

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 21, No. 12.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1955

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## THE HIDDEN TRUTH ABOUT FORMOSA Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE Wangaratta

**Two weeks ago I had the pleasure of moving a vote of thanks to an Australian authority on Formosa and the East who told an audience that if the West betrayed the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa, the Communists would have achieved one of their major victories. This authority said that if such a betrayal did take place, he feared that Australia would pass under Communist domination within fifteen years. The man who gave this warning is Dr. W. G. Goddard, who, before the war, taught in a Chinese University, and is a recognised authority on Chinese history.**

Dr. Goddard was for a time attached to the Department of External Affairs but left when he disagreed with the pro-Communist policies of Dr. Evatt's friend, Dr. Burton. Last year Dr. Goddard visited Formosa at his own expense and stayed there for several months making a close study of what was happening. He also visited Hong Kong and other parts of South-East Asia in order to inform himself more fully on Communist developments in this part of the world. Now one would have thought that when a man of Dr. Goddard's special qualifications addressed a public meeting and reported on what he had seen and experienced in Asia, the daily press would have ensured that the Australian public read what was said. But the press has practically boycotted Dr. Goddard. And the reason for this boycott is not hard to discover. Dr. Goddard has too many unpalatable truths to tell. He shows how the policy of peaceful co-existence, which is now receiving such worldwide support, is surrender to the Communists. What he has to report on Formosa is completely contrary to the generally accepted idea that the Chinese Nationalists have established a Fascist regime on the island. I am convinced that a large number of people today are either completely drugged by propaganda or they are afraid to face up to unpleasant facts. The Communists are using the weapon of fear to force us to surrender without a fight. At present we are being told nearly every day that we are on the brink of a world war because of the situation in the Far East. Dr. Goddard pointed out that it is militarily impossible for the Chinese Communists to invade Formosa at present; that they are bluffing cleverly in order that they can force further concessions from the West. Dr. Goddard ex-

presses the opinion that the Chinese Communists do desire peaceful co-existence for a period, but only in order that they may consolidate their position in China, wipe out all opposition, and through strict control of the educational system produce a young generation of Chinese fanatically devoted to the Communist cause. Dr. Goddard was on Formosa when the 14,000 Chinese prisoners of war from Korea arrived there. These prisoners of war, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese prisoners of war taken in Korea, had voted to go to Formosa rather than return to Communist China. Dr. Goddard spoke with these men and they said that there was widespread opposition to the Communists right throughout China. Dr. Goddard said that he had obtained striking confirmation of this anti-Communist feeling in China from refugees who had escaped from China. He spoke to Chinese university students 24 hours after they had escaped from China and they told him that even in the universities there was growing disillusionment about the Communists. Millions of Chinese have already been executed in an endeavour to wipe out opposition to the Communist regime. But even this has been insufficient and Dr. Goddard states that one of the most important facts in Asia today is that millions of Chinese on the mainland are hoping that the Chinese nationalists can return. The Communists are afraid that the Chinese Nationalists might gain a foothold on the mainland and that this would result in a general anti-Communist uprising throughout China. One would think that Western political leaders would be vitally interested in this matter and at least give the Chinese Communists moral support. But no such support is forthcoming. Rather do these politicians look for ways and means of

appeasing the Communists even if it means betraying anti-Communist forces which if helped now may save us from destruction later. As Dr. Goddard says, he saw many things in Formosa, which he did not like. But he is most emphatic that the Nationalist Government has pursued many excellent policies, that the standard of living has been increased substantially, that there is as much freedom as there is in Australia, and that Chinese Nationalists are determined to make the attempt to regain the mainland, even if they are destroyed in the attempt. When Mr. Attlee and his party made their conducted tour of Communist China last year they did not feel it necessary to go to Formosa to learn at first hand what was happening there. But

(Continued on page 2.)

## 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 to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

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

# The Hidden Truth About Formosa

(Continued from page 1.)

their ignorance on the subject of Formosa did not prevent them from expressing their views about the Chinese Nationalists. Mr. Attlee apparently was not concerned that there are a large number of Chinese Christians on Formosa and that to hand Formosa to Communist China would mean their certain liquidation. In making their decisions about Formosa, Western politicians are not concerned about any morality, a fact which Dr. Goddard claims is further lowering the prestige of the West in Asia and consequently helping the Communists.

Dr. Goddard insists that Formosa is the key to the crisis in Asia. The Communists understand this. They know that while the Chinese Nationalist Government survives, it maintains the hopes and faith of large numbers of Chinese people that they will eventually be delivered from the Communist tyranny. The present Federal Government talks a great deal about the necessity of making friends in Asia, but it is a frightening fact that Australia has no representative on Formosa. Why this snub to the Chinese Nationalists? We still recognise the Chinese Nationalist Government and accept their representatives in Australia. But we refuse to maintain diplomatic relations in Formosa, thus helping to maintain the morale of the free Chinese and convince them that we will not betray them to the Communists. Dr. Goddard agrees with the Government policy of sending troops to help defeat Communist aggression. But he stresses the fact that far more important than defeating a handful of Chinese Communist terrorists is the establishment of firm friendship with the 12 million Chinese people living between Indo-China and Australia. Many of these Chinese have so far resisted the approaches of the Chinese Communists and are loyal

## On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

This brilliant work not only exposes completely the falsity of the propaganda issued by the advocates of the Tennessee Valley Authority and similar large-scale land planning and hydro-electric schemes, but reveals them as part of a worldwide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

Price, 9/-  
Including Postage.

to the Chinese Nationalists. What will their attitude be towards Australians if we help betray the Chinese Nationalists? Australian political leaders should be asking this fundamental question before they endorse any further policies based upon shortsighted expediency. The most dangerous policy being put forward at present is that which suggests that the West should recognise both Chinas; the Communist Government in Peking and the Nationalist Government on Formosa. Quite apart from the immorality of this proposal, it is unfortunately a logical extension of the general policy of defeatism and cowardice which the West has pursued right through in its dealing with international Communism. Having handed over the Poles and other European peoples to the Communists, the Western leaders then wiped their hands of all responsibility. Their willingness to clutch at the straw of peaceful co-existence indicates that they are not concerned about the victims of Communism, victims who are our natural allies in the struggle to survive. These political leaders shamelessly allow themselves to be blackmailed by the Communists and turn their backs on millions of unfortunate people. And they persuade the peoples they allegedly represent that no real efforts, must be made to resist the Communist conspiracy in case such resistance provokes a world war. We are told that we must restrain the Chinese Nationalists from attempting to free their fellow-Chinese from Communist domination in case this leads to a third world war in which we shall all be blown to pieces by hydrogen bombs. At present there is no fear of a third world military war if the West takes a firm stand against the Communists. This fear of a third world war is deliberately encouraged by the Communists and their agents. Peace has been pictured as an objective to be obtained irrespective of all other considerations. All individuals desire peace. But is peace to be bought by sacrificing freedom? That is what is suggested. We can have both peace and freedom, but only if our policies are based upon morality and sanity. Dr. Goddard makes the very important suggestion that instead of accepting the policy of peaceful co-existence the West should initiate a policy of peaceful aggression. If the West is to survive the Communist challenge, it must soon take the initiative and force the Communists on to the defensive.

We must assist all those hampering the Communists in any way whatever. We must publicly announce that the West stands for a policy of freedom for all peoples now under Communist domination. We must refuse to support the Communists by accepting Communist Governments as the genuine representatives of the people they dominate.

We must declare ourselves for the victims of Communism and against their oppressors. And we must make a start with the Chinese people because this question of Formosa is immediate and urgent. Unless we take the initiative in a campaign of peaceful aggression the threat of war will continue, under cover of which the whole world will be further organised under centralised control with a consequent loss of the few remaining individual rights and liberties we still possess.

# 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 Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

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.

# SUBSIDIZED SUBVERSION

As this country spends many thousands of pounds each year on U.N.E.S.C.O. (The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), which in this country is a department of our Ministry of Education, it might be of interest to examine the ideas, which are being propagated by our money. Dr. Julian Huxley has given us a pointer as to what we may expect, in writing that the philosophy underlying U.N.E.S.C.O. is a "scientific world humanism, global in extent, and evolutionary in background." We can't say that we haven't been warned.

A series of U.N.E.S.C.O. booklets issued under the general title of "The Race Question in Modern Science" gives a fairly accurate example of the thoroughly subversive literature which is being circulated at our expense. Two books in the series, "Race Mixture", by Harry L. Shapiro, and "The Roots of Prejudice", by Arnold M. Rose, are worthy of particular attention. (I am here motivated by reactionary racial bias to observe that neither author is an Irishman.) Mr. Shapiro is concerned to show that conceptions of race differences are becoming meaningless and that the movement of populations over the centuries has gone far to remove distinctive racial characteristics. One or two examples of his "thought" should suffice.

"The history of Europe for two thousand five hundred years, and for a much longer prehistory, is full of explicit evidence of much population movement, of settlement and resettlement, of invasion and conquest. All this has meant a constant reshuffling and mingling of genetic elements and thus the weaving of a biological interrelationship far too complex for complete unravelling by any known method of analysis. This pattern of interrelationship and intermingling characterizes all areas of the world, so that any classifier of mankind is likely to have a very difficult time indeed drawing arbitrary racial lines between neighbouring peoples." Now that would be a quite legitimate and acceptable statement taken by itself, but when as part of a wordy mass it is used to imply that we are now breaking down the differences between Hottentots and Danes, and that already there is no appreciable difference between, say, Swedes and Finns, it can only be called nonsense, and not particularly honest nonsense.

In his closing pages, Mr. Shapiro grapples bravely, though not very successfully, with the undeniable fact that there are gigantic differences between some races in colour, culture and intelligence, and he attempts to talk away this fact by pointing out that "we find, even where such differences exist, that many individuals of the supposedly inferior race are equal if not superior to, a large proportion of the supposedly superior race — in our tendency to generalize people into groups, populations, or race, we run the risk of losing the individual in the statistical mean or average." An admirable sentiment! But we are, I take it, allowed to generalize people into one monstrous race of U.N.E.S.C.O. "Brown Men," for that is Progress.

Another supporter of universal race-mixture will be seen to display a strong tendency to generalize "anti-Semites" into a group, and almost to deny them any individuality at all. Professor Rose's essay on "The Roots of Prejudice" is rather more

subtle and dangerous. In a footnote on the first page he defines prejudice as "a set of attitudes which causes, supports, or justifies discrimination . . . Prejudice is taken as the mental state corresponding to discrimination." It is, therefore, impossible to consider the question objectively and reach the conclusion that differing races require differing treatment and legislation. Mr. Rose's opponents can only be moved by blind prejudice. This method of argument is maintained consistently and cleverly by the implied suggestion that the author and the enlightened reader are together examining, in a spirit of scientific detachment, the motives of an anti-social moron. Here is a description of an anti-Semite, quoted with approval by Mr. Rose: "He appears to be a person with little insight into himself, who projects his own undesired traits on to other people, so that he blames people against whom he is prejudiced for traits which are characteristic of himself. He has a tendency towards stereotyped thinking and is unimaginative. He tends to have unconscious inferiority feelings centering mainly in a feeling of sexual inadequacy. He expresses strong filial and religious devotion, but unconsciously manifests hatred of parents and indifference to moral values. He exhibits an aversion for emotionality, but unconsciously has a feeling of inferiority towards it. He is prone to aggressive fantasies."

An investigation into anti-Semitism in New York is also quoted. In this the anti-Semite was found to have the following characteristics: "unwillingness to accept responsibility; acceptance of conventional mores; a desire for groups formed for purely social purposes and absorption with pleasure activities; a conscious conflict between play and work; emotionality rather than rationality; extreme egotism; compulsive interest in physical activity, the body, and health. He was likely to dislike agitators, radicals, and pessimists. He was relatively uncreative, apparently unable to deal with anxieties except by fleeing from them." As nice a bit of generalizing into groups as I've ever come across!

At times Mr. Rose's impudence is quite barefaced. "Prejudiced people say that Jews own the big banks and run the government. Even a little investigation will indicate this is not so. As a matter of fact, in some countries, Jews are kept out of the banking business and out of many government posts because of prejudice. There are no Jews in many of the biggest and most powerful industries," and later, writing of the "transmission of prejudice to children," "At church or Sunday school, Christian children may learn from the Bible story that 'the Jews' killed Christ. Biblical scholars point out that only a few Jews were against Jesus, and that more of them

thought that he was a good religious teacher. It was the Romans who punished at that time and they believed he was dangerous to their government . . . Other religious and folk teaching has similar myths which promote prejudice in children." The summing-up at the end of this anti-Christian tract advocates legislation to penalise "prejudice" and "discrimination". That, as we know already, is being provided for by the "Draft Code of Offences Against the Peace and Security of Mankind". The enemy is preparing to take full control, and we have financed the war he has waged against our civilisation. — Aidan Mackey, in "Candour" (England).

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## NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

### SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM .. .. 6d.

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

### BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION . . . . 13/2

By C. H. Douglas. Further copies of this, the latest of Douglas's work, have now been received. A brilliant exposure of the International groups which worked to destroy the British Empire between wars.

### AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT .. 5/5

By Bryan W. Monahan. A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

### THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM ..... 1/-

By C. Barclay Smith. A very lucid exposition of the working of Socialism, providing the only answer to it.

### ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT ..... 11/7

An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

# JEWISH 'TOLERANCE' IN ISRAEL

A leaflet with the above heading, issued by the "American Nationalist," of Inglewood, California, is being circulated in the United States. We publish the text of this leaflet because it draws attention to a campaign, which is directed against the people of the British Empire as well as against those of America and other nations.

No single group in America is more violently opposed to what it calls "bigotry" and "prejudice" than American Jewry. And it is important to note that in the Jewish lexicon, these terms apply not only to outright manifestations of "anti-Semitism", but apply with equal force to those who display so much as an awareness or consciousness of race. Thus, by the Jewish definition, an employer who advertises for a white employee, or who inquires into a prospective employee's national origin, is guilty of "racism". Similarly, the social club or fraternity who caters to a white Gentile membership is accused of "prejudice". Colleges and universities whose entrance forms require applicants to state their race, religion or nationality are condemned as "biased" . . .

Under pressure from organized Jewish groups, the Immigration Department last year was forced to abandon the practice of designating the racial identity of Jews on immigration visas on the grounds that such information was "potentially discriminatory". And less than two years ago two New York resort owners were hauled into court by the Anti-Defamation League and other Jewish groups on charges of violating the state's "anti-discrimination" laws—because they had dared to advertise their establishments as being "near churches" . . .

American Jewish organizations have also waged a particularly bitter hate campaign against the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act because of its "racist" provisions. Last year, and again this year, Jewish members of Congress (Leham and Celler) introduced concurrent bills in both houses of Congress to destroy the "national" origins" provisions of the Act—for which Jewry reserves an especial hatred.

All this is in keeping with the avowed Jewish goal—as frequently expressed in their literature and press—to eradicate every last vestige of racial consciousness from American life. And with almost hysterical frenzy, organized Jewish groups such as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee and others carry on a shrill and relentless search for the slightest evidence or indication of Gentile "bigotry". Frequently their attempts in this direction border on the absurd, for there is no aspect of the race question too obtuse or petty to rate their most avid attention.

From this it is evident that organized Jewry is engaged in a fanatic campaign to brainwash white Gentile Americans into utter apathy where the race question is concerned. But it is equally apparent that if they were not fanatical racists in their own right, they would not go to the ex-

treme lengths described above to obtain their objectives . . .

But although they preach "tolerance" to others, Jews do not practice it themselves. In Israel, where Jews are in the majority, non-Jews are treated as second-class citizens. Although about 10 percent of Israel's population consists of Arabs who were born there, none can become citizens in the land of their birth until they can meet discriminatory qualifications, including mastery of the Hebrew language. By contrast, all Jews (very few of whom can speak Hebrew) achieve automatic citizenship upon entry into the country.

In Israel the inter-marriage of Jew and Gentile is strictly prohibited by law—even as it was in Hitler's Germany (though with a reverse twist). Christians, as a matter of fact, are deprived of their rights—and frequently livelihoods. Converts to Christianity are not allowed to teach Jewish children in public schools. Israel has even amended its so-called "Law of Return" in order to deny Christian converts (along with criminals) free access into the country. And no non-Jew, even if born in what is now Israeli territory, is ever allowed to enter the country. Since some 880,000 Arab natives of Israel were driven from the country by the Jews in 1948, and have never been permitted to return, these prohibitions against Gentile immigration are especially cruel because they bar Israel's Arab refugees from returning to their homes and families.

This, then, is Jewish "tolerance" as practised in Israel. It bears a striking contrast to the philosophy preached by Jews over here, where they work unceasingly to destroy the very concept of race among Americans. It would be a good idea to remember these things the next time you hear some Jewish agitator whining about the "discriminatory" features of the McCarran Act, or about some "biased" college fraternity or social club which restricts membership to Gentiles only. Just remind him that in Israel minority groups are treated a lot worse.

The leaflet contains a reproduction of a cutting from a recent issue of the American "National Jewish Post" which reads:—

Israel will soon impose a second amendment on its basic "Law of Return" which will further restrict immigration, a reliable source has reported.

The new amendment to the rule, which says "all Jews without exception may freely enter the Jewish State and settle here as permanent residents" will deny unregulated entry to Jews who have converted to Christianity. The necessary amendment has already been submitted to Israel's parliament, the Knesset, by Minister of Interior Israel Rokach.

"The Post" learned that under the amendment no restrictions will be made to the entry into Israel of converts, but they may not be able to enjoy the same privi-

leges and rights granted automatically to those of the Jewish faith.

The Law of Return was first amended last year to restrict the free entry into Israel of Jewish criminals detained in foreign lands.

## Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches! By V. L. Borin, former Czech Communist Writer

FOREWORD BY  
ERIC D. BUTLER.

Price 2/3, post-free.

This important booklet should be introduced to all those Christians who have been deluded by the Communist "peace offensive". As a former Communist writer, Mr. Borin writes authoritatively upon his subject. He sees happening in Australia what he experienced in Europe. The Communist penetration of the Christian Churches in Australia has proceeded much further and much deeper than most people realise.

Mr. Borin deals in detail with what happened at Dr. Hromadka's meeting in Melbourne on September 16, 1954, when the audience insisted that Mr. Borin be permitted to reply to Dr. Hromadka. The full text of Mr. Borin's reply is published in this booklet.

Mr. Eric D. Butler writes a foreword in his capacity as Director of the Victorian League of Rights, which publishes the booklet. Mr. Butler points out that "Karl Marx specifically repudiated the democratic conception of man as a sovereign being, claiming that it was founded on 'the illusion, the dream and postulate of Christianity, namely, man has a sovereign soul'. Communism is only concerned with man as a member of 'the class', 'the mass', or 'the group'. All those who support any of the collectivist policies of the Communists are therefore assisting the Communist ideological assault upon men's minds."

This booklet should be placed in the hands of all Christian clergymen.

Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

**A.B.C. ON COMMUNISM I/-  
by E. W. Fawkes.**

American publication, couched in simple terms, gives a good historical background to the Communist conspiracy.

## The Nature of Democracy

Following his return to England after his world tour, Major Douglas delivered his famous Buxton address on June 9, 1934, when he dealt with "The Nature of Democracy". Douglas told his listeners that the time had come for militant action by Social Crediters. The purely educational phase had passed. The crux of Douglas's advice was as follows: "From now on, however, I believe that the most immediately important aspect of the matter is the formulation of definite methods for bringing Parliament itself, and consequently the forces of the Crown, which Parliament controls, under popular control in regard to objectives, I would again repeat, and not in regard to mechanics. This amounts to bringing pressure to bear upon the individual Member of Parliament, and he is interested in only two things: the first is in keeping his job, and the second is in knowing how much voting power is behind any demand made upon him."

Thus was born the idea of what was later known as the Electoral Campaign. Unfortunately the full significance of Douglas's advice was not generally appreciated amongst Social Crediters for some time. But those who did apply Douglas's ideas found that they did work. In its leading editorial of January 15, 1937, "The New Times" announced that it proposed to support the non-party electoral campaign to mobilise public opinion to insist upon specific results from Members of Parliament. "The New Times" announced that while it still supported Social Credit financial principles, it realised that Douglas was right when he said that it was impossible to obtain general agreement and understanding on technical methods. The electors must unite to demand results. The effectiveness of Douglas's strategy for making democracy a reality was demonstrated time and time again before the war whenever it was tried, in England, with the Lower Rates Campaign, in Canada, and in Australia. The most successful campaign in Australia was undoubtedly that conducted against the first attempt to introduce a National Insurance Scheme in 1938. In a nation-wide campaign initiated and guided by Social Crediters, electors of all shades of political opinion united to demand in letters to individual Members of Parliament that they objected to increased taxation under the label of National Insurance. Individual Members were threatened with defeat at the next elections unless they did as instructed by electors. It was estimated that well over a million and a half protest letters were sent to Federal Members. The result was that the Lyons Government yielded to pressure and the National Insurance scheme was not proceeded with. For the first time in history the initiative in formulating policy passed to the electors.

Such campaigns as those we have mentioned would have undoubtedly paved the way for further successful demonstrations of democratic action. But the war intervened and under the cover of war steps were taken to centralise power and to "soften up" the electors by social security measures in order that the pre-war Social Credit strategy could not be applied suc-

cessfully at the conclusion of hostilities.

However, Douglas was not the man to lose the initiative and he applied himself to the changed situation. In his latter writings he dealt with the importance of constitutionalism, and put forward definite proposals for the operation of a responsible voting system. "The New Times" kept its readers abreast of all these developments. And today it strongly supports the Christian Campaign for Freedom, which lifts Social Credit strategy to a higher level than ever before.

## The Church and Full Employment

There is no doubt at all about the Christian attitude to Full Employment, or the alternative, which is the maximum acceptance of all the leisure, which powered machinery and now electronics and automation, can give us. It is summed up in the words: "Consider the lilies how they grow; they toil not neither do they spin. Was ever Solomon in all his glory arrayed like one of these?" Work for work's sake has nothing to do with this. By rejecting the abundant leisure which is now possible, we are spurning and rejecting God's gift to us—we are failing to accept the means which God has given to us to develop, not as faceless units of an amorphous mass, but as individual men and women through pursuits chosen by ourselves individually.

But if the Christian attitude is not in doubt, there is a great deal of doubt about the attitude of the Church. This is summed up in the attitude of the Church of England to two of the most pregnant issues of our time.

The first was their silence in the face of the impoverished idleness of millions, the foulness of the slums and the undernourishment of children between the two World Wars. In regard to this matter, twenty years too late, the Archbishop of York writing in "The Sunday Times" for February 6, 1955, said: "In the past the Church sinned grievously in not condemning these conditions", and continued, "Even when the remedy was not plain the Church should have prophesied against these social evils as contrary to the will of God."

The second was the silence of the Church during the last war when the disastrous policy of unconditional surrender was adopted, resulting in the unnecessary slaughter of millions of people and the establishment of Communism over half of Europe and Asia. Not until after the war, when it was too late, did the Church of England publish a Report denouncing the policy.

If the Church now fails to denounce the evil policy of work for 'work's' sake, which is the economic urge behind the armament industry, and to press insistently for leisure policy, before many years are gone by it will be forsaken, and Christianity will be exposed to whatever danger is incidental to the loss of spiritual leadership.

—"Voice", May 21, journal of The Christian Campaign for Freedom.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

By H. A. HOTCHKIN

"Save Two Quid" day came and went, and the names of the winners in the Parliamentary Stakes are on the board. The plums of office are on point of being allotted. The Country Party leaders, looking with anxious eyes in the direction of the basket smack their lips in hopeful anticipation. They are of course in a position to bargain. The L.C.P. is a "weak" Government, is short of numbers. An attack of tonsillitis on two of its members could spell defeat in a crisis.

Therein lies some advantage to the general public. The weaker a Government the stronger the people. The stronger a Government the weaker the people. If you do not believe me, take a trip to Russia.

Mr. Bolte, no doubt, is busy sorting out the Parliamentary gramophone records and before long we shall hear that tried and trusty refrain, "Where is the money coming from?" That is the rub, my dear readers—Where? Thereby hangs a tale. I quote at some length from Capt. A. H. M. Ramsay's "The Nameless War."

"The real objectives of the 'Glorious Revolution' (Oliver Cromwell's) was achieved a few years late in 1664, when the Royal consent was given for the setting up of the 'Bank of England' and the institution of the National Debt. This charter handed over to an anonymous committee the Royal prerogative of minting money, converted the basis of wealth of gold, and enabled the international money lenders to secure their loans on the taxes of the country, instead of the doubtful undertaking of some ruler or potentate which was all the security they could previously get.

"From that time economic machinery was set in motion which ultimately reduced all wealth to the fictitious terms of gold which the Jews control, and drained away the life blood of the land, the real wealth which was the birthright of the British people.

"The political and economic union of England and Scotland was shortly afterwards forced upon Scotland with wholesale corruption, and in defiance of formal protest: from every county and borough. The main object of the union was to suppress the Royal Mint in Scotland, and to force upon her, too, responsibility for the 'National Debt'. The grip of the moneylender was now complete throughout Britain.

"The danger was that the members of the new joint Parliament would sooner or later in the spirit of their ancestors, challenge this state of affairs.

"To provide against this, therefore, the party system was now brought into being frustrating true national reaction and enabling the wire-pullers to 'divide and rule,' using their newly-established financial power to ensure that their own men and their own policies should secure the limelight and sufficient support from their newspapers, pamphlets and banking accounts to carry the day."

Since Cromwell's day the Party system has gone from strength to strength, until.

(Continued on page 11.)

# The New Times

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No. 12.

## The Victorian Elections

*Although not mentioned by the daily press in commentaries on the recent Victorian Elections, one of the most important developments was the discussion on the role of the Christian Church in relationship to politics. Although there were considerable differences of opinion on this subject, the mere fact that it was discussed is, in our opinion, a big step forward towards the creation of a genuine Christian society. The major cause of the controversy, particularly amongst non-Roman Catholics, was the widespread distribution of the Open Letter to Victorian Electors by the Vicar of St. Mark's, Fitzroy, the Rev. Norman Hill. The Victorian League of Rights, which published and issued Mr. Hill's Open Letter, reports that the response to this brochure was most astonishing. Although the brochure was first published only a few weeks before the Elections, well over 300,000 were printed and distributed right throughout Victoria before the Elections took place on May 28. Mr. Hill's clear enunciation of the correct role of the Church in relationship to politics also caused widespread interest outside Victoria, with the result there were many requests for the Open Letter from all States.*

*Many Anglicans were disappointed by the public attack on the Rev. Hill by the Dean Barton Babbage of Melbourne and five Anglican Vicars during the last week of the campaign. But even this attack helped to direct attention to the vital issue raised by Mr. Hill. For the first time the subject was being consciously thought about instead of being ignored. It is certain that Mr. Hill's Open Letter worried Dr. Evatt and his Communist supporters. If our information is correct, and we have no doubt that it is, Dr. Evatt had lunch with Dean Babbage at Ridley College in Melbourne the day before Dean Babbage made his attack upon Mr. Hill and his Open Letter.*

*At present it is probably true that the views expressed by Mr. Hill would only be supported by a minority of the non-Roman Catholic clergy, but the important thing is that there is now a minority which is beginning to realise that unless the Churches are going to insist that all matters relating to politics are governed by the Moral Law, upon which the Churches must speak with authority, there is no hope of defeating totalitarianism. We have no doubt that this minority will grow in numbers and in influence as time passes. The heartening fact is that new ground has been broken in furthering the ideas for which this journal stands.*

*Another important result of the Victorian Elections will be some soul-searching by many Roman Catholics who have tried for years to reconcile the Socialism and collectivism of the Labor Party with Christian philosophy. The anti-Evatt Labor candidates were badly served by Mr. W. Barry, whose personal abuse helped obscure fundamental issues. And the fact that must be faced, that many electors were slightly nauseated by some anti-Evatt Labor candidates talking about their consciences and their principles when it was remembered that for years previously they had been prepared to support the very individuals they were now so bitterly attacking.*

*We believe that Mr. R. Joshua, Federal Member for Ballarat, emerges best from the recent campaign. This man publicly admits that he was wrong in the past, even on the question of Socialism. If the integrity he has displayed can be emulated, and if those who really want to have politics governed by Christian principles can learn the hard lessons of the Victorian Election results, we may be on the verge of the most important developments in Australian history.*

## Eric Butler's Tour

In spite of wet weather and almost impassable roads in places, approximately 40 people attended Mr. Eric Butler's first New South Wales meeting at Barellan on Thursday, June 2. The organiser of the meeting, Mr. P. C. Crane, was confident that he would have filled the hall if it had not been for the weather and the roads. The roads were so bad that Mr. Butler was doubtful whether he would reach the meeting at all. He was bogged on one bad stretch of road and had to be towed by a road grader. However, he reached Barellan just in time for the meeting, which was most successful. There were many questions after the address and literature sales were good. Several old supporters were re-contacted and all expressed a desire for further meetings throughout this part of the Riverina. The local press carried a full report of Mr. Butler's address.

Although the meeting at Junee on Friday, June 3, was small, it was well worthwhile. One of our best stalwarts, Mr. F. C. Belling of Illabo, was responsible for this meeting, which resulted in the re-contacting of an old supporter from Wagga who is keen to have Mr. Butler in Wagga on his way South. He is well placed in Wagga to ensure that Mr. Butler can speak to various local organisations. The Junee paper carried a report of Mr. Butler's address.

Mr. Butler does not anticipate big public meetings on this tour, but he feels that this is not very important so long as responsible citizens attend. He is also doing as much personal contact work as possible, particularly amongst Ministers of religion. Special emphasis is being given to the Christian Campaign for Freedom.

Funds for Mr. Butler's strenuous tour are still required and all those who would like to assist should send their donations to "The New Times", Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Special Conference Following "New Times" Dinner

Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement in our last issue that during the weekend following this year's Annual "New Times" Dinner, to be held on Friday, September 23, it is hoped to conduct a special Conference at which it is hoped that all States will be represented. Competent Social Crediters will be asked to give papers on different aspects of Social Credit, after which discussion and questions will take place.

We are sure that many interstate supporters would attend the Dinner and Conference if Melbourne Social Crediters could provide hospitality. In order that all necessary preliminary arrangements can be made for this project well in advance, we would be pleased to hear immediately from those who would like to attend if accommodation can be arranged, and also from those Melbourne supporters who can offer hospitality.

## B.B.C. Whitewashes Roosevelt

When the publication of the Yalta "disclosures" showed most people for the first time what a thoroughly traitorous ally that political arch-crook and fellow-traveller Franklin D. Roosevelt had been, one knew that the whitewashing brigade in attendance upon the Money Power, of which F.D.R. was a principal agent, would soon be sent into action to rescue as much of his reputation as possible for the continuance of a damnable historical lie. The B.B.C., always on tap when such dubious services are required, handsomely responded by bringing to the microphone three hand-picked superficialists who genuinely believed the Roosevelt legend—Professor Denis Brogan, Mr. Isaiah Berlin, "the Oxford philosopher", and Mr. Robert E. Sherwood, who had been a literary hack in the fantastic White House ménage.

Sherwood's talk was brazen. He dared to call it, against every fact, "Roosevelt, Friend of Britain". Roosevelt was not Britain's friend. He was almost to the point of self-declaration her enemy and destroyer, even in the midst of a terrible war which the two countries were fighting as allies. Sherwood tries to escape the embarrassment of the Yalta revelation by saying how unfortunate it was that British-American relations had become strained shortly before the conference opened. The man must surely know that Roosevelt's anti-British bias was revealed as long ago as the Atlantic Charter meeting, and again at Casablanca, Cairo and Teheran. It is sheer intellectual dishonesty to give the impression that Yalta was a sort of flash in the pan. Yalta saw the consummation of the whole of Roosevelt's pro-Russian and anti-British, anti-French and anti-Polish policies. Sherwood is unimportant. Not so the B.B.C. Why must the B.B.C. always defend the indefensible? Who gives the order?

—"Candour", April 22.

## I Stood Up in Church

A short while before this was written, I was in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Smith and I attended a large church of our childhood denomination—in fact, the denomination to which we still belong. There were perhaps 1500 people in the church. The church was considered very dignified, very high-toned, and no one would think of referring to the minister as a Red. That wouldn't be the proper name for him. But evidently he has come under the influence of certain propaganda groups. We were in the church service for communion. We were in the church service for prayer and worship. It is my belief that the morning church service especially of all churches should be kept sacred for men of all walks of life so that regardless of what political party they belong to, or what particular political persuasion they have concerning daily affairs, they feel that this is one place where they can come in and hear the Gospel and take communion and worship in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

We had been in the church a few minutes when the preacher started to talk. He had only spoken about five minutes when he

began to level a vicious attack on the integrity of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. I arose to my feet, pointed my finger at him from the rear pew where I had been stationed, and cried out: "That is false. Senator McCarthy is a great patriot. But furthermore you are preaching politics across the communion table."

It brought a deadly hush to the whole service. Many people nodded their assent, and Mrs. Smith and I walked out of the church.

The next day quite a story appeared in the Washington newspaper concerning what had taken place, but the story also said that the man who uttered the protest was unidentified.

The time has come for Christians and patriots to rise out of the pew where they sit and challenge untruth. I would not advise this in any heckling spirit, or as it pertains to small differences of opinion involving dogma and doctrine, but when the preacher makes a flagrant utterance of untruth and does it in the spirit of viciousness and propaganda, he should be challenged on the spot, and he should not be allowed to use the pulpit as a sanctuary for misrepresentation. —Gerald K. Smith in "The Cross and the Flag" (U.S.A.).

## Trade Union Tyranny

In Sydney last week, a jury awarded a seaman £320 damages after he claimed he had been "railroaded" out of the Seamen's Union.

The seaman, Arthur Rollo, 48, of Brisbane, alleged that John Brennan, assistant secretary of the union, and Ronald Brady, delegate on the ship James Cook, enticed and procured his employer wrongfully to terminate his employment as a seaman on the James Cook in May, 1951, and as a result he suffered great damage.

Mr. Justice Clancy said that if two or more people agreed to commit an unlawful act they were guilty of a conspiracy even if they never carried out that act.

There was a second count, charging Brennan and Brady with conspiracy by threats and coercion to cause and force his employer to dismiss Rollo. Brady and Brennan pleaded not guilty.

Said Eric Miller (for Rollo): "He was an untouchable as far as the union was concerned. Because he criticised Communist control he was railroaded out of the industry".

Rolla told Mr. Justice Clancy and the jury that Brady addressed a meeting of seamen aboard the S.S. James Cook in Queensland in May 1951. Brady, he said, had sought a weekly contribution from each member for the World Youth Congress in the Soviet sector of Berlin.

Rollo objected to the compulsory levy because it was Communist inspired. A second meeting was held later that day and Brady suggested he should be put out of the industry.

Rollo said he objected not to the union, with which he could find no fault, but to the Communist elements in it.

Brennan had then asked him for his union book and given him 24 hours to get off the ship, "or else".

—"News Weekly", Melbourne, April 27.

## Winter Time Is Reading Time

Most people read much more during the long winter evenings than they do during the rest of the year. Wintertime enables people to catch up on their reading, particularly serious reading. We suggest that all "New Times" readers take the opportunity which wintertime presents, to widen their knowledge and understanding of the vast field, which "The New Times" covers. A wide selection of books on politics, economics, international affairs, organic farming, gardening and associated subjects, is available.

We ask "New Times" readers to remember that they can also obtain all general books, including works of fiction and text books, through the "New Times" Book Service. Every book ordered helps "The New Times" financially. Please let us have your reading list for the winter TODAY.

New Times Book Service,  
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Special Expansion Campaign

Now that a handful of our readers have obtained 200 of the 1,000 trial subscriptions we are seeking by the end of this year, we hope that the remainder will now play their part and ensure that our objective is obtained. With every day that passes it becomes clearer that Western Civilization will be completely destroyed—it has been partially destroyed already—unless effective action is taken by those members of the community who should be the most responsible. High-level action is urgently necessary. It is therefore essential that all supporters of this journal associate to ensure that "The New Times" is introduced to all those members of the community who should be interested in our work.

Select at least one such person in your community, or any other community, and forward name and address, together with 10/-, in order that a trial subscription can be forwarded for six months.

## Copies of Anniversary Issue Available

Adequate supplies of our special anniversary issue are available for those who desire to make use of it. The price is one shilling each or ten shillings a dozen.

"New Times," June 17, 1955—Page 7.



## SOILS IN AN ATOMIC AGE

Sir C. Stanton Hicks

This talk—concerning food production in the light of nuclear fission or Atomic Bomb—is topical only because much has been made of the devastating effect of irradiation upon animal, plant, soil and man. All this is very frightening—for the moment—but is it really true that we human beings can only be frightened into action?

In moments of despair, cynicism rears its head and one is apt to conclude that nothing is ever done except we are compelled to do it. If this be true, the atom bomb may frighten sense of a sort, into us, but what a surrender of the noblest quality of man—his faculty of reason.

Even while I am writing these words the Hunter Valley is inundated for the third time in a few years with disastrous results.

I listened to the Federal Parliament debating the question of financial aid after the first flood, and Mr. Chifley's Government was criticised for the paucity of its aid. No one raised any question of the erosion of the hills in the valley of the Hunter following the removal of all the trees that once held both soil and water in check. No one mentioned the silting up of the Hunter with that lost soil and its added hazard of impeding the dispersal of floodwaters. No one perhaps even knew that the Hunter was once navigable to ocean going ships as far as Morpeth.

The effect on food production of this sort of thing is more far reaching in the long run than that of an atomic explosion, and this century has witnessed soil destruction on a gigantic and accelerating scale without the drama of a mushroom cloud and a local holocaust of death.

If only reason could triumph over prejudice and monetary greed, neither the atom bomb nor soil destruction would occur. But reason seems to be in abeyance when expediency is used as an advocate for action.

In this surrender of reason to expediency lies the slow but steady trend in the direction of arbitrary and authoritarian control of society.

We have, for example, concentrated on the breeding of varieties of wheat, which give greatest yield per acre, and greatest weight of grain. This meant more cash return per acre but only so long as our chief customers could buy enough wheat of higher nutritional value to mix with it. The present crisis in wheat export is due among other things to this aspect of quality as a foodstuff. What did we think we were growing—a foodstuff or a plant for

exchange value only. Never have we heard so much exhortation to grow better quality wheat as now—when our market shrinks.

Nevertheless bakers in this country have been trying with diminishing success to produce a palatable loaf from Australian flour grown for export, not for feeding Australians.

Another example of the same thinking—which is of course the same that denuded the Hunter Valley of trees, is the recent enthusiasm in certain quarters, for the mass dosing of Australians with fluoride in their water supply. We can quite easily see that the same state of mind that accepts wheat growing as a means of obtaining foreign exchange instead of for nutritional reasons is involved in such an illogical proposal as the compulsory consumption of fluoride.

Why fluoride?

Because dental caries is widespread in the Australian community, and because brushing the teeth with fluoride has been shown to lower the incidence of caries, and further, because some American cities have achieved some success in the same direction, by adding it to the town water supply.

Does this mean that it has been scientifically established that caries is a deficiency disease due to lack of fluoride in the food?

Most decidedly not. The nature of caries remains unsolved, despite some strong opinions as to its cause, such as the use of pure sugar, extensive use of starchy foods, bacterial infection or unknown dietary causes.

My friend, Dr. Rowntree, of the Mayo Foundation, in his capacity as Chief U.S. Army Medical Examiner, found that most recruits rejected for dental caries came from a soil belt in the United States where calcium was deficient, and that those with the lowest incidence of caries came from areas where soils and foods had a high calcium content. Notably these two different belts of country showed a similar correlation in the bone growth of stock.

I mention this merely to indicate how complex this subject is, not in order to establish a new theory of the cause of dental decay.

It is mental, not dental decay that is our subject. It can be stated without any

(Continued on page 11)

## 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.

### "The English Complaint" . 12/6

by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

### "Compost for Garden Plot and 1,000-Acre Farm" ..... 8/10

### "Is Digging Necessary?" 1/5

By F. C. King. Describes how vegetables can be grown without digging, also describes method of compost making.

### "The Compost Heap" .. 1/8

By The Victorian Compost Society. A complete description of the making of compost, with illustrations.

### "Simple Pruning" .. .. 13/7

By N. Catchpole. A very practical book which covers a wide range of plants.

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NEW TIMES LIMITED



# YOU CAN CONTROL INSECTS

RALPH JENKINS

Wherever we live, there, too, will we find some kinds of insects. Their vital role is already well known. But so is the injury they cause to plant life. While getting ready for this season's garden, keep in mind that you can hold damage from insect pests down to a minimum.

The first step in any control programme is knowing who the culprit is. With a little practice, you can learn to recognise at a glance the signs and symptoms of common pests.

The various chewing insects make their own patterns. Flea beetles make tiny round perforations; weevils produce rather typical angular openings; beetle larvae (grubs) "skeletonize" leaves, chewing everything but the epidermis and veins.

Sucking insects cause leaves to be yellowish, stippled white or gray. These insects, as well as their brownish eggs or excrement, can often be seen on the underside of foliage. Red spider can be spotted by yellowed leaves that are cobwebby or mealy underneath; whitish streaks mean thrips. When leaves are curled up, or cupped down, look out for aphids. Deformed leaves may be caused by cyclamen mite; blotches or tunnels by leaf miners; round or conical protrusions by aphids, midges or gall wasps.

The partial collapse and dying of a plant, termed "wilt", may result from a number of causes—very often nematodes or grubs.

Once you've found out what the destroyer is, you can then concentrate on methods to eradicate it. The four main types of control are using resistant seed varieties, quarantine, destruction and prevention.

The first and simplest method to try is using seed varieties, which are most resistant to diseases in your region. Before investing in any special seed, however, it is important to make certain that the variety will grow well in your type soil.

The list of vegetable varieties, resistance to one or another disease or pest, is growing all the time. To prove this to yourself, compare the latest edition of a vegetable seed catalogue with one printed five years ago. In many cases, one-third to one-half of the varieties available today are resistant to a specific trouble. For information on insect-resistant vegetable plants, check your seed catalogue, visit your local seed store or write your agricultural college.

Plant pathologists throughout the nation are aiding this phase of insect and disease control by developing healthier vegetables. Just how well new resistant varieties are accepted by growers is evident by the new potato varieties released since 1932. They account for approximately 50 percent of all the certified seed grown in 1951. The wilt-resistant Rutgers tomato was introduced in 1934; in 1951, about 50 percent of all the tomato seed raised in this country was Rutgers.

Thus you can get an idea of just how important this first step—using resistant varieties—is in the control of insects and disease. Of course, the basic rule still holds true ... a healthy soil rich in humus and minerals will make any vegetable variety healthier, but there's little sense in giving yourself a handicap by not using varieties known to be resistant.

The second technique of insect and disease control is "quarantine". No one would think of going out of his way to visit someone who has a contagious disease. Yet this phenomenon occurs daily in gardens everywhere. The amusing hobby of keeping a "pet" diseased plant for anyone to handle should not be tolerated; it is very dangerous. Everyone who enters the garden is shown it and asked if he or she knows what the trouble is. While giving an opinion, the visitor does the natural thing—turns up the leaves to see the disease underneath, later examining plant after plant in similar manner, thereby infecting the entire garden.

There is a strong case for isolation and destruction of diseased and insect-ridden plants. Recent experiences show that it is not a good practice to use such plants as mulch or, in fact, in sheet composting. It's risky trying to use infected plants, except in the compost heap, and even then, you must be careful. When in doubt, it's better to destroy such material, and so make certain of not spreading the trouble.

"All gardeners should become health-minded and not worry too much about disease. If it comes, act promptly and destroy the first specimen. Feed the soil so that plants are in sturdy health, because all the remedies in the world are useless if the underlying cause is repeatedly neglected", writes the English authority, E. R. Janes, in his book, "The Vegetable Garden".

The third method of control is the destruction of a pest after it gets established in an area. This method employs the use of traps, parasites, safe inoculants, and other natural methods of getting rid of pests.

Here are some practices which organic gardeners have found effective:

For the small garden, insects on potato and other plants can be easily and effectively removed by holding plants over an ordinary pail half full of kerosene and brushing the leaves carefully, so that the bugs fall into the pail. Four or five days of this practice will rid plants of a heavy accumulation of the pests.

Flies, wasps and other beneficial insects—probably the best known is the ladybug—have been used to good advantage. *Lydella stabulans grisea*, a parasitic fly, has eliminated corn borer infestation; insect parasites imported from India and Pakistan do a good job on olive scale; a species of ladybird beetle from Australia wages war on mites; parasites from France fight elm and fig scale; the hornet or yellow jacket thrives on cabbage worms.

(Continued on page 10.)

## 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 preoccupation 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."

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

# YOU CAN CONTROL INSECTS

(Continued from page 9)

praying mantis are also famous for their work. The list keeps growing, and biological control methods keep offering more and more solutions to the insect problem.

Japanese beetle grubs have been destroyed by 80 percent with applications of milky spore disease. Acceptable to organic gardeners, this milky spore disease powder infects the Japanese beetle grub, making its blood a milky colour. As the disease advances, the grubs die, but the spores within their bodies remain in the soil. Thus one application is said to last as much as seven years.

Some types of traps are not overly desirable, because they work too indiscriminately; that is, destroying helpful insects along with harmful ones. One such trap is the outdoor shaded light bulb with the kerosene filled pan underneath. Flying insects go toward the light, then are killed when diving into the pan. We recommend trying some specialised treatments before resorting to this type bug trap. Hanging a couple of large mouth pickle jars, half full of a weak mixture of molasses and water in plum trees, has been found an effective way for eliminating black-knot. Very little molasses is needed, just about one-half cup to one gallon of water. This same plan has also worked well on apple and pear trees.

Japanese beetles have been caught in traps filled with geranium oil, while sassafras oil is used to attract the codling moth. A solid bait for codling moth may be made by filling a small icecream cup two-thirds full of sawdust, stirring into the sawdust a teaspoonful of sassafras oil and another of glacial acetic acid. Then add enough liquid glue to saturate completely the sawdust mixture. When the cup is dry, after a day or two, suspend it in a mason jar partly filled with water.

Mealy bugs may be cleaned off special plants with a cotton swab soaked with alcohol.

An inverted cabbage leaf makes a good trap for snails and slugs, along with other pests which hide during the day but forage on garden plants at night. Cut worms can also be destroyed by this method.

By far the best insect control method—and the last one we shall discuss—is prevention. The basis of the preventive method is a rich soil. Without it, the following "tips", will be little aid; but with a fertile soil, you'll be amazed at the degree of insect control you can achieve.

Repel cabbage butterflies by intercropping with tomatoes, rosemary, sage or peppermint; asparagus beetles dislike tomato plants.

Aphid damage will be reduced by growing nasturtiums among the fruit trees; flea beetles shun tomatoes and dislike shade and a crumbly soil.

Cellophane or plastic bags offer protection to grapes.

Fruit trees, shrubs and ornamentals can be protected from red mite and aphids by applying a three percent dormant oil spray during the wintertime and early spring.

Encouraging birds to remain around your garden has proved a boon to many growers. Robins make short work of white grubs; warblers relish plant lice; meadowlarks find crickets tasty. If given half a chance, birds in the air above will keep bugs off plants below.

Mulching, of course, has been found effective in protecting plants, but be certain that the mulch material is not infested with any slugs or other pests. Heavy mulches reduce root-knot injury to plants by nematodes.

Trouble from cutworms can be avoided by wrapping a strip of stiff paper around stems; level up around them with loose soil to hold paper in place; paper should be about one inch below soil and two inches above.

Rip out plantain weeds around your apple trees, as they will attract and harbour apple aphids.

Cucumber beetles can be driven away by mixing a handful of wood ashes and an equal amount of hydrated lime in two gallons of water; then spray both the upper and lower sides of the plant leaves.

Cucumber beetles have also been repelled by marigolds, and one suggestion is to grow cucumbers and marigolds together.

Slugs prove especially troublesome in moist climates; one gardener recently told us of keeping a pair of Pekin ducks around the garden—with the result that slugs—along with earwigs, beetles and sowbugs—become hard to find. "They occasionally help themselves to kale, spinach, chard and rose buds", our garden friend writes, "but, without slugs, there is enough for all of us!"

Wormy radishes can be avoided to a great extent by sprinkling wood ashes on the row when planting, and at intervals thereafter.

Mixed plantings have already been mentioned as a preventive measure. Here are a couple of more suggestions: Soybeans grown as a companion crop with corn shade the bases of the corn plants so that they will be avoided by the destructive chinch bug; tansy around peach trees offers protection; alfalfa seems to decrease wireworm population in a rotation schedule; moles don't like daffodils.

Rotary tilling the soil in late spring brings the June beetle to the surface, where birds can get at them; another method employing rotary tillage is to dig in some sweet clover, or other green manure crop; gas from the decaying material kills large numbers of nematodes.

Ants and other crawling insects can be kept off plants by banding them. A suitable band to prevent ants from establishing aphids on the leaves of trees may be made as follows: First put a girdle of cotton around the trunk; over the cotton, place another band of roofing paper which can be secured by the use of small box nails; then, with a brush, apply tree tangle foot over the band of roofing. This will prevent crawling insects from going up the tree.

For small gardens, don't disregard the importance of hand-picking larger insects; many very small insects, as aphids, flea beetles and red spider, can be washed off plants with a stream of water from a pressure tank or ordinary sprayer. (Generally,

aphids and spiders washed off a plant do not return.)

The above list is not meant to be all conclusive. Instead its purpose is to indicate the unlimited range of control methods open to the resourceful gardener. Nothing succeeds like success; and nothing will show that insecticides are not needed more clearly than the fact that thousands of gardeners have succeeded in eliminating the insect problem without resorting to any poison chemicals. —"Organic Gardening and Farming," 1955.

## VICTORIA'S DAILY BREAD

by Sol Listen (Member Food Technology Association of Victoria).

The most ardent advocates of white bread must admit that wholemeal flour, as compared with white flour, contains three times as much vitamin and substantially more water-soluble protein from the aleuronic layer of the grain.

A complete case history is fully recorded from the wartime and post-war experience of the British Food Ministry, which gave the people British national flour by statutory obligation — and at the same time gave them a lift in the general health level.

The British national flour of 85 percent extraction contained virtually everything of nutritional value in the grain, excluding only the bran.

If Victorian flour millers could be compelled by law — and customer demand — to produce the wholemeal flour, bakers would be only too glad to use it, without recourse to colour faking and the use of fraudulent mixtures of white flour and bran.

In earlier times wheaten wholemeal was milled in water mills or windmills between two flat stones — the top and bottom runners. The result was a wholemeal fine enough to produce a well-raised loaf, and it contained all the goodness that lovers of good bread could wish for.

The present-day equivalent of stone-milled wholemeal could be given us by legislation on the lines of the British national wholemeal process. The public has been waiting for it for a long, long time. Rigid standards would be needed to control optional departures from the process, and to finally forbid all sophistications.

In short, we need:

(1) Legal definition of wholemeal flour and bread.

(2) The term "brown bread" outlawed.

(3) The rigid banning of all non-food chemicals in the processing of the new Victorian national wholemeal flour, and the banning of non-food chemicals as dough conditioners in the bakeries.

(4) The outlawing of any colouring matter, whether it be burnt sugar, black molasses, burnt wheaten or barley flour in bread.

—Melbourne "Age", 18/9/54.

## SOILS IN AN ATOMIC AGE

(Continued from page 8.)

doubt, therefore, that we do not understand the real nature of dental caries.

How can we seriously propose to add to all the water in our reservoirs, most of which is used for other purposes than drinking, a chemical compound aimed to influence dental decay in the susceptible section of the community. Not everyone suffers from dental caries, yet he must drink the fluoride water.

On the other hand fluoride is one of the most biologically active compounds known. If in excess it causes damage to the very teeth it is proposed to improve. It interferes with the function of the thyroid gland, which is one of the chief supervisors of growth and development, as well as of day-to-day utilisation of foodstuffs and output of bodily energy. It is well known to accumulate in the body if the intake is raised, and the accurate dosage of water supply under flood and drought conditions would pose a problem in itself.

Nevertheless, here in Adelaide, a young girl who suffered from a rare condition called diabetes insipidus, which caused her to consume about 15 quarts of water daily, developed all the tooth defects known to be due to excess of fluoride in the water. The reason was merely that she drank so much of Adelaide's normal water supply.

What I am saying is, that if a nation of people comes to accept the application to their living bodies, of a known potent—not to say poisonous substance—as a measure of expediency promoted by a government on such illogical grounds, it will accept dictatorship because of the promise of riches for everybody on a 16-hour week.

I could really go to town on this particular topic were it not that this is merely incidental to my theme. Let us take another and quite different example, namely, the pasteurisation of milk.

In its simplest form the argument for pasteurisation is that it guards against infection, particularly of children with sum-

mer diarrhoea, and of adolescents with tuberculosis. There is also the possibility of a typhoid carrier becoming a dairyman and infecting the milk as once happened in a Melbourne suburb.

But we have health services and inspectorates to control this very possibility, and only where the distribution of raw milk becomes a major administrative and practical headache as in the case of our overgrown metropolitan wens, does it really become a logical solution of a problem in distribution. Note, however, the implication: the milk must be pasteurised because sources of supply are distant and bulk must be held for bottling. It is never, of course, fresh daily milk that comes this way.

On the other hand, the same mental attitude to which we attribute the trend to authoritarian control, soon wishes to apply pasteurisation even to a small city or town in the midst of a dairying industry.

Because it is necessary for Sydney and Melbourne, by no stretch of argument can one claim it to be essential for Ballarat. If it is, the whole public health administration is surely due for examination.

In Britain, four years ago, I watched successful revolt against such arbitrary misuse of power. The great potato growing area of Britain is East Anglia. The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Committee, in its so-called wisdom and certainly with misplaced zeal, decided that from the standpoint of monetary return, large farm units were more economical than small 25-acre farms. They recommended the enforced merging of family farms into fewer large units.

Please note that the return per acre was higher than on larger farms, but the return per person was lower. One really does begin to wonder what the meaning and purpose of human existence is except to maintain a system of double entry book-keeping and the scribes whom it employs.

The machinery of Whitehall began its Juggernaut action, but the dart players in the village pubs of Cambridgeshire had a leader—the Vicar of the Parish of Over. John Hampden, who refused to pay ship money to support the extravagant continental wars of Charles, the Vicar of Over fought the farmers' case to appeal. The Courts of England overruled the Government. The families retained their potato farms.

Please note the important point, there was an independent and highly trained judiciary to which to appeal.

Only permit this process of white anting to proceed far enough and there will be no court of appeal.

On the other hand, there WAS the Vicar of Over.

Then, too, there was last year the case of the farmer who fought the Ministry of Agriculture and recovered his down land property in the teeth of an arbitrary bureaucracy. This land had originally been resumed by purchase for use as a bombing range by the R.A.F. The Air Force having ceased to use the land it had been taken by the Department of Agriculture.

When the original owner tried to buy it back he was told that it was being held against future possible use by the Depart-

ment, and his request was treated with some degree of contempt. He appealed, and again an independent judiciary ordered the release of the land. The Minister of Agriculture resigned, and an interesting sequence of events followed in the bureaucracy.

This is England and Australia now—not Russia or China. Our history is rich with the evidence of courageous defence of personal liberty, yet such is the effect of numbers and of the kind of education that extols belief in means rather than principles for appraising ends that we seem to be drifting into the easy belief that "they" know best.

It is not the atom bomb that will adversely affect food production. It is the attitude of mind that leads to an atom bomb and to contempt for the individual human being that is really so frightening. —A.B.C. Broadcast, 17/4/55.

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### NOTES ON THE NEWS

(Continued from page 5.)

today its high odour is becoming offensive to men and women in all walks of life who still retain some semblance of Christian decency and integrity.

If the Bolte Government would endeavor to restore the prestige of Parliamentary Government, then it has to challenge the hidden hand that controls all Governments. Only a drastic change in financial policy can do that—we doubt the capabilities of the Government to do that.

—Thorpdale Sth., 5/6/55.

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Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope.

The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

## Nevallan—Home of the "Keyline"

Between 700 and 800 people accepted an invitation from Mr. P. A. Yeomans during the Sydney Royal Easter Show to see how "keyline" absorption fertility was developing at his property near Richmond, N.S.W.

Mr. Yeomans is the inventor of "keyline" farming, and the author of "The Keyline Plan", a book that is causing much discussion among New South Wales farmers.

Many of the visitors, who included some of the best-known names in N.S.W. agriculture, had visited Nevallan before, and were thus the better able to appreciate the progressive improvement that "keyline" was making to the soil and pastures of this originally poor property.

Mr. Cyril Jacka, chairman of the Conservation Authority of N.S.W., spoke of the immensity and urgency of the problem of saving the soil, and congratulated Mr. Yeomans on the splendid results of his work.

Mr. Yeoman's success, in difficult country, must prove an inspiration to others, he said. With the tragic results of the Hunter Valley disasters fresh in everyone's mind, it was important that every individual landholder should adopt methods to reduce runoff and store water in the soil, and in proper catchments.

Professor McMillan, dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Sydney, who has also watched the "keyline" experiment with considerable interest, later spoke on its agricultural significance.

Here, for everyone to see, he said, were well-established lush pastures.

Red, white and subterranean clover, lucerne, cocksfoot and Rhodes grass were growing vigorously in country where it was widely believed that pastures could not persist without irrigation.

Mr. Yeoman's methods of soil aeration and increased water absorption, which, in turn, increased the organic soil life, seemed to be responsible for this remarkable improvement, he added.

Perhaps the most convincing testimony to the success of the "keyline" experiment was given by the president of the Institute of Valuers, who confessed that he had, only two years before, valued the particular area over which the visitors were then looking at 2/- an acre.

This valley was then a waste of sandstone and second growth ironbark saplings.

Now the head of the valley stored eight and a half million gallons of water behind a cheaply constructed earth dam.

Below it the valley had been cleared and keylined with the Graham-Hoeme plough.

Although there was still evidence of the sandstone outcrops in the thousands of sandstone fragments, Rhodes grass was growing two feet high over much of the area.

This whole new valley was capable of gravity spray irrigation from the new keyline dam.

Thousands of Australian graziers and farmers have already read Mr. Yeoman's interesting book, "The Keyline Plan", which explains a method of soil building and water conservation by following a simple and very practicable tillage pattern and programme.

It is directly applicable to a great many areas in Australia where soil moisture is the limiting factor to growth, and the underlying principles of stimulating the soil life by providing adequate air and more water seem to be generally applicable to all soils.

The tillage pattern, which involves the use of "ripping" implements like the Grahame-Hoeme plough rather than "turning" implements, is a modification of the orthodox contour strip method.

Only one contour line is selected in a given valley formation. This is struck through the "keypoint", the point in a valley where it begins to flatten out.

Tillage is then parallel to this on both

sides above and below the keyline. The effect of this in a majority of instances is to diffuse or drift surplus water, after the ground is saturated, away from the valley and out towards the ridges.

The siting of keyline dams and the grading of keyline drains, both for protection and catchment and for conveying water, is in accordance with professional practice, and it should be remembered that Mr. Yeomans is a practical engineer-surveyor.

It might be said that, more than anything else, "keyline" is a practical method of water conservation—the primary aim being to store the rain in the subsoil right where it falls, and so to increase the effective rainfall, and the secondary aim to conserve the surplus in skilfully sited dams for subsequent irrigation.

The means adopted to achieve the primary aim; progressively deeper ripping at varying tine spacings during initial cultivation and in subsequent years, also provides the soil aeration, and the stimulus to bacterial development, which is the starting point for building a fertile soil.

The results of the "keyline" plan at Nevallan were, to say the least, most impressive.

Magnificent pasture was growing on land that three years before was sheet and gully eroded hills, with a thin layer of topsoil over clay over Wyanamatta shale.

Now there is not a sign of erosion anywhere, and there was visible evidence of growing fertility, not only in density and colour of the pastures and the bloom on the cattle, but in the millions of worm casts and in the healthy nodulation of the clovers.

Visitors agreed that this was probably the only property in the county of Cumberland on which real improved pasture was growing and persisted without irrigation.

—"Melbourne Leader," 4/5/55.

(Copies of "The Keyline Plan" are obtainable from New Times Ltd.)

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