

# THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 18, No. 26.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1952.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

## COMMUNISM AND BUREAUCRACY

### An Important Aspect of the Conspiracy

**It would have been contrary to all human experience if there had not developed in the "United" Nations Organisations one of the biggest bureaucracies in the world. And this bureaucracy, headed by Mr. Trygve Lie, UNO's first Secretary-General, and a former Communist, has quite naturally produced the ideal environment in which Communist agents can operate. Americans have become increasingly aware of this fact ever since it was proved that Alger Hiss, top American official who organised the first UNO conference at San Francisco, was a Communist espionage agent.**

American patriots have been recently disturbed by the investigations of the McCarran Internal Security Committee, which have indicated that a number of secret American Communists (apart from those coming from Russia and other Communist-dominated countries) are prominent officials in U.N.O. and its affiliates. One of the officials suspected by the McCarran Committee was Mr. Abraham Feller, head of the U.N.O. legal department and virtually Mr. Trygve Lie's right-hand man. After prolonged questioning by the McCarran Committee, Feller recently committed suicide. Mr. Lie resigned his post a few days later, claiming that it was the "smearing of Mr. Feller by "red-baiters" which had caused him to jump out of a window. When Mr. Lie resigned, Senator McCarran said that it was the disclosures of his Committee, which had forced Mr. Lie out.

It is significant that Feller was a close friend of Alger Hiss, and the second of Hiss's close associates to commit suicide. On December 20, 1948, Laurence Duggan a former high State Department official whose name had been mentioned by the Committee investigating un-American activities, jumped to his death from the 16th floor of his office in New York. It should also be recalled how Mr. Harry Dexter White (Weiss), former Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, who played a leading role in the creation of the International Monetary Fund, a U.N.O. affiliate, died of a heart attack following charges made by a former Communist, Elizabeth Bentley, who claimed that White was a Communist agent. White's colleague, Mr. Frank Coe, secretary of the International Monetary Fund, was also named by Bentley as a secret Communist. Coe has recently been investigated by a Senate Internal Security Committee, and has refused to deny that he was the member of an espionage ring in 1944 when he went to Bretton Woods'

Conference to help set up the Monetary Fund.

We have claimed persistently over a long period that it is impossible to destroy Communism and to expose all secret Communists while growing bureaucracies, both national and international, provide the ideal environment in which treachery can take place without easy detection. Our claim is strongly substantiated in the following brilliant article from the American journal, "Human Events," of November 14, which makes an appeal to Senator J. McCarthy to use his influence within the new Republican Government to make an effective attack upon Communism by destroying the bureaucracy in which it thrives:

"Now that Joe McCarthy has been returned to the Senate, one can point out a tactical error in his campaign to rid the government of Communists without being lined up with his enemies. It is because I admire Joe (we met at a cocktail party, and that, in Washington, is sufficient basis for a first-name relationship), and count myself on his side, that I indulge an urge to lecture him. I hope that this bit of gratuitous advice will be taken in the spirit in which it is given, toward the greater effectiveness of his gallant fight. Even he will admit, I am sure, that so far he has

#### CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

In this, our last issue for 1952, we wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a New Year, which will take us another step along the road towards that genuinely Christian society in which "they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid."

Our next issue will be on January 23, 1953.

done little more than prove the ubiquity of Communists in this monstrosity called government; very few have been driven out.

"Joe could not have done more than he did simply because he assumed that it is possible to rid the bureaucracy of Communists. That was a mistake. Had he looked into the nature of bureaucracy he would have seen that it is the proper habitat of Communists, even as fleas belong in a dog's fur. Also, had he taken a closer look at Communism, he would have realised that the bureaucracy is the right place for its propagation. Even under the best circumstances, he could not have rid the bureau-

(Continued on page 3)

#### 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.

# PLANNING UNLIMITED

By MISS MARY H. GRAY

"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,  
The Planners are coming to town."

**Is Australia going the way of Great Britain, following a fanatical programme of demolition and rapine to satisfy an inordinate appetite for planning? It looks like it. To begin with, each of our leading cities is to be subjected to a Master Plan.**

But first, let me tell you something of what is happening in Britain under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947. I quote extracts from an article in "News of the World," March 2nd, 1952:

"Scores of thousands of houses throughout Britain are doomed to be demolished, and most of the people who live in them do not even know it. Some of the houses are in slum clearance areas. But thousands are comparatively new, and occupied by families who bought them as life investments. It makes no difference . . . all are sentenced to destruction.

"The Act aims at building a new Britain for £540,000,000 within 20 years... a paradise without slums, with rolling green belts and commodious public buildings." But an Englishman's home is no longer his castle. The planners' intention is to sweep away the houses and move the occupants to strange surroundings.

Compensation will, of course, be paid, but on "the existing use value" of the property when the Act came into force in 1947. The plan means "the freezing or the immobilisation of millions of pounds' worth of property, with all the consequent complications . . . the clash between the valuation for death duties and the actual realisable price both of properties actually affected and of adjacent properties. Absolute chaos will result."

Protest meetings and fighting committees taking legal advice are being organised to resist the proposals in most of the big towns affected.

"People, only too anxious to get somewhere to live these days, have bought houses, only to find they were scheduled for demolition." No individual notice is given to householders in areas marked down for demolition; they may be excused for not knowing that lists of the sites seized are displayed in the local town hall with the "deadline" date for lodging objections, or for not happening to see statutory notices printed as advertisements in local newspapers.

A London suburban newspaper comments: "Assuming it has taken three to five years to prepare and launch, this body-blow on an unsuspecting public, the period for the assimilation of its portent is fantastically and lamentably short. The entire method of approach and notice is so un-English and unfair to the citizen that grave protest should be made at the highest Government levels."

Although the people most concerned are not consulted, "The authorities have" — to quote an official of the London County Council — "sought the views of all interested parties — chambers of commerce, ratepayers' associations and other organisations concerned with the welfare of house-owners." (The "authorities" and

other "interested parties" ought of course to know what is best for the individual!) "If a house-owner does not know whether his property is in a scheduled area," he adds, "all he has to do is to call at his town hall and find out."

But all the specious arguments of the planners do not stifle the bitter resentment of the house-owners against the high-handed official attitude. Many of them had carefully selected their sites and, having bought their houses, were prepared to settle for life. Why, they ask, should they now be uprooted to make way for a paradise for others? They maintain, quite properly, that the planners have no right to dictate where they should live.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act, every local planning authority is obliged to make and submit his plan to the Ministry. The scope of this mammoth undertaking may be measured by the fact that, during the next five years, 70,000 people are likely to be displaced. Of the plan as it affects London, the County Council's development plan "will change the face of the metropolis." In Chelsea, "some 4,150 residents will be moved from their homes in the next 18 years. The famous river wall, as it is now, will go. The local council are objecting against the number of schools planned, saying it would mean turning many people out of sound houses." At Greenwich, the Rev. A. J. Buckley, of St. Paul's, "estimates that half his parish will be demolished, the population will be reduced from 15,000 to 7,000, and his church will be isolated. He plans to fight the scheme."

So much for Town Planning in England; what of plan-lust in Australia? Not long ago, we were honoured by a visit from the Arch Town-Planner of Britain, Sir Patrick Abercrombie. This gentleman, Professor Emeritus of Town-Planning in the University of London, is responsible for altering the face of a large part of Britain and even beyond. His post-war schemes for re-building and planning include London, Edinburgh, Plymouth, Warwick, Hull, Bournemouth, the Clyde and West Midlands regions. When in Australia he visited most of our capital cities, hobnobbing with our local town-planners and particularly with Prof. Denis Winston professor of Town and Country Planning at Sydney University, who said at the Jubilee Congress of the Regional and Town-Planning Association, that "Australia needed a national directive on Planning."

The outcome of Sir Patrick's visit is to be seen in the agitation among our local planners for a Master Plan for each city. Melbourne has already experienced the attempt to appropriate certain areas around the city for a "Green Belt," the land so commandeered to be immobilised — put out of use for an indefinite period, so as to be at their disposal if and when they

(Continued on page 5)

## THE THIRD ZIONIST WAR

Following our recent publication of the reported speech by Rabbi Emanuel Rabinovich to the Emergency Council of European Rabbis, many have asked whether this report is authentic. Miss Mary Gray, of Adelaide, states that, following the receipt of the report from Mr. Einar Aberg, of Sweden, she wrote to Mr. Aberg, asking whether the report could be verified. Miss Gray received the following reply: -

"I have got the document from Mr. Eustace Mullins, 30 Sixth Street, S.E., Washington, D.C., U.S.A. He vouches for the authenticity of it. He writes, 'This transcription of Rabinovich's speech was given me by a former Bulgarian diplomat who broke with the Communist regime and reached Budapest, Hungary, where he hid out with anti-Communist friends until March. While there, he obtained a copy of this speech, and was then smuggled to Hamburg, Germany, finally making his way to this country. A gentleman in Hamburg gave him my name, and he met me and urged me to distribute this speech at once. I sincerely hope that it will give the American people a better picture of the force arrayed against them.'"

Mr. Aberg adds that he now has the speech printed in English, German and French, and soon will have it in Italian and Spanish, too.

## SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE

In order to economise on our postage bill we do not intend to forward receipts for payments of subscriptions unless they are required.

Subscribers paying subscriptions are requested to inform us if a receipt is required.

## The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

## BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

### BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas..... 13/2

Further copies of this, the latest of Douglas's work, have now been received. A brilliant exposure of the International groups, which worked to destroy the British Empire between wars.

### AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan 9/1

A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

### ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT 11/7

An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

# COMMUNISM AND BUREAUCRACY

(Continued from page 1)

cracy of Communists; they multiply in that environment faster than the best exterminator could eliminate them.

A dog lover knows that the job of defleaing is a recurrent one; yet, he goes at it regularly simply because the dog is of some value to him. On the other hand, the delousing of the bureaucracy is a monumental task, requiring a standing army of exterminators (who are likely to become infected themselves), and even if it is successful what have you got?

"The only thing to do, if you want to rid the bureaucracy of Communists, is to abolish the bureaucracy. It is a job of killing, not cleaning. That is the task that Joe should address himself to during the next six years, and, as I shall point out later, he is in position to act as executioner. Before I go into that, however, it is necessary to explain why Communists have an incurable affinity for the bureaucracy, why they cannot possibly be kept out of it.

The impression is about that a Communist is one whose first loyalty is to the Soviet Union. That is a misleading oversimplification. There are undoubtedly many in this country who are convinced that heaven lies behind the Iron Curtain (although they seem loath to migrate there), and whose conviction is such that treason to their native land assumes the grandeur of a holy cause. Yet, these must be comparatively few in number, simply because an over-staffed 'underground' operation is self-defeating.

"A Communist is not necessarily a Soviet-lover. He is, rather, anyone who, consciously or unwittingly, advocates measures that prepare the way for a regime of Communism. And a regime of Communism is one in which the political authority exercises complete control of the nation's economy; to do so effectively it must have control of thought and behaviour. In short, Communism is the transference of all power from Society to the State. It is the negation of the individual.

And that's all that Communism is. There are some psychopaths who like to endow Communism with social purposes, who still mouth the "classless society" utopianisms of Karl Marx. In his own time, the anarchist Bakunin told Marx that his proposal would lead to the worst form of tyranny the world had ever known. Now that we have seen it in operation we know that Communism is nothing but a dictatorship—period.

"Well then, anyone who advocates the transference of power to the State, no matter how small and for any reason is to that extent favouring the advent of Communism. The doctor who advocates socialised medicine is unknowingly aiding that cause, even though his patriotism is unquestionable. So, too, is the teacher, with a D.A.R. background, who would put control of our schools in the hands of the central government. And though he stands rigidly at attention whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played, the banker or industrialist paves the road toward Communism when he backs a spending programme that in effect makes foreign trade a State monopoly. Such people cannot be called Communists, but they could not do much more for the coming of Communism — a regime of Statism — if they were. "To be sure, the advocates of 'social legislation'

will counter with the assertion that State power can be contained, that it can be limited to the special purposes stated in the legislation. But the assertion completely ignores both history and the nature of the State. The State has always been an anti-social organisation; its only business is the exercise of power; it lives for and thrives on power. Every power acquired by the State, either by conquest or by legislation, is merely an appetizer for more. Society can protect itself from the State only by recognising it for what it inherently is, and jealously guarding itself against it.

"If Communism, under any name, comes to America it will not be by way of Moscow. Nor will it be ushered in by the slimy traitors in our midst, nor yet by the muddle-headed soap boxers, in and out of college, who preach the mumbo-jumbo of Karl Marx. It will have been welded into our way of life by the 'hundred percenters' who helped rob Society of one power after another and transferred it to the State.

"When you strip Communism of its verbiage, and see it as nothing but the reincarnation of Pharaohism, Neroism, Czarism, all rolled into one, you begin to realise why the bureaucratic mind takes to it. And you understand why the bureaucracy tends to make its inmates Communist-minded, even though the predisposition did not exist on entrance.

"Theoretically, a bureau is a functioning arm of the Executive—a group of servants who put his plans into operation. Theoretically, again, the President may terminate the agency when, in his opinion, the specific job has been finished. And, also theoretically, Congress may kill it by financial starvation.

"In point of fact, however, the main business of a bureau, once started, is to look after its own perpetuation. It tries, in the first place, to free itself of dependence on the elected authorities by building up a vested interest in its activities; this it does by dispensing special privileges. Thus, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by President Hoover as a temporary agency, has endeared itself to many so-called businessmen (including their workers and servicers) by the simple device of helping them to stay in business; with the co-operation of this privileged group the agency has managed to wangle out of Congress twenty-odd years of life.

"The second step in this self-perpetuation operation is to promote with the public the idea that the agency is essential to the well-being of the country. Every agency is born with a 'social advance' spoon in its mouth, and it is to the interest of the bureaucrats that this fiction be kept alive; for this purpose it conducts a 'public relations' programme. Some considerable portion of the money appropriated to it by Congress is misappropriated to advertise the agency's good works. A good-sized book could be written on the unauthorised efforts of the bureaucracy to 'sell' itself to the public; taken as a whole, the agencies constitute the largest, most expensive and most daring lobby in Washington, having for its objective nothing else than the perpetuation of the bureaus, the enlargement of their powers, the increase of their budgets.

"In their efforts to perpetuate themselves, and to free themselves from their constitutional creators, the agencies are aided by the 'democratic' process: since every

bureau is a source of jobs for faithful party workers, the elected authorities are loath to see them closed up. The bureaucracy becomes a 'pork barrel' of proportions.

"In one way or another, then, the bureaucracy has become a fourth branch of the government, one never contemplated by the Founding Fathers. It is completely independent of the electorate. Far from being subservient to the President and Congress, it dominates them, not only with its propaganda methods, but also by paying close attention to the details which the elected officials are incapable of handling: writing bills, preparing tendentious reports, issuing mimeographed 'research' in favour of our purposes. The bureaucracy is on the job of running the government twenty-four hours a day. In effect, it is the government.

"The boys and girls who enter the 'service' are probably attracted to it in the first place by the pay, which is higher than private business can afford for comparable work. Then there is the 'security' inducement. Soon they learn that playing the bureaucratic game has another emolument: a sense of importance. Maybe conscience has something to do with it; but from the G3 clerk (salary 2,940 dollars) to the head of a department, every government employee begins to believe that the country rests on his or her shoulders; they devour their own propaganda.

"They develop a Communist mentality. The man who becomes a Communist does so because he believes the world would be a better place to live in if Communism were installed, with himself in a key position. It follows that those who do not agree with him are both ignorant and sinful. In like manner, the bureaucrat urging socialised medicine or nationalised education or bigger and better regulations is impressed with the stupidity and the cupidity of the opposition; these are an inferior people and must be brought to toe. How? By political power. But, is not political power the essence of Communism?

"For those who are now coming out of college, or have graduated within the last twenty years, this Communist mentality is not hard to acquire. They have been well inured to the thought that government can make men healthy, wealthy and wise - given sufficient power and taxes. The highest ideal presented to them in their undergraduate days is that of taking part in the uplifting of the world by means of coercion.

"These graduates are the labour pool from which the bureaucracy draws its talent. How long before that environment develops in them the conviction of destiny, the smugness of an elite, the disdain of those who work for a living, the lust for power? That is, how long before they develop a Communist psychology?

"Nothing, then, will rid the government of Communists other than to put the axe to the bureaucracy. And ruthlessly. Joe, as I said, is in good position to wield the axe. For, if the organisation of the Senate follows custom, he will be Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department; he will thus be in strategic position to cut and kill appropriations for the bureaucracy; which means he will be able to halt the trend toward Communism."

# Eisenhower's Election A Set-Back For Zionists?

By B J.

"Pen President" is the title of the second leader-article in "The Jewish Chronicle" (England) of November 7th. But the subject of the article is not, as might have been assumed, the successor of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann, first President of "Israel" who (in the words of the obituary-writers of the British Press, succeeded where Moses failed and led his people back to the Promised Land, but General of the U.S. Army 'Ike' Eisenhower.

As the editor of "The Jewish Chronicle," leading organ of "British" Judaism and Zionism, is not in the habit of treating editorially any subject not of specific interest to the Jewish community, we seem here to have an official, if indirect, admission that a change of occupant of the White House, Washington, is a matter of great moment to Jews, both inside and outside the Promised Land.

At first glance, it might seem that the Zionist-Judaic hierarchy can view with equanimity the outcome of the recent Presidential election in the U.S.A., for did they not, last August, succeed, by a series of manoeuvres which recalled the blatantly corrupt "fixing" of U.N.O. delegates at the time of the Palestine Partition vote. November 1947, in nominating General Eisenhower in lieu of Senator Taft. And may we not consider Taft as a professional politician of great ability and some leanings, at least, towards what we call the Right and regard Eisenhower as the political godson of the Democratic Party-machine he is now opposing?

The peculiar and distinctly political role played by General Eisenhower in Europe during and after the war, may be partly explained by the fact, not as well known as it should be, that in the U.S.A. every promotion in the army above that of Colonel is decided by the President (1). Most of Eisenhower's actions as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces during the shooting part of the war (when he halted the advancing Anglo-American armies to enable the Soviet forces to occupy Berlin, Prague and Vienna, and all his utterances after the war, when, as Supreme Commander of a non-existent European army, he appeared to the world as the leading Crusader for European Federation, were in perfect accord with the Internationalist "climate" prevailing in the "Democratically"-controlled U.S. State Department.

It is no longer a secret that the "Demo-

(1) In "The Iron Curtain Over America," Mr. John Beaty writes (p. 206): "a colonelcy is the highest rank attainable in and from the United States Army (similarly a captaincy in the Navy). By a regulation inherited from the days when the total number of general officers was about twenty-five, all appointments to general rank from the one-star Brigadier to the five-star General of the Army are made by the President of the United States (so also for the corresponding ranks in the Navy)." Mr. Beaty then cites David Lawrence's "Louis Johnson's Story Is Startling," "The Evening Star," Washington: "The conclusion is inescapable that our top military commanders to-day are muzzled. They do not dare to differ with the civilian side of military questions for fear of being removed or demoted."

cratic" Roosevelt-Truman-New-Fair-Deal-Party contained most of the Jews in open politics. The Congressional elections have, once again, confirmed this "trend": of the 12 Jews — a record number — returned to the House of Representatives, 11 are Democrats and one Republican, while the only successful Jewish Senator, Herbert Lehman (Wall Street, the Palestine Corporation. U.N.O., etc.) sports the same Party label.

"The Jewish Chronicle," October 31, has a long article on The Jewish Issues in the U.S.A. Election, from which we quote:—

"It was from 1929 onwards . . . that the Jews, with other late immigrants, found it on the whole natural to attach themselves to the Democratic Party, increasing the power of the big city machines to such effect that, from 1932 until at least 1948, 'the old minorities became the new majority.'"

The many Jews of the losing Democratic Party can point to many incidents in the career of the victorious Republican candidate to support their belief and hope that the pro-Universal Re-Armament, pro-U.N.O. and pro-Israel policy of the outgoing administration will be continued under the aegis of the soldier-politician who served the "Allied" cause so well that he received the highest Soviet decoration by General Zukov in Frankfurt-am-Main in 1945, and was made President of Columbia University in the interval between his wartime and peace-time assignments in Europe. The Jewish journalist writing of the "New President" ("Jewish Chronicle," November 7th), informs us that Eisenhower, shortly after his academic elevation, accepted—

"The honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature from the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, and delivered there a moving talk on moral principles in American society. Nor should it be forgotten that, when the war ended, he immediately visited the concentration camps in the company of the American Jewish Chaplain, and wept at the sight of the evidence of Nazi inhumanity."

Such points as these may, or may not have weighed with the influential Jews who, forsaking old party loyalties, entered the electoral arena on behalf of the hero of the United States of Europe crusade. We return to the article, Jewish Issues in the U.S.A. Election:

"There were probably many Jewish voters, former Democrats, among the liberals who, early in 1952, began to put all their idealism into working for the nomination by the Republican Party of General Eisenhower as President. (Four years earlier, of course, many leading Democrats, including President Truman, had tried to

persuade him to take the Democratic nomination.) Jews among the Eisenhower supporters early in 1952 were naturally only a small element in the fight . . . Nothing to change their enthusiasm happened when Stevenson was first nominated, but it was possible to see a distaste emerging among some Jews for the General when he gave his running-mate, Nixon, a clean bill of health on the 'special fund' issue; when he reached agreement with Taft, and when he decided, for the sake of Republican unity, to give explicit support for all Republicans running for election, including the rabble-rousing Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin."

It will be remembered that the Vice-President-elect, Nixon, was the young Senator whose pertinacity led to the ultimate prosecution and final conviction to five years' imprisonment of Mr. Alger Hiss, of the U.S. State Department and of U.N.O. (see Alistair Cooke, "A Generation on Trial"), and there is little doubt that it is the sincerity of Senator McCarthy's anti-Communist feelings and the energy with which he followed the "Communist" scents in the wilderness of the U.S. administration which, have made his name a by-word for unbalanced witch-hunting in the world's press.

It would seem that, more than any other factor, it was the tremendous personal triumph won by McCarthy in his native Wisconsin, in the teeth of the fiercest opposition from the Internationalists in both machines, that showed Eisenhower and others the way the wind of public sentiment was blowing. Eisenhower's endeavours to gain the support of the Right Wing of the Republican Party; Truman's sage sent to the Jewish Welfare Board on October 17th, that Eisenhower had proved himself an agent of reactionary and anti-semitic forces; Eisenhower's promise to go to Korea; and finally his electoral victory — all this is now past history, but may be pointers to the future.

To sum up: From the supra-national world-"Democratic" point of view, it must seem that only the next best man (2) is

(Continued on page 5)

(2) In "The Scotsman," November 16th, Alistair Buchanan writes from Washington: "It is clear from the comments of foreign newspapers and statesmen that the world was largely unprepared for the victory of General Eisenhower. . . . At the United Nations, in foreign capitals, and even in Washington itself there is some alarm that the United States will not have a Government with a popular mandate until the far-away date of January 20. There is also a noticeable undercurrent of irritation with the perversity of American Constitution and the electoral process, which lays it down. . . . It is not easy to feel very happy about the situation, which will occur in the next two and a half months, with a host of questions at the United Nations, in Europe, and on the economic front, crying out for form American leadership."

It is about this date that the world learnt of the resignation of the Head of the U.N. Secretariat, Mr. Trygve Lie, who it was suggested is not the type of politician likely to get on with a Republican administration. Mr. Lie's secretariat has latterly been under crossfire from lawyers of the McCarran Security Committee investigating the "Communist" influences among American employees in the U.N. Secretariat. At the same moment came the news of the suicide of Mr. Abraham H. Feller, senior legal adviser to Mr. Trygve Lie.

In conclusion, we might quote "The Jewish Chronicle" (November 7th): "Quite a number of Jews who were given appointments to office with the New Deal and Fair Deal, will, through the peculiarities of the American political system, now go out."

## EISENHOWER'S ELECTION

(Continued from page 4)

"in," and that he is already "shaping" rather worse than could have been expected. Should no "improvement" appear, we can expect that the "emerging distaste of some Jews" for their former hero (a distaste which was plainly reflected in the world press in the weeks preceding the election) may grow into something more violent, something of which Mr. Truman's outburst may have been a foreshadowing. The question would then be: Will further and sustained threats from the camps of the anti-semites have more effect? Will Governor Dewey, who is "Mr. Eisenhower's chief adviser and is closely associated with many leading Jews" (New President, "The Jewish Chronicle," November 7th), or Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver (confidential adviser to Taft and other leading Republican figures) or perhaps even the venerable Bernard Mannes Baruch himself (who "does not hate 'Ike' ") be able to put right what seems to have gone wrong?

These are questions, which the events of the coming days may help to answer. We can record the fact that at least one — and not the least penetrating observer (3) of the American political scene — is of opinion that the victory of Eisenhower is definitely the lesser of two evils, and that the election of Stevenson, friend and defender of Alger Hiss and political designee of Jake Arvey, the boss of the Democratic machine and the Jewish gangster world of Chicago, would have meant the speedy coming of Red Revolution to America, a consummation for which the Hisses, Achesons, Frankfurters, Trumans, Roosevelts, et al., have worked so diligently during this last fateful decade.

If this estimate is correct, the world would seem to have gained another vital breathing-space, and, if even a fraction of the diligence shown by the myriad agents of the Traitors' International can be mustered by their opponents, the Americans, and the rest of us, may look forward to a future when the election of a U.S. President is of not the smallest concern to anyone outside — those United States.

(3) Major Robert Williams, in his "Intelligence Summary," September, 1952, and in "Common Sense" (Union New Jersey) October 1952.

### Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 15/3, 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.

Available from:  
NEW TIMES LTD.,  
Box 1226L - - Melbourne.

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

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

## PLANNING UNLIMITED

(Continued from page 2)

should require it. Fortunately, the plan had a recent setback by the prompt action of wide-awake citizens, but the attack will be renewed.

It seems probable that these Master Plans are related to a much wider scheme promulgated by the Chifley Government towards the end of the war, called Regional Planning. This was to divide the whole of Australia into sections according to resources, climate, industries, population and so forth, and was to be super-imposed upon the local governments of the States and directed from a central bureau at Canberra. It failed, in South Australia at least, owing to the opposition of the municipalities, though doubtless it will come up again.

Now the Planners are advancing upon Adelaide. Although this fair city, with its surrounding park lands and the excellent lay-out of its original designer, Col. Light, is regarded as a model city, yet most, if not all, of its principal architects appear to have been mesmerised into believing that it urgently needs a master plan to make it habitable.

Every now and then there is a spate of letters to the press on this alleged need. Even the Town Clerk, Mr. Veale, joins the chorus, for they have made him President of the Australian Planning Institute. (If they had made the Premier president, possibly the Master Plan would be in operation now, but the Premier remains aloof, to all appearances, although the latitude he is allowing the Housing Trust monopoly to buy up land, raise their own loans, etc., may indicate that he will succumb to pressure before long. At the moment, he is intent on State Development. The other Saturday, 14 full pages of "The Advertiser" were devoted to illustrating different

aspects of development, one of them to Town-Planning for Adelaide.

What has provided a grand excuse or *raison d'être* for the excess of planning zeal is the large influx of immigrants in the last few years. Whole settlements of Housing Trust homes are springing up all around, not to mention the hostels and camps chock-full of people waiting to be housed. Incidentally, these settlements, when supplied with roads, water, schools, shops and other amenities, will provide the substance for the Community Centres beloved by Socialists who wish to encourage communal living.

The planners have an argument in that, if a city is spreading, it must be built in orderly fashion, and not allowed to "sprawl," as they put it. But that does not give them a free hand to take what they want regardless of citizens' rights or to dispossess people if they stand in their way.

An interesting example of such infringement of rights comes from Melbourne. Briefly, on November 18th, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Dean held that the State Electricity Commission of Victoria had no right to a big area of land — 240 acres — it had acquired compulsorily near Yallourn. The Commission had already spent over £2 million on houses, roads, churches, schools, etc., to make a "dormitory suburb" for workmen, and now the Court judgment has had the effect of making the former landholders (some of them farmers) virtual owners of the works erected by the Commission!

It would seem, therefore, that the high-handed method does not always succeed. It can be challenged, either by taking it to law, as one of the dispossessed farmers did, or by citizens joining in loud protest to members of Parliament, and otherwise making their grievances public.

## The Victorian Elections

No good purpose can be served by any detailed and lengthy comment upon the Victorian Elections. The result was not unexpected. Australian electors everywhere are using every electoral opportunity of expressing their strong disapproval of the policies being imposed from Canberra. They will continue to do this while these policies continue.

One of the most important features of the elections was the manner in which Country Party Members survived the electoral swing. The City press, which has for years worked for the complete destruction of the Country Party, made no comment upon the fact that this Party survived the landslide to Labor with the loss of only one seat. Country electors adopted a realistic attitude towards electoral "reform", while Mr. McDonald made it clear that he was not apologising for Canberra's financial and taxation policies. We suggest that the Country Party might now consider taking the initiative in saving this country from complete totalitarianism. It should start to put forward some constructive financial proposals, stand candidates for every electorate outside Melbourne, and some in Melbourne, and campaign vigorously on policies, which would unite the electors.

## SUGAR

Not long ago there were strained relations between Britain and the sugar interests here, as to who was to supply Britain with her sugar needs — Australia or the West Indies. Evidently neither side won, for her citizens are still on a ration of 10 oz. per person per week. Saccharin tablets are being used to make up the shortage.

Because there was no sugar to make jam, a bumper crop of plums has had to be destroyed or used as manure. Yet Australian authorities forbid us to send more than 2 lb. in an 11-lb. parcel. Is there such a desperate sugar shortage in Australia, or is it in the nature of a reprisal?

And, talking of parcels is our Postal Department so bankrupt that they had to make up their deficit by raising the postage on the 11-lb. parcel to Britain from 5/10 to 10/2 within the year? Or is there some determined attempt to prevent us sending parcels so that seven years after they have won the war, Britons are still living under war shortages?

—"The Vigilant," November 1952.

# The New Times

Established 1935.

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

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

Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1952.

No. 26.

---

## The London Betrayal

*A study of the reports on the London Economic Conference confirms the fears we expressed in our editorial on November 28. It is true that many of these reports are meaningless jargon (Mr. Menzies "aimed at making it easier for the rich dollar and the poor pound to live together"!) but the general pattern of the proposals agreed upon is perfectly clear. The most significant feature of the London Conference was, of course, acceptance of the alleged necessity to seek "American" approval of the proposals. The Melbourne "Herald" of December 12 stated: "American participation is the key to the success of the plan drawn up by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London-"*

*Why the internal policies of the members of the British Empire should be dependent upon what the controllers of the International Bank and Wall Street financial groups desire, has not been explained. The only sane purpose of international trade is the exchange of genuine surpluses between nations. But the attempt to make "expanding trade" as an end in itself is merely one manifestation of the totalitarian planners' insistence that the individual must be brought effectively under centralised direction. Many of the reports coming from the London Economic Conference would have sounded more appropriate coming from Moscow. In spite of denials to the contrary, further doses of centralised planning are to be administered.*

*Early in the Conference reports arrived in Australia suggesting that Mr. Menzies and his colleagues were going to "rationalise" Australian secondary industries, and that the Federal Government's financial and economic powers would have to be used to impose indirect controls. These reports were denied, but we noticed with interest that the Melbourne Argus, which printed the denials, went on to quote its London correspondent as follows: "Care will be taken to seek the understanding of the trade union movement, as temporary unemployment might be necessary in some cases as labor shifts from less essential to essential industries or from towns to the country". Control of labour, either by direct or indirect methods, is an essential feature of all centralised planning. Mr. Menzies' advisers are well aware of this fact.*

*Inflation was one of the major problems discussed at the London Conference. We predict now that if the policy of providing new financial credit from another centralised financial institution, "a Commonwealth finance corporation", for large-scale capital development throughout the British Empire is pursued, inflation will accelerate. The planners know this. And they no doubt hope that further controls will be accepted as necessary to deal with the problem.*

*As all the implications of the policies decided upon at the London Conference become clear to the individual, he will realise the truth of the warnings we have made. He has been betrayed once more. And he will continue to be betrayed until he takes appropriate action in his own defence.*

## Special Subsidy Fund

The initial response to the campaign to obtain a special subsidy fund of £400 to ensure that "The New Times" continues publication, indicates that sufficient supporters will make the "act of faith" asked for by the Chairman of Directors, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, at the shareholders' meeting on November 28. We acknowledge the following contributions, which we are confident will encourage others to join in and make the campaign a complete success: W.J.C., Ringwood, Vic., £25; H.B.H., Adelaide, £5; J.T.S. Kew, Vic., £5; J.R.J., Surrey Hills, . L.W.. Ivanhoe, Vic., £1; N.W., Kew, Vic.; J.H., Melbourne, £1; Miss G., Rosebud, Vic., Total, £43. Many have stated that they desire to leave their act of faith until after the holidays. These promises should bring the total to approximately £100. The remaining £300 should be readily made available.

All donations to be forwarded to The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

---

## Senator McCarthy to Continue

Senator J. McCarthy, leading American campaigner against Communism in recent years, has made it clear that he is not going to discontinue his exposure of Communists in the American Government because a Republican Government has been elected. He claims that "Communist thinkers" are already trying to infiltrate Eisenhower's Administration.

Senator McCarthy said that his battle would go on "until we have won the war of our civilisation has died." He also made the following important point: "What I have found most difficult is to teach Americans that Communist thinkers are not just those who look like Communists, but include suave, intellectual individuals such as are often found at Washington cocktail parties."

---

## Perversion of Subsidy Idea

The problem of "over-production" in coal has resulted in a proposal that the Commonwealth provide £4 million for a "stabilisation" scheme. This large portion of the community's financial credit is to be applied, not to reducing the price of coal by a subsidy, which would help all industries struggling with the problem of rising prices, but to stockpiling "surplus" coal. Subsidisation of the producer is a totalitarian policy, which robs the individual. It means that production, which the consumer may not want, must still be paid for by the individual. If £4 million were applied in subsidising the price of that coal which industry genuinely desired, the individual would benefit. The fact that £4 million is to be provided proves once more that credit can always be found to enslave the individual. But when consumer subsidies to reduce prices are advocated, it is always argued by the "experts" that this would "cost too much." The argument is blatantly dishonest.

## SOCIAL CREDIT AND POPULARITY

Probably all of us at some time or other have wondered how Social Credit could be made popular. This possibility necessitates the existence of some man or men, preferably one man, who can make himself popular. Unfortunately, however, popularity does not mix very well with knowledge of Social Credit. Looking round the main figures in the Secretariat, there is not one, and never has been one, who was popular or had the qualifications to become popular. The reason is, of course, obvious. Popularity requires a deficiency in intellectual honesty, or its complete absence. If the reader will try and think of all the men who in history have gained popularity he is not likely to find a single one of whom it can be said that he possessed intellectual honesty.

Now we Social Crediters are seeking the Truth. To become popular we would have to descend from that high level and would immediately become something other than Social Crediters. The fact must be faced that popularity is a weapon used by our enemies and that it cannot be used by us. Social Credit when once introduced will, of course, be very popular. It is precisely what every sane individual is aiming at. It is what untold millions are hoping for, without being able to formulate their wishes, and without grasping that Social Credit is what they want. But that is an entirely different story to making Social Credit popular in advance of its introduction. The question "How can Social Credit be made popular?" is therefore one of those questions that must of necessity remain unanswered. The hope that some man in the Social Credit Movement will also become a popular figure in the political world has to be abandoned. There have been in history many such unanswerable questions and insoluble dilemmas. For instance, there is our old friend the Unemployment Problem. That, too, is insoluble, without bigger and better wars being constantly engineered, thus solving practically nothing and creating a thousand fresh problems.

We Social Crediters, however, know something about ultimate reality, about the laws of nature in their fundamental aspect. For that reason we also know that when a question is unanswerable then that is evidence that either the wrong question has been put or that the question has been put in the wrong way. The problem of "Unemployment" is, of course, that it is not a problem at all, that the real problem is something entirely different. The old criticism of the Social Credit Secretariat having avoided or failed to achieve popularity in the ordinary sense of the word as now used is therefore unfair and merely indicates a failure to grasp the true function of the Secretariat. The question to put is an entirely different one. The real question is how can Social Credit be introduced? That is what we are really aiming at. The electoral campaign to a certain extent tested the possibility of making Social Credit popular. We learnt a great deal from it. Major Douglas finally decided that it was premature, that the public was not yet ready for it. It also showed us that popularity was not something we should aim at.

There is before us an example. Mr. Aberhart came as near as anything to combining prominence in Social Credit and popularity. His technical knowledge of

Social Credit was somewhat limited but he did attain a certain local popularity. The fact that so many people on the spot seemed to think that Mr. Manning is not only his political but also his spiritual successor is sufficient proof to show that in one sense Mr. Aberhart failed in his mission. Those optimists clearly have not grasped the fundamentals of Social Credit. One of the most outstanding characteristics of the Secretariat, its individual members, and its following, has been their open-mindedness. We have experimented, frequently been successful, but always learned from our failures. Let us, therefore, have before our eyes constantly the one question, how is Social Credit to be brought about? Let us remember that this is the aim, and let us not confuse any means with that end. There are two statements by Major Douglas that at the moment should be borne in mind. One is that it is better to do nothing than to do the wrong thing. Misdirection of energy is bound to assist the enemy. The other statement was that of all the various branches of the Social Credit movement only the Secretariat was working along lines likely to produce the desired result. —H. R. PURCHASE in "The Social Crediter" (England), November 22, 1952.

## No "Anti-Semitism" In Czechoslovakia

The recent Czechoslovakian "treason trials," which resulted in fourteen former Communist leaders pleading guilty to various alleged crimes, have been widely publicised as evidence of a policy of "anti-Semitism" being now pursued behind the Iron Curtain. It is pointed out that eleven of the fourteen charged in the Czechoslovakian "trials" were Jews.

However the Melbourne Communist "Guardian" of December 11 states that, "There is not one iota of proof for the allegations that the Czech treason trials were 'anti-semitic.'" It publishes the following significant statement by the Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Gustav Sichel.

"I want to make it clear," the Chief Rabbi declared, "that there is no such thing as oppression of the Jewish religion in Czechoslovakia."

"There is not a single question in this connection about which I have the slightest complaint."

Dr. Sichel was being interviewed by the London "Daily Worker's" representative, Mr. Sam Russell. Russell also interviewed the acting-chairman of the Jewish Communal Council (Mr. Emil Neumann) and its secretary (Dr. Rudolf Iltis), who is also editor of the Jewish paper; "Vestnik Rady Zno," and they confirmed the Chief Rabbi's statement.

In a letter published in the Melbourne "Age" of December 11, Mr. S. Murray-Smith, a Communist who has written and lectured on Communist Czechoslovakia following his return from that country, states:

"From overseas reports published in 'The Age,' the charge has been made that the Slansky trial Czechoslovakia was anti-semitic in origin."

"As a former and recent resident of

## NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

We offer the following popular booklets at greatly reduced prices. Buy quantities to give to your potential converts.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIAL CREDIT .. . 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Excellent introduction to the subject for beginners, simple outlines of the financial proposals.

### THE ENEMY WITHIN THE EMPIRE .....6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Written in the first year of the war, this booklet is vital to those who would clearly understand the present situation. The origin of what is now known as the Financier Socialist plot is revealed.

### THE MONEY POWER VERSUS DEMOCRACY ..... 6d.

By Eric D. Butler. Presents a comprehensive selection of statements by various authorities concerning the financial domination of the world.

### THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM .....6d.

By C. Barclay Smith. Outlines the positive alternative to Socialism and Communism; an essential to those who engage in arguments. Good factual material.

Czechoslovakia, I should like to point out that anti-Semitism there is a crime, as is any other form of racial discrimination."

"Many Jews occupy important posts in Czechoslovakia, and there is full religious liberty. I have attended services in the famous Prague synagogue many times.

"In Poland and Rumania, where there are more Jews than in Czechoslovakia, there are also flourishing Jewish theatres, schools and newspapers.

"I have before me a précis of the court proceedings in the Slansky trial, and find that Zionism is only concerned in so far as it is alleged to be 'an agency of U.S. imperialism.'

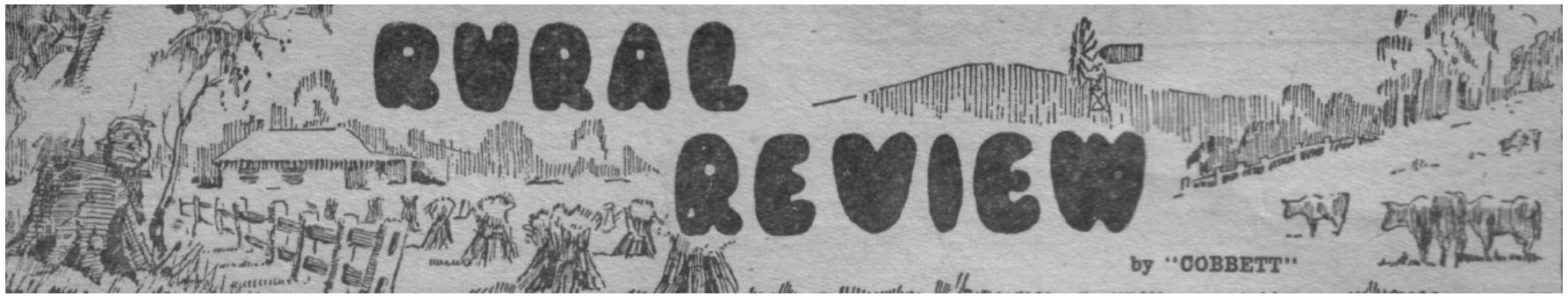
"It is surely unfair to charge that, in Czechoslovakia, anti-Semitism is designed to hide war preparations, whereas there is a legal ban on anti-Semitism in that country."

### "SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler.

Price 1/2 (post free). Order now



## GREEN CROP MANURING

By E. F. WATSON O.B.E., A.M.I.M.E., Late Superintendent, Governor's Estates, Bengal.

**Conditions in tropical countries change so rapidly that one is often able to link cause and effect in a way that is impracticable in temperate climates where the many factors continuing for a long period tend to give a blurred picture. Some things noted under tropical conditions may, therefore, serve as useful pointers to workers in this country.**

During the course of twenty years, I experimented with many green manures, but I will confine my remarks to three of the leguminous plants, namely sann hemp — a plant that reaches a height of eight feet during a three and a half month growing season; cowpea — a trailing bean that seldom reaches beyond two feet six inches in height; and a wild white clover that never exceeds eight inches. These three plants exhibited certain similar preferences, in spite of their different size.

As they were all legumes, I naturally looked first at the nodule formation, but quickly found that this was by no means regular. In ground that was in good heart with plenty of humus, the formation of nodules was very scanty, as if they were not needed when the plants could get all the nitrogen they required without them. In poor soil, plenty of nodules were formed but most erratically. In all three plants, many collections of potential humus in the shape of decaying roots of a previous crop of turned-in weedings were at once invaded by rootlets, and these became thickly covered with nodules.

The effect of the additional nitrogen these nodules collected was that the breaking down of the raw vegetable remains in which they were embedded was greatly accelerated, and, within three or four weeks, it had all been converted into humus, even the most wiry of grass stems, straw or sugar cane trash. Poor land without potential humus of some sort grew very scanty green manure crops.

When I started green manuring in India, the practice was always to plough in the crop when half-grown. This meant dealing with soft material in a sappy condition, and the expectation was that it would all break down completely in the two and a half months that would elapse before the ensuing cold weather crop was sown. But, in practice, there were many failures, for one was gambling on the weather. If this gave frequent light showers with no long, dry spells, leading to the surface soil drying out and action ceasing, or no spells of heavy rain setting up a waterlogged condition and cutting off the air supply, thus stopping all aerobic action, well and good. But

such ideal conditions occurred, on an average, only once in eight years. In other years there was so much material of the green manure left un-decomposed when the cold weather crop was sown that this received a temporary check; the seedlings were starved of the essential elements of the soil solution as the bacteria engaged on breaking down the undecomposed vegetable matter of the green manure required them for their own purposes, and got at them first.

It was very noticeable how the cold weather crop, after a vigorous start, checked as soon as the food supply in the seeds was used up. This meant that the crop could not complete its growth and set its seed before the advent of the hot weather checked further growth. The system therefore had to be re-organised so as to make use of the whole potentialities of the green manure, instead of using it only half grown, and to ensure that all of it, now much more fibrous, would be completely broken down before the cold weather crop was sown, whatever the weather.

This was achieved by paying attention to the lesson of the Indore process. To break down vegetable matter quickly, it is essential to get fungus stage established first. The fungus mycelium can penetrate every part of the plant tissue, and the bacteria can then easily follow, and thus also reach every part. The crop was pulled up with the roots and whatever soil adhered to the latter, and, after light wilting, piled in heaps about twelve feet by three feet, and three feet high. It quickly heated up, ample air being admitted, though winds were excluded, and, in a few days, was completely covered with white fungus mycelium. After two weeks, the material was spread and very lightly covered. This, of course, could readily be done in this country by a disc harrow, but, labour being plentiful, it was done by hand at a cost of about two shillings an acre to pull up, pile and finally spread the crop. Now, whatever the weather, the breaking-down went on. Mycelium-covered tissues do not dry out if there is no rain, while heavy showers readily soak away. When the ground was prepared for the cold season crop by a further ploughing, all but the woody part of the stems had gone, and these were broken up into little bits. The Indian plough does not invert the soil, but merely

## ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

### "The Generous Earth" .. 23/7

By Philip Oyler. A fascinating book, dealing with the life of the peasants of the Dordogne Valley in France, where farming practice is the same as it was centuries ago. An interesting study of a truly organic way of living.

### "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.

Prices Subject to Alteration without notice.

Order now from

**NEW TIMES LIMITED**

scratches the surface to a depth of four inches, so the broken-up particles remained on the surface as mulch. Since the ground was highly calcareous, Aztobachter promptly took a hand, and used this material for fixing further nitrogen from the atmosphere. There was no check to the growth of the succeeding crop, as there had been when the material was buried by ploughing under. So successful was this method that I was able to grow bumper crops of wheat on the same land year after year, using my own saved seed. The latter is essential if you are to find out if you are employing the right methods of cultivation. Anything wrong would soon  
(Continued on page 9)



# GREEN CROP MANURING

(Continued from page 8)

show itself by diseases and pests appearing.

A curious thing was experienced in connection with disease resistance on small portions of the green manure plots left for seed. They all promised well, and flowered profusely, but only the plants grown in the areas that were plentifully supplied with humus initially produced ripe seed. In all the others the seedpods got smothered with grey mould, and no seed was formed. This seemed to show that nitrogen supplied by root nodules, though it encourages lavish growth, does not confer disease resistance. The latter appears to depend on the mycorrhiza association. On the successful plot there were few root nodules, but the humus in the soil had encouraged a plentiful invasion of mycorrhiza on all the rootlets. This may explain why attempts to grow clover for seed are sometimes so markedly unsuccessful. Unless the mycorrhiza association can be established in the rootlets by initial ample supplies of humus, little seed is likely to be set.

Green manuring as we understand it is not often practised by the Indian cultivator, but he always grows a deep-rooted leguminous crop in his rotation, usually the pigeon pea, which attains a height of eight feet or more. This plant has the property of dropping all its abundant foliage just before it is harvested. The thick carpet of leaves on the ground all disappears in two or three weeks, being taken down by the earthworms, who thus do all the green manuring necessary. There is no trouble from woody refuse being buried in the soil. The acute shortage of fuel leads to all the stems and roots being used for domestic heating purposes.

Cowpea and clover are always grazed down in situ, so there is no green material to turn in. The inedible refuse is left on the surface, and, being well trodden in, soon starts to break down. The cold season ploughing completes the breaking-up, and again the material is left on the surface. Nothing is ever deeply buried. I well remember learning how not to do things when it was decided to improve a polo ground by Western methods. It was tractor-ploughed to a depth of nine inches, a beautiful job. But no grass would grow on the field for several months. It is obvious that you can only improve a tilth to the extent of the humus you have available in the topsoil, probably deepening your ploughing an inch at a time to get it. Most of us have seen crops of field beans grown

on indifferent soil, which yet flourish and produce heavy leafage, thanks to the additional nitrogen provided by the root nodules. But such crops are really only green manure crops and set little seed, as there was not enough humus in the soil initially to start the mycorrhiza association.

When I first tried English broad beans in India, I was inclined to attribute their barrenness, in spite of lush growth and heavy flowering, to the fact that the local bee was so small that it could not depress the keel of the flowers and thus release the anthers and the stigma when alighting. I noticed, however, that certain plants growing round the edges of compost heaps did set seed, though the flower keels had not been depressed. Evidently the ants, which invaded the flowers, provided sufficient cross-fertilisation. The smallness of the bees was not therefore the true reason of the barrenness. It was only the plants whose position provided them with enough humus initially that had effected the mycorrhiza association and got the necessary tone-up of their reproductive systems to set seed.

Can the British farmer make any use of our Indian experiments? He would certainly like to get double the humus-making material from his green-manure crop by using it at a more mature stage, if he could do it safely. If he is observant, he will have noticed that trash left on or near the surface does not result in the troubles experienced if the same trash is deeply buried and that, far from encouraging weeds, it does, for the first few weeks, definitely inhibit them. They are starved while the essential elements of the soil solution are all being used up by the bacteria engaged in breaking down the vegetable remains. Can he ensure that this process is carried out quickly enough by getting the fungus mycelium at work first?

The labour required to collect, pile in heaps, ferment, and, after fermentation is completed, to spread and lightly cover the material is beyond him. But he has in the disc harrow an implement that will do what is needed. He can set it so that, when cutting the green-manure crop just below the surface, it will cover the material with a coating of soil thin enough not to interfere with aeration, but thick enough to exclude all wind. Under these conditions of dampness, plenty of air and no draughts, the fungus growth gets quickly established. When he cross-harrows, three weeks later, the material will readily break up and will not dry out when left on or near the surface. He can sow in such a seed-bed with a perfect safety.

—"The Farmer" (England),

Autumn, 1952.

## 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.

## Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and  
the Earthworm"..... 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

## London Medical Journal

### Condemns "Faked"

#### Foods

Britain's unpalatable grubby food is now so laden with dopes and with fake ingredients, that national physique and health are imperilled.

This warning is given in a leading article in a London medical journal, "The Medical Press."

It calls on British doctors to "take a firm stand" and maintain "alert and suspicious vigilance" against further adulteration of manufactured food on the orders or with the connivance of the "planners."

"The Medical Press" cites as common British practices:

Adding chalk to bread to make it white, and beeswax and kerosene to mask its age by retarding staling;

Using in pastry, "egg" albumen made from fish or from slaughterhouse blood;

Cooking restaurant joints one day for "hotting up" and serving the next day.

The journal commented: "Now that the process of chemical embellishment reaches back to the very soil in which our food is grown, and if, as the Germans say, 'man is what he eats,' then synthetic man has arrived.

"We may well spend the next generation in medicine in trying to unscramble him."

The day this article appeared, a leader in the British doctors' campaign against faked food also had something to say.

Dr Francis Bicknell revealed that he had a lump of "national butter" in his desk for three years.

It just would not go rancid, he said, so he concluded that it was not butter.

## THE COMPOST HEAP"

Published by the  
Victorian Compost Society.

### THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO COMPOST MAKING

Written by experts, and containing results of all the latest research in this field.

All Composters, experienced or beginners, will find this booklet of inestimable benefit.

Price, 1/9, including postage.

NEW TIMES LTD.,  
Box 1226L, G.P.O.  
Melbourne.

# DANGER OF CHEMICAL SPRAYS DISCUSSED IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

The following extracts from British "Hansard" of October 21 indicate that the growing practice of using chemical sprays on pastures, crops, orchards and vegetable gardens is causing some concern amongst Members of the British Parliament:

The Minister of Agriculture (Sir Thomas Dugdale): . . . This Bill (Agriculture Poisonous Substances Bill) deals with technical matters affecting the safety of workers in agriculture that have been studied by expert committees, first of all by the Growers' Committee on Health, Welfare and Safety in Non-Industrial Employment, and then in more detail by the Zuckerman Working Party on Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture, which was set up by the former Minister of Agriculture.

The Bill itself is designed to carry out the recommendations made by these bodies . . .

The need for precautionary measures arises out of the increasing use in agriculture of certain poisonous substances used as insecticides or weed killers mainly by spraying. There are, no doubt, risks involved to the health of the workers using them, and we have to see that these are given the greatest practical measure of protection. This Bill will allow Ministers of Agriculture to make regulations for that purpose.

. . . A further important aspect, on which much apprehension has been expressed, is the probable effect of the use of these substances on the wild life which is present when the spray is employed or which feeds on the crops shortly afterwards. It appears that the only solution is to find an insecticide, which is not toxic to mammals or birds. This is one of the aspects upon which the Agricultural Research Council is concentrating. If such a substance can be found, the danger to operators, to consumers whether human or livestock, and to wild life will be avoided.

I would emphasise that the Government are well aware of the dangers that may result from the use of new substances of this kind before their full effects over the whole field of Nature can be accurately known and assessed. We have accepted the conclusion of the Zuckerman working party that the use of these substances must go forward. The Government is seeking to ensure that all the possible repercussions of their widespread use are carefully studied so as to reduce the risks as far as possible.

. . . Nevertheless, it is clear that these

risks exist. I think it is generally accepted in all parts of the House and in the country that, over a large part of this field at any rate, the recommended precautions should have statutory backing and that definite obligations should be placed on those concerned, both employers and employees.

We shall propose to make regulations at an early date after the passing of the Bill on the lines of the voluntary precautions already recommended . . .

Colonel Alan Gomme-Duncan (Perth and East Perthshire): I do not in any way wish to oppose the passage of this Bill, but in connection with it, I want to make one or two remarks. We should not be doing our duty as a Legislature if we did not add this Bill to the list of Acts which have been passed in years gone by to protect workers in all industries. The distribution of poisons on the land is a recent practice. We can all recall the tragic case, which occurred not long ago, where one or two men died as a result of distributing these poisons on the land. We wish to avoid a repetition of that at all costs, and I am glad that time has been found, even at this late stage of the Session for legislation which seeks to avoid such tragedies.

Having said that let me go on to say that in this little Bill of a few pages and few Clauses is contained the most perfect and abject confession of the failure of man to use the fruits of the earth, as he should. The fact that we have to squirt poisons about the countryside is not evidence of advancing civilisation but of a return to the darkest ages. The fact that we have to squirt poisons on a growing plant means that we have neglected the soil in which that plant grows. The reason for this Bill is the complete stupidity of man in dealing with the soil, which is the very basis of his life.

All over the countryside today we have ever more plentiful crops. We take credit for that, but increasingly we have to take chemical action either to make those crops grow or to prevent them from being destroyed by pests. It is no use scientists or doctors trying to tell me or any other person with common sense that if we squirt poisons on the leaves of a plant they do not get down to the roots, especially if those roots happen to be potatoes. I am convinced that a large number of the new and growing illnesses which we have to meet not only in this country but all over the world today are largely due to the increasing use of poisons in the growing of food and in its protection when it has been grown.

I feel sure that this Bill would never have been necessary if we had been a really civilised nation—not that we are any more to blame than any other country—but mankind is playing the fool with what he depends on most, which is the soil. The fact that we need this Bill is the greatest indictment of so-called civilisation which we

could possibly have. While I hope that we shall pass this Bill quickly because in the circumstances it is necessary, at the same time I hope we shall remember what caused those circumstances, and, before it is too late, take steps to prevent their recurrence.

Mr. Anthony Hurd (Newbury): I, too, wish to support this Bill, because it is desirable and necessary that those who have to work with these highly toxic sprays should be required to take the necessary precautions to safeguard their health. I cannot go all the way with my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Perth and East Perthshire (Colonel Gomme-Duncan) in his "back to nature" call in farming. After all, if we were to let nature have full scope in the way of locusts, aphides, and so on, we should not be growing anything like the crops that we succeed in growing and which we desperately need today. We have to use science to control some of the enemies of man when they take his crops, otherwise we should be a still more hungry world than we are.

What concerns me is that this Bill does not go nearly far enough. We are taking action to safeguard the health of those men employed by contractors and farmers who are using two types of spray—the dinitro compounds and the organo-phosphorus compounds. Both of them are recognised as deadly poisons if they are used consistently, that is to say, if a man is in contact with them day after day. What we are not doing under this Bill—and I am not happy about the omission—is to prevent the use of these two groups of sprays until such time as the scientists can offer us alternative and equally effective methods of dealing with weeds and insects.

After all, we grew perfectly good crops of Brussels sprouts before we ever heard of the organo-phosphorus compounds now used to kill the aphides, which prey on that crop. Similarly, we grew very good arable crops without using dinitro weed killers. When one receives reports, such as I have had within the last fortnight, showing the effect of these particular sprays on wild life, it makes one feel that we are not going far enough in this Bill.

In my hand I hold an account of the death roll on the field of Brussels sprouts of 46½ acres. Within a day or two of the spraying of that crop with one of the organo-phosphorus insecticides there was a death roll of 175 animals. It is a horrible record. Included in it were 19 partridges, 10 pheasants, 129 wild birds such as blackbirds, finches and tits, and seven rabbits, two hares, two rats, four mice, one grey squirrel, one stoat, making a total of 175 dead animals picked up in this one field of Brussels sprouts. I have no doubt that if a search had been made of the hedgerows there further casualties would have been discovered.

There is another consideration. We are using these sprays under conditions, which are not controlled. The other day a train companion told me of his experience in

(Continued on page 11)

## DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

We are now taking orders for this book against supplies arriving shortly. This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

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

(VIC)

Now Meets on  
THE THIRD THURSDAY  
of Every Month.  
All interested are invited

## DANGER OF CHEMICAL SPRAYS

(Continued from page 10)

Norfolk. Walking through a woodland plantation he found a strip completely dead right across the middle. He could not make out what had happened. It looked like poisonous spray defect, but it could not be drift. What had happened? He thought it out and confirmed that what had happened was that a helicopter using this poisonous spray had emptied its tank over this woodland on the way back to the depot.

That is a terrifying prospect. Supposing it had happened to empty its tank over a party of children coming out of school. As I see it, we cannot afford to use these highly efficient but desperately toxic sprays unless we have a much closer control over their use. I would like to see the Minister insist that the scientists who work with the Agricultural Research Council press ahead as fast as possible with their search for alternatives to these very toxic groups of sprays, the dinitro and the organophosphorus. Until such time as the scientists can offer us alternatives, I would feel much happier if we prohibited the use of these two types of spray.

It does not amount to a great deal. I am told that they amount to only about 10 percent of all the weed spraying and insecticide spraying, which is done. If it is only that small proportion it will not have any harmful effect on agriculture to be denied the use of these two groups of spray for a few years longer. I ask the Minister to consider this problem very carefully and to take action before we have a terrible fatality, which will force the Minister of the day to take action.

Having expressed this view, I give this Bill my blessing. It certainly does a very desirable thing in protecting the men actually working with the sprays. That is all to the good, but there are wider considerations to be taken into account.

Sir T. Dugdale: With the leave of the House, I would say that I am grateful to my hon. Friends for their speeches, because I am particularly interested in all these problems and it is a good thing that there should be on the record examples of what is taking place.

### 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

To my hon. Friend the Member for Newbury (Mr. Hurd), I would say that it is estimated that over 2½ million acres were sprayed with weed killers this year and over 90 percent of the acreage sprayed was dealt with by hormone weed killers, which are not very poisonous. The Bill deals with those who are employees in agriculture, and under Clause 1 (3, a) there is power if necessary to put a general prevention on the use of any weed killer if it is thought desirable.

Mr. Hurd: Would my right hon. Friend say a word about the work which we hope the Agricultural Research Council is undertaking to find alternatives?

Sir T. Dugdale: I did mention that in my speech. They are working very closely now in trying to find an alternative to this very dangerous weed killer. If they can find an equally effective weed killer without the danger, then not only the workers but animal and plant life will be protected.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a Second time.

Committed to a Committee of the whole House. —(Mr. Oakshott.)

## Tweedledum and Tweedledee

**Such characteristics as "the real issue is socialism or freedom" have tended to conceal the steady diminution of essential difference between the parties.**

But, today, probably more than ever before, the thinking voter is hard put to distinguish between the policies of Labor and the Liberal-C.P. coalition.

On the one hand, Labor, under Dr. Evatt's direction, is assiduously watering down its socialist objectives and reportedly courting financial support from business interests.

On the other hand, the Liberal-C.P. coalition — for both political and administrative reasons — retains policies and institutions, which can only be described as socialistic.

Seven-eighths of the eight-point economic policy which Dr. Evatt presented a few weeks ago would not have sounded out of place from Mr. Menzies— except that Mr. Menzies would have phrased it better.

The thinking voter, it would seem, must now choose between men rather than policies — and, at that, the calibre of men is perhaps not a bad criterion in the choice of a Government.

— John Bennetts, Melbourne "Herald" Canberra representative, in "Herald" of December 5.

### Brentwood Guest House

Myers Creek Road, Healesville

Phone —172

For a restful vacation. Beautifully situated hill site.

Morning and Afternoon Tea provided.

## THE VALUE OF COW MANURE

Many dairy farmers neglect to make good use of cow manure left in the grazing paddocks by the stock, says the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock.

Manure accumulates in holding yards and grazing paddocks. Periodically it is collected and distributed on cultivation areas as a fertiliser, although some farmers use it in liquid manure for the pastures.

However, droppings allowed to lie undisturbed, in addition to losing much fertilising value into the air, promote rank growth of grass, which stock find distasteful.

If full advantage is to be taken of the fertilising value of droppings, they should be spread uniformly over the paddocks before becoming caked. They may be distributed with a special pasture harrow, or by an ordinary peg harrow, around which several lengths of barbed wire are loosely coiled.

"Every gallon of milk and every pig sold off the farm removes something from the soil," the department emphasises, "and if nothing is effectively returned, farming is simply exploitation.

"Efficient use of the manure is the minimum effort called for, and this can be done simply and cheaply."

— "The Leader," December 3.

## Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

ROOM 8, THE BLOCK.  
Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

*Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals on Social Credit Available. Send for List. Enquiries Invited.*

PHONE: JA5967

### USE ENWITE specialities

TEXIT waterproofing compound.

SOLVIT paint remover. No difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty. For good class cabinet work.

BRYNAC. The enamel for resisting water acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint. In all colours.

RUSTEX. For removing rust from motor bodies and metal work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be made red hot without discolouring or coming off.

Manufactured by:

## ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street,  
Collingwood, Vic.

# THE WONDERFUL KINGDOM OF THE SOIL

By RUTH RODALE

Within the last few decades, a new idea in soil science has bloomed, sweeping agriculture into a fascinating but complex world of electrical charges, cations, and colloidal particles. The soil can no longer be thought of merely as sweet-smelling, wholesome earth; we are living in an age of the biochemist-physicist syndicate which has determined to give a name to the "X" in the mysterious equation of our soil—and rightly so.

Gradually scientists came to realise that soil activities centre around extremely small particles of colloidal size. For the most part, they are particles of clay or humus, dispersed among the larger pieces of disintegrating rock and sand that the soil is known to hold. Around these bits of clay and humus revolve the fate of all crops - - whether they shall grow sturdy and healthy or whether they suffer from mineral deficiencies.

Visualise a speck of clay, which is a very insoluble substance, mostly made up of aluminium and silicon. It is not an odd mixture of minerals as is a rock, but a true chemical compound with a known formula. Now each clay particle acts the part of an electric light bulb. Instead of hovering moths, are atoms of ammonia and potassium, which cling to the surface of the clay with the same tenacity. Blind instinct is exchanged for another kind of impulse — the inevitable lure of the negative for the positive electrical charge. But for every atom, which works its way on to the clay surface, another atom of the same electrical charge must be forced out (usually sodium or calcium). Here the new minerals remain fixed until plant roots are ready to absorb them.

Take the case of the gardener who digs half-rotted manure into his patch several weeks before planting time. Bacteria go to work on this decomposing organic matter, and a good deal of ammonia gas (a nitrogen fertiliser) dissolves into the

ground water. In a soil almost devoid of clay or finely decayed humus (which acts in much the same way as clay) most of the ammonia finds its way into the drainage waters rather than staying within reach of plant roots. On the other hand, the released ammonia has a good chance of remaining in the critical fertiliser zone if clay is plentiful in the soil.

In addition to clay and humus, minerals like glauconite marl, an ocean deposit, can catch the elusive elements and "fix" them for future use. It is done in much the same way that this marl "softens" hard water commercially.

Naturally, anyone who wants to get the most for his fertiliser money will want to know how his soil rates in base-exchange power. Sandy soils, are lowest, while clay soils or those high in organic matter can easily hold ammonia and potash.

Here is a warning to any gardener who thinks he is benefiting his soil by burning off the weeds. Putting a match to the backyard lot is not only a fire hazard, but also destroys much needed humus already in the ground. Each tiny particle of humus attracts fertiliser atoms as clay does. So much more fertiliser must he dig into his land.

On the other hand, our Northeastern soils, generally high in clay and receiving plenty of rainfall, tend to be acid. Calcium and magnesium are usually the elements pushed off the clay particles and, with a high amount of rain, they are quickly leached into the drainage waters. An allowance set aside for lime is therefore essential in the fertiliser pocketbook.

Gardeners with clay or organically treated soils are then distinctly at an advantage. With the help of organic fertilisers and glauconite marl, sandy soils, too, can be made to guard what elements they receive, so that every dollar of fertiliser counts.

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.).

## A NEW HEALTH MENACE

U.S. doctors have been alerted to the menace of insecticides by the "Journal of the American Medical Society," reporting on a new insecticide, toxaphene. Doctors report the death of three children, recovery of a fourth, and group poisonings of seven persons. Two families who ate vegetables, which had been sprayed with toxaphene, were involved. This chemical is insoluble in water, and washing vegetables will not remove the film. So a new public health menace has been added!

—"Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.),  
October 1952.

## Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

Every man and woman, young or old, will find in this book sane and sound advice that should make his or her life healthier and happier. Deal with the important relationship between food and health.

Price, 16/9 Post Free

# CODNER BROS.

## Builders and Hardware Merchants

CALL AND SEE US FOR  
YOUR HARDWARE  
REQUIREMENTS

Wheatsheaf Rd.  
GLENROY  
FX1130

## SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER, NEW  
TIMES LTD., Box 1226L,  
G.P.O., Melbourne

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....

Quarter  
for Half-Year  
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Cheque  
I enclose Money Order to the value of \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Note

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are: —40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly,  
Post Free.

## 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 fanning and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.