pay his accounts, to describe as a "panacea" honest proposals designed to bring benefit to the great multitude of the people who are harassed and oppressed by the ever-intensifying struggle to live, is to display the poorest possible taste and an unworthy readiness to resort to the political trickery of trying to cover his own inexcusable lack of knowledge on a vital subject by questioning the motives and intellectual honesty of those better informed.

The suggestions offered by myself do not purport to be a cure-all for "the country's economic problems" at all. They merely show how to lower prices without reducing incomes, the very thing you and your Cabinet colleagues solemnly promised to do. If the Government members are aware of these proposals and fully understand them, as you infer, then they are recreant to their solemn trust in following a course that can only intensify "the country's economic problems". Such conduct provides adequate ground for impeachment.

Similarly, if the Government's "advisers" really understand the swindling nature of the financial system, which is rapidly bringing ruin upon us and continue to give advice designed to perpetuate that swindle, then their actions are criminal and should be dealt with accordingly. I note your statement that these "advisers" are men of considerable "achievement", but you carefully refrained from enumerating such achievements. All appear to have done well for themselves but I have yet to find evidence of any action by them which has eased the struggle for the rank and file, or brought benefit and personal comfort to the Australian people during the working years of their life. Indeed, the reverse is the case. For many years the great Professor Copland, whose bad advice has

brought trouble to all of us, publicly denied that the trading banks monetised community assets and charged interest on that monetisation without providing any corresponding financial credit to meet it. The pressure of events forced him to admit that he had been consistently wrong in this, and yet presumably he is one of those you class as a man of achievement. In truth, he is an economic menace.

To say "most of these systems have had a chance of expression in the systems of government adopted by other countries" is to show loose thinking and lack of responsibility. Such a statement has no relation whatever to my representations, and can only be described as a blatant piece of tarradiddling misrepresentation. You could not name one country in the world where the suggestion put forward to bring about lower prices without reducing incomes has been tried or given "a chance of expression in the system of government". Even the use of such an expression is to descend to nonsensical rubbish.

I note your admission that the path you are following was chosen by the Government, thus contradicting your earlier claim that it was a joint affair, and the final sentence of your letter also confirms that, although you loudly profess to be at war against Communism you are, in fact, applying their political philosophy. "We did what we considered to have been the best for the country." In other words, you and your small coterie assumed that you knew what was best for the people and that is what the people have to have. You force them to be subservient to "the State", just as is the case under Communism; and yet you have the hardihood to try to ridicule proposals, which have for their objective the application of the Christian principle that institutions are made for men, not men for institutions. If Christianity is to have a chance of practical application, "The State" must serve the individual members of society, and the first step necessary to secure this is to take the fraud out of the financial system. Anyone opposed to this is opposed to Christianity and should be ineligible for public office in a Christian community.

Finally, I place on record the absurdity of your advocating help for the people of South-East Asia (as you did from the Wesley Pulpit in Melbourne on 7/10/51) when you are personally helping to maintain financial conditions, which prevent us from giving such help. All we could do under your approach to the subject is to send them a small quantity of goods to be followed by a large bill that they would never be able to meet. Then we would permit an alteration in exchange value and put the poor Asiatics further into the soup. That is the technique, which has been applied so effectively against the British Empire as to bring it almost to destruction, and I look upon you as one of the guilty men.

In view of the public importance of the matters touched upon in this correspondence I propose to release it for publication or general distribution.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE H. BROWN.

THE CHURCH AND POLITICS

" . . . To ask . . . whether the Church can stand aside from politics is to ask whether she can conscientiously remain aloof from political issues, which have a bearing on faith and morals and on the accomplishment of the Church's divinely-given mission. To ask the question in this form is really to answer it, at least in the eyes of anyone who has the faintest conception of the Church's mission and function."

" . . . between those who recognise the church's primary function and aim and those who regard her as a society subordinate to the State, there is a fundamental difference of conviction in regard to man. For the supporter of the omni-competent and morally autonomous State, man is a purely this-worldly being, who in no way exceeds, as it were, the dimensions of political society. For the Catholic, on the other hand, man, though rooted in this world, has a supernatural and eternal vocation. What is more, his supernatural end is his only final end. One cannot say, therefore, that the State cares for man's temporal final end, and that the State is completely autonomous in regard to that end, for there is no such final temporal end. Man has but one final end; and, though the State has its own functions, it must exercise them in such a way as not to hinder man's attainment of that end. If the State puts obstacles in the way of man's attaining his end, it is the right and duty of the Church to bring what pressure she can by appropriate and legitimate means to secure the removal of those obstacles. Her insistence on her authority is not the fruit of political ambition: she is bound to insist on it for the sake of man himself. It may often bring her opposition; but her Founder Himself was not persona grata with the powers of this world."

—F. C. Coplestone, S.J., in

"The Tablet" (England), Feb. 9.

SUGGESTIVE?

Four village mayors have been killed in taxpayer "rebellions" in Southern Mexico.

Eight more people have been killed since rioting began in mountainous Oaxaca State last Friday.

A new law, which would have taxed people for owning such articles as beds, radios and refrigerators, started it.

Diodoro Maldonado, mayor of the town of Tlacolula, took refuge in the town gaol after being mobbed by rioters. He died from injuries.

The mayors were killed as the mobs, angered by the deaths and injuries of several demonstrators, continued rioting.

The new tax law has since been repealed.

—Melbourne "Herald", March 27.

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Gardening Notes

By W. J. Symington

Quite a number of people are growing vegetables because of their scarcity. Mixed results are obtained because of the many types of soils to contend with; some have luck and get good results, while others with more experience are getting poor results for the time and energy expended.

One factor against success in lots of cases is the presence of stagnant water. The average backyard usually has sufficient fall to draw off excess water. Those who have deep sewerage pipelines through or near their allotment can thank that for clearing the soil of surplus water. The removal of excess water from the soil is of major importance if you desire high production and quality.

Free air circulation through the soil is essential for plant growth.

The right amount of water is that quantity a soil can hold by absorption, then by addition of humus, cultivation, mulching, you will retain the necessary moisture for quick growth.

The growing season can be extended by drainage. In the late autumn and early spring, cold wet ground, if it is drained, would be several degrees warmer, through the penetration and retention of heat. In a commercial garden this would mean extra returns.

A waterlogged soil is of very little use. The physical condition of a soil is governed greatly by its drainage.

A peat bog may contain a perfect combination of plant foods but will not grow crops because of stagnant water. Remove this water, then by deep digging, leaving the soil in a rough state, giving a heavy dressing of lime, the sun and air would mellow and sweeten. For market gardens this type of soil is held in high regard by gardeners.

Some heavy sticky clay soils are hard to make friable. They are so soggy, that after digging this type of soil, it usually dries into hard cement-like lumps, which makes the growing of soft plants almost impossible.

This removal of surplus water in most cases has the desired effect; it makes it easier to work.

The remarkable part about drainage is that it does not dry out the soil, only removes the excess water quickly. There are three soils that need drainage: —

1. If your soil holds water on top for long periods after rain.
2. A heavy sticky clay with shale base,

3. Low lying land will need to be banked, or the beds raised to bring root area above the mean level of surrounding soil.

Your drainage should be directed to cut off water seeping into your land from higher levels, then with a herringbone drain, carry water away from your garden.

Drains can be made of any material. Agricultural pipes are the best, though old hardwood rafters or joists will make a very satisfactory drain. Bush saplings about three or four inches are quite good. They will last for years. If you have old hessian or matting, cover the drains to stop fine soil filtering between the wood.

The drain should be eighteen to twenty inches deep leaving twelve inches of soil clear of your drain.

The digging or breaking up of the land is your next job. For best results the subsoil should be loosened (do not dig up or mix it with your top soil) to the depth of your drain.

The easiest way to break the hard-pan is to remove a spade depth of top soil along the top edge of your garden, placing on the right of your work, then remove one spit of subsoil only, then using your foot fork force into the soil to the back of the tines. Then lever forward the spit of soil, cracking only (do not remove, just loosen). This is done right along your first spade width of land. Spread a dressing of lime along the loosened ground. This will penetrate the subsoil. You now do a second, top layer placed on top of limed ground, repeating the cracking process of the subsoil continuing till enough land is treated to start your garden. If your land is very weedy chip one inch of soil off with the weeds and spread on top of your limed soil. This will give you a weed clear soil to work on.

Vegetable matter should never be wasted by burning or disposal in your dustbin. Dig a shallow trench at the foot of your garden equal to the depth of your topsoil then saving your vegetable matter from kitchen. This with your garden weeds and grass cuttings placed in the trench, dusted with lime and chopped up with a sharp spade will soon rot. Care should be taken to see that no nut grass, onion weed, or oxalis gets into your rubbish.

A Compost heap should be started if

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you have a large quantity of vegetable matter to dispose of.

If you possess a car never go on short trips without a couple of corn bags in the boot to bring home (1) manure (2) bush scrapings (3) coarse sand (grit washings from bush roads), these will help to break up heavy soils or add humus to sandy soils.

If you intend to grow fruit trees do not break up the subsoil under where your tree will be set, the soil should only be broken deep enough to allow planting the young tree the same depth as it grew in the nursery. The stock will show a stain mark.

Drive a strong stake into the ground firmly; place a piece of tile

(Continued on page 12)

The Menace of Agenised Flour

Address given by Dr. J. J. Coghlan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., at a meeting called by the British Housewives' League on December 6, 1951:

What is "agene"? It is a trade name for trichloride of nitrogen. The machinery and materials required for using this process to "improve" bread and flour are supplied to the millers by a firm trading under the title of Wallace and Tiernan Ltd.

On investigation it has been established that 98 percent, of the stock registered under this company is held either by Mr. Wallace, or by Mr. Tiernan, both of New Jersey, U.S.A., or by the firm of Wallace and Tiernan, Inc., N.J., U.S.A. 2 percent, only of the stock held is by English nominees. Full details concerning this firm are so cleverly hidden that it would probably take United States Senate intervention to establish the facts.

The reasons for the introduction in 1921 of the "Agene" process into Great Britain and Europe are wrapped in mystery. The ostensible reason given by the millers was the necessity for the artificial maturing of the flour they used. But in 1914 excellent bread and cakes made of white flour could be brought anywhere. There were no complaints of any kind from the public. Did the flour have to be artificially matured then?

One advantage gained by the millers must have been financial, of course. Before the First World War chlorine was produced in quite small quantities, but after the Germans launched the first gas attack, at Ypres, in 1916, vast factories for making chlorine came into production. At the end of the war, the occupation of these gas manufacturers appeared to be gone. Who thought of turning chlorine into trichloride nitrogen, and selling it throughout the world to "improve bread"? Ordinary adulteration does not affect the chemical composition of the food adulterated, i.e., if sand is mixed with sugar, the sugar remains unchanged. But agene produces a chemical change in flour, not merely a physical change.

When ice becomes water, or water becomes ice, a physical change has taken place. But the substance remains the same. When milk turns sour, a chemical change has taken place, i.e., the sugar of milk becomes lactic acid, the substance is no longer the same.

In exactly the same way, agene produces a new chemical substance in flour, after it has acted upon the protein of the wheat. This wheat protein is not a wheat protein any more, but is changed into something new and some of these new products are deadly poisons.

If this process started in 1921, why did we wait so long before discovering the dangers? Because in 1921 we used to extract only 70 percent of our flour. This low extraction flour contained less protein and the most poisonous substances do not appear until the extraction rate is stepped up. In 1939 threatened food shortage resulted in an order to step up the extraction rate to

85 percent. The protein content of the resulting flour was increased, and this meant that the poisonous substances in the flour increased to an alarming extent. Doctors noticed that the drugs they ordered were not taking the usual effect. There were more sudden deaths. As these incidents increased, some of us wondered whether the enemy had a secret weapon at his command. But finally we brought home guilt the bread by a process of eliminating different articles of diet in turn. When bread was eliminated from the diet of volunteers, we noted a very astounding effect, i.e., the subjects exhibited the same symptoms, which are observed in drug addicts who are deprived of their particular drug.

Fairly large doses of this bread given to

Australian Bread Being Poisoned?

The following letter by D. Taylor appeared in the "Sydney Morning Herald" of March 19:

The tragic poisoning of a mother and three young children in Queensland from potassium bromate draws attention again to the use of this dangerous chemical in the Australian baking industry. It is the normal practice for Australian bakers to add a small proportion of potassium bromate to their flour as a bread improver. In the United Kingdom, U.S.A., however, the use of potassium bromate for this purpose is under suspicion. In those countries, it is becoming the practice to add Vitamin C, which is not only an equal bread improver, but is completely safe in large doses.

British and American scientists investigating this matter have raised doubts in the past as to the safety of adding potassium bromate to foodstuffs. So far Australian bakers have not followed overseas leads, presumably because the addition of Vitamin C would increase their costs by a small fraction of a penny per loaf.

It is high time the matter was taken up by health authorities in all Australian States. Potassium bromate as a bread improver is banned in New Zealand under the N.Z. Food and Health Act, but the use of Vitamin C is specifically allowed by this Act since 1947.

people who were not used to it affected their hearts.

We immediately informed the Ministry of Health, but they absolutely refused to consider our statement for one moment. This was June 1940.

So things continued throughout the war. In 1946 we tried to get publicity through the press, but with no result. In that same year, Sir Edward Mellanby found that some of the dogs he was using for research died very quickly. He did what we did in

Hull in 1940, eliminating one article of diet in turn, and isolated bread which had been treated by the "improver" process.

The Ministry of Health was again notified. They set up a whitewashing committee, consisting of most of the men who had refused to take any action hitherto, with some of the members of the Cereal Department of the Ministry of Food. Some of these men were prominent in the milling industry, who was already using the agene process. They produced the sort of report one might expect, namely, that although agene bread caused hysteria in dogs, it was harmless to men.

They concealed the fact that the dogs died."

It has been established that the bread will kill many other animals besides dogs; cats, rabbits, ferrets and monkeys, for instance. So how can they state that it is harmless to men? The actual poison has now been isolated, and it is METHIONINE SULPHOXIMINE. This poison is so powerful so three milligrams of it will kill a ferret. But further, one third of a milligram-administered daily to a ferret for ten days will kill that ferret. The poison is a cumulative one.

There is a substance in food called glutamine that is essential to the nutrition of the brain, and deprived of which the brain must slowly degenerate. Methionine sulphoximine prevents the utilisation of this substance by the body. Mellanby has recently called attention to the great modern increase in degenerative nervous diseases of unknown origin!

Methionine sulphoximine also prevents the action of cholinesterase in the brain. This is a ferment that destroys certain waste products of brain activity, which are powerful nerve poisons, so with this ferment out of action the nervous system is slowly poisoned by its own waste products.

Both of these actions are simple chemical effects, and so apply with certainty to human beings.

Agene bread leads to heart poison. From 1914 to 1921, an average of 60,000 deaths from heart diseases were notified

(Continued on page 12)

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 hydro-electric 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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The Nourishment of Britain

By W. T. Symons

"It is now clear that Australia, which for more than 50 years has been one of the world's great food-exporting countries, will become a food-importing country by 1960 unless Australians revolutionise their approach to farming."—("The Observer" July 8 1951)

No single item of news during recent months could more strongly emphasise the necessity for British agriculture to be given all possible support by the Government and people of this country, than the impending reduction and probable ultimate cessation of supplies from Australia.

The Australian Correspondent of "The Observer" notes that food production in the Commonwealth — with the exception of butter — has not yet declined, but that "it has not kept pace with the expanding population. He considers that, but for the problematical development of the semi-tropical North West, which requires every kind of facility—roads, railways, irrigation and the building of whole new towns "to take the isolation out of" the vast unexploited area—settlers will never be attracted to undertake the enormous labour which could supply the needs of Australia's own population swollen by their presence, and provide any large surplus for export.

A prominent Australian meat exporter, just returned to Melbourne on September 17 from Britain, stated the case very moderately, as quoted in "The Times", when he said that he had warned the British Meat Traders' Federation "that Australia would cease to export meat by 1959 if the population continued to increase at the present rate, unless water conservation was expedited and more labour and fencing materials were made available for cattle producers whose properties were being overrun by rabbits". And Lord Huntingfield, taking the chair at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society addressed by Sir Douglas Copland, the Vice-Chancellor of the new Australian National University, asked "how much meat would they be able to export to England if they did not develop the Northern Territories? If the number of cattle in Australia was, as he believed,

between 12 and 13 million, then, of course, the 11 million people would eat so much of Australia's meat production that there would be little left over to come to England."

If it were lightly assumed that New Zealand and Canada could make up the deficit, a survey of the situation in both Dominions will soon dispel that assumption. The soil of New Zealand is showing serious evidence of exhaustion, as the temper of the people is showing the attraction of manufacture and the life of the cities as compared with the relatively unremitting labour of agriculture production in "the wide open spaces."

The situation in Canada is not the same. Wheat, anyhow, is still abundant. But between Canada and Britain two large factors lessen the probability of anything like the deficiency of food for Britain being made up from that area: namely, the dollar currency of the Dominion and the likelihood that the need for petroleum products from the immense resources of the Alberta oil-fields will constitute an irresistible rival for such imports from Canada as this country can obtain in return for dollars earned by British exports to the Dominion. In any case, Canadian production of surplus beef and pork is almost wholly earmarked for export to the U.S.A. in service of American investment in the Dominion. In varying degree and for comparable reasons, South American and other smaller sources of food are doomed to contract even from the present volume. Expansion elsewhere, sufficient to replace Australian supplies, cannot reasonably be expected; the largest area, the Argentine, announces a decision to limit her production of livestock to little more than sufficient for her own needs, and to import only raw materials—which will nearly cut off from Britain an important market for manufactures and her largest present source of beef.

The British Government, in view of this situation, is rightly offering first inducement to British farming for a larger increase in cattle raising, no longer primarily cows for milk but beef for food. And at

once the long-neglected possibilities of second-class land have become apparent. Reclamation of large areas of hill and "marginal" land, and systematic grass growing, must be undertaken before any substantial reduction of dependence upon imported beef can be achieved. And in Britain, as "The Observer" correspondent reports of the possible Australian development of the North Western Territories, "private enterprise alone cannot develop this area. Only the Commonwealth can do so," and that only with a very large and assured demand for the prospective meat products. The necessities of Britain cannot be made attractive to private investment or met by bank-creation of credit: return in money can be only a distant possibility.

"The Observer's" Australian correspondent is calling for assurance from Great Britain of an enduring market such as will enable the Commonwealth to embark upon a great scheme of agricultural development, But Britain has to seek a comparable assurance from Australia a continuing market for the much greater volume of British manufactured goods which could alone suffice to pay for the prospective food supplies. This assurance Australia cannot give, so rapid and irrestable is the establishment of her own secondary industries, producing in the Commonwealth an even larger proportion of manufactured goods.

The situation must be faced. The past is past to a degree that economic thinking and financial practice still refuse to admit. If Britain does not succeed in feeding her own population to a far greater extent than at present, we shall lack sufficient nourishment within a very few years and reach a level of deprivation that will undermine the physical energy upon which every activity depends.

—"Rural Economy" (England), Jan.-Feb., 1952.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

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Rural Labor

The Victorian Regional Director of Employment has issued a statement confirming our viewpoint that, while present economic and financial policies are imposed from Canberra, farmers generally are not very concerned about obtaining labour to increase production. The Victorian Director of Employment warns that unless farmers indicate without delay their willingness to employ experienced rural workers this labour may have to be diverted to secondary industries. Farmers have made few requests for rural labour.

Primary producers' leaders have made it clear why they do not require more labour. Mr. J. B. Bryant, of the Victorian Wheat and Woolgrowers' Association, states that:

"High taxation is making it impossible for many farmers to undertake the development work, such as fencing and dam building, that absorbs labour."

Reasons given by the Australian Primary Producers' Union president, Mr. H. V. Stirling, for farmers' reluctance to employ migrants included:

Married men had to be provided with houses, which cost £2,000 to build, and for which materials were not available.

For single men, farmers' wives had to do the cooking and laundry.

With present reduced farm production, less labour was needed.

Taxation must be reduced and greater incentives provided.

But the opinions of practical farmers are not considered by the planners.

The Melbourne "Sun", in an editorial on March 27, takes the farmers to task because of their failures to make use of available labour. It states: "It is not easy to avoid the suspicion that some farmers are reluctant to help in surmounting the food crisis unless heavily bribed." The use of the word "bribed" is deliberate misrepresentation of the worst type. Like all individuals, farmers will not make a maxi-

mum effort unless there is adequate inducement to do so. The totalitarian technique is to destroy incentive, blame the "greed" and "selfishness" of the individual when he will not strive for "the nation", and then use compulsion.

We have previously commented upon "The Sun's" campaign for a "Five-Year Food Plan". The groundwork is being done for the introduction of a Socialist agriculture.

Socialist Farming in Queensland

Socialised farming cost the British people somewhere close to £50 million, lost in attempts to grow peanuts and eggs in Africa. What it has cost the Queensland people, in the failure of the pig and sorghum scheme at Peak Downs, will be known only when the Gair Government makes the figures public.

The plan, known as the Queensland-British Food Corporation's £2,500,000 Scheme, was to take over large areas of central Queensland and there grow grain sorghum to feed pigs for the British people. The corporation, a child of the Attlee Socialists, got an advance of £1,875,000 from the British Government, and the Hanlon Government put in £625,000. That was at the beginning of 1948. What it has cost since is anybody's guess, but a fair idea can be got from the 1950-51 report, just tabled in Queensland Parliament.

In the three years from 1948 to 1951 the project sold 14,432 cattle and 1,123 pigs—not to Britain, but on Queensland markets. It had managed to send 36,000 tons of sorghum to Britain. To do this it has 130 farm-tractors, eight "construction" tractors, 130 plows, 137 combines, 106 headers and 111 motor-trucks and cars. The labour force isn't mentioned. It had lost £568,300 in the three years, most of it on sorghum growing (£245,077). Its cattle venture made £12,697 at a time when cattle prices were at their top.

Now, not knowing what to do with it, the sponsors propose to call in a panel of "food-production experts" to advise as to whether it should continue, be formed into a co-operative, or the area cut up into farms and given to private farmers. Naturally, its Socialist sponsors blame droughts, frosts, rain and so forth for the failure, though ordinary farms seem to survive that sort of thing. If Premier Gair is wise he will urge that the area be cut up into private farms, the equipment sold, and the whole thing wound up.

—"Sydney Bulletin", March 19.

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Mr. McEWAN'S EVASION

The Federal Minister for Agriculture, Mr. J. McEwan persists with his claim that high taxation is not a major obstacle to increased food production. He now attacks the wheat growers because they state that they are not going to grow more wheat unless taxation is reduced. He recently stated:

"I do not believe that has been the view of responsible wheat growers, although it is the constant theme of many of their leaders and of some State Governments."

Mr. McEwan also said that lack of machinery and manpower were limiting wheat production. Several years ago there was much greater wheat production. There was no machinery or manpower problem Mr. McEwan is deliberately evading the real issue concerning limits to increased food production. He is therefore condoning a destructive policy and should be held personally responsible for his actions.

BASIC

"All trade rests at last on the farmer's primitive activities."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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The Menace of Agenised Flour

(Continued from page 9)

per annum. This figure has now risen to about 180,000 a year.

Pressed in Parliament last week, the Minister of Health stated that METHIONINE SULPHOXIMINE had certain deleterious effects on animals, but in the quantities we were likely to eat at any ordinary meal this poison was unlikely to have any bad effect on human beings. (Our emphasis.)

There is not the least doubt that this poison upsets the stomach, and leads to the formation of stomach acid, and ulcers.

The reason for the continuation of agene is financial, and is condoned by the Treasury.

The word "Agene" was coined by the manufacturers, from the word "age"—used in the sense of "mature"—but by chance they picked a word which in Greek means "inimical to life". So we have the best possible title for this vile process.

In answering questions, Dr. Coghlan stated that the sales of flour had fallen from 280 pounds per year per head to 200 pounds. The subsidy paid to millers is only paid on agenised flour, but the lesser demand from the public is causing the sales to fall.

Millers are compelled to add calcium to national flour, in order to get the subsidy. This so-called calcium deficiency in high extraction flours is now known to be due to the agene process, and not to the presence of phytic acid.

It is suggested that chlorine dioxide shall take the place of agene, but this would be quite as harmful to human beings. A report of millers has just stated that chlorine dioxide would be as bad as agene if agene were poisonous, which of course it isn't(!).

Why do millers who refuse to use agene, label their flour "unbleached" and not "agene-free", since "unbleached" does not suggest "agene-free" to the housewife. The miller's association is very much of a trade union, and millers are threatened with sanctions if they use any other term than "unbleached". But at least one miller has defied the association.

This cumulative poison leads to apathy and irritability; ten years under the influence of a narcotic drug may lead parents to be cruel and neglectful.

The process was stopped in U.S.A. in 1946, and in 1951 a non-party committee was set-up to investigate the whole position. In one state alone (New York) it was found that 1 percent, of the population had been certified. School meals are a menace. In some districts it is not unusual to find 12-20 children out of a class of 50 to be mentally subnormal. We have not experienced the effects that will follow in the third generation.

The Ministry of Food can lie and lie, but they cannot evade the facts. It would be interesting to know why it was ordered in 1939 that the forces were not to be fed on agenised bread.

—"Housewives Today", January 1952.

Gardening Notes

(Continued from page 8)

at the foot of the stake that setting your tree on the tile, tie your tree securely to the stake. Spread your tree roots out fan-ways (failure of trees to take root when they are transplanted is that roots are clumped together, not separated and covered with fine soil; the tree being loosely tied to the stake will allow the wind to shake the tree loose in the soil and dry out the fibrous roots). Care should be taken to see that the soil is firmly packed around the roots, then given a good watering. Cover the surrounding earth with some sort of mulch, an old bag cut half way across and pegged down is a good method, it will keep down weeds near the tree. The ground should not be loosened near the tree for twelve months; if weeds are allowed to grow, chip shallowly with a hoe to kill.

It is essential to keep the tree moist (not wet) in the dry windy weather if you have a very open aspect, tie pieces of tea tree to the stake to protect your young tree from the hot sun and drying winds.

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