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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

JAPAN BEING DRIVEN INTO COMMUNIST BLOC Present Trade Policies Must be Modified

When the Randall Commission Report was recently published in the U.S.A., it was enthusiastically received as one of the great documents of the century. Those eulogising the Report, which urged the necessity of a lowering of tariff barriers in all countries and greater international trade, apparently forgot that similar sentiments have been expressed on many occasions in the past. And that orthodox financial rules have resulted in tariff barriers being maintained and in some cases increased.

No doubt because he felt it was fashionable to support the Randall Report, Mr. Menzies also joined with other enthusiasts and hypocrites in praising this "historic document". Mr. Menzies was, of course, talking with his tongue in his cheek, because it is not so long ago that his Government imposed severe import restrictions on goods from Great Britain. And at the very time that he is applauding the proposal for lower tariff barriers and more international trade, his Government is preventing the Japanese from selling sufficient manufactured goods in Australia to enable them to buy all the wool, wheat and other primary production they desperately want.

When the Japanese Peace Treaty was being signed, we went on the record and warned that unless the Western Powers adopted a realistic attitude towards Japan's necessity to trade, they would eventually force the Japanese into the arms of the Communists. The Korean war helped the Japanese temporarily because of the big dollar spending there, but since the armistice in Korea the Japanese have been pressing Australia and other countries to allow them to earn sufficient credits with which to import basic materials. The only reason why the Australian Government is afraid to allow more Japanese goods into Australia is because local manufacturers claim that Japanese imports would prevent them from selling all their goods, and thus cause local unemployment.

While we understand the attitude of both the Government and the manufacturers, it is astonishing that they cannot appreciate the dangers of the negative policy they are pursuing. What is the use of spending hundreds of millions of pounds of the people's credit on military defence against Communist aggression while at the same time pursuing a financial and economic policy, which makes the task of the Com-

munist progressively easier? Germany and Japan are the two countries, which the Communists are striving desperately to add to the Communist bloc. They have half of Germany and it was indeed fortunate that the plot to place Japan under Communist domination after the war failed. But if the Japanese cannot trade with the Western Powers, they will certainly accept the offers to trade with both China and Russia. This is just what the Communists desire at present.

The Japanese problem is a classic example of how the Communists must continue to be successful with their conspiracy while the Western Powers refuse to modify present financial policies. The very fact that Australians are afraid to allow Japanese to pay for all the wool and wheat they desire to purchase, is surely clear evidence of how mentally enslaved they are by false ideas about finance and economics.

If, as many people still believe, production automatically results in sufficient purchasing power being distributed to buy what has been produced, why should the sale of Japanese goods in Australia worry anyone? The exchange of genuine surpluses between the two countries should be of benefit to both the Japanese and the Australian people. But one of the results of the financial madness, which our "leaders" accept without criticism, is that a country becomes wealthier by having a "favourable balance of trade". In simple English this means exporting more goods out of the country than are imported. And, strangely enough, a country, which imports more goods than it exports, is said to be on the road to ruin and bankruptcy!

The explanation of this lunacy is, of course, the fact that insufficient purchasing power is distributed to consumers over any given period to buy what has been produced during that same period. Wool-

growers may talk about the money "they are making", but in actual fact they don't make money at all. Most of our purchasing power is manufactured in the form of financial credit by the banking system. Now, if sufficient purchasing power were issued to buy all that had been produced locally, it is obvious that if there were, for example, a genuine surplus of wool, there should also be an equivalent surplus of purchasing power in the community. In order to purchase the surplus wool, the Japanese—and all other peoples desiring it—could obtain access to the local surplus

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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.

TO THE POINT

Finance Barrier to Home Ownership

Most people, particularly young married couples, have a strong desire to own their own homes, no matter how small or humble they may be. But in spite of the present so-called prosperity, there are tens of thousands of good Australians who are unable to fulfill their desires. The problem is not one of production; the necessary materials can now be readily obtained. The difficulty is finance. Every day thousands of young people who, having saved £800-£1,000 by hard work and sacrifices, line up in bank buildings, insurance offices, and other places where they hope to borrow sufficient money to achieve their dream. But most have insufficient money to obtain a personal loan, while co-operative housing societies are also being limited by the amount of finance available.

The present housing position is a disgrace to any civilised community. People strongly desirous of owning their own homes are generally the nation's best citizens. But far too many of these people are being frustrated by financial policies which could be easily modified if only political leaders faced the fact that adequate homes are far more important than book-keeping conventions which bear no relationship to reality.

Millions of pounds of the community's financial credit is made available for a military defence policy which ignores the main danger of the Communist challenge, for vast, inefficient Socialist "developmental schemes", and for paying swollen Government bureaucracies, but little is done to finance private home ownership. It is true that large sums of money are made available for Housing Commissions under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. But this policy only results in a growing tenant class with the State as a landlord. It is a policy, which has the approval of the Socialists and Communists. But it is not a policy for the creation of a community of sturdy, independent individuals prepared to resist any form of tyranny.

If the present Federal Government leaders really understood the nature of the Communist and Socialist challenge to the free society, they would regard a policy of maximum private home ownership as an essential part of the defence programme.

For a start they could make, say, £20,000,000 available to all those who have strongly demonstrated their desire to own their own homes by saving a certain sum of money. This advance would enable approximately 10,000 families to become homeowners. The financing of private home building in this way would be one step in the direction of enabling individuals to get direct access to their own credit for their own benefit instead of Governments monopolising this credit for purposes over which the people have no control. The latest estimate we have seen indicates

that the controversial Snowy River Scheme will now cost at least £700,000,000 by the time it is finished. If only one-seventh of this was made available to those desirous of owning their own homes, a major step would be taken towards solving the immediate housing problem in Australia.

Australia's National Debt

From Federal "Hansard",
November 18, 1953.

Mr. Costa asked the Treasurer, upon notice—

1. What portions of the National Debt were owing to (a) London, (b) Australia, and (c) the United States of America, as at the 30th June 1953?

2. What amount of interest was paid for the financial year ended the 30th June 1953, on that portion of the National Debt owing to London?

Sir Arthur Fadden. —The answers to the honorable member's questions are as follows:—

1. (a) £stg.352,873,093;
(b) £A.3,019,046,846;
(c) \$291,710,274.

3. £stg.11,314,383.

Exports and Depressions

Commenting upon the American Randall Commission Report in its editorial of January 26, the Melbourne "Argus" states, "America's vastly expanded industries must sooner or later export more, if the country is not to be faced with another depression." And, as every certified economist never tires of telling us, if there is a depression in America, there must automatically be a worldwide depression.

It is certainly true that under present financial rules American industrialists must try and export more, for the very simple reason that there is insufficient local purchasing power to buy all that has been produced. But not only has America's industries expanded; there has been tremendous post-war industrial expansion in Great Britain, Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan. All must endeavour to export more while present financial rules are accepted as sacred. But the "Argus" does not inform its readers how all industrial countries are going to export more—particularly as they are all trying to export the same things.

Unless another shooting war starts before long, there is going to be a bitter trade war between the non-Communist countries. This is what the International Money Power desires.

Russian Sale of Gold to Britain

On several occasions recently we have drawn attention to the probability of a new phase in the plot to enslave the people of the entire world. Some careful "kite flying" has been done on the subject of greater trade between Soviet Russia and the "Free" World. Businessmen in America, England and elsewhere who are worried about another depression are asked to consider the benefits of greater exports to Russia and to Red China (the propagandists never lose an opportunity of mentioning the "unlimited market" in the latter country.

"Human Events" (U.S.A.), in its issue of December 30, states that "Wall Street circles showed keen interest during the past week in the sale by Soviet Russia 60,000,000 dollars of gold bullion to Britain." The only way in which Britain could pay for this gold bullion is, of course with goods exported to Russia. Incidentally, the gold bullion has gone into a Bank of "England" vault, and can be used as the backing for an expansion of credit in Britain.

It appears clear to us that the present Soviet regime has been striking much opposition behind the Iron Curtain. The International Money Power proposes, as did on past occasions, to save the Communist leaders by exporting large quantities of consumer goods to Russia. How much longer will we stand this sort of treachery?

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Available. Send to List.
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WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

Available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 22/7, post-free.

BALLARAT MOTHERS TO PETITION QUEEN ON MILK PASTEURISATION

Following the rejection by Mr. Stoneham, Victorian Minister for Agriculture, of the demand by Ballarat citizens that they be permitted to have freedom of choice concerning the type of milk they desired, Mrs. L. Quinlan, leader of the Ballarat campaign against compulsory pasteurisation of all milk in the area, has launched a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, requesting that Ballarat mothers be not deprived of a Christian and constitutional right. We hope in our next issue to be able to report on the progress of the petition.

Mrs. Quinlan has also replied to the long letter prepared for Mr. Stoneham by his Departmental "advisers". The following is the full text of Mrs. Quinlan's reply, which every fair-minded person will agree completely disposes of the fallacious arguments advanced by the supporters of compulsory pasteurisation of milk:

Denying that any injustice was done by fining three Ballarat dairymen for the sale of fresh milk, the Minister declares that the Government merely did its duty by enforcing the law. But the Government prosecuted three men only, the three who had resisted the Act on principle. It has never taken any action against all the others who, as the Minister knows, were compelled by public demand and loss of custom to sell some fresh milk. It has never taken any action against the four dairies, which circulated printed leaflets offering their customers a choice of pasteurised or fresh because the independent "law-breakers" were damaging their business! The Government's pious protest of merely doing its duty is therefore sheer hypocrisy. Nevertheless, we do not ask the Government to prosecute these other men. The law is a bad one and should be amended or repealed, since it deprives the individual of his natural right to select his own food or follow the advice of his own doctor or dietitian. Such authority as the Act gives is quite beyond the scope of a government department in a democratic community.

On the admission of the court, the milk sold was in itself wholesome and its producers had complied with the highest standards of dairy hygiene. To fine a man for selling something good is injustice, in any language.

Justification for compulsory pasteurisation, writes the Minister, "rests largely upon medical and scientific grounds". The implication is that there are other grounds. These must surely be commercial. In fact, from a study of the pattern of events, overseas, where similar compulsory moves have been tried and failed, the adverb is misplaced and the grounds should be described as largely commercial. Commercial motives require camouflage, and this has been found by quoting medical and scientific opinion of a kind that commonsense, experience and research have shown to be quite valueless.

Pasteurisation is necessary, says the Minister, because of certain diseases in dairy herds. But surely his department's business is to assist farmers to eliminate disease, not cover up its effects by pasteurisation? What would be said of a water authority that spent thousands of

taxpayers' money on sterilizing plants instead of cleaning up a dirty reservoir?

But, in any case, the Government's attitude is hypocritical. Speaking to Ballarat dairymen on January 29th of last year, Mr. R. J. Talbot, chief veterinary officer of the department, said that Victoria had a very low rate of bovine tuberculosis, about 3 per cent, as compared with the 40 percent, of England and Europe. Ballarat had one of the lowest figures in Victoria, less than 1.5. Yet Ballarat was the first area to be selected for compulsory pasteurisation! On the department's own figures, it should have been the last.

The Minister's next argument is an equally feeble piece of sophistry. He declares that pasteurisation is essential because of the risk of infection from persons handling milk. This is a risk that applies to all foods, a risk inseparable from life and not feared by persons adequately nourished on good fresh food. Fresh milk, in any case, has its own natural antiseptic, lactic acid. It is pasteurised milk, in which this is destroyed, that is dangerous. The fallacy of the notion that pasteurisation gives complete protection was destroyed once and for all in the disastrous typhoid epidemic of Montreal where the carrier was found to be an employee in a pasteurisation plant! (See Dr. Halliday Sutherland's "Control of Life".)

It would be hard to find two more crassly ignorant statements from men in high places than those quoted by the Minister to support his claim that medical and scientific opinion throughout the world supports pasteurisation. That given by the League of Nations Health Committee in 1936 is the same theory, which, as Dr. Goodfellow, of Chesterfield, said in his book "Hands Off Our Milk", was directly responsible for the deaths of a great many children. "It was bad advice and it made our churchyards very lumpy . . . What with spoiled milk and pasteurised milk and milk to which chemical preservatives had been added, the infants of that period were to be pitied . . . The unpardonable sin is to make the same mistake twice."

My Lords Horder and Dawson, of Penn, and their medical colleagues who supported the unsuccessful campaign for compulsory pasteurisation in Britain in 1943 make the blandly, blankly false statement that pasteurisation causes no material changes in the nutritive value of milk, and does not injure it in any way. They did not know anything, apparently, about the digestive ferments, the fertility factors, the lactic acid, the ascorbic acid, the iodine, which are

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

SOCIAL CREDIT AND

CATHOLICISM 6d

By George Henri Levesque. Deals with the great impact that Social Credit ideas have had on the French Canadian people of Quebec. An outline is given of the structure and methods of the non-party Union of Electors.

OUR MONEY, THE WAY TO FREEDOM

By Peta 7/9

A remarkably well documented and indexed book showing the domination of humanity by those who manipulate the Money System. A "must" for every student.

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.

either destroyed or deranged by pasteurisation! Why do calves die on pasteurised milk? Why are rats fed on it unable to suckle their young or else unable to produce any young? Why do poultry farmers warn against using it in chick food? "If it caused calves to wobble at the knees on my brother's farm," as a Ballarat nursing sister remarked recently, "how can it be any good for babies?"

An American doctor, C. P. Bryant, commenting on the increase of scurvy in that country, declared that pasteurisation destroys every year as much ascorbic acid as is contained in the entire citrus crop of the U.S.A. Lunacy could surely go no further than this . . . to produce good food only to destroy its goodness.

The truth is that there is no consensus of world opinion in favour of pasteurisation. Denmark, the home of dairying, has repudiated it. The Director of the Pasteur Institute has exploded it as a method of preventing disease. If there is a "top name" in nutrition in Great Britain it is certainly that of Sir Robert McCarrison, who found that raw milk and raw milk only would cure blood deficiencies in pregnant women under his care. If there is a top name in nutrition in Australia it is certainly that of Sir Stanton Hicks, of Adelaide University and the Commonwealth

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BALLARAT MOTHERS TO PETITION QUEEN

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Nutrition Committee. Sir Stanton Hicks exposed the fallacies of pasteurisation propaganda in an interview published by the Adelaide "Advertiser" on August 31st, 1949 (the year the propaganda was so unfortunately successful in Melbourne). Sir Stanton said that pasteurisation for Adelaide was neither necessary nor desirable. It could not guarantee the public bacteria-free milk and would lead to abuses of the standards of cleanliness. Good milk stemmed from clean handling of sound herds, followed by hygienic distribution. He concluded by saying, "We are by no means in a position to say that pasteurised milk is as nutritious as fresh milk".

The Minister already has a complete file of written statements from a large body of Ballarat doctors, who share the views of Sir Stanton Hicks, and there should be no need for us to refresh his mind on all of these. However, it is worthwhile quoting one medical man who described as "just so much hot air" any suggestion that the drinking of fresh milk had been harmful to Ballarat people in the thirty years he had practised there. Another leading doctor, with twenty-five years' experience, expressed the same opinion. A leading midwifery specialist said it was unquestionably easier to prepare a safe, bacteria-free milk mixture for infants from fresh milk than from pasteurised. When mothers now complain they are unable to get the milk he recommends, he sends them to his own dairyman — one of the three independent dairymen recently fined for selling such milk! This doctor recently gave it as his view that there had been an increase in the number of gastro-intestinal complaints in infants since mothers had had to use pasteurised milk.

From the department's point of view, the most valuable comment came from a Ballarat doctor of dental surgery, who said he would like to see a subsidy paid to dairymen, as they do in Canada, to produce a low bacteria count milk. A grade milk in Canada, he said, would keep for days, even in hot weather, without pasteurisation. [This is also true of the fresh milk sold by the three independent dairymen who were fined in Ballarat. An ironic commentary on Australian intelligence. Canada subsidises such producers. Victoria fines them.]

It is not to be expected that officials of an Agricultural Department would know much about infant feeding, but a little inquiry would show them the truth about the baby health centres and pasteurised milk. Though pasteurisation is the policy of the department which controls them (the Infant Welfare Department), these Sisters have been unable to carry out the policy for the simple reason that the milk so treated is unfit for infants. It either curdles when heated (they consider it "unsafe" to use as bought) or has such an unpleasant flavour that babies refuse it, even when pepped up with expensive vitamin extracts. The Children's Hospital, to our knowledge, has warned mothers attending the baby health clinic there that pasteurised milk is not good enough for

their delicate infants. Melbourne doctors frequently recommend mothers to use tinned milk in preference to pasteurised.

If there has been no general outcry in Melbourne against compulsory pasteurisation (though we cannot believe the Minister's statement that there have been no complaints), the reason is probably that it is only quite recently that most of the metropolitan area has been proclaimed. When Ballarat was declared, there was only one metropolitan area, which shared the same fate, Essendon. The axe has fallen at intervals, quietly, so as to prevent any outcry.

Maybe the outcry has yet to come. Maybe Ballarat has once more made history, as it did at Eureka, one hundred years ago.

(While we agree with Mr. Stoneham's statement that there has been no "general outcry" against compulsory milk pasteurisation, we know that there is very widespread objection to pasteurised milk. The Minister is indeed a very ignorant man if he is not aware that a large number of Melbourne nutritional experts condemned compulsory pasteurisation when it was first proposed and advise patients to try and get fresh milk whenever possible. The growing demand for goats' milk is one result of pasteurisation. —Ed. "New Times".)

The Queen's Ministers

Mr. Menzies (August, 1948) broadcasting to the world through the A.B.C.: "There can be no real international law or security unless sovereignties of nations are abated in favour of world sovereignty."

Menzies (February 15, 1954) broadcasting to the world through the A.B.C. Federal Parliament: "Whatever party we belong to in this place, however violently we may differ about policy or administration, we are today and on this unforgettable occasion, all the Queen's men, proud to be the members of her Parliament, determined so to order our affairs and so to discharge our responsibilities that our Queen, of whom we are so proud, will always be proud of us."

He said that being subject to the Queen was no mark of inferiority but a title of honour.

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

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

Price, 16/9 Post Free

An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is a Fellow of the English Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas. The present Chairman of this body is Dr. Tudor Jones.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economies and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described; short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is *inexorable*..."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A + B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the rations totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem and the other out-lining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.

DEBT — A CONTRIVED CANCER?

By T. V. Holmes, in "Candour" (England)

"Debt is the prolific mother of folly and of crime," said Disraeli. This may be true of private debt. Of public and industrial debt, it would be truer to say that debt is the prolific mother of wealth, taxation and price inflation.

Debt may be likened to a disease, an apparently incurable disease, which attacks especially the highly developed, industrial communities. It may be likened to a parasitic cancer, which feeds upon its host whilst eating away and disintegrating the "body politic."

In the XVII century, it has been calculated, world debt increased by 47 per cent, in the XVIII century, by 466 per cent, and in the XIX century, by 12,000 percent. For the present century, the increase is calculated as the fourth power of time.

Debt may be likened to the modern "Flood" against whose ever-rising waters, threatening to drown the whole world in Communism, no Ark seems possible of creation.

Debt seldom attacks the lazy, the poor and backward nations. It seeks out especially the energetic, the enterprising and industrious nations. Consider the U.S.A., the supposed Croesus and Treasure House of the modern world. And so it is, in terms of real wealth—in fields and factories, in mines and equipment. In terms of financial

wealth, however, it is little better than a pauper.

America's real estate, says Senator Byrd, is today valued at 143,000 million dollars. Its federal debt alone stands at 272,000 million dollars, upon which 8,000 million dollars must be paid each year in interest. But the Federal Government's budget is at present in deficit to some 8,000 million dollars each year. In twenty-five years' time, it is calculated, if the Government deficit continues at its present figure, the sum of 200,000 million dollars (or more than two-thirds of the present total federal debt) will be needed to pay the federal interest charges alone. The "Almighty Dollar" may be mighty to enslave and indebt, but not to liberate and enrich.

Folly and crime, taxation and inflation—these are debt's progeny. Consider what present taxation would be, if it were not for government, municipal and institutional debt. Consider what council rents would be, if it were not for housing debt. Consider what the present price level would be, if industry had not to carry its vast debt charges.

For the ever-increasing inflation of prices, with its consequent ever-increasing labour unrest, is only the reflection of the ever-increasing charge for debt repayment. Prices go up and up when, as a result of scientific discovery and invention, they should be going down and down. The man-hours of labour required for a given quantity of production is an ever-diminishing quantity.

Some readers may be wondering where on earth the money is to come from to pay our present astronomical debt. It is, however, more profitable to enquire where the money did come from in the first place, to occasion its creation. It might then be questioned whether what was "loaned" to the community was "money" at all, in the generally accepted sense of the word.

The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, P.C., Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Midland Bank, said on January 25, 1924:—

"Banks can, and do, create and destroy money. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or decreasing deposits and bank purchases. Every loan, overdraft, or bank purchase creates a deposit, and every repayment or bank sale destroys a deposit."

Elsewhere he said: "Currency is nothing more than debt . . . All money is bank indebtedness." This is equivalent of saying:

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry

Domville..... 10/-

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

"Banks can, and do, create and destroy debt. The amount of current debt in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or decreasing deposits."

Note the qualification "current" debt. "Current" money suffices more or less for "current" debt owing to the banking system. But "current" money is of short duration—its average "life" does not exceed three months—whereas "current" debt has a much longer life, tenfold, hundredfold, and often a thousand fold longer. Hence the vast "past" debt everywhere in evidence, "consolidated" in bonds, in factories and other developments, ever seeking to repay itself through taxation and through prices, but finding the task ever more difficult to accomplish. Remember Mr. McKenna's words: "All money is bank indebtedness." Can debt repay and drive out debt?

"Banks lend by creating credit: they create the means of payment out of nothing," says the Encyclopedia Britannica, XIV edition. But the community is not allowed to create its means of repayment "out of nothing". Nor is it allowed to repay its bank debt by the delivery of goods and services at the bank counter. It must "earn" its money by the delivery of wanted goods and services to buyers with the money to pay for them. It must "sell" its goods and services for "money", of which the banking system is the sole creator as also the sole arbiter of how much and when it shall be created. Remember, "All money is bank indebtedness."

Carlyle said there were two ways of paying debt—by increase of industry in raising income, and by increase of thrift in laying it out. But when Carlyle lived, "credit" and "money" were separate and distinct entities. Banks had to be careful concerning the quantity of debt they created "out of nothing". They had to suspend payment and submit to bankruptcy when their "money" proved insufficient to pay out their "credit" debts. We now live in a period of "managed currency" when there is no limit to credit, and so to debt creation, if the Central Bank approves the policy. It is virtually impossible today for any clearing bank to "suspend payment" or become bankrupt.

The centralisation of credit within the nation is an accomplished fact. The centralisation of credit over the nations is not yet an accomplished fact. And so we find

(Continued on page 7)

OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY

9d. Posted

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

This important book should be in the hands of all those who are concerned about the manner in which the parliamentary system has been perverted and used to further policies which progressively enslave the individual.

In a penetrating examination of the present voting system, Mr. Guthrie shows how the "majority vote racket" has been used to destroy the rights of minorities. It is not genuine democracy for Governments elected by a majority of electors to have unrestricted powers to do as they like until an election removes them from office.

The author demonstrates how the basis of democracy must be local, decentralised government, which can be effectively controlled by the individual. He deals with the menace of centralised Government and the disastrous results, which always stem from it. Constructive suggestions are made for making genuine democracy a reality. "Our Sham Democracy" is one of the most fundamental and important books to come from the pen of an Australian Social Credit writer.

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No. 3.

The Crown and Empire Unity

There can be no doubt that the Royal Tour by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the second, and her husband, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, must have a considerable bearing upon the future destinies of the peoples of the British Empire. Already it has been made clear in both New Zealand and Australia that loyalty to the British Crown is as strong, if not stronger, than at any time in the past. This loyalty can hardly be relished by the One Worlders who seek to have the individual of all countries transfer his loyalty to his own local traditions and institutions to some international organisation over which he can have no possible control. Many, of course, only pay lip service to loyalty, but to those who have sincerely pledged themselves to be loyal to the British Crown and all the traditions associated with this institution, it is rank treachery to suggest that the role of the Queen should be subordinate in any way whatever to the activities of international planners.

Patriotic Americans, who are loyal to their own traditions, have increasingly raised their protests against the plot to give the world planners running the "United" Nations supremacy over their Constitution. Patriotic Britishers of all countries should do likewise. Her Majesty the Queen is not only the symbol of the centuries-old traditions of the British peoples; she not only has demonstrated that she has pledged herself to uphold all Christian virtues; but she is also an integral part of our British Constitution. Real patriotism must therefore concern itself with ensuring that this Constitution is upheld in every possible way. This means complete rejection, not of genuine internationalism, which implies voluntary association between sovereign nations, but supra-nationalism, which elevates world planners to positions where they exercise evil power because it is power without responsibility.

The world planners have always hated the British Empire and have planned for its destruction. Two world wars and economic devastations have been initiated for the major purpose of eliminating the British Empire as a world force. It is unrealistic for loyal Britishers to ignore the fact that the British Empire has been and still is disintegrating. While the British peoples demonstrate their great loyalty to the young Queen—perhaps they unconsciously hope that a second Elizabeth on the Throne will restore their prestige and fortunes—the unity of the British peoples is being continually undermined in various insidious ways.

The economic and financial sovereignty of the British Empire is being gradually broken. Dictatorship by the dollar diplomats, given vast powers as the result of various international organisations established during and immediately after the war, becomes more obvious every day. Instead of harmony between the British nations, there is discord because of trade and other economic policies. There was, for example, considerable resentment in Great Britain when the Menzies Government, in the interests of "sane" finance, suddenly imposed import restrictions against British goods, while at the moment Australian farmers are disgruntled because Great Britain is starting to buy food from other countries.

The fact must be faced that loyalty to the British Crown will be insufficient to prevent the end of the British Empire while the present anti-British financial and economic policies remain unchallenged.

A Neglected Sanction in Alberta

It will be remembered that in 1937-8 the Aberhart Government was diligent in the search for sanctions such as would enable Social Credit to be established in face of its determined suppression by the Federal Government at the instance of the Financial Monopoly. But since Aberhart's death, and in action rather than words the idea of Social Credit has been replaced in Alberta by the type of socialism known as the Welfare State. Nothing can illustrate this reversal with greater clarity than the account published in "The Canadian Social Crediter" of December 16 headed "Premier Manning on Gas Export". This tells of negotiations to construct "an all-Canadian pipe line from southern Alberta through Regina and Winnipeg to the Minneapolis market areas of the United States", and continues: "The Government of Alberta has advised the (Federal) Prime Minister that if the present competing proposals are reduced to one sound overall project and the Alberta Conservation Board is supplied with definite evidence to show that it can be financed and successfully operated on the basis that will ensure fair and equitable prices to Alberta producers it will meet the requirements of the Alberta Board . . . and . . . I am quite certain that the Provincial Government will approve such a recommendation, Mr. Manning concluded." It is clear that this is just another bargain between Monopoly Owners (the Alberta Government), Monopoly Distributors (the Federal Government) supervised and directed by their Principals (the Monopoly of Finance).

Aberhart, warrior that he became, assuredly would never have sold this pass but would have seized the sanction implicit in the position—that Alberta's oil should be distributed by social credit, or it should never leave Alberta. But Manning cries "On to Ottawa" for oil as well as for constituents.

—"The Social Crediter," February 6.

"Tomorrow is Already Here"

"Everything, in fact, depends on what you think man is, and is for. If man is just a cog in a corporate body, which is aiming at domination of nature well then—why on earth make a fuss if he has to be psychologically and medically conditioned to the part the science allots him?"

"But if you think that man is more than this—that he is responsible, individual, sacred, holding himself and nature in trust to God, then every step in the technicalisation of man must be resisted, and the whole philosophy of contemporary science must be re-examined and re-written."—(Leslie Paul, reviewing "Tomorrow is Already Here" by Robert Jungk in the "Daily Telegraph," England.)

DEBT-A CONTRIVED CANCER

(Continued from page 5)

the antiquated phenomenon, a "run on the local bank", which was so effective in effecting the internal centralisation of credit, giving place to the modern phenomenon, a "run on the national or central bank", which is intended to be equally effective in effecting the external or international centralisation of credit. The sanctional consequences, however, are not quite the same. The Bank of "England", for example, is not likely to be made bankrupt if it fails to meet its dollar "credit" indebtedness, as the old local banks were made bankrupt when they could not meet their sterling "credit" indebtedness. That would never do. The bankruptcy of the Bank of England would be tantamount to the "bankruptcy" of Great Britain, and possibly of the British Empire. It would be tantamount to declaring a minor planet "bankrupt" and could not help bringing the whole issue of credit, debt, and wealth accountancy out into the open. More important, it might bring the identity of this country's creditors and their centralisation of credit policy out into the open. Instead, the Bank of "England" is more likely to be forced to devalue the sterling currency, in the supposed interest of "export" and "solvency". Thereby Great Britain and its Empire would suffer a great dis-credit, and would be forced to become more dependent upon and amenable to the commands of those who stand behind the "Almighty Dollar".

But in Carlyle's day no such Credit Monopoly was in existence and "money" was mainly "hard cash". It was, however, in process of coming into existence and already the method of "wealth accountancy" was such that the greater a community's industry, the greater must become that community's debt to the banking system. For by the present credit accountancy methods, the wealth of every country, its industries, its loans and its institutions, must eventually and mathematically become the property of the banking system.

The Communist Manifesto of 1848 demands: "The centralisation of credit in the hands of the State by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly." The centralisation of credit has been effected. That centralisation has placed the community so deeply in unpayable debt and has separated the community so effectively from its sovereign right to create and issue its own credit instruments with which to repay its debt, as also to enjoy the fruits of its own labour and property, that it can no longer be called a sovereign, property owning, rights-enjoying community.

The financiers behind the Credit Monopoly have executed the demands of Karl Marx and the Communist manifesto. They

DIET DOES IT

By **GAYELORD HAUSER 19/8**

This is the la test book by this famous author, and will be a valuable aquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

have been true and faithful servants of Communist policy and philosophy. They have effected that centralisation of credit without which Communism would not be possible. For Communism is the centralisation of credit, just as its antithesis, a truly economic and political democracy, is the de-centralisation or distribution of credit. Only in such a democracy, freed from unnatural debt, can property owning become once again widely distributed. Only in such a community can any man, however powerful he may imagine himself, sit peacefully under his fig tree where none shall make him afraid.

It is not surprising therefore that the World Bank, designed to effect a "world centralisation of credit", should have been designed at the Bretton Woods Conference, under the presidency of that Communist spy and traitor, "literally the creator of the International Monetary Fund", Harry Dexter White. It is not surprising that a World Administration, designed to effect the execution of a centralised world credit policy, should have been designed at the San Francisco Conference, under the presidency of another Communist spy and traitor, Alger Hiss. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

JAPAN BEING DRIVEN INTO COMMUNIST BLOC

(Continued from page 5)

purchasing power by selling their goods here.

The very fact that local manufacturers complain that if Australians buy Japanese or other imported goods they consequently cannot buy local goods, is merely striking confirmation of the fact that there is an insufficient volume of local purchasing power. Because of this fact it is necessary for every country to try and achieve a "favourable balance of trade". Many people do not question this policy because they notice that the greater the "favourable balance", the greater the apparent prosperity locally. These people do not understand that when Australian goods are exported to other countries, there is no importation of money from those countries. The money is created locally by the Australian banking system, the result being that the supply of local goods is reduced and the volume of money increased. In case some people argue that, for example, when Australian goods are sold in England, the issue of financial credit locally is merely against credits earned in England, thus inferring that there is merely a transfer of credits, we point out that this is not so. The London funds are, generally speaking, only reduced when English goods are exported to Australia. But "Government" policy is to keep these funds as high as possible—i.e., to export as much as possible to England, import as little as possible in exchange. No doubt many people have noticed that there has been a slight improvement in economic conditions in Australia since the Government imposed its severe import restrictions and built up London funds again. In other words the "favourable balance of trade" resulted in

more money being made available locally against less local and imported goods.

We have made many predictions in the past, all based upon facing the facts of our present economic and financial policies, and all have been proved correct by events. We will add to our list of predictions by going on the record as saying that it is impossible for nations to lower their various barriers against imports while present financial policies are maintained. Even while President Eisenhower was proclaiming the Randall Report in America, powerful American business and farmers' organisations were making it clear that they wanted higher tariff barriers, not lower. And press reports now admit that Congress would not dare to implement the recommendations of the Randall Report.

If the Australian Federal Government is not going to make it possible for Japan to make greater purchases from this country, it may easily make history repeat itself. It was the restrictive trade policies before the war, which gave the Japanese war party its greatest impetus. Whether Australians like it or not, they have got to live in close proximity to the Japanese, a vigorous people who cannot be permanently suppressed by negative policies. They should realise that it is far preferable to allow the Japanese access to the goods they require—and which they urgently desire to sell—and have them as anti-Communist allies rather than force them into the Communist bloc. And in the process permit the Communist propagandists to fan up anti-Australian sentiment right throughout the East. It is not without significance that the Australian Communists are opposing any policy, which will increase trade between Japan and Australia. The fact that they are helped by "sane" financial rules is one more example of how present financial policies lead straight to Communism. Communism cannot be defeated while these policies are continued.

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.

REAL SCIENCE

"The crucial test of real scientific achievement is whether it recognizes and respects the supremacy of Mother Earth, or ignorantly attempts to substitute the false for the true."

—Sir Albert Howard.

"New Times," February 26, 1954—Page 7.



BIOLOGICAL BALANCE

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

Very little study has been devoted to non-poisonous means of controlling insects and disease, but there is evidence that if the entomologists fifty years ago had started from a biologic natural base, and stayed on it, the farmer and gardener would not only have the situation in control, but the cost would be very low.

As it is, orcharding today is becoming more and more unprofitable due to the high cost of spray poisons. In England, however, where there has been less chemicalisation of the soil and where the farmer has always maintained the organic matter content of his soil by having sufficient cattle, and by having long rotations, a large part of which are pasture grasses which at the end of three or four years give a large quantity of matter to plow under, there is not half the number of poison sprays used per season.

When the writer was in Germany recently, he visited a drug firm whose entire output of drugs comes from plants that are grown organically; that is, without the use of chemical fertilisers or poisonous sprays, but with the use of compost. In their hothouses I found that they have a novel way of taking care of ants, aphids, and small mites. They use the smoke from oak leaves. This has been a practice long used in Germany and is a safe one, as it is not a poisonous substance and will not kill bacteria in the soil, nor will it leave harmful poisonous residues on vegetables over which the smoke may be laid.

We have been using this method in our own hothouse now for several years and it works, especially with ants. But it should not be used when young seedlings are growing. It should be timed to take place before the crops begin to come out of the soil and when the plants have gone beyond the infant stage.

The way the method works is as follows: We obtained a quantity of oak leaves, and placed them in a can which has a section below partitioned off by a grating. In that lower section we place some newspaper, which will be set on fire. In the upper section under the leaves we place some straw to act as a buffer between the leaves and the fire. We do not wish the former to burn—merely to smoulder and to give off a thick smoke. The leaves are watered first, making sure that this is not overdone. The hothouse is closed tightly and the smoke accumulates until practically nothing can be seen within the house. It should be left that way for about a half hour or so. We found it extremely effec-

tive in cleaning out the ants, but thoroughly! We could not find a single one after the demonstration.

I especially wish to draw this method to the attention of greenhouse men, who grow plants, which are infected by various kinds of mites. I believe this is something for them to consider, because the large amount of spray poisons they use certainly interferes with the proper biological functioning of the soil, the poisons seeping into the ground and killing bacteria, fungi, etc. In many cases, various poison sprays, used against certain insects, have failed after a few years because the insects developed a tolerance to the sprays.

Possibly there are other leaves that could be used. I recall in reading books about the Hunzas of India and other tribes in that part of the world, that many of those peoples get eye diseases, because in their homes they burn birch leaves for cooking and to keep warm. I noticed in several of such books, statements that the birch leaf smoke irritated the eyes of these people, causing inflammation. It may be that birch leaves may be even better than oak for the purpose of insect control. This shows how an important field of research is being neglected. It is possible that some product, perhaps a spraying of the soil and plants of gardens and orchards with oak smoke, handled in some specially developed equipment, could be very effective in keeping down the insects.

The bio-dynamic group within the organic method have used certain kinds of sprays in emergencies which they claim are less harmful and which do not leave the arsenic, lead and copper residues on the plant and soil, which are so dangerous. They recommend any one of the following, but only in cases of emergency:

Derris, containing rotenone, as spray or dust.

Pyrethrum.

Nicotine mixtures such as Black Leaf 40.

Onassia and soap solution.

They claim that these preparations disintegrate within a few days and do not permanently harm the soil. This they have discovered by experiments. However, they advise that these should not be used on any food plant within the last three weeks of being eaten. The biodynamic people also use other, harmless sprays, whose effect take a longer time to show. They

contain silica, essences from manure and nasturtiums, and other substances.

If the gardener has only a small patch of ground he can reduce a great deal of the insect damage by hand picking of potato bugs, Japanese beetles, Mexican bean beetle grubs laid on the leaves, etc. The following information will show other natural, non-poisonous methods of combating insects and plant disease:

Asparagus. —The asparagus beetle is repelled by tomatoes growing close to the asparagus plants.

Cabbage. —Wood ashes on cabbage kills some disease organisms. Use extra humus in soil. It discourages the cabbage maggot

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Malabar Farm" 11/8

By Louis Bromfield. This book tells the story of bringing a worn out Ohio farm back to productivity by organic methods. Recommended by a prominent Australian agriculturist as the best practical book on the subject.

"Out of the Earth" ... 15/8

By Louis Bromfield. A further report on Malabar Farm, and a confirmation of the results of organic practice applied there.

"Sunflower" 18/4

For food, fodder and fertility, by E. F. Hart.

"The Natural Order" .. 14/2

14 writers, edited by Massingham. The above four books dealing with English rural life are full of interest and beauty.

"Cloche Gardening" .. 21/3

By J. L. H. Chase. Describes the growing of vegetables and plants out of season, by the use of glass cloches.

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BIOLOGICAL BALANCE

(Continued from page 8)

Put cardboard under each plant, making a slit from one end of the board to a centre hole. To repel the moth, plant mint, hemp, tomatoes, rosemary or sage in the next row.

Cutworms. —Put a ring of wood ashes around the plants. Soak the ashes and see that it does not touch the plants. Put pieces of board in the row as traps. Cutworms hide under them. Paper collars at ground level under the plants are sometimes resorted to. Keep down weed and grasses on which the cutworm moth lays its eggs. Toads consume cutworms.

Flea Beetles. —(Infest radishes and cabbages) are driven away by shade. Plant tomatoes and wormwood near plants. Spread trimmed off tomato plant branches near radishes and cabbages. Do not keep piles of rough organic matter around the garden over the winter. Flea beetles nest there. They are also controlled by frequent cultivation.

Flowers. —Don't grow roses, dahlias and gladioli. They draw pests.

Frogs and Toads. —Turn them loose in your garden. Also encourage birds. A dissected cuckoo was found to have 250 caterpillars in its stomach.

Fruit Trees. —Paint a ring on the bark of apple trees of a trade mixture that prevents codling moth worm to climb above it. Plant nasturtiums among fruit trees to discourage woolly aphids. The biodynamic people paint trees with an extract

Grasshoppers. —Leave a strip of land bare. Grasshoppers prefer to lay their eggs in such soil. In fall and spring these strips are cultivated.

Grubs. —Grubs and wireworms, which live in the soil are destroyed by plowing.

Insects general—Capsid Fly. —Give blossoming trees a spray of slacked lime very much diluted. Plant seeds such as lettuce, spinach and potatoes to attract cockchafer larvae, strawberry weevil, wood louse and earworm away from other plants.

Japanese Beetle. —Plant spores of milky spore disease in the soil. It kills this beetle in the grub stage. May be purchased in powder form.

Mexican Bean Beetle. —Plant crop very early. Have nothing growing in hot summer. A late crop can be grown where there is a long growing season.

Rabbits. —Wood ashes on plants drive them away.

Rot. —Placing clean sand under lettuce plants prevents lower leaf rot. Put straw mulch under watermelons and muskmelons. Slugs and Snails. —Toads consume them. Spread wood ashes on the ground. Empty half orange and grapefruit skins placed between rows or beds with open end down. Boards are used for the same purpose. Slugs congregate under them.

Squash Bug. —Plant the squash early. The borer lays eggs in July. By that time an early grown plant has vines so large that it can do little damage.

For much of the above information and what follows after, I am indebted to Dr. Ehrenfried Pfeiffer's book "Bio-dynamic farming and Gardening".

I would like to refer also to the biological method of warfare against destructive insects by the introduction of predator types of insects that destroy them. Ladybug beetles have been bred for this purpose and can be purchased. In California the State government is very active in the research of developing these insect enemies. The mealy bug on California citrus trees, as an example, is kept in check by ladybugs. Some gardeners collect the eggs of the praying mantis from tall grass and hatch out the bug-destroying mantises in their gardens.

The gardener also can control certain insects by learning the likes and dislikes of plants in connection with what grows next to them. The following notes are based on Dr. Pfeiffer's book, previously mentioned:

Beds. —Every bed should be alternated with a bed of legumes—peas, beans, etc.

Carrots. —Peas are good for them when growing nearby.

Celery. —Plant bush beans in next row.

Cucumber. —Plant beans or corn next to them. Also peas and bush beans.

Herbs. —Aromatic herbs as border plants are helpful.

Kohlrabi. —Beets are good companion.

Leeks. —Do well with celery next to them.

Onions. —Do well with beans. In poor soil if chamomile is sown thinly between, will help.

Potatoes. —Corn is a natural and beneficial neighbour. Early potatoes like beans to grow nearby.

Radish. —Will do extra well and become tender if there is a row of lettuce growing on each side of them.

Spinach, corn, salad, or leaf lettuce. —Do better if grown in beds not rows. Anything that is transplanted thrives in row formation.

Tomatoes. —Plant parsley in next bed.

Turnips. —Peas are excellent neighbors.

Negative Effects.

Fennel. —Do not plant them near tomatoes or bush beans.

Tomatoes. —Do not plant next to kohlrabi. They have a harmful effect on each other.

OUT OF THE EARTH

"Out of the Earth are we, and the plants and animals that feed us, created and made, and to the earth we must return the things whereof we are made if it is to yield again foods suited to our need."
—McCarrison.

Utilising Common Bracken

By HENRY S. JENKINSON. From "Farm and Garden Digest."

There are hundreds of thousands of acres in this country growing bracken. Where it has invaded grazing land or hill farms it is regarded as a pest, but in woodland, trees can be started in bracken land easier than in heather and coarse grass, no doubt, because bracken is a great soil builder. In the autumn when it dies down its brown litter stays where it drops, instead of blowing away like tree leaves, and thus run-off and erosion are prevented. Where there is a strong growth of bracken there will generally be found two or three inches of black organic soil, and of course a wealth of humus. There is a deficiency of the three main plant foods in such soil, and yet each summer this luxuriant green crop is produced. Where is the fertility that nourishes such growth?

In the winter the potash is stored in the rhizomes, and rises into the stems in summer growth, so that if the bracken is cut in July and then rotted down 1-2 percent, potash is its content compared with farmyard manure at 1 percent only. It has nitrogen content of 1.44 per cent.

On the other hand if the bracken is allowed to die down naturally and the resultant litter is raked up and rotted down, the potash content is only a fifth to a tenth of 1-2 per cent. It is not generally known that July cut bracken, partly rotted down without the help of any activator, and used as a mulch to crops such as strawberries and tomatoes, will not only cause them to grow and fruit satisfactorily, but will also ward off disease. Originally ferns evolved from seaweed. I have heard that seaweed, as a fertilizer is equal if not superior to farmyard manure, though I have not personally used it. But I have used bracken and can vouch for its power. It was the Royal Horticultural Society, who, two or three years ago, announced the potash content of July cut bracken, and they use it extensively as mulch in the gardens at Wisley.

A LOAN FROM THE EARTH

"What is lent by earth has been used by countless generations of plants and animals now dead and will be required by countless others in the future."

—Paul B. Sears.

BE HAPPIER, BE HEALTHIER 16/9

Hauser's latest book in which he reveals his knowledge of the great cycle of nature: the relationship of the natural forces — the Worlds of the Sun, the Earth, Air and Water — to healthy bodies and happy minds. Here is the most up to date advice on natural living, complete with diets, menus and recipes. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"New Times," February 26, 1954—Page 9

COMPOST

For Garden Plot Or Thousand Acre Farm

By F. H. Billington, N.D.A., N.D.D.

Here is the very book for the gardener or farmer who has had no previous introduction to the subject of compost making. It is a most comprehensive survey of the whole subject of organic farming and gardening. Price 9/1, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O. Melbourne

PLANT TREES FOR HEALTH

By Rachel Weir in "Health For All".

When one thinks of the vast amount of carbon water, and minerals brought together by the leafy factories into a living entity for Man's use—one has touched only the fringe of the mysteries and miracles of life itself.

Few would dispute the contention that the ideal, in fact the only real, National Health Service would have as its primary function the prevention of disease, and yet, while the Nation must pay lip service to the maxim that prefers prevention to cure, our Health Service has become such a cumbersome, complex and expensive affair in trying to cope with disease that only a small minority seem to realise that most of our health problems are man-made and could be prevented by adhering more closely to Nature's simple recipe for healthy growth from the soil upwards.

"Dust thou art, and shalt to dust return." Here, plant, animal and human meet on common ground. When any one of the three is reduced to ash by burning, its other constituents disappear into the air—the carbon as a gaseous compound, CO₂, and the water as vapour, the wherewithal for cloud-making and future rainfall. All three are, therefore, organic compounds, i.e., compounds of carbon, water, and minerals, and the minerals represent the soil's contribution, whether we are dealing with animal, or plant, or human nutrition.

Only the living plant, however, can deal with raw material at the CO₂-water-minerals stage. With sunlight as the source of power, Nature's green factories can create food for Man and beast from the gaseous compound of the air and a watery-solution of minerals from the soil. Man is, therefore, dependent on plants for bringing together the inanimate carbon, water and minerals into a living union to form the raw material (food) for his own upbuilding. The mineral balance of the food he consumes determines to a large extent

the physical, mental and moral health he is to achieve. With so much interference, from the soil upwards, with mineral balance in present-day diet, it is little wonder that mineral-deficiency diseases are the bane of plant breeders, animal rearers and the mothers of children. The answer, at the "prevention" end, is healthy food, grown on healthy soil, fed in Nature's way by the return of organic wastes.

The building up of a fertile soil is, perhaps, seen at its best in a standing wood, especially if the trees are mixed hardwoods, and that is one reason why tree planting may be stressed as being at the "prevention" end of a national health service. Trees are Nature's long-term soil-fertility builders and mineral balancers, besides being balancers of rainfall, weather temperature and much besides. The healthy old tree's method of building up its massive structure, above and below ground, from the tiny speck of life in the seed that links it with the countless generations that preceded it is surely worthy of man's respect. To remain healthy on the same stance for perhaps hundreds of years is no mean achievement, but when one thinks of the vast amount of carbon, water, and minerals brought together by the leafy factories into a living entity for Man's use, of the complexities of the factory processes that go on above and below ground, and of the teeming millions of soil organisms in the huge, spongy, fertile stance that started as the tiny cradle of a small seed, one has touched only the fringe of the mysteries and miracles of life itself.

All these mysteries and complexities of healthy growth and long life on the same stance are reduced to the utmost simplicity by the very simplicity of the Law of Return, which ensures the gradual upbuilding of soil fertility from the tree's own waste organic matter—the leafy factories themselves.

This has always been, and always will be, the secret of soil fertility—the feeding of the worms and their associates with organic waste, which is not only their food, but also their raw material for humus making.

The tree's ability to search for fresh minerals with every expansion of its root system is its method of achieving mineral balance in its own upbuilding and in the upbuilding of its living fertile stance. There is no mineral deficiency in a diet that can ensure healthy growth for hundreds of years, and no mineral deficiency in the diet, which the healthy old tree provides for the humus-makers at its base.

The importance of providing the soil-makers of our gardens with mineral balance at its best in the food (the waste) we offer them cannot be overstressed, and I know of no better balance than that found in the produce of a mixed wood, either standing or recently cut. Throughout the ages, tree-stump stances have been used, or rather exploited, for their fertility, for too often, man's greed has made him forget his part

in the Law of Return—the feeding of the soil population with organic waste. It is neglect of this responsibility, which leads, in time to desert making. Forest clearing for wheat growing has its modern counterpart, in our own country, in the use that is made of cut wood clearings for restoring health to sick potatoes — Nature's cure for the potato?

The small gardener cannot take his crops to the healthy, well-balanced soil of the woodland, but he can feed his own soil-makers, if he is near a wood, with its healthy produce. The vigour of growth of the bracken, the nettle and the willow herb bespeaks health and offers a key to the provision of healthy food from healthy soil for the worm population of the garden. With such healthy food, a dying soil population can soon revive, multiply exceedingly and regain lost balance due to years of deficiency diet or even starvation.

The earth's soil-makers or fertility-builders do not seem to mind whether such balanced, healthy diet is offered to them green or rotting, in spadeful or handfuls, as compost or as mulches, as leaf mould or as fallen leaves—the soil organisms are capable of dealing with it and providing humus-rich, fertile soil — Nature's best balancer of the soil organisms themselves and of the mineral content of the food that is grown on such soil.

The writer has little doubt, in her own mind, that much of the mental, physical and moral unbalance of today, could be prevented by naturally balanced food from the soil upwards. Humus-starved soil is the breeding ground for germs of destruction and disease, and humus-rich soil is Nature's way of putting these in their place and ensuring that they do not get out of hand.

Let us hope that tree-planting, on a nation-wide scale, will be done to celebrate our young Queen's Coronation Year, for by this means we shall be setting in action fertility factories that are at the "prevention of disease" end of the National Health Service, besides contributing to the prevention of floods, drought, soil erosion, food shortages, weather and cropping problems galore, and many more terrifying problems which our Queen's generation will have to face because, for years past, tree stumps have so greatly out-numbered standing trees.

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.

Price, 9/-Including Postage.

Agriculture An Art

Most of the processes of soil treatment enumerated above are the result of experience. For example, the useful results following applications of farmyard manure and of lime were known as far back as the date of any written record. Agriculture has always been an art; only in recent times has the scientist given attention to the matter and carried out work designed to consider critically the justification for time-honoured processes, to discover their rational explanation, and conceivably to improve them and add to their number.

—Professor N. M. Comber in "An Introduction to the Scientific Study of the Soil."

WATER FLUORIDATION ATTACKED IN ALBERTA

The following are extracts from an address in the Alberta Parliament by Mrs. C. R Wood:

...I think most people are freedom-loving people, and there are still quite a lot of citizens among us to whom personal liberties are important. Any governing body that can force you to drink sodium fluoride today, against your will, can force you to do other unpleasant things tomorrow . . .

. . . My personal comment here is, even at the risk of showing my ignorance and illiteracy, this: The Basic ideals in this country have been on the freedom principle; freedom of speech, freedom of religion and certainly freedom of choice of health measures should be given equal importance among our freedoms. Just suppose, Mr. Speaker, that some administrative body gave the order that every man, woman and child report to an osteopath for their health needs. There would be indignations from many; and yet this fluoridation thrust upon everyone is in principle in the same category—a violation of the constitutional rights of those who do not want to be forced to drink that medicated water.

To go back to the Delaney Committee—they take the view that a sufficient number of unanswered questions concerning the safety of the programme exists and warrants a conservative attitude, and they believe that if communities are to make a mistake in reaching a decision in whether to fluoridate their public drinking water, it is preferable to err on the side of caution, especially when reasonable alternatives to fluoridation of public water supplies are already used and available.

The Committee also strongly urged that research, now underway is continued and expanded, and further studies, not limited to an examination of the vital statistics, are conducted to determine the long range

effects upon the aged and chronically ill from the ingestion of water containing inorganic fluorides.

Congressman Dr. A. L. Miller, a former Director of Health in the State of Nebraska, stated in 1951 he had introduced a Bill which would permit the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to add fluorides to the public water supplies of Washington D.C. In March 1952 he said, "I can speak a little more clearly on the subject today. I was misled by the Public Health Service."

If Dr. Miller, who is a congressman, a doctor, a former State Health Director, can be misled by the propaganda of the U.S. Public Health Service, then it is easy to see how other officials and persons could be misled by the same U.S. Public Health Service propaganda.

Dr. Miller was big enough to admit that he was misled by it, and is to be commended for his honesty and strength of character, exemplified in the reversal of his position after he studied the facts and heard evidence pro and con on the question in the Delaney Hearings.

I have been in correspondence with Dr. Miller, and he is working as hard against this procedure as he worked formerly to have it installed in Washington D.C. previously.

I am also in communication with another medical man who has had over 25 years work in research and investigation re the toxicity and fluorine poisoning. He has had 32 articles published in Medical Journals on the question. He has sent me some of them, but they are of a highly technical nature.

I do not always agree with all that the Hon. Liberal says, but last year he said something that was a priceless gem. On March 19th, 1952, he said, "use technical and scientific information and weigh it against common sense."

Mr. Speaker, the attempt to install fluoridation of public water supplies is simply a class move, —it would help a small class of soft-tooth juveniles, and be of no help to the larger class of hard-toothed adults.

The moral for lovers of both freedom and common sense would seem to be this. **Let the doctors and the dentists decide individual medical needs on an individual basis.** We do not want to die of hardening of the arteries just to give a bureaucrat a job, testing the fluorine content of the water supply. (Our emphasis.) Some kind people informed me that the water in Stony Plain contained a goodly supply of fluorine. That may be the case in spots, but where that is the case mottled teeth are found. And one more thing, there is quite a difference between natural fluorine in water, and sodium fluoride added to it...

Chlorine is used in the water supplies, and here I may say that it is used for treatment of water—to purify it. Sodium Fluoride or Fluoridation is advocated for the treatment of people for partial prevention of dental caries, we are told. Dental caries are not contagious; therefore a person refusing fluorides is not endangering the lives of his fellowmen....

Books Dealing Mainly with Practice

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Let us not worship everything that our scientists are doing. Let us use the brains that God gave us to question the things we believe require questioning and make it hot for some of these Golden Calf Worshipers.

British Scientist Cautions On Water Fluoridation

A new edition of the book, "Nutrition and Health", was published by Faber last year. This book is the McCarrison Cantor Lectures with a chapter on recent advances by Dr. H. M. Sinclair, M.A., D.M., B.Sc., Director of the Laboratory of Human Nutrition at Oxford.

In the concluding chapter Dr. Sinclair made the following very important statement concerning the addition of the element fluorine to water supplies: "It should not be lightly undertaken since our knowledge of the effects is not sufficient, and further research is required." But in spite of this and similar warnings by eminent authorities on nutrition, there are irresponsible people advocating that Australians permit water fluoridation in this country.

"New Times," February 26, 1954—Page 11.

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THE WHEAT CRISIS

It is hard to believe that only a short time ago the Federal Government was frantically urging Australian wheatgrowers to increase their acreages in order that Australia could increase exports of wheat. Now there is widespread concern because there is a world "over-production" of wheat. The Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, Sir John Teasdale, pointed out that American wheat farmers had met the position by agreeing to restrict acreages by 20 percent. He suggested that a restriction of wheat acreages in Australia might also be necessary.

There was considerable consternation following Sir John Teasdale's warning. The Federal Government quickly announced that it was opposed to any policy of restricted wheat production. This announcement of course, politically necessary because a Government which had been urgently advocating increased wheat production over the past few years could hardly turn a somersault and admit that it had not foreseen that there might easily be "overproduction". Some of the greatest hypocrisy came from Church leaders who said that it would be morally wrong for Australia to reduce food production when so many people, particularly Asiatics, were starving. These "leaders" did not explain how the Asiatics were going to pay for Australian wheat. Several did suggest, along with other people, that the Australian Government should give Australian wheat away and pay the wheatgrower for this wheat.

Now, if it is considered a fine and Christian policy to give peoples of other countries portion of Australia's food, surely it would also be a fine and Christian policy to adopt the same attitude towards Australian people? During the dreadful depression years, many of Australia's Church leaders opposed the Social Credit idea that the bountiful production which was proving such an embarrassment to producers

should be distributed free to Australian citizens. They argued that it would "demoralise" the individual if he shared in God's bounty without having submitted to work of some description. But apparently it will not demoralise Asiatics if they are given portion of Australia's wheat! We have said on previous occasions that before Australians start subsidising consumers abroad, they should subsidise local consumption in order that every Australian family can buy the maximum food they desire. If financial credit can be made available to subsidise consumption of Australian food in India or elsewhere, why cannot it be made available to subsidise consumption in Australia? (We have no objection to genuine charity abroad where it is necessary. But charity should start at home.)

We agree that we cannot consume in a normal year all the wheat produced in Australia. But we must make provision for the abnormal years, the years of drought. Markets abroad depend entirely upon how much purchasing power consumers have in other countries. Australians can have no control of these markets. But there is one market to the north of us, which the Federal Government's policies are losing. The Japanese have actually reduced their purchases of Australian wheat because they are not permitted to earn sufficient sterling credits in Australia. The Japanese have made it clear that they would buy — they are not asking for any gifts — in increased quantities of Australian wheat if they could pay for them by Japanese exports.

The crisis facing Australian wheatgrowers is the same crisis they had to face in the past. And the basic cause is the same; an unrealistic financial policy. Present financial policies prevent any possibility of stability, which alone enables farmers to plan a long way ahead with

reasonable certainty. Several suggestions made by Sir John Teasdale have merit: Greater dependence upon animal husbandry for a few years until present wheat stocks are used, and a longer crop rotation in which the growing of clovers or other legumes forms an integral part, thereby building up soil fertility and the protein content of the wheat, consequently resulting in better bread. We agree that there is much room for improvement in the quality of Australian wheat. But, if there is increased meat production at the expense of grain production, what guarantee is there that in a few years there will not also be "over-production" of meat? Still, no doubt we can also give this away to other peoples and lower our own standard of living in the process. Australian wheatgrowers could at present give a much-needed lead towards some financial and other sanity. Can any of our readers "start the ball rolling"?

HUMAN SOCIETY AND SOIL

"... the health and strength of people and their evolution, and the permanence of human societies, depend on the soil and the green plant. The conclusions are that if the world has got on so well as it has with a half-starved vegetation and a hungry soil, how much better might it not get on when these deficiencies are discovered and made good?"

—Sir Frederick Keeble.

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Page12—"New Times," February 26, 1954.

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