

THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

SUBVERSION IN THE DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY

In our issue of August 23 we drew attention to the significant fact that Mr. Alan Manning, President of the N.S.W. Democratic Labor Party, has stated that his Party must emulate Israel. While we do not expect politicians of any label to expose themselves to the fury, which is directed against anyone who publicly mentions the fact that Israel is not a sovereign State in the generally accepted sense of the term, but is merely the instrument of the International Zionist power group, we do suggest that any politician or aspiring politician who goes out of his way to praise Israel should be regarded with the gravest suspicion.

We do not doubt the integrity and sincerity of many who have joined the Democratic Labor Party. But we have a duty to draw attention to the evidence, which clearly indicates the forces of subversion are already influencing this party as they influence all other parties. Shortly after reading Mr. Manning's eulogy of Israel, which demonstrated that the Zionists or one of their agents had made contact with Mr. Manning, we studied the programme proposed by the Democratic Labor Party at the recent National Conference. A comprehensive report concerning this programme was published in "News Weekly", Melbourne, of September 4. It appears under the heading, "Here Are The Policies That Australia Needs". After the usual references "democratic statesmanship", "democracy", and "social justice for all", we come to the six-point objective. Upon reading the first objective, which urges "decentralisation to the maximum"—every political party in Australia pays at least lip-service to this objective—the unwary may not bother to read further, content to believe that here at last is a genuine decentralisation party. But point four flatly contradicts point one. It reads: "The right of Governments to effective supervision and direction of the national economy . . ." No Socialist can disagree with this proposition, even though he may criticise the D.L.P. for party political reasons. It is alarming to have men who talk about "Christian social principles" while claiming at the same time that Governments have a "right" to direct the economy. From whence do Governments obtain the "right" to direct the economy? Government direction of the economy means centralised, bureaucratic direction. And the results will

be disastrous irrespective of whether those doing the directing are Christians or not.

We have no doubt at this stage some supporters of the D.L.P. will reply that the policy we have mentioned above is merely a "hang-over" from the Australian Labor Party policies and should not be regarded as evidence that, for example, the Fabian Socialists have had any impact upon policy making. But unfortunately there is further evidence to confirm our worst fears concerning the D.L.P. Not content with advocating Government direction of the National Economy the National Conference "also urged the establishment of an economic council for South-East Asia, Australia and New Zealand, through which the economic, national and social development of member nations would be planned".

This objective will delight all the various internationalists working to undermine Western Civilization by policies of progressive centralisation. If words have not lost their meaning, the D.L.P. objective proposes that Australia's economic, national and social development should be planned by a Council in which presumably the various Asian groups would predominate because they have greater numbers. This may of course be regarded as a desirable objective by a party, which openly proclaims that it is opposed to the White Australia policy. But after years of experience in studying subversion of all types, we are satisfied that any party or group advocating the type of regional planning put forward by the D.L.P. is being influenced by the enemies of Western Christendom. The fact is that while talking about maximum decentralisation, the D.L.P. has made it clear

that it is really being used to further centralisation. We suggest that those supporters of the D.L.P. who genuinely believe, in decentralisation should try and discover who have been responsible for the introduction of the policies we have mentioned. They should also endeavour to discover who brought forward the latest Fabian Socialist policy of the Government using the instrument of taxation to acquire a more direct control of industry. In recent times the Socialists in England and Aus-

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OUR POLICY

1. The support of all policies rooted in the Christian philosophy of freedom and based upon the Moral Law.
2. 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.
3. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
4. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
5. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
6. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
7. 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.

SUBVERSION IN DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY

(Continued from page 1)

tralia have been openly advocating that rather than attempt to nationalise industries, the Government should use its taxing powers to acquire shares in industry. Dr. Evatt's friend, Dr. Burton, has been recently publicly advocating a similar policy in Australia. In England today, even under the "Conservatives", this technique has been advanced to the stage where a person who is left an inheritance of property and cannot pay the death duties because of a shortage of cash, can make over the property, or part of the property to "the nation" via the Taxation Department.

The Democratic Labor Conference urged "The use of company shares to pay probate . . ." There is no suggestion that probate is a Marxian principle of taxation. Mr. Manning is quoted as saying that the Government should not acquire more than 40 percent of a company's capital. This suggested limitation will not disturb the Fabian Socialists, who are content for a start to see their technique applied. Later it can be extended until the Government acquires 50 or more percent of the shares in companies.

Government acquisition of shares in industry will not, of course solve any of the basic problems undermining our society. Even if the Government paid the dividends from the shares it acquired to the electors it is supposed to represent, which of course it will not, this makes no difference whatever to the question of how are individuals to control effectively the economic system — if we believe in genuine economic democracy — when they do not control their own financial credit. The D.L.P. is comparatively silent on the subject of decentralising credit issue and control, probably because its policy makers know that Government direction of the national economics depends to a very great extent upon Government control of credit. It denounces monopoly, but makes no reference to the most important monopoly, the monopoly of financial credit. The ever-mounting burden of public and private debt is apparently not even considered worthy of mention.

The D.L.P. makes much of its "solution" of the inflation problem by "gearing the basic wage to productivity". Productivity as such has no relationship to the basic causes of inflation as we will show in a subsequent issue when we make a detailed examination of the wage policy of the D.L.P. Insistence that productivity is the key to the inflation problem has not only been proved wrong in the U.S.A., it is a further example of perversion.

Judged by its declared policies, the Democratic Labor Party can only be regarded at this stage as another example of the anti-Communist cry being used to extend the Empire of financial and economic dictatorship. We seriously ask the question

whether the agents of subversion have successfully infiltrated a movement which was regarded as a potential danger. We intend to make certain that this question is answered.

Do Not Forget The Social Credit Seminar Tomorrow

The Annual Social Credit Seminar, to be held at the Federal Hotel, Collins Street, Melbourne, tomorrow, Saturday, September 21, will provide supporters and others with an opportunity of hearing three papers on different aspects of Social Credit.

The Seminar will start at 2 p.m., when Mrs. L. Quinlan of Ballarat will present her paper on Social Credit from a woman's viewpoint. Mrs. Quinlan is undoubtedly one of the most competent and gifted of our women supporters, and we have no doubt that her paper will be greatly appreciated.

After a break for afternoon tea, Mr. John Haywood will present his paper on the Political and Economic Consequences of the Deficiency of Purchasing Power. One of the most brilliant Social Credit technicians in Australia, Mr. Haywood also thoroughly grasps the philosophical and other aspects of Social Credit. Mr. Haywood can be termed one of the pioneers of Social Credit in Australia.

In the evening, Mr. Eric Butler will present a paper on Social Credit and The Jewish Question. There has been considerable discussion and controversy on this subject in recent times, and it is felt that Mr. Butler's paper will help remove many misunderstandings.

Questions and discussion will follow each paper.

Dollar Empire Extends Doubts About Christian Social Week

Under a front-page heading "We've 'sold' Victoria: Dollar eyes are on us", the Melbourne Sun of September 10th announced an extension of the dollar empire. The story told of preparations being made by the International Finance Corporation to extend its business to Australia, and to the State of Victoria in particular.

About two years ago a bill to enable the Corporation to operate in Australia was quietly eased through Parliament in the early hours of the morning, at the end of a Parliamentary session, when most members were preparing to return to their homes.

The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, is backed by the masters of the world's money.

Another recent indication of the extension of the Dollar Empire was the report that the U.S. is engaged in large-scale trade with Red China — not direct trade, but via Japan. This report points up a fact that has been known for some time: that Japan is in reality an economic satellite of the U.S.

Some Catholics who attended the recent Christian Social Week at the Melbourne University are concerned about the lectures delivered by Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn and Dr. Norval Morris.

Christian Social Week was organised by the Jesuit Fathers who run the Institute of Social Order at Belloc House in the Melbourne suburb of Kew.

One of the lecturers, Mr. Wolfsohn, is a Fabian socialist and a Jew. According to the Melbourne weekly "THE ADVOCATE". Mr. Wolfsohn told his hearers that the "development of bureaucracy" is "inevitable".

It would be very interesting to know who first suggested that Mr. Wolfsohn and Dr. Norval Morris be invited to lecture at Christian Social Week. It would also be interesting to know whether the extending of such invitations was due to political innocence or to some form of subversion.

Introductory Social Credit Course - 2

Prepared by ERIC D. BUTLER

In Lecture I we saw how there are two basic philosophies in the world, each diametrically opposed to the other. Now obviously these two philosophies and the policies arising from them, result in two different types of organisation. In this Lecture we are going to study these two types of organisation. All organisation has to do with the association of individuals.

In his "Tragedy of Human Effort". Douglas writes:

"The general principles which govern association for the common good are as capable of exact statement as the principles of bridge-building, and departure from them just as disastrous."

Human society is essentially an organisation, and to be successful organisation cannot be a haphazard affair, but as Douglas says, a definite science. Why do individuals associate? L. D. Byrne has answered this question as follows: —

"The reason individuals associate is in order to gain some common objective which would be impossible or more difficult for them to attain if they worked for it separately. The conviction that by association they can gain the objective they desire brings these individuals together as a group, co-operating to a pre-determined end. This is true of any association of individuals. It is true of a factory, of a temperance league, of a nation or of society as a whole. To the degree that the individuals forming such associations are convinced that they attain the objective or objectives for which they are associating, the group will function vigorously. It will progress and be successful. But if it fails to yield to its individual members the results that they expect from their association, these individuals will become dissatisfied with the association and the group will tend to break up. It is the operation of this ever-increasing dissatisfaction with the results of the present social system which we are witnessing on every hand — and which is leading to the rapid disintegration of civilization."

The type of association described by Byrne is the result of voluntary association. Individual members of the association are free to leave the association if they are not satisfied with the results being obtained. In such associations organisations are designed specifically to get members of the association the results they desire. We can perhaps best contrast the types of organisation we are studying, by picturing them diagrammatically. The democratic organisation can be pictured as a circle with a centre. In such an organisation, which, let us recall, is the result of a philosophy which conceives of all power as arising within the Individual, there is decentralisation of power. In our diagram we can visualise the peoples as forming the circumference of the circle and bringing pressure upon their various institutions at the centre to get them the results desired.

We can examine this matter further by using the analogy of a cricket club. Individuals are free to join the club or to leave it. They associate for the purpose of playing cricket. They next elect a committee, which is charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the members can play cricket under the best possible conditions. We can note here that the members don't tell the Committee how to get them the results they want; they simply judge by results. Now, if the Committee feels that cricket is an inferior game to golf and tries to insist that all members of the club shall play golf, obviously the members will protect their rights by simply leaving the club—contracting out. The most effective control that the individual can have over any organisation is the freedom to withdraw his support of that organisation if it does not give him what he wants. Douglas has commented as follows in "The Big Idea": —

"Genuine democracy can very nearly be defined as the right to atrophy a function by contracting out. It is essentially negative, although contrary to the curious nonsense that is prevalent about 'negativeness' is nonetheless essential for that reason. . . The power of contracting out is the first and most deadly blow to the Supreme State."

We can thus see that where there is compulsion of individuals, compelling them to do things they do not want to do, we get a different type of organisation from the type we have been studying. This type of organisation can be shown diagrammatically as a pyramid. In this type of organisation a few people at the apex of the pyramid have all power and authority. There are various strata in the pyramid, all comprised of groups of people who are controlled by the strata above. At the base of the pyramid we have the great majority of the people, and their only chance of furthering themselves in this type of organisation is by intrigue and corruption. Every strata in the pyramid must maintain its position by controlling all those below it and by making itself subservient to those above. In such organisation the worst in human beings is developed, not the best.

At this point we can examine with profit two extracts from Douglas's "Economic Democracy": —

"The danger which at the moment threatens individual liberty . . . is the Servile State; the erection of an irresistible and impersonal organisation through which the ambition of able men, animated consciously or unconsciously by the lust of

domination, may operate to the enslavement of their fellows . . . In attacking capitalism, collective Socialism has largely failed to recognise that the real enemy is the will-to-power, the positive complement to servility . . ." (Chapter 3).

It might be observed here that the will-to-power does not only manifest itself through the manipulation of the financial system.

"A little consideration will at once suggest that this type of organisation carried to its furthest limits is pyramid control in its simplest form, and it is clear that successive grades or ranks decreasing regularly in the number of units comprising each grade, until supreme power and composite function is reached and concentrated at the apex, are definite characteristics of it. The next step is to split the functions of the higher ranks so that each unit therein becomes at the head of a separate little pyramid, each of which as a whole furnishes the unit composing a larger pyramid; in every case, however, eventually concentrating power and responsibility in one man, representing the power of finance and of control over the necessities of life." (Chapter IV.)

"Since the analysis of existing conditions, which we have undertaken, shows that any centralised administrative organisation is certain to be captured by some interest antagonistic to the individual, it seems evident that it is in the direction of decentralisation of control that we must look for such alteration in the social structure as would be self-protective against capture for interested purposes . . . To be effective . . . against positive centralisation, positive decentralisation will have to come—decentralised economic power is necessary." (Chapter VII.)

Having clearly grasped the difference between the totalitarian form of organisation, as shown by the pyramid, and the democratic, as shown by the circle, it is now essential that we examine two words which we are going to use extensively from now on—Policy and Administration. Policy may be defined as results, which the individual desires. In a genuine democracy all policies would be indicated by free individuals. Obviously the individual is the greatest living authority on what results he requires. Thus we can talk about democratisation of policy. But an individual's policy, whether it be the desire for a shirt or a game of cricket, can only be achieved by an appropriate organisation. This concerns the methods whereby the individual is to get the results he desires. This is the administration of policy.

A little thought will indicate that the ad-

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No. 19

Another Totalitarian Budget

Every supporter of this journal should react to the recent Federal Budget by increasing his support in every possible way for the Draw-the-Line Campaign, now gaining momentum in every part of Australia. The basic feature of the Budget is the open confirmation of the present Government's support for a policy of growing totalitarianism. While it is probably true that the Government will make some further minor tax reductions next year as a pre-election tactic, it is also true that the Government now supports high taxation as a permanent policy.

The three major promises made by the present Government leaders prior to the 1949 Elections, were that shillings were to be put back into the pound, taxation was to be reduced and the burden of Government eased. None of these promises has been kept. Any small reductions in taxation must be judged against increases imposed in previous years. The fact is, of course, that the general trend is for the Government to take an increasing percentage of the individual's income and to spend it for him. One of the most significant features of the recent Budget was the revelation that the bureaucracy will increase its burden on the taxpayer by no less than 10 per cent. Every expansion of the power of the bureaucracy is an infallible measure of the growth of totalitarianism.

The pretence that present taxation policies are related only to the genuine requirements of Government has again been exploded by the open admission that the Government is budgeting for another substantial surplus. When the Government imposed its "emergency" taxation in the "Little Budget" of last year, it claimed that this attack upon the people's living standards was necessary in order to halt inflation. We warned at the time that the "emergency" taxation would become permanent and that the Government would spend the "surplus" which it contended would cause inflation if spent by the taxpayer. Sir Arthur Fadden, in replying to the taxpayers' associations which pointed out that the Government's "surplus" for the past three years had totalled £300 millions, made it clear that these "surpluses" had all been used and could not be regarded as a basis for substantial tax reductions.

Unless a determined halt is called, the burden of taxation is going to continue to grow progressively heavier. Taxpayers should challenge their Federal Members to state where they propose to draw-the-line. If there is no line upon which a stand can be made, then the victory of Communism is inevitable. Let us concentrate all our resources upon making this clear to responsible electors.

Send This Booklet to Teachers and the Clergy

"Neither Do They Spin", by Dr. Bryan Monahan, is a booklet we cannot recommend too highly. It is of special value in furthering the Christian Campaign for Freedom. We are desirous that Social Crediters ensure that this booklet is given the widest possible distribution, particularly amongst the clergy and the teachers at all Church and private schools. In order that there is no overlapping, we would be pleased if supporters would let us know where they have sent the booklet. We would also be pleased to receive reports of reactions.

The experience of those who have used this booklet indicates that this brilliant essay by Dr. Monahan is successful in re-orienting the approach towards the true purpose of the production system, the question of universal dividends and the growth of leisure, and the necessity of a new approach to education in order that the individual may be ready when he leaves school to develop himself in a society no longer dominated by the materialism of today.

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 1/9, post free.

W.A. Stalwart Passes

We regret to record the death of West Australian Social, Credit stalwart, Mr. Eric Strang, who grasped all aspects of the Social Credit message and who, in the words of a well-known West Australian Social Crediter, "by his advice and knowledge carried the Social Credit Movement of Western Australia over many disappointing periods".

We extend our deep sympathy to Mrs. Strang and family.

NEW NIGHT FOR NEW TIMES LIBRARY

The "New Times" library will now be open on Wednesday night each week, instead of Friday. Hours are from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m.

SOCIAL CREDIT COURSE

(Continued from page 3)

ministration of the individual's policy cannot be conducted on a democratic basis. We can quote two statements by Douglas on this matter: —

"The idea that administration can be democratic, however, is not one which will bear the test of five minutes' experience. It may be consultative, but in the last resort some single persons must decide." (1936.)

"... centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct way of deciding what to do nor the question of who is to do it." ("Economic Democracy". Chapter 2.)

Experience has proved that the individual has his policy most efficiently administered when the administrators are left completely free to devise ways and means of giving the policy maker what he wants. It is, of course, essential that the policy maker be in the position to discipline the administrators if they do not produce the results desired. In the economic sphere, the policy maker can control the productive and business system so long as he has the power to contract out—i.e., if one organisation will not give him what he wants, he can refuse to support that organisation with his money "votes". The test of all successful organisation is that individuals can be made responsible for their actions. It is clearly obvious that no administration can be efficient unless there is personal responsibility. This applies as much to a game of cricket as to a business undertaking. The individual has every right to decide whether or not he desires to play cricket, but once the game actually starts he takes his instructions from the captain.

Discussing the vital difference between policy and administration, L. D. Byrne has said: —

"If administration is to be left to the persons best qualified for the work (of implementing democratically decided policies) and if they are to be held personally responsible for giving the group the results it wants, then the administrators must be placed in positions of complete authority so long as they give the group the results it wants individually and collectively. For this purpose, the centralised, or pyramidal type of organisation must be employed. In other words, having decided what results they want, and having secured the persons prepared to accept the responsibility for providing the methods for obtaining these results, the individuals comprising the group proceed to take instructions from them . . ."

"On consideration the conclusion will be inescapable that if society is to be or-

ganised so that its individual members in association get what they want, then the democratic form of organisation must be used for enabling the people to determine policy and impose their will in this respect on the administration. Similarly, the centralised, or pyramidal form of organisation must be employed in administration—that is in the application of methods to provide the results wanted by the people—the persons in the administrative positions being held responsible for the results yielded by their administration. Society organised on these lines is known as democracy . . ."

Although we shall not examine the matter in detail in this lecture, it is necessary that there are two main types of organisations to give the individual the policies he decides upon—political organisations and economic organisations. In order that the individual shall have complete sovereignty in respect of all policy making, it is essential that these organisations be not permitted to become Monopolistic. Where there is Monopoly of any description, the Individual loses his greatest power—the right to contract out in favour of another alternative.

We must always keep the fact firmly fixed in our minds, that genuine democracy is decentralised control of policy making. This is in harmony with the Christian philosophy that all power and authority should arise from within the Individual, who should have the greatest possible self-determination.

QUESTIONS ON LECTURE TWO

1. What do you understand by successful organisation?
2. Give three examples of organisations that do not legally permit the individual to "contract out".
3. List examples of the will-to-power manifesting itself in contemporary society.
4. If a letter appeared in your local press urging that, in order to further decentralisation and democracy, State Governments be abolished, and a number of regional councils be set up to administer policies from Canberra, write a short letter which you would send to the press commenting upon this proposal.
5. When does Monopoly operate?

Note: Readers are again reminded that if they desire to send in answers for correction and comment by Mr. Butler, they should do so before the next lecture is published.

"BRAIN-WASHING"

Secret Communist Textbook

(4/3 post free)

This synthesis of the Communist manual on brainwashing is one of the most shocking documents ever made available on the worldwide conspiracy against Christianity. The manual is used to train secretly chosen Communists in psycho-politics, which is defined as "the art and science of asserting and maintaining dominion over the thoughts and loyalties of individuals, officers, bureaus, and masses, and the effecting of the conquest of enemy nations through 'mental healing'." In other words, the aim of psycho-politics is TOTAL DEGRADATION of all people, except the "Chosen Few" of the world bureaucracy who will rule over the rest.

The lectures instruct Communists in the corruption of youth and the exploitation of immorality; they explain to "operators" how to hold sane people in insane asylums without civil rights; how to use the frightful electric shock treatment and brain operations for Communist ends. And an introductory chapter to this book, written by Mr. Eric D. Butler, shows that all these vile arts and sciences are being used. HERE AND NOW, and that a certain type of psychiatry is nothing more than a disguised agency for World Communism.

This terrifying document, whose authenticity has been tested by enquiries in many parts of the world, displays an almost superhuman and devilish insight into the foibles and weaknesses of human beings. It boasts of how income tax was slipped into capitalist countries many years ago as a means towards their ultimate destruction: it shows "operators" how capitalist countries, given over to materialism, will co-operate eagerly in their own downfall.

Here is a sample of the text:

"The Capitalist does not know the definition of war. He thinks of war as attack with force performed by soldiers and machines. He does not know that a more effective if somewhat longer war can be fought with bread or, in our case, with drugs and the wisdom of our art." It is important that Christians do all in their power to get copies of this hair-raising book into the hands of as many Australians as possible, as quickly as possible.

Order from:

THE HERITAGE BOOKSHOP,
Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Special Rate: 37/3 a dozen copies (post free) for orders of one dozen or more.

Scientist Warns Against Fluoridation

The following article by Dr. Leo Spira is reprinted from the August issue of the "American Mercury". Dr. Spira's clinical and experimental investigations of fluorine are recorded in 36 papers in medical journals in various European countries and the United States:

POTENT POISON

Fluorine is the most potent protoplasmic poison known to toxicology. It affects the enzymes, material essential for the proper utilization of food and for the maintenance of the organic functions of the body. It has a special affinity for the nervous system, on whose enzyme cholinesterase it exerts a suppressing effect. Being a cumulative poison, its deleterious action is bound to increase with advancing age.

Damage to the nervous system, namely, the brain and spinal cord, the peripheral nerves supplying the voluntary muscles of the body, and the vegetative nerve bundles which supply the involuntary muscles as well as the inner organs, including the endocrine glands, will be manifested by an abnormal function of the respective organs supplied by the damaged constituent part. Since, however, fluorine does not necessarily attack the entire nervous system in any one person at the same time, its manifestations will vary according to the particular part affected.

The protracted ingestion of fluorine is followed by a chronic disease, in which symptoms attributable to a disturbance of the endocrine glands are conspicuous. The first obvious signs to appear on the surface of the body are those produced by a disturbance of the parathyroids, four small glands embedded in the upper and lower pole of both the right and left lobe of the thyroid. Since the parathyroid glands are concerned with the maintenance of a proper level of calcium in the body, material as indispensable to life and health as is oxygen, organs regulated by them will often be the first to suffer to a larger or lesser extent. These are the skin and its appendages, the teeth, nails, and hair.

Damage to the skin is manifested by itching even without visible cause, by outbreaks of boils and weals, by "athlete's foot" and, in more pronounced cases, by eczema in any part of the body, which does not respond to any kind of local treatment but promptly disappears on internal treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning.

The teeth undergo changes known under the name of "mottled teeth", which are universally accepted as the first external visible sign of chronic fluorine poisoning, caused by the long-continued daily ingestion of as little as 1 p.p.m. of fluorine (equal to 1 mg. in a litre, 1/120th part

of a grain in a pint of water) during the period of calcification of the permanent teeth, that is to say, during the first eight years of life. Swelling and bleeding of the gums occur, sometimes so pronounced as to lead to the development of pyorrhoea and to the subsequent loss of the teeth.

The nails become so brittle that even a slight accidental knock on a hard object—for example, the edge of a table—causes them to break across. Chalky-white specks, patches, and horizontal lines, closely similar to those observed on "mottled teeth", develop on their surface, giving rise to the designation of "mottled nails". The commonest feature is the occurrence of raised longitudinal ridges on the finger- and toenails.

The hair falls out prematurely, leading to a more or less pronounced baldness at an early age.

DEPRIVES BODY OF CALCIUM

It is a well-established fact that the deleterious action of fluorine consists in depriving the body of calcium. Only the therapeutic administration of a calcium salt will replenish the deficiency and improve the condition of the victim. There are, however, certain lesions produced by fluorine, which cannot be rectified by any method of treatment. Amongst them, the damage seen on "mottled teeth" is permanent and can never be repaired. Since calcium is deposited in the skeleton to a much greater extent than in the teeth and nails, in chronic fluorine poisoning the structure of the bones becomes rarified and weakened; they become brittle and break easily as a result of a slight accident. In the skull, the bone housing the inner ear apparatus becomes studded with numerous chalky-white specks and patches which are closely similar to those seen on "mottled teeth" and "mottled nails" respectively. This results in a slowly progressing deafness, and in many cases its victims become stone-deaf and dependent on hearing aids. A large number of these victims of chronic fluorine poisoning are seen in the streets of New York City.

It is not the parathyroid glands alone, however, that are affected by fluorine. The lesions described are frequently accompanied by brown patches, of skin in various parts of the body, closely similar to those encountered in chronic arsenical poisoning. They are evidence of a disturbed function of another set of endocrine glands—the adrenals—which regulate the pigmentation

On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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

Price, 9/-
Including Postage.

The Fifth Freedom

By MIRA LOUISE

Commencing with the Four Freedoms laid down in the Atlantic Charter, and dedicated to Dr. Phillip Fennelly, M.B.E., "for courage to attempt an impossible task, which all the world knows takes a little longer", Mira Louise, well-known Naturopathic Dietitian of Adelaide, develops the theme of a FIFTH Freedom as being essential to the survival and continuance of the human race.

"The empty catch-phrase 'The Peoples of the Free World'," she writes, "will remain as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal unless this fifth freedom is added, i.e., THE FREEDOM OF EVERY PERSON TO CHOOSE HIS OWN HEALTH SERVICES . . . EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD FROM THIS DAY FORWARD AND FOR EVER MORE."

Those who have enjoyed previous publications by Mira Louise can order THE FIFTH FREEDOM confident that the writer has something vital and helpful to say. One of the highlights of this book is the chapter on Delinquency and the Thymus Gland, in which many unsuspected aspects of this controversial subject are outlined.

Order from the Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 9/-, post free.

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

FLUORIDATION

(Continued from page 6)

of the body. On treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning, the brown patches of skin disappear. Other evidence of fluorine affecting the adrenal glands are low blood pressure, general lassitude, tiredness, and lack of energy.

The peripheral nerves are frequently involved. Attacks of neuralgia in the arms and legs and, more particularly, severe nocturnal cramps in the calves are often complained of by the victims of chronic fluorine poisoning. The occurrence of "pins and needles" and of the sensation of deadness and numbness in the hands and fingers is experienced in numerous cases.

The brain itself does not escape unscathed. Those affected in an advanced stage are subject to fits of depression and even melancholia, and to a feeling of apprehension and irritability.

There is severe constipation lasting 2-3 days in mild cases and up to 7 days at a stretch in advanced cases of chronic fluorine poisoning. Constipation is associated with excessive gas formation in the bowels and with attacks of colicky pain in the abdomen. Blisters and cracks form on the mucous membrane of the mouth, causing pain on eating and talking.

FLUORINE IN FOOD

Chemical analysis has revealed the fact that there is scarcely any article of food and drink ingested in every day life that is free from fluorine. In some of them it is present in large quantities. The average cup of tea, for example, contains as much fluorine as is contained in two to three tumblerfuls of drinking water with a concentration of 1 p.p.m., a concentration which is postulated by the fluoridators the ideal for preventing dental decay in children. Sea fish is another important source of fluorine intake, sardines, for example, containing a concentration of as much as 15.6 p.p.m.

For spraying fruit trees and vegetables, fluorine compounds are used, and samples of chemical fertilizers were found to contain as much as 400 p.p.m. of the poison. Dissolved in the soil, it is absorbed by plants and introduced into the body. In the manufacture of aluminium, too, which is widely used in the kitchen, the fluorine-mineral cryolite is an unavoidable raw material. In the process of cooking, acids and alkalis contained in the food corrode the metal and set its impurities free so as to contaminate the food.

Fluorine is a powerful insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide, and has replaced arsenical preparations as a preservative added to canned food, fruit, juices, and so

forth, since its use is not strictly regulated by law as that of arsenic is. We are thus in fact continually exposed to fluorine and caught in its trap, without being able to escape or to protect ourselves.

The harmful effect of fluorine will depend, amongst other factors, on the susceptibility of the person ingesting it, on the quantity ingested, and on the length of time during which it has been ingested. It is thus clear that it is not the concentration of fluorine in any one article of food or drink, which determines its toxic effect, but the sum total ingested in the course of the day. The margin between the tolerated quantity of the poison ingested and the quantity producing signs and symptoms of chronic fluorine poisoning is very narrow. The risk of transgressing the threshold of fluorine tolerance in the older generations, as well as in those chronically ill, suffering, for example, from kidney disease and unable sufficiently to excrete the poison, is a very real one.

Signs and symptoms of chronic fluorine poisoning having been shown to be capable of being produced by appreciable amounts of fluorine contaminating the average diet, it is undeniable that any addition, however slight, of the poison to the drinking water is bound to increase the risk and gravity of the disease.

To ascertain that the clinical findings obtained on man were in fact due to nothing but the action of fluorine, I carried out animal experiments at the Department of Physiology, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, England. Sodium fluoride, the substance proposed by the fluoridators to be added to the drinking water of this nation, was added to the drinking water of experimental rats. It was observed that, whereas in man the ingestion of a drinking water with a concentration as low as 1 p.p.m. is sufficient to produce mottling of the teeth, in my rats mottling was produced by the ingestion of a water with a concentration of not less than between 60 and 100 p.p.m. of the poison. This means that man is between 60 and 100 times more to fluorine than rats are.

In the course of the experiments on rats several signs of poisoning developed which were identical with those clinically observed on man. The earliest amongst them was intense scratching, without any visible cause. Later on, deep sores developed on the skin in various parts of the body, accompanied by loss of hair. On the scalp baldness occurred which was very similar in its distribution to the baldness seen in man. On replacing the fluoridated water by distilled water, which is free from fluorine, and on addition of calcium to the food, the sores healed promptly and there was a complete regrowth of hair over the denuded areas.

X-ray examination showed a diminished

scrotal shadow, and the testicles degenerated to such a degree that they could be regarded as having to all intents and purposes disappeared altogether.

At autopsy, the thyroid gland was found to have undergone profound changes; it was enlarged and histological examination revealed a lesion similar to that observed in toxic goitre in man.

Several investigators reported the development of gastric and duodenal ulcers in their experimental animals. I could find none in my rats, probably owing to the fact that I increased the concentration of fluorine in their drinking water slowly.

The results obtained from the clinical examination on man and from the animal experiments were significant enough for me to try to find out whether they could be utilized in a practical manner for application in certain diseases of a hitherto obscure origin.

A man suffering from chronic inflammation of the kidneys (Bright's disease) in its terminal stage was submitted to treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning, after every other kind of treatment had failed. After four weeks' treatment, he was restored to a useful life.

In another man, a gastric and duodenal ulcer, of which the former had the radiological appearance of malignant degeneration, were completely healed as a result of treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning. After five weeks, no trace of either of the two ulcers could be detected radiologically.

Children who since birth had been for several years afflicted with severe eczema all over the body, for which no external treatment brought any relief, were after two or three months' treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning completely cured without any local applications. Of two patients suffering from mental illness, which was complicated by the presence of pronounced brown discoloration of the skin characteristic of chronic fluorine poisoning, one was discharged from the mental hospital as completely cured from both the mental illness and the pigmentation of the skin after not more than 3 months' treatment directed against chronic fluorine poisoning; the other was considerably improved.

Moreover, in the course of my recent investigation of the effect produced by the long-continued ingestion of fluorine on the urinary system, chemical analysis of stones removed by operation from kidneys of patients living in New York City, whose drinking water is now practically fluorine-free, revealed the presence of variably large amounts of the poison up to 1,790 p.p.m. derived from normal everyday diet.

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FLUORIDATION

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The kidneys were the organ showing advanced damage; under the microscope they could not be distinguished from those seen in nephrosis in children.

These being the true facts emanating from a careful investigation, both clinical and experimental, their importance seems to warrant an equally careful checking and re-checking, so as either to confirm or to deny them. Nothing of the sort has, however, been done by the advocates of compulsory fluoridation, who claim that they have only altruistic motives at heart, aiming at the elimination of dental decay. Instead, advocates persistently deny any knowledge of reports on harmful effects of increasing the sum total of fluorine ingested with numerous articles of daily food and drink by adding the poison to the drinking water. Some of them shun continued investigation by stating, "Further experiments (on fluorine) are unnecessary".

In this connection, it would seem that their great haste to have communities approve fluoridation is certainly most remarkable.

While discrediting the work, both clinical and experimental, carried out by the opponents of fluoridation, they rely on their own admittedly deficient examination of children in a fluoridated area. In spite of warnings against such unreliable investigation they adduce negative laboratory findings obtained on children as proof of the harmlessness of their project, oblivious of the fact that serious consequences of fluoridation will not, in all likelihood, become evident before the poison has been ingested over a period of some 25-30 years, too late to undo the harm.

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