

THE NEW TIMES

Registered at the G.P.O., Melbourne, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOLUME 16, No. 36.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1950.

SIXPENCE WEEKLY

FORMOSA

The Truman-MacArthur Clash

Although we have on occasions made it clear that we are not enthusiastic admirers of General MacArthur we feel that he has rendered a great service to the anti-Communist cause by his bold declaration that the defence of Formosa is vital if the Communist military challenge in the Pacific is to be effectively contained. It is significant that General MacArthur's statement on Formosa, which President Truman tried unsuccessfully to have suppressed, was sent direct to the press and news-agencies without having been first sent to President Truman. This action by MacArthur can only mean that he is aware of the pro-Communist sympathies of many of President Truman's "advisers."

Treachery in High Places

Although Truman has tried to "play down" his clash with MacArthur on Formosa, even the Australian press can no longer suppress the fact that the American electors are awakening to the fact that there has been treachery in high places. Republican Senator Knowland has indicated the mood of many electors by his statement: "It appears that the only way in which the truth will be known is for Americans to elect a Congress that will be prepared to recommend impeachment proceedings where the facts will justify this."

Like Father

You can see we are not living in normal times here. Every day there are new shouts for the politicians—"let's jug the Reds. The Korean War may last seven to ten years. The troops call the front a hell-hole."

Patient people pound the baking pavements in blistering heat and see their sons being shoved into uniform, the goods in shops dwindling and taxes mounting.

They long for leadership and they are not getting it. Understandably, the magic of the Roosevelt name lures them, and there is a full-blooded movement in town to get Franklin Delano Roosevelt, junior, elected as Governor.

Young Roosevelt looks just like his father, talks like him, smiles like him, and attracts folk like him.

He is doing a good job as freshman-Congressman and the Governor's seat in Albany appears just tailored to his needs.

Watch him—he might sit in the White House some day.

—Don Iddon's "New York Diary," *The Herald*, August 24.

F.D.R. Junior represents the Jewish Bronx quarter of New York. Like his father he is using the Jewish ticket to the Governorship of New York, from there to the White House to be used by his backers to further Zionist World Imperialism.

Many Republicans are making it clear that the regime responsible for treachery from Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam until the present time cannot be allowed to continue. Comparatively few Australians have little conception of the serious charges being levelled against the Democratic Government in America. Unfortunately most of the comment printed in the Australian press is taken from journals like the *Washington Post*, a journal that is Jew controlled and pro-Communist.

A Continuation of Roosevelt Policy

Although most newspaper commentators, both in America and Australia, argue that General MacArthur's "indiscretion," leading to a public clash with President Truman, has provided the Communists with excellent propaganda material, they neglect to point out that the Truman policy on Formosa has been primarily the cause of

Upper House

Amid the controversies and political intrigues concerning the subject of the Victorian Legislative Council, —little or no attempt has been made to stress the fact that the idea of an Upper House of some description has been a fundamental aspect of British constitutional development. The idea of a single Chamber, once elected, being free to do as it likes until another election is a totalitarian conception of government which cuts right across the traditional British idea of dividing political power between a Lower House, an Upper House, and the Crown—i.e., "The Three Estates."

The advocates of the abolition of all constitutional limitations upon Lower Houses are, under the guise of "progress" and "democracy," simply proposing the totalitarian idea of the Divine Right of Governments. -- ERIC D. BUTLER (Campaign director, League of Rights).

—*The Argus*, Melbourne, August 29.

the confusion which is undoubtedly benefiting the Communists. The Truman policy has been a continuation of the Roosevelt policy, a policy which betrayed the Chinese Nationalists even while they were helping us to defeat the Japanese, and a policy which has betrayed them ever since. If the Truman policy permits the Communists to obtain Formosa, we will not be surprised. But we will be surprised if it does not drive home to the American—and Australian—people, the grim fact that Communist influence in the American State Department and other official quarters is not the figment of some wild anti-Red's imagination.

It is possible that before the Third World War starts, the Zionist-Communist conspiracy will be successfully exposed.

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies, which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,

In God's name, let us speak while there is time!

Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,

Silence is crime.

WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

The Party Dictatorship

"The history of modern political society is in large measure the history of the struggle of the ordinary citizen to exercise some influence upon government—and of his repeated failures to achieve that modest ambition. All governments distrust the governed. They vary mainly in the extent to which they make that distrust manifest. Some, as in Nazi Germany, or Soviet Russia, manufacture an elaborate ideology, producing synthetically various "communal" objectives, couched in general terms, for which the mass of the people are quite arbitrarily assumed to be striving. Behind this collection of generalities, an organised minority forcibly assumes power, and then ruthlessly perpetuates its own ascendancy. In the Western world, the process of control is subtler in consequence of the existence of opposing political parties each professing different ends . . .

". . . those who control the machine of the principal political party are the persons who exercise political power in a Western democracy. In Great Britain, those persons are also the leaders of the party within the House of Commons, and therefore can force legislation through Parliament. Again, they are the political heads of the executive, and in this capacity they frame policy, and enforce its execution. Moreover, by the development of departmental legislation and administrative tribunals, much of what they do is beyond the reach of the courts or even the scrutiny of Parliament. Great Britain today illustrates the dictatorial powers of a cabinet in extreme form, for, unlike the United States, it possesses no effective second chamber. Further, again, unlike the United States, it possesses no written constitution.

—G. W. Keeton in the July issue of *The Nineteenth Century* (England).

Korean Decision

It has now been disclosed in the U.S.A. that American military men opposed the proposal to enter the Korean War, and that President Truman acted on the advice of Dean Acheson, former colleague of Communist agent Alger Hiss.

Acheson and his associates are now advising the U.S.A. to refuse to defend Formosa, key defence base in the Pacific, in flat contradiction to General MacArthur's advice.

A War Secret

Long suppressed evidence was disclosed in Congress on May 22, 1950, by Rep. Hobbs. It concerns the "Amerasia" Stolen Documents case of 1945. In a pro-Soviet magazine of that name there appeared articles that indicated they had a source of information on events in China and Europe. Their offices were raided by the O.S.S. (12th March, 1945), and over 1,700 U.S. State Dept. secret papers were found. The Federal Bureau of Investigation then took the case and arrested: P. Jaffe, A. Roth, M. Gayn, and E. Larsen (Jews), also J. Service and K. Mitchell. Hobbs revealed these points: (1) O.S.S. made the raid illegally and took all evidence. (2) F.B.I.

were unable to get evidence to prosecute. (3) First Grand Jury mysteriously discharged. (4) Complete suppression of case in court and Congress. (5) O.S.S. responsible for light sentences (small fines). (6) Capt. Whitfield, Naval Intelligence, testified that Lt. Roth was appointed by "higher authority" and had access to secret files although a known Communist. The *Office of Strategic Service* was founded during the War and filled with Jews; need we comment on the "Mystery"?

—*Free Britain*, June 25, 1950.

Prominent Jews in Russia

Since the Jews conquered Russia through their so-called Proletariat Revolution of 1917, seizing nearly all the Government posts previously barred to them, the position has not been materially altered. A thorough investigation at that time showed Jewish domination on much the same lines as present day Hungary when nearly all the Jews in Russia were given some sort of official position and nearly every official position was held by a Jew, or a Gentile married to a Jewess.

In the latest official list of Soviet Government officials are the names of the following who are known to be Jews or married to Jewesses. The names of the Jews are given here in capital letters and the names of those married to Jewesses in upper and lower case.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.—Chairman, Secretary, A. F. GORKIN; Deputy Chairman, A. M. KIRCHENSTEIN; Members, ILYA EHRENBERG, S. V. KAFTANOV. There are ten other members.

The Council of Nationalities — Deputy Chairman, PETR LEVITSKY.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.—Chairman, J. V. Stalin (according to the American Jewish newspaper, *The B'nai Brith Messenger*, Stalin is a Jew, but there is no corroborative evidence as yet); Deputy Chairman, L. M. KAGANOVICH, L. P. BERIA, K. E. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov. There are ten other members.

Ministers—Agricultural Stocks, B. A. DVINSKY; Building Materials, S. Z. GINZBURG; Higher Education, S. V. KAFTANOV; Justice, K. P. GORSHENIN; State Control, L. Z. MEKHLIS; Building Machinery Industry, S. Y. FOMIN; Food and Material Reserves, D. I. FOMIN; Heavy Industry Construction, P. A. JUDIN.

Information Service of the U.S.S.R.—Director, S. LOZOVSKY.

The All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the U.S.S.R.: Secretariat of the Central Committee, Secretary-General, J. V. Stalin. Five others.

Politbureau of the Central Committee, L. M. KAGANOVICH, L. P. BERIA, N. M. SHVERNIK, J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, K. Y. Voroshilov, four others.

Orgbureau of the Central Committee, L. Z. MEKHLIS, J. V. Stalin, twelve others.

The Banks of the U.S.S.R.: President of the State Bank, S. Z. GINZBURG; President of the Torg Bank, K. R. HERZENBERG; President of the Vnieshtorbank, A. G. SAMULENKO. There are two more banks, the Selkhozbank and the Tsekombank whose Presidents are *Yacob J. Golev* and *P. L. Usatin*, of whose racial origin we as

Chinese Nationalists Supported

In the following letter, published in the *Melbourne Age* on August 24. Aldred F. Barker, Ex-Professor of Textile Industries, Chaio-tung University, presents some information concerning China, which we hope will offset to some extent the Communist propaganda line that the Kai-Shek regime had no redeeming features and for that reason should not be supported against the Chinese Communists:

"Sir, —Lord Russell in his addresses has referred to the 'corrupt Chinese National Government' and the Communists have stated that they will bring Chiang Kai-shek, T. V. Sung, Dr. Kung and others to trial when they are caught.

"For four years I held a post in one of this 'corrupt' Government's universities Railway University of Chaio-tung, Shanghai. During that period I witnessed a wonderful growing development of education from the simple country school to the town university, of which there were ten in Shanghai.

"In 1933 there was one motoring road out of Shanghai but in 1937 my son motored from Nanking to the Tibetan border. The postal service also advanced from six weeks to one day between Shanghai and Chungking.

"The Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides were being developed on excellent lines. The Chinese Factory Organisation was advancing wonderfully, the best being in no sense inferior either to the Japanese or to Australian.

"The recurrent famine problem was being tackled by the development of rail and road transport, the over-abundance in one valley being thus used to avoid famine in perhaps the very next valley.

"The development of country districts was being taken in hand in several promising ways. I was commissioned to explore the border country from the Chungking area away to the north of Peking, and other corresponding developments were being taken in hand.

"Near Taiku, in the north, was a university college working in connection with Yenching University, admirably training the several hundred youths of the district; and attached to this was by far the best sheep and wool research station in either China or Japan.

"Mr. T. V. Sung, along with other ministers, was responsible for my prospective researches into the possibilities of developing the wool production of the country and the Taiku College was the gift of Dr. Kung. He is one of the men the Communists would murder!

"In no other universities with which I am acquainted, with the possible exception of Oxford and Cambridge, is there such a development of the true university spirit as was the evidence of Chaio-tung. Yours, &c.,

ALDRED F. BARKER,
Ex-professor of Textile industries, Chaio-tung University."

yet have no proof; the Vice-President of the sixth and last bank, the Prombank is L. YACOB SIMENOV. —*Free Britain*, July 30, 1950.

The Urge to War

By NORMAN F. WEBB (*The Social Crediter*)
Some Further Thoughts on The New Deal

In this book* of Mr. Flynn's one gets a retrospective glimpse of the New Deal in the United States as an event, a more or less isolated phase in an almost incomprehensibly vast world-movement, that is of considerable value in the present crisis; for any degree of prescience at all is dependent on some estimate of what has gone before. What was the sequence?

The First New Deal

There was the financial crash on Wall Street in 1929, to what extent consciously precipitated it is hard to say, and then came the Democratic victory with Roosevelt at its head in 1933, at the height of the subsequent panic when the smaller banks all over the country were failing like popping chestnuts. This was the New Deal proper; the early days of the experiment, when we first heard of the Brains Trust, with General Hugh Johnson, Henry Morgenthau and Henry Wallace, sponsored by such august names as Bernard Baruch and Sol Bloom, along with Dr. Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York's equivalent for the London School of Economics. Mr. Flynn describes it not ineptly, as a vast and sprawling attempt to insinuate Fascist Italy into the United States.

Like all centrally controlled experiments, it represented an immense expenditure of money for little or no return. This was the period of the N.R.A. (National Recovery Administration), and the A.A.A. (Agricultural Adjustments Administration), organisations set up to perform the double and mutually exclusive functions of curtailing production and increasing work. This they attempted to do using the public credit to obtain loans from the community's banks and financial institutions to finance capital expenditure and public works of all kinds at the expense of consumer goods, and, in the case of agriculture, actually paying the producers of consumable goods not to produce. There was little evident result from all this except an enormous increase in public debt, and as early as 1934, a commission of investigation had been set up, and a report issued condemning both administrations. In May 1935 the Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision that including Justice Brandeis held that the N.R.A. was unconstitutional.

It was this decision, no doubt, that led Roosevelt in 1936 to introduce a bill dealing with the selection of Judges to the Supreme Court. It was an ill-judged and crude attack on the constitution, and threatened

*The Roosevelt Myth by John T. Flynn.

to split the Democratic Party from top to bottom, and he was forced to climb down, authorising his then Vice-President Garner to capitulate for him. According to Judge Summers, who was by no means unsympathetic to Roosevelt, this defeat almost unhinged his reason. When the Supreme Court condemned several of his early New Deal proposals he accused its members of "uncooperativeness," and showed his ignorance of constitutionalism by suggesting to Justice Hughs that he should consult with the President before coming to such decisions, and that he, Roosevelt, was prepared to consult members of the Court on political matters.

The Second New Deal

At the time that Roosevelt came to power, in 1932, it was estimated that there were almost eleven and a half millions unemployed in the States. By June 1937, at the beginning of the Second Term of Office, this had been reduced to four and a half millions, by the expenditure of immense sums of public credit standing in the national ledgers as a debit in favour of the Federal Reserve Board and the financial institutions of the country. But by November of 1937 the unemployment figure had risen again to seven millions, and the Second New Deal was wallowing in the trough of depression and failure. Gradually the original, and relatively better men disappeared, and Roosevelt was left, as are all dictators sooner or later, surrounded by sycophants and go-getters. Internal differences were fierce, and he was pulled this way and that. On one point only they were all agreed, and that was on the spending of public money; for money is material power, and they were all power-mongers in their various ways. With Socialism the genuine urge really to cure social ills is negligible, for they constitute the excuse for the spending of public money; abnormal conditions demand special measures, necessitating special expenditure. Mr. Flynn pithily describes the growth of an immense Bureaucracy under threatening conditions; the semi-intellectual from the State university, in the heady whirl of Washington, finding himself "standing by a beautifully carved colonial fireplace in Georgetown, with a cavair hors l'oeuvre in one hand and a martini cocktail in the other, discussing with Assistant-Secretary So-and-so or Commissioner Whats-his-name what shall be done with the potato crop, or the new situation in China. It is ravishing . . . it is

intoxicating . . . Roosevelt has seen the light . . . The era of Permanent Crisis now established. Oh, happy crisis! O blessed catastrophe!" That was the beginning, "and," concludes Mr. Flynn "after June 1941, when Hitler turned on his partner Stalin, those bureaus became resting places for droves of Communist termites, who used their position to further the interests of Soviet Russia."

The Great Conferences

Mr. Flynn's account of the Great Conferences—Moscow, Teheran, Yalta, etc., interesting and entirely confirmatory of the Social Credit conclusions. He attributes their initiation entirely to Roosevelt, and all the realism displayed at them to Stalin are Churchill. According to him all chance of putting up an effective resistance to Stalin exacting demands was defeated by Roosevelt's obsession with the idea of the Unite Nations Organisation, to win Stalin over to which he was prepared to give away almost everything, including British interests and the whole Eastern situation. At Teheran Roosevelt and the Americans were housed at the Russian embassy, where Stalin was accessible to private talks. As he told his son Elliott, "In between, Uncle Jo and I had a few words, too, just the two of us." This was on the Chinese Communist issue; as he said, they couldn't do much about it "while Winnie was about."

He describes a grim interlude at the dinner given at the Russian Embassy, taken from Elliott Roosevelt's book, when Stalin among the endless toasts, raised his glass and said: "To the swiftest possible justice to all German war criminals—justice before a firing squad. I drink to our unity in dispatching them as quickly as we catch them—there must be at least 50,000 of them." Churchill instantly jumped up and protested that such mass-murder was contrary to the British sense of justice. Roosevelt, instead of supporting him, or at least trying to mollify him, suggested in a jocular vein that instead of 50,000, "we should settle on a smaller number, say 49,500." The Russians and Americans all laughed. Stalin was delighted, and called for an opinion from Elliott who, according to his own account, rose unsteadily to his feet, saying "Our armies will settle the matter for those 50,000 and perhaps 100,000 more." Stalin laughing walked right round the table and putting his arm round Elliott's shoulder drank to him. Churchill, furious, pointed a finger at Elliott, crying, "Are you interested in damaging the relations between the allies? Do you know what you are saying? Elliott comments that he has good reason for believing that Churchill never forgot the incident, "but that his father was greatly amused at it, as it proved that he and Stalin, like Harry Hopkins and Stalin were buddies." And incidentally, the plan for the subsequent American withdrawal from China had been laid.

To War

What stands out so clearly all through this book—not to its author, who is quite oblivious to the fact, but to any intelligent Social Crediter—is the unremitting pressure, the awful insistence implicit in orthodox finance towards ever-increasing sabotage, that ultimately can f

(Continued on page 5)

"New Times," September 8, 1950—Page 3

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THE NEW TIMES

Established 1935.

Published every Friday by New Times Limited, McEwan House,
343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Postal Address: Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Telephone: MU 2834.

Subscription Rates: 25/- Yearly; 13/- Half -Yearly; 7/- Quarter.

VOL. 16.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1950

No. 36

PUERILE NONSENSE

Although we have read a great deal of nonsense concerning the inflation question over the past few years, we doubt whether we have seen so much utter rubbish as that contained in an article in the "I.P.A. Review" of July-August, 1950. This "Review" is issued by the Victorian Institute of Public Affairs, and financed by Melbourne businessmen. We are frankly amazed that businessmen should finance such fantastic statements as the following:

"The popular course is to blame the government (for inflation) . . . But, in fact, the responsibility for the policy of financial timidity of the last two years is as much the public's own as that of any political party. It is perfectly true that no section of the community has been backward in urging that value be restored to the pound. But, when it has really come to the point, no section has been prepared to do anything about it; no section has been prepared to make any worthwhile contribution to achieving the goal for which all have loudly clamoured. Most people have deplored the sliding value of the pound, but they seem to have been singularly unaware that they have any responsibility themselves for arresting the slide."

Having read the above, we hastily surveyed the remainder of the I.P.A. article in order to ascertain just what our responsibilities are. We expected to find some definite line of action, which the individual could take in order to defeat inflation. But apparently nothing can be done until a conference of all sections of the community is held.

This conference will agree on what sacrifices are necessary in order to solve the problem of inflation. From the realistic point of view, there is no disputing the fact that the cost of production has been steadily reduced with every improvement in power-driven machinery. If financial rules reflected physical facts, prices should have steadily fallen as the real cost of production was reduced. But our financial rules do not reflect reality; and so in face of all the evidence to the contrary, we are told that sacrifices are necessary to defeat inflation. One of the sacrifices necessary is that we all work harder and produce more. Unfortunately, once again facts dispute the theory that increased production will by itself reduce prices. We presume that the I.P.A. is aware of what is happening in the U.S.A.

There is no genuine solution of the inflation problem within the framework of present financial rules, a fact that even the I.P.A. seems to recognise when it says that prices will never be reduced to pre-war levels and that the best that can be hoped for over the next twelve months is that prices will not rise much further. Needless to say, the I.P.A. will have nothing to do with Price Subsidies, which it claims are so mesmerised with its own wordy theories that it takes no heed of "academic interest" only. Our only comment on this ridiculous observation is that Price Subsidies, unscientific as they were, are the only method by which prices have been stabilised. The I.P.A. is obviously facts. And it is the failure generally to face facts that is allowing the totalitarians to destroy our society.

"In War"

If anyone is surprised at Australia going to America's rescue in Korea, he needn't be. It is perfectly evident that the war, or whatever it is, is a perfect Godsend to the Government. Mr. Anthony, the Postmaster-General, has staked the first claim for dividends with his suggestion that the Postal Department may have to raise its charges — or does the honour go to Senator Spooner, who recently discovered that social service contributions do not cover expenditure? Mr. Spender thinks that we will have to increase our contribution to the "economic aid" of Asia, and Mr. Fadden has found that there is nothing in the jackpot and that he can't reduce taxation — even without Korea. Truly, Korea is booked to cover a multitude of sins.

The whole attraction of Government these days appears to be "large-scale planning," which, as we know, is best conducted "in war or under threat of war." It doesn't matter that the newspaper experts warn us that this may be "it," the beginning of "World War III"; Mr. Casey is going ahead with a series of five-year plans of development to make this country "secure"—presumably against aggression by the winner of World War III. Possibly the belligerents will hold off serious hostilities for 25 years, by which time the Snowy Mountains Scheme is scheduled to be completed.

On the other hand, the newspapers may be right, and real war may break out this year or next, or at least before we are getting electricity from the Alps. And if either America or Russia wins, and survives, that country will be the One World Power, in a position to tell us what to do with our electricity.

More and better Austerity is certainly the programme; and the prospect looks hopeless. Yet the prospect would look very different, and in fact would be different, if the root cause of our troubles were squarely faced. This "war" has been carefully arranged by those who expect to benefit from it; and we don't mean Stalin. Some of the conspirators are among those whom Mr. Menzies has been interviewing in New York; and included among these, we very strongly suspect, is Mr. Bernard Baruch.

Mr. Menzies, indeed, is proving to be the menace we have always expected him to be. He is "the practical Socialist," and, therefore, inevitably is carrying on the Socialism of the previous Government. If he weren't, he would get no loan from New York.

Korea or no Korea, there is quite a good prospect of another election before very long. If it comes, we hope Mr. Menzies goes. We don't expect that to do much good, but it may prevent much harm. There won't be much good until there is a Government who recognise our real enemies, and oppose them.

—The Australian Social Crediter,

August 19.

The Tragic Decisions of Winston Churchill

The latest of the Churchill volumes on World War II shows that the English veteran wartime leader was no exception to the failure in regard to understanding the Kremlin, which was (and to a large extent still is) the weakness of democratic statesmanship in our time.

While the German armies were actually crossing Soviet border, the tirades of abuse against the Western democracies were still being poured out from Moscow Radio; but this did not prevent the British leader from offering all-out unconditional aid to Stalin. He apparently hoped to impress the Russian leaders by this generous gesture — yet he should have known that they would be impervious and would only make use of the flow of responsive pro-Russian emotion to their own advantage.

The line of Western propaganda pursued after this note of generosity had been struck played straight into the hands of the revolutionaries. In the First World War it was not regarded as necessary for the Western Powers to represent the Czar's Government as democratic—it was considered enough to praise the valour of Russian soldiers, which has always been high quality in defence of their homeland. Now, however, the "show" was handed over to the Leftists, who eagerly "plugged" the lie that the Soviet Union stood for democratic freedom and was engaged in a magnificent and fruitful social experiment from which their Allies had everything to learn.

We wept and beat our breasts over the error committed by Western statesmanship after World War I in trying to nip this wonderful work in the bud, and were prepared to attribute every subsequent international sin of the men of Moscow — including those which took place during and after World War II—to the "misunderstanding" and "distrust" thereby engendered.

One deferred consequence of this nonsense is the facility with which certain well-meaning people can be brought to regard the Americans as little better than aggressors in the new Korean conflict.

Sentimentalism

A second result was that the "unconditional" Sentimentalism initiated by Churchill pervaded all subsequent diplomatic dealings with the U.S.S.R. The Allied demands ought to have been signed and sealed and protected by the firmest possible guarantees before the German armies had begun to recede, and military success had made the Soviet impossible to deal with.

The British leader admits his nation's "invidious responsibility" for advising Sikorski of Poland to come to an agreement with U.S.S.R. "without any written guarantee for the future." He hoped that "the deepening of comradeship in arms against Hitler" would have made an amicable discussion of problems easier hereafter.

But he should not have hoped with the Soviet record of icy immoralism open for all to read, including himself, and because of his false hope Poland died.

There was no excuse for acting as if he were at Vienna at 1815, dealing with the Czar Alexander I, who was open to emo-

tional influences in his policy. The Red leaders never saw anything but the firm "general line" of their revolutionary imperialist strategy.

Within forty-eight hours of V.-E. Day the new word of command had been given to the Red bureaucrats and professors for the real war "to finish off the capitalist enemies of the Soviet Union."

Separate Peace

Churchill explains that he advised putting up with Soviet exactions for fear the Kremlin would make a separate peace with Hitler. Actually, all the compliant good humour of the Western partners of Stalin did not prevent him from making secret approaches to Germany through Stockholm for an armistice on the basis of mutual withdrawal to the 1941 borderline: the entire incident as Kurt Riess points out in his "Life of Goebbels," was reported with full data in the Swiss Press.

But before Stalingrad it was impossible to get Hitler to make any peace with the Communist regime: afterwards, the Reds had less incentive to do so, being increasingly confident of victory.

The advice of the British and American military missions was given in this sense—but it went unheeded by the politicians.

Roosevelt's Decision

On the day that "The Grand Alliance" was published, the United Europe Movement held a meeting at the Albert Hall in London. Churchill there declared that the movement's objects would not be gained until the countries behind the Iron Curtain were freed from Communist servitude.

But he did not explain that it was Roosevelt's decision, which put a hundred million East Europeans in the Soviet "sphere of interest"—to the astonishment of Stalin himself, according to one of his latest biographers!

He did not explain how he himself came to acquiesce in that decision, although the events following the Soviet crossing of the old Polish border pointed clearly enough to what it meant—the Sovietisation of the countries concerned and the persecution of those loyal to the Western alliance.

We are still without information as to why Churchill's own plan for a Western offensive through the Balkans was given up, and the advice of Alexander about the extent of Europe to be occupied by Western troops ignored.

Deadly Formulas

The two deadly formulas, which sowed the dragon's teeth, which are coming to martial fruition, were "unconditional aid" for the Soviet Union and "unconditional surrender" for the Axis powers and their satellites.

Churchill shares the responsibility for these policies—and, to do him justice, he has never disowned them.

That is why all his splendid leadership brought his country out of the dark valley of war only to feed on the dead-sea fruit of frustration at the entrance of a new and deeper vale of shadows.

His own generation may forget—but I do not think that posterity will accept his "apologia" as an adequate explanation . . . —John C. Calhoun in *The News-Weekly*, Aug 16.

THE URGE TO WAR

(Continued from page 3)

find satisfaction in nothing less than that the arch-destroyer, war. If society submits to an arbitrary edict, under which its members are fated either to be unable to consume all they themselves produce, or alternatively are forced to produce more than they want to consume, some other market must be provided; and the moon not yet being available, the only really adequate one to be found is in modern mechanised and atomised warfare.

Under the renewed threat of widespread unemployment in the United States in 1938, it is evident that the influences round Roosevelt were already casting envious eyes at Great Britain's and Nazi Germany's relatively "healthy" employment figures under the stimulus of the Armaments Race. And that in spite of the Neutrality Act and Roosevelt's election pledges that he would see that no American boy was mixed up in Europe's squalid disagreements, there are signs that the policy of isolationism was beginning to be deliberately discredited. Along with this, the idea of the United Nations and the World Authority—our own Anthony Eden's New Order—which by the time of the Teheran meeting had become an obsession with Roosevelt, was being built up in his impressionable mind. All this, dreadful as it may sound, is inherent in the forces that pre-eminently were behind the President of the United States. Adherents of the old academic, ways of economic thought—or should we say victims, rather than adherents?—which insists on ignoring the obvious facts of an expanding (mentally unfolding) universe, are bound to approach every problem presented to them from the negative, inhibitory angle. Guardians of a superceded and therefore "dead" belief, life, which by its nature expansive, seems to them like a threatening flood, something to be controlled in every conceivable direction. Hence the urge towards centralisation, and the entirely erroneous "necessity," as they see it, for constantly extended *control* in every possible, or impossible, direction; monopoly of the power to enforce and prohibit. This frenzy—for it really can be called nothing else—inevitably crystallised into the "vision," or obsession, of a single World Authority, controlling the only atomically-equipped surface, air and underwater force permitted. As a human, intellectual *plan*, it is chimerical; an inverted idea of the millennium. But through what convulsions has society in general to pass before it is purged of the illusion, and permitted by some such *real advance* in social mechanism as the Douglas Proposals supply, again to derive its natural and proper impulse from the sum of individual activity; that so-called self-seeking commonsense which is the closest contact that we have with the source of Real Wisdom, in place of centrally controlled mass-hysteria?

(To be continued.)

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Teeth and Diet

by L. F. EASTERBROOK
From the *Field*, England

Sir, —I was interested in your letter from "Dental Surgeon," because my seven-year-old son and I have only just paid a routine visit to the dentist. He seemed quite unusually impressed by the excellence of my son's teeth, and asked me if he had had any special diet. I told him: No. That he had eaten no meat (including eggs) up to the age of three years, but since then he had eaten meat and exactly what he liked. I added, however, that we grew as much of our food as possible on composted soil, and that for more than his lifetime we have never used an ounce of artificial fertilizers.

"You have given me the answer," said the dentist. "Now I understand why he has teeth like that."

In my own case, my teeth used to collect huge quantities of tartar. Every year it had to be scraped off. We began using compost instead of artificials towards the end of 1936. When I went to my dentist in 1942, after a lapse (I am ashamed to say) of two-and-a-half years, I expected a terrific scraping to occur. There was no tartar to remove. Another two years lapsed before I went again, this last time. There was a very little tartar behind two teeth, and that was all.

We have used compost for just about eight years, and for the last five of those years my teeth have lost their unpleasant habit of collecting tartar. Is this a coincidence? It might be. But I was telling this story to someone else, and she has had exactly the same experience. Incidentally, I asked the dentist if wartime diet could have anything to do with it. He did not think it had because he finds now just as much tartar collecting on his other patients' teeth as before the war.

No. 2

By Sir Norman Godfrey Bennett,
M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
From *The Times*, London, of 12th January,
1944.

Sir—While the Minister of Health is trying, in conjunction with the dental profession, to find means of coping with the vast amount of dental disease in this country, the Ministry of Food is proposing to add to his difficulties by reverting to whiter bread. Before long we shall hope to receive more sugar from the West Indies. This will also be whitened and "purified," so that the potentially protective substances will be removed and the amount of dental disease will be still further increased.

Although more research would enlarge

our knowledge of the means of prevention of dental disease and would be worth a large amount of money spent on it, yet we know enough already to be able to say that prevention has become a social and economic and political problem more than a scientific one. Is there no way of inducing the various departments of State to combine to make available for the public, after the war, a sufficiency of healthy food grown on a healthy soil, and to explain, by an effective system of instruction, how by its proper use the incidence of dental disease and many other ailments could be much reduced?

No. 3

Sir Norman pursues the same theme in the *British Journal* of 5th January.

"Civilisation," he says, "has for a long time been recklessly extravagant in its use of stored solar energy in the form of coal, oil and virgin soil. In the case of the two former, when these are used up, within a measurable period, means will doubtless be found for harnessing the day-today cosmic forces—solar radiation, water-power, and the tides—for the benefit of mankind, but the soil is a different matter. Vast areas of the earth's surface have been exploited and neglected, and eroded by wind and rain. On the other hand, China has supported a vast population for centuries by natural methods of manuring and cultivation. It has been generally believed that there should be no difficulty in providing adequate food for the entire population of the world if problems of economics and distribution were overcome, but the Hot Springs Conference sounded a warning note. If the present methods of agriculture should lead to further devastation of the humus of the living soil, a very serious situation might arise. Much time would be necessary for the restoration of fertility, and a period of semi-starvation might occur in the meantime. It is clear that this is one of the most serious problems with which mankind is faced, and if dental science can make a contribution to its solution it should certainly do so for its own credit and for the benefit of humanity. Observations like those of Mr. Carpenter have a cumulative value which may be quite as convincing as those derived from laboratory experiments.

"A cognate problem is that of the over-refinement of food-stuffs. It is now at last generally recognised that in the process of making white flour much that is of great value for human consumption is extracted. A recent Editorial dealt with the nature and control of carbohydrate fermentation, and explained how, in the purification of sugar,

substances such as vitamin K, which inhibits such fermentation, may be removed, and dental caries thereby promoted.

"In all these problems, dental science has its part to play, and if it can help to prove that the ingestion of chemical products by the soil and by those who live on it, and artificial means of preventing disease, form no adequate substitute for a healthy diet grown on a healthy soil, then indeed it will have served a great purpose."

No. 4

The Fertility of the Soil and Its Relationship to Dental Health

By E. Brodie Carpenter, L.D.S., R.C.S.,
England.

The spectacle of the dental surgeon talking to the gardener usually means that a conference is in progress about the dentist's tomatoes, but I feel that these two are really a pair who should work together.

I look after a school containing 97 girls and 137 boys and have complete control of all the treatment. The object of this article is to show that during these war years the teeth of the children have vastly improved and that the reason can be found in the soil.

This school was founded nearly 100 years ago in Middlesex to help the orphans of a section of the community who support it by voluntary contributions. The school had eight acres of land attached, producing fruit and flowers, and was divided into many small gardens for the children. Two horses were kept for the work, but there was no question of self-subsistence. There are large playing fields to be kept cut, and a considerable number of outbuildings, as was always the case when the Victorians got to work to start an institution.

In 1939 the head gardener, Mr. B. Norman, took in a field of 5¼ acres for cultivation. It is Middlesex clay, and from my own experience I consider him a brave man. He tried potatoes, but the following year harvested only shells containing slugs. He then fumigated the soil and cut the field up into mixed roots, cabbage, and lettuce. There was great trouble in breaking up the clay and ashes; straw and manure were put on by the ton. Mr. Norman tells me that in Middlesex the fibre or humus remains in the soil for four years after it is turned in, so with his fibre manure from his horses and straw he had a good basis on which to work. Later on he introduced pigs and poultry; the latter are fed on grain and the droppings are not all soft like those from the mash-fed, but hard and can be powdered. Asked if he ever used artificial manure, his answer was blunt and concise: "Don't believe in it." And now in the sixth year of the war he produces the most magnificent food from that field I have ever seen—like the pictures on the seed packets in fact. The outbuildings are

(Continued on page 7)

TEETH AND DIET

(Continued from page 6)

useful as they are all storehouses, and the school is completely self-supporting for eggs, bacon, fruit; roots; and green vegetables.

Lawn clippings from the playing fields, refuse not suitable for pigs, and leaves all go back on the 5¼ acre field, and the smaller plots containing gooseberry bushes and fruit trees.

The children help with the cultivation and are very keen. They receive as their reward a ¾-lb. carrot to eat raw or a whole Webb's Wonderful lettuce as big as a cabbage. I cannot think of a better reward than to be allowed to eat this vital food straight from the ground.

The school tomatoes are quite an experience to see. They are grown in frames made of brick, without lights, and the only manures used are horse manure and dried blood.

Milk is not produced on the premises, or meat. The ration is, of course, shared out in the usual way. The children have always had a certain limited amount of bought milk, although during wartime it is cut down in the bad months. Butter is mixed with margarine and very carefully shared. Vegetables are ordered by the kitchen and are brought in freshly cut when they are required, and once a week at least they have a salad of new cabbage, beetroot, onion, and grated carrot during the winter. The whole school gets eggs according to the season, but even in the worst months they have about one a week each. Bins full of eggs are preserved for the winter, and large quantities of fruit from the farm are made into jam. Feeding arrangements might, therefore, be called sensible and well balanced with no cranky element.

Children often come to the school having had a hard time, and if they look a little thin and pale, they are given cod-liver oil and malt.

The effect of the foregoing set of circumstances will now come under discussion from the point of view of the children's teeth. The standard of these teeth in 1939 was certainly poor. As I have just remarked, some of the children had been through hard times and although their teeth were supposed to have been put in good order before entering the school, this rule was not always adhered to by parents or guardian. At the first examination it seemed impossible to get them in order and keep them in order, I started off a thorough campaign against old toothbrushes and no toothpaste with the idea of getting a consciousness into the school about their teeth. The next year, 1940, the situation seemed as bad, and in 1941 I did not feel any more cheerful. My colleagues said that obviously about 250 patients needed more time spent on them than I was allowed. 1942 was a year of spasms of hope only to be dashed at the next examination, and then I began to feel that something was helping. The mouths seemed clearer and there was a better consistency of the saliva.

The headmaster discussed the possibility of diet, and it appeared that there had recently been a housekeeping sister who had paid special attention to the meals. Raw salads were the order of the day and a great deal of time was spent in making the meals attractive. The children liked the salads and, although they may have grumbled at the food before the war, they realized that they were very lucky and had more variety at school than at home.

Suddenly it became obvious that something had happened—by May 1944, the standard had gone up to "good." It was possible to keep pace with the decay and keep a special eye on the weaker ones. There was time for polishing and encouraging a pride in the children's teeth. There is no doubt about the vast improvement and although conservative dentistry can go a long way it does not prevent the incidence of decay. It prevents the spread; it should educate in the care of the teeth, but it cannot play King Canute—with any more success than the original—to a tide, which has established itself in more than 200 mouths.

The Grub Menace

In a statement published in the Melbourne Herald on August 18, Mr. V. W. Officer, Secretary of the Graziers' Association, said, concerning the grub menace in Western Victoria: "The grubs appeared to be attacking only improved pastures, and were causing little damage to native pastures. His observations would appear to bear out our recent contention that the grub menace was the result of soil unbalance, brought about by the excessive use of superphosphate on sown down pastures."

NOTE

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Men, Not Measures

The pattern of party politics in these hapless islands is now clear beyond any reasonable doubt to anyone who will give the matter attention. The major objectives are all laid down by the "United States," whatever we mean by that, and what happens to "the English" is just too bad. The Cabinet, equally with the Opposition, plays an amusing and, to the individuals concerned, lucrative, game within this major Plan.

There is no alternative Party Government; the Central Offices of the so-called "Labour" Party, and that of the so-called "Conservative" Party, are under identical control and the leading figures in Parliamentary politics not merely know it, but aid and abet the situation in every way possible. We have no doubt that quite a large majority of the backbench Members on both sides honestly believe (at any rate in their first months of Membership) that their opinions are of some consequence. They are, if they coincide with those of Mr. Bernard Baruch. When this illusion fades, they have the alternative of resigning from "the Party," as in the cases of those two outstanding examples. Mr. Brown of Rugby and Mr. Raymond Blackburn. Their Parliamentary career is over; they have demonstrated that British politics is either a profession for rogues, or an avocation for henchmen. Outside these two classes, none other need apply.

So far the situation is comparatively simple, if not flattering to our whilom pride of race (which we are told is also an illusion). But there are two aspects, which appear to be a little outside the main picture. How has it come about that the British Empire, even now the greatest potential political force in the world, has been handed over to "the Americans" without (outside ourselves and our valiant and esteemed contemporary, *Truth*) a coherent protest or a single action in rebuttal?

And how is it that the so-called national press, almost without exception, toes the "American" line?

In the meantime, recognising that no, Party victory holds any promise of improvement; let us not overlook such possibilities as do exist. The fact that a Conservative Government only means allowing a second set of rogues to carry on the same policy while the Labour rogues take a well-earned rest, arises from the presence in the Legislature on both sides of the House, of a comparatively small body of conspirators. Turn them out; concentrate on their constituencies and explain their doings. And conversely, in the case of such men as Mr. Andrew Fontaine, make the Conservative Office find him a seat. Get Mr. Brown back to Westminster, and support Mr. Blackburn so that the penalisation of common honesty shall in his case be averted.

This country, first, needs men, not measures. And the Enemy knows it.

Drive the Front Bench on both sides out of Parliament, or into an avowed "American" cabal, where they belong, and where they have every right to be so long as Englishmen and Scots know what they have elected.

— *The Social Creditor*, August 19th

The Underground Caterpillar

It is alarming to notice that large-scale D.D.T. spraying of pastures in the Western District of Victoria is being recommended by agricultural "experts" as an answer to the underground caterpillar, which has been causing severe damage. Although little is known about the underground caterpillar, it is interesting to record that many farmers are of the opinion that pastures established on land through which the caterpillars have worked, do exceptionally well. This may be another example of nature striving to re-create a balance upset by man's bad husbandry methods.

In a letter to the *Camperdown Chronicle*, Mr. John Manifold, of "Purrumbete," Weerite, points out that the grubs like country that has been improved with superphosphate, and that they leave the soil in a better state of fertility.

This, he says, poses the question of whether the super holds some special lure for the grubs, or whether Nature develops the grubs to correct some imbalance in the soil.

This question, he adds, is the point from which research should begin. Almost every action of man tends to imbalance his natural environment. The search for the remedy for upsets in the balance of Nature should be directed at the cause, not the effect.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the addition of 2 lb. of D.D.T. to every bag of super to check the grubs. Mr. Manifold contends that D.D.T. should not be applied to the soil in any circumstances.

Scientists, he says, are now realising that D.D.T. is a cumulative poison. If the application of 2 lb. of D.D.T. would kill grubs, it would also kill all other soil life.

Although the high level of soil fertility brought about by the grub infestation will be destroyed, the superphosphate will stimulate growth of pasture.

Scientists cannot say definitely, however, Mr. Manifold asserts, that the roots of plants will not absorb some of the poison that has been forced upon the soil.

Until it is able to say that this absorption is impossible, it would seem that, by poisoning the soil and its life, we are deliberately setting out upon the long-term poisoning not only of our stock, but of ourselves.

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