

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 18, No. 11.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1952.

ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

## Liberal Candidate Challenges Canberra Dictatorship

### "Liberals or Socialists?"

Liberal Party leaders will be watching with considerable interest Victorian Legislative Council election results for the South-Western Province, where a prominent supporter of the Liberal Party, Mr. Keith McGarvie, well-known Western District farmer and business man, is asking all genuine Liberals to vote for him as a censure motion against the Socialist policies being imposed by the Menzies Government.

Mr. McGarvie is contesting the election (voting is on June 21) as a "Liberal Countryman," and has opened his campaign with the following open letter to all Liberal Party supporters in his Province:

Dear Fellow-Liberals,

Addressing the recent Victorian Liberal Party conference in Melbourne, the Federal President of the Liberal Party, Mr. W. H. Anderson, said: "In the past few years the Liberal Party had been injected 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).

One of my major reasons for contesting the Victorian Council Elections, is to give Liberal Party supporters in the South-western Province an opportunity of making it clear to both State and Federal Liberal Party politicians that they are opposed to the "half-Socialism" mentioned by Mr. Anderson. As a genuine supporter of Liberal principles as expounded before the 1949 Federal Elections, I ask you to record your disapproval of the betrayal of these principles, by giving me your first preference vote on June 21.

The essence of Socialism and all other movements supporting policies of monopoly is the centralisation of all power. No genuine Liberal can support centralised controls, and yet we have at Canberra today a Government led by a Liberal Prime Minister, which is imposing such drastic centralised controls that the remaining self-governing rights of the States are being rapidly destroyed. State Elections are a farce unless those elected have adequate powers for self-government. I am basing my campaign upon this fundamental principle, a principle to which many Liberals paid considerable lip service before 1949, but which has now been so blatantly violated, particularly at the last

Loan Council Meeting, that the Hon. T. Playford, Premier of South Australia, and one of the most respected Liberal Party leaders in Australia, has felt impelled to make a strong attack upon Mr. Menzies and his policies. Mr. Playford, Premier of the best-run State in Australia, has bluntly stated that the Federal Government is defying the Federal Constitution and that he is determined to uphold his State's constitutional rights. What are Victorian Liberal Party Members in the State House doing about following Premier Playford's lead? It is true that they have half-heartedly endorsed the Country Party's stated intention of challenging Uniform Taxation. But something more positive than this is wanted. I am a strong supporter of the Federal constitutional system, a system that was originally intended to limit the powers of the Federal Government to certain limited matters like Defence. Major powers were to be retained by the States, which were, of course, responsible for the basic development of the Australian continent. Before Federal financial domination started, Victoria was a stable State with a policy of low taxation. Victoria is endowed with great natural resources, and every genuine Liberal must agree that those resources will be more effectively developed for the benefit of the individual if we can free ourselves from Canberra's financial domination.

In presenting his case against Canberra's attempt to destroy the States, Mr. Playford stressed the fact that the Federal Government was using as one of its major weapons a centralised banking and credit system. In listing the major Socialist policies which the Menzies-Fadden Government had im-

posed since 1949, I feel that it is important that I start with the subject of banking. Centralised control of credit issue has always been regarded as a "key" control by the Socialists and Communists. In opposing the Chifley Government's 1945 Banking Legislation, leaders of the present Federal Government strongly opposed the legislation because it could be used to destroy the Federal Constitution. Sir Arthur  
(Continued on page 7)

### 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

### Employment

Although Commonwealth Labor Minister Harold Holt, and spokesmen for the Federal Government, continues to quote statistics to try and prove that there is no need for any fears about the employment position, a study of the advertisement columns of the daily press reveals that many are finding employment most difficult to obtain. The "Positions Vacant" advertisements are contracting daily.

The Government claims, of course, that its "disemployment" policy is now operating successfully. We state that, if the present high taxation and credit restriction policy is continued for another six months, unemployment will again be a major problem in Australia. The Communists and Socialists are looking forward with anticipation.

### Another Blackmarket

We note with interest the Sydney "Financial Review's" claim that "Dealing in import licences has started because of the Government's restrictions, and, in the opinion of some traders, it could assume large proportions." What is obviously required is a further enlargement of the Federal bureaucracy to prevent such dealings! Controls always produce blackmarkets.

### Mr. Dean Acheson

In a report to the Melbourne "Herald" of May 21, Mr. E. H. Cox, who is travelling with the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, states "Mr. Dean Acheson, America's Secretary of State, may visit Australia soon if Mr. Menzies can arrange it. He would come for the first meeting of the Pacific Council, possibly before the end of July."

If Mr. Dean Acheson does visit Australia, he and his friend, Mr. R. G. Casey, will be able to discuss how Mr. Alger Hiss is keeping in the American prison where he is being kept because he denied under oath that he was a Communist agent. Mr. Acheson, whose pro-Communist record has been exposed in the U.S.A., said that he still had faith in his friend Hiss. Mr. Casey, who claims Mr. Acheson as his friend, has also expressed his belief in Mr. Hiss's innocence.

### Subscribers Please Note

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PLEASE ADD EXCHANGE TO  
COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE  
CHEQUES.

### "A United Nations Legion"

"The Jew, Benjamin Cohen, at a meeting of the United Nations political committee in Paris, suggested that the basis of an international armed force might be a United Nations Legion . . . The recent steel-aluminium-tin agreement between the U.S.A. and Britain is not a product of Winston Churchill but of the Jew, Manly Fleischmann, Defence Production Administrator of U.S.A. More than 90 of the 166 revenue officials dismissed for fraud in the recent U.S. Tax Scandals are Jews."

—"Gothic Ripples," February 13, 1952.

### Interesting

The Melbourne "Sun" of May 16 reports that the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, told a weekly press conference that, "I am looking forward to welcoming him (Mr. Menzies), both as a friend and as the Prime Minister of that great country."

If Mr. Menzies is prepared to accept an associate of Communist traitor, Alger Hiss, as his friend, he is even more gullible than we think he is.

## STABILISING WAGES AND COSTS

Your leading article, "Costs Inflation Still Not Attacked" (April 9), is timely.

Could I make what appears to be a constructive suggestion—that the Commonwealth Government make use of its estimated £114,000,000 budget surplus to subsidise the retail price of "C" index series goods and services which go into the computation of the basic wage?

This would stabilise wages and costs at existing levels and stop the mad race of wage increases chasing price increases.

I realise that this suggestion cuts across orthodox conceptions of finance, but unless some new ideas, based on constructive action are taken to resolve the present crisis, the whole fabric of our society is threatened.

— W. J. CARRUTHERS (Chairman, Vic. League of Rights), in Melbourne "Age," April 14.

## TAX SABOTAGE BROCHURE

Copies may be had of the Brochure and Demand Letter, which was reprinted in issue of March 21st

7/- per 100

3/6 ,, 50

1/9 ,, 25

Post free

## New Queensland Movement

The establishment in Queensland of a non-party organisation known as the Australian Democratic Union provides further evidence of the growing loss of electoral support for the present Federal Government. At the 1949 Federal elections, there was a tremendous electoral swing towards the present Government parties because Queenslanders were strongly opposed to Canberra controls. Although the Government lost considerable support at the Federal elections last year, it still polled very strongly in Queensland. However, disillusionment followed the Budget, and other Socialist legislation. During the present Government's first period in office, Country Party Member for Maranoa, C. W. Russell, openly revolted against his Government's policies, warning what would happen if they were continued. He resigned from the Country Party.

At the 1951 elections, Mr. Russell endeavoured to hold the Maranoa electorate as an Independent Country Party Member, but was narrowly defeated after a very bitter fight. He has strongly denounced the present Government's intensification of Socialist policies and has played a leading part in the creation of the Australian Democratic Union. He is first president of the movement. Also associated with the movement are Mr. Colin Clark and Sir Raphael Cilento. Although we are opposed to most of Mr. Colin Clark's financial theories, we do applaud his vigorous opposition to Canberra's policies of centralism.

Leaders of the Australian Democratic Union stress that they do not seek to establish another party. The aim is to influence public opinion. However, it is admitted that, under certain circumstances, it might have to stand independent candidates to oppose Government candidates who had not honoured pre-election pledges.

We cannot subscribe to all the objectives of the Democratic Union, but the following appear to indicate that some of those responsible for drafting them are political and economic realists:

"To reduce all forms of taxation to reasonable levels by getting rid of unnecessary Government Departments and by confining social service expenditure to those who really need it.

"To uphold the Constitutional monarchy, the Constitution, and the powers of the High Court, and to provide for the devolution of powers from the Commonwealth to the States and from the States to Local Authorities.

"To provide that any sufficient number of electors may, by petition, have any Member of Parliament recalled to re-contest his seat, or to have any question submitted to referendum....

"To check and control all forms of monopoly, whether under private or public ownership . . .

"To maintain the value of the Australian £, and as a guarantee of performance, to have Ministerial and Parliamentary salaries fixed by the Constitution, so that they cannot be further increased."

# Ballarat Citizens Oppose Compulsory Pasteurisation of Milk

**Mrs. Lucille Quinlan, a Ballarat housewife and a supporter of this journal for many years, has recently demonstrated just what individual initiative can accomplish. When Mrs. Quinlan learned that moves were being made to have Ballarat proclaimed an area in which all milk must be compulsorily pasteurised, she immediately launched a campaign, which has not yet concluded. But it has already forced those financially interested in the establishment of a milk monopoly in Ballarat, on to the defensive.**

Mrs. Quinlan opened her campaign through the columns of the local daily paper, "The Courier," the result being a spirited letter controversy in which many other citizens joined with Mrs. Quinlan in attacking the compulsory pasteurisation of Ballarat's milk supplies. This opposition to pasteurisation heartened the small number of independent dairymen who had so far resisted suggestions that they join with the group already supplying pasteurised milk and who were pressing the State Government to proclaim Ballarat as an area for compulsory pasteurisation of all milk. Housewives who had been getting pasteurised milk and did not like it, immediately sought fresh milk when they discovered it could be obtained. Housewives who were told that they would soon only be able to get pasteurised milk, irrespective of what they desired, rallied to the lead given by Mrs. Quinlan.

The next move by the opponents of compulsory pasteurisation was to organise a public meeting of protest. The independent dairymen told housewives who wanted fresh milk, that this was their last opportunity to protest. The interests behind milk pasteurisation were attempting to have compulsory pasteurisation operating before opposition became too strong. The public meeting held in the Ballarat Town Hall on Monday, April 21, was easily the biggest meeting held in Ballarat for years. Speakers were subjected to a barrage of interjections from the well-organised advocates of compulsory pasteurisation, but these interjections only served to provide the opportunity of driving home more convincingly the case for fresh milk and freedom of choice by the housewife.

The Chairman was Cr. N. T. Callow, and the two speakers were Mr. Eric D. Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, and Mrs. Quinlan. Mr. Butler, who spoke first, said that he had for many years made a close study of the relationship between soil management and health in both animals and man. He owned a mixed farm, and ran a small herd of milking cows. His two children were being reared on fresh milk, and he urged housewives to examine

both sides of the pasteurisation question before accepting the policy of milk pasteurisation. He said that, in his address, he wanted to make two major points: The first was that there is a considerable body of medical opinion in all parts of the world, which opposes milk pasteurisation. "I want to show that it is not true that milk pasteurisation is only being opposed by a number of cranks and fanatics. Having done this, I suggest that the individual reaches his own conclusions. My second point is that, when the individual has made up his mind, he should then be completely free to choose or refuse pasteurised milk." Mr. Butler said he was not going to pose as an expert and give a discourse on the chemical or other effects of pasteurising milk. At this point, an interjector shouted, then why do you come here and attack pasteurisation." Mr. Butler replied: "I am asking housewives to use their own commonsense. Tests have proved conclusively that calves fed on pasteurised milk will become very sick and that many will die. Milk is the natural food for the calf. I am most certainly not going to give my children milk which kills calves, and I suggest that you housewives will agree that this is a commonsense approach." Loud applause greeted this rejoinder. Dealing with the dishonest propaganda in favour of milk pasteurisation Mr. Butler related how, after Robert Koch, the German biologist, announced in 1882 his discovery of tubercle bacillus and claimed it as the cause of tuberculosis, he was hailed as a genius by the medical world. His subsequent announcements that human and bovine tubercle bacilli were identical, and that, therefore, fresh milk was a dangerous medium for spreading tuberculosis, was, naturally enough hailed all over the world by those who saw how milk pasteurisation could be effectively commercialised. But when Koch, who was an honest and courageous man, announced that further investigations had convinced him that the human and bovine tubercles was not identical, there was a conspiracy of silence. This conspiracy has been maintained up until the present day.

At the 1943 conference of the British National Federation of Milk Producer-Retailers, it was pointed out that the majority of doctors chose unpasteurised milk for their households. The treasurer described milk pasteurisation as "a commercial ramp. The combines could not live without it."

Tests conducted at the Dr. Barnado Homes in Great Britain, had proved that children given pasteurised milk developed far more cases of tuberculosis than did children given raw milk. The advantage

was 1,4000 percent in favour of the children on unpasteurised milk. "The British Medical Journal" provided a full report on this experiment.

Mr. Butler said that many were stampeded into accepting pasteurised milk because it was alleged that occasional epidemics were spread via fresh milk. This was a most dishonest argument, because it has been proved in several parts of the world that pasteurised milk can also spread epidemics. The answer to epidemics is not pasteurisation, but the rigid enforcement of health standards, which ensure that fresh milk is supplied without any fear of infection. Mr. Butler discussed at length what he termed a "philosophy of death." He said that, so long as there was life, there would always be risks. The graveyard is the only place where all risks have been completely eliminated. If some of the planners trying to control every aspect of our lives have their way, they will ultimately be telling us that the air we breathe is full of germs and that, to avoid diseases all air should be compulsorily sterilised. People are eating far too much dead food now. Processing milk turns a live product into a dead thing; it then does what all dead things do — rots without turning sour.

Mr. Butler concluded his address by saying that, irrespective of whether an individual believed in pasteurising milk or not he had no moral right to force other individuals to accept the type of milk he preferred. "Freedom of choice is essential if we are to develop character. If Ballarat citizens accept compulsory milk pasteurisation they are allowing themselves to be taken one further step towards the complete Slave State."

Mrs. Quinlan said: The situation in Ballarat was "most extraordinary." "A system which has given no cause for complaint is to be replaced by one giving grave cause for complaint."

Ballarat people stood to lose a never failing supply of wholesome milk, and two private companies stood to benefit by a monopoly of the city's milk business.

"The Government is threatening to impose a measure for which there is no demand, but rather a great deal of public opposition."

There was a roar of interjections by a section of the crowd when Mrs. Quinlan said: "It looks as if Part I of the Act is being used as a lever to force all dairymen: to sell pasteurised milk."

Supporters told the interjectors sternly to "sit down or get out."

Mrs. Quinlan said no controversy has raised such interest in Ballarat for years. Only one genuine consumer had signed a letter supporting pasteurised milk.

"Where are all the people who want pasteurisation?" asked Mrs. Quinlan.

Ms.P. were strongly criticised for not replying to letters seeking their views on the subject.

(Continued on page 4)

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## The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

Price, 37/-

We have pleasure in announcing that we now have supplies of this valuable book.

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## The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

"New Times," May 30, 1952—Page 3

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## Ballarat Citizens and Milk Pasteurisation

(Continued from page 3)

Mrs. Quinlan quoted Mr. T. T. Hollway as stating he would forward the letter to the Minister concerned and would send his reply.

A gale of laughter went through the room when Mr. Hollway's letter was read. "He passed the buck, as I expected," commented Mrs. Quinlan.

Mr. R. T. White and Mr. J. F. Kittson had not replied, but had sent apologies to the chairman.

Said Mrs. Quinlan: "That's strange. They were not invited — this is a citizens' meeting."

"I suppose they can read — I hope they can write," she added.

"Too many measures go on the statute book because people are too indifferent to have them removed. Country people have always been the backbone of the nation. We mean to show them the spirit of Eureka still lives here," said Mrs. Quinlan. The speaker said Sister Quigley, a health centre nurse, advised mothers not to give babies pasteurised milk.

Interjector: "My baby got sick on the stuff."

Speakers emphasised that the objectors to pasteurisation did not want it to be discontinued, but wanted the freedom to buy fresh milk if they wished. Cr. J. C. Rowe, in supporting a vote of thanks to the convenors of the meeting, said: "I'm a lover of freedom, and that's why I support these ideas."

Although the advocates of compulsory milk pasteurisation had brought a "consulting dairy bacteriologist" up from Melbourne, to speak in opposition to the scheduled speakers, the Chairman said that the meeting was a protest meeting, and that it could not be addressed by those who favoured compulsory pasteurisation. They could, of course, speak on the motion to be placed before the meeting. Mrs. Quinlan was loudly applauded when she said: "If you want to voice your views, why not call your own meeting?"

The following resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority of those present: "We, citizens of Ballarat and district, strongly protest against the proposal to force pasteurisation on this area. We think this move unjust, both to retailers and consumers, and unnecessary from any point of view. Therefore, we insist that our Parliamentary representatives demand that the Government refrain from declaring Ballarat a compulsory pasteurisation area."

The resolution was sent to local Members and to the Premier. Mrs. Quinlan

received a reply from Mr. J. B. McDonald, stating that consideration would be given to her letter of protest and to "numerous other letters." Thousands of letters protesting against compulsory pasteurisation have been flowing into Members representing Ballarat and district.

In an excellent editorial in its issue of April 23, "The Courier" commented as follows upon the milk protest meeting: "In days when individual freedoms — and other freedoms as well — are being whittled away, such gatherings as this protest meeting serve vital purpose as reminders of this truth. Surely nothing could be fairer than the contention of the objectors that they are entitled to buy fresh milk if they wish, and let who may buy the pasteurised. That is the crux. Food boards, or boards of scarcely any kind, have never yet made anything cheaper or better for consumers. All they have done is to foster the spirit of monopoly and herald ultimate State regimentation over all."

Under the heading, "Freedom," the following letter appeared in "The Courier" on April 29: —

"Sir, — Your editorial of April 23, commenting upon the protest of Ballarat citizens against the proposal to impose compulsory pasteurisation of all milk sold in Ballarat, makes heartening reading at a time when the British tradition of individual rights and freedom is being increasingly attacked by the forces of collectivism. If our traditional way of life does survive, it will be the result of efforts by sturdy lovers of liberty in small communities served by local papers not afraid to present articles similar to your editorial of last Wednesday. — Yours, etc.,

ERIC D. BUTLER,

Campaign Director, Victorian League of Rights."

In spite of the widespread and strong opposition to compulsory milk pasteurisation, now so obvious throughout Ballarat and district, the pasteurisation advocates continued to work for their monopolistic objective. Suddenly "The Courier" decided that the milk pasteurisation was "dead," and that no further correspondence would be published. There is no doubt that pressure was applied. However, an article was published, attempting to answer material that Mr. Butler had presented to the public meeting. The arguments advanced were all old ones that had been effectively answered years ago by leading medical authorities in Great Britain. At a special meeting of dairymen on April 24, it was moved that the Health Commission be informed about Mr. Butler's statements and requested to take appropriate action. Mr. Butler has not yet been interviewed about this matter. It is significant to note that soon after reports of Mrs. Quinlan's campaign appeared in the Melbourne press, the Melbourne "Sun" had an article by Dr. Doris Officer, supporting compulsory pasteurisation of all milk. Mrs. Quinlan's letter replying was mutilated. The milk pasteurisation interests in Ballarat also had a deputation to Mr. Moss, the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, stating that a meeting of Ballarat citizens had demanded the introduction of compulsory milk pasteurisation. No such meeting was ever

held. Mrs. Quinlan emphasised this point in leading a deputation to Mr. Cain, Victorian Labor leader, on May 20. Before leading this deputation, Mrs. Quinlan canvassed a large number of Ballarat doctors, dentists, and nurses, asking their opinion on compulsory milk pasteurisation. It is interesting that the overwhelming majority of those contacted expressed their opposition to compulsory pasteurisation. Leading doctors expressed strong disapproval of pasteurisation for medical reasons, some putting their views in writing for Mrs. Quinlan to use.

Mr. Cain gave Mrs. Quinlan and her deputation a sympathetic hearing, and promised to take the matter up with the Government. But Mrs. Quinlan and her supporters are continuing the campaign until complete victory is achieved. If Ballarat citizens defeat the threat of compulsory pasteurisation of all milk supplies, there is little doubt that Geelong and other centres also threatened will follow the lead given by Ballarat. And this lead was primarily that of Mrs. Quinlan, who has demonstrated what one individual possessing knowledge and initiative can accomplish. If Western Civilisation is saved, it will be because there are still enough individuals like this truly Christian woman.

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## CHINA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Since civil war swayed in favour of the Communists, we have watched to see if Mao Tse-tung could solve the greatest Chinese puzzle of all, that of trade. Early trends were more favourable than opponents of his administration like to admit. Despite the Kremlin's exacting price for limited support, the nation's economy remained upon a fairly even keel. Until recently. Through punitive taxation, bureaucratic corruption and interference, China's trade is slowing. A main source of revenue was always levied on foreign trade; today there is virtually no foreign trade to tax. Agriculture is now failing, and Peking has been forced to appeal for "anti-drought teams" to try and save the situation in five southern areas where famine conditions threaten. China's condition may indeed be one reason for the Moscow Economic Conference, where China's delegates desperately seek business.

Oil remains the curious feature of the Chinese puzzle. All normal supplies were cut off in 1950, yet intervention in Korea showed unexpected economic strength. No reliable statistics are available, but General Chub Teh said recently that within five or ten years, China would become one of the world's basic producers of oil, with the aid of the Soviet technicians.

Chinese oil lies mainly in the Kansu province, around the Yumen field, about 800 miles west of Peking. But a significant development is the formation of a Sino-Soviet company for exploiting oil in the northwest frontier province of Sinkiang.

— "The London Newsletter," April 11, 1952.

## 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.

# Liberal Premier's Reply to Mr. Menzies "Constitution Being Defied"

Following the recent Loan Council meeting, at which the States unanimously — for the first time in Loan Council History — rejected the Commonwealth's financial policy, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, gave a nation-wide broadcast on Monday, May 5, in which he bitterly attacked the States' decisions.

Like all genuine supporters of the Federal Constitution, we were appalled by the Prime Minister's attitude towards the States. Every student of Socialism knows that the Federal Constitution and the States are the major obstacle to the Socialist objective of concentrating all power at Canberra. At the recent Victorian State Conference of the Liberal Party, the Federal President, Mr. W. H. Anderson, frankly admitted that the Liberal Party had been injected with "half-Socialism" and that the Liberal Party must immediately ask whether it is a Liberal Party or a Socialist Party.

In his broadcast on May 5, Mr. Menzies inferred that the Commonwealth has the right to use its financial powers to undermine still further the States' sovereignty. But Mr. Menzies has been strongly challenged on this vital issue by a prominent and widely respected member of his own Party, Mr. T. Playford, Premier of South Australia. Mr. Playford felt so strongly about Mr. Menzies' broadcast attack upon the States that he replied in an address broadcast over South Australian radio stations on May 7. We regret that this very important talk was given very little mention outside South Australia. In order that it may reach a much wider audience, particularly of those people concerned about the progressive weakening of the Federal Constitution, we have much pleasure in reprinting from the Adelaide "Advertiser" of May 8 a full report of Mr. Playford's address:

The Commonwealth should be the last authority to question decisions of the Loan Council, the Premier (Mr. Playford) said in a broadcast last night.

Mr. Playford, who was replying to a broadcast on Monday night by the Prime Minister on the Loan Council's decisions in Canberra last week, added that by refusing to allow the trading banks to subscribe to loan funds the financial agreement had been broken by the Commonwealth, and the Constitution was being defied. This matter was being closely examined.

The Council had been established under the provisions of the Constitution. It was part of the financial agreement ratified by the people of Australia, and it was not proper for any Government or authority to disregard any decision of the council lawfully made upon matters within its jurisdiction.

Mr. Playford said the Prime Minister's statement had the theme that the Commonwealth Government would not be stampeded into adopting financial policies, which would increase tax burdens or interfere with the restoration of stability.

"This statement implies two things," Mr. Playford added. "That the Commonwealth

Government does not consider itself bound in any way by Loan Council decisions, and that the Loan Council had approved a policy to increase tax burdens or proposed to interfere with the restoration of stability."

Not once in the 82 hours of controversy at the council meeting had a State Premier advocated increased tax burdens.

The main anxiety of the State Premiers was to avoid the dislocation, waste and unemployment, which would inevitably follow, cuts in works programmes, said Mr. Playford.

On the one hand, there was the Commonwealth policy of severe credit restrictions, with its inevitable influence on the loan market.

On the other hand, there were greatly increased costs, which made it desirable to keep the programme within the lowest possible reasonable limits.

The Premiers wished to obtain advice from the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, the chairman of the Associated Trading Banks, and from Stock Exchange authorities, but this suggestion had been rejected by the Commonwealth Government.

Economic policy, it was stated, was a matter for the Commonwealth to decide.

"We desired to examine the possibility of getting finance for the loan programme from the enormous deposits of the trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank, enforced under the Banking Act," the Premier said.

"These deposits total well over £400m., and the Premiers believed that the banks would readily subscribe some of this if they were permitted to do so by the Commonwealth Government.

"The banks receive only ½ p.c. for this money, and it was believed that they would readily invest it in a 3¾ p.c. Security Loan if the Commonwealth would allow them to subscribe.

"Again we were opposed by the Commonwealth Government, which affirmed that banking was no business of the Loan Council."

The Prime Minister had not supported the Premiers in obtaining the most competent advice upon the general problem, nor would he agree to allow the trading banks to use their resources.

The Commonwealth proposals had been so harsh and unrealistic that no State could possibly accept them.

## "MUST DEVELOP"

"Australia is a large, undeveloped country, with great possibilities for production," Mr. Playford added.

"If we are to succeed as a nation it is necessary for us to develop our national resources with enterprise and initiative.

"The world is clamoring for more and more food and we urgently need overseas credits.

"We are now obliged in this State to abandon most important works designed to step up production.

"Thousands of new citizens are being brought here by the Commonwealth, but our housing programmes are to be completely dislocated.

"We are short of electricity and water needed for expanding our production, but our programmes are now ruthlessly slashed by half.

"We are confronted with an influx of thousands of additional children in our schools each year.

"Our hospitals are already overcrowded our transport system is heavily over-taxed —but the money allowed to us for these things is less than half of what is necessary. "When we refuse to accept these proposals, we are accused of advocating measures to interfere with the restoration of stability."

How would it assist in restoring stability if plans for a large sawmill in the South East were abandoned and nearly every water reticulation scheme scrapped, Mr. Playford asked?

On the other hand, he added, what wealth and benefit had been brought to S.A. by such schemes as the Morgan-Whyalla pipeline.

"No one can tell what effect this violent change will have on our economy," said the Premier, "but it is of interest to hear that the Federal Government is to be alert to deal with unemployment.

"This at least gives some idea of what might be expected."

On the constitutional side the issues were grave.

It had been held by the highest legal authorities that when two persons entered into an agreement it was not lawful for one of the contracting parties to take action of any kind, which would prevent the performance of the agreement in any way. By refusing to allow the trading banks to subscribe to loan funds not only had the financial agreement been broken by the Commonwealth, but automatically the Constitution was being defied, said Mr. Playford.

This matter was being more closely examined.

At a time of almost unparalleled prosperity, when labor and material were available, we were told that we had not the cash available to build houses, hospitals or schools, that we could not afford to construct power stations, pipelines or reservoirs.

"May I ask Mr. Menzies," the Premier concluded, "when does he think it would be appropriate to think on these things?"

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## D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP

(VIC)

Now Meets on

THE THIRD THURSDAY  
of Every Month.

All interested are invited.

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"New Times," May 30, 1952—Page 5

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No. 11.

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## ASSISTING THE TRAITORS

*We have on several occasions in the past expressed the opinion that some leaders of the present Federal Government seek to exploit the Communist menace primarily for the purpose of gaining electoral support. Following the defeat of the last Referendum, the Government has said little about the Communists. And it has taken no action whatever against them. The Maley case revealed that a man known to be, or to have been up until recently, an active Communist was permitted to hold an important position in T.A.A., an organisation, which it has been claimed, is an integral part of the nation's defences against possible Communist aggression.*

*Although the Government uses the alleged threat of possible military aggression by the Communist leaders as an excuse for progressively regimenting the Australian people, and is sending Australians to fight Chinese troops in Korea, it permits leading Australian Communists to visit Communist China and to help spread the lying Communist propaganda which the Peking Government has been issuing for some time. It issues passports to Dr. Burton and his fellow dupes to take part in a "peace" conference with enemies, and then tries to gain political capital by alleging that the Labor Party is responsible for Dr. Burton. As regular readers know, we have no brief for Dr. Evatt, but his reply to the Government on the Burton issue further depressed the Government's declining political stocks.*

*In the Federal Parliament on May 20, Mr. Gullett, Liberal M.P., asked Sir Arthur Fadden, acting Prime Minister, whether it was a fact that for the past twelve months the confidential secretary of the Department of Defence Production, Mr. H. Breen, had been the subject of security investigation, and that it had been recommended that he be prosecuted. Sir Arthur Fadden replied that he was not in the position to answer the question. He said in answer to another question that he knew of no public servants who had been dismissed because of their political affiliations. These remarkable answers mean that all the Communists who were in the public service when the present Government took office are still there. But now it is indicated in a report which a Canberra representative sent to the Melbourne "Argus", that the Government Parties are going to bring fresh plans forward for banning the Communists—just in time to help Government Senate candidates next year! While talking about the known Communists, the Government is apparently not concerned about the assistance it is giving non-Communists to spread Communist propaganda.*

(Continued on page 12)

## For the Record

In commenting upon the latest basic wage increases, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, declares, "It shows that we are going in the right direction." Mr. Menzies did not define what he meant by the "right direction," but if he meant that the policies being imposed by his Government have benefited the great majority of individuals in the community, he has merely added to the insulting nonsense he has been talking for some time.

As we have repeatedly stated, while present financial policies are continued, inflation must continue indefinitely — unless, of course, deliberate deflation is imposed. And deflation is just as disastrous as inflation. In recent months the Government has been attempting to prevent the rise in prices by a limited policy of deflation. This policy has forced business organisations like clothing manufacturers and retailers to sell clothing at prices, which in many cases are not economic. The businessman is being forced to subsidise prices. The financial problems of the businessman have become increasingly difficult as a result of the Government's policies. The business community does not subscribe to Mr. Menzies' statement about going in the "right direction." Many of its members are so incensed with the Government's policies that they are withdrawing financial support from the Liberal Party. Only recently the N.S.W. Liberal Party was forced to send out an urgent appeal stating that it must have funds immediately or it would have to close.

No, we are not moving in "the right direction". Irrespective of what the basic wage figures are, rising prices are still lowering the general standard of living, as the housewife knows only too well. And they will continue to rise unless, of course, the Government intensifies its deflation policy. In that case there will be a major depression. Events will prove Mr. Menzies' latest prediction wrong, just as they have proved his last predictions wrong.

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## INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Grandiose plans for industrial expansion today face disaster because of two elementary considerations—food and raw materials. The supply of both depends upon primary production.

If there are any locally made products which can compete strictly with imports, this is more likely to be due to medium and small scale production, for the large scale, monopoly industries are enjoying an inglorious run of high cost-price maintenance.

Australia's future does not lie with secondary industry, but in a proper balance between primary, secondary and tertiary, with concentration on those commodities, which we can produce most efficiently.

—J. J. SLATTERY, in Melbourne  
"Age," May 21.

(Continued from page 7)

Fadden summarised the opposition by stating on June 21, 1945, that the legislation "is the key to the back door of socialisation in Australia."

However, in spite of all they said in Opposition, the first major legislation brought down by the Menzies-Fadden Government endorsed the banking legislation they had previously declared to be the key to Socialism. Advised by Dr. Coombs, a well-known Socialist, the Federal Government has progressively used its credit powers until we have recently had bank officers stating that the trading banks are being slowly nationalised. When the present Federal Government introduced its Banking Legislation early in 1950, Mr. Chifley praised it, while Labor M.P. Keon stated that the Government "was afraid to cut the banks' throats openly, so was proposing to smother them quietly". Genuine Liberals cannot stand by and watch a Government they helped elect intensify the very policies which can only lead to the Monopoly State. They must protest while they still have the time. Having surrendered to Socialist strategy on banking, the Menzies-Fadden Government soon followed with more centralised controls. Capital Issues control was re-introduced, and a National Resources Planning Board established. A further impetus to centralised planning and government by bureaucracy was given with the introduction of the "Defence" Preparations Act. This Act was so contrary to Liberal principles that one Federal Liberal Member, Professor F. A. Bland, one of the most outstanding champions of the Federal Constitution in Australia, walked out of the Federal Parliament rather than vote for it.

As a Government elected on an anti-controls policy progressively violated all pre-election pledges, it was not surprising that its electoral support weakened. But worse was still to come. A Government, whose leaders had roundly condemned high taxation before the 1949 Federal Elections, brought down a Budget last year, which openly supported the Socialist doctrine that heavy taxation is the answer to inflation. The Government deliberately increased taxation in order that it would have a surplus of over £100 millions. High taxation and a restrictive credit policy are rapidly undermining the nation's economic structure. In Opposition Sir Arthur Fadden said that heavy taxation was the major barrier to adequate food production increases. But his Government increases the taxation barrier at the very time it is appealing to primary producers to step up production.

Every producer, primary or secondary, knows only too well how high taxation and rigid credit control are hampering production. Shortages are always used to impose still further controls. As you know, I have been closely associated with our rural industries over many years. I am gravely concerned about the crippling effects of the Federal Government's economic and financial policies upon primary production. Food shortages would result in control of both producer and consumer. As a supporter of the Liberal principle of free enterprise and private ownership, I cannot stand aside when a Liberal Government violates this principle.

Are you prepared to watch passively while present destructive policies are continued? Already the Federal Treasurer has announced that this year's Budget will give no relief from the present taxation burden. If you do not protest, you endorse what is happening. I appeal to you, as fellow Liberals, to join with me in a protest, which must be heeded. You must preserve your Own integrity by honestly facing up to the question put by the Federal President of the Liberal Party: "Are we Liberals or Socialists?"

How this question is answered will decide the fate of the present Federal Govern-If the Government persists with present policies, it will undoubtedly be destroyed at the next Federal Elections, and we will probably have a Government, which will further intensify the programme

of centralised controls. If elected to the State House, I will do all in my power to ensure that the State Liberal Party takes a positive stand against all Canberra policies, irrespective of the label of the Government imposing them, which undermine the great bastion of liberty in Australia: the Federal Constitution and the self-governing rights of the States.

Mr. Anderson said at the Victorian Liberal Party Conference on May 7, "Liberals must re-affirm those principles of freedom laid down when the party was formed in 1945." I ask all Liberals in the South-Western Province to join with me in making this re-affirmation on June 21. Yours sincerely,

KEITH McGARVIE,  
"Greenwood," Pomborneit.

## Use of State Banking Powers?

The following letter from the N.S.W. Decentralising and Anti-Bureaucrat Association to the N.S.W. Premier will prove of interest to our readers:

The Rt. Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.,  
Premier of New South Wales.  
Honourable Sir,

This Association is deeply gratified to learn that you, in co-operation with other State Premiers, have now challenged the FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP, which has so long, and so ruthlessly, operated from Canberra.

The centralisation of power at Canberra is inimical to the welfare of every individual in Australia, and it is one of the primary objectives of this Association TO RESTORE FINANCIAL AUTONOMY TO THE STATES.

We have great hopes that you and your fellow Premiers, having thrown down the gauntlet, will not retire from the struggle, until State Financial Autonomy has been achieved.

We have no doubt that you realise the strong strategic position held at the present by Canberra; but Canberra has one desperate weakness, i.e., the wide public hostility it has engendered against itself by its failure to halt rising prices. This is the supreme issue, which engages the public mind; if you can win on this issue, by reducing prices within your State, you will have achieved a major victory.

The Menzies-Fadden Government was elected with a clear and definite mandate to subsidise the prices of the "bread-and-butter" lines. It has stubbornly refused to implement this plank of its pre-election policy. The Canberra Government is very loud in its outcry against inflation — but words are cheap. There is undoubtedly a rising tide of popular anger against it, for its failure to take the one step (i.e., Price Subsidy), which can halt inflation.

Will you permit us to suggest to you and your colleagues, a course of action by which you may reduce the price of the bread-and-butter lines, to citizens in New South Wales, and thus win the strongest popular support in your struggle against Financial Dictatorship.

The course we suggest is simple, and, we believe, well within the lawful power of the

State. We understand that the RURAL BANK is a State instrumentality, possessing full power to issue credit. Use the credits in your conflict with Canberra, but, above all, so as to ensure that you draw to yourself popular support, use them to pay a price-subsidy within New South Wales, on all bread-and-butter lines.

We are confident that, by so doing, you will cut the ground from the feet of Canberra; you will set an example, which will quickly be followed by other States; you will bestow a rich benefit upon the harassed citizens of this State.

We conclude by wishing you every success. This Association will be pleased to render any assistance within its power.

As this matter is of wide public interest, we are proposing to give wide publicity to this letter.

Yours faithfully,  
K. W. MARLOW,  
Hon. Secretary.

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"New Times," May 30, 1952—Page 7



## Bread in Australia

Particulars of the use of chemicals in food supplies and the disclosures regarding the toxicity of agene, used in England to bleach and otherwise "improve" flour for bread-making, have resulted in some preliminary enquiries to ascertain the flour, bread and baking position in Australia, and though the survey has scarcely begun there is reason to doubt that we are any better off than our kinsmen in regard to this important item of diet.

We begin from the standpoint that Australian wheat, and consequently flour, is inferior. The Bread Research Institute (vide "The Sydney Morning Herald", March 14, 1952) reports, "Since October last, the average protein content of N.S.W. flour has fallen from 9.3 to 9.1 percent." By comparison, according to the "Herald's" correspondent, good Manitoba flour contains from 18 to 14 percent!

Soil fertility provides another comparison, as the less fertile soil produces the lower quality wheat. United Kingdom yields for 1937 (the only figures the writer can at present lay hands upon) were: Wheat 35, Barley 38, Oats 46 (bushels per acre). Respective Australian yields were 12, 16, and 11. So much for quality." We make no comment at this stage on the pre-milling treatment of stored wheat with cyanide gas.

In the above-mentioned "Herald" a baker is quoted: "You can correct a lot of defects by mixing low quality flour with high . . . this year we are all frustrated by the smallness of the harvest . . . but the truth is, there are no strong wheats at all this year..." and then we are informed that the Bread Research Institute is "doing what it can to make the best of bad business . . ." The prospect becomes the more fearful the more one contemplates the B.R.I.

In a later "Herald", a letter to the Editor indicates that the marketing arrangement known as fair average quality provides no inducement to improve the quality of grain, and that, "thanks to a calamitous fall in wheat quality the addition of potassium bromate is the only thing that enables the baker to make any kind of loaf at all with a large proportion of present season's flour."

This emphasis on the quality of grain, however, as though that were the only factor operating against a better loaf, is remarkable; not one correspondent—not even the Director of the Bread Research Institute—having suggested the production of a wholewheat loaf, nor commented on the protein loss that must occur when white flour is separated from the wholemeal! Indeed, in a letter to the writer of these lines, dictated at the very time when "the fall in wheat quality" must have been fresh in his mind, the Director of the B.R.I. ex-

pressed satisfaction with the extraction rate!

Now, the term extraction rate refers to the percentage of flour extracted from wheat in the process of milling. The lower the figure the poorer the quality, though quality is, of course, in the first place conditioned by the content of the wheat. In Australia, the general extraction rate for white bread is 71 percent, and 95 percent of our bread is white, because, according to the B.R.I., the generality prefer a white loaf. The missing 29 percent—really that portion taken from the milled wheat to leave the substance known as white flour—is made up of (among other products of importance which, for lack of reliable information, we do not mention here) bran and pollard; and an idea of the valuation put upon white bread as food, by others than those concerned with its manufacture or sale may be gathered from the November-December issue of "The Australian Goat World", in which the following appears:—

"In the dairy goat the same principle applies as in the steam engine. Although the goat stokes itself and carries out its own repairs, it has to receive in its food necessary materials for both fuel and repairs.

"The fuel consists largely of two substances: carbohydrates, such as sugar, starch, fibre and other substances and fats and oils. For repair, the animal requires proteins . . ." The journal goes on to show a table setting out Starch, or Food Units (carbohydrates) and Protein Units. It also shows Crude Protein Units; crude protein being not necessarily digestible.

Among the foods listed, bran—a balanced food in high esteem among goat and poultry keepers—is shown as having 56 food units, 10 protein units, and 13 to 14 crude protein. Pollard is similar except that it has 66 food units. These, as before mentioned, are taken from wholemeal in the process of making white flour (and, indeed, we have heard of one particular brand of white flour from which further by-products are extracted, for sale, after which the diminished flour is sold at a higher price!). Further down the list, white bread is shown as having 10½ crude protein units, no food units, and no protein! On the face of this one wonders at the miller's — and baker's — lament on the diminished protein in this season's wheat!

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Now, surely it is remarkable that those who concern themselves with bleaching, bolstering, fortifying and improving flour have not thought of leaving it—as it was in Grandma's day — whole? Instead of bolstering the mix or fortifying the bread (i.e., putting something—mysterious to the layman—in to compensate for something perhaps never in or else previously taken out) she would have taken her higher quality bread and interleaved it with such stuffs as cheese or meat, lettuce, tomato, green peas and what not, thereby dispensing with the dubious and costly services of researchers and satellites, mostly anonymous and only indirectly responsible. Only as far back as thirty years ago, according

(Continued on page 9)



to "Housewives Today", a higher extraction rate was common, and made up into a very good loaf, white enough to satisfy most people and good enough not to need the modern additives and improvers. Incidentally, there were more small-scale bakers then.

Regarding these additives, bleachers and improvers, it is interesting to note that though the British Ministry of Food can see no harm in the continued use of, for instance, agene, while such apparently competent persons as Sir Edward Mellanby and Dr. Coghlan assert that it renders bread cumulatively toxic; Dr. Coghlan goes as far as to say that it causes heart diseases, stomach ulcers, and nervous disorders, and the Bread Research Institute (N.S.W.) reports that "agene has never been allowed in this country". It would be interesting to know why. Its Director does say, however, that nitrogen peroxide, a bleaching agent (agene is a bleaching agent) produced by causing electric discharge through the air, is universally used in Australian Mills. Nitrogen peroxide, then, appears to be the local variant of agene in its function anyway of "maturing" flour, if not in its effect on health and though the B.R.I. does state that "there is no evidence of any sort to indicate that nitrogen peroxide produces a toxic effect in flour" and "does not react in any way with flour protein", and that its use has been investigated exhaustively by Commissions set up in the United Kingdom, it does concede (and this the British authorities are loath to do) that "the toxic factor caused by agene has just been isolated". Incidentally, Coghlan reported the finding many years ago, only to be ignored. Significantly, however, no mention is vouchsafed of any feeding tests carried out upon either animal or human volunteers, such as both Mellanby and Coghlan conducted: a very regrettable omission.

Another point in relation to this said harmlessness of nitrogen peroxide is that we have a large number of stomach ulcer cases here, as well as heart and nervous disorders, infertility, and testicular disease, of which, on Coghlan's findings regarding agene, we could expect to be free. If any reader can locate statistical data in relation to this, for comparison, we should be glad to receive it.

Now, regarding potassium bromate, aforementioned, another "improver": although the writer requested of the B.R.I. particulars of all substances added to flour, no information was forthcoming regarding its use until two fatalities and two near-fatalities occurred, after which a letter appeared in the "Herald", from one writing as with authority, to the effect that potassium bromate is widely used in bread making, is dangerous, and could be replaced by ascorbic acid, a substance (in which he may have some proprietary interest) not dangerous, only slightly dearer, produced locally and having the property known as Vitamin C.

A reply to this, from the B.R.I., conceded that the chemical is widely used, and this was followed by a letter from the research chemist of a large-scale bakery, protesting that potassium bromate is entirely eliminated from bread in the baking process; and then another person wrote to say that ascorbic acid would not leave a residue of Vitamin C, and would not do the work of potassium bromate which is used in such small quantity anyway as to be quite harmless. Whether or not these were doing 'the trade' any good is a moot point, but the

truth is out that potassium bromate in large enough proportions is toxic, though whether or not it is cumulative—like agene—we are not informed.

The permissible quantity of potassium bromate in bakers' flour is stated to be 20 parts per million, but "in practice, only half that amount is used". It appears to be added, not in the measuring department of the highly centralised mill but in the bakery: how and with what degree of infallibility is not specified. It must, however, be very powerful stuff; the permitted 20 parts per million working out at one pound to twenty-two tons! An absent-minded person such as the writer could easily put in a double dose "to make sure". There must be some risks in its use; what would happen then? According to the "Herald", March 17, 1952, there is no antidote.

Why is this chemical used? It is no substitute, for protein. Perhaps there is something, after all, in this letter from a friend overseas:—

"Now, regarding the use of an improver in bread. Why is it necessary? . . . I am quite convinced that an "improver" is necessary for the large-scale baking of bread. I am working upon the hypothesis at the moment that in order to bake bread in a large factory; on the conveyor belt system, it is necessary to have flour of a consistent quality, which will rise at a constant rate, and in a minimum of time. This flour has to be obtained from a variety of different wheats of different quality. The flour from these wheats has to be homogenised, and presumably this is done with the aid of an improver..."

My correspondent then quotes from "The Middle Way-- (Sir Harold MacMillan, now British Minister of Housing):

"Certain prominent shipbuilders, with the support of the Bank of England, formed a private limited liability company known as National Shipbuilders Securities Ltd., to 'Assist the Shipbuilding Industry by the purchase of redundant and/or obsolete shipyards, the dismantling and disposal of their contents, and the re-sale of the sites under restrictions against further use for shipbuilding'. Some forty-seven companies representing over 90 percent, of British shipbuilding capacity have subscribed to its shares. No compulsion has been used to secure these members, and except for the moral and financial support of the Bank of England, no external pressure has been applied. Another example of a similar trend is the Millers' National Association. This Association created a limited liability company called the Purchase Finance Co. Ltd., which has the power to acquire milling properties and hold them inactive, scrap them, or operate them on its own account. Funds to finance the liquidation of weak mills have been secured as in the shipbuilding industry, by a levy on output, etc."

To go back, for a moment, to nitrogen peroxide; "nitrogen peroxide has been widely used in Australia for forty years—patent for producing nitrogen peroxide by means of an electric charge in a flour mill being taken out in 1901".

—W.H.P.

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

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

## Agene in Flour

The following is an extract from the "British Medical Journal," 13th October, 1951, being part of the Sanderson-Wells lecture delivered by Sir Edward Mellanby, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., at the Middlesex Hospital on May 4th, 1951:—

Those who favour the retention of the agene process or think that there is no need to hurry its ban from the milling industry, point to the absence of evidence that agene-treated flour has a toxic action on man. It is quite certain that different species of animals differ greatly in their susceptibility to agenezed flour, but it is equally true that no species of animal yet tested with the active principle — methionine sulphoximine — has failed to show severe toxic symptoms of the central nervous system when these tests have been systematically made; and it would be remarkable if man were an exception, especially if the dosage were raised. Monkeys are said to have about 100 times the resistance of dogs to methionine sulphoximine, and it is possible that man has a similar resistance as regards acute reaction to this substance. Nothing is known of the chronic toxic effects of agenezed flour, and it may well be a matter of some importance to individuals who have been living on bread made from agenezed flour over periods up to 25 years.

We certainly have enough chronic degenerative diseases of the nervous system of unknown aetiology to suggest that this matter is worthy of consideration. The present apparent official complacency to the ingestion of agenezed flour in this country is disturbing, not only in itself, but because it indicated a reluctance to consider seriously the wider problem of chemical manipulation of food and its relation to health and disease. As agenezed flour was widely consumed for nearly 30 years before its toxic action was discovered, it is very difficult to exonerate other improvers, even if in their case no harmful effect has yet been discovered. As stated previously, it is the unexpected that so often happens in matters of this kind.

## On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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# Taxation Reductions Demanded by Dairyfarmers

At the Annual Conference of the Victorian Dairyfarmers' Association held in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on May 14 and 15, 26 motions urging a reduction in taxation were submitted by branches.

When a comprehensive motion setting out various requirements necessary to increase food production, including tax reductions, was before the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. G. C. Howey, suggested that a Committee be formed to draw up a motion co-ordinating various items and to place it before Conference on the second day. This was done, and the following items dealing with taxation were submitted:

"Taxation to be reviewed immediately, with a view to adequate reductions, particularly in the lower income groups.

"The allowable deduction for taxation for a taxpayer's wife and dependent be increased.

"The 40 percent, initial depreciation allowance on capital equipment be reintroduced.

"A special concessional taxation deduction of £200 for dairy-farmers engaged in production as owners or share-farmers."

When the motion was put to the meeting, Mr. H. A. Hotchkin (Thorpdale) asked the Acting Chairman if Conference passed the motion, would he be prevented from speaking on a motion submitted by his branch, which was one demanding certain specific reductions in taxation. If so, he contended that he should have had the right to place the views of his branch before the Committee, which formulated the motion before the chair. The request was upheld.

The Thorpdale branch resolution was as follows: "That, as an anti-inflation measure, the Commonwealth Government be requested to remove Sales Tax from all goods and cut income tax 50 percent, in order to allow primary producers to retain working capital."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. H. Hotchkin said: "Recently at the Country Party

Conference the Premier of this State said, 'There was a definite plan being used to reduce you to empty pockets and empty stomachs, and the man who plays the biggest part in the plan is the money changer.' He felt that the Premier's statement was substantially correct. Dozens of requests had been made by the Conference for financial aid for various projects.

"Maybe some of you have sons who have to find capital if they are to buy a farm. Is not the Federal Government removing by excessive income tax any chance you have of assisting them? This capital is taken from you compulsorily, and that is the last you see of it. Then you have to go along to the banks and mortgage your property for a loan to assist them. Who benefits from that transaction? Let me quote from the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' on the subject of bank advances and credit creation: 'A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community.' Some of my listeners appear to have the idea that money is hard to 'find.' That is utter nonsense, and the sooner we get it out of our heads the better.

"Let me now deal with Sales Tax. Every one of you knows that today you cannot buy a thing that is not loaded with sales tax. Sales tax inflates the price. Therefore, if the Government is sincere in its expressed desire to battle with inflation, here is something it can do about it. If sales tax was removed from everything we buy we could sell cheaper to the housewife. If sales tax was removed from all goods, the workers would get more for the money they earn, and there would be fewer demands for higher and higher wages. Dairy-farmers should remember that the wage-earner is their customer, and that they should combine with him to sheet home responsibility to those responsible for present financial policies."

As the speaker's time had expired, the chairman asked Mr. Hotchkin if he was prepared to delete the portion, "a 50 percent, reduction in income tax," as Conference had already carried motions demanding substantial reductions. This request was agreed to and Conference carried the motion, "That all sales tax be abolished."

There is no doubt that the resolutions passed by the Victorian dairymen will be noted by Federal Members, already very worried about the growing demands for a reduction in the crippling taxation burden.

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## MODERN MADNESS

An extract from the Mulberry Press,  
Massachusetts, U.S.A.

It is reported that Dr. Robert R. Williams the scientist to whose credit goes the synthesising of vitamin B1, has discovered a method of adding such nutrient elements to polished rice as will fortify those for whom it is the main food. First, according to his invention, the polished rice grains are to be sprayed with selected vitamins and minerals, and then the grains are to be coated with a thin layer of an edible substance, which, so to speak, will imprison the vitamins and minerals. No doubt Dr. Williams' invention would involve considerable expenditure. Presumably, the necessary machinery would have to be bought from America and highly skilled scientists and experts would be needed to take charge of the process. However, Dr. Williams estimates that the cost would not be prohibitive, even for Asian peoples. What I have just written is a stark unadorned fact. It is not a satire on modern fads. It is not an anti-American burlesque. Rice is one of the most complete and nourishing foods known to man. And what do we do with it? We scrape off most of its nutrient elements and then we are invited to set up factories to put back again a synthetic imitation of what we have scraped off and thrown away. Of course, it is admittedly not easy to define madness; perhaps this is sanity.

## COMPOST For Garden Plot Or Thousand Acre Farm

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## Opposition to Federal Government's Wheat Plan

Mr. R. A. O'Neill, a grower member of the Australian Wheat Board, has issued the following case against the Federal Government's wheat plan:

Although I supported the present Government, and hesitate to worsen its mis-handling of the "More Wheat Campaign," I feel that so much damage has already been done that only the straightest possible talking will retrieve the position.

I must say that the Government's handling of the wheat industry has been an affront and an insult to the intelligence of growers. This must be the unheard opinion of thousands.

The insult lies in the Government's so-called "incentives" proposition, which will not put a penny more in growers' pockets, but, in fact, will probably result in less money for growers than was already provided for in normal administration under the Stabilisation Act.

The Government's offer to raise the guaranteed price from 10/- a bushel to 12/- a bushel was purely anticipation of what would automatically happen under the provisions of the act, whereby production costs rises are added to the guaranteed price each year.

The waiving of the export tax on the coming wheat crop will probably result in growers getting less money in the ensuing year than they would under what has been adopted as normal procedure in the past.

This will happen because, if No. 16 pool tax is not collected, the No. 14 pool tax, which would normally be repaid during 1953, will now be withheld in the stabilisation fund. Since there would probably be less tax money for No. 16 pool than No. 14 pool, growers will get less money in 1953 under the new incentive than under past normal procedure.

The one small advantage offered to the industry was the misnamed taxation "concession," which is not a "concession," but merely a normal deduction for depreciation allowed a year earlier, to enable a farmer to finance certain improvements to increase his production.

The affront to the wheat industry occurs in recent stock feed wheat price legislation, which was cunningly contrived to force wheat growers to finance wheat movement across or around Australia to supply any State in need of wheat.

So odious was this legislation that Mr. Robertson, M.P. (Country Party member for Riverina), voted against his Government, and the West Australian Parliament threw the act out altogether.

The present home price of 10/- a bushel

F.O.R. ports is bare cost, without any profit for the grower. If, therefore, the A.W.B. pays freight across Bass Strait on Victorian wheat to Tasmania, the net return is only about 8/- a bushel F.O.R., that is, about 2/- a bushel below cost, for wheat that could be readily sold on world's markets for 21/6 a bushel F.O.R.

The loss to West Australian farmers would be much greater if they were forced to pay inter-State freight on low-priced home-consumption wheat to eastern States, where production is falling and consumption increasing.

If the Government will correct the injustices which Ministers themselves criticised so trenchantly when in Opposition, it will have the wheatmen's spokesmen on its side.

It will then begin to get the extra acres of wheat so badly needed to pay our overseas commitments.

## Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 13/6, post-free. This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

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### UNISON

"Nature's methods are based on health, and health cannot be built up in either man, the beast, the plant, or the soil by the supplying of estimated chemical deficiencies, but by realising that everything in life forms one living mass and that all have to be brought into unison to live together."

—Friend Sykes, in "Humus and The Farmer".

## Mr. R. G. Casey's Five-Hour Plan

We have often mentioned Mr. R. G. Casey's support of Socialist policies and his associations with world planners like Mr. Dean Acheson. We were therefore particularly interested in the following praise for Mr. Casey, which appeared in pro-Communist Brian Fitzpatrick's new journal, "The Australian News-Review" of April-May, 1952:

Hardly had Mr. Casey, as Minister for External Affairs, refused to emulate U.S.A. in confining U.S.S.R. diplomats in our midst to a 25-mile Pale, than, ably seconded by the about-to-retire Chief Justice of Australia, Sir John Latham, he made another conciliatory gesture. This was his suggestion that Australians adopt the practice of working a 5-hour period each week, without pay, in the public interest.

The specification of five hours could only be construed by those familiar, like Mr. Casey, with modern Russian history, as a demarche to the Kremlin. Mr. Casey's inspiration came, it was clear to some, from the following passage on page 138 of Andrew Rothstein's "A History of the U.S.S.R." (Penguin, 1951): —

"On Saturday, May 10th, 1919, as a result of a meeting of Communist railway men in a marshalling yard of the Moscow-Kazan railway, several hundred workmen . . . had turned out to do five hours free work 'for the defeat of Kolchak' [leader of one of the White Russian attacks on the Soviet State associated with the Wars of Intervention]. They repaired trucks, cleared away rubbish, loaded and unloaded long-overdue freights. Their average productivity was two or three times that of normal working days. . . . By the autumn of 1919 many hundreds of thousands of workers in industry, and of office workers and intellectuals as well, were taking part in these 'Subbotniks' [i.e., 'Communist Saturdays]."

This was one source traced by Mr. Casey's fellow travellers. Others considered that the Minister was more likely to have picked up the idea direct from V. I. Lenin ("Selected Works," ed. J. Fineberg, vol. ix, pp. 423-436; London, Lawrence & Wishart, 1937). "The heroism of the workers in the rear," said Lenin — and in Mr. Casey's mind

the local application would have presented itself at once, in these days of Australian service in the front in Korea and Malaya — was shown by the Subbotniks. Thus, men in the Moscow loco, shops, in five hours, which they worked for love, unloaded 1,800 poods, loaded 7,500 poods. Their productivity was 270 percent, higher than the normal.

What was good enough for Moscow in 1919 is surely good enough for Mudgee, Melbourne, and Marble Bar in 1952, and "The Australian" supports Mr. Casey, rejects as mean-spirited the alternative proposed by "Vitaly Interested" in Melbourne "Herald's" correspondence columns on March 24. "But not five hours, please. Make it two." That is not the spirit that will save Australia. That was not the spirit of the Moscow railway men, who, had they shared the notions of "Vitaly Interested," would have loaded only 3,000 poods, unloaded a paltry 720 poods.

### OUR LAND HERITAGE

"The fact that we have spanned Sydney Harbour with a bridge does not prove that we are getting anywhere except more rapidly to the North shore. It certainly does not prove that we are faithful stewards of the rich Australian land heritage; if we are not very careful we can put ourselves in the bizarre position where such a story as I now propose to tell, will be fair comment upon our outlook. Shouting excitedly to his colleagues, the research chemist holds up an egg between thumb and forefinger. 'Look,' he cries, 'an egg, from dehydrated egg powder'."

—Sir Stanton Hicks.

"New Times," May 30, 1952—Page 11

## Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

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## Soil Conservation Only Way to Lift Production

By Mr. G. T. Thompson

Chairman, Victorian Soil Conservation Authority

There is no need to go beyond soil conservation as the only positive and lasting means of raising our primary production. All conservation methods and practices result in increased production, but not all immediately.

Where land has been misused it may be some years before production increase, but sound practices introduced on not badly eroded ground will give immediate results.

There are two basic methods of increasing agricultural production, the development of land not already used for that purpose or the increase of production on land already under cultivation.

But increased production on land already used can only come from improved practices. That implies correct land use, which, in fact, is soil conservation and the rehabilitation of land already eroded where that is economically practicable.

The greatest indictment of our "grab-all" policy of production is exemplified in the "grow more wheat" call of 20 years ago. Similar campaigns must not be supported again. Such land use results eventually in reduced production, although there may be a short-term increase in production figures.

If our farmers and politicians are to approach this problem from the national point of view, there should be no immediate rush to sow down every cleared acre, but a sane approach to the problem as to whether it is better to have a certain yield over a 50-year period or to get immediate response by a short-term "flogging the land" policy and the ultimate ruin of that area.

There are several ways of gaining a more or less immediate increase in production on land not badly eroded.

Firstly, contour furrowing represents a mechanical measure for the control of sheet erosion on undulating to steep grazing country. Furrows conserve water and soil, retain organic residue, animal droppings and seed on the hillside.

The extra water retained means immediate additional growth. Production in some areas where furrowing has been practised has been doubled, particularly when associated with top-dressing and pasture improvement.

As one of the major causes of erosion and an inhibitor of soil conservation, the rabbit represents a problem, and it is up to legislators to divert labor and materials to Australian netting factories until they are working two shifts a day continuously.

Large yielding wheat areas on sloping land have been lost to that production because of severe erosion. These areas of eroded gullies are of little more use than as poor grazing areas. These can be filled, banks constructed, grassed waterways established to safely dispose of surplus water. These areas can be quickly brought back to a suitable condition for the growing of wheat.

But the most alarming aspect of that type of country is that thousands of similar acres of that class of country are now being "flogged" and brought right to the brink of eroded ruin.

Unless the various State Soil Conservation Services are immediately enabled to give the necessary advice, design and survey service, plus the essential machinery, thousands of acres will be lost to production this year.

Encouragement should be given to those investigating the potentialities of clover ley rotations in the rainfall areas below 17 inches. Overall production is bumped up by the adoption of this rotation as the wheat yields in such soil are equivalent to the short wheat fallow follow up, with the benefit of the meat production on the clovers.

I am convinced that proper subdivision of all properties is an integral part of a new farming economy. It will mean maximum production without creating erosion

hazards on farms. In grazing steep areas, adequate cover must be maintained during the summer and autumn, while the lower safe areas are grazed to capacity if they are subdivided and thus controlled.

Any small reduction in yield through cover cropping on fallow in the Victorian Mallee is offset by protection afforded the soil during the fallow and by the additional grazing capacity. One adaptation of the clover ley system to the Mallee is in the Wimmera rye, plus barrel clover pastures, on cropland, giving an amazing grazing potential.

I am sure that more use could be made of the sowing of oats on wheat stubble for grazing as a bulk feeder.

Not until each part of a property is being used to its best advantage on a farm is soil conservation and full protection achieved. — "The Leader," May 14.

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## Assisting the Traitors

(Continued from page 6)

*Every major instrument for influencing public opinion is being used to confuse the people of Australia on the truth about the Chinese Communists. For example, the Australian Broadcasting Commission employs commentators like Dr. Peter Russo and P. Fitzgerald, of the Canberra National University; also Lord Lindsay, of the same University, to spread dangerous untruths about the Chinese Communists. Sir Douglas Copland, who has openly advocated recognition of the Chinese Communists, is campaigning hard for further Government funds for a University, which appears to be employing only Socialists and pro-Communists. How long are Government Members going to vote hundreds of thousands of pounds of the Australian taxpayers' money to enable Lord Lindsay and his like to spread the story that General MacArthur brought China into the Korean War? And that the Chinese entry into Korea "was primarily the result of confusion"? Patriots want some action about these matters. They are becoming nauseated by mere hypocritical words.*

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