

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 10.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY

## Retreat from Victory Brilliant Address by Canadian Patriot

By J.H.W.

The following brilliant survey of the Western Powers' disastrous foreign policy since 1945 was presented by Mr. Ron. Gostick, Director of the Canadian Anti-Communist League, to the Canadian Rotary Club on February 25:

Less than seven years ago we climaxed perhaps our most complete military victory in recent history. Since that victory of arms we have been assured that our leaders and statesmen were the very acme of brilliance and wisdom, as they carried on from that military victory. That their words have been stronger than their actions, their gestures more impressive than their fruits, is evident from a glance at any world map today. For in that short period since the end of World War II the enemies of Christendom have overrun all of Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Balkans, and the major portion of Asia, including China and much of Korea. In that short period of time we have lost approximately 600,000,000 allies to the Communists. In short, we have been losing allies at the rate of 100,000,000 a year. When all the propaganda and verbiage, honorary degrees and Nobel prizes, are swept aside, the net result reveals itself as an incredible disaster, an unparalleled retreat from victory.

A few of the highlights of very recent history mentioned by the speaker included:

- Western support of Communism in Yugoslavia. During the period of 1939-41 of the Hitler-Stalin Pact when Russia was German's ally, Yugoslavia, under Gen. Mihailovich, stood steadfastly beside the Western allies. Tito at that time was in Russia—having fled his own country to escape punishment for his subversive activities—urging Yugoslavs not to fight beside the Western "imperialists". Then, in 1939, Germany marched against Russia and overnight the imperialist war became a great peoples' war, and Tito, like all other Reds, changed his tune in twenty-four hours and began urging the Yugoslavs to fight against Germany. Tito (Broz) then returned to Yugoslavia, and Roosevelt and Churchill insisted on putting this Red puppet in control of Yugoslavia in place of Gen. Mihailovich, who had stood with us against Germany and against Communism from the beginning. This was our first barefaced sell-out to Marxism in Eastern Europe.

- The Morgenthau Plan. Our leaders met at Quebec City in 1944 and agreed to the "Morgenthau Plan" of unconditional sur-

render. This plan was designed not only for the military defeat of Germany, but for the utter destruction of her country and the starvation—"thinning out"—of much of her population. This policy was designed to create a vacuum in Germany. A vacuum cannot long exist, as we know, and something must rush in to fill it up. It was the Red tide from the East, which was to be allowed to flow into that vacuum which the Western airfleets were to create.

- Yalta. Again in 1945 at Yalta our leaders, by secret agreement, gave control of Poland, Eastern Europe, and Northern China to Communist Russia. In 1939 we went to war against Hitler, ostensibly, to defend the integrity and sovereignty of Poland. Before the end of that war to defend Poland from aggression, by secret agreement our leaders turned it over to Russia. This completed the betrayal of Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Balkans, and cast into Moscow's lap another 100,000,000 people largely of the Christian faith and culture.

### OBITUARY

It is with regret we record the death of Miss A. G. Birrell

Miss Birrell was many years a tireless worker and had rendered invaluable assistance to "The New Times" and the Social Credit cause. Her death is mourned by Social Crediters everywhere.

Likewise at Yalta, our own ally, Chiang Kai-shek, who had stood with us against Japan from the beginning, was double-crossed and the dominating role in Northern China turned over to the Kremlin. The Chinese leader did not even know of this betrayal until some time later.

- China-Korea. The next move in Western "diplomacy"—which the speaker referred to was a combination of bungling and treason—was to attempt to force the anti-Communist, nationalist leader of China, Chiang Kai-shek, to compromise with and take the Communists into his government. He refused to do this and was then cut off from American aid and support, while Russia was arming and supporting the

(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

### **Liberal-Socialism**

Addressing the Victorian State Liberal Party Conference on May 7, the Federal President of the Liberal Party, Mr. W. H. Anderson said, "In the past few years the Liberal Party had been infected with a 'wishy-washy fluid', which was half-Socialism. The time had arrived when the party must ask itself: 'Are we Liberals or Socialists?'" (vide Melbourne "Herald", May 7).

It is interesting to note that the Federal President of the Liberal Party confirms our contention that the Liberal Party is a Socialist Party. Mr. Anderson suggests that it is only a "half-Socialist" Party, but we challenge him to deny that the present Federal Government has taken Australia much further along the road to Socialism than did the Chifley Government.

We suggest that Mr. Anderson's question, "Are we Liberals or Socialists?" might be put to Mr. Menzies, who once described himself as a "practical Socialist". He also said that the electors would accept from him policies, which they would not accept from the Labor Party.

### **Melbourne "Sun's" Realism**

Even the Melbourne "Sun" is becoming critical of the policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government. Several recent editorials have been comparatively realistic. On May 7 the leader writer takes Mr. Menzies to task for telling people that it is their own fault that they are suffering power restrictions and other inconveniences; that they should not complain if they would not subscribe to loans. "The Sun" comments:

"Failure of the 15th Security Loan carried with it the lesson that high taxation and a policy of budgeting for a surplus must inevitably restrict funds available for capital investment. In his last Budget Sir Arthur Fadden bumped up taxation by £239 million, so that many public companies are paying 9/- in the £, in addition to which the dividends of their shareholders are taxed.

"Far from having 'surplus' money for investment, some companies have had to draw on reserves. And many individuals, denied overdrafts because of stringent bank credit restrictions, have had to sell shares or bonds at depreciated prices to pay income tax."

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### **Ends and Means**

"Wisdom resides less in the means than in the affirmation of ends. If there is the will to attain the end the means will be found. If the end is perfidious, no means can have in itself any inherent virtue capable of preventing the perversion of justice."

—Ezra Pound.

### **High Taxation**

"Governments always tried to tax the community out of trouble," the secretary of the Victorian Taxpayers' Association, Mr. M. J. Pettigrove, said today. He was commenting on a report that the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, told the Liberal and Country Parties' joint meeting in Canberra at the weekend there was no hope of any tax cuts.

"Mr. Pettigrove said: 'Increased taxation has brought more troubles than the evils it sought to cure.'"

—Melbourne "Herald," May 6.

The purpose of high taxation is, of course, to destroy the sovereignty of the individual and to make him more dependent upon the all-powerful State. High taxation must be attacked by every individual desirous of protecting his rights and liberties.

### **Federal Treasurer's Arrogance**

In attacking the stand taken by the States at the recent Loan Council Meeting, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, said that, "They (the States) demand that the Commonwealth should provide them with something like £200 million from its own sources."

"From its own sources"? Sir Arthur appears to think that the taxation he has confiscated from the people of the different States belongs exclusively to the Commonwealth. It is high time the States had complete control of their own taxation policies and only granted the Commonwealth what they thought necessary for Canberra's legitimate activities.

### **Economic Sabotage**

At a time when there is constant talk from Canberra about the necessity for another big dollar loan in order to import heavy equipment from America, Mr. C. P. Puzey, Director of the Australian Industries Development Association, states that "In Australia today, earth-moving and excavating plant and equipment, valued at over £65,000,000, is lying idle, due to the reduction in essential public works programme."

We trust that a tax-drunk public is sufficiently interested to take action to prevent the various forms of economic sabotage, which are designed to lower the general standard of living.

### **SECRET DIPLOMACY**

"The secret of popular writing is never to put more on a page than the common reader can lap off it with no strain whatsoever on his habitual slack attention." — (EZRA POUND).

### **Further Trade War**

The Argentine is the latest country to announce that it is going to reduce imports and attempt to increase exports. No one, not even a certified economist, has been able to explain how every country in the world can export more than it imports. The growing struggle for export markets is indicative of the inherent flaw in the financial rules, which operate in all countries. Rather than challenge the rules, many people would apparently prefer to be driven into slavery at the behest of their planners.

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# Canberra's Communist Policies

By C. H. ALLEN

Theories have varied as to the causes of the disease, which disrupts community life, but no one who is aware of what is happening in 1952 in the worlds of commerce and politics can deny that we have reached a stage comparable to the D.Ts. following a drunken orgy.

On all hands, one hears cries of dismay because of the difficulties in business developing out of the restriction of credit facilities, and of the disruptive effects, which the cuts in imports are having upon the Australian and British economies.

For many a year has there been complaints about the ever-increasing burdens of taxation; but, in 1952, we experience a very body blow to productive incentive. Even if seasonal conditions turn out to be favourable, primary producers are being forced by taxation impositions to adopt such a go-slow policy that the exportable surplus of needed foodstuffs will be inadequate to balance needed imports. If drought conditions were to intervene, we may be even without sufficient food for man and beast in Australia.

The vaunted Arbitration Courts have and will fail to satisfactorily settle industrial turmoil. For instance, the Galvin Award says, in effect, that the natural expectation for marginal extra pay cannot be entertained for reasons rooted in politics rather than in realistic economics. This is so, because we are living in an inflationary regime, due to political ineptitude, bungling or treachery.

All this, together with other legal and cultural degradations, plays directly into the hands of the Communist disrupters, who are watching intently for what seems to them the right moment to cash in on the evil results of what they term the Capitalistic system.

Something must be done to stop the rot, and this circular has been prepared, hoping to appeal to every well-meaning citizen, and more especially to every voter with anti-socialistic sentiments. The Menzies Government, and the State Governments between them, are in a position to stop the rot. Whether they know that this is so or not is beside the point.

Alcoholic D.Ts. are due to one specific cause. The D.Ts. of community life may not be so easily diagnosed but the main factor is undoubtedly a pig-headed adherence to faulty financial policies. Well-informed persons have been pointing this out for many years, but until now the dire results have not added up to a sufficiently alarming total to arouse people to action.

It should be noticed that successive governments, no matter what they label them-

selves, and no matter what are their declared programmes and promises, have all retained the same kind of economic and financial bureaucrats as their advisers. In the advice of these irresponsible officials is the seat of deceit and disruption. They are all carefully trained to favour a niggardly system of centralised control. Never before was the issue of credit (really debt) money more ruthlessly and disastrously restricted than by the Commonwealth officials. Never before was the overseas intrusion of international financiers more openly menacing.

Is it not possible for citizens to club together in self-defence? The answer is yes, if the position is faced simply and squarely. No sensible person can pretend that the Menzies Government is not riding for a fall, which only means that the ultimate powers-that-be are prodding and guiding the Government (and especially the Treasurer) to put a disastrous screw on the Australian people and force them to vote it out of office. With Dr. Evatt in control, the International control may be intensified and it will be said that the people have voted for Nationalisation, leading to full socialisation, and it is, of course, only a step then to complete Communism.

So it adds up to this, that all the prattle about anti-Communist measures in Liberal circles is a hollow farce. The Governmental decisions of the past year or so are directly Communist in effect. These decisions can and must be repudiated, and a course set in a very different direction. In every Liberal club and branch let there be a heart-searching by each individual member. But it will also be necessary for the facts to be faced. For instance, until recently the fallacious idea that a balanced budget is a true and righteous basis for public finance was generally and stupidly accepted. Now that a balanced budget brings a threat of semi-famine, it is time to fortify one's instinct of self-preservation and challenge the budgetary process. Similarly, can other financial and political fallacies be exposed and the proper remedies adopted.

## Toryism

"From the religious and political chaos which marks the end of medieval society and the medieval church one institution emerged in which this continuity could be observed—the Crown. Loyalty to the Crown, therefore, became the first characteristic of the Tory. And for this very reason Toryism is not in its origin or in its instincts a party of the aristocracy, or, to be more precise, a party of the nobility. On the contrary, it has looked, and generally not in vain, to the Crown as the protector of the people at large against the oppression of a noble caste. Heads flew off under the Tudors, it is true, but they were the heads of barons, not of burgesses."

—Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, Q.C., in "The Conservative Outlook".

## British M.P. on Dollar Problem

Speaking in the British House of Commons on March 17, Mr. R. Boothby, Conservative M.P., made the following pertinent observations on the dollar problem:

... I come now to the crux of the economic problem confronting the country, which really no Budget as such can solve or even deal with. That is the question of whether this country is to pay its way in the world and, if so, how? I read, somberly and morosely yesterday a speech I made six years ago in the American Loan debate; and I was really appalled at the extent to which the apprehensions I then ventured to express to the House have been realised. All, without exception, are being realised with every day that passes. The free world outside the dollar area is at the moment being driven relentlessly into bankruptcy, and that is reflected in the alarming gold reserve position revealed by the Chancellor in his Budget statement.

Why has this happened? I think we must face up to it on both sides of the Committee. It has happened because the whole balance of world trade has been completely upset by the existence of the Iron Curtain in the East and the policy of the United States in the West. Those are the two things, which are at the moment destroying the balance of world trade and making it absolutely useless to talk about free convertibility. All is governed by the fact that the dominant economic power in the free world is the greatest producer and seller of goods.

The policy of the United States remains what it has been for the past 30 years; to sell more goods than she will buy herself. I am not blaming anyone, and not blaming the United States. I am merely stating facts. Here is the root cause of a world economic malady for which repudiated loans and gold purchases, a rise in the price of gold, Lend-Lease and Marshall Aid have each in turn been only palliatives. I think the time has come when we should seek a radical remedy...

... With the prevailing economic disequilibrium in the world and its symptom, the dollar shortage, it is absolutely impossible for any other currency with a worldwide circulation to retain its value if it is made freely convertible with the dollar. Not only the tariff wall, but the whole structure of the American economy, including the price support programmes, making it impossible to repay interest on loans, or to settle debts with the United States in terms of goods. How else can they be settled? We have to find some other way, and I suggest we ought to start looking for it now.

## The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

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## The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

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

"New Times," May 16, 1952—Page 3

# Impasse of Western Materialism

By Wilfred Wellock

**No one doubts that civilisation, especially Western civilisation, is in a major crisis, and few that the very existence of organised society is threatened.**

In the West, greed, the love of riches and power, which is the primary motive behind capitalism, has at last penetrated every section of society. It has neutralised the idealism of early socialists — the men who stood for a qualitative civilisation — and through Marx has made a present of materialism to Communism, in whose hands it becomes an even greater monster. Today a devouring materialism is ravaging the earth's resources at a greater rate than they are being replenished, and most political leaders gaze upon the process and call it good. They are even inviting the nations of the East to enter the inglorious struggle for markets and the earth's resources, as the road to liberty, to the Welfare State and to the defeat of Communism.

With the exception of a few small groups in the West and the followers of Gandhi in the East, it appears to be taken for granted that the real issue today is the struggle for supremacy between the American way of life and Communism. A more tragic misreading of the signs of the times could not be conceived, while a war fought on that issue would be an unmitigated calamity. It is a wholly unreal issue. Both Communism and Americanism rest on power for the pursuit of materialistic ends, the highest possible standards of material living. The real difference between them is as to who shall distribute the national wealth and on what principle. As the conflict between these ideologies deepens, the freedoms of democracy gradually fade out.

A mighty clash between two such powerful materialistic social systems will solve no basic problem, but will intensify the materialism from which both spring, and hasten the pace towards that devastating orgy which both sides anticipate and fear but are powerless to prevent.

From that impasse there is no escape other than that of accepting the guidance of spiritual values and principles. The West is suffering from certain spiritual deficiencies for which the Industrial Revolution is chiefly responsible. The result is a growing restlessness, which it is impossible to appease, and which is most pronounced where the standards of living are highest, including that modern Mecca of materialism, the U.S.A. The demand for luxury and

abundance is a greater danger to social and world peace today than poverty and the threat of Communism. No one can study current American life without realising two things: First, that high consumption levels of goods and services are socially perilous; and, second, that it would be impossible for even 20 percent of the world's population to live at the American level. Thus to goad the nations willy-nilly into the pursuit of high standards of living in order to stave off Communism is the surest way to extend Communism, for even now it is leading to fiercer struggles for the earth's resources than we have ever known, from which will come new economic and ideological wars.

Today the U.S.A. is attempting two contradictory tasks. She is organising the "Democratic" nations for a possible war with Communism, and at the same time urging them to raise their living standards in order to stave off Communism. In practice, the expenditures involved in the former course are now so colossal that they are not only making the second course impossible, but are actually lowering existing standards. She is also proving her disbelief in her own theory by devoting 50,000,000,000 dollars a year to militarism, and 10,000,000 dollars to further her much boasted Point Four policy. In other words, America's materialism has become so powerful that it swamps her faith in humanity and her professed idealism. Moreover, if, as is alleged, it be true that high living standards are the remedy for Communism, how comes it that the fear of Communism reaches its maximum intensity in the U.S.A., which has the highest living standards in the whole world?

Communism exists and is feared in the United States because of a wide-spread sense of economic insecurity despite her immense wealth, due to an acute awareness of the unequal distribution of financial and political power; which issue, along with a deepening spiritual vacuum, lies at the root of the American social and economic problem. Neither higher standards of living nor mounting military expenditures, nor even the defeat of Communism in the Third World War could solve that problem. It is her "way of life" that is wrong, as ours is wrong and that of the West generally.

This truth also comes out in India, where the menace of Communism is far weaker in the poverty-stricken villages than in the big industrial towns where wages are highest. Here also it is the spiritual barrenness of life that is the root cause of discontent, of that incessant demand for cash, bigger and bigger shares of the national income in order to assuage the miseries of a soul-less, industrial feudalism. As neither capitalism nor socialism can solve the problem of economic justice, the worker turns to Communism, although this also will fail him in the end, because his want, his sickness, is spiritual. The village peasant turns less easily to Communism because his demand is not so much for

money as for a satisfying vocation. What he wants is freedom to cultivate his land, security of tenure and fair prices. It is only when these things are promised him that he is ready to accept Communism, while should the promise not be kept he will not hesitate to revolt, as he did in Russia when Moscow tried to force him on to big State farms. In the end he won his fight, but at immense cost. There is also revolt today in the satellite countries of Russia against regimented factory farming. It is not machinery that is objected to, but the methods, which would transform the creative farmer into an industrial robot.

We have in this fact a cue to the correct diagnosis of the disease that is gnawing at the vitals of modern civilisation. It is the nature of life under the conditions of modern industrialism that is wrong; it does not conform with man's nature, or satisfy his deepest needs, which are spiritual. The error lay in the stark materialism, which transformed the creative craftsman into the repetitive servant of the machine. The pursuit of profit put the machine to wrong uses, thereby standardising not only productions, but the producers. We now see that the mass production of goods means the production of the mass man and the mass mind. Gone are the days when creativeness in work and in play provided man's basic satisfactions, called forth a living culture and a vital religion, fostered a healthy home life and a stimulating neighbourliness.

Materialism has over-reached itself. It has given us forty years of world upheaval, including 20 years of spoiled life, and the prospect of far greater horrors still. Violence is inherent in all its processes, and will carry us to final destruction unless there be a spiritual awakening.

The world is in chaos because its material part is divorced from its spiritual part. The material, which knows no moral law, has become a law unto itself. If, therefore, the physical world is to be stabilised and saved from self-destruction, it must be brought under the control of moral and spiritual law.

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## RETREAT from VICTORY

(Continued from page 1)

Communist armies in Northern China. This soon led to the loss to Communism of all of China, and led to Korea. While this treason was taking place our leaders—men like Acheson and Pearson—were lulling our people into a false sense of security with the assurances that the Chinese Reds were merely "agrarian" reformers.

The present "peace" talks in Korea, said Mr. Gostick, typify the whole U.N. Korean campaign. For months we allow the Reds to insult us in the greatest off-again-on-again farce in history. Would we have tolerated this with Germany following World Wars I or II? Nothing has been settled. We are just where we started nearly two years ago. All of Korea, which we were to save, is now a shambles, and the moment we move out the Reds will move in. In the meantime, as we harangue in Panmunjom the Reds prepare to light the fire in South-east Asia.

### 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.

# Food Supplies in the Planned Society

**The compelling logic of economic planning by government can perhaps best be considered in relation to food, since its purchase is a daily task of every housewife.**

The first step in a planned economy as applied to foodstuffs is to tax consumers in order to provide funds, which the planners can use to buy staple commodities. The effect of taking large quantities of these foods off the market is, of course, to raise the prices of the food, which does reach the market. Thus the consumer, who has already paid taxes to buy food, which he isn't allowed to eat, is compelled to pay more money for the food he does eat. The justice of this procedure, which superficial persons may question, can be appreciated as soon as it is understood that free markets and free prices are inconsistent with sound and progressive principles of economic planning.

Having accumulated large stores of food, the planners may take one of two actions. The food may be destroyed. This procedure is highly regarded, since it restricts people's enjoyment of the abundance of nature, which is likely to be loose and haphazard and, therefore, repugnant to planners.

In America it is not always feasible, however, for the planners to destroy their food accumulations by burial, incineration by kerosene, or storage sufficiently prolonged to assure spoilage. Hence, food may actually be offered for sale. This is particularly revolting in a planned economy, because no government-bought food should be eaten by the people who paid for it in the first place. Such food is kept strictly from domestic markets and offered for sale only abroad.

Inasmuch as few countries have the dollars to buy the food, the planners are willing to lend the money necessary for its purchase. The effect of this — and the reader is urged to give close attention here

— is that the consumer who paid the taxes to buy the food which he was not allowed to eat, and who had to pay higher prices for the food he was allowed to eat, is now expected to lend money so that other countries can buy the food for which he was taxed to pay — at a big discount. The purchasers, who by this time are raising their own food, regard this as some low form of U.S. economic imperialism, and everything is now thoroughly confused. An essential feature of the new economics is that, while all this shortchanging

and market manipulation is going on, a propaganda campaign must be conducted simultaneously. This consists of speeches public statements and press releases by government officials explaining that high prices are the work of "the interests" and "speculators." The planners demand greater power to deal with these rascals. When a planner can jack up the cost of living by his own planning, and then turn around and gool a reactionary for "profiteering," he has reached the ultimate of earthly bliss.

Thus a planned economy presents the opportunity in one neat and tidy package to extort more and more taxes from the consumer, make him pay higher prices for what he is allowed to buy, and convince him that the people who are doing this to him are his benefactors! Planning, it's wonderful -- for the planners.

- "The Reader's Digest," March 1951.

## The Totalitarian Welfare State

**In a recent article entitled "The Church and Freedom," the Most Rev. Dr. D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland, makes a penetrating criticism of the Welfare State, showing how it is incompatible with Christian doctrine and inevitably leads to totalitarianism.**

His Grace says that the Church has rendered her greatest service to mankind by her constant and heroic resistance to the undue encroachments of the State, and especially to the claims of the Absolute State, which acts as if it is the source of all right and is empowered to control every department of human life. The Church had suffered and was cruelly suffering in the conflict because she would not abandon her principals, even in the face of the most inhuman tyranny.

Referring to the rise of what was called the Liberal State, Dr. D'Alton says that this is one of the most marked characteristics of our era, and, it may be said, one of its major heresies. According to its underlying principles, the State is bound by no law higher than itself, and is not, as such, concerned with religion or morality. At best, religion is a private affair that should be left to the individual to practise or ignore according to his fancy. In Communism we see the Totalitarian State in its most repulsive form. It aims at transforming the individual man into the collective man, who must be wholly merged in the community.

Once we abandon the Christian concept of man as an adopted child of God with an eternal destiny, the way is thrown open for the return to slavery. Man is no longer recognized as possessing personal worth or dignity, which must be respected, and he may be sacrificed without compunction to the interests of State or party. In this we have the secret of the bestial cruelty that has characterised Communism wherever it has established its power.

There is a milder form of totalitarianism, known as the Welfare State, which in its own way tends to undermine the foundations of human liberty. It starts from the assumption that a man's worth is measured by his service to the community.

The State proceeds on the assumption that parents cannot afford to look after

their children as well as its officials can that in fact children are more the concern of the community than they are of the parents. The Welfare State, being in large measure the offspring of Socialism, insist that all should be on the same footing and receive equal treatment.

A system of social services, which begs by assisting the needy, ends by being made compulsory for all. The State thus makes unwarrantable inroads on the family and usurps functions that properly belong to the parents.

There is another aspect of the Welfare State, which constitutes a more serious menace to the liberty of its subjects.

To attain its objects, it must have recourse to elaborate planning and to end fewer regulations, which for the sake of uniformity are frequently enforced without regard for individual circumstances. The State will not trust men to expend the savings as they judge best, or to care for their health, or the health of their families. Its ideal is a society that is physically fit.

## MR. CHURCHILL AND HIROSHIMA

"The Private Papers of Senator Vandenberg" which were to be published last Tuesday disclose the existence of a wartime Roosevelt-Churchill pact, terminated only in January 1948, under which Great Britain had power to veto use by the United States of the atomic bomb. The source of this information is a Reuter message from Washington dated April 19.

Why was this power not used? The question is for Mr. Churchill.

—"The Social Crediter" (England April 26.

"New Times," May 16, 1952—Page 5

## Important Books And Pamphlets

### PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. Douglas 2/3

A masterly survey of the situation, describing in detail how the world is being maneuvered into a war.

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Established 1935.

Published every alternate Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,  
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

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

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1952.

No. 10.

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## *Towards the Communist State*

*Now that the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, has announced that the Federal Government is going to maintain present taxation rates and a restrictive credit policy, all Australians worthy of the name, should ask themselves what they propose to do to defend themselves against policies which are leading towards the Communist State. A Government elected to fight Communism is imposing financial and economic policies which are destroying the major defences against Communism. These policies are treasonable and every genuine patriot should tell his Federal Member that he will hold him personally responsible if this treachery is not stopped immediately.*

*High taxation and centralised control of credit policy have always been regarded by the Communists as two essentials for the furtherance of their conspiracy. High taxation produces a number of disastrous results, many of which we have dealt with extensively in recent times. One of the results not widely understood, is what can be best described as capital erosion. The imposition of a capital levy has always been strongly advocated by the Communists and their dupes. Any Government, which attempted to impose a direct capital levy in this country, would undoubtedly meet with widespread and determined opposition. But the present rates of taxation are achieving the same result as a direct capital levy. Business organisations and primary producers are finding that high taxation makes it increasingly difficult for them to replace their stock and plant out of reserves placed aside for this purpose.*

*Those who have managed to build up reserves in the past are now finding them dwindling. A policy of rigid credit restriction leaves no avenue of escape.*

*Some of the smaller business organisations are seeking escape by amalgamations. The backbone of genuine free enterprise is being destroyed. The extension of Big Business means an extension of policies of Monopoly. One of the results is a trickle of consumer goods. Slowly but surely an economic system similar to that operating in Soviet Russia is being created. The economic sabotage taking place in Australia is treachery of the worst possible type. Federal Governments have since the war encouraged numerous public works, many which were not desired by the individual. The waste of valuable capital equipment and materials on these projects has been a scandal. The Commonwealth has been the worst offender, although it is now attempting to blame the States for attempting too much capital expansion. Capital expansion is governed by financial policy, and financial policy has been dominated by Canberra.*

*If the Federal Government is going to maintain its present financial policies, the ultimate end is inevitable. The whole economy will eventually collapse. Increased food production will be impossible. Control of both primary producer and consumer will eventually be imposed. Thus every section of the community will be effectively brought under centralised control. Communism will be a reality. There is still time left for effective action by genuine patriots.*

## **POLITICAL ZIONISTS' INFLUENCE IN U.S.A.**

Mr. Alfred M. Lilienthal, formerly of the United States Department of State, writing in "Human Events" for March 26, attacks "the combine of Zionist leaders and the politicians" which at present "cows" American Jewry into surrender to the idea that Judaism and political Israel are synonymous. He says: —

"The failure of our government to evolve a definite United States programme for the Middle East and stick to it has jeopardised our position in this area. It has opened up the front door so wide to Communism that at this moment the chances of putting a halt to Soviet gains in Arab lands are slim indeed.

"In 1948, the United States was facing the problem of whether or not it should implement a delicate international decision. Following a long and raging controversy, the United Nations had recommended the partition" of the British mandate of Palestine. The international organisation had no means of carrying out this 'recommendation.'

"The American politician quickly cast the die. This was a Presidential election year. The National Democratic Committee Coffers had to be filled. The chairman informed the President that many large contributors of Jewish faith were holding up their gifts waiting to see what the Administration was going to do about Zionist aspirations.

"The political strategists did not have to remind the White House that the so-called Jewish vote with its strength in the large states of New York, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania was important for the re-election of a Democratic Administration. This had been impressed upon the President by Zionist leaders.

"On June 23, President Truman ordered the State Department to give de facto recognition to the State of Israel and to announce the appointment of James G. McDonald as Minister to the new State. Under Secretary of State Lovett questioned the choice of McDonald 'because of his close identification with the Zionists.' He was told by Clark Clifford, the administrative assistant, that the 'President did not want any discussion of the matter, but only action as he directed.'

The writer further mentions as part of "a continuous propaganda campaign," the letter of Henry Morgenthau, jun., as chairman of the Board of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, dated January 11, which declared it to be "a matter of the utmost patriotism to see to it that the Israel Government Bond issue is a success."

Sixteen Zionist organisations, in a joint public proclamation launching the 1952 Drive for 151,000,000 dollars, demanded support because "of the unique and irreplaceable responsibility to take care of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the record influx of immigrants." The tenor of this approach has been maintained in full-page newspaper advertisements.

## Financial Policies and Food Production

Mr. John Bennetts, a Melbourne "Herald" correspondent at Canberra, writes in the "Herald" of April 4:

"In his economic policy statement last weekend, Prime Minister Menzies said: 'Increased prices will not only add little to the farmer's real profit, but will actually expose rural industry to bankruptcy, if and when prices fall.'

"I learned this week that the arguments which shaped Cabinet approval of this passage were: —

"The curbing of inflation in Australia is still the most important task facing the Government.

"General increases in farm produce prices would not necessarily result in greater output, but would almost certainly boost internal inflation and worsen the external trade balance by pricing some products out of world markets.

"Ministers were impressed by the contention that the cost of producing some food-stuffs is already so high that a freeing of prices might well put them out of reach of oversea buyers.

"Further, a large increase in, say, the wheat price would lift all the costs and prices associated with the wheat industry. Then a slump in the world wheat market (and slumps are still possible — remember wool) would leave the industry high and dry, producing wheat at a cost above world prices.

"Another forceful argument put to Cabinet was that higher prices would not necessarily ensure greater output. A wheat farmer, for instance, might produce even less wheat than now if, at a higher wheat price, he could earn the same income by planting a smaller acreage.

"All in all, Ministers decided, the dearer food policy was risky, politically and economically.

"Other measures which did not directly inflate living and production costs should be sought to encourage greater farm output."

If the Government has considered any of the "other measures" for increasing food production, we have not heard any mention of them. The fact of the matter is that the Government is completely bankrupt of any constructive ideas for dealing with the food question. We have consistently ex-

pressed the view that worthwhile reductions in direct taxation would be of greater benefit to the primary producer than higher prices. Reduced taxation would ensure a higher net income and thus a great incentive to increase production.

The Government's opposition to high prices is, of course, based on fallacious reasoning. To suggest that food prices should not be increased because of the effect these prices will have on inflation indicates that the Government still has no understanding of the basic cause of inflation. If overseas demands for wheat or other Australian primary production fall because the British and other people have inadequate purchasing power, there is nothing that the Australian Government can do about this. To suggest that Australian primary producers should have the prices of their production governed at a low level because of a fear that overseas markets may collapse, is a form of economic madness. We agree that a certain amount of international trade is genuinely necessary, but for any community to base its internal economy upon its export prices is extremely foolish.

Australian primary producers must receive a net income, which enables them to produce adequate food for Australians, make a good living, and preserve the fertility of their soil. And the home market must be regarded as more important than export markets.

## Anti-Tax Campaign Growing

Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, reports that his League's anti-taxation campaign, launched early last month, is now growing rapidly in all parts of the Commonwealth. Rank and file Members of the Federal Government Parties are starting to feel the pressure. They are becoming more critical of their Government's policies. Even press reports make it clear that the recent joint party meeting was a most unhappy event for Ministers attempting to answer criticism. Mr. Menzies may have prevented any immediate open rebellion, but growing public criticism could produce a major revolt by the time the next Budget is introduced.

Mr. Butler says that an increasing number of businessmen are supporting the anti-taxation campaign, as they are finding that high taxation is now becoming a form of capital levy. Letters of protest are streaming into Canberra. The League is sending a series of questions to all Government Members. Answers will be circulated throughout electorates.

All readers who desire to help the anti-taxation campaign along should obtain supplies of the League of Rights' special brochure with demand letter attached. Brochures are 7/- per hundred, post free, from the Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Defence of Empire Sovereignty

**Speaking in a European broadcast on April 7, Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British Government, opposed the proposed entry of Great Britain into a European Federation. He said it would mean "the end of the Commonwealth".**

It would be for Britain, he said, "the greatest of all disasters, both political and economic, nor would it be much less for Europe."

Lord Salisbury said if Britain did merge, control over her defence and foreign relations, both political and economic, would be transferred to the Federal Government.

### "LOSE FREEDOM"

Britain would then cease to be an independent sovereign State and would no longer be in the association of independent sovereign States that make up the British Commonwealth.

Britain would become just part of Europe and the other members would go their own way.

"They would not want to take on new obligations on the continent of Europe whatever we might do," he added.

Lord Salisbury added that he was far from suggesting that Britain should do nothing to help her continental neighbours. That would be folly.

"We must not only be prepared to fight if war breaks out in Europe," he said. "We must show now that we should fight if need arose.

"The survival of the British Commonwealth and our membership of it must be the cornerstone of our foreign and imperial policy. That is to our interest and it is to the interest of the peoples of Europe, too, for on it the maintenance of world peace with all that that means

to them and their children must surely depend."

Lord Salisbury's remarks are a refreshing relief from the poisonous and treacherous internationalism the British peoples have been deluged with in recent years. We only wish that the policies of Lord Salisbury's Government were as sound as his remarks.

## THE JEWS AND COMMUNISM

"The Jewish Chronicle" (England) of February 1, 1952, relates how after an Israeli ship called at Odessa, the ship's captain said, "Most of the port officials are Jews."

We are particularly interested in the above report because, since the revelations concerning the number of Jewish espionage agents working for Communism, there has been an intense campaign to convince the Western peoples that the Moscow Government and its satellite governments have become "anti-semitic." It is true that several Jewish Communist leaders have been deposed, but we have seen no evidence to indicate that the Communist conspiracy no longer serves the Zionist International.

"New Times," May 16, 1952—Page 7

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## Production per Acre or Production per Man?

In the following article in the January/February issue of "Rural Economy" (England), Derek Stuckey, Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Association, makes some important observations on food production which should be considered by Australians before they accept the inspired campaign which urges that the food problem in Australia can only be solved by big planning — big dams built with big machines purchased with big dollar loans, big farms and big tractors, and an insistence that efficiency must be measured by food production per man, not food production per acre:

The report of the Farming Team of the Anglo-American Productivity Council on American farming methods is a remarkable document. Not the least remarkable thing about it is that while it is described as a "Report on Productivity" not one of the conclusions of the Team has any direct bearing on how to obtain increased agricultural production. The attention and interest of the Committee appears to have been directed to obtaining greater production per man and per machine, regardless of whether or not this would adversely affect production per acre.

Since the Report was published there has been opportunity for consideration and comment, and we have the advantage of the discussion at the Farmer's Club last November upon the paper read by Mr. Elwyn Jones, himself a member of the Team. It may be interesting, therefore, to consider how it comes about that a report on productivity can be devoid of all reference to increased production.

There are two probable explanations, and it may be that both have contributed to this result. There is a very common belief that the main problem facing British agriculture is to increase efficiency in terms of production per man and per machine; the members of the Team appear to be largely in sympathy with this view, and that no doubt is one reason why they pay so little attention to production per acre. The other probable reason is that there is really very little that American farming can teach us about production per acre. Indeed, it appears from the Report itself that, on the whole, American yields of staple crops are considerably below those obtained in this country. A certain delicacy may, therefore, have prevented the members of the Team from saying too much on this aspect.

It is very interesting, though, to consider the concept of agricultural efficiency and to see whether this concentration on

production per man and per machine is justifiable in view of the problems facing the country and of the part that agriculture has to play.

Efficiency, whether it be in terms of hundredweights per man or hundredweights per acre, is merely a ratio, and a ratio in itself, taken from its context, has no special merit; a low ratio is just as good as a high ratio. It is only when the problem is considered in relation to the object, which has to be achieved that the attainment of any particular ratio or standard of efficiency becomes important.

For example, supposing that the land available for the support of any population was practically unlimited, whereas the manpower available for the cultivation of that land was very short, it would be clear that the highest importance should be attached to production per man. On the other hand, if the land available were inadequate, but there were an abundant supply of manpower, conversely, production per man would not be nearly as important as production per acre. High production per man would, of course, still be a desirable aim, as it would release men for other productive tasks (assuming, of course, that alternative work was available). But the more important object for the community would be to extract the greatest amount of food from the limited land at its disposal.

The question is whether, in view of the national economic situation and the problem of supporting a population of 50 million people on about 36 million acres (assuming that all available land is used for food production) attention should not now be directed to production per acre as opposed to other indices of efficiency. It is important, therefore, that investigators should have a proper conception of the problems facing the country and of the contribution which agriculture can make. It is also important, if other reports are to receive the consideration which is due to them, that they should be entirely factual and devoid of propaganda. Further, it is not sufficient that differences of soil and

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climate should be noted, it is also necessary that some indication should be given of how the results achieved abroad are affected by the different soil and climate and of the extent to which the different conditions here may require modification of the processes which the investigators have seen.

As Lord Waldegrave pointed out at the Farmers' Club meeting, there is a danger that the Report may be used by those who do not appreciate the considerations I have mentioned "as a stick with which to beat the poor old British working farmer." He also deplored any suggestion that "the people of Britain should be starved to make an economists' holiday."



# The Effect of Chemicals on Man

By J. I. RODALE

**There is a tendency on the part of some organic gardeners to stop worrying about their food after they have raised their organically grown produce. Too often, the organic farmer feels that if he eats his own good organic food nothing else will matter. He tends, therefore, to close his eyes to anything else in the daily toil and moil of living and to feel that he is protected from all the pitfalls and snares that might otherwise beset him in the food packages of the grocery stores. I am afraid, however, that it's not as simple as all that.**

I don't want for a moment to belittle the wonderfully militant attitude against commercial fertilisers, which has grown so strong in the past ten years. Not at all. We must carry this on relentlessly. But, while we are fighting to safeguard ourselves against chemical fertilisers, we must also give a little thought to the chemicals which the food industrialists put into our daily diet after the food crops leave the fields.

Today, in this chemical-plastic age, everything is either treated with or associated with chemicals in some way. We eat them. We clean our teeth with them. We breathe them in the gas fumes of factories and automobiles. We wash with detergent chemicals, and ordinary soaps will soon be as scarce as the dodo bird. Scientists are even recommending that we feed chemical detergents to chickens.

In a hundred different ways we are contaminated by chemicals. Not only is our soil saturated with chemical fertilisers, not only are weeds so doused with them that the fumes fall upon the soil, intermix with it and cause basic changes in its chemical and structural make-up, the ultimate effects of which are unknown, but also when the plant comes out of the ground it is so sprayed with poisonous insecticides that no amount of washing can remove all of it. Dangerous residues remain to be eaten by the public.

The extent of chemicalisation of our foods is hard to believe. Our drinking water has chlorine in it and in a recent issue of the "Journal of the American Medical Association," it was admitted that no tests had ever been made to test the effect of chlorine on either man or animal. And in this connection no organic gardener should ever use chlorinated water to sprinkle on his soil. In many municipal systems alum and sulphur dioxide are used along with the chlorine — with what effect no one can tell.

Cider contains benzoate of soda and poisonous phosphates are used in the manufacture of soft drinks. France, by the way, far ahead of us on this, for in that country, the use of benzoate of soda is against the law. Ice cream and peanut butter are saturated with polyoxy-ethylene-monostearate in order to give it better texture, and so are candy and salad dressings. That chaste-looking, ready-whipped cream is produced by the formation of foam with nitrous oxide. Frankfurters and canned meat are preserved with sodium nitrite—a chemical fertiliser that damages the haemoglobin of the blood. Even ordinary table salt has two chemicals in it to permit it to pour more easily. Tomatoes have chemicals added to prevent softening and pickles are made with alum to keep them

firm and full-bodied. One of our famous American soft drinks contains a chemical that is bad for the eyes. Canned fruits and vegetables are peeled by the use of lye, and pretzels are given that nice sheen by putting them through a bath of caustic soda. And I could go on.

The case against chemicals in food processing is aptly summed up, I think, by Sir Edward Melanby, the famous English research physician, who stated in his Sanderson-Wells lecture on May 4, 1951:

"There is good reason to believe that much disease in Western countries at present is due to errors of living introduced or greatly increased in modern times, and it may be that one of these errors is the ingestion of food treated by unnatural chemical substances." Certainly nothing could be more definite than that! And, as Dr. Melanby goes on to say, "It was stated at a recent inquiry in the U.S.A. that of 700 chemical agents at present used in food preparations, 246 had not been studied enough from a toxicological angle to satisfy the Food and Drug Administration of that country that they were innocuous. Even when such chemical substances have passed through a battery of tests from the point of view of toxicology, unexpected results have often ultimately been demonstrated." Man is a biological and not a chemical entity. He must not be treated as a storage battery, although he, like the storage battery, is made up of chemicals. There are, however, chemicals and chemicals. The sulphur in the human body is different in its action and character than the yellow powdered sulphur you can buy in the chemists' shop. The difference may not be entirely in the sulphur as such but, rather, in the way it is combined with other chemicals. To be sure, the chemist knows chemicals, but, unfortunately for the ultimate food consumer, the chemist is a veritable babe in the woods when it comes to the catalysts, the synergists, the accessory factors and even the simple enzymes which make the chemical elements act the way they do in the human body.

But, in this connection, as Dr. Melanby says, the chemist has a hold on the popular mind all out of proportion with his training. "Chemists primarily engaged in this work are called 'food scientists,' a designation which is misleading, because they often have but little knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the animal body, nor do they grasp the significance or the differences and complexities of living processes. They are apt to view the reactions of the human body from the point of view of chemistry.... But the fact is that actions and reactions of the human body are so unpredictable, and the knowledge of them

so meagre that the confidence and clear-cut view of the chemist may often be dangerous."

Evidently we need chemists who are versed in the operation of the human body. Particularly do we need them if they are going to be involved in any way in prescribing chemicals to be taken into that body. Similarly, the agricultural chemist should be trained so that he could be aware of the effect on the human organism of the food, which he has a part in raising.

The medical doctors must get into the fray, too. There should be medical men on the staff of United States Department of Agriculture who have adequate training and background for such work. The biochemist makes a good beginning, for bio means life, and the biochemist is a chemist who deals with the processes of the animal and plant organism. But the trouble is that too many biochemists are employed in industry and soon become prejudiced in favour of the interests of their employers—and, it hardly need be added, prejudiced to the detriment of the food consumer.

The food companies with such subservient technicians on their payroll put the names of the poisons on the labels of their products, and then feel that their conscience is clear. Yet, every food item that goes through a factory is sure to come out with chemical taint. The purposes of the chemicals, as I have said above, are manifold. Some are added to food as fat-sparers, some to permit emulsification. Some are preservatives, anti-oxidants, sweeteners, flavourers, and colourers. Some bleach and "improve" the product in questionable manner. Some are used only for aesthetic reasons to beautify or to make the product look pure.

To illustrate this last, let me describe a visit I made to an ice cream factory recently, where they were making strawberry ice cream. This particular factory went to exceptional lengths to use real strawberries. It even had intricate machinery to take out the seeds. Unfortunately, however, after such a processing,

(Continued on page 10)

## 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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## The Effect of Chemicals on Man

(Continued from page 9)

the product did not look like deeply coloured strawberries. Now, mind you, at this point the ice cream tasted wonderful, but, in order to get the public to accept it, the company had to add artificial coal tar colouring. Customers would not touch the anaemic looking product before the coal tar, which might really have given them anaemia, was added. The customers' eyes as well as stomachs had to be appeased. So, to a certain extent, the public itself is to blame for some of this chemicalisation.

Generally, the first dose of chemicals comes into processed foods from the washing of the utensils, which are used in its production. Added to this first potion, are the wax coatings, the resins, the plasticisers and the various other chemicals used in the food-packing materials. In addition to this, the food products are further manipulated by pasteurisation, dehydration, homogenisation, hydrogenation, brining, condensing, ripening, fixing, decolouring, dextrinising, carbonating, distilling, degerminating, pickling and other procedures done, not with mirrors, but with dangerous chemicals. The chemist is getting bolder and bolder. He is speeding up his tempo.

Right here I would like to add a little historical sidelight. Along with many other things, which we owe, for good or bad, to Napoleon, we can also thank him for the origination of tin cans for food. Napoleon knew that an army was dependent on its food to gain victories, and he offered a large money prize to the man who could work out a system to preserve and keep foods for the army in the field. It was Monsieur Appert, I believe, who subsequently came up with the idea of the tin can. Thus, Napoleon is not only responsible for the bloodletting of millions of soldiers, but also possibly for that part of today's disease caused by the eating of food from tin cans.

What was my surprise the other day when I met a chemical salesman who told

me that his company makes a chemical that is used to treat the inside of steel used for tin cans. Evidently its purpose is to enable the food to slide out of the can without sticking. This is the streamlining age.

The principal reason the world has not become aroused against the use of chemicals in foods is, I think, the method, which is universally used in testing them for toxic effects. Researchists take one chemical at a time and test it on rats. Naturally, there is no reaction, for in one item of food the chemical dose is obviously small. But what is the cumulative effect of twenty small doses a day? In the water man drinks and in practically every item of food he consumes there are chemicals and still more chemicals. Man is practically turning into a chemical. I was amused recently by reading in a newspaper that Antonio, a rattlesnake bit a man and the rattlesnake died. That man certainly must have been well loaded with some kind of potent poison, which he is consuming in some manner. He should be studied thoroughly by the physicians of San Antonio.

Another error in the current methods of testing is that tests are run on mice or rats for only one or two generations. One experiment I know of in which the effects of a food adulterant was tested indicated nothing untoward in four generations of mice. The fifth generation, however, was born absolutely sterile. How do we know that the chemicals, which this generation of human beings is consuming at such a great rate, will not cause sterility in some as-yet-to-be-born future generation? Let's not take too much for granted. Let's not worship everything that our scientists are doing. Let us use the brains God gave us to question the things we believe require questioning and make it hot for some of these golden-calf worshippers.

It is true that man can develop a tolerance for some poisons. On the other hand, it is also true that he may be going around chronically ill disposed. Who wants, for example, to be so chemicalised that his blood will poison snakes?

On the positive side, I can also tell you that there is a great deal of medical research which shows that the taking of certain vitamins will offset the effects of some

of the poison chemicals in our bodies. But be sure when you are buying such vitamins to specify that they are extracted from natural foods—and never made synthetically from pure chemicals.

All in all, what is the effect of everything I have been talking about concerning the nutritional quality of factory-used foods? In my opinion it is cumulatively so dangerous that I, myself, try as much as possible to limit my own diet to such foods as do not enter factories. Of course, the Rodale family produces about 70 per cent, of its food on our own farm without benefit of any chemicals or poison sprays. And what food! Waldorf-Astoria gourmets do not get half the zestfulness of flavour in their eight-dollar dinners believe me!

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.).

## FISH FARMING

Fish farming may be pioneered by junior farmers on the North Coast of New South Wales.

Information was being obtained on fish farming, which would be conducted in lagoons, said Mr. C. Purdue, district supervisor. There were many suitable lagoons near Bentley, Kyogle and Rappville, and between Coraki and Casino.

By the use of chemical fertilisers, the size of fish could be increased, he said. Principal fertilisers to be used in the experiments would be superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.

Fish farming was carried on extensively in America and the Orient. By hybridisation and selection, farmers in America had developed bigger and improved strains of freshwater fish. The fertilisers provided an increased quantity of food, which, in turn, increased the size of the fish.

Waste foods, instead of fertilisers, were used in the Orient. Mr. Purdue said he did not know of any fish farms that had been established in Australia, but private farms could exist.

Fish to be raised by the junior farmers would be used for domestic purposes, he added.

Recently, Mr. W. L. Hindmarsh, chief, Division of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture, recommended fish farming as a sideline on general farms.

—"The Age," May 7.

## Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

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# British Hydro-Electric Scheme Criticised

Speaking in the British House of Commons on April 1, Mr. Gerald Nabarro offered the following penetrating criticism of the proposed electric scheme for North Wales:

"For years we have been arguing about these North Wales proposals, but I will try to put the matter in as simple language as I can. A hydro-electric scheme has a very high capital cost, but a low cost of operation. A steam power station has a relatively low capital cost, but a high cost of operation, for it has to be fuelled with coal.

There are hazards connected with both types of generation. The hazard with the steam station is the availability of coal at a time when our coal budget is in a state of grave unbalance. The hazard in connection with a hydro-electric scheme is principally, of course, the fact that the water supply is not by any means certain, and that the abstraction of large quantities of water from these catchment areas might seriously affect agricultural development, river flow, and various other technical points of that kind.

... Most people seem to imagine that hydro-electric schemes last forever, but that is not so. Perhaps they will last for 75 years.

Mr. A. C. Manuel (Central Ayrshire): Or 100.

Mr. Nabarro: Nobody knows, but I am prepared to be advised by a countryman of the hon. Gentleman who interrupted and who is a high authority on this subject, and who draws our attention to the dangers of siltation in these schemes. For instance, Mr. R. M. Prothero, a geographer, until recently at Edinburgh University, wrote in "Nature" on 7th July 1951:

"Precise information is practically non-existent. In the United States, by 1934, already 13 major dams had silted up completely during an average life of 29 years, but although such spectacular examples are lacking here, silt may accumulate in a short time and seriously reduce the capacity of reservoirs. A case is quoted of one of the Lancaster Corporation reservoirs which has lost nearly half its capacity in 78 years, but as regards the Scottish hydro-electric reservoirs, silting does not appear to have been allowed for in the calculated capacities and unless we are informed to the contrary no doubt the same applies to those proposed in North Wales."

## Look Younger Live Longer

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This is a very real hazard, but let me pass on to an approximate estimate of the capital costs.

In the case of a hydro-electric scheme, the capital cost per kilowatt installed is not the £94, as referred to by my hon. Friend the Member for Barry. I denounce that statement emphatically. Lord Citrine wrote to me on 7th February 1952, and said that the average capital cost per kilowatt installed was £122 for hydro schemes in North Wales. Why should it be £122 for North Wales and £200 per kilowatt installed for a hydro-electric scheme in Scotland? The answer is that the North Wales scheme will cost £200 per kilowatt installed by the time it is completed, whereas steam station costs today average £60 per kilowatt installed. Therefore, although the length of life of a hydro-electric scheme is three times longer than that of a steam station, the capital cost of a hydro-electric scheme is three times as great as that of a steam station and in terms of amortisation per annum the one cancels the other out.

... I pass to a further point in connection with the installation, the load factor of the schemes in North Wales. The load factor is less than 20 percent. In the case of Dolgarrog it is 15.4 percent, at Maentwrog 14.7 percent, and at Ffestiniog 15.75 percent. A load factor of less than 20 percent, means that the capital vested in the scheme is less than one-fifth employed, whereas in a steam station the load factor is as high as 80 percent, but at an average of 60 percent. Therefore, not only is the installation cost three times as high in a hydro-electric scheme as in a steam station, but the use of the power once the installation is completed is only one-third in a hydro scheme as compared with a steam scheme. That weights the capital cost case against hydro schemes by something like ten to one. ... The proposals of the British Electricity Authority assume that there is in North Wales a large supply of water at high levels which is not now and never will be required for domestic and industrial consumption. That assumption is questioned by the local authorities, by the National Farmers' Union in that part of the country and by a large range of technical experts, among whom is Mr. Frank Chapman.

As has already been mentioned, the rainfall there is high, reaching as much as 180 inches a year. I come from that part of the world and I can testify to the very heavy rainfall, which occurs there. But the point is that it is not susceptible to easy catchment because of the rock formation, which breaks up the pools. That is proved by the fact that the British Electricity Authority will have to do so much tunneling to scoop together the water, which is in theory available but in practice is very difficult to gather in reservoirs.

Consequently, although *prima facie* there is a good deal of water there, in practice very little of it is available for domestic agricultural and other use. Indeed, we

have come to this, that in 1945 the Caernarvon County Council asked Messrs. Howard Humphreys, the consulting engineers, of Westminster, to report on the availability of water for municipal purposes in their area, and the engineers felt bound to report that the county of Caernarvon was inadequately supplied. Part of the reason given was this extraordinary difficulty of collecting together what water did fall upon the topmost peaks.

It follows that if the availability of water in this part of the country is already inadequate, a large-scale abstraction on the lines described in this Bill is going to set up very serious difficulties. Not the least concerned in this respect are those who earn their livings from the pasture-land of the hills—the hill farmers—who rear thousands of sheep every year, producing wool and meat, and who are going to find their pastures subject to gradual drying up and also to impediment by the innumerable constructions for which the Bill provides

Secondly, the farmers on the lower reaches of these mountains who, up to now, have had to depend upon sources of water such as streams and lakes, will find that the scooping up of the rainfall at a high level will tend to dry up or reduce the water in the streams and lakes, with results detrimental not only to the pastoral industry they follow but to health.

This is not imagination; it is what has happened whenever these not too plentiful sources of water have for some reason for another been interfered with. . . .

## THE EILDON WEIR PROJECT

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## Flight From The City

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## The Purpose of Disease

Disease is not created by mankind. It occurs in Nature, and always has and always will. It is a part of the Creation.

It is met with everywhere — in the primeval forest; on the prairies; in streams, rivers, lakes, and the ocean. It is by no means unknown among wild animals.

Disease has a very definite part in the natural order. This is significant. For this reason man cannot hope to eliminate it.

Disease is the means adopted by Nature for the removal of the unfit. It is also the normal accompaniment of old age when the organism is worn out.

It is perhaps most easily seen at work on old trees where the diseased condition steadily advances until finally the tree ceases to live.

Because the tree is so well furnished with reserve food and very effective arrangements for resisting parasites, its death is a slow process and one, which can easily be watched.

But smaller plants, and, in particular, the microscopic forms of the vegetable kingdom, are not so well provided with defences, and perish much more dramatically.

The commonest agents involved in plant diseases are insects and fungi; in animals and man, various types of bacteria are the usual invaders.

The course run by disease is generally the same. A struggle for the mastery takes place between the host and the parasite. It is not a case of two organisms living together, but a battle.

Disease is the beginning of Nature's composting. The inefficient or worn-out organism is converted into material from which humus can be synthesized to feed a new generation of plants.

The insects, fungi or bacteria involved in this work may be regarded as Nature's censors whose duty it is to mark down the imperfect organism, condemn it, and then start the execution of the sentence by pre-

paring it for transformation into lower forms of life from whose wastes and remains humus can be synthesized for re-starting the wheel of life.

Now we see why Nature has no arrangements like the burning of infected material, poison sprays, insecticides, sera, or vaccines for checking disease. Why should she fight what is her own arrangement?

Why should she burn diseased material or institute quarantine arrangements? The diseased plant or animal continues in free and close contact with its fellows who are always exposed to full infection. The infection spreads only to what is already unfit.

If it could spread to the fit, all life would soon cease. The parasites would overrun their victims like a forest fire. But life does nothing of the sort; it continues richly and abundantly.

This is the one proof we need to tell us that disease cannot attack the healthy organism. Why, therefore, should we fear it?

Disease is no enemy; it is part of the natural cycle; it has a definite and useful function in Nature; it enters into the wheel of life.

All that mankind can do by means of agencies like the medical and veterinary professions is to help the valuable but stricken organism to become whole and to have a fresh start.

But the alleviation and cure of disease do not end the matter. We are only dealing with a portion of the subject — the casualties, most of which need never have occurred.

—Sir A. Howard, in "Soil and Health."

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