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ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY.

Sir Arthur Fadden's Dishonest Says Government's Policy "Outstandingly Successful"

In a review of the Federal Government's economic policy, issued on June 13, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, made the remarkable claim that "Measures taken by the Government to meet the economic situation have been outstandingly successful." Sir Arthur's definition of "successful" must be entirely different from that of the majority of Australian people who are making it increasingly clear that they find that the Government's financial and economic policies are lessening their independence. If a lowered standard of living and an increase in the financial worries of primary producers, businessmen and employees, are measures of success, then the Government has certainly been "outstandingly successful."

As it is impossible to accept the idea that Sir Arthur Fadden and his colleagues really believe that their programme of restrictive financial and economic controls are benefiting the individual, we must conclude that they are indulging in Hitler's technique of trying to get lies accepted by constant repetition. Anyone who asserts, as Sir Arthur Fadden, that the Government's "counter-inflationary" measures are being successful, is either a knave or a complete fool. Prices have continued to rise in spite of the Government's policies. Every housewife knows only too well that her weekly household allowance is purchasing less every week. And soon she is to pay big price increases for butter, electricity, sugar and many other items. The Government's policy concerning the increased price of butter is directly inflationary as even the Government's best newspaper supporters have hastened to point out. The deliberate curtailment of price subsidies must not only sky-rocket the retail price of butter, but will also force the basic wage up at least 2/- a week in November of this year. This will increase wage costs and require further inflationary credit issues in order to finance. Business organisations that cannot finance the growing wage and other costs must, of course, eventually cease operating, as many are doing now. They can for a time use up their reserves in an effort to continue; they may even sell some of their stock at or even below cost in an endeavour to continue in business. This temporary reduction in price is hailed as a sign of "outstanding success" by politicians who have

taken care by salary increases and tax-free allowances that they are not amongst the "economic casualties" promised by Mr. Menzies early this year. The "solution" which the Government has imposed upon the community is based upon the assumption that the real economic problem was caused by the people having a "surplus" of purchasing power to buy inadequate goods and services. Because a brick manufacturer can now supply bricks immediately they are ordered, whereas not so long ago he took months to fulfill an order, is hailed as another sign of outstanding success. We have seen no evidence to support the suggestion that the Government's policies have stimulated greater increases in production compared with the increases taking place before these policies were imposed. What has happened, of course, is that the Government has deliberately reduced the demand for houses by making it harder for the individual to get the necessary financial credit. The housing problem has been "solved" by making it impossible for potential homebuilders to finance a home. If Australian electors are not completely hypnotised by propaganda, we have no doubt that they will make it clear to Sir Arthur and his colleagues just what they think of their "solution" of the inflation problem. Goods and services are more readily available at present only because an increasing number of consumers cannot afford to buy them. Australians suffered this type of "solution" of their economic problems during the depression years. Prices were forced down by bankrupting producers. Deflation is not a genuine alternative to inflation. It is merely another way

of destroying the individual's independence. In an attempt to prove that the Government was not imposing a restrictive credit policy, Sir Arthur said in his statement that, "During 1951-52 bank advances will have increased by more than £180 millions." This information does not excite us in the slightest. Some credit expansion took place even during the worst part of the Great Depression. The present economic system can only function, even if progressively unsatisfactorily, so long as credit is being expanded at a progressively greater rate. It is the rate of expansion, which is important. If the rate is slowed down, as it has

(Continued on page 5)

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

Share Values Drop

"Several more companies, principally textile firms, have deferred payment of dividends. In the case of one company, trading results were satisfactory, but financial conditions have dictated the dividend policy."

—Melbourne "Age," June 6.

This report is typical of those now appearing in the financial pages of the press. The majority of industrial shares continue to weaken. The drop in the share market should convince even the most stupid supporters of the Federal Government that Sir Arthur Fadden and Mr. Menzies are not producing the economic stability they promised.

"Democratic Rule"

"From time to time, like other supporters of the Government, I have directed the attention of the Parliament to the problems of supreme importance that confront this country today after eight years of socialist rule and a period of two years or restoration of democratic rule by this Government."

—Federal Government Member H. Robertson at Canberra on May 22.

If Mr. Robertson can supply us with any examples of a "restoration of democratic rule" by his Government, we will be interested to hear about them. We must admit that they have escaped our notice.

Monopoly

"As soon as the Labor Party regains power, and that will not be long delayed now, we shall run Australian National Airways Proprietary Limited out of the air and make Trans-Australia Airlines a Government monopoly."

—Labor M.P. Curtin at Canberra on May 22.

Mr. Curtin at least is frank about his support of monopoly. Many other politicians, members of all parties, are verbally opposed to monopoly, while supporting policies, which make monopoly inevitable.

In The Right Direction

The Campbell Town (Tasmania) branch of the Liberal Party wants the Federal Government to remove the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, Dr. Combs and to retire Professor Sir Douglas Copland from

the position of Vice-Chancellor of the National University at Canberra. We hope that more Liberal Party branches support this policy.

The Dollar Absurdity

"Of course, we must go on selling all we can to the dollar area, but let us not pretend to ourselves that Britain can ever square her dollar account by continuous exhortation and appeal to manufacturers to concentrate on the U.S.A. market at the expense of our Commonwealth opportunities.

"Last year, dollar imports from the U.S.A. into Britain were £380,000,000 and our total exports, including re-exports, £153,000,000, of which £99,000,000 were in manufactured goods.

"This means that if we think we can wipe out the adverse balance by export of manufactured goods, we should have to multiply the present level of dollar sales by more than three times, which, as Euclid said, 'is absurd.'"

U.S. Import Restrictions

In a recent note to the American State Department, the Italian Government states: "America's import barriers are providing the Communists with propaganda. They are claiming that the United States wants to make the rest of the Free World forever dependent upon it."

Which further demonstrates that the Dollar Diplomats are the best allies the Communists have.

SALES TAX TO BE REDUCED?

In a statement issued in Canberra on June 18 the Federal Treasurer Sir Arthur Fadden indicated that the Government is heeding the protests of those opposing high sales tax. Mr. Latham Withall, Director of the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers, recently pointed out that the actual volume of sales within the higher schedules of sales tax had been so heavily reduced that the actual sales tax being collected this financial year was only half that for the corresponding months of last year. Putting forward the view of the economic planners, Sir Arthur Fadden claims that this shows that the Government's policy of discouraging the purchase of "less essential" goods in favour of "more basic commodities" had been "entirely successful." There is no more substance in Sir Arthur's claim than his statement that his Government has halted inflation. Making it harder for people to buy things which they obviously require is, indeed, a strange way of producing a higher standard of living for the individual. The standard of living of the majority of the Australian people has fallen since the Menzies-Fadden Government took office. That is why electors are pressing the Government for taxation relief. We urge all supporters to help increase the pressure, which is forcing Sir Arthur to try and appease public opinion. All taxation can and must be reduced. But sufficient taxpayers must demand the reductions.

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PLEASE ADD EXCHANGE TO COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE CHEQUES.

A Sound Military Policy for the Defeat of Communism

Ex-President Herbert Hoover is an outstanding American, who has not been stampeded by the skilful propaganda, which seeks to persuade the Western peoples that they must surrender their national sovereignties to international organisations in order to defend themselves against Communism. He has been a consistent advocate of an American military policy, which we consider realistic. British Empire leaders should be equally realistic.

General Brice P. Disque writes of Mr. Hoover's military proposals as follows: "No regular army officer of my acquaintance, and for whom I have respect, will question Mr. Hoover's military proposals."

The following condensation of an address by Mr. Hoover, in which he outlines his proposals for defence against Communism, is taken from the June issue of "The Reader's Digest": —

There is in Europe today no such public alarm over the imminence of Communist invasion as has been fanned up in the United States. No Western European nation has declared emergencies or propagandised war fears as Washington has. Not one conducts such exercises in protection from bombs as New York has had.

I recently made an inquiry from European sources as to why they calculate this risk of invasion as so much less than does Washington. Their reasons were: —

Russian ground armies could have overrun Western Europe in a two-months campaign any time in the past five years, and can no doubt do it during several years to come. That they have not done so seems proof that the Kremlin can see no final military victory. The Russians know they cannot invade the United States with armies, however much trouble they might cause with bombs. Therefore, these observers said, the Russians have no taste for a war in which they cannot effectively destroy their enemy.

The Kremlin realises that invasion of Western Europe would add a dozen nationalities to the centrifugal oppositions, which already trouble them from the 30-odd nationalities they dominate.

The Kremlin knows that the industrial potential they would secure by an invasion is mostly an illusion. If Western Europe were blockaded by the Americans or British, and Russian transport into Europe were paralysed by bombing, Europe would be without oil, 30 percent short of other fuel, 25 percent, short in food and without non-ferrous and hardening metals. Under such a blockade, industrial production would diminish rapidly and ultimately fail.

The Communists know that if they invade Western Europe, their own war potential will be destroyed by an atomic war from the air and a blockade from the sea, even if they succeed on land.

The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

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Furthermore, the opportunities for the Kremlin are in Asia; its face is turned east.

Finally, these observers said that Stalin has every reason to be satisfied with the progress of economic confusion in the United States and in Western Europe.

I cannot say whether these assumptions are correct. But they do contribute to Western Europe's lack of hysterics and, therefore, their lack of hurry to arm. In any event, this whole European situation requires that the United States re-calculate her own risks and re-consider the possible alternatives.

The outstanding phenomenon in the United States is the dangerous over-straining of her economy by gigantic defence expenditure. The American people have not yet felt its full impact. Yet they already suffer from the blight of inflation and confiscatory taxes.

Americans are actually in a war economy, except for worldwide shooting. They are diverting more and more civilian production to war materials. They are placing a greater portion of their manpower under arms. All this creates scarcity in civilian goods and increased spending power, both of which fan the flames of inflation.

The U.S. standard of living will be reduced in millions of families. Lifetime savings will be taken from millions of other families. Rising prices are coming through the kitchen while taxes are invading American homes through the front door.

These huge taxes, already over-straining the U.S. economy, have probably reached the point of diminishing return. If all remaining untaxed income above that level of the salary and expense allowance of a U.S. Senator were confiscated, it would bring only about 2,000 million dollars annually to the Federal treasury. That would last less than ten days. And that assumes that these taxpayers would continue to work for nothing, which they will not do.

It is the average family who pays the bulk of taxes, both income and hidden. Among them are corporation taxes. These are ultimately passed on to their customers or the corporations would quickly go bankrupt. The double effect of inflation and taxes is indicated by the fact that a family with 3,000 dollars net annual income ten years ago must now earn over 6,000 dollars to maintain the same standard of living. This cannot go on. A man may carry a load of 300 pounds across the room, but he will break his back if he carries it around the block.

In view of these rising pressures, the Congress should again re-examine the U.S. situation. I believe there is a strategy more effective than that now being followed to check the Communist menace in the long run, and at the same time to lessen

the domestic dangers.

The only way to save Europe from destruction is to avoid World War III. The real deterrent, which the United States can contribute to that end, is in co-operation with the British, to expand her already strong air forces and navies up to a striking force. The Communists know that such a striking force could destroy their military potential if they started an invasion. And this applies to aggression against other non-Communist countries as well as Western Europe.

The only way America can hold the initiative in this cold war is not to scatter her ground armies all around the 25,000 miles of Communist borders, but to concentrate on a highly mobile striking force by air and sea.

She should furnish such munitions as she can afford to other nations who show a determined will to defend themselves.

To maintain the economic strength of the United States does not permit building up great ground armies in addition to overwhelming air and sea forces and supply of munitions to other nations. If the U.S. economy should collapse, Stalin's victory would be complete. That risk cannot be taken.

True friendship with Western European nations requires they be told in no uncertain terms that the limit of the U.S. economic aid is this deterrent air and sea power and munitions. Protected by this shield, they are expected to realize that ground armies are Europe's own problem. It should be stated that America will send no more ground troops.

Re-calculation of U.S. policies along these lines would greatly reduce U.S. economic risks. By restricting her ground armies and ultimately reducing them to the force necessary to protect her homeland and essential air bases, America could return thousands of young men to their shops, farms and colleges. She could apply real brakes upon the drift to inflation; she could avoid increase in taxes. But, above all, she could better halt the spread of Communist imperialism.

It has been said that in these evil times peace can be preserved only through strength. That is true. But the centre and final reserve of strength of the free world lies in the North American continent. Nothing must be permitted to weaken this bastion.

I hold firmly to the belief that World War III is neither necessary nor inevitable.

You MUST Have This Book.

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

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"New Times," June 27, 1952—Page 3

State Banking and Credit Policy.

We re-publish the following three letters to daily papers in South Australia and West Australia, as an example of the type of action other readers might emulate:

Miss Mary Gray writes in "The Advertiser," Adelaide, of June 4: —

"Pondering Professor Karmel's interesting article (28/5/52) on 'The Importance of Public Investment,' I came to these conclusions: —

"Some degree of investment in public works is essential as a basis for a prosperous economy, but not so as to prejudice the present welfare of the people.

"Such Government 'investment' could be in the form of Commonwealth Bank credit issued on the same grounds as those of other banks, i.e., credit-worthiness, in this case in respect of Australia's resources of production.

"There is no need for the States to depend for finance on the edicts of the Federal Government, as at least some of them have State or rural banks not subject to Federal control.

"If the S.A. Premier would take his courage in both hands, he could authorise the State Bank to create the necessary credits — as the Commonwealth and other banks do — to finance his Government's projects in this State, and so obviate that harassing problem, the raising of loans.

"South Australia's real resources in natural wealth, labour and the 'know how' are surely sufficient backing!

"The danger of the above policy, if applied to public works only, is the fillip it would give to inflation.

"To counter-balance this effect, I suggest: That in the Federal sphere long-term development schemes of little immediate benefit, like that of the Snowy River, be slowed down; that immigration, which constitutes a very great drain on housing and food supplies and necessitates more schools, hospitals, etc., be drastically reduced; that subsidies from new bank credits be applied to all essential foodstuffs to force down the wages-prices spiral.

"Credits for the subsidies could, in fact, be as easily issued by our State Bank, which would soon be reimbursed by the rising prosperity of the State.

"The unhappy consequences of import cuts could also be minimised if governments could de-hypnotise themselves from the spell of finance.

"Some countries of eastern Europe are trading quite successfully on a barter agreement, letting currency exchange and budget-balancing go hang.

"Barter is clumsy, but it proves that nations do not live by money but by real things.

"Britain needs our primary produce; we want her industrial products. Why make each other poorer because of an imposed financial stringency?"

Mr. M.E. Dodd followed Miss Gray with the following letter in "The Advertiser" on June 6: —

"Commendable suggestions have been made by correspondents that our Premier be resolute enough to overcome the ill effects of Federal financial stringency by using the State Bank to issue credit.

"This can be done without violating the Constitution, and would have marked beneficial results to South Australians.

"As an instance, the probable price rise of butter can be effectively scotched and yet a satisfactory return assured the dairy farmer.

"The necessary credit arrangements could be made with comparative ease so that all butter sold by the storekeeper and other retailers would be subsidised.

"Let a fair price for butter be decided upon and paid to the producer and at a rate decided upon by customer demand at the counter.

"This would avoid a glut in production, and is in fact economic democracy in action; i.e., people decide by their money votes what and how much they want.

"A stabilised butter price could thus be effectively maintained and an increase in the basic wage for this food avoided.

"The principle could be extended to other items and rising prices, called inflation eliminated.

"By this policy, our State Government could lead Australia out of the financial maze whose growing proportions engenders fear of the future in many people."

The following letter, by Mr. Dave Byers, appeared in the "Daily News," West Australia, on December 31, 1951: —

"The stated intention of the McLarty Government to foster home ownership is fundamentally sound. The main flaw is that with rising costs, no basic wage earner or even those getting a fair salary have even the remotest chance of owning their own home in their lifetime. The Government, by using debt-free credits issued from the State Rural and Industries Bank, can subsidise the homes built under the Workers' Homes Act and make home ownership a reality within a reasonable time.

Foolish Move By Manufacturers

Manufacturers seeking a reduction in the basic wage, by £2/6/- and a return to a 44-hour working week, are extremely foolish and shortsighted. Their actions may easily provoke a nation-wide industrial upheaval, which would be exploited by the Communists. The Federal Government's financial policies have progressively reduced the purchasing power of the individual, and it is not surprising that manufacturers are desperately seeking to reduce their costs in order to prevent prices from rising still

further. But cannot they understand that, if they are successful in having wages reduced, they will also be reducing still further purchasing power in the hands of consumers? Wages are the only source of income for the majority of consumers. If these wages are reduced, there must be a further decline in living standards. And the manufacturer will find it even more difficult than it is now to sell his production.

The perpetual struggle between employers and employees will continue while present financial rules are stupidly followed. The manufacturers would be helping to preserve their own assets and the free enterprise system if they took the lead in advocating financial reforms, which would enable adequate production for the individual to be provided with a 40-hour week. New credits should be provided to subsidise an increasing range of consumer goods, thus preventing prices and wages from increasing. The consequent increase in the consumer's purchasing power would be reflected in more turnover and adequate profits for manufacturers. Free enterprise cannot survive unless present financial policies are modified. The manufacturers may not understand this, but the Socialists and Communists certainly do.

THE PRIZE

In this very day and age a tremendous battle of wills and wits is going on. The prize is England. Soviet Russia would like to see us sink down through Socialism into mediocrity, until in desperation our workmen turned to Communism, as in the 'thirties Germany turned to Hitler.

America wants our Empire. There is a good deal more than common humanity behind Mr. Truman's "Fourth Point" plan, through which the World Bank is busy buying up every tangible asset in India, in Africa, in the Middle East.

These things are happening and our greatness is passing. It is not as some believe, that we are declining because all empires of the past reached a zenith and declined. We never reached our zenith.

There is nothing wrong with England today, which this Government could not cure. "Set the people free," cried Mr. Churchill — when he was in Opposition.

It is sad to see Great Britain stumbling along her austere path, like a blind man without a guide.

—"The London Newsletter," June 1, 1952.

THE EXPORT MADNESS

A correspondent from Massachusetts has sent us an advertisement cut from the "Boston Herald," dated 12th February 1952. The Jordan March Company, New England's Largest Store, urges Americans to purchase tins of Ungers "Cubed Beef with Gravy," "Meat Balls with Gravy," "Beef and Kidney Pie," etc., imported from England, with that inimitable "Old World" flavour. It is not possible to say whether the contents of the tins originated in Australia, Canada or the Argentine. They may even have been 'imported' from as far afield as a ranch in the wilds of Kent or Surrey.

It would be interesting to know whether the sugar, which is being imported from Cuba, with American dollars, is being used to make the Tichler's Famous English Preserves, such as Strawberry, Raspberry, and Black Currant jams, which the advertisement offers for sale to Americans.

—"Housewives Today," May, 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.

Socialist Electricity in N.S.W.

On All Fool's Day, 1952, three towns in the southern Riverina — Henty, Culcairn and Walla Walla — entered into the enjoyment of Premier Cahill's Blackout System. Prior to this the townspeople were served by private franchise-holders who were so behind the times that they did not provide any blackouts, impose any restrictions, and gave the people what they wanted. This, by means of self-contained diesel generating sets.

About three years ago one of the franchise-holders, Murrell Bros., of Culcairn, asked the Southern Riverina County Council, which is in control of the Blackout System in these parts, if their franchise could be extended, and were advised this could not be considered. Nothing more came from behind the iron curtain until a letter was received by the franchise-holders inquiring if they would be prepared to negotiate for the sale of their reticulation assets, to which a prompt reply in the affirmative was given.

Silence again descended until early in December, when a firm of Sydney consulting engineers employed by the S.R.C.C. made a valuation of the various undertakings. To expedite matters and to provide the utmost co-operation, as time was running out, the franchise-holders assisted with the inventories, while making plain they were not necessarily assenting to any valuation arrived at.

Nothing further was heard until February 22, 1952, when the franchise-holders received certain offers and were advised in a mandatory manner that if they did not accept them by February 29, the S.R.C.C. would consider them rejected. These offers were apparently more related to scrap-value (did someone whisper something about 1942 land values?) than to valuable undertakings doing a good job, and the offers were, of course, unacceptable.

No further attempt at negotiation was made, and the franchise-holders were advised that the S.R.C.C. proposed erecting new reticulations, which would have involved a complete stoppage of any supply to the greater part of the consumers of the various towns for a period up to 18 months.

In this they were quite serious, and the possibility caused the president of the Culcairn Shire to call a hurried conference of the parties, at which an agreement was reached regarding reticulations only, the S.R.C.C. advising they were not at all interested in the plants and that under the Blackout System the towns would be no worse off than the rest of the Cahill State, anyway. On March 31, a statement was issued by Mr. Cahill, praising the S.R.C.C. for its efficiency, and stating the three towns would now enjoy cheaper and better supply of electricity.

It is, of course, all a matter of opinion, and if Mr. Cahill approves of more and bigger and better blackouts where none existed before, much greater variations in voltage (pressure), and a certain amount of radio-interference introduced into the towns with the high-tension lines — well, the towns are better off. But at the latest the local citizenry are making crude re-

marks about the whole thing and trying to get the powers-that-be at least to buy them back their diesel engines.

— "The Bulletin," April 16.

Banks Can Still Be Nationalised.

The following news item appeared in the Melbourne "Herald" of June 17: —

"If a government wanted to destroy trading banks in Australia it could do so by administrative action alone while some of the powers under the 1945 Banking Act remained.

"The retiring chief manager of the National Bank of Australasia Ltd., Sir Leslie McConnan said this today.

"At a National Bank farewell last night, he said that the struggle against the nationalisation of the banks was not yet over.

"Sir Leslie said today that, until the present Governments removed these powers by legislation, the two million customers and 20,000 officers of the Australian trading banks could not have reasonable protection from bank nationalisation.

"The Federal Government could do this without loss of bank credit control."

Sir Leslie McConnan was Chairman of the Associated Banks during the Bank Nationalisation fight. His views confirm what we have been stressing ever since the Menzies-Fadden Government introduced its Banking Act early in 1950. It is rather unfortunate that Sir Leslie has waited until his retirement before admitting that "the struggle against the nationalisation of the banks was not over yet." Why haven't the trading banks been opposing the Menzies-Fadden Government like they opposed the Chifley Government? Their failure to take constructive action has helped further their own destruction. This means a complete monopoly of credit and the enslavement of the individual.

THE "FAIR DEAL"

Mr. Isadore Lubin, the Jew who "represents" the United States on the U.N.O. Economic and Social Council, has recently stated that there is no fear of a depression when American defence spending passed its peak. Mr. Lubin, who talks like a Communist, declares that the "Fair Deal" programme for "assistance to under-developed countries would not be permitted to become 'a casualty of the defence programme.' The development of under-developed countries would continue to be a cardinal point in U.S. policy."

The technique for extending slavery is simple: The Americans are warned that, unless they "develop the underdeveloped countries" — i.e., give these countries vast quantities of goods and services — they will be unable to avoid an internal depression. This enables the controllers of financial policy to ensure that the Americans are pushed further along the totalitarian road instead of being able to enjoy the benefits of their own vast production. It also extends the programme of totalitarianism to the "backward peoples" of the world. It is not without significance that the Communists have never opposed the "Fair Deal" programme. They no doubt anticipate that, when sufficient industrial development has taken place in the countries of South-East Asia, they can then take it over. Mr. Lubin and many of his fellow-Jews understand this matter thoroughly.

A FALSE ISSUE

Under the heading, "The Preference Fight Is On," "Mufti," the official journal of the Victorian Returned Soldiers' League, in its issue of June, 1952, comments: "Branches throughout Victoria are becoming increasingly alive to the necessity for seeing that the preference principle is observed in public employment. For a few years, the principle had not been adhered to strictly, because of the abundance of employment offering, and only on a few occasions has the entitlement of the returned man to preference been mentioned."

We have always been strong supporters of the right of returned service personnel to obtain that independence for which they fought and sacrificed. But we deplore the suggestion that this independence can only be obtained at the expense of other sections of the community. There is far too much division in the community, division which is exploited by those who are determined to destroy completely the independence of all sections. What is urgently required is unity in fighting the common enemy — a policy of various centralised controls, of which financial control is the most deadly. We suggest that returned soldiers' leaders face up to this question as courageously as they faced up to Australia's external military enemies.

Sir Arthur Fadden's Dishonest Statement

(Continued from page 1)

been slowed down by deliberate action by Dr. Coombs, of the Commonwealth Bank, the individual's financial problems increase.

This is not, as some stupid and dishonest people assert, a plea for a policy of "unrestricted credit expansion." Our view is that the rate of credit expansion should be governed, not by planners, but by the facts of production and consumption. And this expansion must take place in such a way that it is of genuine benefit to the individual. Under present financial rules, all credit expansion must result in increasing prices. Increased wages and increased capital development mean increased costs and, therefore, increased prices. The problem is how to expand credit without increasing prices. The answer to this is simple: New credits should be applied directly to subsidising prices, therefore making it impossible for increased wage costs to inflate prices. If credit were expanded in this way, the individual would have direct control of credit policy. He would determine the rate and nature of credit expansion. With decentralised credit control there would not be the fantastic spectacle of Government's expanding credit for big capital works and then complaining that too many of these works were straining the resources of the community.

Credit control is the key control in a modern community. The issue to be decided is: Who is to exercise the control? The individual or the Government planners? The Government planners have produced the present disastrous state of affairs. Their control must be broken. It is obvious that Sir Arthur Fadden and Mr. Menzies will not help.

"New Times," June 27, 1952 — Page 5

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No. 13

The Ever-Increasing Price Level

"Higher butter, milk and other food prices have ended hopes that the basic wage spiral would flatten out in the second half of 1952. Economists believe that these highly-weighted items in the C Series will more than outweigh any easing in clothing and drapery prices, which had begun to show in the March quarter."

—Melbourne "Sun" report from Canberra on June 14.

When the last basic wage increase was announced, Government spokesmen and other "experts" became quite excited about the alleged halting of inflation. We pointed out, as we have done so often in recent years, that, unless a severe deflationary policy leading to bankruptcy and unemployment was imposed, prices would continue to rise for the very simple reason that present financial policies are inherently inflationary. Every housewife knows that Sir Arthur Fadden is talking nonsense when he says that the Government's anti-inflationary measures have been "outstandingly successful." The standard of living is now falling rapidly every day, and the fall must become progressively greater as increased wages lag behind rising prices. For example, the increased price for consumers and the Federal Government's cut in the butter subsidy will increase the retail price of butter to over 4/- a pound on July 1. This price increase alone will result in a 2/- increase in the basic wage. But all price increases after June 30, and there are many of them, will not be reflected in higher wages until November. However, there are nine items in the C Series index, which will have to be considered in the August basic wage increase.

The lag between basic wage increases and rising prices does not, of course, tell the complete story in the falling standard of living. All items of food — and there are many, like honey, not listed in the C Index Series — are also rising in price. And then there is the fact that, while the C Series Index allows an annual consumption of only 30 lbs. of butter for a family of five, the average consumption is approximately 30 lbs. per head. Already there is alarming evidence that rising prices are forcing many households to reduce the consumption of butter, milk, eggs, and other protective foods. The real cost, measured in terms of human consumption, of producing these foods has certainly not increased. Over the past 50 years it has undoubtedly been reduced.

The Federal Government was elected on a clear-cut policy of reducing the cost of living. As financial policy is controlled by the Federal Government, and as financial policy is the cause of progressive price increases, which are destroying the individual's independence, those responsible for Government policies stand self-condemned as guilty men. Early in 1949, a leading Minister in the present Federal Government, Mr. R. G. Casey, said that the Chifley Government's policy of withdrawing subsidies was the basic cause of prices rising. Statements made by Government leaders prior to the 1949 Federal Elections inferred that the Liberal and Country Parties proposed to use price subsidies to prevent the spiral of wage increases following price increases. Scientific price subsidies, paid from new credits, and applied at the retail counter, are the only answer to inflation. Until these price subsidies are applied, the standard of living must continue to fall.

The Necessity of Responsibility

By C.H. Allen

In his "Time in the East," Evan John writes (page 16) about the mischievous influence of a shallow candour, once in vogue amongst a youthful set in English society, which "debunked" anything that seemed to suggest sound fibres in an obviously rotting fabric."

A courageous few in England who sensed the tragedy of the rotting fibre have, from time to time, tried to stem the degradation, of whom G. K. Chesterton was a shining example.

Those who are following carefully the wide sweep and the meticulous thoroughness of disclosures which Major C.H. Douglas has made of the causes of, and corrective measures for, the rotting condition, will accord him a unique place amongst the philosophers of our millenium.

The few who have attempted to disperse more widely the resulting enlightenment have been consistently baulked by the evasive attitudes of men in all walks of life, especially of those holding institutional office.

If anyone had given any semblance of a sound reason for neglecting the guidance offered on the subject, one would not be so apprehensive.

Today we find ourselves in the midst of a period of fearful, jangling discord and dissatisfaction, which gets worse every week, and in most parts of the world. Even so, seldom can a few be found who will even look up from a contemplation of the dismal effects of the rotting to observe that there is a true diagnosis and a reliable cure awaiting their attention.

The available pandect is too extensive and technical to review here, but the phrase political responsibility, is an open sesame to those who wish to sense its value. Or to re-word the proposition: The possibility of salvage and reconstruction all rests upon relentless insistence upon personal responsibility.

Ideally, responsibility should come first into operation by electors being given the chance to vote for concrete proposals about policies or wanted results, and not merely for persons or groups of persons. Nothing like this seems feasible at present.

Parliamentarians seem worse than electors generally in their complaisance, and compliance with the effects of irresponsibility in financial matters.

Where can there be a break away from the impasse, and/or a delivery from the incubus? Somehow or other, an edict must reach the head serangs of finance, making it clear that they will get the "sack" if they cannot rearrange financial administration to make money reflect the sound fabric of free (really free) commercial enterprise instead of, as now, being the means of spreading the rotting devices of debt and taxation.

Whether this edict is issued by Cabinet treasurers off their own bat, or whether Parliaments initiate the edict for the Treasurers to pass on, is not a vital matter, but the issue must be made.

Nonsense About Feeding Asia

Ever since president Truman's "Fair Deal" for the backward peoples of the world was announced, we have exposed it as part of the plan to enslave the entire human race. The "Colombo Plan" is also part of the conspiracy: Australians are told that unless they grow more food, go short themselves and give vast quantities away to the Asiatics, these coloured people will swarm down to occupy our "vast empty spaces."

Well-known Australian traveller and author, Mr. Frank Clune, in his book, "Ashes of Hiroshima," effectively debunks the myth about the Asiatics suffering from lack of food producing areas, and therefore casting longing eyes on Australia. Mr. Clune writes: —

"Whenever I hear of the 'teeming millions' of Asia, who are so frequently alleged to be land-hungry for Australia's arid spaces, I wonder why the aforesaid teeming millions don't cut down some of the surplus jungle in Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo, Siam, Burma, Bengal, and the Philippines, to make farms and grow more rice for themselves instead of coveting Australia's gibber-strewn deserts, where nothing but spiny spinifex grows. The amount of unused arable land in Asia is far greater than in Australia, but ignoramuses, with more heart than brains, are always yowling that White Australians should surrender their surplus lands to Asiatics. The truth is that Asia has more 'vast open spaces' than Australia. Practically the whole of Siberia is empty of people, or very thinly populated, and so is the vast Gobi Desert and the Thar Desert of India. These regions are thinly populated for the same reason that Central and North Australia are thinly populated — the conditions of soil and climate are not propitious for dense peopling. But this does not apply to the immense areas of uninhabited jungle in Asia, where rain is plentiful and soil good, as is proved by the lush jungle growth.

"The inference is that the Asians are too indolent to clear their ground for cultivation. They lack the energy of Europeans, who brought the dense forests of primeval Europe into cultivation, and have cleared vast tracts of primeval Australia also for the plough. While so much jungle remains uninhabited in Asia, I won't believe that Asians are land-hungry. I'll think them just lacking in energy. They swarm like flies in the river-flats, or wherever Nature, makes things easy, but very few of them venture into the mountains, plains or jungle, because they don't like hard work. They don't mind working long hours, but they won't or can't do really hard work, taming the wilderness, as our

European ancestors tamed and subdued the wilderness of Australia, by the sweat of their brows and the blisters of their corny hands.

"Yet now, soft-handed preachers in Australia are urging that Australia's lands should be 'given' to Asiatics. Why? What have the Asians done to earn Australia? They have done absolutely nothing to earn this heritage! For thousands of years Australia lay within easy reach of all the countries of South and East Asia — but not one Asiatic people had the energy to occupy or colonise this continent. A few blackfellows with spears defended Australia for thousands of years against the teeming millions of Asia."

Communism or Financial Reform?

Every day events in all parts of the world continue to confirm the Communists' faith that "capitalism" possesses the seeds of its own destruction, and that no immediate major military assault is necessary by the Communists in order to achieve their objective. The well-known American journalist, David Lawrence, who has recently been conducting an investigation of economic and political developments in Western Europe, provides further frightening evidence to support our thesis that the Communists are content to watch Europe collapse from within before making any military moves.

Mr. Lawrence points out that, apart from Great Britain, there are no major countries in Western Europe, which have unemployment figures below the three percent mark? And these figures must rise unless the Europeans can find a market for their "surplus" production. The local advocates of increased production and hard work as the only necessary solution for our economic problems are apparently unaware that industrial production in war-ravaged Europe is now even greater than it was in 1939. West European production went up 15 percent in 1950. But, because of unrealistic financial rules, the Europeans cannot distribute amongst themselves all that they have produced. And they cannot solve their problems by huge export markets. Even the markets the West Europeans had before the war have now been reduced because the Americans have also been exporting their "surpluses" to countries like Latin America. Import restrictions like those imposed by the Australian Government must be progressively imposed by all countries while they blindly adhere to financial rules, which are neither sane nor sound. Export more and import less can be the forerunner of a bitter trade war between the Western Nations. This will result in bad feeling between the peoples of the non-Communist world. The principal beneficiaries will be the Communists and other totalitarians. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Communists and the Socialists have always opposed any modification of financial rules which would permit free enterprise to work satisfactorily and enable the individual to obtain a progressively higher standard of living. Molotov knew what he was talking about when he told the Dean of Canterbury that the Communists "knew all about Social Credit and that it was the only thing they were afraid of.

DEEP IN THE HEART OF TAXES.

Arithmetic being what it is, the inexorable "rule of diminishing return" is demonstrating itself in respect to Taxation revenue; so we have reached the point when to maintain the flow of taxation revenue the rate and scale of taxes need to be sharply modified.

In all of the commodities within the higher schedules of Sales Tax, the actual volume of sales of the particular goods have been so heavily reduced by reason of the high rate of Sales Tax levied on them that, in many cases, of which we have documentary evidence, the actual Sales Tax money now being collected and remitted monthly to Canberra is only half of the amount remitted in the corresponding months of 1951. In some cases, the tax collected is even less than one-quarter of the previous sum; in others, the amounts range between sixty and seventy-five percent of last year's returns.

The most striking thing is that in NO SINGLE CASE of the many we have examined have we found that the Sales Tax increases imposed in the last Budget are yielding increased revenue!

It is far more difficult to ascertain the net result upon revenue of high personal and company taxation, as the effects are not so readily and directly identified. That high personal and corporate taxes do place a severe brake on initiative and enterprise, and thus retard production and also heavily increase the cost of social services, is so generally admitted that it hardly requires to be supported by documentary evidence.

For these reasons it follows logically that, for the maintenance of public revenue, and for the safeguarding of migrants, as well as Australians, against strong present-day trends towards unemployment, the Commonwealth Budget now being drafted will need basically to go right into the heart of the matter and reduce many taxes from the peak levels of the scale adopted in September, 1951.

—"Canberra Letter," June 11.

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 manoeuvred into a war.

THE WORK OF A PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

By A. W. Noakes 1/3

How a Progress Association can be used to implement the will of the people.

FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED

By C. Barclay Smith 2/9

A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

Reconstruction on Christian Principles

8d.

"New Times," June 27, 1952—Page 7

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More About the No-Digging Technique

In a recent letter to the "Guild Gardener" (England), Mr. F. C. King the famous English organic gardener who pioneered the no-digging technique, deals further with his work:

About sheet composting I am certain that if Sir Albert had still been with us he would have heartily approved of such an action, as he was all for the future being built upon the solid foundation of present knowledge instead of re-hashing present knowledge to fit future needs. While he looked upon the compost heap, as being the best means of inducing many to return their organic wastes to the land in a safe and a simple manner he looked upon sheet composting with favour.

I think there can be too narrow an outlook in emphasising the need for everybody to run a compost heap instead of the broader one of inducing gardeners to return their waste garden products into humus in the most convenient manner, so long as the methods adopted were safe. In my opinion, there is nothing to equal a well-run compost heap for turning organic waste into first-class humus, but it is not the only way, and may not be the most convenient to everybody.

If all organic gardeners must strictly adhere to the rigid rules, then more people will be driven to the chemical fertiliser bags than will be converted to organics. Again, there is a danger that even the utterances of expert organic gardeners are being taken too literally, which adds to the confusion of those who would practise it.

I have stated on many occasions that the surface of the garden should resemble in colour and texture that of the woodland floor and I have explained at some length how this can be achieved by adopting the system of no digging. For the past six years I have been busy reclaiming a woodland piece of land and converting it into a garden. Most people would assume that this would be a simple task, and many gardeners have said how they would like to be in that fortunate position of merely having to clear a woodland plot, for they would possess a soil so rich that little labour would be required to convert it into an ideal garden. My experience is that, with having many tree stumps to remove and the consequent mixing of sub-soil and topsoil, it would be quicker to improve the condition of worn-out pastureland than the richest woodland. Much of the soil in my woodland garden is still like concrete, and so far extravagant amounts of compost and

other organic matter have failed to bring about much of an improvement.

I am certain that, if I had used the same amount of compost on a pasture field, first ploughing in the sward and after that mulching with compost, the results would have been better and more quickly secured than has been in the case of my woodland plot. While we must press for the return of all organic matter to the soil, we can possibly secure, much of this will be wasted if we continue to bury it as with digging. Organic gardeners of the future will embrace the doctrine of no digging to a far greater extent than at the moment, and, in doing so, they will find how compost is made, is not of supreme importance. Let the adherents of Indore, Q.R., and all other known systems continue in their practices, but let them firmly resolve to put their products to the best possible use, that is, left on the surface of the soil, to become mixed with the greater bulk of the soil through the gentle medium of soil inhabitants, rather than by the violent action of the spade.

In doing this, the workers are but fulfilling their role in Nature but I can see no place in Nature for that which causes so violent an upheaval of the soil as does the spade.

Each week I am meeting people who have given the no-digging system a limited trial, and all, without exception, are satisfied with the result they have achieved. If they will but carry on the good work, they will wonder why they ever struggled, first with the soil and later with the conditions the spade produced. Compost and no-digging must surely be the medicine so many sick gardens need, and the more gardens treated in this manner the less we shall hear of devastating attacks by diseases and pests.

I am getting a lot of data regarding the growth of plants under the influence of inverted and uninverted soil, which will be disclosed in good time, but at the moment, it is too soon to make these public. A remarkable example of the value of no-digging and weeding is to be seen here this year. A long wall covered with plums and pears has had three different methods of soil management, with remarkable effect upon the cleanliness of the trees. That part of the border occupied by plums has produced results, which have repeated the experiments of many years' standing.

Part of the soil border was forked during the winter of last year for the purpose of getting rid of some perennial weed roots.

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Gardening without Digging" 3/11
By A. Guest.

"The Wheel of Health". 16/5
By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole-food grown in fertile soil.

"Harnessing the Earthworm" 21/7
By T. J. Barrett.

"Simple Pruning" 13/7
By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

"Your Daily Bread" ... 9/1
By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

"The Weed Problem" .. 15/3
By F. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?", this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

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The rest of the border was not touched, but the weeds allowed to remain until late June, when the whole crop was mown off with a scythe. All the plum trees growing in the soil, which had been severely disturbed during the cleaning process of some months, previously have been covered with plum aphids.

Forking stopped midway between two trees, and, although the branches of these two trees are virtually intermingled, aphid infestation stops abruptly with the tree growing in undisturbed soil. Thus we have half a dozen plum trees heavily infested with aphid where the soil has been disturbed, while the same number of trees be-

(Continued on page 12)

Trees and Bees

(From "The Land", May 30)

Members of the Commercial Apiarists' Association of New South Wales met in conference in Sydney this week. These men, who "earn their living from the tree tops," have been the firm friends of the Forestry Advisory Council from the day of its foundation. A former President of the Association, Mr. G. E. Moore, is also a Vice-President of the F A C.

So, it is only to be expected that in this year of great tree losses, through fire and drought, the F.A.C. should extend the hand of understanding and helpfulness by making available to the apiarists over 1,700 packets of tree seed.

Most of these packets could well have been labelled "Honey," but a definite percentage of them were ornamentals — trees that would bring peace to a man when, the years drawing on, he forsook the migratory life and settled in his corner.

To each member went nine packets of seed — four for his own plot and five for the tree planters he would meet on the road, folks he knew who loved and would help build the green mansions that were life and fodder and employment to those busy friends of all the world, the little brown people, the bees.

To the recipients of the seed package goes out the appeal that the seeds shall not be planted till the worst of winter's frosts have passed and that, when they are planted, they shall be tended with the care that will ensure sturdy and quick development of seedlings.

Do you know those lovely lines from one of Donn Byrne's poems: —

"I will take my pipes and go now, for the bees upon the sill
Are singing of the summer that is coming from the stars."

It is a song of the nomad wise in the ways of climate and the little brown people. What we find hard to understand when we set out to qualify in Nature fellowship is that little kindness is ever preached for the bees. Since the first members of this race come to the first flowers, we have thoughtlessly taken it for granted that they should spend and give their lives for the perpetuation of the human species.

The doctrine of kindness to, and of preservation for the bees, will come with our awakening of the worth and services of the forests. There is a day, not so far distant, when the little brown people will be protected by government action that the forests may come again to their full glory, when no forestry programme will be drawn up in which the welfare of the bees is not given its place. In that day no wholesale elimination of pests by campaign or chemical will be tolerated if it jeopardises countless lives of these messengers of good.

The men whose lives are spent in working with the trees and the bees, come to the deep-down, age-old mysteries, happen on ideas of ageless wisdom that are too strong drink for the masses. They will not tell you all they know of tree lore, even if you are ready for such wisdom. Yet even in their superficial talk come drifts of light that bring new meanings to our problems.

Today, many a member of former generations will tell you: "The trouble now is

to find fertile seed. Ringbarking, killing the hollow trees and rabbit poisoning, have exterminated most of the native bees which, in our day, used to average four or five hives to every acre of trees."

Some years back one of these old-timers told me that today it was difficult to find one hive on 10,000 acres of trees.

That keen, old tree planter of Narrabri, Mr. W. M. Hardy, once declared that whereas people said the land had been eaten out by overstocking, he believed that, due to lack of bees, over 50 percent, of the herbage that the land once carried had become extinct since the bees were killed. Here is another cause of the vanishing forest.

In the dim, distant ages the wind was the pollinating agent. But then came the bees. Today, at least 90 percent of this job is done by them.

I think the farmer is beginning to understand that when he plants bee trees, he is not only being a kindly brother to the apiarist: he is ensuring the fertilisation of his own crops.

Sometime back, an eminent scientist stated that life on this planet would be impossible without the honeybee. Again, some time back, this truth was brought home to England when the bees died of a certain disease. In that year, agriculture practically came to a standstill. Production was only restored to normal when bees were imported from the Continent.

The value of bees to Australia does not lie in the value of their by-products, but in the fact that they are the pollinators of 98 percent of plant life.

One of the finest books in the land is the late W. A. Goodacre's "Honey and Pollen Flora of N.S.W." I will tell you why: it is only half a story. The other half cannot be told; it is in the thoughts you bring to it, the manner in which you respect the dawn-to-dusk task of the little brown people. Its pages are filled with the blossoming of trees and shrubs, the weeds we have been used to despise. Side by side with these pictures is the flight and humming of the bees, busy garnering their harvests in the sunshine, turning homewards heavily laden, undaunted by distance to the hive.

Among the seeds of the Eucalypts distributed this week, were some twelve West Australian types, some of which, I am sure, thus become available to apiarists for the first time.

As well as aiding honey production, these Eucalypts possess many beautiful features; not a few are drought resistant.

As the planting of the seed of some of these species will be a test trial, members are specially asked to cultivate them, or see that their friends cultivate them, successfully.

"BREAD IN AUSTRALIA"

We regret that the source of the article, "Bread In Australia", by W:H.P., in our issue of May 30, was not mentioned. This article was from our contemporary "The Australian Social Crediter", April 19.

TAX ROBBERY

Sir Arthur Fadden's recent statement accusing Mr. Calwell of misrepresentation in quoting an income tax assessment does not alter the fact that income tax and provisional tax have to be paid at the same time, and usually within the limit of one month after receiving the assessment.

The following facts show how unjust and savage is the enforcement of provisional tax: —

Income, 1949, £1,978; amount paid in taxes, £650; leaving £1,328.

Income, 1950, £7,858; amount paid in taxes, £6,958; leaving £900.

Income, 1951, £11,250; assessment yet to come.

Will there be any leavings?

This taxpayer is not a grazier, farmer, manufacturer or trader, but a semi-professional man, so he cannot "feed" off his land nor "write down" machinery, plant and/or stock.

It will be seen that, after paying these taxes, there is little left but a feeling of frustration and the futility of endeavouring to expand one's business.

If future income holds at the above level it seems the best thing one can do is to die, when one's estate should then benefit, but in doing so, the department will lose one of its very good customers.

—H.S.H. (Melbourne), in Melbourne "Age," June 6.

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 worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

Price. 9/-Including Postage.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Can Be Cured

There has been quite a flurry lately about the danger of foot-and-mouth disease being introduced into Australia from European countries, where the disease has become more widespread. The orthodox view is, of course, that there is no cure for the disease and that stock must be slaughtered. The following letters, which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph" (England) of March 28 of this year, put forward the opposite viewpoint:

Sir, —Your Agricultural Correspondent's article on foot-and-mouth disease states that, after 30 years, "no general prophylactic has been discovered." Is he quite sure that everything has been tried?

An antigen for immunisation against foot-and-mouth disease was the subject of a patent application by Dr. W. M. Crofton in 1938. This seemed to me to be so important that, with Dr. Crofton's permission, I did my utmost to persuade the Ministry of Agriculture to test it.

After protracted negotiations, the Ministry agreed to do a preliminary experiment to try to ascertain if the disease could be transmitted to guinea pigs by inoculation with a culture of the bacillus grown from the virus of the disease. The experiment was unsuccessful.

Dr. Crofton said that the failure was due to insufficient dosage and possibly also to loss of virulence, and urged that the proper experiment should be done, namely, to test whether immunity could be secured by his method. This the Ministry refused to do, notwithstanding that there was no question of requiring payment or incurring expense beyond using the facilities already available at the Pirbright Research Institute.

Since then, my information is that Dr. Crofton's antigen has been used in Uruguay with startlingly successful results between 1940 and 1943, but that the import of the antigen was stopped when it was learned that it had not been approved in the country of origin. This lack of approval was in turn due to the Ministry's refusal to perform the crucial experiment at Pirbright.

Now that a further 13 years have elapsed and further large sums have been expended by the Research Institute without greater

results than those described in your article, one can only hope that pressure of public opinion will persuade the Ministry to test Dr. Crofton's method adequately under the same conditions as have apparently proved so successful abroad.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. SHELLEY

Temple, E.C.

Sir, —In Mr. W. P. Thomas's article I noticed no mention of the cure which, I believe, was indicated years ago by Sir Robert McCarrison.

McCarrison, who was studying the effects of disease on animals and men in India, wrote that the cure was simple and obvious. He showed that the grassland where diseased cattle were feeding was unfertile, and that, as soon as the cattle were moved into areas where the pasture was healthy, the disease left them. In other words, it was a deficiency disease.

He used compost to make the earth fertile again. Surely we, with all our knowledge and wisdom concerning the soil can do the same.

Yours faithfully,
KEVIN McQUILLIN,

Malvern Link.

Sir, —Mr. W. D. Thomas's article must have left a good deal of doubt in the minds of many regarding what has been achieved by years of intensive and costly research.

About 30 years ago, a lifelong cowman, then over 80, told me that as a boy he was employed with a herd of some 50 milkers, all of which were stricken with what, from his most accurate version, was undoubtedly foot-and-mouth disease.

His job during the outbreak was to stoke and stir a copper in which was boiled a common wayside herb, which was drenched to each animal twice daily. The brew was also used as lotion for washing the feet. He assured me that every animal completely recovered after some 14 days. No other stock on the farm was infected, nor did the cure have any adverse effect on fertility.

Since the antidote in this seemingly highly successful cure was compiled from an uncostly and common herb, might it not be worth while spending a little on experiment in this direction?

We have recently had most encouraging figures in relation to diphtheria. The results have been achieved without mass extermination.

Yours faithfully,
R. HUMPHRIES,

Salisbury.

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Lime as a Soil Improver

From Federal "Hansard" of May 27:

Mr. Jeff Bate: Can the Minister in charge of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation say whether the Government is paying any attention to my consistent requests for an investigation into the value of agricultural lime for soil improvement? If so, what has been done? Will the work of lime suppliers in the rich and beautiful Berrima and Illawarra districts, and the results achieved by farmers there, be taken into consideration?

Mr. Casey: I know from my experience as the former Minister for National Development that the honourable member for Macarthur is intensely interested in the improvement of soil by the application of agricultural lime. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has done much work on this subject, particularly in relation to the acid soils of the southern tablelands of New South Wales, and confirms the theory that the sowing of subterranean clover in conjunction with the application of agricultural lime is particularly beneficial, and obviates the necessity for heavy applications of lime to acid soil. Speaking from memory, I think that 2 cwt. of lime sown with subterranean clover seed, is equal to an application of 1½ tons of lime in the ordinary way. Experiments in this direction will of course continue, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation will, from time to time, make available to interested persons, reports on its researches. I cannot give an undertaking that the organisation will make a survey of lime deposits and methods of transport because those matters are hardly within its province. Other governmental instrumentalities are more suited, because of their work and scope, to undertake such an investigation. However, I shall certainly ensure that the honourable member will be supplied from time to time with the results of the organisation's research.

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/6, post-free. Write now for your copy.

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."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

The Menace of D.D.T.

Following Lady Eve Balfour's recent visit to the United States of America she writes in "Mother Earth," January 1952, of D.D.T. investigations in the States.

Dr. Pottinger and Dr. Krohn have just written this paper for publication in the "Annals of Internal Medicine," published by the American College of Physicians.

"Experimental studies with animals and humans have shown that D.D.T. and other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides can injure the liver, the nervous system, the kidneys and several other organs.

"This paper presents ten clinical cases who suffered from chronic insecticide poisoning. The patients came from all walks of life. Some were dentists others were housewives, farmers, nurses and businessmen. All showed liver damage, as evidenced by a high concentration of cholesterol in the blood. Many had a high icteric index. All showed neurological symptoms. All had over 5 parts per million of insecticide in their fat, which, figure (5 parts per million) is considered the toxic level. People store D.D.T. in their fat. A person with D.D.T. in his tissues may appear to be well, but if he loses weight he releases D.D.T. from his fat deposits and acute illness may follow.

"These ten people were exposed to insecticides in a variety of ways. Some inhaled it, some ate it on food that had been sprayed, and some may have absorbed it through their skins. D.D.T. can be absorbed by any of these routes.

"The treatment for chronic poisoning aims to regenerate the liver. A high protein diet with large amounts of B vitamins is the best treatment. Eating rare or raw liver is an important part of this programme.

"To find how much D.D.T. these 10 patients had in their tissues, we removed a teaspoon of fat from under their skins and had it analysed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. All had over 5 parts per million of D.D.T. or other equivalent insecticide."

Now we come to contamination of foodstuffs, tests of D.D.T. conducted by the Texas Research Foundation at Dallas.

"The milk and meat tested were all purchased from regular retail sources and the crops tested were grown on control planting on the Foundation's own farm.

"All processed milk and meat samples were contaminated with D.D.T., ranging from 3.10 parts per million in lean meat to 68.55 parts per million in fat meat,

NATURE DOES NOT PLOUGH

Nature does not plough; she employs the earthworm and soil bacteria, together with deeply penetrating roots, to do her work. Nature does not supply water-soluble minerals to the soil; she ensures an automatic and ample application of organic matter, which, in the process of decay, produces organic acids to act upon soil minerals and so make them capable of absorption by plant roots. Because we have failed to follow the example of Nature, we find that the soil in our care has apparently become incapable of providing sufficient good food to sustain our population in health. —Newman Turner in "Fertility Farming."

while the milk contamination ranged from 0.5 parts to 13.83 parts per million."

The Foundation's interim conclusions are as follows:—

1. Widespread contamination of both animal and human foodstuffs with poisonous D.D.T., and other chronic hydrocarbons, already exists.

2. The contamination is being spread by the continual use of these chemical insecticides.

3. These insecticides when sprayed on corn are absorbed by "the corn. The dairy or beef cow, which eats the corn in turn absorbs a portion of the chemical in its fat, and the insecticide is passed on to the human who consumes milk or beef from the animal. Therefore we can only conclude that the continued indiscriminate use of D.D.T. and other chlorine hydrocarbons holds an ever-increasing hazard to the public health.

I had just read the foregoing when I picked up my February "Organic Gardening" (America's Compost Magazine), to read "that the President of the Chicago Board of Health had banned the use of D.D.T. in connection with milk production and distribution by farms and plants supplying milk to Chicago, and that violation of this regulation would result in cancellation of permit." He said that the potential hazard of D.D.T. has been greatly underestimated and that the chemical is a "delayed action poison," which accumulates in the body tissue.

Dr. Bundesen explained it is excreted in cow's milk after the cows have been exposed to D.D.T. sprays, mists or fogs, or have eaten food contaminated by it. The chemical is also excreted in the milk of nursing mothers who have had such cow's milk, and nursing infants are especially susceptible to D.D.T. poison."

Dr. Rumreich, Medical Director of the U.S. Public Health Service in Chicago, said, "that the U.S. Food and Drug Authorities recently announced they would not tolerate any trace of D.D.T. in milk shipped from one State into another State."

From this and other information to hand, it appears that Congress will soon be forced to drastically curtail D.D.T. in the United States.

Here in N.Z., it is just open slather for D.D.T., even to canvassers calling at the door offering to spray my house inside with 40 per cent. D.D.T. to kill the flies.

Flies in Auckland were bad this summer. One dairyman on town supply living not far from here had one of his staff spraying the cows with D.D.T. during the whole of the milking time. He is only one of many.

What proof have we in N.Z. that there is not death in our milk bottle, too? The only restrictions in N.Z. of the use of D.D.T. that I am aware of is that fruitgrowers may not spray their fruit trees for a fortnight while in blossom with D.D.T. Unfortunately, this regulation cannot be enforced.

The public of N.Z. seems fascinated with D.D.T., and uses it indiscriminately, while commercial growers of fruit and vegetables use it extensively.

We would warn the public to be very sure to wash all purchased fruit and vegetables before using, remembering that D.D.T. is delayed-action poison.

H. E. Whitford, in May-June issue of "The Magazine," New Zealand.

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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THE HOUSING SLUMP

One of the most astonishing and ridiculous statements made during the recently Victorian Council elections was the claim by liberal Party leader, L. G. Norman "that a complete slump in the building trade was threatened because of the failure of Labor and the Country Party to provide a positive programme for housing.' We have no desire to defend either the Labor Party or the Country Party. But we are very desirous of defending the truth. And the truth about the housing slump is that it is the direct result of the restrictive financial policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government. If Mr. Norman does not understand this, he should resign his position immediately. But if he does understand, and is trying to defend his Federal leaders by blaming their mistakes on to other people, he should be severely censured for immorality of the worst possible type.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

"... It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the Casablanca demand for 'Unconditional Surrender' was both unnecessary and unwise. Admittedly, Hitler always intended to fight on, as he once said, 'until five past midnight,' but the insistence on 'Unconditional Surrender' — coupled with the Morgenthau Plan and the indiscriminate bombing of cities — ensured that the Wehrmacht and the German people would fight on with him . . . Most important of all, the carrying out of Roosevelt's principle ensured that the war against Germany would continue beyond the stage of military decision to the point of political collapse, and would not end until the Russian and Anglo-American armies met in the heart of the continent."

—Chester Wilmot in "The Struggle For Europe."

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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

More About the No-Digging Technique

(Continued from page 8)

yond the point of disturbance are relatively immune. Here the leaves of the plums are large and green, while those of the trees growing in disturbed soil are small and much curled, and, altogether, covered with the secretion of aphids, making the leaves look filthy.

The same good results are apparent in respect of the pears. In times gone by, when annual disturbance of the soil was carried out, the trees became defoliated during the month of August, as a result of severe attacks by pear blister mite. After some ten years of non-disturbance of the soil, only one tree is badly attacked, and a probable reason for this is that this particular tree has been a consistent bearer of heavy crops and ought, for this reason, to have been given rather more compost. In future, compost applied to the whole border will be supplemented by the addition of some farmyard manure around the base of this particular tree, in an effort to find out if this additional supply of feeding matter will bring about a cure.

Since the autumn of 1919, the treatment of this border can be remembered with a certain degree of accuracy, and the most consistent result emerging from the rather lengthy period emphasises the value of no-digging.

I am sorry to learn of your trials in trying to establish your brassicas. One thinks of country districts being more sorely pestered with wood pigeons than Hamstead, but one lives and learns. I found that covering my brassica plants with coarse grass until they became established was the best safeguard.

As a writer who consistently objects to the use of hydrated lime, my reason for this can be simply stated.

My preference for ground limestone is because I consider anything, which is processed, loses something of value. The calcium content of limestone may not be unduly interfered with when this is burnt in a kiln, but the danger that impurities contained in the original rock may suffer, either loss or injury seems to me feasible.

We know that purified flour makes poor bread; we know that fire reduced a heap of combustible material to ashes which contain fewer elements of plant food; so, for this very reason, I believe hydrated lime may possibly contain less of everything but calcium than does good limestone.

In the meantime, I am glad to have recovered my zest for work and to have the opportunity of being able to pull my weight in the battle for organics.

SEAWEED AS A FERTILISER

Seaweed, of course, is excellent manure, as farmers who have ploughed it in have found. Not only does it supply organic matter, but it returns in natural form the mineral "trace" elements, which are constantly being leached out to the sea.

Newman Turner who wrote "Fertility Farming," is a great believer in the virtues of seaweed, and also uses it in the treatment of many animal diseases.

The oceans are an infinitely greater storehouse of minerals than the land. A cubic mile of seawater contains on an average 166 million tons of dissolved salts. And the rivers are continually robbing the land to take more minerals to the sea. It was recently estimated that the annual flow of water seawards is about 6,500 cubic miles, and this adds to the ocean several billion tons of salts.

We have recently, as a result of highly refined methods of spectroscopic analysis, learned a great deal about the need of our crops for certain "trace" elements if they are to be abundant and healthy,

But the tiny creatures of the sea have

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long been infinitely more skilled than the human chemists in discovering these minute traces. The occurrence of vanadium in the sea only became known when it was discovered in the blood of sea cucumbers!

Human chemists can recover copper from seawater only as about a hundredth part in a million. But it helps to constitute the lifeblood of lobsters, entering their respiratory pigments as iron does into human blood. Quite big quantities of cobalt are also extracted by lobsters and mussels, and nickel is used by various molluscs. We have so far been able to extract only 50 of the known elements of chemical analysis from seawater. But it seems likely that all the others are there, still awaiting discovery.

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