

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 19, No. 10

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1953. ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

"NEW TIMES" EXPANSION CAMPAIGN NOW POSSIBLE

Magnificent Response to Financial Appeal

In launching late last year the special financial appeal to raise £400, the Chairman of Directors of New Times Ltd., Mr. W. J. Carruthers, said that an act of faith was necessary by every supporter. The response to this special financial appeal has indicated that the faith of supporters has not waned in the long rear-guard actions they have fought over the years. Events are now making it possible to consider greater offensive actions than has been possible in recent years.

As we go to press the total amount contributed to the financial appeal has reached the splendid total of approximately £526. And donations still continue to come in from many who have no doubt been inspired by those who established the basis of this fund. We can say now that not only has the financial position of "The New Times" been stabilised successfully, but that further expansion activities can now be considered.

In thanking all supporters who have made the immediate future of "The New Times" secure, we would like to mention that in acknowledging donations in our column's we have on several occasions inadvertently neglected to list several donors. We apologise to these supporters, who will, we are sure, realise that the mistakes were honestly made.

Since our issue of May 1, in which we acknowledged receipt of £412, we have received the following:—

L.C.W., Ivanhoe, Victoria, £2; G.B., Pt. Lincoln, S.A., 15/-; G.C.R., Mundaring, W.A., £5; A.L., Westbourne Park, S.A., £1; E.E.R., Nickamia, W.A., £5/10/-; V.B., Yarraville, Victoria, 10/-; M.C., North Kew, Victoria, £1; K.W., Launceston, £1; P.J.O'M., Rosanna, Victoria, £1; J.E.R., Myrtlebank, S.A., 10/-; S.W.B., Red Cliffs, Victoria, £1; R.J.S., North Balwyn, Victoria, £1/17/-; F.C., Maryborough, Qld., £1; P.C., Grogan, N.S.W., £3/10/-; F.I.A., Hansville, Victoria, £2; J.L., Ballarat, Victoria, £1/10/-; (previously subscribed £10); J.G., Woodlands Park, S.A., £1; H.M., Kew, Victoria, £1/10/-; M.G., Woodlands Park, S.A., £1; H.G.M., Kew, Victoria, £1/10/-; B.V.M., Newcastle, N.S.W., £8; A.J.B., Dumbleyung, W.A., £5; Dr. P.J.M., Townsville, Qld., £1/3/-;

D.S.C.M., of W.A., £4; H.P., Horsham, Victoria, £3; H.G., Box Hill, 10/- (previously donated); M.K., South Melbourne, £2/10/-; F.H., Murgon, Qld., £1; P.V.J., Chatswood, N.S.W., £2; F.W.L., Berrimal, Victoria, £1; E.R., Greensborough, Victoria, £1; Mr. K., Sydney, 10/-; Sister L., St. Kilda, £1; A.C.C., Perenjón, W.A., £10; J.F., Capalaba, Qld., £2; E.W.C., Windsor, Victoria, £1; Mrs. B.C., Toorak, Melbourne, £2; J.J.C., Coonalpyn, S.A., £24/10/-; N.W., Kew, Victoria, £2; N.E., Moonijin, W.A., £5/6/-; F.C.S., Rockhampton, Qld., 12/-; J.S.L., Narre Warren Nth., Victoria, £1; H.H., Thorpdale, Victoria, £2; J.R., Beechworth, Victoria, 5/-; grand total £526.

Apart from any activities undertaken by the Directors of New Times Ltd. to extend the influence of "The New Times", all readers can immediately help. We are convinced that events are now making it comparatively easier to persuade responsible members of the community to give our ideas earnest consideration. There are numerous ways in which readers can use events to advantage. For example it has been found from experience that a trial subscription for a carefully selected individual often results in a new permanent subscriber. Many of our best supporters were introduced to "The New Times" in this way. Even if the trial subscriber does not become a permanent reader, he undoubtedly is influenced to a considerable extent during the quarter he has been receiving the paper.

If readers do not feel like paying for trial subscriptions, they can take notice of any special article in "The New Times", mark it and send it to anyone whom they feel it should particularly interest. Extra copies

are always available for this purpose. Limited supplies of back copies are also available for those who feel that they can distribute them effectively.

Apart from the lines of activity suggested above, we have adequate stocks of literature, dealing with various aspects of the Social Credit idea, which can be used effectively amongst selected members of the community. Finally, of course, all supporters should vigorously assist all campaigns designed to further the independence of the individual as opposed to central planning. Having demonstrated their faith in "The New Times" and the ideas for
(Continued on page 5)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is
verging,
In God's name, let us speak while
there
is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our
lips are forging.

Silence is crime. WHITTIER

Roosevelt the War-Monger

The following extracts from a review of Von Papen's Memoirs by Dryden Gilling Smith in "The Social Crediter", May 16, provide further evidence of how the last war was prolonged by the policies of the Western "leaders".

The first serious attempt to bring Turkey into the war was made when the Turkish President was invited to Casablanca. He told Mr. Churchill that the Turks were far more concerned about future relations with Russia than about coming into the war. "The complete defeat of Germany," he said, "would give Russia the chance of becoming a great danger to Turkey and Europe." He asked Churchill if he would like to discuss the possibility of peace with Herr von Papen, "who he described as representing a school of thought which would prefer to accept even an unfavourable peace for Germany if this would guarantee the prosperity of Europe. In spite of the President's insistence, Mr. Churchill declined. I was told he felt that such a conversation would be treasonable." This argument of Churchill's should be borne in mind, when one reads the argument put forward in Chester Wilmott's "Struggle for Europe", which maintains that Stalin was able to get all he wanted at Teheran by threatening the alternative, that he make a separate peace with Germany. Why Churchill and Roosevelt did not 'threaten' Stalin in the same way is not said. Wilmott's theory therefore postulates that (a) Churchill and Roosevelt were sentimental softies like their "Second Front Now" compatriots, (b) that they were deliberately treasonable. Whichever alternative one accepts, one is left, as ever, asking what on earth their respective countries can have been dreaming about to allow such figures to look after their international interests . . .

Von Papen returned to Berlin where the war was known to be lost and morale was at zero. "I was struck by the attitude of two National Socialists of long standing, both with an aristocratic background—Count Heldorf, the capital's chief of police, and Count Gottfried von Bismarck, the local government head in Potsdam. They had joined the party in the early days from idealistic motives and had reached high positions, which gave them a clear view of the situation. Both were now convinced that the Bolshevik methods introduced by Hitler could only result in the complete collapse of Germany. . . . They then disclosed to me the plans of small group, headed by the former Chief of Staff, Colonel-General Beck, who had made up their minds to remove Hitler However, tension and unrest inherent in changing the regime at such a critical time could only be risked if we had certain guarantees from the enemy powers concerning Germany's future."

This group needed to know whether the western allies would abandon the formula of unconditional surrender, should a changed German government agree to make constitutional and territorial adjustments.

Von Papen agreed to contact President Roosevelt via his personal representative in Turkey, Mr. George H. Earle, and give the German group Roosevelt's reply. Mr. Earle had left the Republicans and joined Roosevelt in 1932, had been governor of Pennsylvania, and later Minister to Vienna and to Sofia.

Before he could get any reply from Roosevelt via Earle, von Papen received a mysterious visitor travelling on a Portuguese passport. He knew nothing of Earle's mission but produced two inches of microfilm showing the conditions that might serve as a basis for peace. He further suggested that von Papen fly to Cairo and meet the President at a forthcoming meeting there, but von Papen replied that he could not do this secretly, and that as an émigré he would be no use to anyone wishing to negotiate with Germany. There was no sequel to this mysterious visit.

Mr. Earle however continued to press President Roosevelt for an armistice. Von Papen had offered to fly Earle to a secret meeting with Helldorf and Bismarck. "The offer to the American President specified that the unconditional surrender formula must be modified to permit an armistice in the West and the transportation of German troops to the Eastern front to prevent Russian troops occupying territory within the borders of Germany and her Balkan allies. Roosevelt rejected the offer and said that all negotiations must be made through General Eisenhower.

Mr. Earle has given his account of the episode in the "Philadelphia Enquirer", January 30, 1949. He says that he then flew to Washington to emphasise to Roosevelt that with Germany's coming defeat the whole of Western Europe would be threatened by Russia. Roosevelt's reply was that the Normandy invasion would soon be launched and Germany beaten in a few months, and that 'Russia, made up of so many people's speaking so many languages, need not be worried about and would, in fact, fall apart after the war'. Earle then threatened to make a public announcement that the President's foreign policy was false and that Russia presented the main threat to the American continent. "The President at once wrote in stern terms: 'I specifically forbid you to make public any information or opinion about an ally that you may have acquired while in office or in the service of

the U.S. Navy.' The President also revoked our agreement; I was to resign my commission as Commander and be turned over to the Navy Department, which sent me to Samoa as Deputy Governor of 16,000 natives." The view that explains Roosevelt's foreign policy as 'genial, well-meaning and sentimental' fades quickly before these glimpses of his prompt action when it was threatened. We have already seen how he reacted to Stilwell's threat to expose his policy in China. Some may remember the case of Tyler Kent, who was imprisoned in England, at Roosevelt's instigation, after he had cracked their code and tapped the secret messages in which Roosevelt announced to Churchill the maturing details of his plan to force Japan to start the war in the Pacific.

"Democracy"

"When the phrase 'all men are created equal' was perverted into meaning that every man is as good as any other, and that therefore all were equally fit to rule, the inevitable consequence was the rise to the top of those least qualified for the job. For, under the processes of 'democracy', political preferment became a matter of purchase of demagoguery, practices to which the more gifted do not readily lend themselves. Popular suffrage brought in its wake the pressure group, with its axe to grind, and government became its representative. The rule of numbers restricted 'self-determination' to the area determined by the unrestrained will of the majority—which had to be the will of a coalition of pressure groups—and the will of the majority is always the will of the least scrupulous person who assumes leadership. Thus, the rise of the 'fuhrer' is the inevitable end of 'democracy'. Egalitarianism can produce no other result. —(F. Chodorov.)

"Social Credit and Catholicism"

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

Because of the rapid progress of Social Credit ideas in the French-Canadian Province of Quebec, which Major Douglas has described as having "probably the most genuine Catholic culture under the British flag," this booklet is particularly important. Mr. Eric Butler has written an excellent introduction. There is also an Appendix outlining the structure and methods of the non-Party Union of Electors in Quebec.

The author of *Social Credit and Catholicism* finishes his booklet with the following: "... if you want neither Socialism nor Communism, bring Social Credit in array against them. It will be in your hands a powerful weapon with which to fight these enemies."

Price 1/2, post-free. Order from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. C.I.

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.

SIR ARTHUR FADDEN ON CENTRAL CREDIT

That outstanding financial genius, Sir Arthur Fadden, has been delivering himself of some weighty observations on the subject of central bank credit. He is opposed to "the suggested heavy use of central bank credit to finance public works."—(vide Melbourne "Age", May 23).

Sir Arthur went on to say, "The merest tyro in financial matters knew that the use of central bank credit to finance works or for any other purpose involved the creation of new money." We might observe here that only a few short years ago Sir Arthur and his political colleagues strenuously denied the fact of credit creation. Credit creation must, according to the Treasurer, only be used when the "monetary situation" is "tight". This was the case some months ago when "there was some case for the use of bank credit to finance public works." Since the creation of additional central bank credit in recent times, the "tight" "monetary situation" has eased.

As we have pointed out on numerous occasions in recent times, the Federal Government has been quietly following a policy of credit expansion in order to avert the disasters — both economic and, of course, political — resulting from the previous policy of credit restriction. Sir Arthur Fadden is right when he says that credit expansion can cause inflation. He appears to think that he and the planners can have sufficient credit expansion to avert a depression, but not enough to cause inflation. The facts will contradict him as they have been contradicting him for years. Under present financial rules there can only be inflation or deflation. Both are disastrous for the individual.

CENTRALISATION OF TRANSPORT

If Karl Marx were alive today, he would surely have approved the apparent intention of the Australian Transport Advisory (?) Council to implement point six of his famous manifesto: centralise control of all transport in the hands of the State. The Advisory Council has been deliberating on the subject of transport and has considered that a policy of "rationalisation" may be necessary to prevent "uneconomic" transport services from operating. Under genuinely free enterprise, there would be no necessity for any central planners to deal with this matter: users of transport would attend to the matter themselves. They would not support those services they did not desire. These services would then automatically terminate.

The planners are, of course, going to make the inevitable "survey". This will tell them — so they claim — which are the most economical methods of transport in a given area. If individuals are permitted to make their own choice about this matter, and be responsible for their decisions, we have no hesitation in saying that they will quickly assess for themselves which is the most efficient service. Rationalisation is simply another name for monopoly. This centralised planning means destruction of freedom of choice. It should be resisted by all genuine anti-Communists.

A Local Government Revival

At an interstate conference of Local Government representatives at Adelaide, in April, Mr. A. Mainerd, of Sydney, delivered an address that seems likely to spur those interested in local Government to revolt against the trend by which power of control is being more and more centralised.

The following extracts give some little indication of the argument maintained in a speech of considerable length: "... the primary purpose of government must be the welfare of the individual ... the development of his physical, social and cultural life."

"Faced ... with new and increasing demands from below, L.G. is at the same time being menaced from above ... the continued encroachment of central authority ..."

"... There is little evidence whatsoever that any party is seriously contemplating the implementation of a policy of decentralisation of power to local authorities."

"Is it any wonder that the more cynically-minded see in it a deliberate attempt ... to destroy Local Government.?"

"... the impotence (State and L.G.) is almost entirely due to the dominance of the Commonwealth in the financial arena."

"... finance is the crux of the L.G. problem ... most of you will be only too well aware of the gross inadequacy of L.G. resources for L.G. financial needs."

"The Australian Council (of L.G.) is thinking in terms of an expert body (to get a reliable formula) appointed specifically for this purpose. ..."

"It (L.G.) must become a pressure group and fight for its rights, in season and out of season."

"Our concern should be to have a wide foundation (in the governmental structure) with L.G. at the base."

"Yet stricken with paralysis and deprived of power because of the lack of money," the L.G. bodies are "an object of contempt to its enemies, and despair to its friends."

Three cheers for an excellent set of sentiments; but it is doubtful whether sufficient care has yet been given to a search for the real causes for the rot and riot, which are affecting community life generally. Here is a chance surely for Social Crediters to get to work amongst municipal councillors and officials. Fundamentally we could not have slipped (or been driven) so far from sanity if Constitutional measures had been available, making it possible to challenge each and every condition or process by which centralised power encroaches upon the freedom and power of individuals and Local Councils to be the master of their own affairs.

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydro-electric schemes, but reveals them as part of a worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

We offer the following popular booklets at greatly reduced prices.

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.

"All Governments Are Evil, Or In Contact With Evil"

By M.B.

Some time ago a parson wrote an article in a Melbourne newspaper on the significance of Easter, in the course of which he said, *inter alia*.

"The astonishing thing is that the crime was not committed by criminals. It was not the underworld that crucified Christ. It was the world of the average man that demanded his death.

"It was not the barbaric world, but the world of government, judiciary commerce, religion, art, education, and pleasure. It was the world of Roman law, Greek culture, and Jewish faith. "This is the mystery that we have to explain."

Maybe we are somewhat dense, but we fail to grasp it. What and where is the mystery, in this, that "we have to explain"?

We know, however, that contrary to what most churches teach gambling, drinking and prostitution are not in themselves sins in the true sense of the word. They are simply symptoms of evil that reside elsewhere.

That evil resides in government. We might even go so far as to say that all evil resides in government

"All governments are evil, or in contact with evil". The foregoing truism has become hackneyed. Power and authority reside mostly in government, and power corrupts.

Again, contrary to the teaching of some churches, but well known to the genuine Christian, this is not God's world, but the Devil's.

Christ is speaking to his disciples, and says "Hereafter I will not talk much with you; for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

John XIV, 30.

All Christians and Social Crediters know that government is one of Satan's main instrumentalities.

So Christ did the logical thing. He chased the financiers out of the temple, and told the people that taxation was immoral.

"And they began to accuse him saying, 'We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He himself is Christ, a King'." Luke XXIII, 2.

Well, as you all know, most governments are quite tolerant so far as religious faith goes so long as it does not interfere with government rackets. So long as religion is a purely personal private matter locked up in the breast of the devout individual, it is quite innocuous. But, once it invades the public institutions, and interferes with the fiscal policy of government, ah! that is a different matter altogether.

So, under the circumstances, there was nothing left for Caesar to do, but to crucify Christ.

But there was no mystery about it. He was executed in public, and everybody knew the charges against Him.

On the other hand why should the "criminals", the "underworld" wish to destroy Christ? He was their friend. He was the friend of all who were the victims

of government. The "underworld" and the "criminal" are the product of national (and international) policy, and as it is government that implements policy, there is continual war between the government and the underworld.

The status of the underworld and the criminal in relation to Christ is perfectly clear. They are the people among whom he chiefly moved, taught and had His being during His ministration on earth. Why, in the name of all that is wonderful, would these people seek to destroy He who had come to save them from their oppressors? His critics charged Him with spending too much time with publicans and prostitutes; He countered by telling them the righteous could look after themselves; He was seeking out the sinners. And so he moved among the lowest elements of society, saving, teaching and healing.

And now, nearly two thousand years later, we are invited to investigate "a mystery", viz., why it was that these people did not seek to destroy Him. Truly, priestcraft is a strange and evil thing.

There is a mystery, but the above is not the mystery we were thinking of. The particular mystery we have pondered so often is this. How is it that after nearly two thousand years, the truth of Christ's teaching has been so successfully hidden from the bulk of mankind, when the whole story is laid bare in the four books of the New Testament for anyone to read and find out for himself?

This is the mystery we have pondered time and time again, and always we have come back to the same answer to our question, and it is this.

We believe that not until people WANT to learn the truth about Christ and His teaching will they do so. The story is there for all to read the truth, but the only people who want to know the truth are those who read and learn.

We believe the bulk of the people are just not interested, and until they become interested and read and learn, the politicians and many so-called Christians are going to exploit the people's ignorance of the most important thing in the world.

"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

John VIII, 32.

Was ever truer word uttered? But do people want to be free? We don't believe they do. If they did they would search as we have done. Maybe if they knew the feeling that the truth im-

parts to the recipient they might think the search worth the effort.

But to revert to our subject matter. As we have already stated, power corrupts, and it is possibly this very corrupting influence, which attracts the least desirable elements in any society.

With power and authority both residing in government, we get a tremendous aggregate of evil.

There is nothing very mysterious about it, but it is the hardest thing in the world to get the "world of the average man that demanded Christ's death" (in the words of the aforementioned parson) to understand that its rulers are, in the main, evil.

But that world is the world of the dupe, the dope, and the moron with the declining I.Q.

On the other hand to the individual seeker after truth, life is a challenge. Nothing can be taken for granted, at its face value. To get at the truth everything men say and do must be challenged, doubted, tested. Doubt is the basis of all science.

The "group" world, which is the world of the average man, swallows everything whole, unthinkingly, unquestioning. If there were no group there would be no Hitler or Stalin; no alternate slumps and wars—and no herders. The human group is fundamentally the soil upon which is spawned the travail of the world.

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.

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(Continued from page 1)

which it stands, all readers should now make renewed efforts to further the struggle against the evil forces of tyranny. Everyone can find a task suitable for his particular qualifications and circumstances. The battle for individual freedom will only be won by individual initiative, the one thing that the authors of "The Protocols" stated they were concerned about.

BRUCE H. BROWN'S CRITICISM OF "MISSION TO NATION" REPRINTED IN LEAFLET

Mr. Bruce H. Brown's criticism of "The Mission to the Nation", published in our issue of May 15, has created such interest that it has been reprinted in leaflet form in order that interested readers may give the article much wider circulation. The price of the leaflet is 7/- per hundred, post free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226 L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LIBERAL SOCIALISM

Mr. Menzies has been forced to develop an enlightened Liberal policy—with only a slight resemblance to the traditional Liberal policy of the election hustings. For the responsibilities of parliamentary office make it politically wise to legislate towards the end of economic prosperity.

Thus Mr. Bate was unable to impress Mr. Menzies when he fought to amend the Government's Commonwealth Bank Bill along lines more in keeping with traditional Liberal policy—viz., a completely independent Commonwealth Trading Bank unable to exert any influence over the economy greater than that of the competing private banks.

Mr. Bate was one of the few Parliamentary Liberals who saw the legislation for what it was worth—a bill which made, in effect, little change in the function of the Commonwealth Bank; designed by Mr. Menzies as a gesture to many members of his Party who have been exerting pressure for legislation blindly limiting governmental control over business and general economic conditions.

Menzies has learned the value of Chifley's 1945 Banking Act but many of his parliamentary colleagues have not yet caught up with him.

The Prime Minister has therefore been forced to act as an economist, a political leader of the nation, and as a party head responsive to the wishes of his colleagues, at the one time.

His first two positions, fortunately for Australia, and to the long-run advantage of all that the Liberal Party stands for, determined his policy.

This gesture stands as a symbol of the new Menzies educated by political office.

—"Voice," Fabian Socialist journal, March, 1953.

LIBERAL, OR JUST PLAIN LEFT?

The Melbourne "Age", which continues to pursue its curious policy in relation to Leftist propaganda, is giving plenty of space to the articles which Professor Macmahon Ball is contributing to the so-called liberal U.S. weekly, "Nation".

Just how liberal this paper really is can be judged by looking at the list of contributors to a special issue it published on civil liberties, entitled "How Free Is Free?" Here they are:

Matthew Josephson: backed Henry Wallace in 1948, sponsor of Waldorf-Astoria "peace" conference in 1949, contributor to "New Masses", affiliated with various Communist fronts, including League of American Writers.

Louis Adamic: backed Henry Wallace, sponsor of Waldorf conference, contributor to "New Masses" and "Soviet Russia Today", affiliated with such Communist fronts as League of American Writers, National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, Civil Rights Congress, and Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Kirtley F. Mather: contributor to Communist quarterly, "Science and Society," affiliated with such Communist fronts as American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and Mid-Century Conference for Peace.

Carey McWilliams: sponsor of Waldorf conference, contributor to "New Masses", affiliated with several score Communist fronts, including American Peace Mobilisation (organisation set up by the Communist Party during the Nazi-Soviet Pact to sabotage U.S. defence effort and aid to the Allies).

Ben Shahn (cover artist for the "Nation" issue): backed Henry Wallace, sponsor of Waldorf conference, illustrator for "New Masses" and its successor, "Masses and Mainstream", affiliated with various Red fronts.

Arthur Eggleston: Labor columnist for the fellow-travelling New York "Daily Compass".

Professor Ball is keeping bad company. The "Age" doesn't help him or itself — by advertising the fact.

—"News-Weekly," May 13, 1953.

SIR ARTHUR'S JARGON

In his criticism of the Acting State Premiers at the Loan Council Meeting last week, Sir Arthur Fadden said, "there was some encouragement for the future in the greater stability of the loan market at the current interest rates. The banking system and the business community had more liquid funds than a year ago, and the inflationary rising costs were now largely held in check."

Translated into English, this jargon means that more financial credit is now being created and made available. Central bank credit expansion alone has improved the "liquid funds" of the trading banks. The rate of credit expansion has increased over the last six months in particular. If this policy is continued under present financial rules, it is axiomatic that events will contradict the Federal Treasurer's contention that inflation is being "held in check"

SOCIAL CREDIT STUDY COURSE

A special Social Credit Study Course conducted by Mr. Eric Butler will begin next week. Will any readers interested in this Course please contact the "NEW TIMES" immediately in order that the necessary arrangements can be made.

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By Sir R. McCarrison, M.D. Comparative experiments of the diets of various Indian races.

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THE TAX PLUNDERERS

In his brilliant work, "The Passing of Parliament", Professor G. W. Keeton writes that the tax gatherers "have broken down the citizen's last line of resistance, and they can now plunder him almost at leisure. In facing the omnipotence of the State in its exactions the citizen no longer has the security of law. He must make what terms he can with the tax-gatherers, who alone will decide the extent of their demands on him. Even Charles I did not venture so far."

During recent discussions at the annual Federal' conference of Taxpayer's Associations in Brisbane, Mr. John McKellar White, Federal Director of the Taxpayers' Research Bureau, issued a graph showing that the burden of Australian taxation on an average family has risen from £2/11/10 years ago to almost £9 in 1953. Answering the politicians' claim that wages have also increased substantially, Mr. McKellar White points out that while the basic wage has increased by 175 percent, taxation has increased by 543 per cent. These facts should help explain to the Australian people why they find it increasingly difficult to maintain their standards of living.

As many people may be inclined to dispute the fact that the average family is now paying nearly £9 a week in taxation, it is necessary to stress the fact that the biggest part of the weekly contribution to the tax plunderers is made in the form of numerous indirect taxes. Sales tax is one of the most vicious of these taxes, because it directly inflates prices and intensifies the inflation, which is subtly undermining the living standards of the majority of the Australian people. In recent years there has been increasing use made of indirect taxes, taxes that many people do not know they are paying, in an endeavour to strip the individual of his purchasing power. The policy has been to try and appease the people by small reductions in direct taxation while retaining high indirect taxes. It can be predicted now that under present financial rules, the Menzies-Fadden Government cannot make any worthwhile total tax reductions in the next Budget. Mr. McKellar White's graph proves that since the end of the war taxation has progressively increased under both Chifley and Menzies Governments. The biggest increases have taken place under the present government, although it must be pointed out that the biggest wage and price increases have also taken place under this government. Inflation is, as we have often pointed out, also a form of taxation, and this subtle form of robbery is progressively increasing.

During this Coronation Year there has been much talk about a second Elizabethan Age. One of the essential features of the first Elizabeth's reign was the fact that there were comparatively far greater opportunities for the development of individual initiative and enterprise than there is today. Although popular history depicts the "Virgin Queen" as a tyrant, it is a fact as the famous French philosopher and historian, Bertrand de Jouvenal, shows in his book on "Power", that the so-called emancipation of the individual from the tyrannies of past Kings and Queens, is a myth. Modern governments, the instruments of central planners and their bureaus, plunder the individual in a manner, which would never have been tolerated several hundred years ago. If there is to be a second Elizabethan Age, the subjects of the second Queen Elizabeth will have to display a much sturdier opposition to the tax plunderers than they have done in recent times. It is certain that were the powers of the second Queen Elizabeth's governments reduced to those exercised by the first Queen Elizabeth's government, the Queen's subjects would in all spheres quickly demonstrate those splendid qualities which they displayed in building the British Empire.

Page 6—"New Times", May 29, 1953.

Communist China To Become Member of "United" Nations?

Ever since the Communist victory in China we have watched with alarm the various moves by the international planners and their dupes to have Communist China seated in the "United" Nations. The former American Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, endeavoured to achieve this objective, but, fortunately, was thwarted. However, it now appears possible that the present Republican Administration may, in spite of strong opposition from many Republican Senators and Congressmen, attempt to appease the Communists by sponsoring recognition of Communist China as part of the price for peace in Korea.

The American Associated Press reports "some Western Allies already had indicated that they would support Communist China's plea for a place at the United Nations Security Council table, as part of the Communists' price for a settlement in Korea." If American and other countries, including Australia, who have lost tens of thousands of lives in fighting the Chinese Communists in Korea, accept the Chinese Communist Government as a member of the "United" Nations in exchange for peace in Korea, it will provide further confirmation of our contention that the Korean War has been used to further the creation of a Communist World Police State. What purpose has the dreadful destruction and loss of life in Korea served if at the conclusion the Communists achieve their objective of having the Chinese Communists seated in the "United" Nations, an organisation which is already dominated by Communists and their allies?

President Eisenhower has not taken a definite stand against recognition of the Chinese Communists, a fact that is causing grave concern amongst those Republicans who are determined to fight any betrayal of the foreign policy they campaigned in favour of before the last American elections.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRICE CONTROL

Following the recent press report that price control on clothing is likely to be re-introduced following the Prices Ministers' Conference in Sydney on July 9, the Victorian League of Rights has launched a vigorous campaign against the policy of continuing price control in any form. In a special brochure issued this week, it is shown how it was price subsidies, not price control, which stabilised prices during and immediately after the war. Those who desire supplies of this important brochure may do so by writing to the Organising Secretary, the Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne.

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THE PERVERSION OF SOCIAL CREDIT IN ALBERTA

Following the publication, in our issue of March 6, of the English Social Credit Secretariat's critical examination of the policies of the Manning Government in Alberta, we received letters from several readers complaining that this article would do the Social Credit cause much harm. None of these readers attempted to contradict any of the facts, which the Secretariat mentioned. We accept unreservedly the Christian belief that the truth shall make us free. The truth about the anti-Social Credit policies of the Alberta Government must be insisted upon in order that the genuine Social Credit idea may be advanced.

The following article by Mary Evans in "The Social Crediter" of May 9 provides further evidence of the Albertan Government's perversion of Social Credit:

The 1953 Session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly is in progress. I am doing my feminine best to reconcile the apparent irreconcilables, which are emerging. But I am not having much success.

During the Provincial general election last year, the Government sought re-election on a "platform" which was conspicuous for its omission of any essentially Social Credit features. Early in the election campaign, the Alberta Social Credit League (the Government's "party organisation") repudiated the candidature of Mr. R. E. Ansley, who had been nominated in accordance with the League's constitution by the constituency organisation of Leduc. (Earlier, Mr. Ansley, who was Minister of Education in the Manning Government, had been deprived of his Cabinet portfolio at the time that the Social Credit Board was abolished and a systematic purge of Douglasites, as they were derisively termed, was commenced.) Despite the Government entering a candidate to oppose Mr. Ansley, he was re-elected as a Social Credit member, but because he is a genuine Social Crediter, he must take his seat with the Opposition to the "Social Credit" Government.

In the debate on the Speech from the Throne in the current session, Mr. Ansley took the opportunity of reviewing the record of the Government since Mr. Manning became Premier, pointing out how it had completely abandoned Social Credit except for a little lip service.

Mr. Ford Baker, as spokesman for the Government, vigorously denied that Social Credit had been abandoned. He asserted that the Government still adhered to the financial theories of Douglas, but when he went off "at a tangent" they could not follow

him. They completely repudiated Douglas's anti-Semitism.

This was followed up the next day by a tailpiece to Premier Manning's Budget Speech:

"Past experience has shown that under the existing monetary system a chronic shortage of consumer purchasing power is inevitable unless the supply of money distributed in the production of consumer goods is augmented through non-consumable production such as the extensive international armament programmes which have provided this artificial stimulus in recent years. There is obviously something fundamentally wrong with an economy that must depend on the threat of war for its financial solvency. This situation can be corrected only by the intelligent regulation of the national money and credit supply to establish and maintain the necessary equation between purchasing power and production. Not until this is done can the devastating consequences of both inflation and deflation be avoided, and permanent economic stability assured.

"This is a matter of national as well as provincial importance, but unfortunately the fundamental monetary reforms necessary to the effective solution of the problem are not within the constitutional jurisdiction of this Assembly. This does not, however, detract in any way from our responsibility within the spheres in which this Legislature is sovereign to do everything in our power to secure for the people we are privileged to represent the effective control of their own credit resources which is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Credit philosophy to which this Government unreservedly subscribes. We have endeavoured conscientiously to apply those principles both in the formation and application of government policies relating to the operation and development of our provincial economy."

"Communism Can Be Defeated Without a Third World War" By Eric D. Butler

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The author outlines a constructive programme for a real anti-Communist offensive, which, if adopted by the West, would, within a short period, collapse Soviet Russia without another world war. This is undoubtedly one of the most important works ever produced by Eric Butler. It must be in the hands of every genuine anti-Communist campaigner.

Order now from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price, 1/3, post-free.

Mr. Manning, as Provincial Treasurer, delivered himself of these sentiments after presenting a record budget of \$174 million to the Legislature—an amount nearly eight times greater than that of ten years earlier—and disclosing surplus reserves of over \$130 million. The huge budget with its phenomenal surplus did not give the unfortunate taxpayer one iota of reduction in his heavy tax burden. But Provincial Treasurer Manning modestly gave Premier Manning a mere \$2,000 a year extra by way of compensation.

Having relieved himself of this onerous task, Alberta's Premier next turned his attention to rounding off the job. A few days later, speaking to his Trans-Canada audience (or congregation) in a Prophetic Bible Institute broadcast ("Back-to-the-Bible-Hour"), he roundly denounced "The Protocols of Zion" as a wicked forgery.

To a mere woman, it is all very bewildering. But "Down Under" they seem convinced that this is Social Credit, which makes it even more bewildering.

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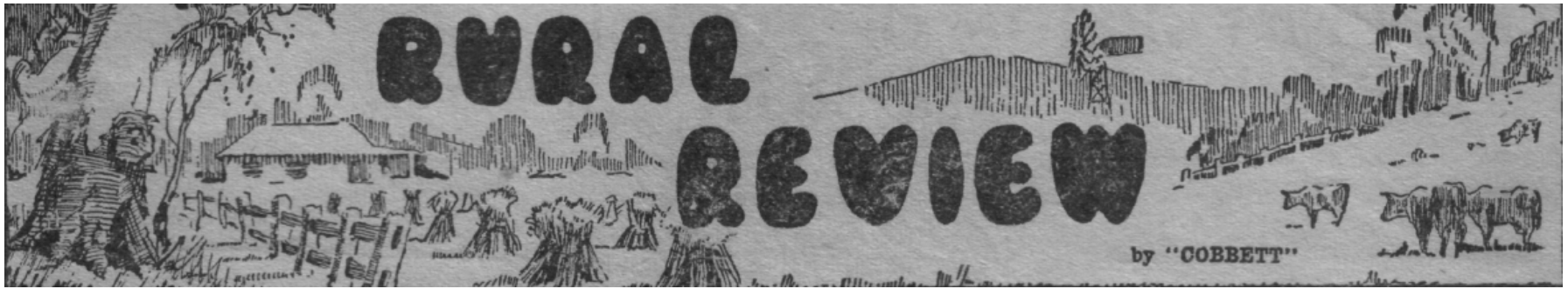
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Are we using too much compost?

*Repent what's past; avoid what is to come;
and do not spread the compost
on the weeds to make them ranker.*

HAMLET, ACT III, SCENE IV.

By J. I. RODALE, in "Organic Gardening".

Thus far, practically nothing can be found in the literature of organic farming and gardening, which throws light on the question of a possible over-use of organic matter. Very few, if any, have given much thought to any possible dangers inherent in getting the soil overstocked with humus. It is a common belief that we should pile organic matter into our gardens until the earth turns black, and it is the unquenchable ambition of every organiculturist not to rest until that color is attained. But I wonder if this is desirable! Are we over-doing a good thing, and are we plaguing ourselves with unnecessary work? Are we doing some kind of harm?

The science of organiculture needs much more study and research. The orthodox agriculturists are only beginning to nibble at the edges. Up to now they have said, "Organics? We will have none of it," forcing us, with our limited resources, to attempt a job to which our gigantic agricultural system should dedicate its machinery, brains and resources. But we are slowly coming up with the answers and our professional agricultural friends are beginning to sit up and take notice. They have received a few grants to study organic matter. A few of them have gone to the extent of bestowing compliments upon us. "You have made the whole country organic-matter conscious," they are now saying.

We are ready for stage II, working towards the postgraduate aspects of this subject. Let us then again ask ourselves the question, "Must we continue to use organic matter until the soil turns black? Is blackness a guide to the measure of total fertility? In my own mind I feel that this blackness may hide other important factors and possible drawbacks. This is illustrated by the experience of a group of people that purchased a large tract of land in the Florida Everglades. The soil was so black that they were convinced it would give fabulous results. They grew cabbages the first year that were tremendous in size, but which wilted badly on the way to market, resulting in a terrific financial loss. It was discovered that there was a deficiency in a significant mineral element — zinc. There are many black, or muck soils in the U.S., but they sometimes conceal disadvantages.

I have just received a sample of the soil of the Hunza country in India, sent to me by their Mir, or ruler. You may be familiar with my book, "The Healthy Hunzas", which

shows that the Hunzukuts are an extremely healthy people because they are very conscientious farmers realizing that their well-being is directly related to soil fertility. I was expecting a dark soil, but was greatly surprised to see a greenish tinge to it. It had a powdery aspect, giving it a feeling of finely crumbled rock. To look at it you would imagine that it contained no organic matter whatever. We are having it tested and will soon know its mineral and organic matter content.

We do know that organic matter is scarce in Hunza. Yet there is sufficient in the soil to give the Hunzukuts wonderful health, due to the quality of food it produces. Their yields may leave something to be desired. There is no question that organic matter, up to a certain point, would give higher production of crops, but, if quantity goes up, would their health suffer? There is an economic phase to this question that must be considered too.

Looking at this Hunza soil set me to thinking. What is soil? It isn't just any old kind of dirt. How was soil made? Experts are in agreement that originally the soil was formed from rock. Only after the lower forms of plants began to grow on it (lichen, etc.) did their remains turn to a soil-like substance, mixing with tiny rock fragments to make soil. A good soil today usually contains a considerable portion of minute rock particles to make of it a proper medium for growing plants, and to give it the necessary mineral content. Organic matter contains some minerals, but it is also a source of vitamin-like substances of which rock is completely void. Rocks are the main mineral suppliers. To be good, a soil must contain some organic matter, but if it has too much, not only its chemical make-up, but its physical structure and lack of mineral elements contained in the rock, may militate against getting good crops.

In some parts of the world, crops can grow in practically pure rock. The late

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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

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Professor John C. Giffords, forester who taught at Miami University, in his booklet, "Ten Trustworthy Tropical Trees", described how he grew the casuarina tree in rock. He says, "Over the keys of Florida, the seashore is bare solid rock washed clean by the waves. Just above normal high tide I bored a hole in the rock, with a crowbar, the size of a pint funnel. In this I put a seed of the casuarina (Australian Pine) and lightly covered it with a layer of ground rock. It sprouted and grew and is now a large tree by the seashore often spattered with the salt spume of the ocean . . . The lime and sapodilla grow together on the Florida Keys among lime rocks of coral origin, where soil is often so scarce that

(Continued on page 9)

Are we using too much compost?

(Continued from page 8)

on some acres a man would have to scrape with a spoon for a whole day to get a barrow load. The rocks stick up as though the bones of Mother Earth were dry and bare, without skin or flesh of any kind. In the crevices of the rock there is some soil, and from the porous rock itself the plant must derive nourishment."

The question is where do these trees get the nitrogen they need? Possibly most of it comes from the air. But it is amazing that they can grow with so small an amount of organic matter. You have guessed what I'm thinking! We must set up experiments and grow crops in mixtures of various kinds of rock powders. We will begin in 1953; Agricultural universities should go into such research.

Among gardeners and farmers there is a class called "Clean Culturists", who do not believe in using any manure as fertilizer. They are followers of the German agriculturist, Julius Hensel, and lean practically 100 percent on the application of rock powders. According to their published accounts they obtain excellent results in growing vegetables, free of insect infestation and disease. It is their belief that there is something bad about manure and that it is one of the causes of plant disease. Our own experiences would indicate that they are not right. However, the clean culturists do use some organic matter that comes from plants.

In the techniques of applying ground up rocks as fertilizer in the future I believe we will eventually find that, broadly speaking, we will be using three kinds of rock. One will be the specialized kind such as phosphate for its phosphate, the granite rocks for their potash, and the limestones for their calcium. It is true also that these three rocks contain trace and other mineral elements that are valuable, but we can only use a certain amount of them, otherwise there would be a danger of getting too much phosphate, potash or calcium. To really pile up the lesser minerals, but also for the most important purpose of giving some soils a good structure, we may come to use what I will call the bland types of rocks — rocks that have a nice distribution of minerals without too much concentration of any particular one. An example of such a rock is basalt, which was discussed in this magazine a few months ago. If readers will check with local quarries, they will usually find large quantities of other kinds of accumulated rock powders which fall from the crushing machinery where rock is being used for general road work, the making of concrete, etc. — types of bland rocks which do not contain too much of any one element and which can be safely used in large quantity in as high as thirty and forty tons to the acre. Such treatment would be wonderful for heavy clay soils, and such accumulated powders can be obtained practically for nothing. I believe therefore, that in good farming and gardening of the future, these two categories of rocks will have to be studied and used.

Dr. Pfeiffer attempted to determine the maximum amount of compost that would be effective in giving the optimum yield on a crop such as peas. He set up an experiment a few years ago, using varying amounts of compost in order to determine whether the

use of more would create greater yields. The results indicated that in peas there was an increase in yield up to the use of five tons per acre of compost, but beyond that, the yield remained the same. For a gardener, five tons per acre is an extremely small amount — about one pound for every 22 square feet.

In the early days of the organic method I decided to find out how the use of extremely large quantities of compost would affect the growing of radishes. I set up three little plots. In one, no compost was added. In number two, a liberal amount was put in and in number three; we dug in an amount equivalent to 100 percent compost. Number two, with its reasonable amount of compost, gave the best radishes, both from the standpoint of size, and quality of structure. In the all-compost radishes, the insides were coarse-looking. It is too bad that we did not follow this lead at that time, which was about seven years ago.

Let us look at Nature and the way she handles her organic matter. In many forests, there is a comparatively thick growth of huge trees, but the organic matter of their soil comes from a thin, annual layer of fallen leaves. Surely this is a much smaller amount of fertilizer than the average organic practitioner places in his soil. Yet the trees thrive. Think of the gigantic sequoia of California — their size, health and age. They live off that small amount of fallen leaves, which turns to leaf mould. Of course, there is some subtle alchemy that goes on in the soil because of its natural condition, and on account of the presence of certain bacteria and other organisms which extract divers things from the air and which makes that little go a long way. It used to be thought that the soil organisms get only nitrogen from the air. There is now evidence that they also do the same thing with regard to phosphorus. Who knows? Before all the results are in, it may be discovered that soil bacteria extract even trace minerals from the atmosphere. In other words, a small amount of organic matter can go a long way.

Chandler, at Cornell University, in a series of studies found that mixed hardwood trees on a Lordstown silt loam soil produced annually 1¼ tons of dry leaf material per acre. On other soils (Ontario silt loam) it was 1½ tons. In France the figure for beech trees was 1½ tons of organic matter to the acre annually. In a crop of oats amounting to about 40 bushels to the acre, the dry matter in the grain and straw was about the same amount. These are reasonable amounts. But some gardeners put into their soils the equivalent of 50 tons to the acre.

In the fields also Nature is not too liberal in giving sustenance. Frugality seems to be her watchword. Here organic matter is doled out sparingly. But in the tropics where the humus burns out more rapidly, the growth of plants is lush and more abundant so that its decay furnishes more humus than in more temperate climates. It is amazing how, in nature, the requirement for sustenance thus automatically adjusts itself. Even with regard to trees the food requirement automatically adjusts itself. When a tree is young, and its food requirements little, there is a small amount of leaf

fall. As it grows and its requirements increase, the leaf fall goes up accordingly. Is there something we can learn from this?

Of course we have the problem of getting a "yield", but if the necessary research could be done we might find, like Pfeiffer did, that the amount of organic matter required to obtain an optimum crop is not anywhere near what present thinking imagines it is.

One of the dangers of using too much organic matter is that in many crops there would be too much development of leaf because of the nitrogen in the humus. The latter seems to be a good provider of nitrogen and this element is very effective in producing vegetative growth. I distinctly remember a small apple tree to which we gave so much compost that a visiting agricultural professor, seeing it, remarked, "What wonderful leaves!" They were the thickest he had ever seen. But he wasn't there a few months later to observe the poor fruit that formed. Too much of the sustenance had gone to the leaves.

I wrote to Stark Bros. Nurseries, famous growers of fruit trees of Louisiana, Mo., asking their opinion of the effect of too much nitrogen. They replied, "In our experience the most obvious results from the use of an excess of nitrogen on apple trees are later maturity and less red colour in the skin. In the case of late fall and winter apples, there is a reduction in the sugar in the fruit and some varieties never develop a satisfactory flavour."

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, the recent Nobel prize winner and a world authority on humus says in his book, "Humus" (out of print): "Too much organic matter, especially from legumes (high in nitrogen) may not be very desirable, because it favours excessive vegetative growth of the trees."

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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.

Effects of Farm Chemicals on Game

From: The Soil Association Information Bulletin and Advisory Service (England)

A pamphlet entitled "Effects of Farm Chemicals on Game," recently published by the I.C.I. Game Research Station, at Fordingbridge, Hampshire, England, contains statements which will, no doubt, be of interest to many members of the association.

The pamphlet commences with the following paragraph:—

"The increasing use of chemical fertilisers, weedkillers, insecticides and seed dressings has led many land owners and shooting men to ask questions concerning their effects upon game birds living on farm lands. We are investigating this subject and we do not yet know all the answers, but it seems worth while reviewing some of the evidence which has been obtained so far."

Subsequent pages of the pamphlet are divided into sections entitled: "Chemical Fertilisers, Weedkillers, Insecticides, Seed Dressings, Precautions," and we shall quote remarks from each of these sections.

Chemical Fertilisers: Practically all of the commonly used chemical manures have been tested to find out if they are poisonous to poultry or other birds. So far there is no evidence to show that chemical fertilisers used on farms in the normal way have been responsible for direct poisoning of game birds. There is no doubt that some of these chemicals could poison birds if large quantities were eaten, but there is no reason to suppose that any bird would deliberately fill its crop with such material. An occasional granule picked up accidentally, or in mistake for grit, would certainly have no appreciable effect. Many gamekeepers state categorically that there is no insect life for the partridge in crops, which have been treated with artificials, but this view is not supported with scientific evidence.

Weedkillers: The growing practice of spraying young corn and other crops with selective weedkillers has certainly resulted in the death of many pheasants, partridges and other wild birds, not to mention hares and rabbits. It does not seem to be generally understood, however, that there are several types of farm weedkillers, some of which are dangerous and others quite harmless to birds and other wild life. In our experience, the only weedkillers, which have definitely poisoned game birds, are the nitro-compounds (those containing N.D.C. and its close relatives). These have been widely used for spraying corn crops in the spring, especially in the eastern counties.

During the spring spraying period of 1950, out of 52 partridges sent to our pathologist for examination (including deaths from disease, accidents, etc.), 37 showed obvious symptoms of D.N.C. poisoning. Of 33 pheasants, 17 were killed by the same chemical. In most of these localities many more birds were known to have died . . . It should be pointed out that the cases noted above are probably only a very small proportion of the total for the country, since the I.C.I. laboratory is only known to and

used by a limited number of landowners and farmers.

Our advisory staff find that game losses through D.N.C. spraying form a constant cause of complaint from tenants and owners.

The following example is quoted from a letter to our pathologist from the head-keeper on a Cambridgeshire estate, on May 5th, 1950:—

"The weedkiller used was D.N.O.C. Total birds picked up round the outside of about 60 acres (we have not time to walk all of it) was 10 pheasants, one partridge, one pigeon, 14 hares, two rabbits and 46 small birds such as linnets, etc."

A pheasant, partridge and hare and rabbit from this batch were examined in our laboratory and D.N.C. poisoning confirmed. The hair and feathers were stained an intense yellow and, internally, the most striking feature is the intense congestion in all the organs. The appearance of the lungs is very striking: the whole surface is studded with small hemorrhages, and similar hemorrhages are scattered throughout the main body of the lungs, as well as in the brain and heart muscle.

Some birds appeared to have received the fatal dose through the skin alone, for the crop was either empty or contained food not stained with D.N.C. Others, however, contained a quantity of stained wheat leaves in the crop and gizzard, and these birds showed intense congestion of the upper portions of the gut, together with some small hemorrhages.

We have received no direct field evidence that sulphuric acid spraying has resulted in the death of game birds, but there is every reason to believe that the sprayed vegetation could cause corrosive poisoning, especially to young chicks, in dry weather.

We cannot pretend that the use of any of these weedkillers can be a good thing for game.

Insecticides: We are admittedly worried about the effects of the new organic phosphorus insecticides such as parathion and "Systemic" insecticides, which have been found so useful to deal with aphids on brassica crops. They are known to be powerful poisons but, as they have not yet been widely used on farms, we have no

knowledge of the damage they may do to game under normal spraying conditions.

Seed Dressings: The organo-mercury compounds used for dressing seed corn are poisonous, but a considerable quantity of grain would have to be eaten by a bird to cause death. We do not recommend, however, the use of surplus dressed corn for deliberately feeding pheasants or partridge.

Precautions:—Whether we like it or not, these various chemical treatments are now an integral part of modern farming, so the game preserver can only take precautions against unnecessary poisoning and make sure the dangerous substances are used with intelligence and discretion.

It must be remembered that farm chemicals are not the only destructive factor in modern farming. Grubbing out hedgerows, early ploughing, high speed grass lucerne cutting, block cropping creating the wrong pattern and above all, the indifference to the fate of birds, are all parts of the farming background which can make life very difficult for the partridge.

Apart from any humanitarian consideration of statements made in this pamphlet, comment without end could be made on its various pronouncements. Perhaps it is merely sufficient to suggest that it is not only partridge that are likely to suffer from a "destructive factor" in modern farming. A poison does not necessarily destroy in a momentary and dramatic manner; what, one might logically ask, is the cumulative effect on human health of the consumption of foodstuffs, which have been proved to be momentarily and dramatically destructive to wild life of any kind?

AMERICA'S "SURPLUS FOOD"

At a time when hardly a day passes, but some politician claims that increased food production is urgently required in order to feed a starving world, it is passing strange that in America the government is becoming increasingly worried by the big "surpluses" of food which are building up. It has been recently estimated that over £440 millions of government-owned food is at present piled up in refrigerators. Assuming that the Americans cannot eat some of this food themselves — many Americans are undernourished — and that it cannot be sold overseas, there are only two alternatives: either give the food away or ensure that no further "surpluses" are produced by American farmers. Under realistic financial rules, there would be no problem at all. Production would merely keep pace with consumption. Government subsidisation of unnecessary production would end.

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed . . . 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

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.

The Perils of Fluoridation

It is significant that when several excellent letters appeared in the Melbourne "Age" attacking the proposal to put fluorine in Melbourne's water supplies, there was no reply from the advocates of mass medication. No doubt the planners are hoping that it is best to proceed quietly with their policy without too much public controversy. But we are pleased to report that one group of Melbourne citizens have started a campaign of opposition in the form of signed letters of protest to the Department of Health. The following is the letter which people are being asked to sign: "Department of Health, Melbourne, C.I.

I wish to record my strongest opposition to the proposal to add fluorine to our water supply. I regard this measure as an unwarrantable interference with individual liberty and consider that no Health Department has the moral right to take any such steps without the full understanding and consent of the people.

"Apart from the possible danger to public health, such an action creates a DANGEROUS PRECEDENT and could be followed by further inroads upon individual freedom.

"The supposed value of fluorine remains NOT PROVEN, and no authority has any right to introduce this substance into our water supply.

"I shall continue to oppose this measure in every way possible and to encourage others to do so.

Yours faithfully,
.....,"

Many of these letters have already been signed and forwarded.

The following two items of news from Great Britain will be of interest to all those concerned about the proposal to use fluorine in public water supplies:

"Foremost among those opposing the addition of fluorine to public water supplies in Britain are the Scottish Housewives' Association and the British Housewives'

League. In view of the findings just announced by the four doctors of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry in America, the interest of women everywhere in such a question will be heightened still further.

"The doctors have discovered that among pregnant women in Newburgh, New York, where the public drinking water has been fluoridated, the amount of fluorine found in the placenta is three times as high as in women living in towns where the water has not been so chemicalised. The belief is that the placenta is acting as a barrier to prevent the poisonous fluorine reaching the unborn child."

—From "The Edinburgh Evening News," Jan. 14, 1953.

A request for an analysis showing the fluorine content of the water drawn from their supply lake was questioned by members of Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board yesterday.

Alderman A. T. S. Smith, Deganwy, said he feared the inquiry was the thin edge of the wedge. "It may be one of those things that the gentlemen in Whitehall think is good for us," he said.

It was stated that the analysis was required for Denbighshire's medical officer of health, because questions of fluorine content were now being raised in medical circles.

Alderman Smith said: "What with agene in our bread, chlorine in our water, iodised salt, and all those other things chemically treated, it is time a halt was called, and time that we had some of these things in their natural state."

—From "The Daily Post," January 15, 1953.

"Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread"

The following letter, dated 12th March, 1953, was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury by Mrs. Irene Lovelock, President of the British Housewives' League: My Lord Archbishop,

Your Grace is doubtless aware of the growing concern about the quality of our daily bread; this matter is making the deepest impression upon the women of our country.

As a Churchwoman the bread that we eat is more to me than a mere item in our diet—it is the Gift of God Himself, and as such appeals to my deepest religious instincts. I did not write the following words, but I venture to quote them as putting my own thoughts into appropriate words:—

"In all civilizations, bread, whether made from wheat, rye, maize or even barley, has been regarded as the staff of life. It has been held of such quintessential importance that, with wine, it is used in the most sacred of all ceremonies and festivals. A nation, therefore, that tampers with and adulterates its bread is aiming a mortal blow at its own heart, and may be said to be committing a kind of sacrilege against one of the deepest experiences of the race, of mankind as a whole. Personally, I feel a kind of horror at the use of adulterated bread in the holiest of sacraments; whether to believer or unbeliever, the only word for it is profanation. In the same way, a State or Government, which authorises the use of adulterated bread, is committing one of the worst outrages against the Commonwealth. And if I am wrong in thinking so, then bread is of no importance in the history of mankind, and there is no meaning in the distinction between right and wrong."*

An indication from Your Grace, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, that the purest wheat be used, not only for the holiest of Sacraments, but for the people's Daily Bread, would make the deepest impression in this land of ours.

I am, my Lord Archbishop,
Yours sincerely,

IRENE LOVELOCK.

*H. J. Massingham, "The Faith of a Fieldsman".

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"New Times", May 29, 1953—Page 11

CHEMICALLY POISONED FOOD

Dr. G. C. Sheldon, of Reigate, and Dr. Allan Yorke, Consultant Dermatologist to the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, contributes a special article to "The Lancet" of March 21, entitled "A Syndrome Associated with the Ingestion of Chemically 'Improved' Flour".

The syndrome (i.e., a collectivity of symptoms of disease) occurred in "an intelligent housewife of 50" and was first noticed in October 1940, continuing unchecked until April 1952, when the cause was first suspected. The writers of the paper in "The Lancet" had the lady under their care jointly after 1947. The syndrome comprised (1) eczema, (2) mental disturbance and (3) anorexia (i.e., loss of appetite for food).

Having traced the disorder apparently to the use of chemically treated flour, the doctors, in June 1952, "consulted Mr. X., an authority on the chemistry of milling, seeking his advice and help, which he has given most generously". Her ailment now under control, the patient subjected herself voluntarily to an exhaustive series of experiments until it was proved beyond doubt that within a few hours agenisised flour, whether she knew she had taken it or not, or if she had only touched it, was related to the development of her symptoms. The same was proved later for flour treated with chlorine dioxide (the alternative "improver"); but in this case the effects were in some respects more severe (i.e., deeper mental depression, more profound loss of appetite and a greater appearance of illness). The authors conclude: "The question arises: Is this a rare case of allergy, or merely the first recognition of a common disorder?"

It may be of interest to record the list of foods communicated to the patient, which might contain agene-treated flour: —

Tinned soups, soup powders and cubes, tinned meats, gravy thickeners, lemon curd, Cocoa and Chocolate (inferior makes), mustard mixtures, sausages, meat pastes, pepper mixtures, fish pastes, sauces, tomato, etc., picalilli, ice cream, wafers and waffles, chocolate fillings, certain sweets, some

blancmange and custard powders, semolina.

In a leading article devoted to the subject, "The Lancet" says: —

"We ... do think the time has come for a full and frank explanation in terms that everyone can understand. Doctors, in particular, would like to be in a better position to form their own opinion on what may well prove to be an important medical issue."

Expert estimates of the incidence of virtually undiagnosed skin disorders in association with mental symptoms (generally labelled "neuro-dermatoses") are as high as 50 percent, of cases seen in special clinics.

—"The Social Crediter," March 28.

THE EXPORT MANIA

"It is economically a mistake for any country to have too high a ratio of export to home consumption in any commodity.

"Industries with a high ratio of export to home consumption are far too vulnerable to economic pressures against which they cannot be defended.

"For instance, before the war we normally exported about three times as much wheat as we consumed locally. The result was that the nation could not afford to support its wheat growers extensively when price collapse occurred."

—Professor S. M. Wadham, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Melbourne.

FOR THE RECORD

I do not believe China is a mere puppet in the hands of Russia. I think she will wear her Communism with a difference, but I am more certain than ever that as soon as aggression has been halted, China should take her rightful place on the Security Council. She is entitled to be one of the Big Five, and I do not think her place should be denied her. —Mr. C. Attlee, during his recent speech on foreign policy in the House of Commons on May 12.

WITHOUT COMMENT

A 57-year-old Prices Commission inspector was arrested by inspectors late on Thursday and charged with demanding property by menaces. He will appear at the Richmond Court on June 24. —Melbourne "Age", May 23.

COMPOST

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