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MR. ATTLEE'S ROLE IN THE COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE Australians Must Reject the "Co-existence" Myth

The present tour by Mr. Atlee, British Labor leader, and his associates, has been of the greatest value to the international conspirators plotting to destroy what is left of our Western Christian Civilization. This will appear a harsh and offensive statement to those who think that because a man speaks like a gentleman, and is apparently sincere, he could not possibly be helping further policies which must, as they are progressively imposed, result in violent reactions and the subsequent use of force to try and prevent opposition.

Evil policies, resulting in destructive convulsions in a society, can be introduced and imposed by the mildest of men. It is astonishing how many people overlook this very obvious fact. I am not disputing that many have found Mr. Attlee a pleasant and courteous man to speak to. But I am contesting the dangerous view that because Mr. Attlee is personally pleasant, his policies must therefore be also pleasant. Mr. Attlee has been described as a Christian Socialist, apparently because he is a regular church goer, but an examination of his past utterances and policies makes it clear that Karl Marx and his disciples have had a greater impact upon Mr. Attlee's thinking than have Christ and His disciples. The following is one of many past statements by Mr. Attlee clearly indicating what his real faith is: "The important thing is not to do things with the most scrupulous regard to theories of democracy or exact constitutional propriety, but to get on with the job . . . I conclude that for the initial stages (of Socialist planning), where what is required is push and will-power rather than the expression of local susceptibilities and parochial interests, the regional authority shall be a commissioner." Mr. Attlee should have used the term Commissar instead of Commissioner! "I conceive of him as an instrument of the central government sent down to a locality to see that the will of the central government is obeyed and its plans implemented . . . He must therefore be first and foremost a Socialist . . . The recalcitrant authorities must be superseded ruthlessly . . . We have to take the strong points of the Russian system and apply them to this country." Here we have the real Mr. Attlee, the man who will not even allow "peaceful co-existence" in his own country. As he says, all those opposing his policies must be "superseded ruth-

lessly". And what hypocrisy it was for Mr. Attlee to tell Australians in one of his addresses here that he was a strong advocate of decentralisation when in his declaration of faith which I have quoted he makes it clear that all local interests must be made subservient to the interests of those who want to centralise all power. Mr. Attlee was once confronted with the fact that his plans for organising a society bore a marked resemblance to the Communist plan of Commissars and Communist Party Members. But he simply replied, "I am not afraid of the comparison." In spite of Mr. Attlee's long history of sympathy with Communist ideas, there are some who will try and insist that Mr. Attlee is, however, loyal to the British Empire. They apparently are unaware that Mr. Attlee and his colleagues urged on numerous occasions that the British Empire should be liquidated. Back in 1934 Mr. Attlee told a British Labor Congress "We are deliberately putting a world order before loyalty to our own country." And he has always endeavoured to support this policy of what can only be described as treachery. He has told Australians that he is a shrewd observer and that the Communists could not make a dupe out of him. He did not outline his record before and during the war, when his policies proved that he was one of the most dangerous dupes in Great Britain. He urged the British not to worry about preparing to defend themselves, but to have faith in the League of Nations. He even suggested that British defence should be subject to the authority of a League of Nations committee upon which Hitler would be represented. He strongly opposed any preparations for air defence. It is important that this past history be recalled at a time when Mr. Attlee comes amongst us speaking like a pundit who has never

made any mistakes in the past. Mr. Attlee's major thesis at the present time is that "peaceful co-existence" is possible between the Communist and non-Communist countries. Peaceful co-existence is most certainly possible so long as no group engages in a policy of aggression. But the Communist leaders completely reject this policy. They must reject it because their basic doctrines state that co-existence is not possible; that

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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

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED

By A. K. Chesterton in "Candour," March 5

A REALISTIC COMMENT UPON THE GERMAN PROBLEM

The uproar in the British Socialist Party about the proposed modest rearmament of Western Germany shows how serious is the mental confusion of the modern world: in the actual dissidents it bespeaks a total decay of instinct and an almost complete decay of thought. To ask how our country and civilisation can survive when such shallow-pates have a voice in our affairs is to invite a dusty answer. Such people live in a squalid little world of prejudice, remote from all reality.

Empires, which stretch from the Elbe to the China Sea and comprise a population of 800,000,000 regimented slaves. That the proud and vigorous German nation, faced with so measureless a danger, should be kept in a state of perpetual impotence, is an idea that could only lodge in the minds of men and women who—given honest intentions—are patently weak in the head.

Few of the Socialist "rebels", however, are likely to have taken part in the stand against the Party's leadership as a result of their own thinking. The Parliamentary Labour Party contains a large proportion of emotional defectives—people invulnerable to reason but easily swayed by appeals to the murky passions which constitute their only political stock-in-trade. They are ready-made dupes for anybody who learns how to turn on the tap of their abundant supplies of self-righteousness and fervent moral indignation. Some, of course, are not dupes, but fellow travellers, or men who would readily become fellow travellers were the times propitious. But not for the most part. Yet in all of them there is this unconscious element of fellow travelling: deep down in every Socialist psyche is an unbroken umbilical link with the Soviet Union, an infantile fixation on the "Workers' Paradise" never in mortal life to be outgrown. Hence the yearning that any nation other than Russia should be the object of common hatred.

There is, over and above all this, the psychosis left over from two great wars. The Socialist Party suffers much more badly from the complaint after the second war than it did after the first, when it came to the conclusion, not without some justice, that Germany was receiving a raw deal. That instinct of the 'twenties was much more unsullied, much more truly British, than is the present psychotic attitude, which demands even in the teeth of the Communist menace the perpetuation of hostility towards the German people. One reason, of course, is that a large part of the Socialist Party has always been susceptible to Jewish influences. That the Jews have their own quarrel with the Germans is understandable, but it is not to be tolerated that the world's affairs should be bedeviled through all eternity by the phobia and obsessional lust for revenge of a tiny segment of the human race.

As a result of Communist, Socialist and Zionist special pleading, reinforced by the aberrations of the Beaverbrook camp, there now exists a stupendous myth that Germany throughout the ages has been the wild beast of the nations, eternally shattering their peace and imperiling their lives. So powerful are the influences which sus-

tain this legend that when the distinguished British author and naval expert, Captain Russell Grenfell, wrote a book, "Unconditional Hatred", to expose its falsity, no British publisher could find the courage to sponsor the work and but for that admirable New York firm, Devin-Adair, the labour of writing it would have been in vain. (Price, 3.75 dollars.) All who wish to see things as they are, not as they are seen through the distorting glasses of a maniacal passion, are strongly recommended to read "Unconditional Hatred". They need not agree with all of its conclusions about what should be the British future—some of these are strange beyond belief—but they cannot but find their thoughts clarified by its author, a brilliant, clear-headed, honest and courageous man who has let a lot of daylight into dark places. Captain Grenfell establishes that if making war is a crime, then Germany's record during the last century and a half shows her to have been more a lamb than a wolf: for the wolf it is obvious we must look nearer home. The cause of each dispute in which Germany did become involved is carefully analysed and her case given. It is in each instance a strong case, even when based on acknowledged—but usually suppressed—historical facts alone: that there has been—as men as separated in time and place as Disraeli and Smuts have told us—a supernatural force at work using governments as playthings, might seem to make the German case almost overwhelming.

That Germany has contributed nothing to the frenzies of our times would, of course, be a ridiculous thesis, but it is sheerly dishonest to concentrate attention upon her burden of the guilt while ignoring the aggressiveness of other nations to which, for reasons both of temperament and of geographical position, she gave an undoubtedly hysterical response. Militant Communism, for instance, had been at underground war with her ever since 1919 and militant Judaism since 1933. The world, indeed, was whipped into such a delirium of hatred against her that sooner or later—the German temperament being what it is—she was bound to lash out.

There is no disposition in Captain Grenfell's book—and there is certainly no disposition in this article—to deny that the Germans on occasion behave atrociously: the gas chambers, the shooting of fifty gallant R.A.F. escapees and other abominations of the kind fill one with horror. But no devilry of the Germans matched the devilry of the Russians, who uprooted entire populations, murdered Polish officers by the thousands, and staged an invasion, which for rape and rapine has had no equal in modern history. Nor did any bombing by the Germans match the utterly ruthless burning to death of the men, women and

children of Dresden in the most terrible and militarily futile of all air raids, carried out on the eve of the war's end by British and American machines. It was, moreover, the Americans, not the Germans, who atom-bombed the men, women and children of Hiroshima and Nagasaki after Japan had intimated her desire to make peace. Finally, it was not the Germans who added to the many-sided tortures and miseries of the war that sickening piece of hypocrisy, which required decent British judges and barristers to consort with the minions of Holy Red Russia at the Nuremberg trials, where "V.I.P.s" came from all over the world to gloat at the impending doom of the German leaders. That was the war's crowning horror. It was more deadly than the death-camps, because it had the honoured forms of legality, though nothing whatever of the substance. It was a parody of the most cherished virtues of European civilisation—a parody that could never have been incubated in a European mind, although myopic Europeans enthusiastically co-operated in carrying it out.

All things considered, therefore, there is a great need among those nations, which understand Christian forgiveness to forgive each other, because a "holier than thou" attitude is clearly insupportable. The first step in Britain is to try to convince those of our fellow-countrymen who help to perpetuate a hatred deliberately contrived to keep Christian from Christian (for evil, non-Christian purposes) that they are not behaving as adults should behave, but as children mentally deformed by a system of miseducation contrived for that express purpose. Surely it would sober them to know that the rank quality of their emotion about Germany is precisely the same, as the emotion stirred, let us say, in their fathers against that aggressive Fascist beast, President Kruger.

What is at stake is European civilisation, a whole world of values that not even the sum of the aberrations of Europe during two thousand years can efface or even tarnish. European civilisation will be better conserved with the aid of a Germany honourably treated than with the aid of a Germany treated as a leper, and it will be better conserved by Germany, badly treated, than by Russia, however well treated. Germany is of Europe, Russia is of Asia.

Europe will be saved, if at all, by Europe. It will not be saved by the United States of America, whose dominant financial minds have so much in common with the mind of Asia from which they sprang. That means, as long as France continues in eclipse, that Europe will be saved, if at all, by the British and German peoples. Whatever helps to maintain hatred between these great nations must be regarded as suspect, owing its inspiration to a satanic force.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

The threat of compulsory unionism in Victoria came out into the open when a Trades Hall deputation recently asked the Premier, Mr. Cain, to introduce this totalitarian policy. Mr. Cain was very cautious on the subject and held out no hope of immediate action. We suggest that a few letters to State Members, opposing this proposal, would be most helpful.

WHAT IS POWER?

By John Mitchell, in "Voice," August 14

That which we ascribe to nobility in man, and that which we ascribe to nobility in man's work has always one outstanding characteristic — service. Those societies, which in the past have approximated to a Christian version have always given PRACTICAL expression to three things — Power, Authority and Freedom. They are organically related in a Christian society. In a pagan society they are not and there is neither recognition of Authority nor freedom. What is Power?

In what undoubtedly is and has come to be recognised as an axiom the late Lord Acton said, "All power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely." Absolute political power comes when all political power is concentrated. In countries, which are acknowledged to be totalitarian, such power is already completely in the hands of a few; in this country we are proceeding by stages to the same state.

The late Lord Chief Justice Hewart wrote twenty-five years ago:

"The old despotism, which was defeated, offered Parliament a challenge. The new despotism, which is not yet defeated, gives Parliament an anesthetic. The strategy is different, but the goal is the same. It is to subordinate Parliament, to evade the courts, and to render the will or the caprice of the Executive unfettered and supreme."

Writing in "The Daily Telegraph, Mr. W. F. Deedes, M.P., said: "Among the issues illuminated by Sir Andrew Clark's report on the Crichton Down scandal none has shocked some people more than the grip of the State on the private landowner.

"Stealthily, ruthlessly—and in the past fifteen years very rapidly—the State has equipped itself over this vast field with power so formidable that few with property now care to challenge their legality. At the same time few without property now trouble to question their morality." Magna Carta was largely a recital of the wrongs done to property owners. It redressed those wrongs, and allowed the owner the enjoyment of his property with the freedom to do with it what he liked without interference either by government or anyone else. What was done before the signing of Magna Carta 'in the name of the King' is now done 'in the public interest.'

At the time of Magna Carta ownership of property and the unhindered enjoyment of property rights was the fundamental basis of human liberties. In this modern industrialised era it is still of great importance, but control of spending power (money) has become of greater importance. This is not the place, nor is there the space here to describe the mechanism by which a few people, whose names are rarely mentioned in the Press, have gained almost absolute control of money; and by their control of money are able to secure a decisive influence over the growth and control of any large undertaking, or to hinder the development of enterprises which are unfavourable to the extension of their power. But it is certain that no large undertaking, whether it be industrial, financial, the Press, a political party or a Trades Union, has been allowed to progress, unless its policy was in accordance with the plan of the Money Power and it was staffed by persons considered 'safe' by that Power. It will be sufficient here to quote what has been said by people who have been in a position to know:

"Permit me to issue and control a nation's money and I care not who makes its laws." —Meyer Rothschild (1790).

"Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, know there is a power so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it." —President Wilson in "This New Freedom."

"From the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank of England, and the City, an essentially false position as to finance . . . The Government itself was not to be the substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned."

—W. E. Gladstone quoted in Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

Without difficulty one could quote a score of such statements from Statesmen, Popes, Bishops, economists and other public men.

Nothing is more significant in the Crichton Down issue than that the two Front Benches in Parliament stood together, and that the real opposition was represented in the Government Back Benches. In the surrender of British power and prestige in the Near East to 'American' influence over the Suez issue, the same situation was reproduced. All political parties are dominated by the same power. The only real potential opposition to this power in Parliament resides in the Back Benches, and this opposition is at *present* deprived of sanctions by the party system. There is nothing new about this, it has been real politics for a long time, as the following quotation from the U.S.A. "Bankers' Magazine" for August 24, 1924 will show: —

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner by combination and legislation. When through a process of law the Common People lose their homes, they will become more docile and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government applied by a central power of wealth, under control of leading financiers.

"This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world.

"By dividing the voters through the Political Party system, we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance. Thus by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been so well planned, and so successfully accomplished."

If the Money Power has not been the progenitor of Socialism in all its guises, it has certainly been its foster-mother. And it has been so simply because socialism is centralisation of the means of production and distribution. Centralisation of money control had been effected before Socialism became a political issue. It was the vast

power which money control gave to its controllers that provided the means for them secretly to push socialism in its various guises as a political programme. It could not do this without having an obedient Press, which would, while appearing to discuss and criticise every issue of public importance, suppress certain vital facts and popularise certain nostrums essential to the plan for complete world political as well as financial control. It was also necessary to train a bureaucracy, and pervert the voice of Authority.

Of all the nostrums that have been implanted in the minds of the public, such as 'Planning' or the 'need for efficiency' as an excuse for destroying small enterprises in order to centralise, and the 'importance of exports' in order to disguise a defect in the financial system, none has been more important and disastrous than the sedulously fostered idea that the object of production is employment and not the production of goods and services.

For training the bureaucracy we have the London School of Economics, founded by the powerful financier, Sir Ernest Cassel, who said, "Our object is to make this institution a place to raise and train the bureaucracy of the future Socialist State." It has done so effectively, with the aid since 1931 of the Fabian organisation, P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), which has blue-printed nearly all the crucial legislation which has found its way on to the statute book since its formation.

League of Rights Campaigning Against Recognition of Red China

The League of Rights is at present conducting a series of public meetings opposing the proposed recognition of Communist China. Principal speakers have been the League's Campaign Director, Mr. Eric D. Butler, and the Vicar of St. Mark's, Fitzroy. Local Catholic priests have also appeared at some meetings.

Meetings have been very well attended and resolutions opposing recognition have been carried unanimously in most cases. Local press publicity has been splendid. Following the Ballarat meeting there was a supporting editorial in the Ballarat local daily, "The Courier". Many questions are being asked, all indicating that people are concerned about learning the truth about the causes of the present world unrest. Large quantities of literature have been sold and many subscribers for the League's monthly "Intelligence Survey" obtained.

The Prime Minister has informed the League that it is not proposed at present to recognise Communist China or to support any effort to have the Communist Government seated in the United Nations. But it will be noted that Mr. Menzies states that opposition is only at present. It is therefore essential that the present pressure against individual Members of Parliament be firmly maintained.

The League has further public meetings planned and anticipates that one of these meetings will be held in the electorate of the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey.

WORLD POPULATION AND RESOURCES

From "The Social Crediter", May 29.

Viscount Samuel has been telling the House of Lords (Official Report for April 28) that a hundred years ago, in 1850, the population of the world was rather over 1,000 million. In 1900 it was 1,500 million. Today it is 2,500 million, and if present trends are continued—and that is a big "if"—there will be added about 100,000 more mouths to feed every day, and by the earlier part of the next century the total population will be doubled and will amount to 5,000 million. A hundred years ago 1,000 million; 50 year ago, 1,500 million; now, 2,500 million; next century, 5,000 million. "These figures," he said, "have given rise to great anxiety among all students of human affairs, and the question is asked whether the human race is not headed towards sheer disaster."

"It is said" he went on, "that Malthus raised the same issue in the earlier years of the nineteenth century and his pessimistic prognostications were falsified by the Industrial Revolution and by the opening up of vast new territories to colonisation and productivity. And it is asked whether anything of that kind can possibly happen again. The Neo-Malthusians—for a school of Neo-Malthusians has grown up—tell us that the fertility of the human race is outstripping the fertility of the plant; and instead of harbouring rosy dreams of universal prosperity we have to look forward to a worldwide poverty even worse than that of today. The individual may expect longer life, but in a world of widespread misery.

"The proposition I should like to put before your Lordships' House today is that this not need be so; that science, which has brought about the danger, brings also the means for preventing it. If there are millions more mouths to feed—100,000 more every day—every mouth brings also two hands to work, and if there is a stomach, there is also a brain. Undoubtedly there are enormous opportunities for extending the area of soil under cultivation, and even greater opportunities of vastly increasing its yield."

Other paragraphs were as follows:—

"The noble Earl who is to reply today gave an answer in your Lordships' House on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture on March 18 in which he gave a comparison for the agricultural output of the United Kingdom, in the year 1953-54 with that in the period before the outbreak of the last war in 1939. The total output of our farms had increased in that short period, fifteen years, by 56 percent—and that with no comparable increase in manpower. Owing to the greater use of machinery (the noble Earl did not give this answer, but a paper provided to me by the Minister of Agriculture gives me these supplementary figures) the output per man has risen in that period by 30 percent. Since the men are working shorter hours, it means that the output per man-hour has risen by 40 percent. That is, as I say, mainly the result of machinery.

"It is therefore a fallacy to suppose that a mere increase of population must be a sheer liability, and in itself a debit charge. If we take one of the greatest examples of

rapid increase of population, that of the United States of America, in 1850 the United States had a population of 23 million; in 1950 of 150 million, and now 160 million; and, of course, the increased productivity is far greater than that enormous increase of population. If all the world had increased productivity to the same extent as the United States have done, in proportion to population, there would be no question for us to debate here today. If in Europe, with those comparatively high standards of production already at the earlier date, these great increases have been effected in so short a time, surely it ought to be possible for countries, which start at a much lower level of output to increase their production greatly.

"There are two lines of possible advance; one is the increase of area, and the other the increase of yield. Irrigation works marvels, and it can be combined with the production of hydroelectric power. It is being so combined in many parts of the world, and has been for years past in the famous Tennessee Valley administration. Now, in Russia, in India, in China, in Egypt, and in other countries, these vast schemes have brought millions and millions of acres into fertility. Only this week Her Majesty The Queen is to inaugurate a dam at the outlet where the Nile flows from the Victoria Nyanza, a great enterprise which will convert the whole of the Victoria Nyanza which is about the size of Ireland, into a reservoir for the production of hydroelectric power and the provision of water for irrigation for the Sudan and Egypt. Immense possibilities lie before Africa, because Africa, which has 20 percent of the land surface of the earth, produces only 5 percent of its food. The projects that are now in hand will add tens of millions of acres to the fertile productivity of the world.

"In addition, there is the attack on the jungle, which covers vast areas in several continents. That has sometimes proved to be a danger, because deforestation exposes the soil in the tropics to the torrential rains, which erode the soil and reduce the fertility, rather than increase it. But that can be prevented without difficulty. A book has been published in the last few weeks giving the results of a mission sent by the United Nations and all its Agencies in co-operation to South-Eastern Asia. The mission was headed by Mr. Ritchie Calder, who wrote a book called "Men Against the Desert", and has now written a fascinating

book with the title "Men Against the Jungle." His subject is really much wider than the title would indicate. His mission began in Samoa, and passed through many countries, ending in Afghanistan. Relating to what is being done in Siam, or Thailand, as it should be called, a scheme for fighting the jungle has there been adopted which does not lead to the indiscriminate destruction of the ancient teak forests, but establishes the principle of planned forestry, leaving large areas of forest still standing, with cultivation in between, with the result that there is no erosion, there is more food, and there is as much timber as before.

"With regard to the yield from the soil, this is largely a question of equipment, as we all know. The machine is taking the place of human or animal labour—and, incidentally, that very conversion releases great quantities of food, because the farmers of the world have no longer to provide enormous quantities of food as fodder for their draught animals, oxen or horses. By replacing that labour with oil or hydroelectricity, immense quantities of food are automatically released from animal consumption for human consumption. The most important equipment on the farm is its human labour, and there in the tropics, where the poverty is greatest, the vast proportion of the people are incapacitated by chronic disease. They are killed or debilitated by malaria. The word 'yaws' is almost unknown here, but in some countries that disease dominates the whole of the population. Mr. Calder tells us that in Java which he visited, out of seventy million population, twelve million are believed to be suffering from this disease, which cripples hands, feet and legs, and entirely incapacitates the victim from useful work. It can be cured now by penicillin. . . ."

"I would . . . add a reference only to two long-range possibilities which may eventuate to some extent within the present century. One is the development of nuclear energy. In countries, which have no coal or oil, and insufficient waterpower, nuclear energy may result in economic salvation . . ."

"The second possibility is that, while we are concentrating our attention upon the soil, there is an enormous wealth of food material in the sea. All our fisheries put together have touched only a fraction of the potentialities of the ocean. The word "plankton" is little known as yet, but in the next generation and the generation after it may be familiar as one of the main sources of human food supply . . ."

"I come lastly to the question of what is the special concern of your Lordships' House in these matters and what can be done about it. The most populous regions, which are concerned here, are economically the weakest, and they are overwhelmed by the colossal vastness of the task that faces them. The question is how we can best help them . . ."

"The first kind of help that we can give to those countries that we are now considering is no doubt to send them chemists, technicians, educationists and doctors. That is being done in large numbers, and soon, one may hope, these peoples themselves will provide their own technicians and scientists. Finance, however, is an even graver and more difficult problem. Vast sums are needed before a programme such as that which has been sketched out by the experts can be carried into effect. There is no

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MR. ATTLEE'S ROLE

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there must be continual clashes between classes within nations and between the Communist and non-Communist nations. And eventually there must be a revolution in every country, a revolution that it is the sacred duty of every Communist everywhere to further in every possible way. It is true that the Communists have taken Mr. Attlee and his associates to Moscow and Peking to persuade them that "peaceful co-existence" is possible and that they desire it. But all instructed Communists know that the deliberate telling of lies is permissible in order to fool those they seek to enslave. Mr. Attlee has told us that his hosts appeared to be sincere. Of course they are sincere. They are sincere in their faith that they have a mission to help communise the entire world. And they are prepared to use Mr. Attlee or any other dupe who will believe what the Communists say. The Communists are at present using numerous techniques for dividing the Western World. Mr. Attlee's trip was devised to help further this division. It is hard to believe that Mr. Attlee cannot see how his tour has benefited only the Communists. Perhaps the report that Mr. Attlee was a little uneasy when answering questions at a press conference in Sydney indicated that Mr. Attlee realised that many of his statements about Communist China were not very reliable. He told us that the present Chinese Government is the most honest the Chinese people have ever had. It is a pity Mr. Attlee did not attempt to define what he meant by honest. Robbery and exploitation are surely not compatible with honesty! And yet this so-called honest Government robbed millions of peasants of their smallholdings and their few simple agricultural implements. Large numbers were shot out of hand. Mr. Attlee made no mention of these terrible things. He appeared to be more impressed with the fact that the Communist Government was progressive with its industrialisation programme; that it was very concerned about hygiene and had drastically reduced the fly population. He attempted to minimise the brutal methods being used to destroy the Christian faith in China by saying that he had spoken with priests and was certain that freedom of worship was being permitted. Mr. Attlee refrained from giving the names of these priests he mentioned, a most significant fact because several priests in China who have defected to the Communists are being used by the Communists to fool people like Mr. Attlee. The

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reason that I can see why the populations of this country and other countries, already very heavily taxed, should be taxed further in order to give a grant for carrying out these projects. After all, the stability and prosperity of our own country, and, similarly, of the United States and of Western Europe, are themselves necessary and of service to the world.

"In the nineteenth century, the development of the whole of America, North and South, was made possible by the loan of capital . . ." *etc.*

The standard argument for "credit worthiness" follows. At the end of a long debate, insufficiency of data was, alleged.

Communists in Czechoslovakia allow Dr. Hromadka to continue—in fact they subsidise his work—but only because it suits their purpose. It may, of course, be that Mr. Attlee and his party have not been completely fooled by the Communists; that like many others they are thinking in terms of markets in Soviet Russia and China. Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labor Party, in answer to suggestions that he should, while in China, discover what atrocities had been committed against Christians, stated before leaving England that ". . . we will be the guests of Mao Tse-tung's Government, and besides being extremely discourteous it would be undiplomatic to say we did not believe what we were told or saw." This admission appears to put the whole matter in a nutshell. Mr. Attlee and his party were prepared to accept what they were told. But this does not mean that Australians concerned about the future of their country should believe what Mr. Attlee and his associates have relayed to us on behalf of their Communist hosts. We must never forget that the present crisis in the world, a crisis that will get much worse before its causes are removed, is the result of deliberate policies pursued relentlessly by international gangsters. And I want to conclude by saying that all the gangsters do not live in the Communist-dominated countries. I will say more about this in a later talk. But in the meantime let us all forget everything, which Mr. Attlee has told us, and look facts in the face. The most important fact is that our civilization is being attacked from without and from within by an anti-Christian conspiracy.

"Eric Butler in a recent Radio Talk."

What About Senator McCarthy's Methods?

"I approve of Senator McCarthy's objectives, but I strongly disapprove of his methods, which are similar to those of the Communists."

This type of statement is now being used to help smear American anti-Communist leader, Senator J. McCarthy. But those in doubt about McCarthy's methods should obtain the current issue of the League of Rights' monthly "Intelligence Survey", which contains extracts from the official records of Senator McCarthy's questioning of a typical witness strongly suspected of being a Communist. A comparison is made between McCarthy's methods and those used by Communists during the interrogation of American prisoners of war in Korea.

The "Intelligence Survey" also contains other important factual reports and comment essential for Christian patriots.

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(Advt.)

Dr. Hromadka and Christianity

There are Australian homes where fathers, sons or brothers are missing, because they were shot in Korea by the Communists with arms bearing the label "Made in Czechoslovakia." The tyrants who approve Dr. Hromadka's tour were the real murderers of those Australian lads.

Dr. Hromadka will give us in Australia the lie that these murderers of our boys wish us well.

His theology is sheer humbug. This is what he said to American Protestants in "Christian Century":

"Of course I do regard religion as opium (as do the Communists) . . . We must admit that religion often was opium and that it brings with itself many superstitions and legends and that it is used as an instrument of exploitation . . ."

"On the contrary it is astonishing to what a degree Marxism in its theory and practice represents a secular form of Christianity."

That is why, perhaps, so many of the spiritual leaders of Christianity are slaves in the secular slave camps and prisons of the Marxist "secular Christians."

The best commentary on Dr. Hromadka is the esteem in which he is held by the dictator of Czechoslovakia, Antonin Zapotock, who, on the occasion of the collaborating clergyman's 65th birthday on June 8 this year, presented him with the "Order of Peace."

The materialists of their day cut off the head of John the Baptist. In another day, they decorated Dr. Hromadka.

When Christianity is persecuted, don't look among the friends of the persecutors for friends of Christ. Look in the dungeons and slave camps.

Australians will be more impressed with the opinion expressed by Bishop Nicholas Urbanovich, of the Byzantine Ukrainian Orthodox Church, on his return to Canada from the World Council of Churches conference, also attended by Dr. Hromadka.

He said Iron Curtain delegates at the conference were 100 percent Communist and Government sponsored.

Bishop Urbanovich, who speaks 16 languages, said he spoke to the delegates from behind the Iron Curtain in their native tongues.

He added: "They were afraid to talk. I discovered that the people are attending the churches behind the Iron Curtain, but Christianity is not in the pulpit."

The bishop said that if any of the delegates from behind the Iron Curtain had been upholders of Christian teaching, they would have been seeking asylum.

—"News-Weekly," September 15.

DINNER REPORT IN NEXT ISSUE

As we go to press with this issue, we can predict that tonight's Annual Dinner will be the most successful yet held. A large number of supporters who have come to Melbourne for the Show and the Dinner have already called upon us. A full report of this important event will appear in our next issue.

"New Times", September 24, 1954—Page 5.

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No. 18.

Financial Policy and Communism

A recent press report stated: "Australian, New Zealand and Canadian Trade officials here (Washington) on Friday said they were in close touch with the United States about the disposal of major quantities of surplus American farm products on world markets." The report quoted one official as saying that all food exporting nations were gravely concerned about the disposal of American surpluses, "which were hanging like a cloud over the world market". Only a few years ago there was constant urging of primary producers to provide more food in order to help defeat Communism. But now that this increased production has taken place, problems have arisen which help the Communists with their propaganda. The basic problem is, of course, financial, and until this fact is faced nothing constructive can be done to solve the problem.

We have in recent times warned that in the absence of a major military war, adherence to present financial policies must inevitably result in a trade war, which the Communists would exploit for their own purposes. It is impossible to understand the real threat to the world unless there is first a clear understanding of the present credit system. There are many sincere people trying to fight Communism today without realising that this conspiracy could not survive if the financial policies of the non-Communist countries were modified in order that the individual could genuinely benefit from a production system which is so efficient that a small handful of people could without trouble produce sufficient for the rest of the community. The farmers have given a demonstration of what can be done even in a sphere of production where spectacular results cannot be expected. Not at least compared with what can be done in secondary industry.

There is no doubt that there are millions of people in both the U.S.A. and the countries of the British Empire who are not obtaining sufficient food, particularly protective foods which are financially the most expensive. Only last week in Melbourne housewives were being given demonstration of how to make cakes without eggs. Eggs have, under present financial rules, become "too dear". And it is becoming more difficult to sell them in England. The Americans have a perverted subsidy system, which was the individual's financial credit to subsidise primary production, which he either cannot afford to buy, or which he does not want. And so there is "over-production". Rather than enjoy a higher standard of living by working less hours, the American people are told, however, that "full employment" was to be maintained at all costs. No one must eat without first being economically controlled. And as all other countries are governed by the same totalitarian policy, increased production results in greater intensity in the drive to capture foreign markets. The fact that these foreign markets are in most cases merely the domestic markets of other people is, of course, completely forgotten.

The fiercer becomes the trade war, the easier for the introduction of policies leading to the Communist State. The only alternative to the trade war is a military war — unless, of course, the controllers of the non-Communist countries' financial policies decide that they must build up China and the other "undeveloped" Communist countries. This will provide an export market and enable further policies of centralisation everywhere. And finally ensure the creation of a World Communist State envisaged by the international financial groups, which have aided and abetted Communism for years.

ERIC BUTLER on new radio session

Mr. Eric Butler has started a new weekly radio commentary on the recently established Wangaratta radio, 3NE. Mr. Butler speaks at nine o'clock on Sunday evenings. We understand that 3NE Wangaratta can be heard over a very big area, and urge all those who possibly can to listen in and to tell all their friends.

3NE is at the opposite end of the radio dial to 3AR, on 1600 metres.

It Takes Two to Co-Exist

Sir Winston Churchill, giving the House of Commons a cheerful account of his Washington visit and underlining truly and aptly that disagreements have much more news value than agreements, omitted from his survey, otherwise quite a full one, any treatment of the question whether it takes two to co-exist. He contrasted "peaceful co-existence vigilantly safeguarded" with "the mood of forcibly extirpating the Communist fallacy and heresy," exclaiming what a vast ideological gulf there is between the two ideas, but adding that the fearful consequence that war now brings with it go "even beyond the difficulties and dangers of dwelling side by side with Communist States."

It is that expression "side by side" which is so question begging because it gives the impression of a static juxtaposition. Can there be co-existence with people whose mood is "forcibly to extirpate what they call the capitalist fallacy and heresy"? It is not a question merely of restraining the Americans, so that if they are restrained peaceful co-existence is the result. There can well be an invitation to aggression in too passive an attitude, and the real dispute between Britain and America is about what degree of toughness or passivity is most likely to serve the cause of co-existence. Every successive disclosure, like the Australian spy disclosures, shows that the other side of the Iron Curtain is buzzing with far-reaching activities, with agents burrowing into the entrails of every remaining non-Communist State, and the American feeling is that it is absurd for what is still the great majority of mankind to acquiesce in all this hostility without ever taking the initiative and seeking to put the Kremlin on the defensive.

—"The Tablet," July 17, 1954.

"RIGHTNESS"

At bottom, what we have to make up our minds upon is whether human political action is subject to the same kind, or some kind, of compulsion to be "right" as we accept in doing a multiplication sum, and if so, whether the Christian Church, the Mystical Body of Christ, is the living incarnation of that "right"-ness. Magna Carta remains as a witness that this conception was inherent in English life seven hundred years ago.

—C. H. Douglas in "The Realistic Position of The Church of England."

A Czech Communist Agent

The following letter, by Mr. T. C. McGillick, ex-Communist leader, appeared in the Sydney "Sun" of September 14.

Dr. J. Hromadka was a delegate to the World Council of Churches Assembly at Evanston, U.S.A. Among his co-delegates from behind the Iron Curtain was Bishop Jausos Peter, from communist Hungary.

Speaking in Chicago, Dr. J. B. Mathews (the leading American authority on Communism in the churches) gave the story of Bishop Janos Peter. He said his information came from the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, an arm of the American State Department. Dr. Mathews charged Bishop Peter with being a member of the Soviet Secret Police, sent to Evanston for the express purpose of keeping tab on his fellow delegates.

Dr. Mathews said, "I further charge that Bishop Peter successfully carried out a murderous mission to Cairo, Egypt, under instructions from his Communist bosses in Budapest, on which mission he persuaded one, Sokorny, of the Hungarian Embassy in Cairo, to return to Hungary to face death at the hands of the Hungarian Communist butchers. I charge that Bishop Peter was fully informed of the purpose of his diabolical mission to Cairo and that he was selected for this mission for the sole reason that he was a relative to Sokorny by family ties. Sokorny, who had been Hungarian Ambassador to Egypt, had refused to go home to Hungary. Finally, Bishop Peter, who was his brother-in-law, was assigned to go to Egypt to persuade Sokorny to return home. He persuaded Sokorny to go back to Budapest, where the Communists promptly executed him."

This exposure will convey some idea of the type of delegate from Communist countries attending the Evanston assembly.

Miss Gloria Foley, daughter of a minister in the Queensland State Government, who recently spent 2½ years in Communist Czechoslovakia, writing in the Brisbane "Courier Mail" (1/9/54), said, "Dr. Hromadka has been working for the Communist cause in Czechoslovakia since

1948. I had ample opportunity to see him taking part in all manner of Communist-sponsored congresses. It is significant that Dr. Hromadka is one of the Czech clergy who has not yet been imprisoned or sent to a labour camp but is given a pass-port (a rare privilege indeed); for him the Iron Curtain has been lifted and he has been sent abroad, an agent of the Communists and the guest of Communist organisations." It is more significant that his masters have permitted him to leave the other delegates and travel to distant Australia unaccompanied by Bishop Peter of the Soviet Secret Police. This clearly shows the great confidence the Soviet had in Hromadka and reveals the importance attached to the infiltration of Australian churches.

Free Czech's Reply to Professor Hromadka

Although the daily press gave considerable publicity to the big meeting in the Assembly Hall, Melbourne, on Thursday, September 16, when League of Rights supporters aided New Australians to insist that a Free Czech, Mr. L. Borin, be given the opportunity of providing some of the "understanding" urged by the sponsors of the meeting; comparatively little publicity was given to Mr. Borin's actual speech. This twenty-minute speech had a dramatic impact upon the audience and a most unsettling effect upon Professor Hromadka, who was no doubt astonished to find himself confronted by one of his former students.

The League of Rights has re-published Mr. Borin's speech in brochure form and it is now available at 3d. per copy. Reductions for quantities. Order from The League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

LENIN ON "CO-EXISTENCE"

"The permanent co-existence of the Soviet Republic and the imperialist States is unthinkable. One or the other must triumph in the end. And before that end arrives, a series of terrible collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois nations is inevitable."

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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.

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WEST AUSTRALIAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST WATER FLUORIDATION

The West Australian League of Rights has recently issued the following statement concerning water fluoridation:

Proposals to fluoridate water supplies in Western Australia are being pressed again, and it becomes necessary to bring a few truthful facts before the minds of politicians, doctors, dentists, bureaucrats, and the people.

Firstly and foremostly, water fluoridation is compulsory mass medication attacking the liberty of the subject, because water rates are levied in Scheme Water Areas regardless of whether this water is used or not. Compulsion in itself is wrong in principle, and attempts must be made to avoid it. Because dental decay is not contagious, our governments ought not force fluoridation haphazardly on people, for instance, without natural teeth. If medicine, surgery, and dentistry are to advance towards great improvements, a spirit of free enquiry and research must be fostered, and unorthodoxy allowed to exist. (Remember Sister Kenny was called unorthodox for years). On the other hand, neither medical orthodoxy nor unorthodoxy should be given the right to forcibly experiment on humans—fluoridation, incidentally, is recognised in U.S.A. and Great Britain as being still in the experimental stage.

Secondly, even if any person has lost belief in liberty and democracy, such a person ought to listen to the scientific evidence, which demonstrates that fluorides are poisonous to animals and humans, and are of little or no real assistance in lessening tooth decay. Such a person must admit the utter impossibility of preventing some cases of overdosing wherever drugs are added to the water supply, remembering that water plays such a big part in every process of the production, cooking and preserving of foods and drinks, and is used for washing the human skin and clothing.

Some scientists claim that fluorides in water will delay and lessen tooth decay by a third to two-thirds until the age of eight or nine years. Regardless of ignorant press statements and letters to editors, this is the most good that can be claimed for fluorides by scientifically minded people. After eight or nine years of life, the teeth of the child regain the same rate of decay as non-fluoridated children's; and some dentists assert that fluoridated teeth are harder to treat due to a crumbly structure later in

life. In opposition to this view, some studies have been published stating that fluoride in water is of little use to the teeth anyway, such being the case put forward by George W. Heard, D.D.S., of Hereford, Deaf Smith County, Texas, U.S.A., and the "Fluorine Report" by A. G. McKenna, the Schools Senior Dental Officer, in the Western Australian Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1951, pages 74 to 78.

But yet again, a tremendous list of scientists claim to have proved that fluorides, even in the proportion of one part per million in water, are poisonous. The following are the names, some of them world-famous in scientific circles, of real scientists (omitting the general practitioners and ordinary dentists), who have written papers or given evidence stating explicitly that even one part per million of fluorides in water is toxic, dangerous, and even death-dealing; or who have quoted bad effects on sufferers from cancer, heart disease, diseases of the kidney, dermatitis, and many others:—

Brusch, Charles, A., Director Medical Centre, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Bristow, Sir Robert; writing in London "Truth", 7th November 1952.

Dillon, Charles, D.D.S., L.D.S., "The Dental Practitioner," London, August, 1953, Vol. III, No. 12, pages 366-375; and "Ibid", December, 1952, Vol. III, No. 4, pages 103-104.

Feltman, Reuben, research dentist at Pas-saic general hospital, N.J.

Hurme, V. O., director Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children.

Harris, Robert S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Hart, E. B., Professor of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A.

Sinclair, H., Laboratory of Human Nutrition, Oxford, England.

Smith, Dr. Margaret Commack, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Smith, Professor Howard V., Ditto.

Taylor, Alfred, Ph.D., research scientist, University of Texas, U.S.A.

Tufts College Dental School; see "Boston Traveller," 1st July 1952.

Wilson, Dagmar, Laboratory of Human Nutrition, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, England, and of the Goitre Sub-Committee of

the English Medical Research Council.

Mick, R. H. J., Laurel Springs, U.S.A., and of the American Academy of Nutrition. Some cities in the United States have bought the expensive plant and fluorides, and then decided to sell the machinery and chemical: these are the five we know of: Akron, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; San Diego, California; Tyler, Texas; Williamston, Massachusetts; besides the twenty-two which have deferred or rejected the proposals in U.S.A.; and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada; and Norwich, England. These are the only cities that we know of at present.

Now that the Western Australian Mini-

(Continued on page 12)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming" 26/-

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.

"Humus — and the Farmer" 26/9

By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery.

"Gardening without Digging" 3/11

By A. Guest.

"Vegetable Seeds for the Ordinary Man" 6/5

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

MINERALS FROM THE SEA

By J. H. Daughtry, D.C.

(From "Organic Gardening," U.S.A.)

For several years I have been greatly interested in the organic method of agriculture, and have puzzled over one problem — How to restore the necessary minerals to the soil. Of course, the standard advice has been to use compost, but I felt that if the compost was made from vegetation that was grown on mineral deficient soil, and manure from animals fed on such vegetation, then the compost had, of necessity, to be also deficient in these minerals.

Knowing that the sea was a vast storehouse of such minerals, and that these minerals had in great measure been leached from the soil, I felt that we should be able to take them from the sea and restore them to the soil, but as everyone considered that salt was detrimental to plant growth, was afraid to use it for fear of killing the vegetation. Then it dawned on me that the salt in the ocean also came in part from the land, and that as animals needed salt in the diet, perhaps a small percentage of salt might improve instead of hinder the growth of plants.

I purchased fifty pots, filled half with a mixture of soil, compost, and mixed in a breeder box of earthworms. The other half was filled with the soil and compost mixture, but I allowed the worms to escape from another breeder box and used the contents of the box in the mix.

Cabbage seed was planted in the centre of each pot, and radish seed on the side in half the pots, after the pots were treated with varying amounts of seawater. Holding four pots without seawater, and adding measured amounts to the rest in groups of four, the pots were numbered according to the amount of seawater contained: 0-1-2-3-4-5-6-8-10-12-14-16.

The seeds planted in pots No. 14-16 were about a week later in coming up, but at the end of seven weeks had caught up in size with those in the pots that contained no seawater, and after ten weeks were the largest in the group. They are all the healthiest looking plants that I have ever seen, and everyone that sees them comments on their rich dark green colour. No poison has been used, of course, and they

are almost free from any insect damage, only four or five of the plants have holes in the leaves where something took a bite. I have been very careful not to use too much water, as I wanted to avoid any chance of leaching. If anything, I have used too little instead of enough, but even in the hottest weather, when I was unable to water them on time, they showed less wilting than other plants in the garden. We ate a few of the radishes at the end of the fifth week, found them plump, crisp, tender, and having a flavour, or perhaps I should say savour that did not call for dipping in salt as usual; but the best part was that they didn't "Talk back". Not a burp in a carload. First time in years that I could eat a radish without tasting it for hours. I have made arrangements to have a spectroscopic analysis of the mineral content at the proper time, but will have to pass up a complete Vitamin test as the nearest Lab. that does that work wants two hundred dollars per plant, and that is too much to spend on amusement. Anyway, they would probably lose a lot of the vitamin content in shipping so far.

While I am certain that the mineral and vitamin content are higher than in plants grown in the usual way, I feel that it will take several years to grow plants, compost them, and return them to the soil for further growth and composting before I get those minerals in the Organic form in amounts necessary for optimum human nutrition.

While I am sure that most, if not all, of the readers of "The Organic Gardening" Magazine are sold on the use of compost vs. chemicals, I feel that only a small percentage really knows the WHY of the matter, so to make clear the reasons behind this experiment, I will go into a bit of body chemistry.

The human body is composed of about eighteen elements, fifteen of them in measurable quantities and the others in trace amounts. Some of them, such as oxygen and hydrogen, may be utilised in their inorganic form, but others, such as iron, iodine, etc., must be changed from the inorganic to the organic form by the plants we eat before they can be used to build flesh, blood and bone. Only plants have the power or ability to make this change, the animal body does not. To put it plainer, the iron in a nail is different from the iron in a leaf of spinach. The iodine that is sold in the drugstore is different from the iodine in seaweed or from fish that have obtained their supply from sea vegetation. The health of plants depends upon the percentage of these organic minerals available in the soil, and our health depends upon the supply in the plants and thus goes back to the supply in the soil.

(Continued on page 12)

Life from the Soil

By Col. H. F. White and
Sir C. Stanton Hicks

(31/3, post free)

This is the first Australian book on organic farming and associated subjects. Written by two distinguished Australians, Col. H. F. White, well-known New England grazier, and Sir Stanton Hicks, Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, this book should be on the shelves of all Australian farmers and gardeners. In fact it should be read by all responsible Australians, because it deals with matters, which affect all individuals.

The book is in two sections: The first by Col. White deals with his own experiences as a practical farmer; the second by Sir Stanton Hicks is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of man's relationship to his environment. Col. White relates how, after finding that he was failing to maintain improved pastures in spite of increasing annual applications of superphosphate, he was introduced to the organic idea. He immediately switched to a system of ley farming and noticed an almost immediate improvement in his soil structure, his pastures and the health of his stock. Col. White's practical experience with organic farming methods under Australian conditions should be studied by every genuinely progressive farmer.

Sir Stanton Hicks is a recognised world authority on nutrition, and when he warns that there is a direct relationship between the increasing incidence of degenerative diseases and man's exploitive farming methods, every sensible person should take heed. As Sir Stanton points out, the subject of the quality of food concerns every individual, not only farmers.

In his chapter on Ecology, the author makes the penetrating observation that the "excessive uprooting of man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his attention to an increasing extent on a highly artificial feature of his ecology, namely sociology. This pre-occupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

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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.

MORE ABOUT MASS MEDICATION

By C. Leslie Thomson, B.Sc., in "Rude Health"

The July fluoridation article seems to have shaken some of our readers. One — a trained technical chemist — admits, "I had no idea fluorides were so dangerous." He need not be ashamed of his ignorance: it is no accident that information about the dangerous and damaging effects of mass-medication is hard to uncover.

Nor is it really remarkable that the deadly effects of such a practice as the agene treatment of flour can be publicised by honest and courageous investigators like Dr. Coghlan of Hull, and Sir Edward Mellanby and yet successive governments take no real action to stop it. Even when public sentiment appears to triumph over commercial greed it may be that things are not so simple as they seem. An independent investigator who visited us recently gave a simple explanation as to why a genisation had been stopped so promptly in the U.S.A., although it was continued here.

It appears that the patents of the process were on the point of expiring in America, but they still have some years to run in this country. At a discussion in which he took part, it had been suggested that the proprietors of the process were quite happy about the U.S.A. banning, because it ensured that the millers would have to change over to a more recently patented process—the materials and the equipment for which would be supplied by the same firm! I have been unable to confirm this report, but if true it would account for what otherwise seems a peculiar situation.

Meanwhile we have received a further indication of what makes the fluoridation campaign tick. From "The Medical Officer" (17/5/52) we learn that the cost of the proposed scheme at Kilmarnock — involving only one of the town's supplies—is estimated at about £3 per day for the materials. Call it £1,000 a year, and to that add the cost of installing the necessary equipment, and we see that there are rosy financial prospects if enough other municipalities can be persuaded to join the parade.

The American technical journal "Chemical Week" said a year ago (7/7/51) ". . . only one percent of the (American) nation's water is now treated, thus the market potential has fluoride makers goggle-eyed. Any apathy or opposition on the part of the public is made up for by the United States Public Health Service's zeal in drumming up the programme. It is asking for federal money to develop interest and there is talk of seeking federal subsidization of water treatment. Standing to benefit from the boom are chemical companies and equipment firms. It adds up to a nice piece of business on all sides."

Such frank talk is obviously not intended for the lay public's ear, and one wonders just how many interests are represented in what the writer considers "all sides". Certainly it is not a "nice piece of business" for the innocent and misled ordinary citizen, who cannot "stand to benefit" from being forced to pay for his own poisoning.

In the state of Washington, one citizen

recently took the step of instituting a law suit against the municipal government on the day the new fluoridation plant was to have been inaugurated, thereby at least postponing the evil.

Contradicting flatly the noisy claims of the pro-fluorine enthusiasts, "Dental Research" (Aug. '51) reports "an almost triple number of cavities" following three years of artificial fluoridation in Kansas.

In Texas, Dr. Alfred Taylor, of the State University, reported that when experimental mice with cancer were given water containing fluorides it "definitely accelerated the growth of such cancer". When his report was published and quoted in a discussion about adopting fluoridation, the proceedings were, according to a reporter of the "Albuquerque Tribune", "hidden from the public for fear of panic".

A more open approach to the problem of tooth-health is made by Dr. George Swendimann, former president of the American Dental Association. He asks: ". . . Suppose this diluted rat-poison gradually ruins my kidneys and thus sends me to my grave. Will it be any comfort to me if my dental association says, 'He died with perfect teeth'? He goes on to point out that every dentist knows that the main causes of tooth decay are sweets, soft drinks and refined foods, and that a courageous dental association would attack the consumption of these foods, rather than experiment with a medicine in drinking water:

"If we are going to compel people to do something they do not want to do why don't we compel them to stop eating candy, cakes, cookies and soft drinks? Why not prohibit . . . the manufacture of refined sugar, refined flour and similar devitaminised atrocities?"

Quite apart from the folly of trying to reform people by restrictive legislation—of which the U.S.A. has surely had experience—the weakness of his suggestion is recognised by Swendimann himself when he comments that "wealthy and powerful interests are engaged in the manufacture and sale of sweet, nutritionless foods".

An Editorial from the Richmond "Times Dispatch", 27/3/52, is illuminating. Richmond, Virginia, has been fluoridating the city's water supply for some time and the Editor's opinion is given in these words:

"There is mounting evidence that Richmond and other cities which have adopted water fluoridation programmes may have acted too hastily. We say this with full realisation that we were among the first to suggest . . . fluoridation . . . Most significant development perhaps is a statement in the "Congressional Record" by Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska, a former director of public health for his state and former president of the state medical association.

"One year ago Dr. Miller introduced into Congress a bill to permit the District of Columbia Commissioners to add fluorides to the District's water supply. Since then the fluoridation has been discussed at length in public hearings before a congressional committee of which Dr. Miller is a member (the Delaney Committee). Dr. Miller's view has changed. He writes: 'I can say to my colleagues quite frankly that until I had the advantage of hearing all the experts on this question, I thought fluorine added to the water supply might be beneficial to every one. I was misled by the Public Health Service . . .'"

Dr. Miller goes on to quote statistics showing increases in the death rate for various diseases in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the only large city, which has had artificial fluoridation of water for more than four years, and continues:

"Despite my best efforts and from the evidence before my committee, I cannot find any public evidence that gave me the impression that the American Medical Association, the dental association or several other health agencies now recommending the fluoridation of water had done any original work of their own. These groups were simply endorsing each other's opinions."

Unfortunately that attitude is common, not only within the American Medical Association; in G.B. under the National Health Service it has become almost compulsory for any medical doctor in Britain to uphold all prevailing fads on pain of excommunication.

In U.S.A. there are few Dr. Millers, but Britain's supply of Coghlands and Mellanbys appears to be exhausted with those two names.

An Editorial entitled "OPERATION-RAT POISON", in the American magazine "Prevention" for July, speaks of the hasty adoption of water fluoridation as now causing regret and misgiving. The actual words are as follows:

"Doubt, fear and alarm are the keynotes of recent clippings in our mountainous pile on the subject of fluoridation. In widely varied parts of the country editors, physicians, legislators, city councilmen and plain private citizens are contemplating with something akin to horror the enormity of what they plan to do or have done about water fluoridation—dumping an inorganic, poisonous substance (commonly used as a rat poison) into the water supply with the idea that it will prevent tooth decay in very small children who drink the water."

The Editorial goes on to explain what has happened in Cleveland and Minneapolis:

"Our hat is off to an intrepid dentist in Cleveland, Ohio, who single-handed fought fluoridation before the city council and kept us informed of his progress. What progress did he make? Well, the headlines in the 'Cleveland News' for March 21, 1952, were 'Hold up Fluoride Use in Water . . . City councilmen said today they would reconsider the use of sodium fluoride . . . until medical opinion can convince them that the compound is safe for human consumption.' Typical statements of city council men are: 'this is the most serious thing that has ever faced the city or council. I am alarmed at the opinion of medical experts.'

"At the first meeting dental experts assured us fluorides were a great thing.

(Continued on page 11)

MORE ABOUT MASS MEDICATION

(Continued from page 10)

"The 'Minneapolis Star' for the same date reports 'Fluoridation Rejected by Council Group . . . by a 4 to 1 vote . . . following a stormy hearing at city hall.'

The 'Milwaukee Journal' for April 20, 1952, reports as follows: 'Arguments for adding fluorine to a city's drinking water . . . received no support from the biochemists of the University of Wisconsin. For three years the university scientists under the direction of Dr. C. A. Elvehjem . . . have been trying to find some food element which will protect teeth.' They found that 100 parts of fluorine per million parts of water (exactly 100 times that proposed for city drinking water) was necessary to reduce average tooth cavities to two, among their laboratory animals. By this time the animals' teeth had lost their natural sheen and become chalky.

"The scientists did find a food which gave more positive results—liquid whole milk—raw, not pasteurised. They are now doing research on the effects of pasteurised milk. They have also conducted a series of experiments involving sugar and tooth decay and have found that as the sugar ration of each animal increases, so do the cavities."

The "Journal of the American Dental Association" for February 1952, devoted most of that issue to the subject of fluoridation. A Mr. A. P. Black, Ph.D., of Gainesville, Florida, quoted from an old doctor who, a generation ago, had discovered that fluorine is widely distributed in natural foods. He goes on in these words:

"The only channels by which it can apparently find its way into the animal 'economy' are through . . . the stems of grasses and the outer husks of grains," said this doctor of 60 years ago, "I think it well worthy of consideration whether the reintroduction into our diet . . . of a supply of fluorine in some suitable natural form—and what form can be more suitable than that in which it exists in the pellicles of our grain stuffs—might not do something to fortify the teeth of the next generation."

The Editor of "Prevention" takes over in these words:

"There, says Dr. Black, the old doctor means fluoridation of water. Now the importance of this historic statement is at last being realized. But, Dr. Black, fluoridation of water is precisely what this revered physician of sixty years ago did not mean. He was talking of putting back into our diets the natural, rich, wholesome parts of grains, which our present refining methods have destroyed. He was not talking of replacing this natural fluorine with an inorganic substance concocted by chemists and doled out drop by drop through metal pipes to everybody in an entire city, whether they need it or not. Prevention agrees with the spirit and the actual words of that old doctor's plea. Give us unrefined foods on the table again, and we won't need to give any consideration to fluoridated water.

"An article in 'Science News Letter' for March 15, 1952, tells of discoveries which may seriously influence the health of expectant mothers and newborn babies in areas where water is fluoridated. The fact that fluorine concentrates in the placenta was discovered by Drs. Dwight E. Gardner, Frank A. Smith, Harold C. Hodge, D. E. Overton and Reuben Feltman of the Uni-

versity of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, the New York State Department of Health and the division of dental research of the Passaic, N.J., General Hospital.

"These doctors had already found that the blood of individuals from Newburgh, N.Y., where water is fluoridated, contained almost three times as much fluorine as the blood of those living in Rochester, whose water is not fluoridated. Among pregnant women of Newburgh the amount of fluoride in the placenta was also almost three times as high, 'Scientists suggest two possible "explanations",' says 'Science News Letter,' '1. If fluoride is an essential trace element, the placenta may concentrate it to ensure an adequate supply to the unborn baby. 2. Since excessive fluoride is poisonous, the placenta may be acting as a barrier to keep more than trace amounts from reaching the unborn child. How much of the accumulating fluoride passes from the placenta to the child has yet to be determined.'

"The headline over this article is 'Fluorine Concentrates are Harmless During Pregnancy'. In our opinion the findings of these researchers prove exactly the opposite. Inorganic fluoride does accumulate, in the blood and in the placenta of the unborn children. How can we possibly assume that this accumulation of a deadly poison is 'harmless'?"

A final point about fluoridated water: one, which has apparently been overlooked even by those who realise the normal dangers associated with it. And it was made as long ago as 1937, when Dr. Frederick MacKay, writing in "Water Works Engineering", pointed out that "It has not been sufficiently emphasised that the fluorine content of water can be raised to a much higher concentration by boiling, as in cooking various kinds of foods." The critical concentration of between 0.9 and 1 part per million "can easily become a much higher figure after boiling".

Although fluoridation has caught the public attention at the moment, it is, as indicated in the previous article, simply one of a long list of accidental and deliberate contaminants in drinking water. Another, which is receiving increased attention, is nitrate. Various nitrates are used as artificial fertilisers, and some of these eventually find their way into drinking water. This is especially liable to happen in agricultural districts where the water is drawn from wells. The toxic effect appears to show most plainly in infants, and in Minnesota between the years 1947 and 1950 there were nearly 150 cases of "blue baby disease"—a serious condition characterised by failure of the oxygen-carrying properties of the blood. In most of these cases well water had been used to make up the babies' feeds, and investigation showed that it was nitrate, which was responsible. Ten parts per million was proposed as the maximum concentration permissible in water given to infants.

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MINERALS FROM THE SEA

(Continued from page 9)

Seawater is said to contain all these essential elements in the same proportions as found in our blood, so if applied in proper quantities to the soil, should result in being taken up by the plants, changed in form and made available to us in our food.

This helps explain why land that has been composted with seaweed produces plants that are capable of re-seeding themselves on the same land for hundreds of years, and why seeds "run out" in a few years when grown under "chemical" fertilising.

It is true that plants and animals will take up the inorganic minerals in the absence of the organic form, but they are used as "fillers" and produce weakness, hardening of the tissues (and in the case of humans—hardening of the arteries and organs), and lead to disease and death.

What I have done so far is just a start, I am saving part of these plants for seed, and believe that they will be healthier, and will adapt themselves to the ability to stand greater quantities of salt so that greater quantities of the other minerals may be made available. Also, that they will have a natural savour that will make the use of table salt unnecessary as a seasoning. This alone should benefit the health of the consumers, as salt is another of the inorganic minerals that we use to excess.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

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WEST AUSTRALIAN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 8)

ster for Water Supply contemplates placing the matter in the hands of an Advisory Committee, we are compelled to seek the support of the public in our demand for the right of objectors to contract out of water fluoridation. This right can be implemented by the provision of an alternative pure water supply. If these democratic principles are accepted, mass water fluoridation will have to be rejected on economic grounds, and the many substitutes (fluoridated capsules, toothpastes, chewing gums, etc. not to speak of more common-sense diet and avoidance of over-refined foods) might be adopted by those desirous under individual medical supervision.

This matter is too big to be decided behind closed doors: if those whose duty it is to reject such dangerous proposals fail to do so, a referendum must be demanded. Our previous offers of genuine medical scientific documents have so far been met with indifference, even though our reams of documents can disprove fluoridation fallacies from both moral and scientific angles. We challenge pro-fluoridators to read those documents.

Dentists, doctors, surgeons, politicians, and the general public are invited to ring telephone B 7762 for an appointment to come and read our display of literature.

To sum up, fluoridating water is mass medication, is against freedom, is an experiment on humans, is indiscriminate uncontrolled dosing, is of little use and perhaps harmful to teeth over a lifetime, is poisoning little by little, could be mortally dangerous during the periodic machinery breakdowns, and is not consistent with the ethics of doctor-patient and dentist-patient relationship.

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.

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