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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHT

THE PURPOSE OF THE U.S. RECESSION

In recent weeks there have been numerous reports from the U.S.A. dealing with the developing recession. It is estimated that there are now over three million unemployed and that the number continues to grow. The Eisenhower Administration is being urged to take "counter-measures" to offset the worsening economic situation before it becomes desperate. However, at the time of writing, spokesmen for the Government refuse to admit that there is anything seriously wrong. They claim that a natural "readjustment" following the Korean War is taking place.

In considering the recession in the U.S.A. it is necessary to understand that it has only been allowed to happen because of financial policy. Unless the controllers of this policy are to be considered fools who do not know what they are doing, a proposition, which must be rejected, it is obvious that they know perfectly well what they are about. Every major depression of the past was the result of deliberate financial policy. And these depressions had an objective. For example, the Great Depression of the early thirties furthered the Communist conspiracy enormously everywhere. In the U.S.A. it resulted in the New Deal of the Roosevelt era and the penetration of the American Government by secret Communist agents like Alger Hiss.

One of the effects of the Great Depression in Great Britain was to lower the morale of the British peoples and to prevent them from re-arming effectively to protect themselves against aggression. In Germany the Great Depression resulted in the coming to power of the National Socialist Party under Hitler, after which large loans were made by international financial interests in order that Hitler could arm. Orders for some armaments were placed with British manufacturers who were so desperate for orders that they were not concerned about the fact that they were helping a potential enemy.

Several reputable American writers have claimed that Roosevelt and his "advisers" were able early in the last war to break down the general American feeling against intervention in any way whatever, by impressing upon American businessmen that war orders would revive business. In spite of New Deal policies, there were approximately 10 million unemployed in the U.S.A. just prior to the outbreak of war. And the economic position was deteriorating daily. War orders soon produced a new state of affairs.

A study of every depression reveals that it was deliberately produced by financial

policies in order that the controllers of these policies could subsequently get the people to accept policies which they would otherwise reject. One of the key political statements of this century emanated from the semi-secret Political and Economic Planning Group in England just prior to the last war: "We have started from the position that it is only in war, or under the threat of war, that the British peoples will submit to large-scale planning" along Soviet lines.

We now know that the last war was deliberately used to achieve objectives which otherwise would have been impossible. The war, which was allegedly fought to preserve freedom, resulted in the greatest loss of freedom ever seen for centuries. Communist control was extended over hundreds of millions of people. And after the war every effort was made to ensure that the Communist controllers were helped in order that the threat of war could be maintained as the pretext for forcing the people to accept still more planning of their lives.

It is well to remember that the last recession in the U.S.A. was just prior to the Korean War. Unemployment figures were increasing alarmingly. But the threat of a major depression was averted by the Korean War and the vast expansion of new credit required to conduct the new military struggle. Prosperity returned to the U.S.A. However, from the moment the cease-fire was given, prosperity started to decline and every realist must now ask: Is the threat of another depression being used to force the American people still further along the totalitarian road? It is at this critical time, when in every Western country there is grave concern that a major depression in the U.S.A. will result in a depression everywhere, that it is suggested that Western businessmen can find unlimited markets behind the Iron Curtain. This will enable "full employment" to be maintained in Western countries while helping Malenkov and his colleagues retain a rather shaky

grip upon their serfs. The "threat of war" must be maintained at all costs.

Our view is that the threat of a major depression is being deliberately used to force the Western World to accept the very Sovietism, which has been imposed upon all those behind the Iron Curtain. Even a comparatively small recession in the U.S.A. would also help defeat the Republicans at the coming Elections. A depression, or the threat of a depression, in the U.S.A., may easily be the policy of the Zionist-Communist groups who see the growing power of McCarthyism as a possible challenge to

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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

The Snowy Scheme

The Melbourne "Herald" of March 5 reports "Commonwealth authorities hailed with relief this week's official estimate, based on firm tenders, that the Snowy Mountains power and irrigation scheme will cost £422 million. The 1948 estimate was £225 million. But unofficial estimates, made by State critics, were up to £700 million."

We have no doubt that the 1954 estimate will prove as erroneous as the 1948 one. If the millions of pounds of the people's credit be used for the Snowy Scheme had been made available to individuals and local authorities, the results would have been far more satisfactory to a larger number of people.

* * * *

"A Disease of Incompetence"

Freedom of the individual is a Christian tenet, and since Magna Carta its practical attainment in this country has been recognised and built up on a security of tenure of property. There is something fundamentally at fault with any proposals for legislation, which destroys it, for whatever object. As a wise man wrote:

"It ought to become clearer as each day passes that totalitarianism is a disease of incompetence. Any able man can obtain his ends by the proper kind of persuasion, and most men who are both able and experienced come to recognise that an objective which can only be obtained by ruthless methods is a bad objective."—John Mitchell in a letter to the "Southern Farmer" (England), December 1953.

* * * *

Credit Expansion

"During the December (1953) quarter, government securities and treasury bills held by the trading banks rose by £17.0 million. Of this amount, £15.0 million was the increase in the portfolios of the seven main trading banks. Government papers held by the Central Bank rose by £22.2 million in the same period."—The February issue of Monthly Summary of Australian Conditions, issued by the National Bank.

* * * *

The "Technological Spirit"

Undoubtedly, large portions of humanity have not yet been touched by such a technological concept of life; but it is to be feared that wherever technological progress penetrates without safeguards, there the danger of aberrations censured above will not be long in showing itself. And with particular anxiety we consider the danger threatening the family, which is the strongest principle of order in society. For the family is capable of inspiring in its members innumerable daily acts of service, binds them to the home and hearth with bonds of affection, and awakes in each of them a love of the family traditions in the

production and conservation of useful goods. Wherever, on the contrary, the technological concept of life penetrates, the family loses its personal bond of unity, is deprived of its warmth and stability. It remains united only to the extent that is demanded by the exigencies of mass production, which is being pursued with more and more insistence. No longer is the family a work of love and a haven for souls; it is rather a desolate depot, according to circumstances, either of manpower for mass production, or of consumers of material goods produced. — Pope Pius XII, in Discourse Broadcast to the world on Christmas Eve, 1953.

* * * *

McCarthy and the Zionists

We are reliably informed from the U.S.A. that Senator McCarthy is aware of the Jewish influences behind Communism. However, the Senator has never at any time mentioned this matter publicly. He has even used Jews who are anti-Communists on his staff. But this has not prevented McCarthy from being viciously attacked by Zionists and their press. It is significant that the Zionists, and other Jews, who like to claim that they have no sympathy for Communism, are attacking anti-Communists like Senator McCarthy.

Don Iddon's U.S. Diary in the Melbourne "Herald" of March 4 reports that women are teaming up in America to defeat McCarthyism. Two of the leaders are Mrs. Dorothy Schiff of the New York "Post" and Mrs. Agnes Meyer of "The Washington Post". Arthur Hays Sulzberger of the New York "Times" also gets honourable mention. Mr. Iddon is becoming quite hysterical about the Senator. It is not without interest that most of those who tried to save Alger Hiss are leading the fight against McCarthy.

THE PURPOSE OF U.S. RECESSION

(Continued from page 1)

their policies. The various American patriots who have, in recent years, done a splendid job in trying to defeat those groups primarily responsible for the present plight of the world. But unless they can effectively counter policies of financial manipulation similar to those now taking place, they cannot defeat the plan to Sovietise the world. Senator McCarthy should now concern himself with the individuals controlling financial policy. He should expose the group who financed the Russian Revolution and who have used their control of finance to help Communism in various ways.

LOCAL CONTROL

The land cannot be successfully run under a bureaucracy; it is an art with a varying complexity and the man on the spot alone can work out the problem, assisted by sound advice and local demonstrations.

Butter Consumption

The Federal Minister for Agriculture Mr. McEwan, recently told Parliament that the Government was very concerned about the future of the Australian dairying industry. Margarine consumption was increasing. There was the usual gibberish about the necessity for more efficient production. The Americans are generally held up as the most efficient producers in the world, but it is interesting to note that margarine consumption has increased enormously in America because the price of butter has been too high for American consumers.

If consumers had adequate purchasing power, Mr. McEwan wouldn't need to be worrying about the Australian dairying industry. Production would have to be increased to supply the demand.

Flight From the City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

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.

The Berlin Conference and the Anti-British Conspiracy

The "Big Four" have not come away empty-handed from Berlin. There is now to be a "Big Five" conference—and, of course, five heads are better than four! When they achieve a "Big Fifty" conference that will be triumph indeed. The great diplomatic game of the modern age goes on. One reader has reproached us for not taking the proceedings seriously. To do that, however, requires a special kind of mind—the Eden mind or, what is much the same thing, the mind of a leader-writer on the "Observer" or "Sunday Times".

Mr. Eden went to Berlin breathing hope of a German settlement. He really believed that his offer to extend the British-Russian Treaty of Friendship would compensate Moscow for the unification of Germany and her almost certain adherence to the West. Now that events have mocked him, so far from being abashed he has already begun to breathe hope for the pacification of Eastern Asia at the "Big Five" meeting at Geneva. Such naiveté is astonishing. Mr. Eden is not a dishonest man. Before he can fool the public he must palpably fool himself, a task that may present no great difficulty.

What is it that gives particular joy to Mr. Eden when he contemplates the forthcoming Geneva conference? Simply that M. Molotov dangles in front of the West the possibility of peace in Indo-China. Mr. Eden may not even have asked himself what Russia will demand in return. The de jure recognition by the United States of the Chinese Communist Government will be the least of Moscow's requirements, scarcely a prospect to please Washington. As for the demand that is quite certain to be the sine qua non of any settlement—the dissociation of Washington from its satellite Formosa—that alone ought to be enough to stifle the babyish prattle on the lips of Western diplomacy.

Even were the Indo-China settlement to be negotiated, it would mean the substitution of cold war for hot war and a situation perhaps even less favourable to France than is the present. French military necessity in the only force today that gives some sort of coherence to the Indo-Chinese territories. Let the military tensions relax and the political tensions will bring the new gimcrack structures of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos toppling to the ground. Dislike Mac Arthur as one may, it is difficult to quarrel with his dictum that there is no substitute for victory. And victory is not possible in Indo-China until the French people regain their lost confidence and become again a great nation. They would do better to place faith in themselves than in the travelling circus of Foreign Ministers who so soon will have another "great disappointment" to record.

Let it not be thought, however, that these diplomatic carnivals are meaningless. Would that they were! They all help to advance the sinister policies of "one-world". When the Berlin conference broke down, advantage was swiftly taken of the situation to approach the British Government with a view to securing greater participation of Britain in the European Defence Community, including "full integration of military staff and training". The constant pressure upon us to surrender control of our fighting

services to Fred Karno's various international high commands is all part of the plot—because plot it definitely is—to create for the cabal in New York forces strong enough to defend its international financial empire. And, at the same time, to frustrate any desire we may have at any time to exercise our own sovereign national will.

The conference on the Far East will further precisely the same ends. It will break up with no single problem solved. There will follow renewed agitations for a Pacific Treaty Organisation under "American" command to enable Emperor Baruch to give orders through it to the French in Indo-China and the British in Malaya and Hong Kong. Baruchistan's grand strategic aims do not change. Its agent, Franklin D. Roosevelt, promised Chiang Kai-shek that if he would take Communists into his Government the United States "will support his contention that the British no longer enjoy special Empire rights to Hong Kong". "When Japan is on her knees," declared our loyal ally, "we make sure that no British warships come into Chinese ports. Only American warships." Can there be any Briton in his senses who fails to see that the dismemberment of the British Empire, and its replacement by the Empire of Wall Street, is a cardinal principle of "American" policy today as it was during the war?—"Candour" (England), February 26.

The Weakness of Scientists

The weakness of many scientists whom we meet in universities and laboratories is due to the mediocrity of their goal and the narrowness of their life. Men grow when inspired by a high purpose, when contemplating vast horizons.

—Dr. Alexis Carrel in "Man the Unknown."

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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.

THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO POLITICS

By John Mitchell

Many, perhaps most, good men have an aversion to politics. This is not surprising having regard to the general character of politicians and the reputation their profession has acquired. But, as the actions of politicians and their creatures, the bureaucrats, now directly or indirectly control or interfere with so much of our lives and thoughts and do so at an alarmingly increasing rate, if good men are going to leave politics to the not so good, it is self-evident that matters will get worse. As Burke said: "For evil to triumph it is enough that good men should do nothing."

If we look at the political world we find men called Christians taking part in all manner of movements and parties, supporting every kind of ideology; and the only possible conclusion from this state of affairs is that there is no recognised Christian approach to politics. It might be said that Christians "don't know their own business".

Is there one single, correct approach to politics, not a multiplicity, and if so, what is it?

Major Douglas said: "Christianity is either something inherent in the very warp and woof of the Universe, or it is just another set of interesting opinions . . ." In other words, Christianity is an expression of the Creator's law in the Universe. If we ask how we can find infallibly the Christian approach to politics, we are asking what is the law we have to look for and obey.

It is not a bad thing to study success as well as failure. In one great realm of the Universe mankind has achieved remarkable mastery—in the physical sciences. The physical and the metaphysical are part of one world, created by God. They are both governed by law. How have the scientists succeeded in discovering law in the physical world? It is worth enquiring, because science is the only sphere of human activity where the technician and the public automatically apply the Christian maxim "a good tree does not bring forth bad fruit", and vice versa.

The scientific approach is an attitude of mind, which is said to have started from the advice of Francis Bacon, who said, in effect, "that what is required is a just (that is to say, a realistic) relationship between the mind and things". The hallmarks of the scientific approach are objectivity, humility and an unwillingness to accept anything as fact until it is proved to the hilt. The results have been phenomenal. What they have not done is to go to a problem with a preconceived theory and see if it fits the facts (or try and make the facts fit the theory).

It has been noted by many people that emanating from somewhere is "an unmistakable force endeavouring to restrict and concentrate us on one plane, the materialistic-industrialistic plane". There is also a no less significant idea being pressed in many quarters that the Christian religion is only truly concerned with a transcendental approach to God and personal human behaviour. An example of

this is contained in the speech of a politician in a London Borough recently. He said: "The New Testament is the revelation of God's personal relationship with man. It was not intended to be a revelation of God's will regarding the organisation of society, which had already been made to the Jews."

If these two ideas are allowed to go unchallenged, the most important field of human relations—the question of the relation of the individual to the group—is left neither as the concern of the scientist nor of the Christian, but is a free field in which an evil power can operate unchecked. It is the field covered by law, finance and economics. These three spheres of human activity are notable for the irreverent way in which facts are ignored, in which ideology and theory run rife. One of the former High Priests of Finance, Lord Stamp, gave personal witness to the accuracy of his own words when he said, "You can dodge facts, but you cannot dodge the consequences of them". He was killed by a bomb on Kensington.

Law, finances and economics are as inexorably bound to law inherent in the Universe as are physical matter or personal human behaviour. It is a fact which anyone can check that most error in human actions proceeds from a remote connection between cause and effect, from which it is easy to see that the first cardinal principle which should form any social structure is to bring the two as close together as possible. That which prevents a man from jumping off the top of the Eiffel Tower is a certain knowledge of the consequences. In this simple act there are present and operating almost in an instant the man's power of choice, his personal responsibility for his actions and the natural consequences that will ensue from them. These matters are instinctively if not intellectually clear to the would-be-jumper. By their collectivist philosophy and perverted outlook what the modern politician, financier, lawyer and economist are doing is to take a group of men to the top of an "Eiffel Tower", clouding their vision so that they cannot see clearly the consequences of jumping, taking a majority vote on whether to jump or not to jump and then making the lot to jump when the majority decides to do so. The natural consequences of jumping off the political "Eiffel Tower" are usually delayed and blamed on to some other cause, and if that fails the politician takes a back seat for five years while his opposite number repeats the sorry business in another way.

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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 economics 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 various 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 outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

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

IN DARKEST AFRICA

By B. Jensen

When the late King, in 1951, appointed as Governor of Uganda Mr. (subsequently Sir) Andrew Benjamin Cohen, of the Colonial Office, who is a son of a Director of the Economic Board for Palestine, brother of Miss Ruth Cohen, the newly appointed Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, and a direct descendant of Levi Barent Cohen, founder of one of the oldest "Ashkenazi" (i.e., Russo-Polish-Mongol-Asiatic-Kharzar) families in Britain, it was obvious that "We" of the Inner Circle were a big step nearer that United States of Africa which Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., had visualised in a speech he made in the House of Commons early in the Hitler War. The former Baron de Rothschild, of the Paris branch of the famous international family, felt that the kind of Federation he had in mind might be suitably headed by a British official resident in Washington!

Still another step nearer that lofty goal were the Rothschilds and their associates in 1953, when a Fabian-dominated Colonial Office, against widespread local opposition, sponsored the setting up of a Central African Federation, whose present Minister of Transport (and future Prime Minister?) is the Northern Rhodesian politician, Sir Roy Welensky, a Jew, of, presumably, "Ashkenazi" extraction. It will be remembered that one of the main arguments advanced by the Federal Unionists in their heyday during the Hitler War why World Government was bound to come was the way modern means of transport have encircled our globe and made nonsense of national frontiers. Perhaps the presence of Sir Roy Welensky and his co-racialists in key-positions in the world; transport cor-

porations ("ministries") may help to explain why, broadly speaking, the world's "means of transport" are only made available to the world's masses on those increasingly frequent occasions when the "national interest" demand their presence on international battlefields in remote corners of the world? Or shall we content ourselves with saying that without the International dog-fights ("Korea" etc.), which involves the transportation and often transplantation of hundreds of thousands of Gentile individuals, there might be no need for continuous world re-armament, International Peace-time conscription, and similar "inevitable" global activities, which, we are told, are best controlled by a world government possessed of overwhelming sanctions? Those who think that such ominous trends might be reversed by national Conservative parties pursuing policies of vigorous "de-nationalisation", must remember that as presently constituted, and "internationalist"-guided, by Messrs. Churchill, Menzies, Holland, St. Laurent, etc., the official right-wing organisations of the British Empire are openly pledged to leave certain nationalised undertakings severely alone, and secretly bound to further the plans of would-be world governors. Thus Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, of British Big Business and British "Conservatism", has obediently continued the Fabian-subversive policies he inherited from his "Labour" colleagues. Like them, he cannot get bigger-and-better "independent" African Federations fast enough.

Mr. R. C. Hislop suggested in "The Scotsman" (December 23rd, 1953) that it was precisely the fear that what remains of Buganda's independence would be submerged in the kind of East African Federation recently advocated by Mr. Lyttelton in Africa, that induced the young ruler, the Kabaka of Buganda, one of the largest of the states which under titular native rulership form the Protectorate of Uganda, to support with more warmth and less discretion than he might normally have done, the local movement for self-government of his ancestral lands. This turn of affairs went so much against the Colonial Office-Cohen-Rothschild policy of first "industrializing", and then "federating", the territories of Central Africa (1) that "We" withdrew "Our" protection from the Kabaka "who was flown out of the country at

(1) "This policy of industrialization undoubtedly means that Uganda will become a single country in due course and the old native states will survive in sentiment rather than fact." ("The Scotsman", December 23, 1953.)

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.

once". (Note, once again, how "those modern means of transport" work *against* Gentile Nationalists and *for* the Internationalist centralisers of territories and administrations. When were *you* last offered a free air-passage from London to Central Africa?)

The article quoted admits that the banished ruler of Buganda possessed like his forebears "a jealous devotion to the independence of his country." Those who have the patience to study the below-the-surface history of the last two centuries will find that of the countries which have availed themselves of the assistance, financial or otherwise, of the international Rothschild family (and which country has not?) few have retained their native rulers. But the end is not yet. We learnt ("The Observer", February 7) that Sir Andrew Cohen had been summoned to London by the Colonial Secretary "to answer criticisms that have been conveyed to the government" and to meet members of Parliament. From a leading article in the same paper (February 22nd) we gather that the Kabaka and the delegation of his leading subjects now in London have accepted Mr. Lyttelton's assurances that a federation with Kenya will not be imposed upon them and that the Federation of Uganda will be a purely African State and they have therefore agreed to yield on all Sir Andrew Cohen's original demands, but "The door to negotiation has been shut in their face. With schoolmasterly absolutism, it has been intimated that the Governor will not allow the offending individual (the Kabaka) to return to Uganda, ever."

For Sir Andrew Cohen, and the subterranean supra-national organisations he represents there is obviously a fundamental principle involved, a principle that has nothing to do with the rights and the wrongs of the immediate conflict. With astonishing frankness, "The Observer" gives its readers a glimpse of the pressure and "smear" tactics used by what we may call the "anti-Kabakaists":

"Further evidence of the weakness in the Government's case for the permanent banishment of this young prince is provided by the astonishing "smear" campaign that has been officially but secretly launched against him. Extraordinary efforts have been made to discredit him as an individual. Officials of the Colonial Office have lobbied M.P.'s with wild allegations that would be plainly actionable were the

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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. 4

Inflation and Industrial Unrest

After all the recent talk about inflation being defeated by the financial policies of the Menzies-Fadden Government, it is now being cautiously suggested by newspaper leader writers and other "experts" that the problem of rising prices is still with us. There is renewed insistence that the cost of production must be reduced, but there is no definition of what is meant by the cost of production. There is, of course, only one real cost of production, and that is consumption. This should be clear to anyone who has not had his mind conditioned by a University (Socialist) course on economics. Production per unit of man-hours worked has steadily increased in nearly every industry and, if financial rules reflected reality, there should be a falling price level. But, for reasons, which we have mentioned time and time again in these columns, present financial rules make it inevitable that prices will continue to rise.

Now one of the major results of rising prices is growing social friction. Industrial unrest is one manifestation of this friction and, as we predicted last year when the Arbitration Court decided that it should try and help the Government defeat inflation by abolishing the automatic quarterly basic wage increases, it is now obvious that there is going to be increased industrial unrest during this year. The Arbitration Court's recent decision to defer adjustment of wage margins until later in the year has been the signal for the Communists and others to intensify their efforts to exploit the genuine grievances of skilled employees. No reasonable person will deny that the value of margins has decreased seriously in the recent years of inflation and that skilled employees are justly entitled to an increase in purchasing power to make up what they have lost. The Arbitration Court was most apologetic about the matter: it agreed with the justice of the claim for increased margins. But it then said that increased wages for skilled employees would, at present, intensify the very inflation, which it was trying to halt.

Under present financial rules it is certainly true that increased wages must eventually result in increased prices. The members of the Arbitration Court obviously feel that they have a responsibility to the whole community by not making any decision, which will intensify inflation. But rather than suggest any change of financial rules, they insist that wage earners must go without what they admit are their just rights. Apparently the view is that one section of the community must be sacrificed for "the common good". One Melbourne weekly journal which talks much about Christian principles endorsed the Arbitration Court's decision by saying that the Court "has to weigh the sectional good of a group against the common good of the country—and the common good must prevail." This is the type of jargon used by the Communists. No community can benefit if one section of that community is being treated unjustly.

The members of the Arbitration Court are fooling themselves and the public by asking skilled employees to believe that wage increases late this year will be of genuine benefit to them; that inflation will have disappeared by then. Under present financial rules, wage increases will cause price increases irrespective of when they are granted.

"The Farm Is Our Witness"

Our farm is our home. It is our altar. To it each day we bring our faith, our love for one another as a family, our working hands, our prayers. In its soil and the care of its creatures, we bury each day a part of our lives in the form of labor. The yield of our daily dying, from which each night in part restores us, springs around us in the seasons of harvest, in the produce of animals, in incalculable content.

A farmer is not everyone who farms. A farmer is the man who, in a ploughed field, stoops without thinking to let its soil run through his fingers, to try its tilth. A farmer is always half buried in his soil. The farmer who is not is not a farmer; he is a businessman who farms. But the farmer who is completes the arc between the soil and God and joins their mighty impulses. We believe that *laborare est orare* — to labor is to pray.

In that sense, the farm is our witness. It is a witness against the world. By deliberately choosing this life of hardship and immense satisfaction, we say in effect: The modern world has nothing better than this to give us. Its vision of comfort without effort, pleasure without the pain of creation, life sterilized against even the thought of death, rationalized so that every intrusion of mystery is felt as a betrayal of the mind, life mechanized and standardized — that is not for us. We do not believe that it makes for happiness from day to day. We fear that it means catastrophe in the end. We fear it only because standardization leads to regimentation, and because the regimentation that men distrust in their politics is a reflection of the regimentation that they welcome unwittingly in their daily living.

We make use of as much mechanization as we cannot escape, as suits our daily needs, but does not rule our lives. We are not going back to the grain cradle, the candle or the ox cart. We seek that life that will give us the greatest simplicity, freedom, fruitful work, closest to the earth and peaceful, slow-moving animals.

—Whittaker Chambers in "Witness."

Butter Production Below Pre-War Level

"Dairy Produce, 1953", a publication by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, shows that, while the output of milk and most products in many countries were maintained or increased in 1952, butter production again declined and world butter exports were 30 percent, below pre-war. Consumption per head has steadily declined, even in countries where rationing has been abandoned for several years. More and more families find that they cannot afford to buy all the butter they desire. Unrealistic financial rules prevent them from getting access to what can easily be produced.

THE CHRISTIAN APPROACH TO POLITICS

(Continued from page 4)

Now, it is clear that in any society group decisions have to be taken, and it should be clear that in a Christian society, that is, a society which recognises God's will in natural law as it affects society, that it is essential: (1) that the individual should have power of choice in the group decision, and he hasn't got it if he hasn't got power to contract out of a group whose policy as decided by the majority is not his; (2) that those responsible for the decision on policy should bear the consequences and no one else; and (3) that those deciding policy should have a certain knowledge of the natural consequences of their actions.

Any arrangement in the social structure which does not ensure that these conditions are met is not a Christian arrangement, because the society cannot grow organically, and anyone who lends support to arrangements denying these conditions is supporting something not consonant with Christianity, for they are weakening God-given, natural checks on people jumping off political, economic or financial "Eiffel Towers". "Seek ye first the kingdom of God . . ."

This is the Christian approach, and it is of paramount importance that the political arena should be invaded by Christians clearly informed on these conditions and determined to insist that they be met.

The political arena today is rigged so that the choice is always between a greater evil and a lesser evil, and the temptation for which so many good people fall is to support the lesser evil party, simply because there doesn't seem to be an earthly hope for the genuine third alternative to gain enough support to defeat either of the two evils. Well, the answer is that only a true and complete hold on the faith can defeat evil. Ours is a spiritual mission and only a spiritual mission can save us now.

New Competitors In Wheat Market

The present "over-production" of wheat has not only resulted from big crops in Australia, Canada, the U.S.A. and Argentina. European countries are now producing big wheat crops and are cutting their prices below those of the four big producers. Turkey's estimate of its current wheat harvest was 276,000,000 bushels, which was over 100,000,000 bushels more than Australia expected from its growing crop. France and Italy have been extending wheat acreages. Sweden and France are becoming wheat exporters.

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER 19/8

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

"American" Financial Policy and the Destruction of Austria's Forests

In an excellent letter to the "Daily Telegraph" Mr. St. Barbe Baker reported recently that "from time immemorial Austria's economy has rested on the preservation of forests, which checked the avalanches and built up the soil . . . in March, 1952, there was a dangerous speeding up of tree-felling as a result of American aid and machinery."

The immediate history of this sequence may be recorded: —

First: The 'appearance' of a 'threat of a recession' (not a slump) in U.S.A. by reason of 'unemployment' due to shortage of work (not a shortage of money).

Second: "With unexampled generosity" the United States sends 'dollar aid' to Austria, which is promptly returned through the purchase of machinery for "five great paper mills." Then followed the felling of a double quantity of trees, as fodder for the mills.

Results in Austria were freely given to consumers (i.e., selected villagers and property owners) in the shape of "avalanches causing destruction to life and property and the burial under fallen rock of the fields upon which the food supply of the population depends."

The result in U.S.A. was the "re-distribution" of the property and lives destroyed in Austria as dollars to Banks and Insurance Companies in the form of the reduction of loan charges on the overheads of inordinate production.

Can Australia Sell Food Surpluses Abroad?

Addressing the recent science congress, the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Crawford, claimed that it is "sheer poppycock" to say that Australia could not sell its primary products on world markets. He said that, in world terms, Australia had nothing to worry about in wheat, meat or dairy produce. Having made these optimistic observations, Mr. Crawford then admitted that there were some question marks, which had to be faced. There was the possibility of a recession in the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Crawford apparently felt that such an occurrence was something like a drought—if it happened nothing could be done about it. He also said, "the factor to watch was the problem of rising costs". Unfortunately there was no reference to the question of why food prices should be increasing when real costs of production had fallen and would fall still further as production became more efficient.

Like every other section of Australian producers, farmers must face the fact that their future depends upon present financial policies. If these policies are persisted with, there can be no stability in the future.

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IN DARKEST AFRICA

(Continued from page 5)

defamed individual a private person free to defend himself; he is, in fact, a public figure unable to take such action. The Church has also been successfully lobbied. So this young man now stands defenceless . . ."

"Meanwhile this man . . . has simultaneously been the victim of another kind of denigration. The Socialist friends of Sir Andrew Cohen, and some of his friends in the press, have authoritatively put it about that the Kabaka is a mere nobody, the effete holder of an archaic title, and much too rich, as well . . ."

At the moment of writing it is uncertain whether the Kabaka or Sir Andrew Cohen will win the day, but, as "The Observer" comments, "the whole Baganda people, with traditionalist and progressive Congress leaders standing united, are as offended by the treatment of the Kabaka as we would have been had Edward VIII been deposed by an arbitrary decision taken in Washington", and it is obvious that if Sir Andrew Cohen does not yield he will "invite troubles" and "we shall have one more Ireland on our hands". (ibid.)

But is that not precisely what Sir Andrew Cohen and his co-religionists want? Have they not shown a predilection for a Republican form of government in every part of the world where their counsels have prevailed? And has not every one of the revolutions they have fostered and guided from within, without, or behind "governments" begun with the deposition or murder of a native prince?

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"New Times," March 12, 1954—Page 7.



BRITISH LORD ATTACKS MASS MEDICATION

Speaking in the British House of Lords on January 27, Lord Douglas of Barloc, whom we have reported in these pages on previous occasions, attacked the policy of mass medication. He was supporting his Motion, which read: "To draw attention to the infringement of the liberty of the subject, and the danger to the health of individuals, inherent in projects of mass medication, such as the addition of chalk to flour, iodine to salt, and fluorine to public water supplies.

The British daily press reported Lord Douglas' important address very briefly, but wide publicity was given to those Lords who attacked him. It was claimed that these speakers had "demolished his case". But they were unable to dispute any of the facts, which Lord Douglas mentioned. Lord Douglas said:

"My Lords, the battle for the liberty of the subject has to be renewed and fought in every age. No sooner has one encroachment been swept away than another arises to take its place. The passion to regulate the lives of others is deep-seated and hard to root out. It is most dangerous and most insidious when it arises not from motives of personal gain but from the desire to inflict benefit upon others. In this era, the greatest danger to human freedom is the specialist or the expert, the man who has soaked himself deep in some branch of research and wishes to impose upon others the pattern of conduct, which he thinks, is best. I do not refer to scientists, for a true scientist is one who has learned to take a broad and balanced view, one who is imbued with a healthy spirit of scepticism and not with fanaticism.

"This Motion was originally placed upon the Order Paper at the end of July. The immediate occasion of it was an announcement in "The Times" newspaper, which appeared to be officially inspired, that the Ministry of Food intended to make an order within a few weeks' time requiring chalk to be added to wholemeal bread. If that had been done, it would have become impossible in this country to buy any bread to which chalk had not been added. I thought, and a number of my noble friends, with whom I discussed this matter, also thought that this would be an outrageous interference with the liberty of the subject, and so I put down this Motion. Happily, that particular danger has receded. The Minister of Food has exempted 'true wholemeal flour' from the requirement that chalk be added to it. There is thus left a loophole through which those who do not want their flour tampered with can

escape. It is not a very large loophole because bread made from true wholemeal flour is not easy to find, and it is dearer than bread made from 'National' flour, one reason for this, of course, being that the Minister of Food subsidises the price of 'National' bread.

"We have thus reached the position in which, by Government order, the vast majority of the population are obliged to have chalk in their bread. The total amount of chalk, which is used for this purpose in the course of a year, is about 11,000 tons. In passing, I may remark that chalk is cheaper than flour, and as the mixture is sold at the price of flour, the millers have nothing to complain of. One is reminded of Tennyson's line:

" 'And chalk and alum and plaster are sold to the poor for bread.'"

"The theory which underlies the addition of chalk to flour is that the population are not getting enough calcium in their diet—not enough for good health, it is said. For the purposes of this argument I am going to assume that there are a number of people who are not getting sufficient calcium, although many common foods, such as milk, cheese, yolk of egg, peas, beans, treacle and green vegetables, are good sources of it—and, of course, the water supply of London and of some other places also contains a considerable content of calcium. Even if it were true that some people are not getting enough calcium in their diet, are we entitled to force them to eat more of it by putting chalk in their bread? That is the fundamental issue of principle, which is raised in my Motion. Another matter to which I must draw attention, and which is characteristic of all forms of mass medication, is that this procedure offends against the basic code of medical practice. The dose is administered without any examination of the patient, without regard to age or sex, without regard to physical condition, irrespective of whether it is required or not. In this respect also, the procedure is obnoxious and immoral.

"Let me now turn to another example, the proposal to add iodine to salt. This matter received considerable attention in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of

Health for the year 1950. A Committee of the Medical Research Council had reported in 1944 that endemic goitre was on the increase and that this was probably due to reduced consumption of sea fish, which is rich in iodine. As these researches were conducted during the war, it would not have been entirely surprising to note that the consumption of fish had declined. A later Report, in 1948, long after the war was over, recommended that all salt should be iodised by adding ten parts per million of potassium iodide. In 1950, the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food recommended that an order should be made requiring that all free running

(Continued on page 9)

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BRITISH LORD ATTACKS MASS MEDICATION

(Continued from page 8)

salts should, within a year, have, not ten parts but from fifteen to twenty parts per million of potassium iodide added, and that within a further two years all other salt should be treated in the same fashion. If this recommendation had been carried out, it would have become impossible for the consumer to buy salt which had not been iodised.

"This proposal evidently occasioned some anxiety, for the Report of the Chief Medical Officer makes it clear that some people made representations that the incidence of goitre had been exaggerated. Others drew attention to the fact that some persons are hypersensitive to iodine, but this objection was brushed aside on the ground that the objectors had not supported their case by statistics. I pause here to draw attention to the fact that it hardly ever lies in the power of the non-official public to produce statistics on such matters, and if this is to be a *sine qua non*, we shall all soon be at the uncontrolled mercy of the experts. The final upshot of it was that the Medical Research Council recommends that non-iodised salt should be available wherever this was considered necessary on medical grounds—in other words, we should all have been obliged to obtain a doctor's prescription in order to be able to purchase unmedicated common salt.

"So far, we have the matter as it was explained in the Report of the Chief Medical Officer for the year 1950. In the following year the subject received only three lines, to the effect that unforeseen difficulties were being encountered in providing suitable packaging material. What these difficulties were is not explained. In the Report for 1952, the last one issued, I could find no mention whatever of iodised salt. The last reference I have seen to it was an Answer by the Minister of Food on July 21, 1952, in which he said that there were a good many objections of a technical nature, some of which were quite serious. So it looks as if this plan, which was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, is on its way out. The strange thing is that it was ever proposed. Even if it were true that goitre was prevalent in certain districts owing to lack of iodine, why should people in other districts be compelled to partake of it, when they do not need it?

"Here again, the fundamental objections to compulsory mass medication spring to

light. The intake of iodine is obviously extremely variable, as seafoods are one of the principal sources of it. Iodine is a very potent and active chemical; it is quite immoral to force it upon everyone, without regard to the amount that he is already having, without regard to physical condition or any other circumstance, which a doctor would consider in dealing with an individual patient. This is a negation of the art of medicine as hitherto practised; it is also the negation of the liberty of the subject. Before I turn to the other example mentioned in my Motion, I should like to say that the noble Lord, Lord Methuen, informed me that, had it been possible, he would have been here to support me this afternoon. He desired particularly to refer to the chlorination of water supplies, which he considers has been carried to excessive lengths in recent times, leaving residues in public water supplies, which may have physiological effects. This is a view, which, I understand, will be supported particularly by adherents of the homeopathic school of medicine, of whom there are a considerable number in this country.

"I now come to the latest example of mass medication—the addition of fluorides to water supplies. It is well known that fluorides are deadly poisons. On this account, sodium fluoride is largely used as a rat poison. At one time fluorides were used as preservatives in foods, but the use in foods is now prohibited by law. The addition of fluorides to the public water supplies must, therefore, be a matter of grave concern. This practice has been developed within the last few years in the United States, where there has been an intensive campaign to persuade local authorities to adopt it. The ground upon which it is advocated is that if a small quantity of fluoride is given to children regularly during the period of growth and tooth development, the teeth will be made resistant to decay. It was already well known that if larger quantities of fluoride, such as are found occasionally in naturally occurring waters, are taken in, the teeth are severely affected and show visible blemishes. It is now stated that if fluoride to the extent of one part per million is added to the water supply the teeth of children will become resistant to decay, but that no bodily ill-effects will follow. I would mention that the advocates of this proposal say that the proportion should be one part per million of fluorine, and they admit that it is not wise to go much beyond that.

"During last year a Mission was sent from this country by the Ministers of Health and Housing to the United States to investigate what was known there. They reported—and their Report has been published—that fluoridation of water supplies was a means of reducing the incidence of dental decay, and they recommended that in this country 'it would be advisable in the first instance to add fluoride to the water supplies of some selected communities.'

"On December 3, the Minister of Health stated that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Mission. Some

towns, therefore, must look forward to the prospect of having fluorides added to their water supplies in order that an experiment may be carried out upon the whole of their citizens.

"For the purpose of my argument I am going to assume that it is a fact that if children imbibe waters so fluoridated during the growing period their teeth will—for a time at least—be less liable to decay: it may be, of course, that the effect is not permanent. The first question that arises is: How does this happen? That question the Mission have been unable to answer. They say that this matter has not yet been elucidated, and they give no fewer than four different and inconsistent theories to explain it. One thing, however, is clear and that is that fluorine reacts with something in the teeth and, consequently changes the nature of the teeth. If higher concentrations of fluoride are imbibed, the change becomes greater, and blemishes upon the teeth become visible. There is little doubt that the fluorine unites with the calcium in the teeth: scientific evidence of this is available. This leads to a very important question. The advocates of fluoridation admit that it can prevent dental decay only if it is administered to children. Their procedure, however, involves that it is administered to every member of the community for the whole of his life. What happens to the fluorine, which is imbibed by adults? The teeth are not the only part of the body containing calcium: it is found in the bones, and elsewhere. If the teeth are no longer capable of combining with fluorine, will not fluorine combine with calcium elsewhere in the body?

"An attempt has been made in the United States to answer this question by comparison of the vital statistics of areas having naturally a water supply containing about one part per million of fluorine with others having much smaller amounts. Anyone who is familiar with statistical investigation must know that such comparisons are worthless, and the Mission very candidly state:

"While many Americans live in areas where the natural fluoride content of water is about one part per million or more it is extremely difficult to make a comprehensive analysis of mortality statistics, on the basis of previous exposure to fluorides, and no such analysis has been attempted.'

"Hence, I suppose, the recommendation to make a mass experiment, willy-nilly upon some city or town in this country.

An incidental but highly significant point

(Continued on page 10)

COMPOST

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BRITISH LORD ATTACKS MASS MEDICATION

(Continued from page 9)

in the Mission's Report is the statement—and this has also been said by advocates of fluoridation in the United States—that it makes no difference what amount of fluoride is used to fluoridate the water supply. That statement appears on page 12 of the Mission's Report. But, strange to say, in one of the appendices, on page 65, they say:

"It has been reported that stannous fluoride is more effective than either sodium fluoride or sodium silicofluoride in preventing dental caries."

"Is this a new scientific discovery, that it makes no difference to the human body whether it is treated with salts of sodium or salts of tin, or is this just a typical example of the slipshod way in which this subject has been treated?"

"That leads me to say something about the methods which have been used in the United States to push the fluoridation of water supplies and which, I am afraid, are beginning to be used in this country. The plan was originated and has been strongly advocated by dentists in the American public health services. Of course, all dentists are not advocates of it, and in this country Mr. Charles Dillon has contributed some significant criticisms in his articles in the 'Dental Practitioner', pointing out the general dangers to health and also the possibility that if fluorides do delay dental decay in earlier years of life, they may actually aggravate it in the later years. By and large, however, fluoridation has made headway by the specialist argument that it reduces dental decay, without regard to any other aspects of the matter. In the United States it has been put over by methods, which in any other connection would be described as 'high-pressure salesmanship'. I do not suggest that the dentists who have advocated it have any commercial interest but, in passing, I may note that there is commercial interest that would like to see it done. Fluorides are highly toxic chemicals, which are by-products of certain industrial processes, and they are both literally and metaphorically, a drug on the market. Of course, the manufacture of machinery for putting them into the water supply would be a gain to those who manufacture this type of machine.

"It is apparent that the experts who have advocated fluoridation have paid scant attention to the physiologists and pathologists who have drawn attention to the possible hazards to general health. I am going to quote one example of this from the proceedings of the annual conference of State Dental Directors, which was held in Washington, D.C., on June 6 to June 8, 1951. This quotation is from the speech of the Dental Director of Wisconsin. Referring to another speaker who had mentioned some possible difficulties, he said:

"I noticed that Dr. Bain used the term 'adding sodium fluoride'. We never do that; that is rat poison. You add fluorides. Never mind that sodium fluoride business. All of these things give the opposition something to pick at, and they have got enough to pick at without our giving them

more. But this toxicity question is a difficult one. I can't give you the answer to it. I can only prove to you that we do not know the answer, because we had a city of 18,000 people, which was fluoridating its water for six or eight months. Then a campaign was started on the grounds of its toxicity. It ended up in a referendum and they threw out fluoride. It's tough. When we are having the Press in, and the public in, don't have anybody on the programme who is going to go ahead and oppose us because he wants us to study it some more."

"That is rather an interesting sidelight upon the way in which this campaign has been carried on—and we are being asked to imitate what has been done in the United States. I could quote a good deal more of a similar character, but that sufficiently illustrates the nature of the campaign.

"It is not my purpose today to argue in detail the case against adding sodium fluoride, or other fluorides, to water supplies, but the announcement by the Minister of Health that he approves of this being done makes it imperative that I should say something more about it. The whole question of the addition of chemicals to food-stuffs was exhaustively examined by a Select Committee of the American House of Representatives, under the chairmanship of Congressman Delaney. They devoted a considerable amount of time to this particular question and took a great deal of evidence, both from advocates of fluoridation and from a number of eminent physiologists and pathologists who gave reasons why they considered this practice to be risky or dangerous. This evidence was made known, of course, to the members of our Mission, but it is dismissed in a very brusque fashion. They do admit, however, that 'Fluoridation involves a degree of "calculated risk"."

"What does this comment mean? If the word 'calculated' is intended as a synonym for 'deliberate' or 'intended', it is correct; but if it is intended to mean that the risk is known and can be estimated, then that statement is simply not true. Moreover, the benefit, if any, is confined to children, while the risk is distributed over the whole population.

"What is this risk? I am going to quote now from a paper by Professor D. G. Steyn, who is Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Pretoria. South Africa is a country where natural drinking waters are found containing fluorides, and the effects have been the subjects of scientific study. Professor Steyn says:

"Fluorine is a dangerous poison in that its chronic harmful effects may not be in evidence until thirty or forty years after consumption of minute quantities of this poison had begun. In addition to our previous knowledge of the harmful effects of fluorine in drinking water, it was recently established that small quantities of fluorine in drinking water suppress thyroid activity, and in our fluorine areas endemic goitre is of frequent occurrence."

"How does this tie up with the plan for adding iodine to salt in order to combat endemic goitre? Will the dosage of iodine be increased still further if fluorides are

added to the water supplies? Professor Steyn continues:

"An aspect of fluorine poisoning which needs investigation is the characteristic of this halogen to form a chemical combination with calcium phosphate in the teeth and bones. The nature of chronic fluorine poisoning is such that in order to study it fully, experiments have to be conducted over a number of generations of animals, as the bones and teeth of each succeeding generation will contain more fluorine than those of the preceding generation. In this tendency of fluorine to accumulate in the bone system lies the greatest danger of chronic poisoning when small quantities of this poison are ingested daily over long periods."

"Here, my Lords, I would make two comments. Has the Government the intention of adding more chalk to flour, in order to counteract the immobilisation of calcium by fluorine? Do they intend to experiment for several generations on the unfortunate communities whom they select for what the Minister calls studies of the various aspects of fluoridation? Professor Steyn also points out that

"the ingestion of fluorine during pregnancy and lactation needs special attention and care as excessive quantities may harm mother and foetus and suppress lactation, as this poison has an antithyroid action."

"This brings me back to the fundamental principle that procedures of this kind are the antithesis of rational medical science. The drug is administered to everyone, whether with teeth or without, whether young or old, without regard to physical condition or susceptibility. It is, therefore, a reckless and unethical practice. All such practices are an invasion of the liberty of the subject, which should not be tolerated in a free country. I beg to move for Papers."

THE GOOD SOIL

"And some seed fell into good soil and grew, and yielded a hundredfold."

Luke 8: 8.

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By Mrs. Rachel Weir. From "Mother Earth"

An experiment carried out on a friend's eelworm infested garden may be of interest. In 1951 we gave this friend some of our organically grown Golden Wonder potatoes to see how they would react to the eelworm.

Two rows were planted and they showed outstanding vigour of growth from the start, while the bought-in seed crop was a complete failure.

He kept seed from the Golden Wonders he grew, to plant in 1952, with fresh tubers we gave him. Again both lots were outstanding in their healthy foliage and vigour of growth, though the fresh supply had on the whole better haulms than those facing the eelworm for the second season.

When the crop was lifted, however, there was little difference between the two lots, either in quality or quantity. As in 1951, all the bought-in tubers had succumbed to the eelworm, and their crop was a complete failure.

The tubers we gave our friend have been grown organically for at least six years, and have got the same treatment as the other varieties we have grown for the past twelve years on soil we have had to build up from scratch — bracken dug in the autumn and a sprinkling of wood ash when planting. Their history before we bought them is not known but they looked a choice lot when purchased. We hardly expected their resistance to eelworm attack to be so spectacular, though the family experience of growing in our farming days healthy disease-free potatoes with only farmyard manure goes back for almost 60 years.

BRACKEN FOR COMPOST

Growing tomatoes in a greenhouse is quite a ritual if done according to the

book—farmyard manure, vertical straw, liquid manure, superphosphate and sulphate of potash, etc. This year for a change, I merely strewed a thick mulch of one year old bracken round the plants, and used no other aids except a little compost in the planting holes to start them. I was well satisfied with the crop.

In the open I mulched tomatoes with bracken, and although potatoes in the district, including those in my neighbour's garden, went down with blight in July, my tomatoes did not get blight until mid-September. Also as an experiment, I had planted a few tomatoes up against heaps of rotted bracken, and they showed no signs of blight until the end of October. In my district it rained almost continually from July onwards, and there was no frost until the end of October.

Common bracken (*pteris Aquilina*) contributed towards the forming of the coal we burn. Nowadays, it is manufacturing nitrogen, potash and humus in a big way, and I suggest that it is time we began to use it wisely, instead of poisoning it, crushing it and burning it, as seems to be the fashion.

As a rooting medium it is most effective. When I removed tomato sides shoots and dropped them on to the bracken mulch in my greenhouse they quickly took root. I grow Christmas trees on the hillside in bracken soil, and after two or three years the fibrous root system is phenomenal, and the fungoid association is an object lesson immediately obvious.

Strawberry runners root right across the rows in bracken soil, to an extent not found where no bracken is used.

Trying to grow crops in bracken land can be heart-breaking if there is no sub-soil—only stone and gravel—but bracken creates this great fertility in land, which we need not covet for other purposes.

HERITAGE

"Soil is the heritage of the human race and the most precious asset that a nation possesses. It is the source of all food and the basis of all civilisation. Formed with infinite slowness over the ages, it is quick to waste if carelessly used and, once wasted, it can for all practical purposes never be replaced. It behoves us then to guard our soil resources with the utmost care and to use them wisely, for a healthy nation can be built up only on the products of a healthy soil."

C. J. J. Van Rensburg & E. M. Palmer,
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Books Dealing Mainly with Practice

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By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

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A leading American physician, Dr. Morton Biskind, has condemned D.D.T. as an agent of "the most intensive campaign of mass poisoning in history".

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"New Times," March 12, 1954—Page 11.

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Bacteria Cure Disease

By NEWMAN TURNER

A reader troubled about Johne's disease has asked me to explain the theory of beneficial bacterial action in the natural treatment of animal disease—in particular Johne's disease—in the following letter:

"We have a valuable Red Poll cow who has given over forty tons of milk. She is now thirteen years old and produced a heifer calf ten days ago. About four days after calving she was sent here from our small farm where the dry cows are kept. Two days after that she developed what is very like Johne's disease. The test is taking place at the moment. In the event of Johne's disease being confirmed she will have to be slaughtered and her calf and the rest of the herd will be in danger of further outbreaks.

What I am writing to ask is this—On what do you base your denial of the existence of a germ, or virus, in Johne's disease and should another case be confirmed, would you maintain that you could cure it?

One more question—how do you explain the fact that in the dung of the animal with this disease a specific germ is found that is peculiar to Johne's disease and enables it to be diagnosed at once?"

My reply was as follows:

I do not deny the existence of what are known as germs or viruses in these conditions, but I have tried to show in my writings that these are secondary to the condition which gives rise to the particular manifestation of abnormality, and it matters little that the germ or virus found varies in shape or size with the particular form which the disease takes. I believe that the germs are a beneficial part of the healing and cleansing process and that they are engaged in a kind of spontaneous combustion of toxic matter in the system. Waste matter in the body must either be discharged or consumed if the animal is to continue to live, and the most common means of elimination, once the normal channels are overloaded, is the process of fermentation, or burning up, which is

performed by bacteria. If the waste or toxins are added to by continuing to feed the animal, the bacteria multiply so rapidly in the attempt to cope with these excesses that there is a *danger* of their becoming so numerous as to consume the body tissue as well. It is when this stage is reached that there is a breaking down of the mucous membrane and walls of the affected organs—in the case of Johne's disease, the intestines.

The test for Johne's and other diseases is not by any means infallible, and often an animal in an advanced stage of Johne's disease will show a negative test. But generally speaking the type of organism is uniform and peculiar to the particular manifestation of disease in which it is found, but varies slightly from an organism engaged in very similar work in another type of disease. It is this fact, which has caused the veterinary and medical professions to diagnose and name the various manifestations of disease according to the shape and size of the germ, which is found in that disease. It has also led them to believe that different germs actually cause different diseases, whereas they are all, in fact, engaged upon the same basic function of maintaining the system in a clean and healthy working condition.

This does not deny the possibility of what is known as infection. If the animal is in a condition, which necessitates the cleansing operation of a particular bacteria, which may enter the body, then the cleansing process begins. It is only when this process is stopped by the destruction of bacteria that the condition becomes dangerous.

If at the first sign of abnormal looseness in the dung of the animal, the complete alimentary tract is emptied and fermenting wastes removed by means of fasting and enemas, it is possible to prevent and cure Johne's disease. Your wisest course is to fast any animal immediately excessive

looseness is noticed in the dung, and you should have no further trouble.

It is interesting to note that the writer of the letter with which I commenced this article subsequently reported to me that though the test of the animal mentioned proved to be negative for Johne's disease, on being slaughtered the cow was found to be in an advanced stage of Johne's disease. So much for bacterial diagnosis!

—"The Farmer," England.

Commercialism and Food Production

Looked at in its true perspective, the work of the man on the land is not only essential to food and fibre production (and that includes forestry), but it is in effect the trusteeship of the national heritage, the Australian soil. Unless this attitude towards farming, grazing, and forestry can be restored by reversal of the influence of three centuries of commercialism, all other attempts to raise the status of the worker on the land will be expedient, temporary and variable in their effects, and will fail to preserve the Australian soil and certainly not improve it.

—Sir Stanton Hicks in "Life From The Soil."

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