

# THE NEW TIMES

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## ELECTORAL "REFORM" AND THE VICTORIAN ELECTIONS

### An Open Letter to Victorian Electors

The following open letter, issued by the Victorian League of Rights, is being widely distributed throughout Victoria:

Dear Victorian Electors,

Before voting on December 6, the League of Rights, which is primarily concerned about defending principles and not parties, asks you to consider carefully the electoral "reform" proposition which Mr. Hollway the Labor Party, and Melbourne's four daily papers have united in advocating.

It is certainly true that present electoral rules have not resulted in policies, which meet with the approval of the majority of electors. The League of Rights has been most critical of many of these policies. But it is blatantly dishonest to argue that a serious reduction in the voting strength of Victoria's rural areas will produce more satisfactory policies. Better politicians and better policies will not result from altering electoral boundaries.

The basic arguments which the electoral "reformers" use clearly indicate that their conception of Government is totalitarian. The cry is for "stable Government." The history of Government "reveals" all too clearly that the "stronger" and more "stable" a Government becomes, the greater the tendency to centralise power and to ignore the individual's desires. Governments with small majorities are much more susceptible to the wishes of electors. The British pioneers of democratic Government regarded "strong" Governments with horror. Governments are not an end in themselves; they are merely a means to an end. Victorians may have had "unstable" Government for a long time. But no evidence has been produced to show that the electors of, say, Queensland or N.S.W., enjoy greater benefits of any description because of their "stable" Governments. Can the electoral "reformers" mention one concrete example of any worthwhile benefit the individual Victorian elector is likely to obtain from "stable" Government?

This question will probably be countered by a complaint about "minority" Governments imposing a "dictatorship" upon the Victorian people. This is childish and insulting nonsense. The League of Rights believes that the Country Party has just as many faults as any other political party. Even if the members of this party

were all that their opponents say they are, it does not alter the fact that this party has had to obtain the support of a majority in the Victorian Parliament before it can implement any legislation. The legislation passed by the McDonald Government may — according to some critics — have been the worst in the State's history. But it was certainly not passed by a minority of Members of Parliament. Anyone who suggests it was being very careless about the truth. Some of those talking about electoral "reform" might give some thought to the necessity of a little moral reform.

Let us now consider the cunning argument that the one-man-one-vote principle is the basis of democracy. The League of Rights strongly supports the traditional British conception of democracy, which is not primarily based upon the one-man-one-vote principle at all. The original British conception of Parliament was that it should effectively represent all interests and not mere numbers. This was why, for example, the British Universities were given representation in the House of Commons.

Genuine democracy is not possible unless the following basic principles are accepted:

- (a) Government must be decentralised, local, and thus close to the people; and
- (b) The electors must be able to contact the Member personally and thus be able to exercise continuous and effective control.

The essence of democratic Government is that Government should be close to the people. The further Government is centralised away from the people, the less control they have over it. Now surely it is obvious that it is easier to have effective self-Government in a small, compact Melbourne electorate than in a large rural electorate. In many Melbourne State electorates electors can reach their Members personally within a few minutes, even if they walk to his home. Parliament House is only a few miles away. Although Melbourne electorates may have tens of thousands of electors, they may have only two or three major points of view, which the Member can easily and effectively represent. But the position in a rural electorate is totally different. It is

almost impossible for many of the electors to contact the Member personally. Melbourne and Parliament House are hundreds miles away. Electors vitally interested in any measure cannot slip down to the House of an evening to see what is taking place. And a rural Member has to try and represent a diversity of interests. If he is to try and effectively represent his electors, he must travel thousands of miles

(Continued on page 2)

### 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.

# Electoral Reform and the Victorian Elections

(Continued from page 1)

and work very much harder than does a Member representing a Melbourne electorate.

Electors who desire to elect the best possible representative must be able to get to know their Member personally. Only in this way can they assess his character and ability. But in a big electorate this is most difficult. It is a common complaint in such electorates that electors rarely see their Members personally at their local centre. To make these electorates even bigger, as the electoral "reformers" propose, will make it even harder for personal contact to be maintained with the local Member. The electoral "reformers" are really trying to weaken self-government, not strengthen it.

Another major point to bear in mind in discussing electoral rules is that decentralisation is one of the most urgent necessities in Australia. Excessive centralisation in Victoria has reached the stage where there are virtually two distinct communities: the city community and the rural community. Neither can be expected to understand the other's interests and outlook. If the whole of the State of Victoria is to be dominated by Melbourne merely because more people live there, it is certain that the process of centralisation, with all its evil results, will be intensified. Can it be reasonably expected that a Parliament dominated by Melbourne is going to fully appreciate the necessity of ensuring that fundamental matters like soil conservation, the protection of watersheds, rivers and forests, are given adequate attention. Not only does the rural community produce the basic necessity of life, food, but, as the following letter from the Melbourne "Age" of October 20 makes clear, it has also been most successful in preserving those values which are fundamental to our civilisation:

"Sir, —Much has been made of the necessity for redistribution of electoral boundaries on a purely population basis within the State of Victoria.

In our opinion, the maintenance of the status of the country way of life is vital, both to the economic and social structure of Victoria.

By and large, there is a greater consciousness of the real value of community life, and a greater individual desire to serve the community in our provincial centres and districts than in the metropolitan area.

Because they are not required to spend up to 20 percent of their working day travelling to and from their work, country folk have more leisure, and few indeed fail to use that leisure to advantage to themselves and their friends — few indeed fail to find their place in some minor or major public or social activity.

For instance, it is no more than a statistical recital to mention that more people attend divine worship in rural Victoria than in Melbourne, that hospitals receive a greater measure of support, that Red Cross blood donors are more spontaneous and numerous. We say these things to emphasise the fact that the country way

of life in the State of Victoria is a vital way of life, not only in the economic sense, as has so often been stressed, but in maintaining the prestige of human values.

In the last 60 years, the population of the State has doubled, but, whereas today there are nearly three times as many people living within the 300 square miles of the Melbourne metropolis, there are but 40 percent more people living in the other 87,000 square miles of Victoria. These latter people are today greatly outnumbered by their city kinsfolk, yet, on the retention of their productivity, industry and contentedness depends the very life of us all.

Their physical, social and political needs are so spread and diversified that their parliamentary oversight is in no way comparable to the "compact" knowledge required of a metropolitan member. Because Victoria as a whole is vitally dependent in every sense of the word on the preservation of our rural dignity and way of life, we feel that our country areas are entitled to an equal electoral partnership, and should not run the risk of becoming politically impotent, or, indeed, in any degree subservient to an overwhelming metropolitan vote." This letter was signed by a number of Mayors of Victorian provincial towns and cities.

The greatest threat today to individual rights and liberties is those monopolistic policies, which the Socialists and Communists tirelessly advocate. They draw practically all their support from the city electorates. A decentralised rural community is very difficult to regiment. This is why they desire to weaken the influence of the rural community in the State Parliament. Melbourne electors who realise the danger of Socialism should think twice before voting to weaken the influence of their anti-Socialist allies in the rural electorates. They should consider the fact that it was the Socialists and the Communists who skilfully pioneered the false idea that democracy means that every vote must be given the same statistical value, irrespective of other and more important values. It is only in a genuinely decentralised community that there is any possibility of making one-vote-one-value a reality. Electors who can look beyond political personalities to principles will not support any proposal, which will weaken in any way the drive towards more centralisation of power.

If any electoral changes are necessary in Victoria, they should be designed to ensure that there is, as near as possible, equal rural and city representation in the State Parliament. This would mean an effective partnership in the Government. It would not weaken the basis of genuine self-government. It may not, of course, produce any better politicians than those who have been elected to the Victorian Parliament in the past. But neither will the electoral "reforms" proposed by Mr. Holloway and those who think like he does. It is not the electoral rules, which want drastically altering, but the attitude of electors towards their politicians.

Electoral "reform" will not, as one section of the Melbourne press has suggested, destroy the influence of the Country Party. The city press appears to overlook the

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fact that the Country Party was brought into being because rural interests felt that they were being dominated by the highly-centralised city. The campaign against at least equal representation for rural areas in the State Parliament can only recreate bitterness and make it difficult to get that harmony which is so essential in a genuine partnership between Country and City.

Because of the reasons which it has advanced in this Open Letter, the League of Rights feels that it must suggest to Victorian electors that, on December 6, they only support those candidates, irrespective of label, who stand for an equal partnership between City and Country in the Victorian Parliament, and to oppose all those who advocate electoral policies which will permanently centralise control of the whole of Victoria in Melbourne. Yours sincerely,

ERIC D. BUTLER,  
Campaign Director.

["New Times" readers who desire to help to distribute copies of the above "Open Letter" may obtain supplies upon request.]

### The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

# The Zionist-Communist Conspiracy To Obtain Control of Asia

By E. MULLINS

From September 24 through to September 28, 1952, an International Conference on Asian Problems was held in New York City, under the auspices of the Asia Institute. It received little notice from the international news services, although serious discussions went on concerning the future of Asia's thousand million inhabitants. The background of the Asia Institute is interesting. Until his exposure as a Communist agent, Owen Lattimore was director of the Asia Institute's School of Asiatic Studies. The Treasurer of the Institute is Lionel Pereyra, of the international Jewish banking family. One of the officers, and sponsors of the Institute, is Edward M. M. Warburg, of the Kuhn, Loeb banking family, which has played such a prominent part in the rise of world Communism.

The Asia Institute is the successor to the ill-famed Institute of Pacific Relations, which the McCarran Committee denounced as a Communist front organisation. At any rate, the job of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the delivery of China to the Communists, had been completed. Another agency would take over the Communising of the rest of Asia. At the conference, the Asia Institute showed its allegiance. Its town house headquarters came from the Hungarian Consulate, via one of those financial deals for which the aliens who control New York real estate are so notorious.

In spite of the discrediting of the Institute of Pacific Relations as a Communist agency, its publication, "Far East Digest," was displayed prominently in the lobby of the Asia Institute, along with pamphlets of the Royal Institute of International Affairs of London, which, together with the Council on Foreign Relations of New York, had founded the Institute of Pacific Relations. William Holland, editor of the Institute of Pacific Relations quarterly, "Pacific Affairs," was speaker at a panel on "Public Opinion in Asia," on the subjects of "shaping public opinion in Asia," and "the role of propaganda." Professor James T. Shotwell one of the founders or the Council on Foreign Relations at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, was the Honorary President of the Committee of Sponsors of the International Conference on Asian Problems. This is the Shotwell who was rushed forward to fill the breach as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace when his predecessor in that post, Alger Hiss, was hauled off to prison as a Communist spy. Shotwell is more discreet. The sympathy with Marxism, which characterised the principals at this conference, is best illustrated by an observation of the man who was Chairman of its Organising Committee, Arthur Upham Pope, who also presided over many of the discussions. Professor Pope is the author of one of the most obvious books of Communist propaganda ever published in America, a 500-page biography of Maxim Litvinoff, born Meer Wallach, bearing the imprint of Louis Fisher Co., New York, 1944. Page 455 is as follows:

"On November 2, 1939, Russia invaded Finland. The world in general knew little

about the Fascist element in Finland, and were not aware that Mannerheim, a Swede who had been a Czarist general, and had a fearful record for cruelty, was, with others of the military clique, collaborating with Hitler. The public at large in the Western world was quite ignorant of the peril to Russia."

Pope wishes us to believe that Russia was in dire peril from tiny Finland. A glance at the map of Europe proves the absurdity of such a suggestion. A few pages further, Pope writes a eulogy of Stalin. His first three sentences are as follows:

"Stalin has brown eyes, exceedingly kind and gentle, and beautiful hands. His demeanor is kindly, his manner almost deprecatingly simple, his personality of reserve strength very marked, with a simple dignity. He had a very great mentality."

This drool continues for another two paragraphs, even more syrupy than these sentences. This passage demonstrates that Pope had the deep admiration for Stalin found only in the most rabid American Communists. On page 451 of his book, Pope sanctioned another famous item of the Communist party line, the Russo-German Pact of 1939:

"Russia had one final hope; if she refused this military convention with France and England, and if she made a non-aggression pact with Germany, the war might be localised between Germany and Poland, and Europe would be spared the holocaust. The Russians were wildly charged with double-dealing. As John Whittaker says: 'It was really the failure of the democracies to co-operate with Russia that had forced this mighty people to turn to isolationism and a pact with Nazi Germany.'"

This is Pope's justification for the greatest act of political treachery of the twentieth century. Even after this double-cross from Russia, England and America, under the leadership of Zionist sympathisers Churchill and Roosevelt, were happy to have Russia as their ally. Many Communists were disgusted, and left the party after the Russo-German Pact, but James Paul Warburg and Pope found justification for it.

Pope was the majordomo of the International Conference on Asian Problems.

Many other leading Communist apologists, whose loyalties were well known, failed to put in an appearance. Edward C. Carter, Owen Lattimore, and Gunther Stein of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who usually dominated conferences on Asia, were absent, because the McCarran Committee had exposed them and impaired their usefulness to the party. The speakers and delegates at this conference were a weird throng from the United Nations, of whom more than three-fourths were Israelis. Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador, was one of the sponsors, and was to have spoken at several of the panels, but he was called away to Washington on some mysterious mission, and his place was taken by several flunkies from Israeli offices.

The appearance of these Zionists in force at this conference was the opening gun of their campaign to rename the Near East as "West Asia." On September 25, a panel was held on "Conflicts in West Asia," which was a bold attempt to whitewash the rape of Palestine. The same old slurs against the Arab peoples were brought forth by the lispings Israelis, until Benjamin Freedman, an outspoken critic of Zionist outrages, forcefully criticised the proceedings. He pointed out to a hostile audience that the United Nations, and particularly the United States and England, were disliked and distrusted in Asia because they had forced upon the native inhabitants of Palestine a horde of European refugees, and had driven the Arabs from their homeland. He said that there could never be peace in Asia while four hundred million Moslems from Casablanca to Manile waited their chance to avenge this crime.

On the evening of September 25, a plenary session was held on "The Rehabilitation of Asia." Arthur Upham Pope presided. Abba Eban was to speak, but his place was taken by a subordinate from the Israeli Embassy. The other speakers were Harold Isaacs, Albert Mayer, Helen Stoll, and J. J. Singh. Although this discussion was devoted to plans, which would affect the lives of a thousand million Asiatics, only one Asiatic, J. J. Singh, was allowed to be present. He represented the India League, which has on its Board of Directors Congressmen Emanuel Celler and Jacob Javits, Isaacs, Mayer, Stoll, and Pope. These are not Asiatic names. Pope had been a Communist propagandist, the others were active Zionists, whose ill-con-

(Continued on page 7)

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## "THE CHOSEN RACE"

The Publication of Mr. Beverly Nichols's book, "A Pilgrim's Progress," seems to suggest that it is no longer forbidden to mention the Jews. The following extract, however, says not much more than that the mocking inscription "INRI" still stands over the cross: —

Chapter XI, p. 173 ff: "The Chosen Race":

"... Different from our fellows.' The anti-Semite may be inclined to score that phrase, in order to emphasise his accusation that the Jews are a separate nation in our midst, inspired by alien loyalties which must always run counter to our own. With that charge we deal in due course. But first, there are two questions to ask and answer — questions which go to the very heart of all that is implied in the phrase 'the Jewish problem.' By the time that we have answered them we may find that this 'problem' is more Gentile than Jewish.

"... Do you still await the coming of a Messiah? And, if so, what do you mean by a Messiah?"

"Do you mean a person, a man, a Divine Being who will turn the world upside down? ... Or have you surrendered the idea of your Messiah? Have you ... if there is such a word ... "depersonalized" Him?"

"To answer these questions, I approached a number of learned Jewish authorities ... here is a brief, and I believe accurate, précis of their replies.

"All of my informants began by questioning the historical accounts of the crucifixion. To crucify, they stated, was an anti-Jewish method of killing. The Jewish way was by stoning to death — a comparatively merciful execution, because it was far swifter. 'It was the Romans who invented the fiendish punishment of crucifixion,' wrote the late Chief Rabbi Herz, in his commentary on the latest edition of the Jewish Prayer Book. 'If Jewish teaching and Jewish example had been heeded, the tale of torture in European history would have been far less voluminous than it is.'

"And Christ Himself?"

"It is extraordinarily difficult to answer this question, from the Jewish point of view — to enter into the Jewish mind. They grant that He is a figure of superlative beauty; they admit the constantly reiterated prophecies, in their own law — working up to a sort of divine crescendo — of the coming of the Messiah. But Jesus as the Messiah — no. Why? One Rabbi said to me — 'We have to deny Him because He would contradict the Oneness of God. It would be anathema to us to think of God

having personal attributes.' 'But what of the Messianic legend?' I asked, 'What of the Person who is so clearly foreshadowed?'

"To which another, and exceptionally learned Rabbi replied: 'True. The orthodox Jew can conceive of Zionism, only in terms of a personal Messiah. But he will not be a super-human being. He will not be a son of God. He will merely be the symbol of the rule of God on earth.'

"If this leaves us very much where we were, it is hardly my fault. For it seemed to me that with all their learning and all their piety, the Jews were caught in a cleft stick — a stick that had been cleft two thousand years ago. Their fathers had been taught to seek the rising of a star, and, when it had risen, they had denied it, because its very radiance had blinded them.

"So we come to the second question. 'Do the Jews still seek that star? Do they still expect the Messiah?'

"Yes. They do. But I must confess from what they told me that it seemed to me a somewhat synthetic star, and a more than muddled Messiah.

"Here are some of the phrases by which they described the expected one.

"The figure-head of a Golden Age.'

"The personification of the rule of God on earth.'

"The human symbol of the final Utopia.'

"It is difficult for the plain man to gain much comfort from such abstractions. They will seem to him as empty as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. More, they will seem incredibly remote. This misty messianic figure, waiting somewhere at the end of an infinite corridor of time ... what consolation has he to offer us today? What guidance to give us, as the clocks tick out our little lives?"

"These are very superficial questions to the Jew, typical of a shallow Christian philosophy. For Jews — in the words of the great Spanish philosopher, Madariaga ... live not in space, but in time.'

"In the meanwhile, the clocks tick on; the Jew scans the horizon; the world grows darker. Small wonder that the Jew seeks shelter in the Law, while the Christian draws nearer to the cross..."

## "INEXORABLE ECONOMIC LAWS"

It has been frequently stated during the past fifteen years or so that there is no escape from inexorable economic laws. As a matter of fact, there are no inexorable economic laws with which I am familiar; they are practically all conventions. What we call an economic law is what happens if you agree to pursue certain ends in industrial, economic, and social organisations governed by certain conventions. That is about all that so-called economic laws amount to.

—"The Use of Money", an address in Christchurch, New Zealand, on February 13, 1934.

## The Key To Democracy

There are as many definitions of "democracy" as there are men; yet, in fact, as has been admirably expressed in an Australian Broadcast, the key to democracy is to reduce a problem to the limits of interest and understanding of those concerned. That is to say, democracy is not so much a question of the mechanism of voting (although that is not of negligible importance); but rather a rigorous exclusion of matters for which the franchise is too wide: and at present the number of persons who think they understand everyone's business, but cannot manage their own would suggest very simple electoral issues.

It is not too much to say, I think, that everyone who cannot grasp this simple idea, or, having understood it, will not admit its validity, is unworthy of a vote — and is a public danger if in possession of it. In the light, which it throws upon the limitations of democratic theory, it is perfectly understandable that the condition of the world in general and Great Britain in particular has deteriorated in proportion to the extension of the ballot-box plot. No one would give a child of six a ten-pound note, turn him loose with a box of matches in a firework shop, and tell him to set off the pretty rockets. But that is exactly what has been done by giving the initiative to an uninstructed — worse, a misinstructed — electorate, and allowing it to provide something claimed to be a mandate to interfere in the business of everyone having "a vested interest".

—"The Political Problem" (1946)

## THE MONOPOLY STATE

"The movement to invest the adult population of these islands with a political significance has been substantially a failure."

"At long last, the Revenue has broken down the citizen's last line of resistance, and can now plunder him almost at leisure."

"Great Britain today is a country in which an all-powerful executive, acting through a subservient parliamentary majority and subservient departments, interfering with the life of the citizen at all points, and operating State gigantic monopolies, exercises despotic power."

"Great Britain today illustrates in acute measure the misfortunes of a country which has surrendered unconditionally to the planners. Very soon, it will be impossible to place a dustbin in the backyard without planning permission."

—Professor G. W. Keeton, in his recently published book, "The Passing of Parliament".

In a review of Keeton's book, Australian Rhodes Scholar, Sir Carleton Allen, sums up in one phrase: "Liberty in Britain has degenerated, not into licence, but into licences."

The same comment could be applied to developments in Australia.

## 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.

# A Commonsense Manifesto

**No sensible person denies that our productive system of today is capable, if it is allowed to run freely and smoothly, of supplying the members of every household with all their basic wants of food, clothing and shelter, together with a reasonable margin of comfort and pleasure.**

On the other hand, most people can see that the financial system does not operate in such a way that the flow of money into consumers' pockets and purses is sufficient and regular enough to make it certain that everyone with wanted goods to sell can find a willing buyer.

It can be shown conclusively that the financial system is very faulty in a number of ways. For one thing, debt burdens and interest charges, if allowed to go on accumulating, will eventually crush all reasonable hope of a satisfactory community life.

Because of this and other more complicated factors, the flow of money reaching consumers from industry concerned with consumer goods, is always less than enough to meet the price charges of the goods put upon the market. Workers in industry, and their dependents, therefore, will remain relative paupers and slaves to an iniquitous system, no matter how wages are adjusted. Price rises always follow wage increases, and the vicious spiral continues.

Adjustments, and drastic adjustments at that, must be made in the financial system, but we must be careful not to assume that we, as citizens, can make suggestions in detail as to how these adjustments should be made. We can agree that the result of the alterations must be such that the collective demand of consumers (as shown by the way they lay out their money) becomes the only real factor in deciding what goods shall be made and delivered to them. One thing is certain, that spending money not derived from taxation, must be distributed outside the wage and salary channels.

Another way of wording this idea is to say that experts in the financial and productive systems must be always on tap to consumer demand, and never on top to make decisions, which prevent consumer demand from being effective.

Not only are wage earners in an unsatisfactory position, but the controllers of industry are obliged to respect the rules of the rotten system, or else pay the penalty. Pensioners and retired persons living on fixed incomes are also victims.

High taxation is another unnecessary imposition, which is like grit in the machinery of community life, and should not be tolerated.

The way out of the mess must be found politically, and commonsense dictates that as we are all in the same boat, suffering from the defects of an anti-social policy made effective through finance, citizens in all ranks of life should join forces, first for release and then for reform.

To decry what is loosely called Capitalism and to pretend that Socialism is a satisfactory alternative, merely adds to the confusion.

Cabinets seem to be bungling along, mainly because they abide by the advice of experts whose theories of economics, planning and finance, must land us in disaster if they are not challenged. This practice must be reversed by the obviously sensible and wholesome one of Cabinets deciding the

proper policies of finance and holding the experts RESPONSIBLE for correct administration to bring about the desired results. There seem to be good reasons for suggesting that subsidies to reduce the price of food to the consumers (leaving the return to farmers, orchardists, dairymen, etc., as ample as is reasonable), should be the first call on the extra money (consumer credit) to be distributed. All other industries will be crippled if ample food products are not permanently available at a just price. Present indications are not at all promising in this respect; cities are expanding, while rural population tends to decrease, because incentives to settle "on the land" are insufficient.

—Issued by "The United Democrats."  
91 King William Street, No. 1 Basement,  
LA 3440.

## The Menace of Governments

The technical proposals which I have put forward from time to time may be considered to differ from, let us say, the well-known beliefs of Utopianism such as Fascism, Communism, State-Socialism, and so forth, in that, so far from exerting further compulsion upon individuals in order that they may conform to some machine-made conception of a perfect state, *I should like by the simplest possible methods to provide people with the means of making their own individual lives approximate to their own ideas, and not to mine.* The more I see of Governments, the lower is my opinion of them and I am confident that what the world wants at the present time is a great deal less government, and not a great deal more.

Now I want to get a further perfectly simple idea into your minds. And that is that *Governments are your property, and you are not the property of Governments.* There is no more pernicious and blasphemous nonsense existent in the world today than the statement which has been incorporated in the constitution of the modern dictatorships, which claims that the State, by which is indicated the Government, is everything and the individual is nothing. On the contrary, *the individual is everything* and the State is a mere convenience to enable him to co-operate for his own advantage. It is this idea of the supreme State in its various forms, which has made the State the tool of the international financier who has mortgaged all States to himself.

— C. H. Douglas

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

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

## THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE GROUP

One of the first facts to be observed as part of the social ideal which leans for its sanctions on rewards and punishments, is the elevation of the group ideal and the minimising of individuality, i.e., the treatment of individuality as subordinate to, e.g., nationality. The manifestations of this idea are almost endless. We have the national idea, the class or international idea, the identification of the individual with the race, the school, the regiment, the profession, and so forth. There is probably no more subtle and elusive subject than the consideration of the exact relation of the group in all these and countless forms, to the individuals who compose the groups. But as far as it is possible to sum the matter up, the general problem seems to be involved in a decision as to whether the individual should be sacrificed to the group or whether the fruits of group activity should always be at the disposal of the individual. If we consider this problem in connection with the industrial and economic situation, it is quite incontestable that every condition tending to subordinate the individual to the group is, at the moment, fostered. Institutions, which would appear to have nothing in common and to be, in fact, violently opposed, can be seen on closer investigation to have this idea in common, and to that extent to have no fundamental antagonism. Pre-war Germany was always exhibited as being reactionary, feudal, and militaristic to an extent unequalled by any other great power. Post-war Russia is supposed by large masses of discontented workers, to be the antithesis of all this. But the similarity of the two is daily becoming more apparent and it is notorious that the leaders of pre-war Germany are flocking to post-war Russia in increasing numbers, in the lively hope of the fulfilment of the ideals which were frustrated by the Great War. The latest pronouncements on industrial affairs by Russian statesmen are indistinguishable from those of American, German, or British bankers (which statement is not intended as undiluted praise). It is significant that the arguments voiced from all these quarters are invariable appeals to mob psychology—"Europe must be saved", "Workers of the World unite", etc. The appeal is away from the conscious-reasoning individual, to the unconscious herd instinct. And the "interests" to be saved, require mobs, not individuals.

—"Social Credit" (1924)

## Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

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"New Times," November 28, 1952—Page 5

# The New Times

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No. 24.

## Empire Financial Conference

*The agitated press speculation about the state of Mr. Menzies' health, and the possibility that he may not have been able to attend the London financial conference this week, did not affect our considered opinion that irrespective of whether Mr. Menzies attended the conference or not, the decisions made would be those formulated by the various economic "experts". And that these decisions would be of no genuine benefit to the individuals of the British Empire. Mr. Menzies and his fellow political "leaders" are merely public relations officers for the permanent economic and other planners. The policy of the planners is totalitarianism—the erection of the complete Monopoly State.*

*While all Empire countries continue to accept present financial policies as "sound", they cannot possibly solve the problems, which their representatives have met in London to discuss. External trade between Empire countries is governed by their internal financial policies. Those policies make it necessary for every country to obtain a "favourable balance of trade". It is overlooked that this is obviously impossible for every country to achieve. Australia's import restrictions, which annoyed British manufacturers, were imposed because Mr. Menzies, advised by Dr. Coombs, claimed that large-scale importing was reducing Australia's London funds too quickly. But these funds were only obtained by exporting Australian production to Great Britain. What sense is there in exporting great quantities of production unless an equivalent amount of production is to be imported? The suggestion that import restrictions and "favourable balances of trade" are necessary is, of course, based upon the totalitarian proposition that the primary objective of the production system is to provide "full employment". A "favourable balance of trade" is designed, as the Communists say, "to export the unemployment problem".*

*But under realistic financial rules there would be no necessity to try and give away (export) more goods than were received in exchange (imported) in order to provide full employment". If local financial rules were designed to ensure that the community automatically obtained sufficient purchasing power to buy all that it had produced, genuine surpluses could be exchanged for imports from other countries and everyone would be satisfied — except those who are opposed to genuine economic freedom for the individual.*

*Mr. Menzies and his fellow British Prime Ministers in London have no possible hope of solving any problem unless they change their thinking about finance. The peoples of the British Empire have adequate resources to provide themselves with a high standard of living, and growing freedom. Orthodox financial policies are the major barrier preventing the British peoples from producing and freely exchanging all the goods and services they require. Until this barrier is honestly faced up to, and realistic efforts made to overcome it, all the conferences in the world will be of no value whatever.*

## Liberal Party and the "Green Belt"

The Victorian League of Rights has received the following letter, dated November 14, from Mr. L. G. Norman, M.L.A.:

Dear Mr. Butler,

I understand you would appreciate a clear statement of my Party's attitude to the Interim Development Order proposed by the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works While not opposed to genuine town planning, my Party is not prepared to approve any such Interim Development Order which is not covered by adequate powers of compensation for anyone affected by the Order or which is issued before the appropriate plan is sufficiently clearly defined to limit the extent of the Order to the absolute necessity of the detailed plan.

I will be making a public statement on this policy during the new week of the election campaign.

Yours very truly, —L. G. NORMAN  
Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal and Country Party.

## THE TRADE WAR

"We are on the eve of an era of intense economic nationalism, with each country striving with might and main to attain economic self-sufficiency. If a war does break out, these troubles will be swept away wiped out, by the greater catastrophe. But if peace, even an uneasy peace, should continue indefinitely, then the collapse of world trade is almost bound to work up to a major disaster for surplus producing countries such as Canada."

—"The Western Producer" (Canada),

April 10, 1952

## General Eisenhower and the Jews

From "The Jewish Chronicle" of September 5, 1952 (England): "Eisenhower's Pledge . . . from our own Correspondent... Denver: 'The Jewish people have no better friend than I. I grew up in the belief that the Jews are the Chosen People and gave us the high moral principles of our civilisation.' This was stated here last week by General Eisenhower, the Republican Presidential candidate, in an interview with Mr. Maxwell Abel, the President of the United Synagogue of America. General Eisenhower denounced the discriminatory clauses of the McCarran Immigration Act and promised, if elected, to revoke them. Mr. Paul Felix Warburg, the banker and Jewish communal leader, has accepted the chairmanship of the New York State Citizens Committee for Eisenhower... Legislation is being prepared to ban the circulation of material defaming racial and religious minorities during the presidential election campaign, reports the J.T.A. from Washington."

## The Zionist-Communist Conspiracy

(Continued from page 3)

cealed ambitions dominated the proceedings. This panel of speakers was typical of the entire conference.

The session of September 26 on "Foreign Trade and Investments" was presided over by Martin Domke, of the American Arbitration Association, an organisation that forces smaller nations to bow to the interests of certain international bankers. Mr. Domke's characteristic East European accent prevented some listeners from appreciating all of his remarks. The other speakers were Morris Rosenthal, Martin Wilmington, Benjamin Javits, Dr. Ronal, and Ernest Aschner, the last two from the Israeli Embassy. An interesting point at this discussion was Mr. Aschner's assurance that, "although Israel is a Socialist State, foreign investments there will be protected by the Government."

The background of Israel's adherence to Socialism is interesting. The original resolution before the United Nations calling for the establishment of Israel came from Russia. Admiral Zacharias in his book, "Behind Closed Doors," tells us on page 137 that:

"At the World Labour Conference in London, the Soviet delegate announced that his government proposed to support a projected Jewish State; on November 26, 1945, the U.S.S.R. made a formal proposal that the Big Five lay the groundwork for such a State. By late 1946, the Palestine policy was fixed in Stalin's mind and discussed in the Politburo. This was the decision which, when made, changed the course of Jewish, Russian — and possibly Anglo-American history."

James McDonald, in "My Mission To Israel," says on page 268:

"Like many of her Israel colleagues, Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, was born in Russia. In her teens she had become an ardent Socialist and Zionist, and was active in the Poale Zion Labour Party."

The Russian scholar Yarmolinsky tells us that the Poale Zion was known officially in Russia as the Jewish Communist Party.

The original resolution for the partition of Palestine was agreed upon by the United Nations in 1947. It allocated a small portion of territory along the Mediterranean to the Zionist State. The Zionists then invaded Jerusalem with munitions from Russia and America, and took this territory by force. The United Nations

thereupon passed a resolution calling upon the Zionist forces to evacuate Jerusalem and return to their allocated territory. The Russian delegate to the United Nations informed the Israeli Government, "If you will now recognise Red China, we will withdraw our support of the resolution calling upon you to evacuate Jerusalem." The Israelis agreed, and promptly recognised the Mao Government. At the opening session of the United Nations on September 21, 1951, Secretary of State Dean Acheson pleaded with the delegates not to admit the Communist representatives from China to the seats still held by the Chinese Nationalists. This was indeed a strange tune for Dean Acheson to sing. He had been a member of the infamous midnight conference at the White House in November of 1933, when the vacillating Roosevelt was persuaded to recognise Stalin's Government, and he had been the paid legal representative of the Soviet Government. Why had he reversed his opinions? He had not. The admission of Red China to the United Nations would create an impossible diplomatic impasse, for the Chinese Nationalists still held the Chinese Embassy in Washington. The Lattimore-Jessup-Acheson Axis in Washington had failed to achieve its objective of getting Red China recognised by the United States, due in the main to Senator McCarthy and McCarran's sensational disclosures of Communist influences in the State Department.

After Acheson's speech, there was a roll call on the resolution to seat the representatives of Red China. The State of Israel joined the Soviet Union in voting for that resolution.

Another disclosure made by Mr. Aschner at the trade panel was the fact that the United States was now guaranteeing loans made by American citizens to the State of Israel. This was indeed a strange development of international finance. If these loans were based upon good security, they would not require a government's guarantee. Benjamin Freedman criticised this development, declaring that these frivolous financial transactions called loans, including the five hundred million dollars Israeli bond issue now being promoted in the United States by various prominent members of the Democratic Administration, had no security, because the Israelis held no valid title to the land, which they now occupied. The security for these loans was land seized by force, which Israel was in no position to hold against a determined attack. Only the United Nations kept the Arabs from wiping out the inhabitants of Israel, and it was doubtful if member nations of the United Nations would agree to defend Israel from the wrath of the Moslems.

On September 28, 1952, the closing panel of the International Conference on Asian Problems was held at the Asia Institute. The subject was: "The United Nations and Asia." Alvin Bahnsen was chairman. The speakers were J. Schain, Walter Head, Levon Keshishian, John Freed, and Albert Edelman. This group was representative of only a tiny segment of Asia. Like most of their predecessors at this conference, they were unanimous in their opinion that the basic solution for the problems of Asia

was collectivism in all of its forms. One after another, they reinforced their monotonous demands for collective security, collective farms, redistribution of land, and the other Marxist clichés, which have never worked, despite the claims of the Zionists that these principals were being attended with success in Israel. Benjamin Freedman again voiced his opposition to the Marxists, declaring that Asiatics were being excluded from this conference. He also pointed out that news reports from Asia were extremely biased against the Asiatics. For instance, the "New York Post" carried a headline, "Iraq Kicks Out American Jew on Tour," without informing its readers that the Arab nations were still at war with Israel, and that any Jew in their country could rightly be looked upon as a spy.

The conference ended with this "reactionary" criticism. Nevertheless, the Israelis showed that they were sincere in their intention of setting up a new order in Asia, an order founded upon the Marxian principles, which they were practising in Israel. They would not forget Lenin's pronouncement that:

"Who controls Asia controls the world."

## THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

"People who condemn it (the House of Lords) do so on the ground that it is utterly undemocratic; but if they studied our constitutional history with more attention they would realise that only in very recent times has England ever pretended to be a democratic state. The great parliamentarians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries repudiated with disgust any such theory. The British Constitution, in their opinion was an affair of nicely adjusted balances, of privileges rooted in antiquity and justified by experience. To birth, to property to learning due importance, appropriate prerogatives were assigned. Government by King, Lords and Commons was our own peculiar glory, neither a monarchy, nor an oligarchy. . . . The idea that every Englishman except the inmates of gaols and bedlams is entitled to a vote was an idea, which only candidates for bedlams and gaols could in those days be found to entertain. For franchise was not regarded as a right but quite definitely as a privilege— which in fact, is what the word means. —"The Conservative Outlook," by Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C.

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"New Times," November 28, 1952—Page 7

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## Dangerous Proposal To Treat Australian Water Supplies with Fluoride

The Melbourne "Sun" of November 15 contained the following report: "The National Health Council will ask the Federal Government to make addition of a fluoride to Australia's water supplies compulsory under the national health scheme."

This is a new process to combat dental decay among children.

It is the result of nine years' research by American dental experts.

"A council member said yesterday that a fluoride solution, such as sodium fluoride, would be added to the community's water supply in the proportions of 1 to 1.5 parts per million."

This slight addition could reduce dental decay among children by percentages varying from 35 to 65 percent, he said.

"In these proportions it could not be detected by drinkers and had no proven harmful effects."

Fluoride had no effect on adults' teeth because it was effective only when the teeth were in the formative stage.

"A dental expert said yesterday that fluoride was already being added to the water supply of hundreds of American cities.

"Millions of Americans were drinking 'fluoridised water' daily with no harmful effects and a vastly reduced tooth decay.

"However, he warned people against 'beating the gun' and adding a fluoride solution to their own water supply.

"The job could be done only as a meticulous piece of water engineering by a skilled water engineer.

"The cost of 'fluoridation' apparatus would be very small and would be easy to operate and maintain, he added."

The above report contains statements, which have not been proven correct. They are merely propaganda.

The following comprehensive survey on the subject of treating water with fluoride is from the October issue of "Housewives Today," the British journal supporting the policy of the influential British Housewives' League and indicates the danger of this new threat to the individual's rights and liberties:

The Gentlemen at Whitehall, said to know so much better than the Housewives what is good for the homes and families of the poor British, and with a dollar complex arising from the 100,000,000 dollars which the American occupation of British bases brings into this country, are turning their eyes once again to the westward. It is water now, which will receive the attention of the experts. Is there anything, they are

asking, which the gentlemen at Whitehall can do to "improve" our water supply? The "benefits" of AGENE were (and still are) bestowed upon the housewives by an American firm of Wallace & Tiernan. It is American experiments in the medication of water supply, which are the next item on the agenda.

It is a strange coincidence that the same American firm has a vested interest in fluoridation plant, also in various solutions, pills and chewing gum containing fluorine.

For some time, controversy has been raging in the United States as to whether or not a fractional percentage of fluorine added to the water supply will improve the teeth of children, without threatening the health of adults. Whole towns have been rent in two on the matter, general elections have been held, without, it seems, more than a small handful of persons perceiving that the arguing of the case proves that American citizens have already lost their freedom. No free people would allow any drug to be added to water, whether it were "good for you" or not. They would know that the right to choose their own doctor and the right to decide whether or not to take medicine is a purely individual matter, and that for a majority of citizens to force medicine down the throats of the minority who lost the election is a step on the way to Belsen and Dachau. Dr. Paul Manning, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has said, nav shouted, this, but all U.S.A. citizens appear to be deaf. What are elections for, anyway?

Do you think this can't happen here? You are wrong. Already towns are "scheduled for experiments," and a mission has been

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### "Harnessing the Earthworm" ..... 21/7

By T. J. Barrett.

### "Gardening without Digging" ..... 3/11

By A. Guest.

### "Humus — and the Farmer" ..... 26/9

### "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.

### "Your Daily Bread" ... 9/1

By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

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sent to the U.S.A. to collect evidence!

Now, to our mind it is a disgrace that any mission should be sent at all by the Government, on such an errand. We should not object to an independent group of scientists collecting evidence, in order to add to their own knowledge — but a Government mission can mean only one thing — that the basic principle of whether or not we want drugged water is to be side-tracked, and the issue fought on whether or not fluorine in water is "good for you." We hear, however, that a lot of dirty work is going on, and that the members of the Mission did not meet the scientists who  
(Continued on page 9)



## Dangerous Proposal to Treat Australian Water Supplies with Fluoride

(Continued from page 8)

recently testified against fluoridation before the U.S. Select Committee, although they were "charged with the task of studying the whole question of fluoridation in all its aspects." The U.S. Select Committee issued an adverse Report on fluoridation on July 10th. Our Mission has only interviewed those scientists who say that fluorine in our water will result in the disappearance of caries from the mouths of the rising generation!

Obviously, it has been decided that we are for it. And once this mass medicating of the water supplies starts, where is it to end?

Now it is quite unnecessary for any woman to study the medical details, which are above the heads of most of us. Merely ask yourself: "Who is to put my medicine in my glass of water? The Gentlemen at Whitehall, or my own doctor? And if I decide that I will take no medicine at all, how am I to manage? Shall I be obliged to drink and cook with rain water, if I have no well of my own?"

Kilmarnock is the first town scheduled for experiments, and the Scottish housewives were immediately in the front of the battle, until all correspondence was shut down, by the local press.

The following letter was published in the "Kilmarnock Standard," on behalf of the British Housewives' League.

28th May 1952.

To the Editor,  
"The Kilmarnock Standard."

Dear Sir,

### FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

There is one great difference between compulsory fluoridation of water supplies and the medical discoveries of recent times, such as anaesthetics in childbirth, blood transfusion, radiography and other recent innovations mentioned by Mr. T. Medium.

Those persons who do not want anaesthetics need not have them. They need not have blood transfusions, they need not even take the advice of a National Health Service Practitioner.

But, if the water supply of a town is fluoridated, what are those persons to do who do not wish to take it?

This is the point of principle on which there seems so much misunderstanding. If Mr. Medium lived in the 17th century would he support compulsory attendance at Church on Sundays? Would he not rather

agree that the right to choose is one of the basic tenets of Christianity?

Yours faithfully,  
B. M. PALMER (Mrs.),

Editor, "Housewives Today," The British Housewives' League.

An intensive campaign was immediately inaugurated, under the leadership of Mrs. Joyce Mew and Mrs. W. M. Sykes, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the League. Letters were written to Members of Parliament, doctors, officials of Water Boards and periodicals of every description, in the effort to obtain publicity for what was being hidden under a bushel. From a source for which we have much respect we learned the following:—

"I do not think any authority in England or Scotland would introduce fluorine into the water supply without discussing the matter in public at one of their meetings." At the same time, if the Ministry of Health should decide, on the report of the Commission sent to the U.S.A., that the addition of fluorine to the water supply is advisable, it might have the power to give general consent to this without each public water authority having to consult an elected body in regard to the matter.

"There was a hint in a contribution from the Ministry of Health to the recent Dental Congress that the Ministry is hoping that this commission will report favourably.

"There are influences at work pressing these chemical agents everywhere, but they remain in the background and use thoroughly honest, disinterested people to push their ideas.

"It is the Ministry of Health we have to fear more than any local body. As I have already stated, if the Ministry gives a general direction in the matter, or general permission, it is doubtful whether any public water authority will need any other sanction for adding fluorine to the water supply."

Those are very grave words. It gives us a small amount of satisfaction, however, to know that the man who wrote them may be able to do something about it. But he will find the task a colossal one.

Every letter you write, to persons of influence, will help him.

June 13th, 1952.

The Minister of Health,  
Saville Row, W.I.

Dear Sir,  
The Council of the British Housewives' League is deeply concerned at the continual encroachment of Statism — "The New Despotism," as Lord Hewart called it. A halt must be called some time, and this seems as good a moment as any other. The project for the fluoridation of public water can serve as "the incident," to be followed by a determined onslaught on the excessive powers exercised by the Ministries, and centralised government generally. This particular project is suitable as a test case because it is both simple and concrete.

We should therefore be glad to know, as a preliminary:—

1. From whence came the suggestion that fluoridation should be used in this country? Was either W.H.O. or U.N.E.S.C.O. responsible? Did either of these two bodies

first make the suggestion that a team of scientists should visit U.S.A.?

2. If it was as a result of the deliberations of the Medical Research Council, was it a majority decision?

3. If it was a majority decision, what guarantee is there that it was not the minority who were in the right? We are aware that there is considerable difference of opinion even among the experts.

We submit that it is, at bottom, not a medical question but a political one, i.e., Shall an individual be free to decide what he and his family shall eat or is the State to be permitted progressively to decide these matters for him?

We shall be glad to receive your answers to these questions.

Yours faithfully,  
JOYCE MEW, Chairman. B.H.L.

No direct reply has been received to the above questions. Mrs. Mew was, however, invited to meet Ministry of Health officials for an informal conversation.

The following letter was also sent to the press:—

18/7/52.

The Editor,  
"Sunday Times."

### FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Sir,

Some months ago, you refused me, through lack of space, the opportunity of answering J. Campbell, Lecturer in Preventive Dentistry, Glasgow University, on this subject.

Rahway, New Jersey, has had its water supply SECRETLY fluorinated for a month "to see what the reaction would be." ("N.Y. Times," July 4th, 1952, p. 15). Since sodium fluoride is colourless, tasteless and scentless, it is difficult to see how the experts can expect any public reaction to their experiment, which, in our opinion, is an appalling contravention of the standards set up for medical experiments on humans.

We demand guarantees from the Minister responsible in Britain that, whatever the findings of the Scientific Mission sent by H.M. Government to U.S.A., to study fluoridation, no such deception of the public will be countenanced here.

WINIFRED M. SYKES,  
Vice-Chairman, British Housewives' League.

We are appalled by the attitude taken by Lt.-Col. E. F. W. Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., of the Metropolitan Water Board, Examination Department. He is in favour of fluorine, and lends his influence to bring it about.

This gentleman, not quite in Whitehall, but nearly there, has told us that the medication of water supplies by the drug fluorine is exactly parallel to the safeguarding of water supplies by the disinfectant chlorine.

He has also said that the members of the League, in opposing mass medication, must also be in favour of allowing persons with smallpox to walk about among the rest of the population.

We do not trouble to discuss such absurd and childish remarks, but leave them to the commonsense of our members to deal with.

## FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY By Admiral Sir Barry Domville.....13/4

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

## "Top-Dressing" Pastures with Straw

From "Fertility Farming" by Newman Turner, the famous English organic farmer:

"I never use top dressings or artificial fertilisers; indeed, my difficulty is to keep pace with the growth when it starts, on a field that has been previously properly farmed. In my experience, a far more effective way of obtaining early growth (which, after all, is more essential than the temporary increase of bulk growth on a ley), of a quality far superior to that gained by artificial fertilisers, is to blanket the ley with an even covering of straw.

"An important aspect of 'early bite,' which is forced by nitrogenous chemical fertilisers, is that, though the quick soft growth of grass appears to be in every way similar to mid-summer grass, it in no way compares in feeding value. It is easy to force bulk growth by nitrogenous fertilisers, but, in my experience, the cost is not justified in returns, and the subsequent slower growth, which always follows the first results of earlier stimulation.

"My method is to give a good covering of straw, yet not enough to smother the grass. It is worthwhile to spread the straw carefully, evenly, and in a quantity that will allow the young plants to grow through the straw in the spring. The straw is then left to rot on the ground. The covering of leys with straw in the winter protects the grasses and clovers from frost and maintains warmth in the topsoil, encouraging bacterial activity where it is most needed and at a time when it is usually lacking.

"The effect of this is to provide ideal conditions of temperature and nutriment for the young plants long before they would be available on leys that receive no winter attention or receive only the orthodox spring top dressing.

"The value of strawing leys was first made clear to me many years ago, when I carted out a surplus of straw to be picked over by some cattle wintering out. A severe winter made me bring the cattle into yards before the straw was eaten. It was therefore spread evenly over the grass to avoid damage beneath the heaps of straw. No further thought was given to the matter until the time came to give a top dressing in the early year, and it was found that, on the section of the field covered with straw, growth was already under way. This part therefore received no manures, while the unstrawed section had 1 cwt. nitro-chalk and 2 cwts. superphosphate per acre.

"I was surprised to find that the unmanured straw section was fit to graze two weeks before the manured part and,

what is more, recovery after the first grazing was noticeably quicker on the part that was strawed. The only explanation I can give to this is the difference in soil temperature brought about either by the straw raising the temperature of the strawed section or the chemical manures lowering the temperature of the other section.

"It seems clear, then, that where there is ample straw which cannot be used elsewhere, it is well to give some time to spreading it on grass that is needed for early bite. The market gardener uses glass cloches to warm his soil and protect his valuable crops during the winter and spring. For the farmer, glass coverings are too costly. But straw is cheap, and it is a crime to burn it. If it pays the market gardener to cloche his crops, it will pay the farmer likewise to straw the most valuable of his crops—grass."

### SOIL AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

The value of farm produce and products of the soil generally has been made subservient to the demands of industry, until the soil itself has become a raw product of industrial processing.

Forms of land tenure, methods of rural financing and of marketing produce, form the major part of the complex structure that ultimately destroys the soil.

Unless the common citizen, whose only idea of soil is that it is something, which lies under the pavement, can be brought to realise that it is his very existence and the source of everything to which he believes himself to be entitled, he will inevitably foster the continuation of these soil-destroying influences.

He will, moreover, neglect those measures, which would lead to an increase in its fertility and to the health of plants and animals and man.

—Sir C. Stanton Hicks.

### DDT. EFFECT ON PASTURE

Possible harmful effects on humans of the use of chemicals including DDT, on pastures, would be investigated by the Division of Soils, it was stated this month by CSIRO in a letter to the Secretary of Graziers' Federal Council.

Experiments already conducted by the Division of Animal Health and Production had shown that the application of continued relatively massive doses of DDT on the skin of animals, had given no evidence of ill effects on the livestock treated.

In regard to lethal dosages of DDT, the CSIRO letter continued, it had been claimed in USA that certain mysterious illnesses of livestock were due to excess DDT.

Because of this, legislation had been adopted in the USA. Great Britain and Canada, aimed at keeping DDT residues on foodstuffs within the tolerance of seven parts a million.

This tolerance fixed for lead and fluorine also, was believed to be reasonable until the present uncertainty about the effects of DDT was resolved.

—"Weekly Times," October 22.

## The Cultural Legacy

The early Victorian political economists agreed in ascribing all values" to three essentials: land, labour, and capital... Without staying at the moment to discuss the unsatisfactory meanings which were frequently attached to these words, we may notice that, the three together being defined as the source of all wealth, the possession of one or the other of them seemed logically defensible as a claim, and collectively, the only valid claim to the wealth produced. But it is rapidly receiving recognition that, while there might be a rough truth in this argument during the centuries prior to the industrial revolution consequent on the inventive period following the Renaissance, and culminating in the steam engine, the spinning-jenny, and so forth, there is now a fourth factor in wealth production, the multiplying power of which far exceeds that of the other three, which may be expressed in the words of Mr. Thorstein Veblen\* (although he does not appear to have grasped its full implication) as the "progress of the industrial arts". Quite clearly, no one person can be said to have a monopoly share in this; it is the legacy of countless men and women, many of whose names are forgotten and the majority of whom are dead. And since it is a cultural legacy, it seems difficult to deny that the general community, as a whole, and not by any qualification of land, labour, or capital, is the proper legatees. But if the ownership of wealth produced vests in the owners of the factors contributed to its production, and the owners of the legacy of the industrial arts are the general community, it seems equally difficult to deny that the chief owners, and rightful beneficiaries of the modern productive system, can be shown to be the individuals composing the community, as such.

—"Social Credit."-1924).

\* "The Engineers and the Price System."

### INFLATION

Possibly the most salient cause of inflation is the "favourable balance of trade" racket. In plain language, it means "a favourable balance of figures in books." By this unrealistic system, with complete disregard of the purpose of industry, the exporting country suffers inflation unending, because of an increase in money in the exporting country without a corresponding increase in the volume of goods on the home market. And yet the sole object of industry (production) is consumption and utilisation. How long the public will tolerate producing goods for export in order to balance figures in books, remains to be seen.

—Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, in "Rural Economy" (England), September.

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## Food Packing Is Big Business

In the "Observer" for the 18th June, Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S. gives us, under the title, Dangers of "Civilised" Food, a review of "Townsmen's Food," by Magnus Pyke. He starts off by noting that we are a civilisation wherein, with butter supplies reduced, the townsman consumes margarine in increasing quantities, and finds it "is almost as palatable." Sugar is scarce, so the townsman is sold substitutes of intense sweetness such as saccharin or sodium cyclohexylsulphamate to take its place. Fats are scarce, so substances such as glyceryl monostearate and polyoxyethylene compounds in small quantities give foods the qualities usually produced by fats. Other chemicals prevent the townsman's bread from going stale, and his fats from going rancid.

In Pyke's book are to be found numerous descriptions of modern food faking. It appears that scarcely a foodstuff escapes the attention of the scientific food manipulators. The result is that the townsman who decides to restrict himself to normal untreated foods faces a problem impossible of solution unless he can obtain his materials direct from the farm, market garden and dairy.

As "Rude Health" readers must know, even then he cannot accept these supplies without supervision. He will have to keep his eyes open, because, by the aid of the great chemical combines most crops today are degraded during growth or even before they are planted. Enough has already been said for readers to realise this danger, and also that inherent in the free use of pasteurised milk.

In the Delaney Committee Report, U.S.A., 1949, the claim was made that 704 foreign substances were used in food, and, of these, 276 "have not been established as harmless." Doctor Pyke says that food processors have chemicals to meet every need, not only flavourings of all kinds, but preservatives, emulsifiers, colouring agents,

flour "improvers," bleachers and maturing chemicals, anti-oxidants and antiseptics. All these get into the food of the U.S. consumer, and at least to an equal extent, if not more so, into that of the townsmen of Great Britain. Yet not one of these substances is a food in any sense. Even if they were as harmless as their manufacturers imply, at least they must reduce the nutritional value of the food, which means that more of the food must be consumed. As Sir Edward remarks, that must be a development "eminently satisfying to the food manipulator."

With good reason, Mellanby is convinced that such chemicals consumed over a long period must produce ill health. Then he goes on to point out that it is difficult for the State to step in even when the toxicity of the alleged food has been demonstrated by thousands of tests on animals. According to Sir Edward, medical and scientific knowledge of the damaging effects of these unnatural chemicals "is very small" (his words).

Now, the blunt fact is that, in all matters pertaining to food manipulation, it is quite unnecessary to bracket "medical-and scientific knowledge" together. All medical knowledge on such matters is spoon-fed to some chosen individual in the profession, direct from the scientific laboratories of the great chemical, drug, vaccine, food and

other supply houses. All the original work is done there, and should be interpreted be the public as coming from groups, which are financially interested.

For obvious reasons, only the findings which are completely satisfactory to the interests involved, ever become "great medical discoveries."

It is this translation of purely commercial requirements into acceptable medical teachings, which complicates the issue. For business reasons, these findings must be made to appear as though coming directly from a strictly medical source. But, without exception, the people who carry out food manipulation in a big way are cunning lads. They have developed most ingenious methods for covering up their tracks. Much planning goes into operation before the public learns that some medical man has made the latest magnificent discovery about this or that way of "improving" some food stuff.

The machinery by which these soon-to-be famous practitioners are coaxed to make their discoveries is quite interesting. It is all done on a most friendly footing. First it is suggested that the experiments must be done, and that they should follow this or that technique. If the chosen practitioner accepts the hint and carries out all instructions to the letter, he is quickly build up into a leading figure of his profession. Such a politically alert practitioner in his later years becomes known as Sir—or Lord—"the famous discoverer of -----."

But, every now and again, things go wrong. Some years ago, I was told of how one famous practitioner, who had already worked out his own methods of publicity upset the apple cart of his mentors and generally kicked over the traces. Not only did he refuse to be led by the nose; his resentment was such that he actually provided the public with this glimpse behind the scenes:—

"Formerly the chemist was the servant of the doctor; today he tends to become the doctor's master."

—"Rude Health" (Scotland), July 1952,

## A RELIGIOUS CLIMATE OF VALUES

The engaging picture which Philip Oyler gives us of the peasant life in the Dordogne Valley ("The Generous Earth") has a strong "back to nature" appeal. Under the relatively primitive conditions described there is developed a community of plants, animals and men which is eminently efficient in the development of reliable consciences in both man and beast, and in retaining a climate of salutary values.

In our industrialised civilisation we have failed to keep a climate of values founded in Reality of which the realities of nature are a part; and so it is practically impossible for individuals to escape and develop reliable consciences.

The effort of altruistic moralists, pacifist sentimentalists, evangelical enthusiasts, and ritualistic leaders were never more widely established; but all-combined, they are not effective in building and retaining a satisfactory climate of values.

Thinking back to the root idea of religion, we should see that the essential and basic idea is that thoughts, ideas, idealism, and actions should be related, relinked, or bound back to reality. Anyone who will take the trouble ("seek and ye shall find") soon discovers that the minds and purposes of those who foist the conventional policies of finance upon us are diabolically corrupt, i.e., they are divorced from Reality (God).

The Satanic power-mongers who rule the world of politics and of commerce would soon be outwitted and ousted from their seats of usurped power if a revival of religion could be staged.

—C. H. Allen

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## BRITISH HOUSEWIVES' LEAGUE ON PARTY SYSTEM

The following letter by Mrs. Joyce Mew, Chairman of the British Housewives' League, appeared in "The Scotsman" of April 15:

"Sir, —A quotation from Coventry Patmore, written more than 80 years ago and reproduced in today's "Daily Telegraph", forms a curiously apt comment on Mr. K. R. Middleton's letter in your issue of April 3.

"The widely extended impatience of women under the present condition of things is nothing but an unconscious protest against the diminished manliness of men.

"The men folk of today do seem to have fallen down somewhat on their primary duty of providing adequate housing and decent food for their wives and families. Had there been a 'Breadwinners' League' things might perhaps have been better. As it is, we women, struggling in the economic blizzard through a welter of rules and regulations, sometimes feel as if the forces of death and darkness are ranged against us; hence the present malaise. Hence, also, the emergence of the 'British Housewives' League' aiming at the restoration of the home and the family to that position of importance from which it should never have been allowed to recede.

"It is, and can be, no mere feminist organisation, for nothing is clearer than that the well-being of the home involves the happy and active co-operation of father, mother, and children alike.

"While it is true that in any community there are always those who want to move the piano and those who want to leave it as it is, the present party system seems to bear but little relation to these two main attitudes of mind. All political activity, it seems, is carried on with one eye fixed on an electorate functioning on a purely numerical, as against a qualitative, basis. If some system cannot be devised putting a premium on the responsible and adult-minded voter, we shall end up with not only a servile, but a puerile State."

## CREDIT EXPANSION WITHOUT INFLATION

From Melbourne "Herald" of April 30:

In reporting that Federal Ministers believe that a further expansion of central bank credit may be necessary to complete next year's works programme, your Canberra representative (28/4) states that this policy would intensify inflation.

But during the war years there was an enormous expansion of credit for capital expansion and military activities, and comparatively little inflation.

Wage costs were stabilised by price subsidies, applied to all items used for computing the basic wage.

It is significant that basic wage increases over the past two years have been approximately double the increases for the ten years 1939 to 1949. An expanding economy obviously requires progressive credit expansion.

The application of portion of this credit to a scientific price subsidy system without controls would destroy once and for all the Communist argument that free enterprise must inevitably be destroyed by either deflation or inflation.

—Eric D. Butler Campaign Director, Victorian League of Rights.

## VESTED INTERESTS

It is symptomatic of the paralysis which has overtaken British thinking in the past fifty years that this phrase "vested interest" which merely means stability of tenure, can appear in the Report of a Royal Commission, without amplification, as though it described a public evil. There is probably not an individual in the country whose waking hours are not largely devoted to acquiring a vested interest in something or other, even it be only a toothbrush . . . The widespread distribution of vested interests would be the greatest guarantee of social stability conceivable. — "The Brief For The Prosecution"

(1944)

## ANONYMITY

It is obvious that anonymity is the antithesis of both individualism and responsibility it is the amorphous, in distinction to the defined responsibility. The first characteristic conferred upon an individual by Christianity is "a Christian name". A child thus becomes an individual, not merely "a human being" or "one of the Smiths" And if at some later date, John Smith forges a cheque, we are careful to incarcerate not merely one of the Smiths, but John Smith It is equally significant that, as far as possible, every attack on individual freedom is like every attack, local and state sovereignty, an anonymous attack, generally in misleading phrases, and fathered on an institution which cannot be made responsible for it. Anonymity is an acknowledgment that an action, which is covered by it, would provoke reprisals if the perpetrator were not shielded by superior force.

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