

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

## TAX REDUCTIONS AND INFLATION

### Basic Problems Still Ignored

**The tax reductions outlined in Sir Arthur Fadden's Budget speech last week are designed primarily to try and save the present Federal Government from defeat at the Federal Elections next year. But before Government Members smugly accept the view that the tax reductions will automatically restore lost electoral support, they should ponder over the fact that tax reductions by the Chifley Government did not save it from defeat. While it is true that taxpayers welcome even a minor relief from the tax burdens imposed by all modern Governments, these comparatively small reductions have little effect upon that most insidious of all taxation— inflation.**

The problem of inflation, which the present Government leaders promised to solve, was a major factor in the defeat of the Chifley Government in 1949. Although Sir Arthur Fadden repeated last week his claim that his Government had "arrested" inflation, the facts have continued to contradict him—just as we have repeatedly predicted that they would—and if present financial policies are persisted with, it is certain that by the time the Federal Elections arrive next year, taxpayers will be so concerned about the cost of living and other economic problems that this year's tax reduction of a few shillings will have been forgotten.

While present financial rules are continued, it is impossible for any community to enjoy genuine stability. There must be either inflation or deflation. In its efforts to deal with inflation in 1951, the Menzies-Fadden Government imposed a policy of deflation, the rate of credit expansion being considerably reduced and the rates of taxation increased. In his Budget speech Sir Arthur Fadden said that inflationary "booms" in the past have invariably been followed by depressions, but that his Government had been able to avoid a depression. He neglected to point out that his Government started to ease its deflationary financial policy when unemployment figures increased rapidly and a serious trade decline became evident. It was only a reversal of credit policy that prevented a major economic disaster. But this reversal of credit policy must intensify the very inflation, which Sir Arthur warns about.

We believe that even Sir Arthur is concerned about the consequences of the financial policy he is imposing. He admitted last week that the problem of inflation was still present. But all he could offer were the old platitudes about harder work,

greater efficiency, and more co-operation between labor and management. As we have pointed out on numerous occasions, production efficiency has increased enormously and real costs of production have progressively fallen. But present financial rules make it impossible for reduced costs of production to be passed on to the consumer in lower prices. Anyone who doubts this should consider the fact that, with the exception of depression years, prices have steadily increased over the past fifty years, during which time true costs of production measured in man-hours per unit of production have been drastically reduced.

The basic flaw in present financial rules is the fact that modern industry cannot and does not, over any given period, distribute sufficient purchasing power to consumers to pay the prices that must be charged if industry is to recover all its costs. This fact has, of course, been disputed, but no one disputing it has yet been able to point out one manufacturing plant whose prices charged for its production over any period are not considerably more than the total of wages, salaries and dividends distributed as purchasing power to individuals. Official Commonwealth statistics reveal that there is a very large discrepancy between the total annual wages and salaries paid out by Australian manufacturers compared with the total prices charged during the same period.

Although not openly admitted, orthodox economists today tacitly accept the above fact by insisting that the economy can only continue to function by an expansion of credit for more capital production, either Government or private, but preferably Government. This capital production distributes new money without immediately producing consumer goods. So-called prosperity therefore depends upon a progressive

policy of capital expansion which forces the individual to engage in a considerable amount of economic activity which may be quite unnecessary. It makes the individual an economic slave and deprives him of the higher standard of living he could enjoy. And capital expansion financed under present financial rules makes rising prices inevitable. The orthodox economists openly admit this, but claim that it can be "controlled". They will, of course, do the controlling. The politicians are merely their public relations men, making statements

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### OUR POLICY

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

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

WHITTIER.

# THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. SYNGMAN RHEE

## DIALOGUE WITH A DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

By PAUL JONES.

"I am not a District Attorney," said my visitor, as I looked at his card. "I am a Devil's Advocate."

"Of course," I said. "You appear for the Devil in proceedings for canonization. It is your duty to bring up unfavourable testimony against the reputation for candidates for sainthood."

"Precisely."

"And who is the new saint?"

"The UN. I have come to see you in connection with a miracle alleged to have been performed by the UN in Korea for Syngman Rhee."

"Don't mention that ungrateful old man."

"You find him lacking in gratitude?"

"Certainly. Didn't we save him and his country in 1950? Where would he be without us—I mean without UN?"

"Let us understand each other. Suppose you saved a man from drowning three years ago. Would he be an ingrate today if he declined to let you push him under a subway train?"

"We only set out to stop aggression, and you must admit we succeeded."

"Which aggression?" the D.A. asked.

"Why, the North Korean attack in June, 1950."

"But there was another one," he said. "The UN first declared North Korea an aggressor, and then, in the spring of 1951, made a second declaration, naming Red China as an aggressor. We are now back at the 38th Parallel, and, if you like, that cancels the first aggression. But how about the second one? Dr. Rhee faces a new enemy, Red China. The UN conveniently forgets that aggression. It is very much in Dr. Rhee's mind. He finds it a little peculiar that the UN even talks of admitting Red China to membership, although Korea is not now a member and has small chance of election in any foreseeable future."

"But all the global-minded editorials tell me that Rhee is stubbornly blocking the peace for which the whole world is yearning."

"What peace would there be for him? Dr. Rhee is, so to speak, the last man in the droshky pursued by wolves. The difficulty lies in persuading him to jump, rather than be pushed out, to engage the wolves' attention, while the rest of us whip up the horses and fain time."

"You put things very dramatically. He has our promise that we will continue to strive by all peaceful, political means for the unification of Korea. Does he doubt our word?"

"It is not that he does not believe you," said the D.A. "It is just that he is an old man and has been around a long time, since the first meeting of the ROK Provisional Government at the Little Theatre at Philadelphia in 1919. He has cooled his heels in anterooms all over the world, beginning with the Versailles Conference, and going all through the League of Nations to the Francisco Conference of the United Nations in 1945. He must have seen a

dozen ex-statesmen, many of them with written promises in their pockets, who had all accepted vague general statements of good will instead of holding out for ironclad guarantees. He knows, I imagine, every one of the dispossessed prime ministers and presidents who are such a nuisance to the UN Secretariat, with their absurd petitions and their talk of rights."

"Surely this is different."

"How different? Churchill is the same Churchill who went to war for the integrity of Poland and wound up scolding the leader of the Polish government-in-exile in the garden of 10 Downing Street, because the Poles thought the liberty of their wretched country was worth risking the friendship of the Soviet Union. Perhaps Churchill could get a letter of endorsement from Premier Mikolajczyk of Poland. Or maybe, through a medium, the ghosts of Mikhailovitch in Yugoslavia and Benes in Czechoslovakia might advise Dr. Rhee to go along quietly."

"But he's unreasonable, if he imagines we will keep on fighting."

"He says nothing about the UN staying in the fight. He just says he will, that he has no choice. You really must look at his point of view. Charles Darwin, in the 'Voyage of the Beagle', describes a miserable tribe of Indians on Tierra del Fuego. When times were hard and food was really scarce, they kept themselves alive by eating the older members of the tribe. Darwin says that an old man or an old woman, sitting at the campfire, might catch a certain appraising glance from the eyes of the younger Indians. Then the old victim slipped away from the bright circle of light and went away alone, into the cold and darkness, anywhere, rather than stay and be eaten, for the benefit of the community. Very wrong of him, to be sure, and so may Dr. Rhee be very wrong and very unsocial. But not, I think, unreasonable."

"But his cause is utterly hopeless. He is merely condemning his country to death."

"Do you recall the speech made by Winston Churchill in 1940? The one about how England would fight on the beaches, and in the fields, and at every crossroads, even though they had nothing to fight with, except empty bottles?"

"I have always admired that defiance of any enemy that looked all-powerful at the moment."

"And why is it disgraceful for Rhee to trumpet defiance under circumstances so very similar? Can it be that the UN has one standard for Europeans and another for Asiatics?"

"No, no. The UN is dead against all forms of discrimination."

"Then why isn't Rhee hailed as a hero?"

"Because he released 25,000 anti-Communist prisoners just when we were on the point of signing the original truce."

"A truce arranged in meetings from which he was excluded. And what makes you think a truce would have been signed then? This talk about truce has been going on for two years. People who are peaceful-minded have no difficulty in arranging for peace. We must conclude that the Reds dragged out the negotiations because they had some other purpose than peace. Perhaps Rhee's attitude was due to his knowledge of Red tactics."

"But why did Rhee upset the truce by liberating 25,000 anti-Communists?"

"Isn't that what we all want, the liberation of anti-Communists?" "But not in that way." "There is only one way to liberate people," said the D.A., "and that is to liberate them. Can there be a wrong time to give freedom to people on our side?"

"He broke his word," I said. "Rhee had put his army under UN control."

"Let me remind you that, since the Nuremberg trials, we have proclaimed a new concept of how far a leader may escape punishment by saying that he merely obeyed orders. We hanged a dozen or so war criminals who made that plea. We said that they should have consulted their conscience and the great principles of natural law, not their hidebound concept of hierarchical authority."

"You are confusing the issue." "Not at all. The UN confused and befogged a straight issue of right and wrong. Thus, they persuaded the United States that it would be tactless to mention the 8,000 American prisoners (Defence Department estimates) slaughtered in cold blood by the Reds. We must forget them and concentrate instead on 25,000 Koreans liberated by their own President, describing his act as if it were an injustice."

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## JEWS AND CRIME IN U.S.A.

Do you realize that in the crime records of the United States the Jews are conspicuous as leaders? If you will investigate communism, the liquor traffic, the white slave traffic, the dope traffic, the black market, you will run head on into a pack of Jews. While non-Jews may be encountered, they are in a great minority. Add to this the vile publications sponsored so largely by Jews—publications which they distribute and sell broadcast to the youth of the land." — U.S. General George van Horn Moseley in a letter to Dr. Harmon W. Caldwell, quoted in "Women's Voice," March 26, 1953.

## TAXATION AND PRODUCTION

Taxes: Collections from all Federal Taxes totalled £934,000,000 and from all State Taxes £62,900,000 in 1951-52, the aggregate figure being £996,900,000.

Production: The gross value of rural production for 1951-52 was £927,000,000, and manufacturing production £1,023,979,000, the aggregate figure being £1,950,979,000.

That is to say, Taxation absorbed 51 per centum of the total value of Australian primary and secondary production. — Canberra Letter, July 8.

# BACKGROUND TO "AUSTRALIAN PEACE CONVENTION"

## Latest Move In Communist World Plan

An "Australian Convention on Peace and War," planned to be held in Sydney on 26-30 September, followed by a Conference in Melbourne on 8-9 October, has been sparsely advertised in the daily press. At the same time a prominent Communist leader, Mr. Ernest Thornton, has arrived back in Australia from Peking and other centres of similar "Peace" conventions. It is not difficult to recognise in the Convention all the familiar signs of the Communist "Peace" Movement, which was devised at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist international, held at Moscow in 1935".

The tactics outlined by Lenin in 1920, and applied to Australia in 1922, were perfected in detail and applied on a world scale by the V11th World Congress of the Communist International, which was held in Moscow in July and August 1935. Chief architect of the perfected plans was the then Comintern General Secretary, the late Georg Dimitrov, who, prior to his death in 1949, was Premier of the "People's Democracy" of Bulgaria.

Faced with the necessity of building a mass following for the Party, Comrade Dimitrov urged the building of a united front of the working class and a broad "People's Front", both controlled by the Communist Party.

Dimitrov clearly explained the purpose of the united front:

"We want to draw increasingly wide masses into the revolutionary class struggle and lead them to the proletarian revolution, proceeding from their vital interests and needs as the starting point, and their own experience as the basis." (Proceedings, p. 192.)

Amongst the decisions of the Congress, we read:

"The struggle for peace opens up before the Communist Parties the greatest opportunities for creating the broadest united front. All those interested in the preservation of peace should be drawn into this united front." (Proceedings, p. 591.)

Earlier in the Congress, one of the Italian Delegates, Comrade Ercoli (he is now known as Togliatti), had made some very significant statements:

- (1) "We defend peace, not because we are flabby Tolstoyans (Pacifists), but because we are striving to ensure the conditions for the victory of the revolution.
- (2) "The cause of peace and the cause of defending the Soviet Union become merged into one single cause, and no worker will refuse to fight for it.
- (3) "Comrades, in the fight for peace, against imperialist war and in defence of the Soviet Union, our immediate fundamental political task consists in creating the widest united front of the worker and peasant masses, the petty bourgeoisie and the intellectuals. It is in this very sphere, Comrades, in the struggle for peace, that our united front policy can score the greatest successes." (Proceedings, p. 431.)

What the Comrades meant by struggling for peace is clearly explained in the following declarations of Congress:

"Should a new imperialist world war break out, despite all efforts of the working class to prevent it, the Communists will strive to lead the opponents of war, organised in the struggle for peace, to the struggle for the transformation of the imperialistic war into civil war against the Fascist instigators of war, against the bourgeoisie, for the overthrow of capitalism." (Proceedings, p. 594.)

The idea of turning "imperialist" war into civil war for "peace" was recently echoed by Pietro Nenni, leader of the Left-wing Socialist Front in Italy. In a speech at Verona, reported in the Communist "Tribune" (June 3, 1950), Nenni declared:

"If the commencement of a counter-revolutionary war forces the Soviet Union to set the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in motion for the defence of socialism, the Communists will call upon all toilers to work, with all the means at their disposal and at any price, for the victory of the Red Army over the armies of the imperialists." (Proceedings, p. 595.)

After the V11th World Conference, bogus peace organisations under Communist control sprang up in every part of the non-Communist world. Here in Australia, an organisation known as the "League Against War and Fascism" became overnight the "League for Peace and Democracy". An international Peace Congress, sponsored by the Comintern, was held in Brussels in 1936. It was nothing more than a sounding board for Soviet foreign policy. A congress of Intellectuals in Defence of Peace was held in Wroclaw, Poland, in August 1948. This was followed by the more ambitious World Congress of the Partisan of Peace, which was held in Paris in April 1949.

The official organ of the Cominform: "For a Lasting, for a People's Democracy" (published in Bucharest, Roumania), made no secret of the Communist origin of the present worldwide peace drive. On November 29, 1949, it carried a very enlightening communiqué issued after a meeting of the Cominform held in Hungary in late November 1949.

"For the first time in the history of mankind," declared the communiqué, "an organised peace front has appeared, headed by the Soviet Union, the bulwark and standard-bearer of peace throughout the world.

"Reaching out to ever wider masses of the people in the capitalist countries is the courageous call of the Communist Parties  
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## 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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# BACKGROUND TO AUSTRALIAN PEACE CONVENTION

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declaring that the peoples will never go to war against the first socialist country in the world; against the Soviet Union."

As number one priority, the communiqué instructs the Communist Parties to develop the struggle for peace, to strengthen the forces of Peace, i.e., the Soviet Union and the "People's Democracies."

"The struggle for a stable and lasting peace, for the organisation and consolidation of the forces of peace against the forces of war, should now become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist Parties and democratic organisations.

The spearhead of the Cominform Peace drive in Australia is the Australian Peace Council. This body was first established in Melbourne in July 1949, and now has branches in all the cities and major towns of Australia, as well as "Peace Committees" and "Peace Auxiliaries" in the Communist-controlled unions.

The Australian Peace Council follows the usual pattern of Communist Front organisations. Parlour Pinks, fellow travellers and well-meaning ministers of religion act as a facade, but the real control rests with the Party. Amongst the speakers sponsored by the Communist Congress, were such doughty champions of "peace" as Ernie Thornton, J. R. Hughes, Jim Healy and Edgar Ross, all members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; to say nothing of such lesser fry as Comrades J. McPhillips, T. Kaiser and A. Rudkin.

Main support for the Congress came from the Communist controlled unions, and such Communist Front organisations as the Eureka Youth League, the New Housewives' Association, the Democratic Youth Council and the League for the Preservation of Democratic Liberties.

The pattern of the 1950 Communist Peace Council Congress is being closely followed in the plans for the forthcoming "Peace Convention".

The movement issued the first of a series of roneoed bulletins on July 20, 1953.

It announced that "representatives from Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and New South Wales" had met at the Phillip-street, Sydney, headquarters, "to establish the national organisation for the Australian Convention on Peace and War".

## Freemasonry and the Anti-Christian Movement

By E. Cahill. 15/3 post-free.

This remarkably well-documented book proves beyond doubt the Jewish origin and domination of Freemasonry as indicated in the Protocols of Zion. Quotes extensively from Masonic writings.

Available from:  
NEW TIMES LTD.,  
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Delegates were said to include Professor Rogers (of Adelaide University), Rev. S. Haynes (1952 President of the Congregational Union of South Australia), L. Brown (a Quaker engineer, of Brisbane), Rev. J. Long (Balwyn, Victoria), and Mrs. Bryning (Joint Secretaries, Victorian Committee), and Mr. Vernon Rice (of Melbourne University).

N.S.W. executive members participated.

The bulletin appealed for donations and sellers of a lapel emblem costing two shillings.

Invitations, it was said, had been issued to certain overseas personalities to attend the Convention.

They were:

D. Shostakovich, Russian composer and member of the Soviet Union Peace Committee;

Rev. Ting, recently retired Joint World Secretary of the Student Christian Movement, from the People's Republic of China;

Charles Chaplin described as "the world's outstanding comedian and humanist" (said to be invited "because of his deep love for humanity and children");

Madame Pandit, sister of the Indian Prime Minister and former Indian Ambassador of Moscow;

Rev. Dr. Nolde, liaison officer of the World Council of Churches with the U.S. Government.

The convention movement has sought to exploit women.

Bulletin No. 2 asserted:

"Women, the staunchest opponents of war, are already responding in various ways to the first call of the conveners.

"In Victoria, prominent women have associated themselves with the Convention committee. Miss Myra Roper, principal of University Women's College, has spoken publicly for the Convention.

"Other women educationists, pacifists and church women are supporting the Melbourne committee."

Bulletin No. 3 on August 7 said that £20,000 was needed to stage the Convention, and that £1,000 was needed "in the next five days".

The bulletin also said that "all ministers" were being asked to give the special Convention leaflet to their people, householders were asked to be hosts to delegates, many meetings had been held and more speakers were said to be needed.

The conveners have expressed the hope that 3,000 delegates will attend the Convention.

The Convention has been supported and publicised by the Communist Eureka Youth League. Convention badges were sold at Eureka meetings.

The Convention has been fully publicised in a would-be innocent manner in the "Tribune" and other Communist publications.

It has been stated, "the Convention itself has no policy" but that "it aims only to provide a forum for the extension of public opinion".

One roneoed statement circulated at meeting's to promote the Convention was entitled "Themes for the Convention".

Significantly, the themes were divided into two groups:

The text of the first read:

"Can Australia contribute to international peace by developing:

(1) Understanding and friendliness to wards neighbouring countries?

(2) Humanitarian aid as opposed to strategic aid to South-East Asia?

(3) Capital assistance as well as technical training to South-East Asia?

(4) Improved facilities for the training of Asian students?

(5) Free travel and cultural relations, including mutual visits of artists, scholars, workers, sportsmen, etc.?

(6) Greater food production for needy people?"

The second group, significantly, read: "Can Australia further the cause of peace by negotiation, by pressing for:

(1) Recognition of the People's Republic of China?

(2) Admission of the People's Republic of China? and other countries to U.N.O.?

(3) Continued efforts for a peaceful settlement in Korea?

(4) An agreement about the way to achieve disarmament in conventional, atomic and bacteriological weapons?"

The statement added:

"These suggestions are not put forward as a basis for pre-Convention discussion. Later notes will be provided, prepared by experts, setting forth various points of view. Have you any other suggestions?"

It is known that some participants have become gravely disturbed as the Communist role in the Australian Peace Convention has become obvious to them.

—"The Advocate", September 10.

## 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.

### 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.....9/1

By Bryan W. Monahan

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.

# RED RAMIFICATIONS

**Radio Talk by T. C. McGillick, ex-Communist Leader. The Red termites have burrowed deeply into our economic, political, administrative, scientific, educational, cultural and religious life.**

Some naive and politically immature persons see only that portion of the Communist movement, which is obvious, and assess Communist strength and influence on that basis.

What they fail to understand is that the Communist Conspiracy is like an iceberg, only a minor portion of which is seen above water, the greater and most dangerous part being submerged.

As a cover for small Communist cells, a whole network of Communist-instigated and guided front organisations have been established, each disguised by a carefully selected and disarming title designed to lure intellectuals and others of liberal tendencies into the web of Communist intrigue. A facade of impressive names provides excellent cover behind which the comrades work with comparative safety and considerable success.

Sometimes, auxiliaries such as the "Save the Rosenbergs" Committees, have a meteoric existence, serve their temporary purpose, and disappear just as suddenly as they came into being. When Marxist wrinkles begin to show, many of the older Communist subsidiary organisations undergo facial operations and the appearance is made more attractive by a change of name and personnel.

A very good illustration of this is provided in an organisation of which, at one time, I was a member of its National Committee. I refer to the Friends of the Soviet Union.

This auxiliary became so easily recognisable as Communist that the Party decided to liquidate it and take over its property and funds, a decision, which was quickly and ruthlessly carried out. In its place the Party set up a similar organisation known as the Friendship with Russia League. Later, this body was replaced by the Australian-Russian Society.

Just as in Australia we have an Australian-Russian Society, so also in England there is the British-Soviet Society.

As a pointer to the danger of well-meaning and unsuspecting people associating with such organisations, I would refer listeners to the trial of William Martin Marshall, a young former British Foreign Office radio operator who, last year, was charged with having conveyed to Mr. Pavel Kutnetrov (Second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in London) secret information likely to be of use to an enemy. Marshall was found guilty and goaled.

Chief Inspector William Hughes of Scotland Yard's Special Branch, which deals with State Security, stated in evidence that Marshall, the convicted spy, attended meetings of the British-Soviet Society, which he said, "I know to be a Communist Society."—"S.M.H.", 27/6/52.)

In 1947, it was revealed that the National Organiser of the British-Soviet Society had been a member of the Communist Party since its inception in Britain, and at least thirteen of the twenty members of the Executive Committee of the society were either members of the Communist Party or had been closely associated with its activities through subsidiary organisations.

My attention has been drawn to a book entitled, "The Soviet Spy System", written by Mr. John Baker White, a member of the British House of Commons, in which he

states that on 13th December, 1936, Professor P. M. S. Blackett spoke at the annual conference of the British Friends of the Soviet Union. That is a long time ago.

However, according to Mr. John Baker White, M.P., Professor Blackett was stated to be President of the British Association of Scientific Workers in 1946.

This association, in Britain, Australia, Canada and elsewhere was, to say the least, largely under Communist influence. For instance, the 1948 Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain was attended by twenty-seven delegates from the Association of Scientific Workers, a remarkably large number for a comparatively small Trade Union.

I was interested to learn of the arrival in Australia in February 1953, of Professor P. M. S. Blackett, Professor of Physics at the Manchester University. Interviewed by a representative of the Sydney "Sun", the professor stated that he was here to lecture on cosmic rays at Australian Universities at the invitation of his old friend, Professor Oliphant, of the Australian National University. ("Sun", 16/2/53.)

In consideration of Professor Blackett's reported association with British Reds, and because of the national importance of the scientific work with which he is associated, some public statement from him as to his present attitude would be most welcome. Or is this asking too much?

The official report of the Canadian Royal Commission into Soviet espionage activities in Canada (27/6/46) reveals that the Communists organised and directed the activities of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. In evidence before the Commission, Professor Boyer stated that the majority of the Association's Executive was Communist or left wing in Political ideology, although few of the Association's membership would share their views. Among those who held executive positions was the British nuclear physicist and convicted spy, Dr. Nunn May.

The report of the Canadian Royal Commission states:—"Control by the Communist Party over a broad organisation such as the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers could be used in a variety of ways, not only for propaganda purposes, but eventually as a base for recruiting adherents to that Party from among scientists and, in due course, no doubt, for recruiting additional espionage agents in key positions in the national life."

For the benefit of anyone who might have been deceived into associating with the Australian Peace Council or the Australian-Russian Society, let me mention that the counterparts of these organisations in Switzerland are the Swiss branch of the World Peace Partisans and the Swiss-Soviet Society.

The following news item from the Sydney "Sunday Sun" (27/7/52) clearly shows the grave dangers of associating with such organisations.

"A leading Swiss professor has been charged by the Swiss Government with espionage. He is Andre Bonnard, Professor of Literature at the University of Lausanne.

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## The Cost of Government

Indeed, the problem of taxation reduction becomes largely the conflict between government and private spending and between forced saving and voluntary investment. During and since the war the Government has absorbed a growing proportion of the national income and has correspondingly provided a larger proportion of social expenditure and capital investment for the community as a whole. Yet these provisions can be made solely from private earnings and private production of wealth. The coming budget offers an opportunity to set a stop to the growth of government demands and to allow private enterprise greater freedom to provide higher living standards and more rapid development of Australia's potential. It is only through the initiative of the individual that such higher living standards can be achieved. The alternative is the growth of monolithic state capitalism and the economic enslavement of the individual to the State.—Bank of N.S.W. "Review", August 1953.

## Personal Action

"I do not say that such a determination can now be of much practical effect. Even if a hundred sincere and free men (I say free men because the employees of the great capitalists do not count, having no liberty of action) were, each in his own sphere, to begin doing all possible to avert or mitigate disaster they would now do little. Not even if they were organised, could they, I fear, retard appreciably what is about to strike us. The forces against us are too vast and too continuous. The directives, both conscious and unconscious, are on too great a scale, and have behind them too much momentum, by this time, for our tardy action to seem of much service. But you never can tell; I have noticed that, sometimes, in the immediate past, quite isolated personal action has had an astonishing effect. The Douglas scheme of credit, put forward by one man and his colleagues, is an example; at any rate, whatever the odds, it is our duty to try."—The late Hilaire Belloc in the "New Age", September 15, 1921.

You MUST Have This Book!

**"The International Jew"**

(By Eric D. Butler)

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## "THE MISSION TO THE NATION"

**We understand that at least a few of the businessmen who financed "The Mission to the Nation" are concerned about many of the utterances of the leader of the Mission, Rev. Alan Walker. This is not surprising. We do not agree with those critics of Mr. Walker who contend that he should not have mixed religion and politics. Religion concerns a man's philosophy, and all policies must stem from a philosophy. But many of Mr. Walker's observations on economics and politics must have been most heartening to the promoters of the Communist conspiracy.**

**Mr. Whittaker Chambers, the man responsible for the eventual conviction of Alger Hiss, and now a practising Christian, makes some penetrating observations in his book, "Witness", on the subject of religion and politics. Mr. Chambers says that Communism, deriving from a policy, which is anti-Christian, is one of the most obvious manifestations of evil in the world today. And the eternal battle between good and evil cannot be decided by compromise. But Mr. Walker emerges as an advocate of compromise and has therefore helped weaken the stand of those battling to stem the persistent and treacherous onslaughts of the forces of evil.**

**It is true that Mr. Walker dealt with what he described as some of the great social evils of the day. But most of these are only effects of underlying causes. No mention was made of these causes. Mr. Walker drew attention to the "creeping militarism of the Western world", but avoided a similar commentary upon what is happening in the Communist dominated countries. He obviously does not believe that there is a Communist conspiracy manipulated in the interests of world power lusters. Mr. Walker implied that anti-Communism was worse than Communism. It was therefore essential that "McCarthyism" be soundly denounced. "When the leader of "The Mission to the Nation" said that he found that freedom of speech was denied as much in Washington as in Prague, he was talking dangerous nonsense.**

**We are not wildly enthusiastic about what is generally described as the "American way of life", but we reject the Communist propaganda "line" which states that American citizens are afraid to speak openly because the evil Senator McCarthy or one of his hirelings may overhear them and drag them before an investigation committee. If Mr. Walker is going to continue preaching about the necessity of morality in politics, he should first make certain that he is not misleading his listeners with incorrect statements.**

**Needless to say, Mr. Walker came out strongly for the Communist policy of admitting Communist China to the "United" Nations. He lined up with other dupes of the Communist propaganda who believe that genuine peace can be promoted by acceding to every demand made by the enemies of Christian civilisation. It may, of course, be that Mr. Walker cannot bring himself to believe that the Communist leaders seek world conquest. If this is the case, then he is one of the most influential men ever to unconsciously advance the Communist cause in Australia. And businessmen supplied him liberally with finance to further his work. We are well aware that many sincere people will hotly reject our factual observations on "The Mission to the Nation". But such reaction merely serves to emphasise the great tragedy of our times: the apparent inability of influential men in the community to understand that the ideas they unconsciously further must inevitably lead to a victory by the forces of the anti-Christ.**

Page 6—"New Times," September 18, 1953.

## Budget Comment

The following question by a housewife is one of the most penetrating comments upon the Budget we have heard: "Will the Budget make my groceries, meat, vegetables, bread and milk any cheaper?" The answer is no.

The basic wage earner will pay more tax under the new budget than he did under the 1951 "horror" budget. In 1951 the basic wage earner without dependents paid £38/2/- a year in taxation. Under the present budget he will pay £46/3/- a year, an increase of £8/1/- a year. Under the 1951 budget a man with a wife and two children had to pay £8/14/- in tax. He will now have to pay £14/6/- a year. In attempting to minimise these facts, the Melbourne "Herald" claims that although some taxpayers are paying more in direct taxation than they did in 1951, they are now left with a bigger income to take home. This argument is fallacious because it does not deal with the decrease in the purchasing power of the pound since 1951.

The reduction in Company Tax is comparatively small. But Companies do not provide politicians with votes. The miserable increase in pensions, which does not even offset the increase in the cost of living since the last increases were made, was no doubt governed by the fact that pensioners' votes will not save the Government.

There is still one 1949 promise not honoured by the present Federal Government: to reduce drastically the cost of Government. The cost has actually increased.

We notice with considerable interest that the Canberra National University was again granted well over £1 million of the taxpayers' money. This will enable the Socialists and pro-Communists to continue with their preaching of totalitarian policies. The elected "representatives" of the taxpayers are not permitted to know how the University spends its tax grants. There must be no "McCarthyism" in Australia. "Academic freedom" must be preserved!

In spite of some sales tax reductions, the Budget indicates that Sales Tax levied for the current financial year would yield £88 million, or only £1 million less than last year. No realistic commentary upon taxation is possible unless the total, both direct and indirect, is discussed. The total reduction per average family will only be approximately 8/- per week. The next two basic wage increases could offset this reduction.

Total taxation collected will now be approximately 25 percent, of the national income. Previously it was 30 percent. Every sane person knows that even the reduced level of taxation is still far too high. But can any advocate of "sound finances" show how there can be any further reductions in next year's Budget? The present reductions like similar reductions in the past, must under present financial and political policies, prove only temporary. A tax graph of the past 50 years shows that the incidence of taxation has been steadily increased.

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## Villages Revolt Against Taxes

According to the "Straits Times" for August 6, about 600 villagers at Wakaf Bahru, have threatened "civil disobedience" unless some of 88 taxes passed by the local Council are cancelled or relaxed.

Half of the villagers have written appeals to the Mentri Besar, British Adviser, State Secretary and unofficial State Councillors.

This is what angered them:

A poll tax of 3 dollars per head per year. They want this "out-dated" tax abolished.

A 15 percent, assessment on houses. They want this cut to five percent, pointing out that in Kota Bahru, the capital, assessment is only 12 per cent.

A bicycle licence tax of 3 dollars per year. They want this reduced to 1 dollar per year, on the grounds that nowhere else in Kelantan are bicycles taxed.

Inche Isahak bin Mustapha, chairman of the local Council, said that extra money was required to improve the village.

He added that the villagers' appeals were being considered.

Asked what action the Council would take if people fail to pay the taxes, he replied it would follow its constitution, and auction the property of defaulters.

A Government spokesman in Kota Bahru said that the villagers had been told the remedy lay in their own hands—they should go to their Council, who were their elected representatives, and tell them they object to the taxes.

The Council was elected a few months ago and is empowered to levy certain taxes.

—"The Social Creditor", Aug. 22.

## TAX REDUCTIONS AND INFLATION

(Continued from page 1)

which in many cases they do not even fully understand.

Modern Governments are inherently totalitarian. And, like Robin Hood, they understand the technique of keeping their victims quiet by giving them back a little of the money which they have taken off them. Nothing typified the general servility in our community than the reported statement of a prominent business leader, who, in commenting upon the budget, thanked the Government for its "concessions". All that has happened is that the Government, fearful about lost electoral support, has announced that it will plunder the taxpayers a little less by direct methods during the current financial year while continuing its policy of indirect taxation via more inflation.

There will undoubtedly be many apparent temporary benefits resulting from the Budget. But we repeat, and events will confirm us, that the Budget proposals can have no major effect upon the basic problems confronting the people of this and every other country today. Until these problems are genuinely solved, we must go from one crisis to another while the independence of the individual continues to be undermined.

## Mr. Justice Jackson and the Rosenbergs

"Legal experts around the Capital laugh about Justice Jackson's inconsistency. Following the end of the war, in the Nuremberg trials, Jackson formulated the charges against the German leaders on an ex post facto basis, since the crimes which Jackson charged had not been legally punishable at the time the offences were purportedly committed. However, two weeks ago, in the Rosenberg case, Jackson took just a contrary concept. The last move for a stay of the atomic spies' death sentence was based on an atomic law of 1946, passed several years after the espionage acts were committed. Jackson took particular exception to this ex post facto angle."—"Human Events", Washington, July 1, 1953.

Despite the fact that upon the evidence, much of it from their own family members, their guilt was proved beyond shadow of doubt, and that they could have saved their lives (commutation of sentence) by co-operating with the authorities in exposing further Red agents, they still were able to enlist the support of a wide assortment of socialists, 'liberals', left-wing professors and a few sentimental clergymen in addition to the communists.

This same 'save the spies' brigade made no protest last month when Russian tanks were grinding German workers down into the dust. And, in the words of Willson Woodside ("Saturday Night", July 11): ". . . those many ministers of religion, foreign dignitaries and other good people who protested the execution of the Rosenbergs would have gained more credit had they also carried placards in their parades and sent telegrams of protest to the Soviet embassies about the execution of Willi Goetling, the day before the Rosenbergs died."

Indeed such a dual standard would suggest a motivation connected with sympathy for communism rather than adherence to principle.

Two years ago the Reds fabricated their germ-warfare charges to stir up worldwide hate-America propaganda, and enlisted the support of a few Red Deans. This time a New Deal packed Supreme Court presented them with a ready-made weapon in its undue delay in executing sentence, and the hate-America campaign swept ahead. And in the process the Reds stampeded not only a few Red Deans, but a lot of gullible people, into believing and demanding that mass propaganda, mob psychology and demonstrations should be substituted for evidence, established judicial procedure and reasoned justice. May this be the closest America ever comes to the Kremlin's 'people's courts.'

—"The Canadian Intelligence Service", July 1953.

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## The Strange Case of Dr. Rhee

(Continued from page 2)

"There was a chance for our celebrated propaganda outfits to tell the Communists that on our side the freely elected chief of a democratic nation still retains some liberty of action, that he is neither a puppet nor a satellite. Instead, the air whined with regrets and explanations and apologies, as if Dr. Rhee had committed a crime. I am a specialist you understand, in miracles. I find that the UN passed no miracle. But I am inclined to think that Dr. Rhee did."

"And what was his miracle?"

"Consider. Until he freed the 25,000 anti-Communists, Britain had been saying that her contribution, a gallant one, by the way, to the fighting forces in Korea was all she could manage. But, after Rhee acted, Churchill told the House that he was considering sending reinforcements to Korea, presumably to help round up and jail 25,000 free men.

"Yet, the truce talks themselves had produced something even more remarkable. India, whose total contribution to the UN effort in Korea had been, in three years, one ambulance team, now agreed to dispatch 5,000 troops, for the sole purpose of making sure that 25,000 anti-Communists were not liberated until after thorough identification and brain-washing by Red experts. On a number of occasions since June 1950, the UN command could have used 5,000 Gurkhas or Sikhs. But they were not forthcoming, except as prison camp guards. What folly!"

"Surely," I said uncomfortably, "every body is doing the best he can, except that old obstructionist Rhee."

"Think what you are saying," the D.A. said. "For years now, we have heard little but envious admiration of the way the Communists had gripped the imagination of Asia. We could not say enough about the enthusiasm of Communist youth and their fanatical determination to do or die for the things they believe. If only the democratic ideal could inspire the will to sacrifice as Marxism did! If only Point Four seeds and Fulbright lecturers were more magnetic!"

"What are you getting at now?" I asked suspiciously.

"Well, here is a nation on our side, thoroughly Asiatic, and willing to die rather than submit to Communism. Their leader was trained and educated in America, a veteran Wilsonian liberal, who took his Ph.D. in Woodrow Wilson's last year as President of Princeton. Old as he is, he has gripped the imagination of Koreans and become the symbol of undying resistance to tyranny. So, instead of backing him up, instead of saying 'This is what we stand for', we spend our time denouncing his 'treachery' and his 'bad faith', because he acts on our principles, and not the enemy's. What a lesson for Asia, and for the rest of the world!"

"It is a strange situation," I admitted.

"Strange indeed," said the D.A. "We are like a contortionist who can't untangle himself. We have completely reversed ourselves. What we now tell the world, as we told the world when we dismissed MacArthur, is: 'We have nothing to fear—but courage!'"—"Human Events", July 15, 1953.

"New Times," September 18, 1953—Page 7



# THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF SUBSOIL

By J. I. RODALE in "Organic Gardening"  
(U.S.A.)

**When we speak of soil fertility we think only of the topsoil. In fact the average farmer and gardener regard the subsoil as some sort of enemy calamity when they see a little of it coming up into the surface layer.**

They do not consider it much less than a poison, and feel that something terrible is going to happen to the coming plants because of it. We often hear the term, the unproductive subsoil. But this is a serious error. In order to understand the proper relationship between the upper and lower levels of soil let us consider the definition of the word soil. One writer refers to it as a more or less loose and friable (tending to crumble) material in which, by means of their roots, plants find a foothold and nourishment, as well as other conditions of growth. Subsoil is usually not as loose as topsoil, but otherwise, according to this definition, it fits the description. It provides a medium for the roots to hold. It gives nourishment to them and serves other functions. In fact, when all is said and done, it will probably be found that the subsoil is of equal importance with the topsoil, which reminds me of a case that came to my attention a few years ago. A man had purchased a house, discovered that the grounds had been filled in to a depth of 12 feet with wonderful topsoil that had been excavated from the site. His eyes gleamed as he stirred his fingers through the fertile soil. What wonderful plants he would grow with this manna from the heavens! But alas, he experienced nothing but misfortune with the plants that grew in it. There was disease, over succulence, and poorer results than he was normally accustomed to achieve in his gardening activities. He had overlooked the fact that plants have been bred by nature over millions of years to have their feet in subsoil. It was as if he was giving them a meal that consisted entirely of dessert.

Let us study this subject a little further and note the variations that exist in the action of topsoil versus subsoil. First we understand that the micro-organisms—the bacteria and fungi—are far more numerous in the topsoil where, in the upper soil levels they may reach to billions per gram of soil, in the subsoil three feet down, there may be only thirty or forty thousand per gram. In the topsoil the earth is alive with these wrecking crews, for it is there where the plant and animal remains have to be broken

down. This is one function that can be performed only in the topsoil. Bury a piece of cotton three feet down in soil, and it will remain undecayed for a long time. In the topsoil it will disintegrate in a few months.

At the surface, the bacteria are at work synthesizing food. This is another function that is at a lower ebb in the lower depths, but nevertheless it is an important activity that takes place in the subsoil. It is a material and valuable source of mineral food for crops.

We are concerned here with a consideration of the means used for transferring some of this mineral matter into plants. The earthworm is one agent that performs this task. It burrows in the subsoil, eating some of it as it goes, bringing it up to the surface and depositing it there in the form of castings. This should give us a hint. Why can't the gardener do the same thing? Here is an opportunity for some enterprising manufacturer to put on the market a tool that can take tiny amounts of subsoil from three to four feet below the surface without disturbing the topsoil. At those depths there is less likelihood of the existence of mineral deficiencies. This might be especially desirable if one has put too much compost into the topsoil.

The roots of trees perform a similar office to that of the earthworm, but in a different manner. Some tree roots descend to depths of twenty feet or more and bring into their leaves a rich store of minerals, so that when the latter fall and decay they deposit a precious treasure to the topsoil. The roots of some ordinary crops go much deeper than suspected, and are able to draw in mineral sustenance from low subsoil levels. In 1945 we published a booklet (now out of print), which was a condensation of the Weaver and Bruner book (now out of print) "Root Development of Vegetable Crops" (McGraw-Hill, 1927) which gives amazing examples of plant root depths. We are reproducing herewith some of the illustrations demonstrating some astonishing facts.

One of the advantages of such large root systems is that when the plant dies the roots are absorbed by the soil (subsoil as well as topsoil) and furnish much fertilizer value. These roots are extremely rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash as

well as the trace mineral elements. In the case of a stand of two-year-old clover, over three tons per acre of roots were left in the soil as a residue, which contained 180 pounds of nitrogen, 71 pounds of phosphoric acid and 77 pounds of potash. It is interesting to note that there is a greater abundance of roots in plants growing by the organic method. This has been proven so conclusively that there can be no question as to its accuracy. This amounts to significant additional poundage of dead roots per acre.

We may add also that roots, as they penetrate into the subsoil, make long holes, which provide drainage ways for moisture.

(Continued on page 9)

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## The Vital Importance of Sub-Soil

(Continued from page 8)

Here again, by the organic method there are more and wider holes. Between the earthworms' burrowings and roots' penetration, a refractory subsoil can be kept adequately open.

Since there are fewer bacteria at the lower levels to aid the roots in gathering food, Nature has found other means to perform this task. The root hairs themselves are active in drawing in nutriment from the soil's water solution. But we must not overlook the function of the mycorrhiza, a fungus which grows on many plant roots and which lives in a symbiotic relationship with it, that is, each giving something to the other. The mycorrhiza is enabled to live while it transforms substances from the soil into a food for the roots. Eventually the entire mycorrhiza is consumed by the roots as food. Experiments have shown that where chemical fertilizers are used, the mycorrhiza is either absent or of small extent, and it is not finally absorbed into the plant. In a healthy mycorrhizal association, humus is needed as part of the food picture. I mention this subject here because thus far in the literature of the organic method the point I make has not been stressed. In fact, it has not even been mentioned. What I mean is that the mycorrhiza may be the specific vehicle to operate at subsoil levels where there is a dearth of other biologic life. Research is badly needed in this field.

We must not think that there is no organic matter in the subsoil. We know that some of it comes from the dead roots of plants. Some comes from the organic matter, which leaches down from the topsoil by the action of rainwater.

There are cases where the subsoil has more organic matter than the topsoil.

Many subsoils are extremely rich in mineral matter, having been formed from the parent rock underneath. The minerals, then, form from the bottom up and the further down you go, the more unexhausted they are. In some cases the subsoil represents aggregations of glaciers, which are extremely mineral-rich.

The following is a comparison of two

sets" of top and subsoil minerals from U.S.D.A, Tech. Bul., 229, 1930:

|                 | Miami Soil Series |      | Cecil Series |      |
|-----------------|-------------------|------|--------------|------|
|                 | Top               | Sub  | Top          | Sub  |
| Silicon .....   | 49.8              | 46.3 | 37.5         | 36.4 |
| Aluminium . . . | 25.3              | 25.3 | 36.4         | 35.4 |
| Iron .....      | 9.4               | 10.4 | 10.5         | 13.2 |
| Calcium.....    | .76               | 3.14 | .21          | .14  |
| Magnesium . . . | 2.09              | 3.16 | .44          | .27  |
| Sodium .....    | .23               | .24  | .05          | .07  |
| Potassium . . . | 2.07              | 4.47 | .71          | .49  |
| Titanium.....   | .75               | .61  | .94          | .92  |
| Phosphorus . .  | .29               | .19  | .21          | .21  |
| Sulphur .....   | .20               | .13  | .13          | .17  |

Note the wide variations between the two. For example the calcium in the subsoil of the Miami series is 3.14 whereas it is only .14 in the Cecil series. But the Titanium in the latter is about 50 percent, greater than in the former. There are other soils, which show even wider discrepancies or differences. What am I leading to? Something which I think has not been thought of before—the use of subsoil material from one region as a soil amendment for another, to be placed into its topsoil! This would be one way of correcting mineral deficiencies. The Chinese have a regular practice of spreading canal and river mud over their soils, but this of course is mostly topsoil rich in organic matter which has washed off their land. However, why not go a step further and dig deeper for more minerals?

Our experimental farm is between Allentown and Emmaus, Pennsylvania, in the Lehigh Valley. In the nearby Pennsburg region is a mineral-rich red soil, which is most fertile. An old inhabitant of that section tells me that it is a known fact that those farmers who farmed on these red soils all became rich, while those on the neighboring brown soils just about were able to make ends meet. As I drive through this section my mouth waters when I see piles of red soil dug up out of excavations for new houses that will soon be hauled away to dumps or for non-agricultural fill-ins. What a wonderful soil amendment this would be for the neighboring brown soils! Gardeners should travel with some kind of equipment—baskets, tins, etc., so that they can gather up some of this unwanted soil for assuaging the mineral needs of their topsoil.

In the other direction from our farm, going westward is the gravelly, shale soil region, which is potato-growing country. A mixture of this shale subsoil with that of the Pennsburg red would be just what the doctor ordered for our soil which is called Hagerstown clay loam—a heavy clay soil which could stand a little "opening," as well as enriching.

Some of the arid desert soils of western U.S. are terrifically rich in minerals, for the reason that there is not sufficient rainfall to leach them down to the water table. Irrigation usually makes such soils blossom with luxuriant crops. The government could very well ship out some of these subsoils by the carload to neighboring farmlands as a subsidy. They do it now with regard to lime and other fertilizer materials.

Years ago, on a cross-country train, I met a party consisting of some English people. As we were going through some dry desert sections of New Mexico, one of them commented on the barrenness of the soil. I explained to him that this was not

so, that were it not for a lack of water the land would pour out a lavish abundance of crops. Just as a I spoke, we passed a small pond of water, the land surrounding which was made up of the same type of arid soil, but all around it was an example of the idea I had tried to convey—a grove of large, sturdy, rich-looking trees. They saw the point at once.

The question is, what will the addition of subsoil do to a topsoil? Will it "spoil" it in any way? Will it depress its ability to produce a satisfactory crop? The answer is, I believe, that it must be done judiciously. I would say that in an average garden a layer of about a half-inch of subsoil well mixed into the upper six inches could be taken into its stride by the soil. If your soil is well supplied with organic matter, which means that it is abundant with bacteria and fungi, on the first rain they will be washed into the new material and go to work on it. In a few days they will thoroughly saturate every pore space of it and thus break down its rawness. The gardener can help along the process by watering. Weir, in his book, "Soil Science" (Lippincott) says that if even large quantities of raw subsoil are ploughed up to the surface, it probably will become sufficiently weathered before planting time. I think, however, that there are cases where a farmer has ploughed too soon after a rain, and the subsoil has been churned up in big, undigestible, cloddy lumps, which will surely lead to trouble. Weir says further, "Hilgard [1892], observing normal growth of vegetables on some desert soil material that had been excavated from depths of from 7 to 10 feet, concluded that subsoils of arid regions gave no evidence of infertility known as 'rawness'. C. B. Lipman (1917) has observed that arid subsoils are but little, if at all, less raw than those of soils of humid regions . . . In his discussion of this problem, Alway (1918) has stated that the generally accepted idea regarding the rawness of subsoil materials in humid regions is not based on pot experiments . . ."

There you have it! Very little is known about the action of the subsoils in growing plants. Here is a tremendous field for research. There are regions that contain muck soils which are oversupplied with organic matter, but which are lacking in minerals. Such lands exist in Michigan in the Everglades of Florida and in other regions. They should do well with copious additions of mineral-rich subsoils from other sections, which could be quarried on a commercial scale. Heavy clay soils can be aerated by such augmentations while very sandy soils could be "plugged" with clayey subsoil material. All it needs is some research and a development of the proper material handling equipment that would not make the cost prohibitive.

## DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

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## Fate of Man Linked to Survival of Bee

By increasingly eradicating the tiny creatures whose functions include the very important one of plant and tree pollination, present-day insecticides and pesticides may well be playing the most villainous role in the fate of all mankind. This, at least, is the contention of several major commercial beekeepers who recently held a national convention of the American Beekeeping Federation in San Jose, California. Reported in the "San Jose Mercury" of January 28, 1953, the nation's apiary leaders emphasized the fact that nut and deciduous fruit trees as well as many other types of crops depend on insect pollination for their continued existence. If the pollinators go, the trees, crops and man's future food supply go with them. The honeybee, since it is protected and cultivated by man, is about the only pollinator left operating in quantity. The increased use of poisonous insecticides, the convention was advised, represents one of the most serious threats to the survival of bees and all other beneficial insects.

## D.D.T. Accumulations Can Harm Plants

Accumulation of DDT in farm soils may retard plant growth warns Dr. Joseph M. Ginsburg, entomologist with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick. Research in fields of sandy soil, according to the "Science News Letter" of May 9, 1953, discloses that where an average of 50 pounds per acre had been sprayed over a five-year period, Dr. Ginsburg found from six to twelve pounds of DDT per acre in the top one foot of soil. Concentrations of twelve pounds of DDT, he stated, could be near the danger point for many plants.

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## Science and Life

Professor Dr. Alfred Weber, the German sociologist, wrote the article of which the following is a translation for the "Luebecker Nachrichten" on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday.

"IS SCIENCE OUT OF HARMONY WITH LIFE?"

For hundreds of years, much has been said about the increasing specialisation of science. I am sufficient of a heretic to say that all specialised scientific work in which a relationship to a vital Universal is lacking—and here I mean a metaphysical and transcendental Universal—must cease or be changed. In other words, however specialised a work may be, it must be carried out in the full consciousness of its relationship to such a Universal. Only in this manner can specialised work be given life, warmth and justification. Unless the specialist has this contact with the Universal, he is merely a pompous seeker after truth—a mere functionary of a freewheeling intellectual apparatus.

The reading of certain scientific journals fills one with a feeling of insipidity and futility. This is a clear sign that the limits of detachment from this vital Universal have been exceeded. In place of this relationship with the Universal, work and discussion continues on a self-created basis, which has no existence in reality, namely, in a scholastic Alexanderian framework, which, if it cannot be related to life must be abandoned.

It is possible that a time will come when a revision of the distribution of public funds to various faculties will be made. It may then be found that there are some branches of science which, if they cannot be closed down completely, can at least be limited simply because there are no new fields to develop and because it would serve no useful purpose to continue such scholastic work and discussion on the former basis because they have lost all contact with life. On the other hand, other fields may come to light which, particularly in Germany, might open up new facts and problems which are now practically unknown and hardly touched upon as yet except by dilettantes.

This lowering of respect for science as a whole is not the case with the natural sciences. Particularly during the past fifty years, they have extended their fields of development and have had a practical bearing on life. Yet here too, we have the same situation, if with other practical consequences, as with the pure sciences. The highly specialised natural sciences are, at least in respect of the use of their discoveries, out of harmony with life. They have always asked questions in accordance with formal, essentially mathematical assessments, i.e., in accordance with formal, mathematical solutions, and have thus forgotten to take into consideration the reaction, which every new established value, in so far as it concerns some control over nature and as a result of its technical application, may possibly have on life.

Just as we must ask the pure scientist to what extent he is cultivating fruitful soil so we must ask the natural scientist to what extent he is releasing devilish forces with his formal knowledge of how to develop power? Do you always act in full consciousness of your responsibility towards life? At the moment, this is without doubt the most urgent question, which we must put to scientific men from the standpoint of their relationship to society.

## Egg Board Intimidation

Charges that the Victorian Egg Board had used intimidation and defamation to defeat a petition urging a poll for the abolition of the board were made last week by the secretary of the Independent Poultry Farmers' Committee for Abolition, Mr. R. Preston.

The petition, purporting to have been signed by 260 registered poultry farmers, was submitted to the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Stoneham, in January.

Mr. Stoneman announced later that five of the names had been forged, and that 47 farmers had asked that their names be removed.

Only 213 of the signatures could be accepted as genuine. The number required for a poll to be directed was 231.

Mr. Preston said on Monday that his committee had found that a week after the petition was presented, Egg Board inspectors were visiting farmers who had signed and urging them to withdraw their names.

Growers who asked for their signatures to be withdrawn had signed a form prepared by the Egg Board.

Three cases of "forgery" had been produced by an inspector intimidating producers to such an extent that they had disowned their signatures.

Mr. Preston produced letters from producers who said an inspector had told them that they would get only 4d. a dozen for their eggs if the board was abolished.

The letters showed that the organisers of the petition had been defamed, he said.

Intimidation is one of the major weapons used by all monopolists.

## Ballarat Anti-Pasteurisation Fight

Although it is now approximately twelve months since, in spite of great public opposition, Ballarat was proclaimed an area where only pasteurised milk could be sold; fresh milk is still being sold by courageous dairymen who have refused to be intimidated. And they have been strongly supported by customers. In several legal battles the pasteurisation advocates have had little success. One report states that one pasteurisation firm is in serious financial difficulties as a result of the persistent opposition to compulsory milk pasteurisation. It was hoped that when those supporting fresh milk refused to be intimidated by the proclamation of a Government Regulation, time would gradually weaken the opposition. But this has not happened. It is highly probable that further legal action will be taken by Government, which should again make the issue a live political one. We are satisfied that whatever happens those Ballarat people who have stood firm for their British and Christian rights will continue with their opposition to totalitarianism.

### WISDOM FROM NEHRU

It is not often that we agree with Pandit Nehru, of India, but his following reported statement has our endorsement: "I am not prepared to accept the statement that the largest number is always right . . . Democracy goes mad. Democracy can be excited into doing wrong things."

## RED RAMIFICATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

"Professor Bonnard is Chairman of the Swiss branch of the Communist-inspired World Peace Partisans and prominent in the Swiss-Soviet Society.

"Government security agents searched him in Zurich as he was about to take the plane for the Soviet sector of Berlin."

It is well to remember that the most important Communists are not issued with incriminating documentary evidence. The real test, in the final analysis, is activity.

When a person is known to be associated with Communist organisations, individuals and causes over a number of years; denounces everything but Communism; praises Soviet Russia and consistently follows the zigzags of the Communist Party; that individual must, for all practical purposes, be considered a Communist, whether he carries a Party card or not.

I sincerely trust that this talk will serve as a timely warning to those scientists, clergymen, and others who with the best of motives have unsuspectingly permitted themselves to become involved in Communist-inspired causes.

—"Free People", July 1953.

## "Incidental" Government Expenditure

During the recent investigations by Professor Bland's Committee on Public Accounts, Mr. Leslie, Government Member, asked a leading Canberra official for some detailed information about money spent under the heading, "Incidental Expenditure". He was then informed that the details would require submitting much bulkier documents to Parliament! As millions of pounds are spent annually under the cover of petty cash, taxpayers require a more satisfactory answer than this. No public company would get away with this type of thing.

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## Stone Mulching

### Ancient Egyptian Farming Methods Used Successfully on Rand

Agricultural methods practised by the ancient Egyptians are now being used with excellent results.

This was demonstrated recently on a small farm owned by Mrs. E. Marks, at Bedfordview, outside Johannesburg.

Mrs. Marks has been farming on the land for 16 years with only moderate success. Since adopting the ancient Egyptian method of stone mulching, however, as many as three crops of spinach have been obtained in one season.

To practise this method Mrs. Marks arranged for the digging of trenches two feet wide and two feet deep, at intervals of about one foot. Two inches of compost and four inches of humus were placed in the trenches, which were then filled with stones to surface level.

Artificial fertilisers were not used.

Trees were also planted according to this method, with the stones packed right up to the bark of the trunk.

Mrs. Marks's latest experiment is with roses, which appear to be thriving well.

When stone mulching is practised, the compost in the ground has to be renewed only once every two to three years.

Mrs. Marks says that by packing stones into the earth over the compost, water is retained in the ground and the problem of soil erosion is eliminated. —"Rand Daily Mail."

## Wind Breaks May Cut Frost Losses In Wheat

*A suggestion that the planting of suitable wind breaks may help to reduce frost damage in wheat crops has been made by the officer in charge of the Meteorological Physics section of the C.S.I.R.O. (Mr. C. H. B. Priestley).*

For some time the Chamber of Commerce at Dalby, on the Darling Downs, has been investigating the problem of combating frosts, which last season reduced the district's wheat yield by an estimated 20 per cent.

Mr. Priestley has now informed the chamber that the C.S.I.R.O. could give little help with the problem. He said the economics ruled out heating or frost fans, the two methods that had a proved value in fruit-growing areas.

He thought it would be unwise for wheat growers to spend money on the provision of smoke screens at sunrise.

Mr. Priestley said it was generally recognised among authorities on the subject that plants growing on moist soil stood up to lower temperatures better than those on dry ground. Consequently, he suggested that in some cases the planting of suitable windbreaks might help to reduce frost damage.

*Mr. Priestley pointed out that windbreaks were considered to have a favorable influence in conserving soil moisture by reducing the evaporation due to drying winds. Conserving the soil moisture*

## Books Dealing Mainly with Principles

### "An Agricultural

Testament" ..... 27/1

By Sir Albert Howard. The original description of the principles and practice of the "Indore" method of organic manuring.

### "Farming & Gardening

for Health or Disease" 2 1 / 7

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### "Thoughts on Feeding" . 21/7

By Dr. L. J. Picton. A doctor of the Cheshire Panel stresses the virtues of naturally grown food.

### "Soil Fertility, Renewal,

and Preservation" .. .. 26/1

By E. Pfeiffer. An excellent book by the leader of the "Bio-dynamic" school.

### "The Earth's Face" .. .. 21/7

By E. Pfeiffer. Landscape and its relation to the health of the soil.

### "Nutrition and National

Health" ..... 10/10

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

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*slightly decreased the frostiness owing to the increased heat storage in the ground by day.*

In some cases, said Mr. Priestley, it should be possible to plant these hedgerows (or wind breaks) in such positions that cold air sliding downhill at night would be deflected away from the wheat on to waste ground or pasture, where it would do no great harm.

He pointed out that where a field on a slope had a hedge on the lower side, this could be a bad feature by tending to dam back the heavy cold air, which, without obstruction, would drain away to lower levels. —"The Leader," Melbourne.

### "The Weed Problem" .. 15/3

By P. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?" this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

## Japan's Inefficient Food Production

The summer temperature of Tokyo is about the same as that of Sydney, and the winter temperature much colder than Sydney's. Japan is a land of winter snow. The cereals of Europe and North America will grow in Japan. Those grains, such as wheat, oats, barley and rye, will grow on hillsides without needing to stand for weeks or months in water, says Frank Clune in "Ashes of Hiroshima".

Japan is a land of many mountains and of very few plains and swamps. Why, then, do the Japanese grow rice, a crop that is suitable for flat, swampy lands? Why do they grow a crop that is really not suitable for a mountainous country? The answer must be that they have never had enough brains to look for a cereal crop more suitable than rice for hillside cultivation, and for a temperate climate. They grow rice because their ancestors grew rice, at a time when the population of Japan was small. In those days enough rice could be grown on the coastal plains to feed all the people.

As Japan's population expanded an attempt was made to clear and cultivate some of the heavily forested hillsides, and a beginning was made on the fringes of the forest—the hill slopes nearest to the sea. What did the Japanese try to grow there? Rice, of course! Because they completely lacked originality! The rice-terraces in Japan are monuments of misplaced ingenuity, of the perfectly wrong approach to a problem. The millions of man-hours that have been employed in building those picturesque terraces could have cleared most of Japan's forest-lands, and brought them under the plough for pasture grasses, legumes, root-crops, dry-growing cereals, or orchards of stone fruits and vine fruits, such as are cultivated in many countries not as favourably endowed as Japan in soil, rainfall and climate.

Don't forget—Japan has rich volcanic soil, a rainfall of sixty inches a year, and a temperate climate, yet only 30,000 square miles of Japan's total area of 146,000 square miles is cultivated. The

remainder—practically four-fifths of Japan—is still covered in primeval forest or with groves of useless trees, such as the flowering cherry, which doesn't even yield an edible fruit.

All the overcrowding of Japan is in the seaside plains. The mountain country is sparsely populated. Yet the Japanese seek sympathy because, they say, only one-fifth of their country is arable.

By "arable", they mean suitable for rice growing.

Until the Japanese acquire enough gumption to convert their densely forested mountain slopes into pastures or potato-fields, I'm not going to waste any salt tears if they starve. Let them send spies to Switzerland or Albania, or even Tasmania, if they want to learn how to cultivate hillsides in a temperate to cold climate, with a heavy rainfall. While four-fifths of their land surface remains uncultivated, how can the Japanese say seriously that they lack Lebensraum? Why don't they emigrate from the overcrowded coastal plains of their own country to the sparsely inhabited mountain slopes that are not even over the horizon?

## Japan To Buy Less Wool

Some time ago we pointed out that Japan would be unable to buy as much Australian wool during the coming selling season as she bought last season unless more Japanese goods could be sold in Australia in order to obtain Australian credits. A reduction in Japanese wool buying could have a serious effect upon this season's prices. A group of Japanese buyers who arrived in Sydney last week confirmed our warning. They stated the obvious: "Japan would have to be allowed to sell goods in Australia if she were to obtain funds to buy Australian wool."

If, as one Japanese buyer suggests, wool prices drop by 20 percent, compared with last season's prices, this will have a serious effect upon an Australian economy governed by present unrealistic financial rules. Perhaps this will force a few more people to have a look at these rules with a view to altering them?

## W.A. Social Credit Movement

The West Australian Social Credit Movement is urgently in need of financial support to enable it to continue with its educational activities. We ask all West Australian readers of "The New Times" to give this matter their immediate consideration. One Social Credit stalwart has put in a number of acres of wheat for the Social Credit cause. Perhaps there are other wheat, and wool, producers who could follow this splendid lead? Immediate cash donations will be specially welcomed. Those desiring to help can contact Mr. Dave Byers, President of West Australian Social Credit Movement, 11 Petra Street, East Fremantle.

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