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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

DEFEAT IN KOREA

A Survey

At a time when there is worldwide speculation on what ultimate policies the Eisenhower Government propose to deal with the Communist challenge in the Far East, we feel that the following "Canadian Intelligence Service" review of the Korean episode, based largely upon an article by the American writer, Alice Widener, in the "American Mercury", should help Australians to realise that the Korean episode has so far been a victory for the Communists:

There has been a concerted propaganda effort by our Western statesmen these past months to convince our peoples that we have been successful in Korea — to induce us to accept defeat as victory. But surely our commonsense will tell us that the Korean affair has been a tragic failure — not a failure on the part of our soldiery, but of our statesmanship.

In spite of promises to Korea of a unified and free nation, the U.S., as Japan was collapsing and suing for peace, invited Russia "in on the kill". The Reds thereupon marched into Korea and the little nation was arbitrarily divided in two, with Russia in control of the industrial north with the great Yalu River hydro plants, which supply not only South Korea but also Manchuria.

Alice Widener says: "The main purpose of a nation's diplomacy, of its statesmanship, is to protect the people from having to fight wars, and from having to maintain oppressive armaments in order to be secure. It is the further responsibility of statecraft to impede the expansion of enemy power, to prevent by diplomatic skill the formation of dangerous enemy alliances. And if war must be resorted to, it is the responsibility of a nation's statecraft to see that such a war is conducted under the most favourable circumstances, that the military are not hindered in their efforts to win a meaningful victory, and that the victory results in a security gain.

"Did our World War II victory result in a post-war security gain for the United States? If not, then there was a failure in statecraft.

"Must our nation today maintain oppressive armaments in order to be secure? Then there has been a failure in statecraft.

"Have we, by statecraft, effectively impeded the expansion of Soviet power? No. And many people believe that from 1941 up to the present, poor leadership in the United States government has been a great factor in aiding the advance of Soviet power."

Background Notes

In November 1944, General MacArthur sent this message to Washington:
The history of the world will be written

in the Pacific for the next ten thousand years. The lands touching the Pacific with their millions of inhabitants will determine the course of history . . . Stalin also knows this Pacific picture and while fighting in Europe is actually looking over his shoulder toward Asia . . .

General Ridgway confirmed this in Tokyo on March 21, 1952, when he said: "The aims of the Soviet military power are now directed toward control of Japan . . . and the Soviet Union is prepared for action at any time."

Says Alice Widener: "The Soviet plan for world conquest is well known: control China, Korea, Japan and India; utilize the manpower and raw materials of the Near, Far and Middle East and the technical skill of Central Europe—then the world will become Communist.

"In 1943 two men among all others best understood that Asia was to be a decisive theatre of conflict in our time: Joseph Stalin and Douglas MacArthur. Both of them had their eyes on Korea, China and Japan."

On November 6, 1945, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal wrote in his diary about a telegram from Gen. MacArthur reporting, "The Russians had begun to remove the generating machinery from the great Yalu River hydro-electric plants in North Korea . . ."

In February 1946, Secretary Forrestal recorded in his diary:

Hodges notes . . . that the Russians have no thought of unifying Korea . . . the North and South will never be united until Russia is sure that all Korea will be Communist. He urges that these ideas be passed to the State Department, and that it be impressed on State that he must be kept informed, and that it might be worth while to consider some of the information and recommendations which he has sent in.

General Hodge was head of the U.S. Army units, which first entered Korea following Japan's defeat in 1945. The "Statesmen" Assume Control.

Following the military defeat of Japan, the U.S. State Department displaced the Military in formulating policy in the Pacific. In November, 1945, the State

Department cabled Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the U.S. forces in the China theatre, that it would "not support the National (Chinese) government vis-à-vis the Communists except in so far as necessary to get the Japanese disarmed and out of China".

This is a basic document in the West's record of failure in Asia, and inasmuch as the Canadian Government followed U.S. formulated policy without protest, we are party to the blueprint for disaster.

There were leaders in the U.S. who did possess vision — men like MacArthur and Wedemeyer and Forrestal — and who under-

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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

DEFEAT IN KOREA

(Continued from page 1)

stood the real nature of the conflict with Communism in Asia. But these men went unheeded, while the Trumans, Marshalls and Achesons implemented policies of disaster.

Entries in the Forrestal Diaries describe the developments in Korea from 1946 to 1948:

July, 1946: Robertson (American Commissioner) forecast that if Americans withdrew from China, the Russians would surge in . . . General Pfeiffer of the Marines confirmed . . . (that) American withdrawal would mean Communist domination of all Manchuria and China.

September, 1947: General discussion about functions of the proposed National Security Council . . . Norstadt (General, Air Staff) confirmed my impression that State (Department) under Acheson's leadership . . . would undoubtedly try to castrate its effectiveness.

November 1947: The Secretary of State (Marshall) read a paper on the present international situation. Outstanding conclusions: The advance of Communism had been stemmed . . .

"(Earlier on March 20, 1947, Acheson had assured the House Foreign Affairs Committee that there was no danger of a Communist victory in China. 'The Chinese government is not approaching collapse,' he said. 'It is not threatened by the Communists.')

"The Korean Failure."

In 1948 the Reds created a puppet regime in North Korea, and the U.N. supervised elections in the South, and in August proclaimed and recognized the Republic of Korea. The U.N. then ordered all foreign troops out of the country.

In October 1949, U.S. Congress passed a Military Assistance Act with 10,000,000 dollars earmarked for South Korea. Only 200 dollars worth of materials had arrived at the time of the Red invasion in June of 1950!

On July 17, 1949, Owen Lattimore, adviser to the State Department, wrote in the pro-communist "New York Daily Compass": "The thing to do is to let South Korea fall, but not to let it look as if we pushed it."

In January of 1950 both Truman and Acheson made it clear that the U.S. would not defend Formosa from Communist aggression and would not lift a finger to prevent aggression against South Korea.

Early in 1950 the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington received reliable reports that the North Koreans were building up for an attack in June. In March, Gen. MacArthur passed on to Washington similar reports, even though he was not responsible for gathering intelligence about Korea. But nothing was done and on June 10th, speaking in St. Louis, President Truman said:

"We are closer to world peace now than at any time in the last three years."

On June 25, 1950, the Reds invaded South Korea. Three days later, without consulting Congress or the Supreme Far East Commander, Gen. MacArthur, President Truman reversed all previous policies and ordered American troops into Korea and the American fleet to patrol the waters between Formosa and the mainland of China.

Two Years of Treason.

An individual who gives comfort or support to the enemy is guilty of treason. And yet this is precisely what both U.S. and U.N. leaders have done over and over again since June of 1950.

Gen. MacArthur's forces had the Reds on the run in the late summer of that year, when the U.N. prohibited for many days his crossing of the 38th parallel, thus giving the enemy an opportunity to regroup and bring up fresh equipment and supplies.

Then again late in 1950 with the Reds on the run and the U.N. forces sweeping north, MacArthur was ordered not to bomb the enemy's home bases and supply lines beyond the Yalu River. With complete control of the air at that time, with the power to pulverize and knock out the enemy, and with victory within his grasp, again MacArthur had his hands tied behind his back by the statesmen behind the curtain.

What we were not told at that time was that nearly all the Communists' small arms were coming from just one great factory in Mukden — which could have been demolished — and the supplies from Russia had to come over just one rail line, which we could have blasted.

Under these intolerable circumstances Gen. MacArthur returned to America, whereupon the Reds agreed to interminable "truce" talks, all the while building up their forces in Asia until today their air power is greater than America's in Asia.

Today, under the U.N. and our brilliant statesmen, we now negotiate from weakness instead of strength.

In the meantime, U.S. and allied casualties are over 100,000, with no end in sight. If this constitutes success, we might wonder how many successes the West can stand before she is bled white.

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.

Eisenhower's Policies

It is too early as yet to say with certainty that the Eisenhower administration is going to pursue policies, which will help defeat the conspiracy against Western Civilization. The domestic financial and economic policy propounded by President Eisenhower may indicate a break with the Socialist policies of the Democrats. But the Republicans will find that "balanced budgets" will not solve the basic financial problem. And that the removal of price controls under present financial rules must inevitably intensify inflation.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign is the apparent change in foreign policy in the Far East. The moving of the American seventh fleet and the encouragement of the Chinese Nationalist forces may mean a realistic attack upon Communist policy in the Far East. Or it may merely be a move to curry favour with an American public opinion, which has for some time been finding strong expression within sections of the Republican Party. Having moved the seventh fleet, it is now imperative that the Chinese Nationalists be realistically and adequately supported to help defeat the Chinese Communists. That is if it is genuinely desired to defeat the Communists militarily. If this desire is not genuine, then it is high time that there were some serious questions asked about the whole Korean episode and other events in the Far East.

FOUNDRY SLUMP

A recent news item states, "Many foundries, hit by a slump in orders, have had to cut staff. Foundry owners said recently there had been no improvement since last winter's recession. Some said they were now feeling the full effects of the drop in demand, which started last May. They had now caught up with their backlog of orders. One owner said that a few small foundries had had to close temporarily."

There appears to be some contradiction between the above report and Mr. Menzies' claim that living standards have increased by over 11 percent over the past three years!

A Russo-German Alliance?

Reports from Europe state that many German military leaders are actively pursuing a policy of creating a Russo-German alliance along the lines suggested by Bismarck. It is often forgotten that after the defeat of the First World War, the German military leaders worked in close but secret contact with the Russians until Hitler's coming to power. It is certain that the Communists are at present courting the Germans. We feel that in any major military struggle with the Western Powers, the Communists would require the German's technical efficiency. Many Nazi leaders are eager to work with the Communists. They have been nurtured on doctrines which they derived from Sir Harold MacKinder: that whoever controls the "Heartland"—the vast mass of people and resources between the Rhine and the Far East—will dominate the world. The German totalitarians believe, of course, that in any close Russo-German alliance, they would eventually exercise decisive control.

TITO'S ANTI-CHRISTIAN AND COMMUNIST REGIME

The press of February 13 reports that the World Bank is to lend Yugoslavia the equivalent of £13,400,000 in 10 European currencies. This further financial support for a Communist state from countries whose leaders are allegedly opposed to Communism, must strike a blow at the morale of genuine anti-Communist patriots behind the Iron Curtain. Apart from considerable financial support from the non-communist countries, Tito's coming visit to Great Britain, at the invitation of Mr. Anthony Eden, will also help further totalitarian conspiracy against Western Christian civilization.

We feel that the following leaflet, published jointly by The Sword of The Spirit and the Catholic Young Men's Society of Great Britain, and now being widely distributed throughout Great Britain, should dispel any doubts that Tito's Communism is in any way different from that of Stalin: Tito, who is expected to visit Britain, is an avowed atheist who has sought, and is still seeking, to eradicate all religious belief in his country.

On 15 March, 1952, addressing a group of University students in Zagreb, he said: "Our party, since the detachment from Russia, has sought the co-operation of the Western world in the one interest of building up Socialism and the position of our country. . . . In these relations with the West we have not deviated by one hair's breadth from the principles of Marx-Leninism. . . . We have not surrendered one inch of ground; we have conceded nothing, at home or in foreign relations."

If there is one point on which Marshal Tito insists, it is that his regime remains Marx-Leninist, Communist in the fullest sense.

Archbishop Stepinac confirms this. In an interview given recently to a representative of the French Catholic newspaper "La Croix", the Archbishop said that so far as the Church is concerned there is nothing to choose between Communism of Stalin's brand and Communism of Tito's brand.

Tito's quarrel with the Cominform made no difference to his ideology. His developing relations with the Western Powers are dictated by the common need for security against Soviet imperialism, and likewise make no difference to his ideology. Yugoslavia remains subject to the rule of a small group of atheistic materialists.

Mgr. Aloysius Stepinac, Archbishop of Zagreb, was sentenced to sixteen years' hard labour on 11th October 1946. He was taken from his prison in December 1951, in deference to public opinion in the Western countries. But he was not given his freedom. Today he is confined under the closest surveillance to the isolated village of Krasic, where he was born.

Conditions in Krasic may be rather more comfortable; but the Archbishop was never in fact given hard labour, and was not harshly treated while he was in prison. The indignation of Catholics throughout the world was not due to the austerities of prison in the life of a man who had always chosen austerity. The complaint was that the Archbishop of Zagreb had been deprived of his See and that many untrue allegations had been brought forward in the attempt to discredit him.

This injustice remains. Nothing has been

done to meet it. The limited release of the Archbishop made no difference whatever. Catholics claim, and will continue to claim, the restoration of Archbishop Stepinac to his See.

The Bishop of Mostar, too, Mgr. Peter Cule, is in prison. He was sentenced to eleven years' hard labour in 1948. Catholics claim his restoration also to his See. Moreover, there are today some three hundred Catholic priests in thirty-six camps and prisons in Tito's Yugoslavia, including those at Zenica, Banja, Luka, Stara Gradiska, Sibenik, Srijemska, Mitrovica, Novi Sad and Ljubljana.

A great many of these are not only devoted priests, but are men who laboured incessantly during and after the war to relieve the sufferings of all, regardless of religious beliefs. These priests are now forbidden to offer Mass in their prisons and camps, and are forbidden even to read the Breviary. They are frequently ill-treated, and are compelled to live in overcrowded and most unhygienic conditions.

Nor has the persecution ever been confined to the Catholics of Slovenia and Croatia. The Serbian Orthodox Church has suffered in a similar fashion. Tito's partisans celebrated the "liberation" by shooting the Orthodox Archbishop of Montenegro and twenty-five of his priests. The Orthodox Bishop of Sarajevo was sentenced soon afterwards to eleven years' hard labour. Other Orthodox Bishops and Priests have similarly suffered.

It can make no great difference to the feelings of Christian men and women that the tactics have lately involved less physical violence.

The Government of Marshal Tito, like the Government of the Soviet Union, has learnt something from experience -- that violence only adds to their own difficulties, and that the blood of martyrs is indeed the seed of the Church.

So it is that, as in the Soviet Union and the countries under Soviet domination, the policy in Yugoslavia today is to devote attention to the young. It is hoped that religious belief and practice will die out with the present generation, and that a new generation will grow up that has been taught from childhood that there is no God. Hence, today, if you go into the cathedral in Belgrade, as Mr. Anthony Eden's Parliamentary Private Secretary did the other day, you may find it full of people. So also a cathedral full of people can be seen in Moscow.

But if you go into the schools of Yugoslavia you will get quite a different impression.

A typical article in one of the newspapers of the Tito regime wrote, in describing a

recent conference of teachers in Ljubljana: "The task of a school is not only instruction, it should equally be the indoctrination of the young with the principles of Marx-Leninism. All teaching should be founded on proletarian morality, with its stress on the primacy of the community before the individual. . . . The recent governmental decision suppressing religious teaching in the schools has made possible a uniform standard in this matter throughout the State."—"Slovenski Porocevalec," March 7, 1952.

The same newspaper, writing on January 31, 1952, against the parish priest of Vrtoiba, near Gorizia, declared: "Among other acts hostile to popular authority there is his teaching of religion."

In some parts of Yugoslavia it is illegal to give religious instruction in the churches, or even in private houses. All Christian youth organizations are banned; so are all societies and sodalities, such as the Legion of Mary. A Government circular in Croatia, dated January 31, 1952, forbade the exercise by a priest of "Any organized activity of an instructive or educational character. . . . any regular meetings of children and young people in organizations not of a public and recognized character. . . . any gathering of a social, sporting, recreational, artistic or cultural kind." In Slovenia, church collections are forbidden, to cut off the resources of the clergy.

Needless to add, all religious newspapers are banned, since nothing but atheistic materialism must be allowed to influence the people of Yugoslavia today.

Governments today, in their external relations, concentrate on the business they have in hand and leave to one side anything that may complicate or impede mutually advantageous arrangements. It is the responsibility of public opinion to see itself as the ultimate custodian of values, which are easily lost from sight and sacrificed in the pursuit of immediate ends of policy.

You are public opinion. Tito is invited to England as the leader of a State with which we have common interest of security and defence. That should not be allowed to make anyone suppose that he is a man with anything else in common with the leaders of this country.

Do not let people forget that Tito is the declared enemy of the freedom, including religious freedom, for which Britain stands.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

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

Price 3/3 (post free), from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

GENOCIDE AND THE JEWISH MENACE

12th January, 1951, saw Genocide branded as an International Crime by the United Nations Assembly and we take the word "Genocide" as meaning, that No one or more Peoples shall seek to eradicate any other Human Group, either Racial, Religious or National.

In view of this adoption by the U.N. Organization, we the Nationalist Educational Service, demand that U.N.O. should act upon the charges made here: —

One: THAT THE LEADERS OF THE JEWISH NATION BE TRIED BEFORE AN IMPARTIAL COURT ON THE CHARGE OF "GENOCIDE". IN AS MUCH AS THEY, THE LEADERS OF THE JEWISH NATION DID CONSPIRE WITH OTHER PERSONS TO ANNIHILATE THE GERMAN NATION.

Two: THAT AS THE LEADERS OF THE JEWISH NATION ADMIT THAT THEY WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING TO TRIAL AT NUREMBURG, GERMANY, THE LEADERS OF THE GERMAN NATION, AND INSTRUMENTAL IN CHARGING THE SAID PERSONS WITH BEING GUILTY OF CRIMES AGAINST PEACE THEY, THE JEWISH LEADERS, SHALL BE TRIED BY A LIKE TRIBUNAL MADE UP OF MEMBERS OF THE AXIS NATIONS ON THE CHARGE THAT THEY DID EFFECT CRIMES AGAINST PEACE—NAMELY, PLANNING, PREPARATION, INITIATION OR WAGING OF A WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE GERMAN NATION.

The Nationalist Educational Service, with their limited space now present part of such evidence as could be used by the U.N.O., the Tribunal of Part two. Further evidence will be given to any Nationalist seeking information, and it is requested that any Nationalist having access to further information send an accurate copy to the above address.

On Charge 1 that the Leaders of the Jewish Nation did conspire to annihilate the German Nation.

1933: The Jewish Leader, Samuel Untermyer, of the World Jewish Economic Federation, made a speech over the American Radio Station WABC in August. This speech was translated by the Jewish people to be an open declaration of war on the German Nation. (Copies of this speech can be obtained from N.E.S. priced 6d. each.)

1934: The Jewish Leader, Vladimir Jabotinsky, wrote in the January issue of "Natcha Retch":—"The fight against Germany has been carried for months, by every Jewish community, conference, congress, trade organisation, by every Jew in the world. There is reason to believe that our part in this struggle will be of general value. We shall let loose a spiritual and a material war of the whole world against Germany. Germany's ambition is to be-

come a great nation. . . . Our Jewish interests on the other hand demand the complete destruction of Germany. The German nation is collectively and individually a danger to us Jews . . ."

1937: October. The Jewish Professor, A. Kulischer, published "a call to the democratic press the world over": "Germany is the enemy of Judaism and must be pursued with deadly hatred. The parole of Judaism today is: a merciless campaign against all German peoples and the complete destruction of the nation. We demand a complete blockade of trade, the importation of raw materials stopped, and retaliation towards every German man, woman and child".

1939: 13th September. The Jewish newspaper "Centraal-Blad voor Israeliten in Nederland":—"The millions of Jews who live in America, England, France, North and South Africa, and, not to forget, those in Palestine, are determined to bring the war of annihilation against Germany to its final end."

1951: A Jewish weekly, "The Sentinel," of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., stated:—"Germans must be regarded as criminals. Whether they were passive or active during the reign of Hitler . . . does not ameliorate their guilt or the guilt of future German generations". In the same article:—"They (the Germans) must be made to feel their guilt".

On Charge 2: —

1934: The Jewish writer, Emil Ludwig (Cohen) wrote in "Les Annales":—"Hitler will have no war, but he will be forced to it, not this year, but later on..."

1938: The Jewish writer, Pierre Creange, in his book "Epitres aux Juifs":—"Our fight against Germany must be carried to the limit of what is possible. Israel has been attacked. Let us, therefore, defend Israel. Against the awakened Germany, we put an awakened Israel. And the world will defend us."

1940: 10th February. The Jewish writer, Sholen Asch, wrote in "Les Nouvelles Littéraires" addressed to the French soldiers: "Even if we Jews are not bodily with you in the trenches, we are never-the-less morally with you. This is our war, and you are fighting it out for all of us".

1940: The leading Zionist, Vladimir Jabotinsky, said in his book "Die Judische Kriegsfront":—"When the national-socialists and their friends cry or whisper, that this war is brought about by the Jews, they are perfectly right."

1942: The London "Jewish Chronicle", 8th May: "We have been at war with him (Hitler) from the first day that he gained power."

1943: Moishe Shertok, Zionist Leader, now Israel's Foreign Minister (under the name of Sharett):—"The Yishuv (Jewish

Community) was at war with Hitler long before Great Britain and America." (Speaking at the British Zionist Conference in January.)

1943: The Jewish Professor, Solomon Nikhoels, Chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the U.S.S.R., in a message to the Jews of Britain and America. "If you want to help the Jewish people — exterminate Fascism. This is the prayer, which has been born in the blood of the Jewish people, through the sufferings of Jewish mothers and wives, through the pain and anguish of Jewish sisters. They cry to us, 'Kill Germans.'"

According to a report prepared by Dr. Froescham, three Americans (Jews) were investigators during the Trials, and they used methods of extreme foulness to present the case for the prosecution. These three did not stop at perjury that was only one of their lesser crimes.

1946: 1st November. Justice Jackson (a leading U.S. personality during the Trial) said in a letter: "The Nazi persecution of the Jews was one of the major phases of the Prosecution's case, and the successful presentation of the case was greatly aided by the contribution made by the Institute of Jewish Affairs."

1948: "The History of the World Jewish Congress" published under the title "Unity in Dispersion": Page 138 stated that the world Jewish Congress "supplied many volumes" on war crimes and atrocities. Page 141, the books "Starvation over Europe", by Zorach Warhaftig, published in 1943, and "Hitler's Ten-year War on the Jews" were used by the Military International Tribunal in Nuremburg as basic textbooks in the preparation of the case against leading Nazis. On page 149 . . . "A series of Studies were prepared on the legal aspect of the problem of punishment for crimes against the Jewish people. Special reports were prepared for the U.S. Office of Strategic Services, the American Chief Counsel and the prosecution offices in Washington and Nuremburg. The most important of the papers submitted was 'Conspiracy Against the Jewish People', an indictment . . . Twenty-nine dossiers containing, a detailed description of the personalities and criminal activities of the major Nazi eliminate accused in Nuremburg . . . were submitted to the prosecution."

1949: The Jew, M. Perlzweig, a member of the World Jewish Congress, according to the London "Jewish Chronicle": It was the World Jewish Congress which secured the holding of the Nuremburg Trials at which it provided expert advice and much valuable evidence..."

(Any Nationalist wishing to reproduce this article may do so providing they acknowledge the source and send a copy of the reproduction to the N.E.S. The Director cannot stress the importance of this article enough, and it is hoped that all Nationalities will co-operate in bringing it to the attention of their colleagues. Additional copies can be secured from N.E.S. on the remittance of 6d. to cover costs.)

Although it is fully appreciated that this article will be branded as "anti-Semitic" we would wish to make it clear that it was the Jewish leaders who first introduced "collective guilt" into International affairs.

—Nationalist Educational Service (England).

UNLIMITED SCOPE FOR EXPORT DRIVE

By Yaffle in "Reynolds' News" (England)

A census of stars at Harvard Observatory has covered one-third of the heavens and disclosed the existence of 125,000 separate universes.

The discovery of all these other universes emphatically endorses the wisdom of our rulers in following their present economic policy and emphasises two of the most important truths which sound economics teaches—the necessity for exports and the trivial unimportance of the consumer.

It is simply ludicrous to say, as carping critics of our economic system do, that foreign markets are saturated, when there are, already discovered, about 30,000,000,000,000 stars, not a single one of which has yet been approached with a view to proving the superior quality of British goods.

Again, what becomes of the childish arguments of those who say that in view of the increasing productive capacity of modern labour-saving machinery full employment is unattainable?

I read that despite the revelations of recent research, man has touched no more than the fringe of a vast ocean.

Present telescopes have only permitted astronomers to photograph stars to the eighteenth magnitude, or that part of the universe lying within a radius of 100,000,000 light years.

The financing of this production would be simple. Our American friends are now, I am sure, ready to issue loans to the stars for the purpose of enabling them to buy goods by the customary simple methods.

All the Bankers have to do is to write down the names of a few stars of the 18th magnitude in their books, and production can proceed.

Finally, these researches emphasise the contemptible smallness of the earth and

the inexpressible insignificance of its inhabitants, who can only be regarded as having no existence at all and therefore no claim upon the National Exchequer except the privilege of being taxed to try and prove their identity.

We are not, of course, unprepared for this estimate of our value. Even in childhood we were told that our earth was one of as many stars as there are grains of sand on the shores, which made me feel, even then, that it was hardly worthwhile washing my neck.

Ever since then, scientists have been endeavouring to persuade us that Man has no significance nor purpose, while Einstein has been driving it home that we don't even know where we are, and that instead of living in flats and bungalows we are really living in a four dimensional continuum, with no defined status, function or existence,

This has finally driven Science to conclude that the Universe and consequently the vermin in it, can only be properly expressed as Jeans says, "in terms of mathematical concepts"—which, of course, explains why economic values have to be estimated in abstract terms like debt and not in terms of goods and real wealth.

Finance deals entirely with mathematical concepts. It regards industrial production as a mere continuum of four-dimensional intangibilities, having no objective in space-time, and therefore no value.

So mathematically no matter how much we produce, it can only be conceived as worthless, and its producers as destitute—which only shows, I think, that to consider further the question of increasing the purchasing power of people who live in the middle of 125,000 universes is not only absurdly presumptuous but scientifically indefensible.

THE STATE AND THE CHILD

"The child is not the mere creature of the State, those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to educate and prepare him for additional duties . . . The fundamental theory of liberty, upon which all Governments in this Union repose, excludes any general power of the State to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only."

—The Supreme Court of the U.S.A. in a ruling given in 1925.

THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

A recent dispatch from America states: — "Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski charged that the United States was an accomplice in the Katyn Forest massacre of about 20,000 Polish officers during World War II. 'For 12 years,' he said, 'our Government possessed the facts and refused to tell the people what it knew about the Russian murder of 20,000 Polish officers. Thus it was an accomplice with Russia in the crime.' Under criminal law, he said, the accomplice and the perpetrator are both responsible for the crime.

The Infant-Feeding Racket

Whether it has any deeper meaning that the variegation of colour which some regard as a pleasant feature of the leaves of certain plants we cannot say; but certainly we read with interest the remarks of Professor Vining who, in the pages of the "British Medical Journal", blows the gaff on the infant-feeding racket — or part of it. Mothers, he says, are now merely the agents and nursemaids of complacent "authorities". When mothers leave maternity "units" they have imposed upon them rules and regulations that not infrequently "lead to the very troubles for which we have blamed the mothers". "These rules and regulations have been laid down by all kinds of odd people accepted at the time as authorities, and many of us have sheepishly continued to teach and practise them. Who, for instance, invented four-hourly feeds for the small infant? Who devised the quite inadequate feeding quantities for most babies on the packets of dried milk, and who laid it down that the infant should take twenty minutes over a feed and should be fed with a bottle open at one end only, which means that the infant is always pulling against a partial vacuum?"

Professor Wilfred Vining is a Leeds child-health authority. Is he protesting against the "imposition" of rules or only against someone else's rules? In the Welfare State, no rules, no food.

—"The Social Crediter" (England),
January 17, 1953.

THE TOP BOSS

The under boss has an over boss
Above his head, and so on.

From the top central seat,

With the World at his feet,

The U.N.O. boss is a try on.

—Anon.

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Does It Fit The Facts? .. 6/6

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

"New Times", February 20, 1953—Page 5

Dr. Evatt's Hypocrisy

In a broadcast talk on February 10, Dr. H. V. Evatt, leader of the Federal Opposition, said, "The Federal Government assumed that money taxed from the people became the property of the Government to use as it wished." This totalitarian conception of Government is the one, which Dr. Evatt supported when he was in office. And we have seen no evidence to suggest that he would be other than totalitarian if he became the Prime Minister. He is a firm believer in the sovereignty of Governments, not the sovereignty of the individual. In his struggle for more centralised powers prior to the famous 1944 Referendum, Dr. Evatt argued that the Federal Government should be "supreme".

At present it is politically sound to appear to be a supporter of the States against the Federal Government's "financial and credit dictatorship", but we cannot help remarking that only a few weeks ago Labor Party spokesmen made it clear that the continuation of Uniform Taxation was a basic Labor Party policy. Victorian Labor Premier, John Cain, who last year said that he had changed his views about Uniform Taxation, now believing it to be a bad thing, has been bluntly told that he is "out of step" with his leaders.

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No. 3.

Food Prices and Inflation

Our last editorial, in our issue of February 6, predicted that the Federal Government's "victory" against inflation was not genuine; that the temporary halting of price rises was only the result of a deflationary credit policy, which forced producers and retailers to subsidise prices. There is a limit to the policy of reducing prices at the expense of the producers and retailers, and it would appear that the Government and its "experts" believe that the policy should now be modified. This, of course, means more inflation. Already the facts are starting to contradict the "victory" cries of Mr. Menzies and his colleagues.

Meat prices have increased considerably, both beef and mutton being much dearer than several weeks ago. Although egg producers have been compelled to do without the normal seasonal increase, which should have taken place before Christmas, it is apparent that they cannot continue much longer in subsidising the price of eggs. The big seasonal decline in production now taking place, together with increased feeding costs, make it imperative that the price of eggs be increased. As mentioned in our Rural Review section this week, the pig industry is declining, mainly the result of inadequate prices. It is being predicted that prices will shortly increase as a result of this decline. It is almost certain that there will be higher retail prices for both butter and cheese after July. If the Cain Government in Victoria refuses to sanction an increase in the price of milk, dairy farmers have threatened that there will be no milk. Every increase in the price of food is automatically reflected in the basic wage. And increased wage costs must be reflected in higher prices.

It is true that at the moment many vegetable prices are lower than they have been for some time, although we notice with interest that in Victoria onions have been brought under price control again because it was considered the price being paid by consumers was too high. But when prices drop below the cost of production, then production starts to decline. Already many vegetable growers are starting to turn to other pursuits.

During the depression years, one of the important factors, which kept the basic wage from increasing, was the very low price of food. It was this policy of cheap food, which drove primary producers, the majority of whom were hopelessly in debt, to reduce their soil fertility in a frantic effort to produce more. We are still suffering the effects of this destruction of the nation's basic asset. Any attempt to re-impose a cheap food policy in an endeavour to defeat inflation, should be regarded as treachery. Primary producers must receive for their production a price, which will enable them to maintain and increase their soil fertility by sound methods of husbandry.

It is easily possible to ensure that food producers receive an adequate price for their production without the result being further inflation. All that is necessary is the application of a price-discount system, which would reduce the price of all food, bought by the consumer. No well-informed person should ask where the money is going to come from to finance this price-discount system. It is openly admitted that the Government will, during the current financial year, expand central bank credit by at least £150 millions. £50 millions applied to a price-discount scheme would ensure a genuine and permanent victory against inflation.

Nearly Half of Special Subsidy Now Subscribed

As we go to press donations to our special financial appeal total £197/15/-, nearly half of the £400 we require to ensure the continued publication of "The New Times" in its present form. We again appeal to all those who have not yet helped to join with the comparatively few supporters who have between them now subscribed nearly £200. Only approximately 50 people have so far subscribed, which means a contribution of nearly £4 each. This has surely been a magnificent and inspiring example which will stimulate hundreds of other supporters to forward their donations without delay. If 50 supporters can contribute half of the £400 required, surely the remaining thousands can between them easily contribute the second half. In our last issue we acknowledged the receipt of £128/15/-.

Since our last issue we have received the following: B.S., Colac, Vic., £5; N.F.R., Caulfield, Vic., £1 (more to come later); C.B.S., Sydney, £25; G.R.S., Malvern, Vic., £1; H.W.M., Pingelly, West Australia, £5; R.B., Dural, N.S.W., £2/2/-; F.J.T., East Kew, Victoria, £2/10/-; F.C.B., Illabo, N.S.W., £1; W.G., Sandy Creek, Vic., £1; E.B., Griffith, N.S.W., £1; C.W., Subiaco, West Australia, £2/3/-; United Democrats, Adelaide, £10; D.G., Wooragee, Vic., £3; A.C.B., Plenty, Vic., £1; J.W.P., Dergholm, Vic., £2; C.G., Parkside, S.A., £1; A.K., Dromana, Vic., 5/-; J.T.G., Echuca, Vic., £1. Total: £197/15/-.

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MOSCOW'S "ANTI-SEMITISM"

"For four years or more we have been warning that a gradual and extremely dangerous shift of propaganda was shaping up behind the iron curtain. As the West became increasingly aware that Communism was a Jewish power movement and related to Zionism, the men in the Kremlin, still Jewish dominated, had to find some way to take the heat off the Jewish nationalists the world over, so their agents and friends in both Communism and Zionism could have a clean bill of health and dig deeper into positions of power in the Western governments. Many readers will recall that the Intelligence Summary and my booklets have warned that, as war approached, the Kremlin would have to appear to persecute Jews. The fact that the Kremlin now is staging the 'persecution' trials means that they expect to make war on the West or fear that war will come, within a few years or a few months. Briefly the so-called purge trials are designed to accomplish—or at least are accomplishing—a multitude of things helpful to the world revolution. Observe that the trials — far from hurting the Jewish nationalists or the Jews — help their position in every respect, especially in those nations yet to be captured by the revolutionaries."

—Major Robert Williams, ex-intelligence officer, in his "Intelligence Summary" (U.S.A.).

Copland's Insult

In one of his final speeches before leaving Australia to become Australian High Commissioner in Canada, Professor Sir Douglas Copland, one of the greatest disasters the Australian people have even suffered, insulted all those Australians with any doubts about the migration policy. All critics "should have their brains scratched". We have nothing but admiration for many of our New Australians, but to suggest that an enormous migration scheme has not placed a big burden upon Old Australians, and that the policy has improved the defence of this country, is contrary to facts. The following extract from an article in "The Century", of February 6, proves beyond all argument that the great majority of migrants are not playing any part in the development of this continent:

One test of migration is to see where they are going and where they are finally settling in Australia.

The last issue of the Commonwealth Gazette contains a list of 300 Certificates of Naturalisation granted by Migration Minister Harold Holt.

These are migrants who have been in the country at least five years. It is a fair test of what is happening to them when they become domiciled.

Recent figures indicated that approximately 84 percent of the migrants are settling in the cities, and only 16 percent in the country.

Even that percentage is not satisfied in the list just published. There are only an isolated few country addresses, and these are mostly in large country towns.

They not only settle down in the cities, but apparently in the most exclusive suburbs.

In five years they have made so much money that only the best addresses are good enough.

In Sydney, there are more from Bellevue Hill than any other suburb.

In Victoria, pride of place goes to St. Kilda. In fact, it leads all Australia. Then comes Armadale, another swanky Victorian suburb.

In Sydney, favourite spots appear to be Bondi, Rose Bay, Waverley, Strathfield, and up the North Shore line in such spots as Wahroonga.

But Bellevue Hill easily leads the field. That is how the new pioneers are breaking new ground in a new country.

There are very, very few from the industrial suburbs. You can look in vain for a St. Peters, Glebe, Camperdown or a Paddington.

Another indicator is that most of them appear to have settled into flats rather than in suburban residential, where they might get close enough to the soil as to be required to push a mower at the weekend.

Such addresses as Macleay Street, Potts Point; Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay; Drumalbyn Road, Bellevue Hill; Darling Point Road, Darling Point; Barcom Avenue, Darlinghurst; Albert Street, Edgecliffe; Birriga Road, Bellevue Hill; Dover Road, Rose Bay; and Bareena Avenue, Wahroonga, all of which appear in the latest list, tell their own story.

They indicate the hardships and sufferings of these new hardy pioneering stock.

The Problem of Personality

BY C. H. ALLEN

The historical picture, which Aldous Huxley presents in "The Devil's Loudun", centres on the life of Urbain Grandier, who for more than 15 years was the priest in charge of the Church of Loudun, in France, in the early part of the 17th century. It is a sordid, and in parts, a harrowing story, the very opposite of a reader for children. Grandier, smart Alec (if not worse) as he was, was condemned to be burned alive at the stake, as a sorcerer, quite without any substantial reason, through the machinations of his personal and political enemies.

As one expects in a book by Huxley, there are numerous intriguing and critical comments about the problems of personality as they affect communal life. The following excerpts give some indication of the trend:—

Page 21. —". . . those who use the devices of oratory for instilling even right beliefs are guilty of pandering to the least creditable elements in human nature. By exercising their disastrous gift of the gab, they deepen the quasi-hypnotic trance in which human beings live and from which it is the aim of . . . of spiritual religion to deliver them."

Page 23. —". . . the altruism (of partisans) is merely egotism at one remove."

Page 25. —"To think about events realistically is hard and emotionally unrewarding."

Page 78. —". . . men desire, very often with irresistible violence, the consciousness of being someone else."

Page 80. —". . . in so far as it (conformity) harps on the saving virtues of certain hallowed arrangements of words, religion is an obstacle in the way of realization."

Page 81. —". . . we may define realization as the soul's union with God as a Trinity."

Page 94. —"But Christ delights in the lilies precisely because they are not prudent."

Page 95. —". . . we are bound, if, we wish to realise our union with the ground of all being to choose without craving and aversion, without imposing upon the universe our own notions of utility or morality."

Page 105. —"Mystical experiences, theophanies, flashes of what has been called cosmic consciousness — these are not to be had for the asking, cannot be repeated uniformly and at will in the laboratory."

Page 182. —"Today, though still most lamentably ignorant, we know enough to feel quite certain that, in many respects, the older thought-pattern was inadequate to the given facts of experience."

Pages 199 and 200. —". . . but how energy gets transformed into mental processes, and how mental processes affect energy, we still have no idea."

Page 201. —"By thinking primarily of evil we tend, however excellent our intentions, to create occasions for evil to manifest itself."

Page 330. —"The heavenly kingdom can be made to come on earth; it cannot be made to come in our imagination or in our discursive reasonings."

Page 348. —"Treated as working hypotheses . . . dogmas and idols, they (the less precise of Christian words) have been the

cause of such enormous evils as theological hatred, religious wars . . . with such minor horrors as the orgy at Loudun and Surin's self-suggested madness."

Page 348. —"Far more dangerous than crimes of passion are the crimes of idealism — the crimes which are instigated fostered and moralised by hallowed words."

Page 349. —"Concentration on power politics makes it impossible for organised societies to improve their relationship with the planet."

The book ends with an appendix of 15 pages in which man's urge to self-transcendence is examined and commented on. An ascending way, a descending way, and a less important horizontal way are each treated with expert intellectual acumen. What is said is often very useful, but the present writer doubts the basic assumptions. If people were assured the full measure of freedom inherent in a "Social Credit" way of life, it seems likely that they would prefer to be themselves — to follow the injunction of Jesus, each to love his neighbour as himself. The hankering after self-transcendence is probably not natural, and all the arguments of Huxley along such a line may be harmful in the same sense as many efforts at oratory are (as he says) harmful.

America's New Secretary of State

Competent American students of the Communist conspiracy are not elated by the appointment of Mr. John Foster Dulles as the new American Secretary of State. They point out that Alger Hiss, the Communist traitor, informed the Senate Investigating Committee that his sponsor, adviser and mentor throughout his career had been John Foster Dulles.

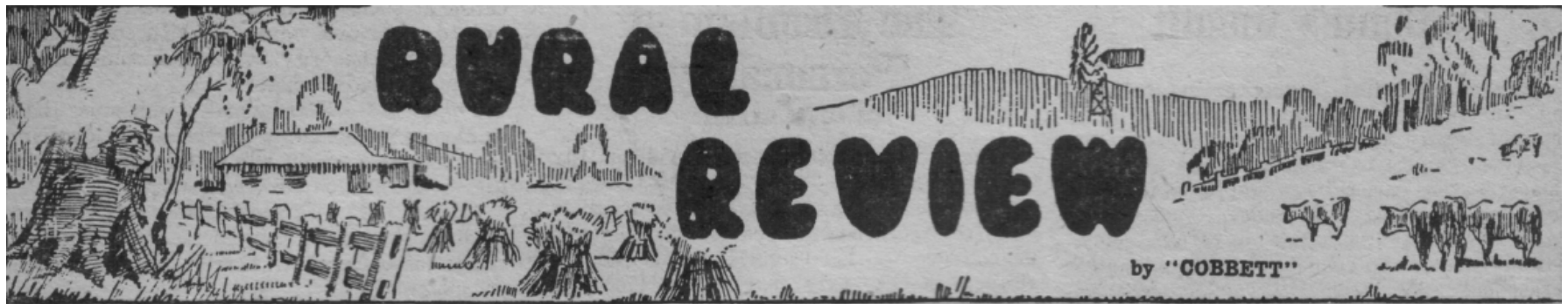
Mr. Dulles has made a quick visit to Europe and arrogantly told the European peoples that they must federate immediately or they will get no further assistance from the U.S.A. The centralisation of power in Europe is an evil which thinking Europeans strongly oppose. The centralisation of power is the very essence of Communism. Like many others, Dulles is probably so confused that he can support sound anti-Communist military strategy in the Far East while at the same time support Communist economic and political policies in Europe.

"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

"New Times", February 20, 1953—Page 7



HUSBANDRY OR PRIMARY INDUSTRY?

The following is the report of an address given by Sir Stanton Hicks, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.I.C., at a well-attended meeting in Camperdown, Victoria, on December 2, 1952:

"May I say at the outset that up to the year before the war, I had given no thought to the question of foodstuffs, except in chemical terms," said Sir Stanton Hicks. "This was natural, for I am a chemist by long training and experience. Furthermore, may I add that I am no expert in husbandry, although I run a diminutive fruit farm, and I do not profess knowledge that is new, or advocate theories in opposition to those of my respected agricultural scientific colleagues.

"All that I am doing in my talks on food production is emphasising the need for taking a complete view of the situation in contradistinction to a partial short-sighted view. Briefly expressed I am advocating a national and highly conservative attitude to the use of Australian soil in the production of foodstuffs and fibres.

"The fundamental basis of this outlook is self sufficiency in defence and belief in the future of the nation. It does not appear to me that there are reasons of greater urgency or merit.

"With these opening remarks I will begin by pointing out that the period of Australian colonisation coincides exactly with the great period of development science and technology in general and of chemistry in particular. I am sure that I was no exception among my generation of budding chemists when I say that I firmly believed that chemistry held the key to all of nature's secrets, and that through the application of chemistry man could achieve anything — even the synthesis of living substances.

"At that time I may say that I thought that farming was an altogether primitive occupation and that chemical industry would provide foodstuffs just as it was providing synthetic dye stuffs.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost interest to me to find that the Government of the United States has been busily engaged in an examination of the effects of chemical substances in food stuffs and food production, a sort of review of the period of chemical development.

"Whilst on the one hand we are understandably impressed by the contributions of synthetic chemistry to the amenities of life, the dyes, the fibres, the plastics and the alloys as well as in countless other

ways, it is all too easy to transfer our confidence to other and more obscure results of chemical discovery.

"May I illustrate my meaning by a simple example. Alfred Nobel conferred upon mankind an inestimable boon by his discovery of a simple means to render nitroglycerine safe as an explosive. Whilst his work gave engineers power over mountains and rivers, it also gave man the power more easily to destroy himself and his handiwork.

"When Daimler and Benz developed the internal combustion engine as the basis for a self propelled vehicle, they never envisaged its ultimate mass production and use as a major killer of human beings.

"These are but two instances of man's influence upon himself by his interference with his ecology. Ecology is a study of the inter-relations of living things within and upon their environment. Man slowly adjusts himself to these influences by introducing regulating laws to control the situation.

"In these two examples we have laborious international and national attempts to mitigate or eliminate the harmful result of otherwise beneficial inventiveness. The use of chemical substances in food production and processing is a much more subtle, and even more dangerous aspect of the same incessant mental activity of human beings.

"Let us select from the evidence before the select committee of U.S. Congress some illustrative material.

"Giving evidence before the committee, Dr. Bing, secretary of the Council of the American Medical Association, referred to monochloroacetic acid which had been introduced as a food preservative some 20 years ago. As a result of extensive tests it was declared harmless. Only after its use became extensive did evidence accumulate that it irritated the digestive tract.

"A gene has been used extensively for more than 30 years in the bleaching of flour, and even after Mellanby demonstrated its ill effect upon the nervous system it is still used in Britain although largely prohibited in the U.S.A.

"At this moment, in Scotland, there is a public refusal to buy bread containing agenised flour, showing that public response is preceding governmental action.

"This urea is a substance which prevents the browning of sliced fruits. Even as recently as 1943, it was described as harm-

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less to man. Evidence is now accumulating that ingestion of this substance can lead to pathological growth of both the thyroid gland and liver.

"Evidence before the committee indicated that about 10,000,000 pounds of synthetic emulsifiers are annually used in bread manufacture in the United States. During the past six years only, some 800 new chemical compounds have been made available by science for use in connection with food production and processing.

"To quote Dr. Bing:

"It seems that just as human beings like to take a pill to relieve their illnesses or their lack of sense of well-being so it

(Continued from page 8)

Husbandry or Primary Industry

(Continued on page 9)

seems to be typical of a man in the food industry, when something comes along some problem in technology, he likes to have chemical aids to solve it. That seems to be inherent in human nature, perhaps. So this problem today is much bigger and broader than it was five years ago, and certainly tremendously increased over what it was ten years ago.'

"What is becoming more obvious today is the danger of chronic toxicity. In the case of monochloroacetic acid, thiourea and agene for example, the accepted tests disclosed no toxic effect. When, however a substance is absorbed by the body in minute amounts over a long period, a quite different state of affairs is often disclosed. This exposure to chronic toxicity begins at the point of food production. It starts in the fields.

USE OF INSECTICIDES

"The mounting array of insecticides, pesticides, hormones and growth of promoters and fertilisers is producing a confusion by virtue of number, nomenclature and complexity of action, but it is also producing a confusion that is confounding namely, confusion on the basic question of life itself.

"Each of these artificial interferences with the process of growth and development aims at one aspect of the complex alone, and treats it as if it were an isolated simple aspect in itself. Any biologist knows that the terms life, growth and development are each portmanteau words containing within them a vast complexity of interlocking phenomena that defy definition.

"The notion that is being propagated by the successful application of chemistry to certain economic aspects of life, growth and development is that somehow, somewhere, someone knows all about it. Let me speak quite plainly. No one knows all about it and only a few know a little, and they are, because of their true scientific humility, silent.

"Grazing animals treated with hormones for example, leave them behind in the soil there to continue dynamic effects with future possibilities unknown. Consider the application to such soil of special chemical fertilisers, and subsequent use of chemical insecticides upon a crop there raised.

"Does anyone sincerely believe that this sort of approach to food production can in the end have no serious boomerang result? "Speaking as a physician, I venture the opinion that given uncontrolled application of chemistry along these lines and the medical profession, 50 years hence, will face an entirely new set of degenerative diseases together with unexplained variations in other diseases, notably the virus conditions.

"We are only just beginning to realise the full significance of gross interference of man with the landscape that supports him. Theodore Roosevelt is already only a name to most people, but he was responsible for the conservation movement, which has in recent years disclosed the details of causes of soil exhaustion and erosion in America.

"Allowing for the same time lags in such matters of human sociology, we may well see another 20 years of chemicals in foods production and processing before the

results in terms of human ill being become obvious to everyone.

"Take the effect of the new insecticides for example. The select committee had before it some of the most distinguished experts in this field of knowledge, both from industry and from Government laboratories. Dr. Lehman, head of the Food and Drug Administration, who, during the war gave me some indications of these trends, stated to the committee that 'chlordane is one of the most toxic insecticides we have to deal with'.

"It penetrates the skin very readily. Therefore, any one handling it could be poisoned. Or if it is used as a household spray the potential danger of living in these houses is quite great because of the ability of chlordane to penetrate the skin, and because of the volatility of the insecticide. It is very toxic to the liver and kidneys . . . I would put chlordane four to five times more poisonous than D.D.T. Yet the quantities of chlordane sold are enormous.

"On the other hand Dr. Lehman himself provides the confusing example of scientific opinion with which we are so often met, and I confess which I myself have expressed in all good faith.

"On one occasion he stated to the committee that concerning parathion, which has already been responsible for some nine deaths among sprayers of tobacco and citrus fruits, no evidence exists to show that it is harmful to consumers eating foods sprayed with parathion.

"On the other hand he also said, 'Parathion is a liquid. It penetrates the skin. It is very poisonous. Very small amounts will produce fatal poisoning.' This does not prove Dr. Lehman to be unreliable as a witness. It proves how very difficult it is to keep the context of the opinion clearly in mind. How can the lay public keep pace with excerpts used in advertisements?

"D.D.T. is familiar to us all and its toxicity to man has been believed to be negligible. Its continued use, however, has led to almost general acceptance of the view that it is not completely harmless. Opinion differed widely upon the question of its use being responsible for nervous disorders in man. As a practical indication of opinion, the Chicago Department of Health has forbidden the use of D.D.T. in any place where food is handled. Its extensive use in dairies, for example, is completely banned.

"Evidence given by the Texas Research Foundation, an independent non-profit institution supports the action by the Chicago authorities. It stated that all processed meat and milk samples were contaminated with D.D.T. in amounts up to 68 and 14 parts per million respectively. Corn crops sprayed with D.D.T. absorb the compound, which is then concentrated in the meat and fat of animals raised on corn.

"The selective action of these substances as mentioned earlier, has effects unexpected if one does not think biologically. The owl was introduced into N.Z. to destroy the introduced sparrow. It found the lovely native birds easier to catch with the result that these are disappearing.

"So, the American wheat crop in 1950 was threatened by the green beetle and red spider, which had grown to pandemic numbers because the use of D.D.T. had killed off their normal predators.

"Aeroplane spraying with parathion was then invoked to deal with a situation created by the use of D.D.T.

"One could expand this sort of thing indefinitely and it is better to quote Dr. Wigglesworth of the Agricultural Research Laboratory, Cambridge, who suggests that, 'an insecticide which kills 50 percent of the pest insect and none of its predators may be far more valuable than one which kills 95 percent, of the pests, but at the same time eliminates its natural enemies.'

"In voicing this opinion, Dr. Wigglesworth is really recommending that chemistry should be used in co-operation with biology. This is, in fact, the approach, which I myself am advocating. Without aiming criticism at our American cousins I think it can be said that the hearings before the select committee indicate a much greater tendency to widespread 'shot gun' methods in the use of new compounds whether in agriculture or in medicine. On the other hand they also demonstrate a swifter reaction to adverse opinion, whereas, as the use of agene proves, the British are slow.

"The problem of controlling insect destruction of foods, crops and products still remains, and though less spectacular, the evidence in favour of control through better plant nutrition steadily mounts.

"The University of Missouri experi-

(Continued on page 10)

"THE REAL COMMUNIST MENACE"

by Eric D. Butler

Price 1/9d, post free.

In view of the widespread interest in the Canadian Royal Commission's Report on Communist espionage and other activities, this booklet, the main portion of which is the most important section of the Canadian Report, should be given the greatest possible circulation.

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Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and the Earthworm" 177

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

Husbandry or Primary Industry

(Continued from page 9)

mental station has shown that chinch bugs attack corn plants suffering from nitrogen starvation, and that the same is true of the 'green bug'.

"Then there is bread, that universal and fundamental food of man. What has happened to it? Even the strain of wheat grown is determined by the yield per acre rather than its nutritive value or the bread making quality of the flour.

"The baker is not responsible because he can use only the flour that is available. Moreover, so subtle is the snob appeal of appearance that over the past century the demand has followed whiteness and fineness of flour, and not flavour or quality of bread.

"Whiteness is produced by the use of a variety of powerful bleaching agents. Take your pick from among these substances: Benzoyl peroxide, nitrosyl chloride, potassium bromate, chlorine and theoxides of nitrogen.

"In any case the bleaching is only a final insult to an ancient human food, which, as a result of modern milling, is deprived of essential food ingredients which are then sold, ironically, as offals, at a high price to the poultry or the stock raiser.

"Then there is the question of staling of bread. Instead of being consumed fresh means must be found to make it appear fresh longer. The committee was told that 75 percent of U.S. bakers use the new emulsifiers such as mono and diglycerides and polyxythylene monosterate.

"My recent visit to the American Meat Institute Research Laboratory at Chicago gave me a foretaste of what has emerged in the hearings in Washington. Experiments with the emulsifiers myrj 45 and stasoft establish the fact that they cannot be fed to animals in concentration of 5 percent the limit prescribed by the Food and Drug Administration) without harmful effects. To quote Dr. Eagle's testimony: 'If you can cause harm to any animal with anything, that material is not good enough for man.'

"The University of Chicago has confirmed the work of Dr. Eagle. The results showed lowered growth rate and intestinal disturbance. My friend, Dr. Kraybill, at the Meat Institute Laboratory, found changes in the intestines, liver, testes and kidneys.

"But what about the hormones? When I began the study of medicine their existence had only just been recognised. Today they are being extensively used in animal husbandry. In the United States, where the broiler chicken forms as much a part of the meat diet as does beef, diethyl stilboestrol pellets are inserted in the flesh

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.

of the neck to increase the bird weight for age. It is termed 'caponising'.

"The decapitated heads of these birds are sold to fox and mink farms, where already there has been substantial failure in breeding. Dr. R. K. Enders, giving evidence, stated, 'It is against the public interest to permit its use and sale under present conditions'.

"Here we have a different result from long continued ingestion of small quantities of stilboestrol from what is obtained from the intake of a few large doses.

"An interesting sidelight on this matter emerged during the hearings when the same witness stated that an expert had examined 50 heads from a prominent packing house and discovered that in 16 percent of cases the site of pellet implantation had been sold with the carcass. Obviously it is possible for this powerful artificial hormone to reach the consumer, because it is not destroyed by cooking.

"What is more important is that Dr. Enders has demonstrated that minute doses given regularly are more toxic than large ones. Let us add a commercial appendix to this brief summary. The New York City Live Poultry Terminal Market reports that hormonised birds have sounded the death knell of the legions of cross broilers (such as New Hampshire) that have been such a standby in the past 10 years.

"A member of the select committee, Dr. Miller, said to Professor Enders: 'I read your paper last night and I had to take an aspirin, I could not sleep. It was disturbing to think what it may do to the human race.'

"Enders reply was perfect. He said, 'That is what I say, the vegetarians may inherit the earth!'

"The well-known agricultural scientist, Dr. Albrecht, giving evidence noted the tendency, due to the same economic motives as underly caponising of fowls, to neglect the mineral in favour of the fattening aspect of the feed of fat stock. He said: 'The business of fattening cattle and pigs, more than reproducing and growing them has been the much heralded agricultural success with livestock.'

"In Missouri, the pig crop that goes to market is only 60 percent, of that delivered by the sow in the litters of pigs at birth. Dairy calves at weaning time are only 60 percent, of total conceptions. Diseases of the udder, of the reproductive organs, and others of the dairy cow— so baffling to veterinary science as to call for legislation — threatening to kill the very animals are rampant.

"As a one time public analyst and administrator of Food and Drug Laws I would like to comment upon these very few selections from the hearings of the select committee by saying this. As far back as records go, men have stooped to adulteration of food in the interests of profit making.'

"Food and drug regulations aim chiefly to protect the consumer from fraud. Hygiene has always been a secondary consideration, for even the infringements of rules of hygiene are economic in their origin.

"Instead of more obvious adulteration like sand in the sugar, or water in the milk, the modern form of adulteration is highly scientific. An emulsifier in bread to make it appear fresh is much more subtle

than the old use of copper salts to make pickles green.

"How very much more clever it is to caponise a fowl and sell more fat and water than meat, for higher prices, and to over fatten stock and sell more weight than quality of beast.

"That this process can and does extend right back to the soil is well illustrated by the experiments of the U.S. Department of Agriculture with the growing of the Tung tree. This tree is extremely valuable as a source of industrial oil, and most meticulous research has been done to find the best strain and best growing conditions.

"As a result of the application of the technique of leaf analysis to this research Merril and Shear state:

"We have to change our idea of what constitutes a soil deficiency because of new data obtained from analysis of leaves from plants exhibiting deficiency symptoms caused by excessive accumulations of other elements.'

"What these workers have proved is that the controlling factor in the occurrence of a deficiency is the relationship or balance between the level of the critical element and the levels of all other elements in the leaf.

"Their work merely substantiates a rapidly accumulating mass of similar evidence even in the case of animals, as in the recent report from a Dairy Research Station in the U.K. where a close relation between fertility of animals and the calcium phosphate ration in the fodder was unequivocally established.

"All that I hope to achieve by my talks upon this complex subject of food production is to bring about a change of mind upon the matter such as may lead to a shift of emphasis from the chemical to biological side.

"As I said at the beginning, there is nothing new in all this. Modern agricultural science encompasses all that is essential, but within the field of authority there is a strong bias in favour of the simpler explanation of growth and development in terms of chemistry.

"Moreover, the layman can readily be convinced by immediate and apparent results, particularly if they improve his immediate income.

"The total view for which I make this plea is much more difficult to 'sell', and what is still less appealing is that it is a long view, involving our love of country, our sense of continuity in our children, in short, our purpose in life."

THE FAILURE OF THE UNIVERSITIES

Unless we are careful, we shall conventionalise knowledge, our literary criticisms will suppress initiative. Our historical criticism will conventionalise our ideas of the springs of human conduct. Our scientific systems will suppress all understandings of the ways of the universe, which fall outside their abstractions. Our modes of testing ability will exclude all the youth whose ways of thought lie outside our conventions of learning. In such ways the universities, with their schemes of orthodoxies, will stifle the progress of the race, unless by some fortunate stirring of humanity they are in time remodelled or swept away . . ."

—A. N. Whitehead in "Essays in Science and Philosophy".

STONE MULCHING

By Gertrude Springer, in "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.) In 1949, Paul Boylan, who with his family lives in the Yankee Springs Sand Hills about six miles northwest of Cloverdale, Michigan, took a small plot of sand and many flat stones and built a rock mulch garden.

An old building was taken off this plot some years back, and the Boylans had a compost heap on the site six years ago. Four years ago, Paul gathered and placed flat rocks in rows, filled the spaces between them with compost, and planted vegetables. He doesn't remember whether he spaded the plot "before laying the rocks or not, but it has never seen a plow, drag, cultivator nor hoe.

Paul soon found that the rich compost encouraged big weeds, which were hard to dislodge once they found root under the rocks. To discourage weed growth, he covered the stones with straw, and it proved so satisfactory that he will do all future stone mulching with a straw or other organic covering. This extra covering helps hold moisture in the sandy soil, regulates temperature, and protects and feeds the earthworms and microorganisms in the soil.

We all know that organic mulch is Nature's way of feeding growing plants and restoring soil. The first rain washes down and makes available some of the minerals in the mulch. As the mulch decomposes and is worked on by bacteria and earthworms, more and more of its nutrients are released and made available to the soil for its rebuilding.

Under organic mulch appear lace-like, greyish patterns, which are known as moulds and fungi. Strands of these fungi reach down and connect with the hairy roots of the growing plants, so that the minerals of the mulch are made directly available to the plants at the same time the soil is being rebuilt by the bacteria and earthworms.

The addition of the rocks is also Nature's way of caring for her soil and plant life. Rocks hold moisture and attract earthworms, the resultant castings of which also benefit the soil. The rocks slowly decompose on the under side, releasing their

natural and valuable minerals into the soil safely. They capture solar heat in the day and release it in the night, and by so doing, help prevent late spring and early fall frost damage. Rocks are radioactive in different degrees, some of them even giving off gamma rays. They are Nature's therapy machines. The effects of rock mulch have to be seen before they will be believed.

A rock mulch is safe and desirable everywhere, around vegetables, berries, shrubbery, flowers and trees, but it is wise to give some attention to the organic covering, whether it be straw, legume or sawdust. The last-named is a sour mulch and is good for all kinds of berries, currants, rhubarb, azaleas, evergreen and apple trees. If you want to sweeten your sawdust, add ground limestone, but look out for hydrated lime, even if marked "agricultural" for the writer killed earthworms using it with oak leaves for garden fertilizer. If you have been warned about a nitrogen tie-up with sawdust, let it compost a while with manure, or add soybean or cottonseed meal to it.

Partly decayed sawdust is excellent material for mulching. It is particularly effective in controlling weeds and conserving soil moisture.

Straw is especially good for mulching tomatoes as it discourages top growth. On root vegetables it is good, and actually is said to control the amount of nitrogen released. Nitrogen mulch, using alfalfa, vetch or pea vines or whatever else is available over the rocks in the patch containing lettuce, cabbages, celery and squashes is very satisfactory. For lovely roses, put ground corncobs over the rocks, and the same is true for most shrubbery.

The Boylans make good use of the earthworms they raise by placing them under the mulches which protect their fruit and nut trees, gardens, shrubbery, berries, and

flowers. When they are able to find time from their homesteading duties, their work in the Organic Soil Builders' Club, and their whole-grain bakery, they intend to add rocks to the various organic mulches they now use. The purpose of doing this is to hold moisture and feed the sandy soil during hot weather, and to protect the earthworms and soil organisms from freezing temperatures during the Michigan winters. These practices account for the luxuriant vegetation on the Boylan homestead.

Considering the inflationary cost of implements, the time involved in their use and care, and considering that rocks in this area are plentiful and free, rock mulching is not only a profitable venture, but it is the easiest way to raise a garden once the rocks are laid.

When the Boylans bought this sun-scorched hilltop, the neighbours shook their heads, but after a vigorous programme of natural fertilizing, tree planting, composting, mulching and earthworm culture, this hill is now an outstanding tribute to Organiculture.

FAR AND WIDE

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THE MENACE OF DDT

The evidence concerning the destructiveness of DDT continues to grow. In the U.S.A., Karl H. Maslowski stated in "The Cincinnati Enquirer" of September 21, 1952, that applications of DDT on West Virginia and Wyoming trout streams caused the loss of fish, while a 30-acre tract of Maryland treated with the insecticide left only 20 per cent of the most common nesting species of birds surviving.

SKIM MILK AS FERTILISER

Drs. V. E. Iverson and L. H. Johnson of Montana State College report in Science News Letter that milk-fed vegetables can be expected to join milk-fed chicken and veal on our tables. They inform us that by adding buttermilk and skim milk to the soil the yield of tomatoes and onions has been markedly increased. Furthermore, the soil was said to be left in better condition after these tests. The experiments point to a possible profitable use for low-value dairy products where marketing them cannot be handled at a profit.

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

SUPERPHOSPHATE IS COSTLY

Professor J. W. T. Spinks, noted chemist of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, investigating use of superphosphate, states that last year American and Canadian farms and gardens consumed over eight million tons of the chemical fertiliser at a cost of more than 200 million dollars. But only about 25 percent of this costly superphosphate was actually taken up by the plants. Spinks' surprising discoveries included the facts that old-fashioned methods of determining the uptake of fertiliser are in error by as much as 40 per cent, and that additional phosphorus found in artificially fertilised plants did not necessarily come from the fertiliser, but from the original element present in the soil.

POPULATION REDUCTION

I remind you of Mr. Merwin Hart's comment: "The deliberate policy of population reduction, on the theory that a smaller population is 'better for democracy.' "

Note the International Conference on Family Planning, the first of its kind to be held in Asia, which opened in Bombay.

Over 400 delegates attended, including Dr. G. C. L. Bertham from England, and Dr. C. P. Blacker, Secretary of the British Eugenics Society. Said Dr. Bertham; "Only by limiting population could the resources of the world be made to meet the needs of society."

Again and again we are being warned that if world population continues to increase, we shall all starve. That is utter nonsense. Could there not be a more sinister explanation?

Communists claim that a smaller population is "better for democracy"!

A MAN'S LIFE

"It always seems a pity that people want to get into towns. We have to live on the country. It is in the fields that our food is grown and if the process of migration were ever complete it might be a little awkward. But it will never be complete, for although the man in the country may have to work harder for his money, he has got a man's life, he does not need to do the same thing day after day. He has got variety in his work, and he has nature all around him."—Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin.

PIG PRODUCTION DECLINING

Fewer pigs were produced in Australia last spring than for the corresponding period in 1951. Present indication is that the total pig meat production for 1952-53 will be about 74,000 tons, a decline of 9 percent on the 1951-52 yield. These facts have just been released by the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Menzies made no reference to them in his claim that the standard of living had increased by 11 per cent!

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