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COMMUNIST VICTORY IN KOREA

At the time of writing it appears that President Syngman Rhee's coup in letting 25,000 North Korean prisoners of war escape may temporarily hold up the expected truce arrangements between the Communists and the "United" Nations. But it has been obvious for some time that the promoters of the Korean War are determined to bring the war to an end on terms, which are another major victory for the enemies of Western Christian Civilization.

One of the major results of the Korean tragedy must be a further undermining of the West's prestige in the Far East. No doubt the big military offensive launched by the Communists as the final truce arrangements were being made, was designed to further impress all Asiatics with the "decadence" of the Western Powers, who, after three years' fighting and enormous casualties, could only barely regain the famous 38th parallel.

President Syngman Rhee may be many of the things, which his enemies claim, but he does appear to be an old-fashioned patriot who cannot see how victory has been achieved when the northern portion of his country, containing most of Korea's industrial resources, remains under Communist control. He is not content merely to go back to 1950, when the Korean War started. He has never reconciled himself to the division of his country by the secret agreements reached by President Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta early in 1945. If he continues with his obstructions he must, like another ex-Eastern ally of the Western Powers, Chiang Kai-shek, be gradually abandoned and smeared as a "reactionary" and a "Fascist".

The important question to ask about Korea is: Did the "United" Nations really try to achieve military victory? If the answer is yes, then obviously the Western Powers have no chance of surviving a major military offensive from the controllers of Soviet Russia, when they could not, with the aid of the South Koreans, defeat the North Koreans and the Chinese. General MacArthur has claimed that he was prevented from winning militarily in Korea. All the known evidence indicates that it was never intended that the "United" Nations should win in Korea. The war was designed to further other objectives. Apart from achieving the destruction of Western prestige in the Far East and of thus persuading the Asiatic peoples to resign themselves to their Communist masters, it is now almost certain that the war will finish with the Communists achieving their major objective—a seat in the "United" Nations in place of the Chinese Nationalists. It is indeed a remarkable "victory" for the anti-

Communists when they accept peace on the major terms dictated by their Communist opponents. We can only hope that American patriots will react to the Chinese Communists' aggression being rewarded by the "United" Nations, by intensifying their demand that the U.S.A. withdraw from UNO and that the organisation be termed subversive and forced to leave America.

The Communist victory in Korea was only made possible by a series of betrayals, which were engineered by Communist traitors and their dupes in influential positions in the U.S.A. It is now known that immediately the Philippines fell during the Pacific War, influential Japanese moves were made to finish the war. General MacArthur and other military and naval leaders were most insistent that the war against Japan could be won without Soviet Russia's intervention. Two days before he left for Yalta, and seven months before Japan's surrender, Roosevelt received from MacArthur a long memorandum containing an authoritative offer of peace from the Japanese. But Roosevelt was under the influence of his pro-Communist advisers and at Yalta sought Russia's intervention in the Pacific War and conceded every major demand made by Stalin. It was under the secret agreement reached at Yalta that Soviet Russia was able to take Manchuria and prepare for the eventual defeat of Chiang Kai-shek. And it was the same agreement, which permitted the Russians to take over Northern Korea.

Neither Edward Stettinius, Roosevelt's Secretary of State, nor James Byrnes, Roosevelt's top adviser at Yalta, were permitted to be present at the secret conference when the Far East was betrayed to the Communists. Even President Truman did not know of the secret agreements when he entered the White House. But there was one man who did know, the only man who attended Roosevelt when he agreed to Stalin's policies. That man was Alger Hiss, subsequently proved to have been a secret Soviet espionage agent. He was a political adviser of the State Department, close personal friend of Dean Acheson, President Truman, Secretary of State, and also a member of the powerful Communist front organisation, the Institute of Pacific Relations that enabled Professor Owen Lattimore to influence the American Government towards accepting the Chinese Communists in preference to Chiang Kai-shek. It was Professor Lattimore who wrote in 1949 that America should "let South Korea fall, but not let it look as though we pushed it".

In 1947 General Albert Wedemeyer warned in a report, which was deliberately suppressed until years later, that before

withdrawing from North Korea the Russians had trained and armed a North Korean army of 125,000 men. In South Korea there were only 16,000 constables. General Wedemeyer further warned that once the Americans left the North Koreans would attack and easily overrun South Korea. Although a large amount of aid for South Korea was voted by Congress, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer stated that by the time the North Koreans attacked, nothing but a few dollars worth of bailing wire had been sent to the South Koreans.

Bearing the above facts in mind, we can now consider the significance of Mr.

(Continued on page 2)

OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

COMMUNIST VICTORY IN KOREA

(Continued from page 1)

Acheson's public statement early in 1950 that America's defence perimeter eliminated not only China, but also Korea and Formosa. This was an open invitation to the Communists to go ahead in South Korea, which they obligingly did several months later. The Korean War came at a most opportune time for Mr. Acheson and other friends of Mr. Hiss. Their pro-Communist activities were being openly exposed and there was grave public concern. Once the Korean War started, the first to be conducted by the "United" Nations, the key positions in which have been held by Communists, Mr. Acheson and his associates were able to divert attention away from their pro-Communist activities. They were now able to pose as enemies of Communist aggression. But all the while they worked persistently and insidiously towards their ultimate objective of having the Communist victory in the Far East consolidated. With the seating of the Chinese Communists in the "United" Nations they will have achieved one of their major objectives. We now await with interest to hear Mr. Menzies upon his return to Australia explain how he has come to agree with the gullible Churchill that accepting Communist objectives in order to stop the deliberately promoted war in Korea, has been a victory for the anti-Communist forces. Australians who fought in Korea well might ask what sort of a peculiar victory is it when the fighting finishes with the enemy achieving his major objective!

To Financial Appeal £540 Now Subscribed

Since our issue of May 29, in which we reported that approximately £526 had been subscribed to the special financial appeal, we have received further donations totalling £14/5/-. The grand total is now £540/5/-. The following are the donations received since May 29:

J.S., Terang, Vic., £1; K.O., Nhill, Vic., £1; D.W.B., Horsham, Vic., £1; W. McD. Brim, Vic., £2; J.W., Montmorency, Vic., 5/-; P.K.T., Pirron Yallock, Vic., £1; P.J.S., Evandale, S.A., £5; Mrs. G. A'B., Toorak, Vic., £2/10/- (previously subscribed); J.E.R., Myrtlebank, S.A., 10/-.

As explained in our issue of May 29, the more financial support obtained, the bigger can be the expansion campaign now being started. We trust that eventually every reader will be able to subscribe something to our special financial appeal.

A WORTHY SUGGESTION!

"It is time the job of Minister of Finance became a dangerous occupation calling (ineffectually) for bullet-proof cars and armed escorts. I can report that there are some beautiful lampposts in Whitehall, substantial, inviting and newly decorated."

—Mr. G. SCHWARTZ, the English
Financial Writer.

Another Step Towards Slavery

Following the introduction of compulsory unionism in N.S.W., attempts will undoubtedly be made to impose similar legislation in other Labor-controlled States. Any legislation forcing an individual to join an association or organisation, which he is not prepared to join voluntarily, is an infringement of a natural right. Unless the policy of compulsory trade unionism is defeated, the individual will not only have to submit to "full employment" in order to live, he will also have to get the permission of trade union bosses before he can obtain employment of any description. We have no doubt that many power-lusting employers will use compulsory unionism as an excuse to try and force all producers to belong to a producers' organisation.

We would like to hear Liberal and Country Party Members of Parliament stating unequivocally that they will immediately repeal compulsory unionism when they next obtain office.

Financing the Russian Revolution

Historians, who have dealt with the real history of the Russian Revolution, have mentioned the vital part played by Jacob Schiff of the international Jewish banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Wall Street, New York. Cholly Knickerbocker, a columnist for the Hearst Press in America, wrote on February 3, 1949: Today estimated even by Jacob's grandson, John Schiff, the New York banker, that the old man sank about 20,000,000 dollars for the final triumph of Bolshevism in Russia."

Very few opponents of Communism draw attention to the identity of the promoters of this conspiracy against Western Civilization. Those who do, are, of course, labelled "anti-Semites". But it is impossible to have a complete understanding of Communism unless its racial background is considered.

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.

Hypocrisy from Clergymen

It is astonishing how so many clergymen can get themselves worked up about the effects of present financial and economic policies, but never make any demand for the removal of the causes of the effects. Some even create the impression that they are delighted to tell the public that gambling and drinking are ruining the nation; that they would be lost for something to talk about if they could not be continually lecturing the individual about his "evil" ways.

So long as there are human beings, there will be gambling in one form or another. But excessive gambling by individuals, who ruin themselves in the process, is in the majority of cases caused either directly or indirectly by economic factors. In a stable environment, which does not frustrate his natural desires, the individual will not resort to excessive drinking as a form of escapism. It might also be mentioned that acute alcoholism can in most cases be traced to nutritional deficiencies.

If the Christian Churches are desirous of making a genuine contribution towards furthering Christianity, they will courageously get to grips with the greatest evil in the world today: the policy of Monopoly which is being so relentlessly opposed that individuals cannot live as they would naturally prefer. But far too many clergymen prefer the publicity they get when they attack the victims of the evil policy of Monopoly. We wonder how much publicity would be given to any clergyman who drew attention to the manner in which the financial system was being perverted to deny the individual the right of genuine self-development?

"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."

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from *New Times Ltd.*, Box 1226L.,
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THE PROFIT MOTIVE

Propaganda of a certain type has been so successful that the mere mention of the term "Profit Motive" conjures up in the minds of many people something evil and anti-social. The term "Profit Motive" has, unfortunately, become a political swear term. Yet a little dispassionate thought should prove to all reasonable people that the actions of every person in this world are motivated by the desire for a profit of some description. There are only two ways of obtaining human activity in any sphere — inducement and compulsion. Surely no one will deny that all the best work in this world has been done under the stimulus of inducement, even if only the inducement of mental satisfaction. Profit of any description is inducement. Any person in this world who does something without some expectation of reward is a certifiable lunatic. It is interesting to note that those who are loudest and most violent in their denunciation of the "Profit Motive" are usually power-lusters who camouflage their desire to control their fellows by the use of such terms as "the common good". They want enormous profits without providing goods or services of any description. Many sincere people often confuse profit with exploitation. Exploitation can only take place when there is monopoly, when the people have no genuine alternative to any policy offered them. But there can be no monopoly and exploitation when there is decentralisation of economic activities under a system of genuine free enterprise. We will examine this matter later.

Perhaps we can best define profit as the result, which accrues to individuals when they make the proper associations. When we plant a seed in fertile soil, and there is sufficient sun and water, the unseen forces of nature operate, and for example, a fruit tree results, a tree from which we can take harvest every year. One grain of wheat produces a hundred grains. The difference between the cost of a man's effort and the ultimate result can be termed profit. Nature apparently doesn't recognise the wickedness of the "Profit Motive"!

When the proper associations are made in our system of production and distribution, a financial profit is made. It is the inducement of this financial profit, which motivates the manufacturer to make the goods, which he believes that consumers desire. Seizing on some of the abuses of a system of enterprise motivated for the desire for profit — abuses that are always associated with monopoly — the anti-profit advocates tell us that the "Profit Motive" must be replaced by what they describe as the "Service Motive". Professor Barker subscribes to this view in the following words: "... until the 'profit motive' has been transformed into a 'service motive' and the interest in technique and staff welfare rendered dominant in industry, strikes and rumours of strikes will be the order of the day."

Now it is fallacious to say that there is an irreconcilable antagonism between profit and service. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is obvious that no service can be given unless a profit is made. For example, it is only when a farmer has gathered his profit in the form of his grains of wheat or other products that he can give service to the community. The

manufacturer must produce goods before he can make a profit.

The best products of our civilization have been the result of the "Profit Motive". It is only under a system of profit inducement, profits obtained from services rendered, that that wonderful thing, individual initiative, can expand. As the opportunities to make profits are diminished, principally by the actions of governments, so is initiative stifled. This is exactly what is taking place in our community today . . . No individual will voluntarily participate in any activity unless he believes that he will make some individual gain or profit.

Financial profit in a system of free enterprise can be termed an economic calculator. To grasp this aspect of profit best, it is essential that we now examine what genuine free enterprise really means is not private enterprise a system of production and distribution controlled by the consumer using his money vote to indicate what programme of production he desires ? . . . Now, surely, the major function of any production system is to supply goods and services when, where, and as required by consumers — in, of course, the most efficient manner. Under genuine free enterprise there is economic democracy. Just as the political vote is used, or could and should be used to control our political organisations, so the money vote permits consumers to control their economic organisations. The money system is the most marvellous voting system ever devised. It permits the individual consumer to "vote" for the goods and services he requires, whenever he likes. Under genuine free enterprise, the consumer with his money vote has economic sovereignty. Manufacturers, entrepreneurs and farmers are all servants of the consumer. We must, of course, stress the fact that sovereignty of the money vote can only be maintained where there is genuine free enterprise — where there is genuine competition between economic organisations all seeking to serve the consumers with better goods at the lowest possible cost. The consumer must have the freedom to disfranchise any economic organisation, which cannot or will not give him the goods and services he requires. If he cannot get the type of shoes he needs at one store, he must be free to go to another. In other words, the consumer must have a genuine alternative. Where there is no genuine alternative, the consumer is at the mercy of monopoly. And it is monopoly of all kinds — political, economic and financial — that is destroying the rights and freedom of the individual today. Under a system of genuine free enterprise, the operators of which are motivated by the necessity to make a financial profit, it is obvious that the amount of profit made is an economic calculator indicating to all producers exactly what is required and in what priority. When the consumer controls the policy of industry — in other words has economic democracy — those operating industry will naturally have to develop the most efficient administration, or, of course, give way to those who can and will. By attacking the "Profit Motive", Free Enterprise, and the individual's right to use his money vote as he thinks fit, we attack the very basis of freedom and security for the individual.

(Continued on page 4)

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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

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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 DEMOCRACY6d.

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

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM6d.

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

THE PROFIT MOTIVE

(Continued from page 3)

It is interesting to note that most of the attacks against what we have termed economic democracy are made by the manipulation of the political system. Those who oppose free enterprise governed by the profit motive conveniently select certain abuses by monopolies and use them to condemn free enterprise and to urge the necessity of more government control. They are careful not to point out that practically all the abuses they mention are the result of government policies. To take only one example, the present high taxation policy of the Federal Government, which is, in reality, the policy of the socialist economic advisers of the government, is, in more ways than one, strengthening Big Business at the expense of medium- and smaller-sized business. Monopoly is being encouraged by government policy. We have all noticed the remarkable manner in which many monopolists all over the world are openly expressing themselves in favour of openly socialistic legislation. Under government control — that is, complete monopoly of the most vicious type — they, no doubt, visualise themselves with enormous powers and no responsibilities whatever — no shareholders to worry about and the consumers possessing no effective instrument of control.

Another term of abuse used by those who attack the "Profit Motive", is "vested interest". The real meaning of the phrase "vested interest" is stability of tenure, and a little thought should indicate that we all spend most of our lives trying to obtain a vested interest in something. If there is one thing we should have learnt from our British history, it is that the more widespread the distribution of vested interests of every description, the greater the freedom and security of the individual, and the less chance of any group gaining a monopoly of vested interests. But, of course, we are told that the "Profit Motive" leads inevitably to monopoly. With consumers controlling industry by the free use of their money votes, the size of industry will be automatically governed by efficiency. In recent years we have been hearing a lot about the alleged efficiency of big economic units as compared with medium- and smaller-sized units. This nonsense has been conclusively exposed in America, where exhaustive investigations have been made.

After an investigation of all types of in-

dustry in America, the Federal Trade Commission for the Temporary National Economic Committee of the American Senate on "Investigation of Concentration of Economic Power", found, amongst other interesting things, that workers in smaller- and medium-sized industries had a greater productive rate per worker than had large industries.

But, most significant of all, this American Commission reported on the growth of monopoly as follows: "In nearly every case in which monopoly persists, it will be found that artificial factors are involved."

As it is government that is being used to destroy economic democracy, it is essential that we briefly examine the function of the political vote. The political vote has very definite limitations. Whereas the money vote is a flexible device which permits the individual consumer to have an "election" about all kinds of detailed matters every five minutes of the day if he so desires, the political vote can obviously only be used to determine general rules and principles under which the individual members of the community should have the greatest freedom to look after their personal affairs. It is absurd nonsense to suggest, as is being suggested by all those people usually referred to as Planners, that the political vote is of the slightest use in controlling the production system. In theory it sounds superficially attractive to say that the government ownership and control of industry would mean democratic control of industry by the electors through the ballot box. But how can it be seriously suggested that any government economic planning Board or similar body could decide upon a programme of production which would meet the desires of consumers? Only the millions of individuals expressing their personal desires direct to industry by a money vote can decide what programme of production is really required. The more that governments interfere in industry, either directly or indirectly, the more of the individual's money they take by high taxation and spend as they think fit, the more they destroy the real substance of democracy, which is the economic vote. The more powerful and the more centralised government becomes, the more corrupt are its activities. The great Lord Acton said that all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.

The British peoples have realised this and have always fought to safeguard the individual's right by decentralising all power as far as possible. It is only in small, local self-governing units that the political vote can be used effectively to insist that the function of government is not to interfere in the detailed every day affairs of the citizen, but to ensure that general rules governing activities are not destroyed by power-lusting groups. It is when government becomes highly centralised and corrupt that power-lusting groups of various types can use it to further their own ends. When all power is decentralised in the hands of all individual members of society, there can be little danger of monopoly. While many realise the "value" of decentralised political power, how many realise the value of decentralised political power, how many realise that a system of free enterprise, controlled by the "Profit Motive" and the money votes of consumers,

is not only a system that can increase materially our standard of living, but gives the individual freedom from economic domination. Free enterprise controlled by the money votes of the consumers is effective decentralisation of economic power.

We can now summarise as follows what we have been discussing: —

1. In a real democratic society the individual has the power to have his directions carried into effect, to get the results he desires — presuming, of course, that they are practical. Two different types of organisation are required for this: (a) political organisations, controlled by the political vote, and (b) economic organisations, controlled by the money vote.

2. The political vote can only be effectively used to lay down general rules under which the economic organisations shall function, to ensure that correct relationships are maintained between individuals and their economic organisations. To clarify this matter a little further by a simple example of what is meant, a government can lay down a road system, traffic rules and erect signposts. But it is not its function to tell motorists where and when to travel. Any government, which tried to decide what thousands of individual motorists desired, would inevitably impose tyranny.

3. A system of free enterprise, motivated by the desire for profit, and serving consumers who indicate by their money votes what they want, will give the individual the greatest material standard of living and the greatest personal freedom. Where industry is governed by profit as an economic calculator, industry is organised on the most efficient basis. In the last analysis this results in the great majority of people entering that sphere of economic activity in which they are most genuinely interested.— Eric D. Butler in "A Defence of Free Enterprise and the Profit Motive."

THE ARCHITECTS BEHIND THE WORLD COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY .. 2/6

By Ron Gostick, editor of "The Canadian Intelligence Service." A masterly expose of the Jewishness of Communism. Traces the conspiracy from Marx to the present day, presenting a mass of documented evidence and photographs of the conspirators to prove the race and identity of the enemies of Christendom.

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

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

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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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The Effects of Price Control in the Tanning Industry

The following letter, in which the art of irony is employed, appeared in "The Australasian Leather Trades Review", March 1953:

"Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward further than his nose."

—Pope, "Essay on Man", 4th Epistle.

Why decontrol the industry? Hasn't every tanner prospered since 1939? We have been relieved of the onerous and responsible task of buying our raw material and today every tanner has an assured input. We have established the tanning industry as a powerful monopoly, closed to any aspiring to commence tanning. We have curbed the progressive tanner, who with true capitalistic principle re-invests the profits of his business for the sole purpose of increasing the productivity and efficiency of his plant, so that he can level keen competition at those tanners who are not so well equipped.

We have stopped those keen and progressive tanners by a sound method of quota allocation of hides. If they care to produce fine leathers at keen prices, they establish a demand for their products and, if they attempt to satisfy it, they find they have sold in excess of their quota of raw material and must necessarily close down temporarily. This forces the production costs up and allows the tanner, who is incapable of producing good leathers to dispose of his products at equivalent prices to a demanding market.

We have successfully stopped the greedy tanner who was able to export his leather overseas (because his particular production was in demand) at high prices, which enabled him to subsidise the cost of the remainder of his leathers for internal consumption. We limit the amount each tanner can export so that overseas buyers must take good with bad (admittedly this has forced many buyers to go elsewhere, but at least it has assured even the most inefficient tanner a chance to export); and we have stopped the tanner who previously had a sound export business from exploiting overseas markets so that he could sell cheaper in Australia.

We have successfully forestalled the tanner who, simply because he had the organisation and ability to select hides that suited his specific purpose, could put himself at a definite advantage to his com-

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.

petitors by buying the hides he knew would be profitable to tan. These tanners actually bribed the hide producers by paying them a premium for well-cured hides. Such a situation is intolerable, and we are happy to say that today every tanner receives his fair share of good and bad hides. This still leaves the tanners who have spent vast sums on plant and research at an advantage, but at least we are assured that they cannot increase their input, and it is noticeable that the effect of all their wonderful plant is nullified by the high ratio of capital and overhead of turnover.

The situation outlined above must be regarded only as a transitory stage. The present position can be maintained by incessant repetition that decontrol means high prices for footwear. Price, and not value, must be emphasised.

From this transitory stage we must next move to the consolidating period. It is anticipated that shortly a Controller of tanning and allied trades will be appointed with supreme control to be effected through a competent authority backed by a sympathetic Government. The Controller will direct leather supplies to designated manufacturers who in turn will produce specified types of footwear at gazetted prices. Disciplinary action will be the withdrawal of raw material supplies from either tanner or manufacturer, or both where collusion is suspected. This, it is believed, will be a quick and effective means of removing any unco-operative individuals from the industry.

The time is opportune and the end assured.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH PINK.

Language

We have pointed out before the importance of resistance to the campaign, long conducted, for so degrading language that it becomes a tool, which is useless for any honest purpose and valuable only as a means of spreading confusion and deceit. Therefore we welcome the following from an article, "Satirist in the Modern World," in "The Times Literary Supplement": —

"Confucius was once asked what he would do first if it were left to him to administer a country. The Master said (in Professor Waley's scholarly translation of the "Analects"): 'It would certainly be to correct language.' His listeners were surprised. 'Surely,' they said, 'this has nothing to do with the matter. Why should language be corrected?' The Master's answer (more freely translated) was: 'If language is not correct, then what is said is not what is meant: if what is said is not what is meant, then what ought to be done remains undone; if this remains undone, morals and arts will deteriorate; if morals and arts deteriorate, justice will go astray; if justice goes astray, the people will stand about in helpless confusion. Hence there must be no arbitrariness in what is said. This matters above everything'."

—"The Social Crediter," May 16, 1953.

Constitutional Barriers Against Serfdom

The only alternative to absolute rule by any of the Party cliques (with unchecked power all would have behaved in practically the same way) in Germany of the early 1930's, was the introduction of an effective constitution able to check with sanctions the abuse of power by all of the parties. Von Papen claims that such was his intention. He realised that the only check on Party oligarchy was the personal authority of Hindenburg. When Hindenburg died they would need someone else "to give new authority to the institution of government, after the Weimar brand of democracy had ceased to function. We had involved the personal authority of Hindenburg in our programme, and made it clear to the parties that the business of government could no longer be at the mercy of party doctrine and thirst for power.

"Until the fateful interview with the President, Schleicher at no time indicated his disagreement with any aspect of our programme. We had even given the Crown Prince to understand that developments must lead logically to a restoration of the monarchy . . . after Hindenburg's death when the nation would feel the need for some permanent repository of authority amid the ephemeral manifestations of political life. In Bavaria the monarchist current was running strong, and we felt that the nation as a whole might come to desire the same course."

—Dryden Gilling Smith, in a review of von Papen's Memoirs, "The Social Crediter," April 18.

CORONATION DECORATIONS

We trust that Melbourne readers who saw the Coronation decorations noted the ostentatious display by the biggest Bourke Street oriental bazaar as compared with, say, the tone of Georges in Collins Street. As Douglas remarked, the fundamental cleavage in this world is cultural.

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville..... 13/4

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

"New Times", June 26, 1953—Page 5

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No. 12

"THE COST OF PRODUCTION"

Over the past few weeks editorial writers for the daily papers, spokesmen for manufacturers, and several federal politicians have been telling Australians that the threat of further price increases should stimulate them to reduce costs of production. The general theme is that costs of production, and consequently prices, can only be reduced by harder work and greater production. The Federal Minister for Agriculture, Mr. J. McEwan, urged primary producers to prevent further price increases by greater efficiency and more production. Mr. McEwan apparently saw no contradiction between his advice and the fact that, on his own admission before the Australian Agricultural Council on June 15, there have been considerable increases in primary production over the past twelve months. These increases have not stopped prices from rising.

We do not deny that there is plenty of scope for greater efficiency in both primary and secondary industries. But we dispute the claim that greater efficiency and increased production per individual will automatically result in the defeat of inflation. Before demonstrating the truth of what should be obvious to any reasonable person, we ask the simple question: What is the true cost of production? We notice that the majority of those urging a reduction in the costs of production do not define what these costs of production are. It is true that they infer that the major cost in production is the labor cost, and that therefore a greater effort by the workers will solve the problem of rising prices. But this argument is quite false because it ignores the fundamental fact that production today is largely dependent upon the use of solar energy in one form or another. A dramatic increase in production by the harnessing of solar energy over the past fifty years has not resulted in a reduction in prices. There has in fact been a progressive increase.

The fact of the matter is that there has been a progressive reduction in the true cost of production and that reduction is still taking place. The true cost of production is consumption. This fact is readily obvious if we can for a moment forget all about the abstraction termed money. The English "Social Crediter" of June 6 states, "The man-hours per unity of production, including transportation and distribution probably decreased in the ratio of about 100 to 15 between 1913 and 1945. If prices were based on true cost, therefore, the 1946-pound would have been worth about £6/12/- instead of 8/4 as it was. And what is it now".

Even in Australia where, compared with England or the U.S.A., the development of power production is still in its infancy, one individual in 1953 is in most spheres producing much more than he did ten years ago. The true cost of production, consumption, has undoubtedly been reduced. We agree that this true cost of production can be reduced much further — upon his recent arrival in Australia the American Professor Merl D. Creech said that before long the introduction of the electronic brain into industry would result in two-thirds of the present industrial labor force being unemployed. But no solution of the problem of rising prices is possible until the fact is faced that the community's bookkeeping system, the financial system, does not reflect economic facts, and that present financial rules must be altered in order that every reduction in the true cost of production is automatically passed on to the consumer via scientifically subsidised prices.

The Proper Function of Money

The proper function of a money system is to furnish the information necessary to direct the production and distribution of goods and services. It is, or should be, an "order" system, not a "reward" system. It is essentially a mechanism of administration, subservient to policy, and it is because it is superior to all other mechanisms of administration that the money control of the world is so immensely important.

The analogy of the "Limited" railway ticket is for all practical purposes exact, a railway ticket being a limited form of money. The fact that a railway ticket has money-value attached to it is subsidiary and irrelevant to its main function, which is to distribute transportation. A demand for a railway ticket furnishes to the railway management a perfect indication (subject, at present, to financial limitations) of the transportation, which is required. It enables the programme of transportation to be drawn up, and the availability of a ticket issued in relation to this programme enables the railway traveller to make his plans in the knowledge that the transportation he desires will probably be forthcoming . . .

The measurement of productive capacity takes place, or should take place, in regions other than those occupied by the ticket office, or its financial equivalent, the bank, and the proper business of the ticket department and the bank is to facilitate the distribution of the product in accordance with the desires of the public and to transmit the indication of those desires to those operating the industrial organisation, to whom is committed the task of meeting them. They have no valid right to any choice in deciding either the qualifications of travellers, or the conditions under which they travel.

—C. H. Douglas in "Social Credit" (1924).

"New Times" Annual Dinner

This year's Annual Dinner will take place at the Victoria Palace, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, on Friday, September 18. As the Dinner is being held during Show Week, we anticipate that our country supporters who are attending the Melbourne Show will avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting Melbourne supporters.

Special efforts are being made to ensure that this year's Dinner is better than ever. The evening will start at 6 p.m. and finish at 11 p.m. We ask all supporters to make a note of the date and to make every endeavour to be present. In order that catering arrangements can be made well in advance, we would be pleased to hear as soon as possible from all those who propose to attend.

Address all communications to The Secretary, New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, C.I.

Liberation by Social Credit

Points from the address given by M. Louis Even, Director-General of Social Credit in French Canada, to the Front Universitaire de Montreal, on April 21, 1953, are as follows: —

Plainly, the full meaning, bearing and importance of the propositions of Social Credit cannot be grasped by listening to a one or two hour lecture. They are indeed logical and rich in humanism; but very different from the conceptions of finance now generally recognised, or, rather, accepted without inquiry.

Moreover this study, as all science, requires at least some time and much application. It must also be approached with an open mind, and not merely to confirm a conclusion made beforehand.

Nor must any particular measure be singled out from among the Social Credit propositions, to consider the possibilities of its application within the present financial system. Nothing is more sure to falsify the issue.

For instance: A periodic dividend for everyone, without tax; the lowering of prices without loss to the producer; the automatic financing of production without inflation; all these are manifestly incomprehensible if one aims to realise them without first making a major change in the manner of issue and cancellation of money, and in the monetary policy of the distribution of product. To the fish, which has always lived in water, the notion of flying through the air must have all the characteristics of cloud-cuckoo-land; but the bird sees the thing differently.

The study of Social Credit is complicated by the fact that neither Social Credit, nor anything approaching it, has ever been neither applied, nor even put to the test, anywhere. Thus, there can be no question simply of explaining or interpreting experiments already made. We are concerned with the investigation of what is possible in an economy which does not exist, and of which there is no instance in history—of a possible system of economics—which admits of no other limitations than those set by the nature of things themselves. Properly to make such an inquiry it is necessary to disregard the economic world we know and to re-think the basic propositions of finance, economics, and above all of the philosophy of economics. For Social Credit is a return to reason and to the integration

Of means and ends, now severely strained by the economic system.

It is impossible to understand the substance of Social Credit if certain principles, certain fundamental postulates that underlie all social credit theory, are not first admitted. The Social Credit literature presented to French Canada comes back many times to these postulates. To mention no more than a few:

1. The earth and its riches was created for all men. For all without exception. So, every living human being should be able to obtain a share at least sufficient for his needs of existence. To refuse him this share is to refuse him the right to life.

A system is human or inhuman in the measure to which it facilitates or makes difficult to each man access to these goods.

2. Means must be subordinated to ends, and not vice versa. Instances:

Economic activity has for its end the satisfaction of human needs. It is to this end that all the economic apparatus must be ordered, including finance.

The end of industry is to furnish goods, not to give employment or work. Industry is most efficient when it makes more goods with less human labour.

The end of industry is not to finance the buying of the goods. Industry no more exists for salaries than for profits. Profits and salaries concern it only as means, as stimulants to mobilise producers.

3. There is also a jurisdiction of functions. The function of production is discharged by industry (manufacture, agriculture or others). The function of distributing the goods belongs to society itself. It is for society to establish a mode of sharing out of distribution, which best attains the economic end, and to actualise each person's inalienable right to a share of earthly goods.

4. Modern production owes more to process and technique, resulting from the inventions and applications of science transmitted and perfected from generation to generation, than to the individual efforts of those whom the production occupies. This factor in production is a common heritage, a social capital, which becomes more and more productive and which should consequently profit everyone, as all are its co-proprietors. The salary, payment for individual effort, should not be the only title to the fruits of production.

5. Money being a title to goods, to every sort of product or service offered, its volume should not be regulated otherwise than socially. How may it be admitted that an individual or a private institution has the

right to dictate at whim what ought to be created on the basis of the production of all society? The global purchasing power must also be related to the global production according to need, because production exists exactly to satisfy those needs.

6. Finance should not be either a system of government, nor a system of rewards and punishments, nor a substitute for morals, nor a dictatorship of production or of needs. It should on the contrary serve production and not impose limits on it.

7. The end of a financial system rightly understood should be:

(a) to finance production according to need.

(b) To distribute the fruits of production efficiently.

It is difficult to deny any of these postulates, even though the fourth sounds new and raises controversy. But the present system of finance takes account of none of them.

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MORE ON "TOO MUCH COMPOST!"

By J. I. RODALE in "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.) Ordinarily when we read criticisms of the organic method, we do so with a feeling that the writer is obviously prejudiced. But a little while ago, and for the first time, I read such an "attack" with a feeling that possibly the writer was justified. It actually was only a mild jab. In "Consumer Reports" for July, 1952, appeared the following:

"Though the reasoning of the organic gardeners may be quite faulty, much of their practice is beneficial. They make one important point, which is often overlooked: substitution of chemical nitrogen for the maintenance of a reasonable level of organic matter in the soil may cause soil deterioration, and increase the erosion hazard. Furthermore, the use of too much nitrogen fertilizer may build up an excess of soluble nitrogen in relation to the other plant food elements. The result is tall, weak, poor-fruited plants. (The same effect is in some 'organic' gardens, where too much organic matter has been used in relation to phosphorus and potash-bearing materials.)"

I am withholding my comment for a couple of years, until I have more opportunity to observe plants growing under conditions of less organic matter fertilization, but I might say that I have a feeling that there is something to what this writer is attempting to convey.

Along the same lines, I would like to quote a letter sent to Dr. Shelton of the "Hygienic Review" by an organic gardener. He says, "There is no doubt that many organic farming advocates have become mentally over-composted. There are excellent examples of how harmful over-fertilization can be. Also, it seems to me that some organic farming advocates have had their brains fogged from the fumes of unripened compost. In accepting the principles of organic farming, they took a step forward and then stopped progressing."

Perhaps we may need a little of such insulting talk to get ourselves to look at the organic idea a little more rationally. Of course the man is not justified in raising his blood pressure by criticizing a situation or belief, which he considers to be wrong, in the manner in which he has done it.

From his point of view he has erred according to the basic tenets of the golden rule. But in doing so he has "needled" us. He has stirred us up, encouraging us to look at our beliefs a little more dispassionately. For this we thank the man.

In the same article in which Shelton pub-

lished this letter, he writes against the use of too much compost—and inveighs against the use of manure. He says, "On a plot of land, where a great quantity of animal manure had been put, the grass and weeds would attain to a very rank growth. Grass, for example, would shoot up much higher than the grass of the surrounding land where no such manuring had been done. The cows and horses would not eat this rank vegetable growth.

"Luxuriant tufts of grass grown up through the droppings of cow or horse will be passed up by the grazing cow, horse, sheep or goat, which prefer to crop the shorter grass on the unmanured soil. Only after the passage of two or three years, after the manure has been completely rotted and is soil again, will the cattle eat the grass and weeds grown thereon.

"The same rank growth may be seen on the decaying remains of a hay-stack. But the animals refuse to eat it. They will eat the short grass around the haystack. Many times I have seen these straw-stacks, left by the threshing machines, after threshing the wheat or the oats, after they had rotted down, become the site of the rankest kind of growth, but always the cattle refused the grasses and weeds that grew thereon. As with the vegetation that grew on the heavily manured soil, they would smell of the rank growth and turn away."

This is a well-known fact in agriculture. One finds much reference to it in agricultural literature. Sir Albert Howard mentioned it several times in his writings.

Shelton poses an interesting theory. He says with regard to the fact that organic culture reduces insects pests, "Is it perhaps possible, that the insects avoid (over-composted) vegetables for the same reason the cattle avoid them?"

I think that Sheldon has a good thought here. While, I don't believe it is as simple as all that, as I know there are other factors in the plant-insect equation, there is some evidence that over composting may be one of the agents in drawing insects. In our own experience with the Mexican bean beetle, we saw some evidence of it. This is one insect that we do not seem to be able to control in our gardens. But one

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year, when we grew beans on some new ground that had received compost for the first time, they were far less infested with the Mexican beetle than a batch of beans growing on a soil not far away that had received compost every year for about ten years. It was that experience that first led me to consider whether there wasn't some harm in over-doing composting. As a result, beginning last season, we went through the whole year without applying compost in our gardens. I do not know if it connected with this action, but last year I could not find a single potato bug in our potato patch. We used no compost, merely applying heavy mulch immediately

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MORE ON "TOO MUCH COMPOST!"

(Continued from page 8)

after planting so that the plants had to work their way up through this heavy mass of material. But it was the cleanest stand of potatoes you would ever want to see.

The insect is not here by accident. It is part of Nature's scheme to keep things in order. She uses the insect to destroy unwanted vegetation. If a growing plant is Unbalanced in its nutritional content by reason of artificial methods of fertilization, if it is grown on the wrong kind of soil, as potatoes on clay with little organic matter, if an acid-loving plant is growing on an alkaline soil, if it becomes sick for any reason at all, the insects will come to attempt to destroy it. Then there is war. It is man with his spray guns against the winged enemy. There is much evidence of this role of the insect and it is reflected in the writings about the organic method. A bug, with a few exceptions, rarely comes to attack a healthy plant, which is growing under the proper conditions and in the right place.

Now, if a plant is growing on a soil, which has been over composted, it may become a candidate, from Nature's point of view, for a visit from her tiny-winged policemen. There might be something about such a plant, which is not quite right. Perhaps an over-supply of nitrogen. And the censor comes to clamp down on the offender! At this point this is only rank theory, but in order to make progress we must do some thinking and speculation. It may lead to the definite proof later.

Shelton concludes, "Is it, perhaps, possible that the insects avoid 'over-composted' vegetables for the same reason the cattle avoid them?" He means cattle avoiding recently dunged grass.

We receive letters from time to time from readers who complain that although they do everything we tell them to, they still have some trouble with their vegetables. This type of letter does not come too often, but it baffles us. A gardener writes that his tomato vines produce only small tomatoes, or none at all. Could it be due to an over composting, the excess nitrogen going all to leaf, leaving little for the fruit itself?

I recall reading in one of Alexis Carrel's books that a plant that grows too fast is not a healthy plant. A slow steady growth makes for the best conditions of health, he states. Shelton in his article develops the same thought. We know that on the average those people who eat frugally live the longest. There is the classical case of Luigi Cornaro, who lived in Italy in the fifteen hundreds, and who was given up by his physician in his forties, on account of poor health. He worked out a diet so small in quantity that it seemed almost starvation, but he lived to be close to one hundred. The medical literature is replete with experiments, which prove that animals on diets of less food get less cancer. In Europe the austerity conditions and food shortages brought about he war showed up very favorably in the mortality and health statistics. There was less disease. Today, with all their food difficulties and starvation diets, the English have a longer span than we do.

The statistics kept by the life insurance

companies show unquestionably that obesity, which is due to over-consumption of food, causes earlier deaths. Should we consider a plant growing in an over composted soil which shows an excellent growth and size, as obese rather than succulent? Those of us who produce organic food for the main purpose of improving our health might have to reconsider some of our ideas. Shall we go for bigger yields? On our experimental farm we are doubling the yields of the local acreages. Should we now put less accent on piling in the organic matter and apply the mineral rock powders in larger quantities instead?

I would like to quote a portion of my book "Pay Dirt", on page 126, which describes an experiment that should be considered in our discussion:

"In April, 1941, an experiment of tremendous significance was described by Professor Glen Wakeham of the University of Colorado before an American Chemical Society meeting at St. Louis. This experiment proved that garden beans and peas grown in poor soil had a greater mineral content than those grown in rich soil. By rich soil was meant soil that was 'enriched' by the usual chemical or commercial fertilizers with the possible addition of manure.

"Professor Wakeham said: 'While millions of dollars are spent annually in research to produce greater crop yields, and other millions to discover ways of disposing of the surplus crops thus produced, almost no attention has been paid to the nutritional values—particularly with regard to essential minerals—of the artificially forced and 'improved' crops obtained. If the present observations prove to be examples of a more or less general phenomenon, crops grown on 'poor' soils should command higher prices than those grown on 'rich' soils.

"More fantastically, it has been suggested 'that tribes and nations living in agriculturally poor countries—high, windswept plains, mountainous districts and arid semi-deserts—have usually conquered the inhabitants of the rich river valley and coastal plains because they have more iron in their blood and more grit in their bones.'

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"For many years nutritionists have pointed out that many average American diets are likely to be deficient in calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine, etc., causing such deficiency diseases as rickets, anemia, dental decay and 'simple goitre'.

"Thousands of analyses have shown that while standard foods will usually contain fairly uniform amounts of the great food elements—proteins, fats, sugars and starch—their mineral contents may vary widely. Some samples of spinach, for example, contain seven times as much iron as other samples."

Is it possible that a plant growing in an over composted soil will contain less minerals? In the medical field very little work has been done on the effect of, or lack of, minerals on the human system. The studies on vitamins alone are not sufficient. Much research must be done on this aspect of the organic method.

As part of our discussion on the question as to how much organic matter should be applied to the soil, may I reproduce a letter, which appeared in the October 25, 1952, issue of the "British Medical Journal":

"Mr. C. D. Legon (September 27, p. 700) shows that in some areas in this country a high mortality from cancer is associated with a high content of organic matter in the soil as demonstrated by an ignition-loss test. In his comment he draws no distinction between organic matter in the form of peat and that due to heavy stocking. He implies that the dung of large flocks of hill sheep and large numbers of dairy cattle combine with the presence of mosses and ferns to cause micronutrient deficiencies in food crops, and that these deficiencies are corrected in predominantly arable districts by the avoidance of excessive dunging.

"Since the very existence of peat indicates a water-logged, poorly oxygenated, and mineral deficient soil with a slow or altogether arrested humus turnover, on which the natural vegetation consists of highly specialized plant communities such as bog, moss, fen, and heath, it seems reasonable to postulate that food plants grown in such soil may be in some way deficient, quite apart from the effect of a high content of organic matter in the shape of peat or raw humus. The physicochemical and biological basis of plant life in such soil is probably quite different from that in well-drained, well-aerated soil in which the organic content is in the form of mild humus with a rapid turnover.

"Dressing with dung, composting, ploughing in turf, and the other methods of raising the organic content of the soil, which is the aim of every good farmer, and has been

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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.

"New Times", June 26, 1953—Page 9

NUTRITIONAL CAUSES OF DISEASE

Excerpts from a noted doctor's revealing speech on our soil-food-diet relationship. **JOE D. NICHOLS, M.D., Texas, in "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.)**

We live in a land where there are more good doctors, more great medical schools, and more hospitals, more education, and more great scientists, and more money than any other place on earth. We hear so much about the great scientific advances that have been made in public health and medicine. And it is true that great advances have been made in certain branches of medicine. But despite all this, everybody in the country is sick. I do not know anyone anywhere who does not have some physical disability. My own son at the age of three had three bad teeth! It is hard to find a child in school any more without dental caries.

Last year cancer was more prevalent than ever before. We had more heart disease. It is the leading cause of death, killing young people before the age of forty all over the land. We had more high blood pressure, more stomach ulcers, more rheumatism, more diabetes, and more mental disease. Fifty percent of the hospital beds in America are filled with mental patients. They are running out the top windows all over the land and more mental hospitals are being built every day. We had more polio last year than ever before. Perhaps we are not so smart after all. Maybe something is wrong here.

There are countries where these degenerative diseases do not occur. There is a place in India, called Hunza, where a British physician, Sir Robert McCarrison, stayed seven years looking without success for a cancer. These people live to be one hundred and ten years of age and die with their own teeth in their mouths. Seventy-year-old men run 20 miles a day and think nothing of it. Sir Robert McCarrison said the reason these people have such excellent health is because they do three very simple things that we fail to do. They eat natural food grown on fertile soil, and they eat it fresh. We do none of these things.

The first—and principal—great fundamental reason why all of us are sick, from the standpoint of nutrition, is because the land is worn out. The farmers of America violated another one of God's Natural Laws—Nature's Law of Return. This law states that if you take away from me then you must return something to me. But all the farmers violated this law. We cut down the trees, plowed up the land, planted cotton one year and corn the next, and even burned the stalks. We constantly took out and never put anything back. As a result all the land became poor land. And poor land grows poor food that makes poor people, who are sick. Poor land grows food that is poor in vitamins, poor in minerals, poor in enzymes and poor in its protein quality. All this means sick people. The most common disease in America today is hypoproteinosis that is, not enough protein, or protein of poor quality. This is of tremendous significance. The vitamins, the enzymes, and the antibodies, that give us resistance to disease, are all protein substances.

About the time all the land became worn

out, along came Science to the rescue. And in this country, we have been taught to bow down and worship this word, science. In this instance, the scientist through the chemical trust using the United States Department of Agriculture, the A & M Colleges, and the County Agents, gave to the farmers commercial fertilizer, N.P.K., Nitrogen, Potash, and Phosphate. They said to the farmer: "If you will put this on your land, we promise it will grow twice as much, and it will put money in the bank," and of course it was true. The land did produce twice as much, and the farmer did put more money in the bank as a result of its use. This was true for a while; but then the farmer found it took more and more fertilizer, and he got less and less in return. Unfortunately, N.P.K. does not make land rich. It merely drives out what remaining fertility is present and finally leaves a piece of dead hard concrete. A hardpan or plough sole develops. A concrete slab would be a better name.

The end result of chemical farming is always disease, first in the land itself, then in the plant, then in the animal, and finally in us. Everywhere in the world, where chemical farming is practised, the people are sick. The use of synthetic chemicals does not make land rich. It makes it poorer than before.

There is one way and only one way to make land rich, and that is just exactly like the good Lord does on the floor of the forest. He puts back into the land three parts of dead plant matter and one part of dead animal matter. That is what leaf mold contains. This puts everything back into the soil, the major elements plus the trace elements, plus dead and decaying organic matter—and all in the proper proportions. And when we say dead and decaying matter that presupposes that at one time the material had life.

This is of tremendous importance. You

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.

must have death and decay, if you expect to have life and growth. This is a natural cycle that no chemist can get around, no matter how many degrees he may have behind his name. The end result of the decaying process is amino acids and carbonic acids. The amino acids are the little building blocks that the plant uses to make proteins of high quality. How can a plant produce proteins of high quality when it had no amino acids present in the beginning? The answer is that it cannot. This is the fundamental reason why the protein produced on the farms of America are of poor quality. So, the first great fundamental reason why all of us are sick is because the land is worn out.

I have three acres of, what I consider, the richest land in America. We made it rich by cleaning out the barns, the hen houses saving the leaves and planting Austrian winter peas for a winter cover crop. I believe there is a difference in the God-given free nitrogen that the Austrian winter peas put back into the soil through the little nodules on its roots and the kind most farmers buy in a sack of synthetic chemical fertilizer. I don't know what the difference is and I doubt if any chemist will ever know. Perhaps the "Life Factor", whatever that is, could be the answer.

We have restored a 50-acre field to a fertile state by clearing the bushes, leveling the land, and then planting legumes. We have also added ground limestone and raw rock phosphate. We are now subsoiling our land to break up the hardpan and find that this procedure alone increases the growth of grass. And grass is the great healer. The way to change poor land to rich land is to put the land back in grass, and then, for a year or two, mow the grass and leave it on the ground to rot. If we put back the plant matter, nature herself will furnish the animal matter with birds, rabbits, bugs, and earthworms. Fertile soil is usually dark in colour. It is soft; when it rains, the water soaks into the ground. Fertile soil is full of both life and death—death and decay of organic matter and life in the form of bacteria moulds and earthworms.

We have tried to answer the question, what is fertile soil? The next reason we are all sick is because we no longer eat natural food. What is natural food? Natural food simply means food that still has in it the natural vitamins, enzymes, and minerals that nature put there. But 80 per cent, of the food consumed by the average American has had them all taken out.

White and raw sugars are just alike except that white sugar has had all the minerals and vitamins removed. Raw sugar is a natural food; white sugar is the worst item in the American diet. Brown rice, one

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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.

NUTRITIONAL CAUSES OF DISEASE

(Continued from page 10)

of the richest sources of the natural vitamin B complex essential to good health, enables many people in the Orient to live on it almost alone. White rice, exactly the same except that all the nutritive value has been polished away is raw starch, in my opinion, unfit for human consumption. White flour—and the baked products made from it—are also unfit to be eaten; first, because all the vitamins, minerals and enzymes have been removed in the milling process; second, because chlorine, a poison, is used in its bleaching; and third, because it needs to be "enriched" after having every bit of good processed out of it. This enriching consists of putting back into it three little dead synthetic chemicals, niacin, thiamin and riboflavin, plus inorganic iron. Whole-wheat flour has undergone none of this adulteration, contains a rich natural source of vitamins and minerals, and is perhaps the most important of all our foods. These are but a few of the many faults of our "rich" American diet.

Fifty percent of the calories that the average American eats comes from three things: white flour, white sugar and hydrogenated fats; that is, the compound shortenings and oleomargarine. Not one of these then, in my opinion, is fit to eat.

Natural food grown on fertile soil, eaten fresh, is the answer to the nutritional cause of disease. Science is no longer science when it attempts to violate God's natural Law.

The restoration of the fertility of the soil would not only go a long way toward solving our health problems, it would also solve many other problems. The problems of floods and water shortages will never be solved until we restore the organic matter to the soil. One hundred pounds of humus holds like a sponge 195 pounds of water. The usual 100 pounds of Cass County (Texas) soil won't hold 30 pounds of water. The construction of dams on the rivers will

never solve the water problem. This only treats the symptoms of the disease. The underground water level in Texas will continue to fall until we restore organic matter to the soil. Just suppose all the land was rich again. Economic, political, social, and many other problems could be solved. It is said that war itself is really a search for fertile soil.

Mixed Farming Controls Skeleton Weed

We have often drawn attention to the fact that the organic farmer has no weed problem; he makes use of them in his organic programme. In recent years manufacturers of chemical sprays have been insisting that skeleton weed can only be kept under control by spraying. But in the Riverina, N.S.W., where skeleton weed, more than any other single factor, has caused reduced wheat yields and acreage, the use of sheep in a mixed farming programme has been increasingly accepted by wheat farmers as a more satisfactory solution. It is significant that it was an individual farmer who proved the value of sheep in controlling skeleton weed.

Back in the early thirties, when the N.S.W. Government offered a £25,000 reward for anyone with a solution of the skeleton weed problem, the Department of Agriculture was most skeptical when one farmer, Mr. Giles, claimed that sheep were the answer. When skeleton weed infested his 1,600-acre property at Temora, Mr. Giles, found, quite by accident, that Merino sheep not only ate skeleton weed but also thrived on it. It was subsequently found that skeleton weed had more nutrition than lucerne and was second only to red clover.

When Mr. Giles found that sheep thrived on skeleton weed, he drastically reduced his wheat acreage and increased the number of sheep. He worked on the basis that by carrying one sheep to the acre, he was putting on the ground the equivalent of one hundredweight of superphosphate per acre. Cluster clover started to thrive and soil fertility improved. While the introduction of larger numbers of sheep did not completely eradicate skeleton weed, it enabled the production of good wheat crops on a rotation of three-in-one. Since 1940 a one-in-five programme has been adopted. In 1938 Mr. Giles won the Southern field wheat championship with a 45 bushel to the acre crop. It was grown on a paddock, which had been heavily infested with skeleton weed three years previously, and which the Chief Instructor of the Agriculture Department had claimed would never grow a worthwhile crop of wheat. So much for the "experts"!

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MORE ON "TOO MUCH COMPOST"

(Continued from page 9)

for hundreds of years, are never likely to become excessive and to produce deficiencies in crops, since they give rise to a rapid turnover of humus on which healthy plant growth depends, and are the only sure methods of maintaining and increasing fertility. There is certainly no evidence that food produced in soil deficient in organic matter has a particularly benign effect on the people who eat it; McCarrison's work in India suggests quite the contrary.

"Mr. Legon mentions that mosses and dairy cattle are possibly contributory towards crop deficiencies in Cheshire. The mosses are in the north of the county on the Lancashire border, and, where not built over, are largely under market-garden crops which supply the neighbouring industrial area and may well have some bearing on the problem, but the dairy farms are in the centre and south of the county, and most of the crops produced are for consumption on the farm; the principal crop for human consumption is wheat, which is no more likely to find its way into bread eaten in Cheshire than in any other county.

"In view of the very clear distinction between the action on plant growth of peat or raw humus on the one hand and of mild humus on the other, I consider Mr. Legon's mention of dung in connection with micro-nutrient deficiencies in food crops to be most misleading. He may, however, have sounded a timely warning of the possible dangers of reclaiming land for the growing of crops for which it is not suited. —I am, etc.,

—E. H. Eason, M.D."

Dr. Eason believes that an over-supply of organic matter due to dunging is different than that which comes naturally from peat. I don't know. Based on some of the things that we are digging up, perhaps we should not be too sure that "the king can do no wrong," and that the more organic matter we apply to our soils, the better it will be for the crops, and for the animals and people who consume them. This letter should be analyzed most carefully. There is much in it of tremendous interest.

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GIPSY CURES FOR ANIMAL ILLS

Juliette de Bairacli Levy studied animal medicine at Manchester University, but soon decided that orthodox veterinary practice was not for her. She began to treat animals with herbs and followed the gypsies' treatment, working and living with them in many parts of the world.

In a B.B.C. talk she said gypsies believed that plants can cure every animal ailment and pass their herbal knowledge down from family to family, only telling it to other people in very rare cases.

Her search for gypsy remedies had taken her from Mexico to Turkey, all along the Mediterranean and to North Africa, and she had obtained many herbal cures from gypsies and made numbers of lasting friendships.

She began to work in England, mostly on dogs suffering from distemper, using the gypsy remedy of wild garlic roots and fasting on honey and water whilst fever was present. She cured hundreds of dogs and then turned to horses and cows with equal success, making much use of the supreme gypsy herb garlic, wood sage and dock leaves.

After Britain's cruelly hard winter of 1947, she went to the Yorkshire dales, where more than a thousand sheep were suffering from an infection that was a relic of snow starvation; paralysis was striking them down, and ewes were losing their lambs. She gave them garlic to check the infection, extract of meadow grasses and nettles to restore health, and black molasses, and saved nearly every animal.

Her particular pride was a ewe that had been paralysed in its hind limbs for two months. Her herbs effected a spectacular cure and the ewe was standing in 10 days running rapidly in three weeks, and produced twin lambs in the following spring.

In Mexico she used garlic with plugs of nettles up the nostrils to cure sinus disease in a mare condemned to be shot.

In Turkey she doctored a cat which be-

longed to the director of the National Bank in Smyrna. The big, brindled beast with magnificent eyes had pneumonia, and when Miss de Bairacli Levy saw him he had a high fever and was breathing painfully in a hot, stuffy room, saturating the cushion on which he lay with pouring saliva.

She advocated strict diet, herb pills, and fresh air, and after much heated discussion windows were flung open, garlic and fenugreek seed pounded into pills, and all food but honey and water withheld.

Five days later she called at the flat and pussy came strutting out to greet her, his tail erect and his big eyes shining.

Another cure was given on an island off Tunisia where her own dearly loved Afghan hound was attacked by a dangerous parasitic mite, minute, black, and unaffected by D.D.T. and said to kill all dogs in 10 days.

A combination of gypsies' and Arab cures saved her hound, which she took daily into the sea and fed with crude salt in his meat—the Arab method—adding to this the gypsy medicine of garlic internally, external dusting with sand and insect powder mixture as a smothering agent, and rubbing all over with crude vinegar into which a little essence of eucalyptus and camphor had been put to discomfort the mites and destroy their eggs.

The fatal eleventh day passed, the hound lived, his mites decreased and at the end of a month he was free and well.

She was eternally grateful to the gypsy herbalists who had taught her so much, usually by a great fire of tree boughs and brush that cast a golden light around.

She found gypsy life in all countries both alluring and rewarding, and it had given

her material for several books and enabled her to heal sick creatures of every kind.

"Seventeen years with the gypsies have caused me to love and admire this strange and little known race of people who have preserved the precious art of herbal medicine which otherwise would have become almost lost to this modern world," she said.

COMPOST

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