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WHY HAVE A TELEVISION MONOPOLY?

By JAS. GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

Television is being much discussed, but the opinions given, especially those by high officials, as is usual, have not been very helpful. The latest "official" commentator, Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, is reported in the "Mercury", Hobart, Tuesday, June 30th, as follows:

Australian Associated Press, London, Mon.—The Archbishop of York (Dr. Garbett) said yesterday that commercial television might become a channel of "vulgar sensationalism for the purpose of money-making."

In his monthly letter to his diocese, Dr. Garbett warned that when television was used for advertising purposes almost any means were regarded as justifiable in securing the largest number of viewers.

Dr. Garbett said: "This is the case in America, where the misuse of television is causing grave anxiety to all who are concerned with education and standards of culture."

"Doctors and parents are protesting in the United States against programmes overlaid with sex, murders and violence."

Dr. Garbett claimed that it was unsound to argue that, because the British Broadcasting Corporation was a monopoly, competition was desirable.

"There are some inventions so dangerous that they must be owned and controlled by the Government lest they should be used for the injury of the people," he said.

It seems rather remarkable that any person professing the Christian faith should wish to hand over to secular authority a monopoly of any kind, let alone such a type as broadcasting, and the statement made by Dr. Garbett is indeed remarkable. He said, "it is unsound to argue that, because the British Broadcasting Corporation was a monopoly, competition was desirable." This statement, to be understood, should be rewritten thus: It is unsound to argue that, because the B.B.C. only permitted opinions which conformed to the official point of view, views other than "official" were desirable. This puts a slightly different complexion on Dr. Garbett's political use of the words "monopoly" and "competition".

Let us now examine another statement by the Archbishop. He said: "There are some inventions so dangerous that they must be owned and controlled by the Government lest they should be used for the injury of the people." This is a very general statement used to prove a particular point of view. The Archbishop conveniently

forgets Hiroshima, not to mention many other more important places, wherein innocent population were murdered by pagan regimes which grow naturally and inevitably out of the socialist methods advocated by the Archbishop.

To suggest that only individuals harm each other, and governments alone are kindly is rather naive, especially in view of recent European history, to say nothing of British history and especially of Biblical history.

But Dr. Garbett is right when he suggests that television is dangerous; it is dangerous. In fact, it is Black Magic. And when the Archbishop demands that it should be administered only by the government he is going back to the pre-Christian era.

Much as I dislike "vulgar sensationalism" for the purpose of "money making", or for any other purpose, there are some things I dislike even more. I dislike to be asked to believe that Christian ends can be achieved by anti-Christian methods. Dictators of old never had the tremendous power of mass coercion enjoyed by present governments. Surely if there is anything ultra vires a powerful central government, these things are education and entertainment. Why should an Archbishop ask us to render unto Caesar the things that are God's? And why should he suggest that the abuse of power could be mitigated by concentrating it in a single gang.

The crudities of modern advertising have been tolerated only of recent years; they are largely the result of commercial monopolies, which in turn exist largely because of government monopoly. It seems that Caesar finds it convenient to encourage "vulgar sensationalism" in order that more power may be given unto Caesar.

"Vulgar sensationalism" may be a nasty disease, but it is not nearly so treacherous, nor so soul destroying as the careful selection of news, and the distortion of history, which has been used by news selectors to lead the British people from one expensive disaster to another.

Monopoly is the great destroyer of Christian institutions, and that is its purpose. There is only one answer to monopoly, and that is competition; and by competition is

meant the right of individuals to decide their own political, economic, cultural and educational policies; yes, and even to decide, if they wish, to make their own mistakes.

I believe if educationalists and Christians had more faith in their avowed creeds, and less faith in the omnipotent police-states, they would very quickly clean up broadcasting and many other things as well.

If "vulgar sensationalism" did not suit the official policy of monopoly, it would disappear tomorrow; I am very satisfied about that.

The suggestion that television can only be controlled by a government monopoly or

(Continued on page 3)

OUR POLICY

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

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

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF WAR

By C. H. Douglas in "The Fig Tree", Sept. 1938.

Certain instincts in human nature appear to be basic instincts, and, as one might say, of the very nature of humanity, and one of these is a continuous reaction against limitation, whether that limitation be imposed upon the individual by those functions of the community that we call "laws", or whether it arises from other basic necessities, such as food, wealth, and protection from the weather. I think it is impossible to deny that war is a reaction against a threat of limitation, of exactly the same nature as the struggle of the pickpocket against the policeman whose presence threatens him with gaol. It seems to me that any argument based upon the assumption that mankind can be brought to like limitation, or can be persuaded not to react against it, is bound to be illusory. It is also I believe, quite beside the point to argue that there is no such thing as an effective reaction against limitation through the agency of war, and I do not, myself, believe that it is true. Most of the consequences which have swept over Europe, and even the world, as the apparent result of the last great war, are post hoc, not propter hoc. It was not true, for instance, in 1919 that in a purely economic sense, as distinct from a human and ethical sense, the world was poor because of the war. Nor is it true that the economic crises, which have been the outstanding factor in the history of the past eighteen years, are in any genuine sense the result of financial manipulation which accompanied the war, but which was neither an integral nor an essential factor of the prosecution of the war.

If, therefore, we recognise that it is in the nature of mankind to react against limitation, and that that reaction will go to any lengths, even including those of mass murder and suicide, it may be true, in a sense, that this basic instinct is a psychological factor and causes war. But it is much more helpful to consider whether, rather than attempting to alter this basic instinct, it is not possible to remove the limitations against which it reacts with such fatal results, and obviously the first step to this end is to examine the nature of the limitations.

We might begin by emphasising the fact that there is all the difference in the world between regulation and limitation. I should define regulation as the prescribing of a particular course of action directed to an objective, which receives general assent, such as, for instance, the ordinance that all motor cars shall drive on the left side of the road. A limitation, on the other hand, is some thing which prevents either an individual or a country from achieving something which, rightly or wrongly, it wishes to achieve.

In Doctor William Brown's interesting essay on the psychology of peace and war, he suggests that there is an element of paranoia in nations leading to war, and that, before the last great war, this was well marked in Germany, which imagined itself to be ringed round by enemies. I cannot help feeling that it is altogether too

facile to take it for granted that this was a delusion. In other words, I seem to detect in the psychologist in general a tendency to believe that everything is a delusion, and that nothing is based upon fact, an attitude that we see in its extreme form in the popular conception of certain psychological philosophies, such as Christian Science. If it once be granted that the major mechanism for the distribution of purchasing power is the wage system, and that all the sanctions of war are used to prevent economic security and a reasonable standard of comfort from being obtained by any method other than the provision of wages, I think it is straining the meaning of words to say that a nation which is prevented by the commercial and political activities of others from keeping the whole of its population employed is suffering from a neurosis if it imagines it is ringed round by enemies. For all practical purposes it is ringed round by enemies, and while it may be, and is, true that the proper policy to pursue is not to engage in war with those whose necessities are similar because their conventions are similar, but rather to endeavour by every possible means, both national and international, to alter those conventions, the locality in which to look for the neurosis is not in the general population but in those persons who, by every possible means, prevent a favourable modification of the conventions.

The difficulty, which arises, of course, is that the real patient in this matter denies that he is sick, and most definitely resists any suggestion that he should be cured. Nothing is more absurd than to imagine, for instance, that the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Montagu Norman, is a pure self-seeker in any ordinary sense of the words. He is a dangerous idealist, and would, no doubt, be able to adduce very substantial arguments for the ideals that he pursues, in addition to his own satisfaction with the position in which he finds himself.

You may at once remark that if this is the case, what is there to differentiate him, for instance, from myself. I think there is quite a short answer to this, and that is that in my own view the neuroses of civilisation will only be resolved by removing

limitations rather than by imposing them. I, myself, and those who think with me, have no very strong view as to what an ideal world ought to be like; we are merely concerned with removing any difficulties in the way of the individual achieving his own particular desires, particularly in the economic sphere. We believe that the limitations placed upon the material comfort and economic security of the individual arise very largely from the assumption, obsolescent if not obsolete, that it is normal for every human being of adult age to be engaged in economic production, and that, therefore, he should not expect to draw from the economic pool without contributing to it.

Where I should agree at once with the people who think that war has a psychological origin is that there are a number of fixed ideas in most people's minds, many of them derived from a misunderstanding of morality and religion, which prevent the removal of limitations, even though this removal is otherwise feasible.

From this point of view any therapeutic technique, which can be applied to those who tenaciously hold views, which are out of relation with the facts of modern economic life, would be of the greatest value. But it is as a preparation for definite action in the material world, rather than as an end in itself, that I think the teachings of modern psychology can be of the greatest service in averting the *delirium tremens* of civilisation—modern war. Without the action, which doubtless can only proceed from right thinking, nothing can prevent an even greater catastrophe than that of the last European War (1914-1918).

Interesting

We learn from "The Social Crediter" of July 11 that Mr. George Drew, leader of the Canadian Progressive Conservative Party, has promised that if elected to office he would reduce taxation by 500 million dollars a year, without touching pensions, family allowances, and other social security benefits or impairing the efficiency of the armed forces. In commenting upon the statement by the London "Times" that Mr. Drew has not yet "shown how it could be done", "The Social Crediter" suggests that "Mr. Drew should reserve the demonstration until he is empowered to do it."

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.

Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

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By C. H. Douglas 13/2

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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.

A Defence of the Senate

Current contemptuous references to the Senate as being either rubber stamp or an obstruction, according to the point of view, are uninformed and superficial. In a bicameral parliament, the House of Review is seldom popular with governments in a hurry, nor are they popular with newspapers, which find little news interest in second thoughts. The Senate was created to safeguard public interest, not party interests. The Australian Senate is the basis of Federation; without it and the provision in it for equal representation from the States, there would not have been an Australian Federation.

That the public should now be paying for an unnecessary Senate Election is merely the consequence of the provision after a dissolution that the Senators' term of office shall date as from the preceding 1st July. Had the present government held the General Election in 1951, a few weeks later than was the case, the Senators would have been elected the same month as members of the House of Representatives and no separate elections would have resulted. The remedy for the position now requires but a simple amendment that should be acceptable to all parties and which would provide for simultaneous election of half the Senate with any general election for the House of Representatives, and the dates of commencement of term of appointment to synchronise.

Quick and Garran wrote: —

"The Senate is one of the most conspicuous, and unquestionably the most important, of all the Federal features of the Constitution, using the word "Federal" in the sense of linking together and uniting a number of co-equal political communities, under a common system of government. The Senate is not merely a branch of a bicameral parliament; it is not merely a second chamber of revision and review representing the sober second thought of the nation, such as the House of Lords is supposed to be; it is that, but something more than that. It is the chamber in which the States, considered as separate entities, and corporate parts of the Commonwealth, are represented . . ."

"The national part of the parliament is the House of Representatives — the organ of the nation. The Federal part of the parliament is the Senate — the organ of the States, the visible representative of the continuity, independence, and reserved autonomy of the States, linking them together as integral parts of the Federal union . . ."

—"Canberra Letter", May 6.

Why Have a Television Monopoly

(Continued from page 1)

by the worst elements of American Big Business is reminiscent of the political racket, where one has a free choice of one party, or the other, or as has been said "one has a free choice of being boiled in oil or hanged by the neck".

It is impossible to believe that the world is so spiritually and intellectually bankrupt that no one can suggest an alternative to a monopoly by government or by Big Business.

Perhaps England is suffering from a similar trouble as we are in Australia—where any person found solving Australia's difficulties is likely, not only to be very severely hurt, but to be looked upon as a social outcast.

The Export Lunacy

"The Policy-holder," a Manchester journal devoted to Insurance, founded in 1883 and published regularly ever since, publishes some comment on present difficulties which suggest that some, though perhaps not much water has flowed under the bridges since the present century began. "Oudeis" has more meanings than one, but, in this instance, "good-for-nothing" is certainly over modest. However that may be, it is "Oudeis" who writes that a country can increase its productive capacity by adding to its capital "(its real capital, devoted to the purpose of making more wealth) . . ." and in other ways. Let them once get a firm hold of the distinction between real and financial, the economists' wagon is hitched to the right star, and, if their rope is sound, there can be but one destination. "Oudeis" seems (though we have experienced this seeming before) not unwilling to reach it. He says: —

"I am prepared to argue that our most vivid problem in the coming months is one which no country in the world has ever solved—which, indeed, may prove entirely beyond solving.

"It is that where production is carried on by rationalised methods, it is impossible to distribute enough purchasing power among the workers to enable them to buy the things they have themselves produced.

"The Victorians provided a ready reply—they said in effect: 'The world is our market; for every yard of cotton cloth we sell at home, we will sell nine yards abroad; and it was a grand answer while it was effective. But the world is no longer our market — instead, it consists of countries that do not accept our goods, or of countries that increasingly compete with our goods.

"It is not in any sense my purpose to express a philosophy in which the dominant emotions are those of a period of slow decay—I am merely stating certain facts which are increasingly obtruding themselves on our consciousness.

"From the obese comfort of the Victorians to which I gave a brief mention we have moved a tremendous way. The main reason is that for fifty years or so certain blocks of human beings have been attempting to achieve progress by violent means. They have failed to show much success in their efforts; but what is more to the point so far as we are concerned, they have left us in a position of financial strain which may last for a generation at least."

If "Oudeis" looks a little closer he will see that 'the grand answer' was no answer at all; but that, on the contrary, the real effect of selling nine yards of cotton cloth abroad was to give nine yards of cotton cloth away for nothing; the purchasing-power distributed sufficed to buy the other yard (and not always that). It is not so simple as that? No, it isn't; but that is at least as true as the notion of the "obese Victorians." "Oudeis" says "there is no short-cut to Utopia." Again, no, there isn't: it was the Victorians who thought that voiding (real) wealth was a "short-cut". It wasn't.

"The Social Crediter," April 18.

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 worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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Important Statement by Quebec Social Crediters

The Social Credit Movement in Quebec, Canada, is undoubtedly the strongest genuine Social Credit Movement in the world. We hope shortly to publish some details of its dynamic activities. The following important and fundamental statement concerning Social Credit appeared in "Vers Demain" of March 1, 1953:

The Social Credit Movement of the Province of Quebec—and, in fact, of French Canada—of which "Vers Demain" is the official organ, is not connected with any political party, not even to a party that bears the name of Social Credit.

"There is in the West a party called "Social Credit". It is about the most efficient means used by the forces behind politics to deform the real meaning of Social Credit, and retard the advent of a Social Credit State. We will develop this point in a future number.

In 1944 the Social Crediters of Quebec, after much hesitation, decided to meet the Social Crediters of the West at Toronto. Discussion took place. We consented to enter a National Association to promote Social Credit on condition that there was no question of a political party. A formula of association was agreed upon, by which each provincial organisation remained entirely autonomous and master of its own line of conduct in politics.

In spite of this agreement, the politicians of the West continued to exert pressure from within to transform the Association into a Federal political party. Mr. Low, the President of the Association, considered himself as the leader of a party. He made public declarations in the name of the whole Association, without mandate, and favoured measures for total war, and for conscription. We had to be continually alert to make counter-declarations, which did not suffice to dissipate the impressions left the public.

They even wished to dictate the policy of articles in "Vers Demain": we were reproved for talking of freemasonry because there were, and there still are, freemasons among the Social Crediters of the West; Franco's work in Spain must not be praised; the Catholic faith must not be put forward when talking of politics; etc.

In 1947 our organisation dissociated itself completely from the Association formed at Toronto. We were finding there

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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nothing but negations; there was more divergence of views, and much more electoral politics, than there was of Social Credit.

Since then Mr. Low has tried more than once, without success, to hook the Social Crediters of our province on to his electoral wagon.

This year, election year, he has reappeared.

Our movement is experiencing the most glorious development of its history, with a spirit and a solidarity that gives it a most remarkable power. This is the moment he chooses to try to sow confusion.

He announces on the radio that a Ligue du Credit Social de Quebec has asked and obtained affiliation to his party. What league? A little group of ... [lit, "flabby-flanks"] who have done nothing, absolutely nothing for Social Credit for fourteen years since they "put away their licence in the garage" (slang).

Mr. Low, through whom the party has the right to some free periods on the radio, uses these periods, paid for by our taxes, to give publicity to this little core of confederates.

Clearly we cannot stop anyone, even traitors or saboteurs, from gabbling. But when puppets pretend publicly to speak in the name of the Social Credit movement of Quebec, those of the authentic movement of French-Canadian Social Credit would fail in their duty if they did not dot the i's.

The little handful of politicians that compose the League seeks to give itself airs and to announce that it will take part in the Federal Elections. It is for this that 1953 brought them from their holes.

The Social Credit Movement of Quebec have, in a convincing fashion, taken their stand on the question of elections. Our line of conduct in the federal elections will be the same as at the provincial elections of last year. Our Social Crediters as such, will not put forward candidates nor take part in the organisation of any candidate.

In such measures as may be demanded by circumstances, "Vers Demain" will make necessary corrections and comments.

The Social Crediters of Quebec have no more need of an electoral League to advance their cause, than Catholics have need of Jehovah's Witnesses to spread the Kingdom of Heaven.

—(Signed) The Director.

An American Senator's Confession

Some time ago, Senator Pat McCarran, who has been smeared by the Communists and Zionists, made the following public confession: —

"We Senators want a constitutional amendment to protect us as well as the American people and I am compelled to admit here publicly, that I have been so busy that I have voted for a number of treaties that I never read. And if I had known how these provisions of the U.N. Charter were going to be used to make domestic laws, I never would have voted for the U.N. Charter. I am sure I will regret to my dying days that I ever voted for the U.N. Charter."

As yet we have not noticed any Australian politicians admitting that they have been a party to betraying Australian interests.

Soviet Trade Offensive

One significant aspect of the Soviet leaders' current "peace" offensive, is the suggestion being made to European countries that if they will trade with Russia they will have no "rouble gap" because Russia is prepared to take imports in exchange for exports. This subtle Communist proposition helps further the propaganda "line" that the European peoples cannot overcome the "dollar gap" because of the policies of the Washington "dollar diplomats". There is, unfortunately, sufficient truth in the Communist allegation to make it very dangerous.

If the Communist strategists can be successful in creating the impression that they really desire peace, there is no doubt that under present financial rules there must be increasing friction between the Western Powers on the subject of international trade. Just prior to his death Joseph Stalin specially emphasised the vital importance of this issue.

Whitewashing Alger Hiss

The Melbourne "Age's" Literary Supplement of June 6 contained a glowing review of a book by Lord Jowitt in which an attempt is made to try and whitewash Alger Hiss. The reviewer neglected to stress the fact that Lord Jowitt is a Labor appointee and is not generally recognised as an eminent legal authority. He also "forgot" to inform his readers that shortly after his book appeared Lord Jowitt's publishers withdrew it because it contained several important statements, which were contrary to fact. So much for this further attempt to whitewash the Communist traitor Hiss.

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.

CHICORY SEED AVAILABLE

Our rural readers will be interested to know that arrangements have been made to import Chicory Seed from England for Australian farmers who desire to use this deep-rooting plant in their pastures. In our next issue we will be publishing an article on a plant which all organic farmers in England use in their mixed pastures and which should be of great interest to these Australian farmers searching for deep-rooting plants which will provide green feed during semi drought conditions.

The price of the imported Chicory Seed will be 20/- per lb. and those desirous of obtaining supplies should send orders immediately, together with payment, to Soil and Health Publications 21 Swinton Avenue, Kew.

Pay-Roll Tax and Inflation

The success of the next Budget must largely be measured by the extent to which it lowers production costs and living costs.

One outstanding contribution towards this objective would be the repeal of the pay-roll tax instituted in July 1941.

Surely no worse tax could have been invented than a tax on employment and that is just what the pay-roll tax is.

It was accepted in parliament as a war-time emergency measure, and should have been withdrawn after peace had been won and the moment inflation showed its teeth.

In 1941, the government was searching for revenue to finance the war and to meet higher social services costs. It was calculated to produce about £9m a year; it now produces about £40m. a year, but because it snowballs itself right through industry and trade it costs the general public £100m a year in higher prices for goods and transport and other services.

The tax is grossly illogical and inequitable; it takes no account of the relative well being of an industry or a business. It is a penalty imposed on the employer for every additional employee he takes on and fines him for every increase in wages or salaries he gives to his employees. Every day that the tax continues must add to the vicious circle of inflation and to weakening the purchasing power of the Australian pound.

The tax makes it ever-increasingly difficult for home industries to produce in competition with imports and it loses markets abroad by making our selling prices uncommercial.

The abolition of pay-roll tax would cost the general revenue nothing, for the tax being a working expense reduces other tax returns by a similar amount.

Social services are financed from consolidated revenue.

Because of the effect upon production costs and living costs the elimination of the pay roll tax is both sound economics and sound finance. To continue the tax is bad economics and bad finance. —Latham Withall, in "The Canberra Letter", July 1.

INTEGRITY

"It is not brains of which the plotters are afraid, it is integrity."—C. H. Douglas in "Programme for the Third World War."

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.

The Full Employment Mania

In the House of Lords on May 20, Lord Salisbury said: "I recall a remark made to me not long ago by an American about labour-saving devices in his country. He said that labour-saving devices had become so essential to the modern housewife that she and her husband had to work twelve hours a day to earn the money to buy them." Quoting from a newspaper he said: "There are two to two and a half million married women, between 20 and 49, at work in this country today, an unprecedented number in peace time. About one and a quarter million are mothers; over 10 percent, of these mothers are at work in the first five years of marriage. This means 10 percent of all children under five are affected. After five years the proportion of mothers at work increases until it reaches 24 percent after fifteen years of marriage."

These, he said, are 'formidable figures'—as they are. They are not 'inevitable from an economic point of view', as he asserted, unless an economic point of view is one, which envisages the impossibility of refraining from actions, which yield the opposite result to that advanced as the reason for their perfectly voluntary performance. Industry expands because clever people contrive to expand it against heavy odds. A man who could be better off if he desisted from his exertions can desist; and a collectivity called a nation can, if its politicians will let it, do the same, with advantage to themselves as well as to everyone else.

Lord Salisbury believes (he is quite right in doing so), that there is "a very real danger that the Welfare State itself (paradoxical though this may appear), may impose too heavy a burden on its own beneficiaries." He is not right when he says that he would be misleading their Lordships' House if he told them that the best way to cut down a tree is to cut it down. Their Lordships would believe him—some of them are still owners of trees. The best way to relieve a country of the dire consequences, which result from acceptance by statesmen of the doctrine that the sole end of man is the expansion of Industry, is the repudiation by statesmen of this fantastic doctrine. When they do so a New Age will have begun.

—"The Social Creditor," May 30.

An Interesting Item

An American report states that a despatch from Moscow, dated February 16, and credited to the United Press Agency, read as follows: "A Soviet provincial government newspaper has attacked Lawyer Tomasoff Baruch, of Bratislava, as an anti-Communist conspirator, and linked him with the American, Bernard Baruch. The newspaper "Soviet Transcarpathia", organ of the Carpathorussian Government, said Tomasoff Baruch was a 'relative of the notorious American atom bomb brandisher, Bernard Baruch'. The Bratislava lawyer was accused of being a member of a Zionist anti-Communist group of conspirators. He is alleged to have aided in keeping an 'uninterrupted flow of dollars from America into rabbinical offices' in the Soviet Union. Transcarpathia, or Carpathorussia, was transferred by post-war treaty from Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union."

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A Note on Lord Mountbatten

In "The Last Viceroy" (1948), Lord Mountbatten's American biographer, Mr. Murphy writes: "The most important decision Mountbatten made at this time was ... to keep the Japanese chain of command intact so that he could use Japanese troops throughout the area (of South East Asia) ... this was a most audacious decision for M. to make and was perhaps a mistake ... for it put him in the position of using Japanese troops to police native peoples whom the Allies had supposedly 'liberated' from the tyranny of Japan. In fact, on one occasion in Java, Japanese batteries sent down an artillery bombardment in support of a British infantry attack against Indonesian positions ... When an argument occurred between British and American members of his staff he would almost invariably take the side of the Americans."

"New Times", July 24, 1953—Page 5

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No. 14.

WHY MEET THE COMMUNIST LEADERS?

We are not surprised that there is considerable opposition in the U.S.A. to the proposal that a Conference of the "Big Four" take place as soon as it can be arranged. Writing in the American journal, "Human Events", of June 17, the famous American writer, Mr. William Henry Chamberlin, very realistically deals with the reasons why a large number of Americans do not believe that talking to the Communist leaders will result in any benefits for the West:

"It is curious that a conference of this type (Bermuda) should arouse hope and approval when one recalls the names, and the dismal results, of four conferences of exactly this type which have already occurred: Munich, Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam. The kind of skullduggery that can go on behind closed doors when a few men set out to dispose of the fate of the world is most vividly and candidly described by Sir Winston himself, in 'The Hinge of Fate', the fifth chronicle of the war, pp. 361-362.

"With no apparent sense of shame or remorse, Churchill tells how he proposed to a receptive Stalin the partition of Poland and the mutilation of Germany, moving matchsticks to show how the eastern part of Poland should be handed over to the Soviet Union while Poland was to get German territory in the West. The American people want no part in such cynical deals with the living bodies of nations, past, present or future."

At the moment of writing it is clear that a fierce struggle for power is still raging in Soviet Russia, and that whoever eventually wins must for some considerable time endeavour to consolidate his internal position. If, for example, Malenkov should emerge as Stalin's successor, he will require a breathing space in which to try and ensure that there are no further repetitions of the revolts taking place in Eastern European countries. The apparent desire to bring the Korean incident to an end without "losing face", and the general policy of "peace" overtures to the Western Powers, indicate that the present leaders of the Kremlin do not find it convenient to pursue a blatantly aggressive policy abroad while their internal position is still weak. Either by intention or by coincidence the present policy of the Communist leaders is likely to create greater disasters amongst the Western Powers than the continuation of the threat of military war. If the threat of military war is progressively decreased, and the Western Powers adhere to their present economic and financial rules, it is certain that a growing trade war between the west is inevitable.

By seeking "Big Four" talks with the Communist leaders at present, the Western Powers are helping them to consolidate their position behind the Iron Curtain. What is required is a skilful diplomatic offensive designed to aid all those peoples behind the Iron Curtain whom the Communists are now being forced to try and appease. This offensive, together with a reform of the financial rules in the Western countries, could place the Communist leaders and their agents on the defensive everywhere. The fact that this policy for victory is not being adopted by the Western Powers is evidence of just how much they are dominated by those international plotters who desire the destruction of Western Christian Civilisation.

Tax Tyranny

In Great Britain, the British Dominions, some parts of Western Europe, and the United States, we have the two-party State, which can survive only so long as the underlying assumptions of our political association are accepted generally by both parties. But the maintenance of that agreement in Great Britain and the British Dominions is becoming increasingly difficult because of the increasing range of official intervention in every aspect of human life, and because the rigidity of party discipline gives the Government in power (in reality, a small group of its leaders) quasi-dictatorial powers. Such powers tend to become ever more extensive. In their financial aspect, because of the increasing elaborateness of the machinery of control, the powers tend to be used more comprehensively to appropriate an ever-larger amount of the individual's income, and to fetter the spending of the fraction that remains. It is only necessary to think of the use in Great Britain during the past thirty years of such (originally temporary) taxes as entertainment tax, purchase tax, and betting tax, and the enormous increases in income tax and surtax, and in the duties on alcoholic drinks, tobacco and petrol to appreciate what has been happening. One needs to be no prophet of gloom to realise where this may eventually end. . . . Unfortunately it is the case that the appetite for control and taxation grows with what it feeds upon. That appetite is perhaps at its most voracious in the Soviet Union, but the appetite of Government in the Western world grows apace.

—Professor G. W. Keeton in "The Passing of Parliament".

Social Crediters Elected in Manitoba

During the recent provincial elections in Manitoba, Canada, candidates describing themselves as Social Crediters won two seats and polled 13 percent, of the total vote.

"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.

Easing the Housing Problem

Mr. John Macara of Sydney has requested us to republish the following circular letter he has been sending out to all those who are particularly interested in the housing problem:

Dear Sir,

I think you will agree that the "Housing Problem" is one of the most urgent with which we are faced.

It is the birthright of every Australian, as he comes of age, to marry and to establish a home, and to rear a family. This fundamental desire, however, is frustrated by the "Housing Shortage".

The natural urge to marry will not be denied, and many young couples are attempting the impossible, by endeavouring to rear a family in totally inadequate quarters.

"One family, one home", is a requirement, which should be regarded as a minimum.

The sad state of affairs experienced by the British Immigrants, is only a climax, which emphasises the much wider, and more general problem of "Housing Shortage".

Under existing circumstances, where the cost of the most modest house runs to four figures, the standard of "one House one Family" is beyond our power to accomplish.

After all, the "Housing Shortage" is only a modern, and entirely an artificial one. It did not arise with the pioneers; they constructed for themselves shelter, appropriate to their circumstances, as the need arose—bank-humpies and less, were then the order of the day. But there was then no overriding authority to ordain that they could shelter under nothing less than a building such as is specified under the building ordinances of today.

The truth of the matter is that there is NO solution to the housing problem, within a reasonable time, unless we are prepared to revise our standards, and to apply them with greater tolerance and intelligence having due regard to circumstances.

It is not suggested that there should be any appreciable relaxation of building-ordinances requirements, in the existing built-up areas.

But it is highly desirable that the privacy of a home (even a home in a low-standard house) should be available to those who desire it, and to that end the following tentative suggestions are submitted for consideration.

(1) Set up an appropriate authority to

be known as "The Board Controlling Temporary Shelter".

(2) Empower the Board to acquire an appropriate unoccupied area for subdivision.

(3) Invite suitable applicants to apply to the Board for a lot under a title some what similar to a Permissive Occupancy.

(4) Applicants would be required to fulfil the following conditions, i.e.,

(a) He should within 3 (or 6) months after the granting of title, have erected on his lot a temporary shelter of value not less than £100.

(b) Title would hold only while he was in occupation.

(c) Subject to Board's approval, he could remove such structure on relinquishing title: or, alternatively, he could sell same to an incoming lessee.

The Queen's Power of Veto

"The Commons have clipped the Lords, and possibly paved the way in due time to the worst excesses of single-party government. In an imaginary crisis, only the royal prerogative—affirming and supported by law—stands as bastion against dominance by a clique or individual in a single Chamber.

"The Queen may still reject a Bill, and she may still dismiss a Minister or a Parliament, thus offering the electors a chance to express their second thoughts.

"Even if we thought well to strip it of its ancient glory and high romantic spell, though in no sense is that conceivable, the Queen's prerogative remains as it were a communication cord in the cause of liberty—not indeed to be pulled improperly, but rather to be retained against its rightful purpose, which is a crisis within the realm."

—From the Coronation Supplement of the "Daily Telegraph" (England).

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler, (post free). Order now Price 1/2

STEPS TOWARD THE MONOPOLY STATE

By ERIC D. BUTLER

This book is a selection of featured articles, which appeared in the Melbourne "Argus" between November 1947, and June 1949. The last article in the book, "An Exposure of the Financier-Socialist Plot," was withheld from publication at the last moment by "The Argus". This suppression, without any apology to "Argus" readers, coincided with a change of control of "The Argus".

"Steps Towards The Monopoly State" contains a wide range of material which will always have a permanent value. This is why the publishers, the Victorian League of Rights, felt it necessary to have it published in book form. The author considers that this book contains some of his best writings. He deals with various aspects of the Communist-Socialist conspiracy, and the necessity for constitution curbs to the powers of Governments.

In an article entitled "The British and Christian Philosophy", the writer states, "The Christian philosophy is one of genuine freedom. It has resulted in self-discipline, voluntary association, and the flowering of the human personality as opposed to regimentation, the stifling of initiative, and dull uniformity. The British way of life is rooted in the Christian philosophy, and, if that way of life is to be preserved and extended, the British peoples everywhere must face the fact that nothing less than a wider and better understanding of what the Christian philosophy means can provide a basis for enduring policies of any description.

"Those people who term themselves Christians and who, at the same time, support Socialist policy, clearly indicate that their understanding of the fundamental Christian is either confused or very blurred. Socialist policies are designed to subordinate the individual to the group—the abstraction—whereas the coming of the explosive Christian idea freed the individual from the domination of the group."

In an introduction to this book, the author states that "we are passing through a revolutionary period which will decide the future life of our people for centuries to come". Those who desire to know what the revolution is about and the techniques being used to further it, should obtain and study "Steps Toward The Monopoly State".

Price 1/3, post free, from New Times Ltd., Box 1226 L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

A NOTE ON MR. EDEN

The American surgeon to whose clinic Mr. Anthony Eden had to go to get well has died. Mr. Eden is now at the Rhode Island home of a daughter of the late Otto Kahn and her husband, himself a grandson of Thomas Fortune Ryan, an American financier. The Ryans were in London for the Coronation and are here still, so the "Daily Telegraph" says. Bolshevik Russia thought so highly of the late Mrs. Otto Kahn that they feted her with the ceremony due to an Empress under the Czars. Eden is claimed as a British Israelite. Even so, one would not think he needed grooming. — "The Social Crediter," July 11.

This explosive booklet reveals the real Communist strategy for world conquest, and how the West is passively surrendering to this strategy.

It exposes the grave internal weaknesses of Soviet Russia, and demonstrates that the "threat of war" is being deliberately exploited by totalitarians to impose a World Slave State.

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.



THE USE OF AGENE IN BREAD

Lord Hankey had given Notice that he would move to resolve, That Her Majesty's Government should reconsider the use of agene in flour for human or animal consumption. The noble Lord said: . . . I wish to put what I have to say in a historical framework, and for that I rely mainly, though not exclusively, on the standard work on the subject — namely, "The Englishman's Food", by the late and deeply lamented Sir Jack Drummond of which the noble Lord, Lord Teviot, has spoken so eloquently, and Anne Willbraham. I do not want to say much on early days, but there is one point, which I think may be rather amusing. As early as the reign of King John, prosecutions, especially for false weight, were frequent. The normal punishment was either the pillory or being dragged through the uneven and dirty streets on a hurdle with the offending food tied round the neck of the culprit. I am sure your Lordships will agree that our ancestors knew how to make the punishment fit the crime.....

So surreptitious was its (agene's) introduction that it is not even mentioned in the first edition of "The Englishman's Food", published in 1939, and I myself, who was watching these things closely because I was horrified by the fact that up to 60 per cent of our would-be recruits for the army were being rejected, had never heard of agene until twenty-five years later—1946, when Sir Edward Mellanby published the fact that when fed to dogs this flour produced nervous disorders and, if continued, canine hysteria and eventually death. The Government of the United States, after repeating and extending Mellanby's experiments, made the use of this flour a penal offence, and Canada did likewise. Both countries, however, permitted the use of another chemical "improver", chlorine dioxide—of which more anon. For a few years the British Government did nothing but discuss the matter; but in 1950, after the usual haggling between the trade and the scientists, to which my noble friend referred, they at last decided to ban agene but to permit chlorine dioxide, which they warned us it would take a long time to provide. So long, indeed, has it taken that today, seven years after Mellanby's warning the banned and consequently discredited agene is still in general use and chlorine dioxide, as I shall show in a moment, is suspect.

Now I come to the technical case against agene—with some trepidation in the presence of medical experts, but I shall find all I have to say on published

reports by admitted experts. A pioneer among the professional public critics of agene in this country was Dr. Coghlan, of Hull, who in June, 1940—some six years before Mellanby's experiments were published which led him to suspect, astonishing as —informed the Ministry of Health experiments he had made on human volunteers it seemed to him, that the national health was being endangered by its use. He seems to have been snubbed for his pains. But to the layman the long letter he published in the medical Press on April 2, 1952, in which he describes his experiments in detail, provides presumptive evidence of a tendency for agene to induce coronary thrombosis and other diseases of the heart and the circulatory system, and suggest that certain reactions, which he describes in language too technical for me to summarise, set up ideal conditions for ulcer formation.

This disturbing indictment was supported by official statistics, showing that the death rate from heart diseases, including cerebrovascular diseases, between 1921, the year of the introduction of agene, and 1949 increased four times. Since then, I understand, there has been further evidence that the death rate in this category has increased. I have checked this. One of the diseases he mentioned, coronary thrombosis, is spoken of in many medical reports as the "twentieth century disease", the "modern scourge", and a "challenge to medical science and preventative medicine". But heart and vascular diseases are not the only complaints in respect of which agenised flour is suspect. On July 8, 1950, the medical Press published a report by Dr. Pollak, the Physician in charge of the allergy clinic at the Middlesex Hospital, showing that there are many people who, while tolerant of flour made from the wheat berry, become the subject of allergic symptoms on eating bread made from agenised flour. He added that, in consequence, bleached flour products were routinely prohibited in the clinical interests of patients.

Again, as recently as March 21, 1953, the "Lancet" published, with a leading article, a paper by two distinguished doctors, C. G. Sheldon and Allan Yorke, describing in detail carefully controlled experiments and observations over many months in the case of a woman afflicted for a long time with serious skin disorders associated with loss of appetite and mental depression. Their inescapable evidence was that chemically treated flour was the cause. Nitrogen chloride — agene — was the original cause of the trouble, but chlorine dioxide was found to produce the same symptoms, which in both cases ceased

when chemically treated flour dropped out of the diet. That is why I said that chlorine dioxide was now suspect . . .

This wise and moderate report asks the question: "Is this a case of allergy, or merely the first recognition of a common disorder?" With the valour of ignorance I put my money on the latter — recognition of a common disorder . . .

Now I want to turn to agene abroad. Your Lordships may or may not have noticed from a Question which was answered recently — and I want to thank the noble Lord, Lord Carrington, for his promptitude in furnishing the information — that of eighteen nations in Europe and North

(Continued on page 9)

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"The Wheel of Health". 16/5
By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole food grown in fertile soil.

"Your Daily Bread" ... 9/1

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

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THE USE OF AGENE IN BREAD

(Continued from page 8)

America, including United Kingdom and Eire, nine permit the use of agene, and nine ban it. Some of the nations who have not banned it do not use wheat as their staple cereal, and so probably it was not worth their while to impose a ban. It so happened that yesterday, when I was in Paris, I met the ambassador of one of those nations and asked him a question. He said that the peasantry all ate the rye bread or other kinds of black bread, but that in the towns there was a struggle going on between those who preferred the white and those who preferred the other. He did say, however, that, although they had not banned it, they did not use it, which is what I expected to find.

If agene is as dangerous as some believe, the countries that do not permit its use ought to be much freer than the countries who do use it, from the complaints which it is suspected of promoting . . . and after losing myself in a maze of international figures, which the World Health Organisation is beginning to disentangle, and with a little guidance from Somerset House, I have compiled a few figures comparing the position in the United Kingdom with that in France. From these figures, it seems that the number of deaths from diseases of the heart and other circulatory diseases have risen between 1938 and 1949. That is

the longest interval in which I could be sure of like figures. In the United Kingdom there has been a rise from 148,980 to 202,750, and in France from 104,820 to 115,080. That is a rise of 53,770, or 36 per cent, in the United Kingdom, as against 10,000 or 9.8 per cent in France. If the comparison could have been extended to 1950, our figures would have been a great deal higher; the increase would have been over 40 per cent. The French figures for that year were not available. Even so, on the 1949 figures our percentage increase is not far off four times that of the French. Perhaps I ought just to mention that, compared with the total numbers of deaths from all causes, the deaths from heart and circulatory diseases in the United Kingdom were about 26.6 per cent, in 1938, and 34.4 per cent, in 1949 — that is, a rise of 7.8 per cent. There was a gap in the French figures, I suppose owing to the war, and at the present time I have been unable to get their figures. In France, the percentage of deaths from these diseases in 1949 was 26.6, compared with our figure of 34.4. In any event, if agene was not the cause, perhaps the speaker for the government will tell us what are the differences between the circumstances of the two countries, which caused the discrepancy. I should be glad if my statistical calculations could be checked by experts. I feel that that statistical investigation ought to be followed up. . . .

ing short of profound. The farmers and peasants who live in close touch with Nature can tell by a glance at the crop whether or not the soil is rich in humus. The habit of the plant then develops something approaching personality; the foliage assumes a characteristic set; the leaves acquire the glow of health; the flowers develop a depth of color; the minute morphological characters of the whole of the plant organs become clearer and sharper. Root development is profuse: the active roots exhibit not only turgidity but also bloom. "The influence of humus on the plant is not confined to the outward appearance of the various organs. The quality of the produce is also affected. Seeds are better developed and so yield better crops and also provide livestock with a satisfaction not conferred by the produce of worn-out land. The animals need less food if it comes from fertile soil. Vegetables and fruit grown on land rich in humus are always superior in quality, taste, and keeping power to those raised by other means. The quality of wines, other things being equal, follows the same rule. Almost every villager in countries like France appreciates these points and will talk of them freely without the slightest prompting.

"The effect of soil fertility on live stock can be observed in the field. As animals live on crops we should naturally expect the character of the plant as regards nutrition to be passed on to stock. This is so. The effect of a fertile soil can at once be seen in the condition of the animals. This is perhaps most easily observed in the bullocks fattened on some of the notable pastures in Great Britain. The animals show a well-developed bloom, the coat and skin look and feel right; the eyes are clear, bright and lively. The posture of the animal betokens health and well-being. It is not necessary to weigh or measure them. A glance on the part of a successful grazier, or of a butcher accustomed to deal with high-class animals, is sufficient to tell them whether all is well or whether there is something wrong with the soil or the management of the animals or both.

"The results of a fertile soil and proper methods of management are measured by the prices these animals fetch in the market and the standing of the farmer in these markets. It should be a compulsory item in the training of agricultural investigators to accompany some of the best of our English cattle from the pasture to the market and watch what happens there. They would at once discover that the most fertile pastures produce the best animals,

(Continued on page 10)

Sir Albert Howard: Soil Fertility and Humus

With clear, definitive wording, Sir Albert Howard, in "An Agricultural Testament" (Oxford University Press, 1943, New York and London) has given us a concise and basic insight into the relationship between humus and the fertility of the soil. In his chapter on "The Nature of Soil Fertility" Howard states:

"In a fertile soil the soil and the plant come into gear in two ways simultaneously. In establishing and maintaining these contacts humus is essential. It is therefore a key material in the life cycle. Without this substance the wheel of life cannot function effectively . . .

"Such are the essential facts in the wheel of life. Growth on the one side: decay on the other. In Nature's farming a balance is struck and maintained between these two complementary processes. The only man-made systems of agriculture—those to be found in the East—which have stood the test of time, have faithfully copied this rule in Nature. It follows therefore that the correct relation between the processes of growth and the processes of decay is the first principle of successful farming. Agriculture must always be balanced. If we speed up growth we must accelerate decay. If, on the other hand, the soil's reserves are squandered, crop production ceases to be good farming: it becomes something very different. The farmer is transformed into a bandit.

"It is now possible to define more clearly the meaning of soil fertility. It is the condition of a soil rich in humus in which the growth processes proceed rapidly, smoothly, and efficiently. The term therefore connotes such things as abundance, high quality, and resistance to disease. A

soil which grows to perfection a wheat crop—the food of man—is described as fertile. A pasture on which meat and milk of the first class are produced falls into the same category. An area under market-garden crops on which vegetables of the highest quality are raised has reached the peak as regards fertility.

"Why does soil fertility so markedly influence the soil, the plant, and the animal? By virtue of the humus it contains. The nature and properties of this substance as well as the products of its decomposition are therefore important . . .

"The effect of humus on the crop is noth-

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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.

Sir Albert Howard: Soil Fertility

(Continued from page 9)

that auctioneers and buyers detect quality instantly, and that such animals find a ready sale and command the best prices. The reputation of the pastures is finally passed on to the butcher and to his clients.

"Resistance to insect and fungus disease is also conferred by humus. Perhaps the best examples of this are to be seen in the East. In India, the crops grown on the highly fertile soils round the 500,000 villages suffer remarkably little from pests....."

"Soil fertility not only influences crops and live stock but also the fauna of the locality. This is perhaps most easily seen in the fish of streams, which flow through areas of widely differing degrees of fertility....."

"Soil fertility is the condition which results from the operation of Nature's round, from the orderly revolution of the wheel of life, from the adoption and faithful execution of the first principle of agriculture—there must always be a perfect balance between the processes of growth and the processes of decay. The consequences of this condition are a living soil, abundant crops of good quality, and livestock, which possess the bloom of health. The key to a fertile soil and a prosperous agriculture is humus."

Subsidies for Food Essential

The following letter by H. Gerrard appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of July 7:

Mr. Donath is to be commended for supporting the subsidy system. During the war, in spite of enormous expansion of credit for military activities, the subsidies played a major part in keeping prices down and their subsequent withdrawal is largely responsible for our ever-increasing prices.

Unless subsidies are applied very soon to wheat, eggs, potatoes and pig-meats, Australia will be without these essential food-stuffs.

Whenever this is suggested, someone cries "inflation," yet the Commonwealth Government can create £150m new credit by the issue of Treasury bills for public works (which are no benefit to the individual for many years), and no protest is made.

Increases in the basic wage could be paid in the same way, thus giving the wage earner more purchasing power without increasing prices.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP (VIC)

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Page 10—"New Times", July 24, 1953.

Illiteracy and Chemically Poisoned Food

The following letter by Dr. J. J. Coghlan appeared in the May issue of "Housewives Today" (England).

Dear Sir,

May I suggest that the cause of the illiteracy of so many modern children is not far to seek?

It has long been known that the high extraction agerised bread of the type now supplied to the public is lethal to all animals in sufficient dosage. It has recently been shown that when animals are fed on sub-lethal quantities of this bread they show degenerative changes of the brain.

Our teenagers have been eating such bread for the last twelve years, while children of under twelve have been subjected to the action of the poison from the very moment of conception. There can be no reasonable doubt that the brains of these unfortunates have undergone the same degenerative changes as are seen in laboratory animals and that these changes are most pronounced in the case of that section of the community that are the heaviest bread eaters, the lower income groups, whose children form the bulk of those at the secondary modern schools.

One of the clinical effects of this cerebral damage on these children is mental retardation coupled with partial word blindness.

That modern juvenile delinquency and adolescent crime are due to the same cause is also beyond doubt. After World War I, heroin sniffing became a craze amongst the young hooligans of New York and Chicago. This drug turned them into such anti-social menaces, cold-blooded killers with no regard for life or property that the American Government tried to secure a world ban on the manufacture of the drug, in spite of its undoubted medicinal uses. When, in 1942, I first notified the authorities of the poisonous nature of our bread, I also drew attention to the fact that it acted on human beings in a similar way to heroin.

The attitude of the government on this matter was made quite clear by Dr. Charles Hill in a debate in the House of Commons on November 27, 1952. Dr. Hill said: "When experts seek to draw attention to undoubted dangers in the adulteration of and addition to food, there is a danger that the effect may be exaggerated unnecessarily. People might be led to believe that the dangers were very much greater than they were."

The emphasis is mine, but it is difficult to see how one can exaggerate the danger of the presence in our daily bread of a poison deadly to heart and brain.

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

Dr. Hill went on: "Pending what would be quite a difficult advance in legislation . . . difficult because it had to do with chemicals . . . about which some doubt existed, a doubt THAT COULD ONLY BE RESOLVED AFTER A LONG TIME AND, INDEED, AFTER SOME DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE . . . it would be a tragedy to remove such power as now existed. It would be a mistake to get these things out of proportion." What he had in mind was the reciting of a list of substances, which might in certain circumstances prove a danger to health. The dangers had not yet been proved IN EVERY CASE. The question was that there could be no promise as to when the new legislation could be introduced.

I do not think it would be unfair to paraphrase Dr. Hill's speech as: "We know as well as you do what is going on, but we are so helpless in the toils of the financial interests involved that we cannot do anything about it in any foreseeable future, so please don't panic the people by telling them the truth about what is being done to them." Has any more callous utterance ever come from the lips of a responsible minister of the crown?

However, let us obey Dr. Hill and preserve a sense of proportion. The death rate from heart disease has quadrupled since this bread was introduced. Our reformatories are full of delinquent teenagers and our prisons are overcrowded with brainsick adolescents. We have had to hang an occasional Bently or Giffard. The family life of the nation is breaking up. Cases of appalling cruelty to children are commonplace. This is on the debit side.

One the credit side, however, never let us forget — we are conserving dollars — we are fighting inflation — WE ARE SAVING THE POUND.

Heathen priests of old, in a mistaken idea that they were serving the national interest, used to pass children through fire to Moloch. The Whitehall Hierarchy of Mammon merely rots with agene the brains of our children that it sacrifices to the Golden Calf. God help us.

Butter Madness

America has huge stocks of butter. Bought by the U.S. Government from the farmers, at the taxpayers' expense, the U.S. Government is planning to sell this to "undeveloped countries" at bargain rates.

Meanwhile the U.S. taxpayer is eating margarine because he cannot afford to buy butter he has paid for to sell to "underdeveloped" Hottentots and the like who have never eaten butter before anyway.

Into this glorious picture of madhouse economics steps New Zealand and Australian dairy "leaders" who complain that if the U.S. does this their overseas markets will be threatened, and in any case the U.S. should lower its tariff wall and admit some of our surplus to the U.S.

Meanwhile, the New Zealand and Australian consumer is buying more margarine and less butter because the former is cheaper than the latter.

Brought to the level of commonsense facts. While Mr. McTavish carts his skim milk a couple of miles down the road to feed Doolan's pigs, Doolan trots three miles in the opposite direction to feed O'Reilly's. —H. A. Hotchkyn in "The Gippsland News," July 9.

NAIROBI (AFRICA) TAKES TO COMPOSTING

The "East African Standard", for August 15, 1952, carried a six-column illustrated article by John G. CLARKE, entitled "There's Money in the Dustbins", of which the following is an excerpt.

Five miles out from Nairobi on the Athi River Road, the Cleansing Department of Nairobi City Council have a profitable business — now in its second trading year — selling the city's garbage.

Over 2,000 tons of the compost at 10/- per ton were sold by the department last year, but the authorities say that they could produce twenty to twenty-five thousand tons a year if the demand was there.

There is every indication that Kenya farmers are becoming increasingly interested in this cheap method of keeping their soil in condition. It was approximately a year ago that a pilot scheme for the composting of refuse from the city was started by the Cleansing Department under the direction of the superintendent of cleansing, Mr. R. A. McDonnell. For the past seven years, Mr. McDonnell, who has been 19 years in the department, had been experimenting to find the most satisfactory and economical method of producing the compost.

The scheme he finally evolved, adapted from processes used in Holland and other Continental countries, is outstanding for its simplicity and high yield.

As the vehicles bring the refuse to the tip they are unloaded so that the rubbish forms a long stack, eight to ten feet wide; pointed at the top. Each day's take of refuse is made into a separate stack and on completion is thatched with sawdust to keep out flies and other vermin. The 17-acre site is a big attraction for the Marabou storks who settle on the stacks in their hundreds hoping to scavenge food from them.

Aided by the dense layer of sawdust — which is itself refuse from local carpentering firms — the temperature of the stack rises up to 180 °F., thereby giving a steriliz-

ing effect to the refuse. After a month the temperature in the stack has dropped considerably and it is time to turn it very thoroughly along the entire length, watering it at the same time. The turning is repeated once a month for three months.

At the end of the fourth month the refuse is screened in a rotary sieve to remove all the foreign matter such as glass and tin cans from what is now high-quality compost. The resulting vegetable compost is then stacked in one-ton piles until wanted — the department makes their own delivery within the city area for a very small charge.

Refuse from Nairobi is extremely suitable for composting as it contains a large percentage of putrescent vegetable matter. In experiments made two years ago it was found that the process resulted in a 42 percent, yield of compost, weight for weight, which is an excellent return.

Refined Flour and Vitamin E

The following interesting facts about Vitamin E is from "Housewives Today" (England).

Of all the striking points of interest raised by Dr. Bicknell in his address to the recent Chairman's meeting, nothing struck me so forcibly as his remarks on the properties of Vitamin E. Since that meeting I have tried to find out more about this very important vitamin so that I might be in a position to tell members what other ordinary foods, besides wholemeal and 81 per cent stone ground flours, contained appreciable quantities.

There is startlingly little Vitamin E in English food; the average daily intake in 1952 in this country was about 4-8 mg. The U.S.A. corresponding figure is 14 mg., while in the Netherlands it is about 15 mg. Bread in the Netherlands provides more than one-third of the total daily intake of Vitamin E, but, in England, our bread is to all intents valueless since the agene process destroys about three-quarters of what little Vitamin E is left in flour milled by modern methods.

Brown rice (unobtainable) and oatmeal, and indeed all the cereals from which the germ has not been removed, are excellent sources of Vitamin E. The Scot's addiction to proper oatmeal porridge may well account for their superior vitality, and for the fact that the prime movers in the battle against adulterated bread are all Scottish. The English addiction for pappy substitutes may also account for our slower progress in the same battle. (Scottish millers stopped using agene some time ago). Agene treatment of barley and rye seriously interferes with their Vitamin E content.

Sardines, cod's roe (fresh or canned) and haddock are all good sources of Vitamin E. Dairy produce depends for its value on the diet of the cows and hens. Milk from pasture-fed cows is richer than from stall-fed animals, and the milk from Guernsey's is about three times richer than milk from

Holsteins. The colour of milk is a good guide to the amount of Vitamin E it contains since carotene and Vitamin E fluctuate together. (The yellowish colour of some milk is mainly due to the presence of carotene). The same colour test applies to eggs; pale yolks, poor value. Fresh meat could be a good source of Vitamin E, but most of our meat is chilled or frozen. Fresh lard is another unobtainable good source of Vitamin E. Peanuts are another good source, also arachis oil and peanut oil.

A point to remember is that rancidity rapidly destroys Vitamin E, and since most of our fats are far from fresh when we are allowed to buy them, this should be constantly born in mind. Medicinal Vitamin E should not be given close to a meal, which has contained any food, which may be on the verge of rancidity; all foods, which are not fresh, should be avoided. There is some evidence that dried and pasteurised milks may contain no Vitamin E.

The whole wheat germ is undoubtedly the best method of giving Vitamin E, as all the tocopherols are present, also Vitamin B complex, and many other valuable substances, some of which have a marked effect in enhancing the activity of Vitamin E. The anti-oxidants in the germ give considerable protection to Vitamin E against destruction by rancid fats during digestion. Bleached flour does more than Malthus can to sterilize the Englishman.

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The Land Problem

The following is from C. H. Douglas' "Land for the (Chosen) People Racket": "Stripped of all the abstractions, 'right', moralities, and other complications which make any problem permanently insoluble, I do not believe that the land question is unduly difficult. I should say that the essentials of the solution are:

"(1) Absolute security of tenure for life, including complete abolition of land taxation of every description. The imposition of a land tax shall be ultra vires.

"(2) Abolition of land sales between individuals as of right. Registration of sale to take place five years after payment of purchase price, on petition by purchaser supported by six adjacent neighbours, who are landowners.

"(3) County Council Authority to be obliged to purchase at valuation (see 6 infra) all land offered for sale, and to advertise for re-sale only to approved purchasers who must obtain support of six adjacent landowners.

"(4) No State or Public Body to hold land for which a properly supported application from a private individual is made at the valuation price.

"(5) Where a legatee is non-resident on land which he inherits, he shall be given twelve months to take up the occupation of it. If he decides to reside, his title shall be confirmed after five years. If not, his land shall be acquired by the County Authority for resale as in (3) supra.

"(6) All land to be classed as A, Amenity land; B, Agricultural land; C, Industrial land. All land titles shall restrict the land to which title is given, to the class in which it was placed on the grant of first title. No change of Class shall be permitted without the offer of sale as in (3) supra.

"(7) The initial valuation of land to be that shown in the last conveyance as consideration. Every five years, a landowner shall be entitled to make a claim, properly substantiated by accounts, in which his own activities

shall be included as manager, for increased value. On the admission of this claim by a properly constituted County Authority against whose adverse decision appeal to a Committee appointed by the Land Agents' Society shall lie, seventy-five per cent, of the cost of this increased value shall be refunded to the landowner in County Bonds bearing interest at three percent, and twenty percent, of the increased valuation shall be added to the transfer value of the land.

"(8) No public official shall have any right of entry whatsoever, without a magistrate's Warrant."

Single Tax

The following letter by C. H. Douglas, appeared in an English journal and is quoted from "The New Economics" of August 31, 1934:

"Henry George proposes to deal with a rise in price values of a specific article, i.e., land, by taking from the public in the person of one of its members—the owner of the land—a certain amount of money. He does not reduce the price that a second member of the public, i.e., the buyer of the land, has to pay for the land; he merely intercepts a portion of the payment between the seller and buyer for 'State' purposes.

"Now, as an inspection of the back of an Income Tax form will show, more than half the money collected for State purposes goes to owners of State securities, i.e., National Debts, and we know quite well that the National Debts are preponderantly held by the banks and insurance companies. We know also quite well that sums paid to banks and insurance companies for the most part result in an actual destruction of money. The plain, simple meaning of the Henry George proposals, therefore, is that they are one of the most drastic deflationary methods, which have ever been put forward. For this reason, they do, in fact, as I am in a position to testify, receive the covert support of banks everywhere, and it is not

an accident that the single tax organisations have almost everywhere been distinguished for their attacks upon Social Credit or other monetary reform proposals."

Increased Wheat Price Means More Inflation

The Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation has asked that sales within Australia of wheat for flour, stockfeed and other purposes return to the Australian wheatgrower at least the ruling price under the International Wheat Agreement. This is being resisted by the politicians who are concerned with the big inflationary effect resulting from a big increase in the local price of wheat. However, at the time of writing it appears that wheat sold in Australia will in future be on a free market. As the Federal Government is refusing to increase subsidy payments to offset the increased price, it can be predicted that the price of bread, eggs, dairy products, and pig meats will also be increased substantially. While it adheres to present financial rules, the Federal Government has no more chance of defeating inflation than King Canute had of keeping back the sea.

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