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ONE SHILLING FORTNIGHTLY

BRITISH EMPIRE PARTY FORMED

Opposes Both Moscow and Wall Street Aggression

Our English contemporary, "The Social Crediter," in its issue of March 29, provides the following information which we feel will be of the greatest interest to all genuine Australian patriots who are concerned about preserving Australia's sovereignty as a part of a sovereign British Empire:

On the ground of some unusual features which it possesses, a leaflet which has reached us claiming to set out the first principles of "the third party so long awaited by the British People to infuse new hope into political life and a new faith and spirit into the nation" seems deserving of notice. We know nothing of its sponsors, the sole address on the document being that of a Secretary at Chorley, Lancashire. We omit a fourth and last section, headed "The Home Front," which is inexplicit. Otherwise the text is as follows:—

"The National Front dedicates itself to a single political aim: the restoration of British National Sovereignty.

"The future of our country, of its overseas Empire and, indeed, of the entire West European Civilisation depends upon the attainment of this objective and upon nothing else.

"This principle determines all internal social and economic policies, for these are only possible within the framework of an independent sovereign Empire.

"I. National Unity.

"To regain our Sovereignty we must unite our People.

"The existing parties are incapable of realising this. They are obsessed with class hatreds and bogus electioneering. They are hopelessly compromised by their joint responsibility for the record of folly and disaster which today mocks the country's sacrifice of blood and treasure in two world wars.

"The National Front is only interested in the unity of Englishmen. We welcome the support of all who reject the sham fight of the parties and who demand an immediate reversal of their policies of surrender and deception.

"National Unity is the sole guarantee of national survival.

"II. Pax Britannica.

"Our ancestors developed a great overseas Empire, which was destined to safeguard not only the living standards of our people but also the maintenance of world peace.

"Within two generations the parties have all but brought about its total liquidation.

As a direct result of this betrayal the country has become an economic slum of American finance-capitalism, and the onslaughts of coloured Bolshevism throughout the world threaten to annihilate the last outposts of Western Civilisation.

"That which determines England's relationship to the rest of the world is not its membership of the dictated American alliance or even of the discredited United Nations organisation; it is rather the achievement of our imperial past and the potential of our resurgent future.

"The National Front identifies two direct threats to national Sovereignty and Independence:—

"(1) Moscow-organised Bolshevism, the irreconcilable mortal enemy of all European values.

"(2) The dictatorship of New York finance-capitalism which holds in thrall the governments of the West.

"We are now told that a conflict is imminent between these massive non-European powers, and that, by virtue of our geographical position we must espouse the cause of the lesser evil. To this end the American generalate is feverishly occupied in dragooning the manpower of Europe for mercenary service. At the same time the World Bank openly continues to undermine the overseas possessions of European states.

"This situation is intolerable. Any accommodation requested by America must accord with our national interests. In practice this can only mean the following radical changes in our foreign policy:—

1. The complete withdrawal of American troops from British soil.
2. British troops to protect national interests—Korea must yield to the defence of Malaya and Egypt.
3. Withdrawal from all international agencies and bodies which have proved inimical to the Empire.

"The reorienting of national policy also entails certain positive measures to safeguard national independence:—

- (a) The outlawing of all Moscow-inspired agencies throughout Britain and her colonial possessions.

- (b) The development of a world sphere-of influence independent of the American and Russian power-masses based in the first place, upon the concept of the British Empire and in the second place upon a military and cultural alliance with those other sovereign states, which are imbued with European spiritual values.

"111. Imperial Policy.

"The National Front regards the words 'Britain' and 'Empire' as synonymous. "We consider it essential to set up a permanent Imperial Cabinet, in which each Dominion would be represented, presided over by the Prime Minister in London and having executive power to implement policy
(Continued on page 7)

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

Modern Totalitarianism

"The modern totalitarian regime is in large measure a by-product of our technological age. It rests on the acquiescence of the millions, though that acquiescence is obtained by the subtle coercion of propaganda and the cruder coercion of naked force. In the past, absolute rulers tried to keep their subjects ignorant. Today dictators teach them to read and provide them with radio receivers. What would be the sense of a monopoly of the printed and spoken word if the populace had no means for reading and hearing it? Today's dictators deliberately indoctrinate their people with misinformation that is far more blinding than mere ignorance."

—Eugene Lyons in "Stalin, Czar Of All The Russians".

Import Restrictions and Inflation

In a statement issued from Canberra on April 15, the Associated Chambers of Commerce said that the "Government's desire for early relaxation of restrictions on imports would remain a pious hope unless tight control was kept over the forces of inflation and positive action was taken to counter them". If the abolition of import restrictions depends upon inflation being stopped, we can say now that import restrictions will be permanent. Unless, of course, the Federal Government is forced to alter the insane financial rules which produce both inflation and import restrictions.

The Third Alternative

"We are witnessing the breakdown — temporary, it may be hoped — of a semi-planned economy and sterling area Governments are faced with three choices. They may elect to go on staggering from crisis to crisis; they may pin their faiths to fully-planned economies or they may — it is only a chance — elect to move resolutely towards freer economies with restoration of the almost forgotten functioning of what were once normal checks and balances. If they are wise they will choose the latter course — the course which stimulates private enterprise and initiative, and which reduces the heavy burden of political responsibility."

—"The West Australian," March 22.

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PLEASE ADD EXCHANGE TO
COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE
CHEQUES.

U.S.A. Rejects Conscription

On March 4 the American House of Representatives rejected peacetime conscription. The voting was 236 to 162. We found no mention of this important fact in the Australian daily press.

DAIRY FARMERS DEMAND TAX REDUCTION

At the recent annual meeting of the Sale (Victoria) branch of the Victorian Dairy Farmers' Association, it was decided to ask the coming annual conference of Victorian Dairy Farmers to seek a 20 percent, reduction in taxation in order to stimulate production. We trust that all readers of "The New Times" who are present at Dairy Farmers' Conference will support the resolution demanding tax reductions by the Federal Government.

We also suggest that all sections of the primary producers support the stand being taken by the wheat farmers. A united demand by all primary producers would help considerably in forcing the Federal Government to stop the tax sabotage.

Communists' "Greatest Fear"

"The Soviet Union's greatest fear is not of any super-bomb in the hands of the West, but the growing unrest among the peoples the Soviet dominates."

Jaroslav Stetzko, a former Premier of the Ukraine, made the above statement at a meeting in Toronto, Canada, on April 14. The meeting was sponsored by the anti-Bolshevik bloc of nations, of which Stetzko is President.

This is a union of patriots from 24 countries, who are working on both sides of the Iron Curtain to undermine the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stetzko told the rally that because of the continued resistance of the Soviet-dominated countries, which desired national independence, the Soviet could not consolidate her hold at home or among her satellites.

Nor could she expand her sphere of influence to the West.

Destruction of Stalin's empire, he said, would have to be accomplished in the same way that the Turkish Empire was brought down—by splitting it into its component parts, each one becoming an independent State.

Mr. Stetzko's statement is confirmation of the viewpoint we have persistently advanced; that the threat of military war is being deliberately exaggerated to force the Western peoples into the Servile State.

CHEAPNESS

"Disposition for cheapness and not for excellence of workmanship is the most frequent and certain cause of decay and destruction of art and manufacture."

—John Ruskin.

VICTORIAN PREMIER ATTACKS "MONEY CHANGERS"

During one of his clashes with Mr. J. McEwan, M.R.H., at the recent Victorian Country Party Conference, the Victorian Premier, Mr. J. B. McDonald, seized the microphone from Mr. McEwan and made the following dramatic statement: "I want to put it to you quite clearly that there is a definite plan being used to reduce you to empty pockets and empty stomachs and the man who plays the biggest part in the plan is the money changer."

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What Is a World Citizen?

By Dorothy Thompson, in the "Ladies' Home Journal", June, 1951

A high-school student, signing herself Mary G----, wrote me some time ago from Maryland:

"Our English class is studying 'World Citizens.' We would like your opinion on the following questions: What is a world citizen? Who are some world citizens?"

Apart from wondering why a class supposed to be studying the structure, composition and literature of the English language should be studying something else, what shall one answer, Mary G?

I am afraid the "world citizen" is like the purple cow. I have never seen one; I hardly hope to see one; and unless further convinced, I'd rather see than be one.

To begin with, what is a citizen?

The word originates with the word "city", a citizen being an inhabitant of a city, enjoying its freedoms and privileges as distinguished from a foreigner, or alien, not entitled to its franchises. As units of government were extended, a citizen came to be a person owing allegiance to the government of a State and entitled to reciprocal protection from it.

Every citizen in politically advanced countries is not only entitled to its protection of his life, liberty and lawfully gained property, but is also vested with political rights and responsibilities.

The first implication in the word "citizen" is therefore that of domicile, home. Obviously, a rolling stone is not a "world citizen". He is a no-citizen, a perpetual alien, a man without a country. When young Garry Davis decided to relinquish his American citizenship to become a world citizen, he very soon found himself a citizen of nowhere.

Citizenship implies relations with a community and with a government. And since there is no world government, no supra-national world state, there is no existing possibility of world citizenship. The term merely represents a wish dream, or a myth.

But would it be possible—or desirable?

Those who promote it do so in the interests of world peace. They argue, and logically, that divided war-making powers in the hands of sovereign states make war an ever-present menace, and possibility. But I think they are over-optimistic about the price, even in terms of peace, of achieving a world state, and about the cost and likelihood of its maintenance.

The nearest thing to a world state that ever existed—the Roman Empire—was created by a long-drawn-out series of conquests; maintained itself only by further unremitting military expeditions to suppress rebellions and "enforce peace", and finally broke up with a crash that plunged its world into darkness and a perpetual devil's brew of bandit wars.

Now, when people talk as glibly as they often do of a world state, it seems to me they fail to face the fact that no world state is at all likely to be created or maintained except by force—the force of one powerful state imposing its will on others. The International Communist Party and the Soviet Union are genuinely bent on creating a world state, but they are logical enough to know that it will not come about through universal voluntary agreement, but will have to be imposed, through the sub-

version of existing social orders and by external force. Certainly no world state could be created before the United States and the Soviet Union fought it out to determine what sort of social and legal order the world state should be. Neither except in defeat and under dictation, would agree to the premises of the other—and states must be founded on premises. Such a world state would have to be perpetually policed by armies; human freedoms would have to be suppressed and human cultures levelled—for a culture is a mark of differentiation. The plain reality is that the world, in terms of culture, civilization and consciousness, is not "One World". And to try to make it one, against all the realities of life and nature, is far more likely to awake the spirit of rebellion than the spirit of harmony.

What really cements people together is not a nation's statutes. These but reflect the civilization, the common way of life, the common state of consciousness and conscience. And a person can truly be a citizen of only a country and civilization he has made his own—as much a part of himself as his breathing.

But one cannot make oneself a consciously living part of all the nations and civilizations of mankind. No one can. International Communists, who originally tried to do so—to make themselves part of the mythical "world proletariat"—simply had to discover a substitute motherland, and found it in the Soviet Union.

To be specific and personal, I have the greatest sympathy for India and other Oriental countries, and readily acknowledge the greatness of their cultures. Nor do I claim any superiority for the West. For what seem to us to be superiorities are apparently balanced by some subtle law of compensation. But what I do know is that my consciousness is not Indian, or Hindu, or Chinese, and not all the sympathies I may feel will make it so—any more than years of British education could make Mr. Nehru into an Englishman.

I do not want to Americanize other people, nor do I think it possible or desirable. The very fact that I recognize profound differences between the civilizations and states of consciousness of the world makes me the opposite of an imperialist, however much imperialism may be dressed up in the garments of uplift and altruism. But neither do I wish my country to be de-Americanized to suit some universal pattern that is bound to be superficial because it can have no roots.

I have resided for years in Europe, full of wonder and admiration for the differentiated achievements of its many nations, and finding innumerable points of contact with most of them. But I never was a citizen, in fact or in spirit, of any country but my own. For I have never been able, for one thing, really to think or to express myself with the best of my

mind in any language other than the one I have lived and thought in, and my mental and emotional orientation is American. And this is certainly not unique to me. Almost no writer—I can think of only two exceptions, and neither of them was absolutely first-rate—has ever been able to write with even approximately the same distinction in two languages.

Now it is surely worth noting that the writers and other artists who have attained universal recognition are precisely those who are most deeply rooted and immersed in their own culture. There was never a writer more English than Shakespeare, more Italian than Dante, more German than Goethe, more Russian than Dostoevski, or more American than Mark Twain. Yet these are those who have been best able to communicate universally, to all mankind. If anything is great enough, profound enough, true enough, it reaches up to tower above many nations and many cultures. But, like a tree, the height an artist can attain is in direct proportion to the depth to which roots go down into native soil. Man, like the universe itself, is limited. And those who nourish themselves on the traditions, aspirations, revelations and observations of their own people are the more robust.

I have observed, also, that an avowed universal love of "humanity" often covers an incapacity really to love anyone or anything with passion and devotion. Prof. Sigmund Freud observed this as a symptom of psychoneurosis. It was patently obvious in the case of the traitor, Fuchs—the betrayer of atomic secrets to the Russians. The abstract concern with "Humanity" (with a capital H) offers a form of escape. There is always something one can do for one's own family, one's own community, and one's own country. But the doing involves coming to grips with real problems and difficulties, and involves real duties and sacrifices. There is precious little anyone can do personally for Humanity at Large, and to transfer one's fidelities to an abstraction is one way of avoiding all obligations to one's fellow human beings.

I write this because it is in the fashion today to decry patriotism as a factor dividing mankind. Nationalism based on an inbred sense of superiority and contempt for others—the aliens, the outsiders—is, indeed, a vicious danger to peace. But patriotism as love of country is actually a feeling shared by all peoples, and though this feeling is directed to various objects, it is a feeling that binds mankind. For only a patriot can understand another patriot, as only a lover can understand lovers. Precisely because I love my country I appreciate the love of others for their countries. Precisely because I regard my country as my primary allegiance I expect others to give their primary allegiance to their countries. I do not have to share their love for and allegiance to their particular object. But I am compelled to respect it, and to await respect in return.

And so, to get back to Mary G.'s question: I have never known a world citizen, and don't know what it means to be one. But I am quite sure that one is likely to be a beneficent influence in the life of all countries to the extent to which one is a fully conscious and responsible citizen of one's own.

A Genuine Anti-Inflation Policy

"The New Zealand Social Crediter" has issued the following material as a pamphlet:

Prompt application of the following remedy will result in the payment of a handsome dividend in the form of lower prices to every person in New Zealand.

We assert that there will not be less for some BUT MORE FOR ALL.

This is not an appeal to you — it is a definite statement of fact that concerns every person in the country.

Every individual helps to make the pound buy more by helping to apply this remedy.

Your interest will be aroused and your efforts will surely be added to those of many others when you read on: —

1. Experience shows that increased remuneration gives only temporary financial relief to the wage and salary earners in their effort to meet rising prices. For increased wages and salaries mean increased costs and therefore higher prices.

2. Has an effective method of keeping the cost of living down ever been applied to New Zealand?

To some extent, yes. There is no doubt that subsidies, in conjunction with price control, have checked inflation considerably. But when subsidies were reduced and price control practically abolished, prices rose at an alarming rate, and it is essential to the economic well being of this country that a generous policy of subsidies should be introduced as soon as possible.

3. Can the Exchequer provide enough money for an adequate volume of subsidies?

If the Government paid a sufficient annual sum to keep prices in check, the strain on its financial resources would be very great and the burden of taxation would be heavy. Since taxation ultimately goes into costs, prices would be inflated in due course.

4. How much money is needed for an adequate system of subsidies?

The Arbitration Court provides a useful yardstick.

For example, early in the year, 1951, after making careful investigations, it found that the wage and salary earners needed approximately an extra £25,000,000 per annum to maintain their previous standard of living, and it made a new award accordingly.

5. Where did the £25,000,000 come from?

Employers had to draw on the trading banks for increased overdrafts, week by week, to pay the extra wages and salaries involved, until they could raise prices and

so meet their increased obligations from their own returns.

6. How are overdrafts financed?

It is an established fact that every Bank Loan is a new creation of credit.

To quote only two authorities out of several the Encyclopedia Britannica, 14th Edition, states: —

"A loan made by a bank is a clear addition to the amount of money in the community."

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, ex-Assistant Secretary to the British Treasury, says: "When a bank lends, it creates money out of nothing."

7. Could the Government finance subsidies through the Reserve Bank?

Yes. The Reserve Bank could create and issue the money in the same way as any other bank.

8. Would that increase the National Debt?

Not necessarily. The Reserve Bank could make the issue non-repayable.

In 1935 the Australian Government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the monetary and banking system of Australia.

In Section 504 of the report we read, ". . . and it (the Commonwealth Bank) can even make money available to Governments and to others free of any charge. . . ."

Mr. Justice Napier, Chairman of the Commission, was asked to interpret this statement, and, through Mr. Harris, Secretary of the Commission, he replied: "This statement means that the Commonwealth Bank can make money available to Governments or to others on such terms as it chooses, even by way of a loan without interest, or even without requiring either interest or repayment of principal."

If that is not true of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the necessary legislation could easily be passed to make it so.

9. Would this cause inflation?

No, because the amount issued would just counterbalance the total price increase as ascertained by the Arbitration Court, and the employers would have no increased costs to warrant an increase in prices.

After careful investigation it is our opinion that to check price inflation the best policy is to apply subsidies financed by the Reserve Bank with non-repayable money, a convenient yardstick being the findings of the Arbitration Court from time to time. By this means justice will be done to Social Security beneficiaries, superannuitants and investors as well as wage and salary earners.

We trust that you will study this important problem calmly and dispassionately, without any consideration of party or sectional interests, but in the light of clean logic and for the benefit of the great majority of the people of New Zealand.

We would value your opinion and would like to hear your views on the matter whether you agree with our findings or not. If a remedy is not found and applied soon this country may suffer serious consequences. Therefore, let us take action in time.

A Canadian Traitor

Mr. E. H. C. Leather, M.P. in the British Parliament, is an insurance broker born at Toronto in 1919. He is elected for Somerset North in the 'Conservative interest' (as it used to be called). By way of the "B." B.C. he has been telling us that this country is now too feeble to safeguard the Commonwealth, and must prepare to relinquish control over her foreign affairs and defence to a supranational authority. Mr. A. K. Chesterton in "Truth" asks why Mr. Leather, as a hot-gospeller of "a doctrine rank with the smell of subversion," should have sought election to the British House of Commons instead of supporting his exemplar, "Canada's great Foreign Secretary, Lester Pearson," on his native heath.

Says Mr. Chesterton: —

"The newspapers busily engaged, as is Mr. Leather, in building him up as a 'great' international figure lovingly purr over the Pearson record, but there is one important matter which they neglect to mention. It is that Canada's Minister for External Affairs has come to the forefront of contemporary life as the protégé of Mr. Sam Bronfman, often referred to as the 'Emperor of Canada,' and a businessman with a quite exceptionally interesting past. Mr. Bronfman today is, probably, by far the richest man in Canada, the paymaster-general of the Liberal Party and the leader of the Canadian Zionist movement. It is scarcely a coincidence that the man who persuaded the United Nations to partition Palestine, and, thus, to create the Israeli State, was none other than Mr. Lester Pearson. Why such men consider it essential for Israel to be an independent nation, but seek to deny the same status to a great country like Britain, is one of the Twentieth Century paradoxes into which people who know what is good for them do not inquire. Nor do Mr. Pearson's supporters encourage too much attention to be paid to the fact that, although the Soviet Union originally opposed Mr. Pearson's appointment as Secretary-General of the United Nations, it privately approached him, when it required a nominee to oppose Mr. Lie, with the offer of support for his candidature should he care to stand. It is evident that, between 1945 and 1950, the Russians must have come to hold him in very high regard. Mr. Pearson has since come to the forefront as one of the inner conclave of the so-called Atlantic Defence Community, where much is expected of him. Only a very dim-witted person can fail to see how immeasurably more important than the United Nations the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has become. Here is the mechanism through which the actual power over the lives and destinies of men and nations is to be exerted.

We should be happier if the anti-national utterances of such back-bench 'Conservatives' as Mr. Leather were not so ably supported by anti-national actions made acceptable by a Public Oratory which denies with its lips what it is doing with its hands. Mr. Chesterton is right to associate Mr. Bronfman with Mr. Baruch, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Lehman. How strange that our Public Orator Number One is also associated. —

"The Social Crediter" (England) March 8

FAR AND WIDE

By Douglas Reed 20/5

Just published, this revealing book records the author's travels throughout America. He makes some enlightening observations of the treachery in high places, and the maturing plans for world domination.

"Developing" India!

During one month, external assistance to India (that sub-continent to whom the British tax-payer owes so much for his having conferred so many benefits) has comprised:

(1) A Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has arrived in India. After preliminary talks with Ministers and officials in New Delhi the Mission has set out on a tour of the country, and it is expected to recommend a loan to finance certain of India's long cherished development plans.

(2) Following a visit to the U.S.A. by the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission (mentioned in the report for September) it has been announced that the services of five specialists on various aspects of dam construction and design will be made available to India shortly under President Truman's Point Four Programme.

(3) A senior official of the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is to visit India to help finalise the Australian contribution of technical equipment under the Technical Co-operation Programme of the Colombo Plan.

(4) The Ford Foundation, which sent a Mission to India in August has made a grant of two million dollars for the expansion of agricultural extension services in selected Indian Districts.

(5) The press has reported the arrival on 28th November of the Chief of the Antibiotic and Insecticide Section of the World Health Organisation of the United Nations with another expert and two specially trained Indians to start work on the establishment of the Government penicillin factory at Poona.

(6) Other recent visitors and advisers to India include a United Kingdom expert on animal genetics, a United Kingdom radio engineer, an expert on criminology and penology (Dr. W. C. Reckless) and a population expert (Professor P. K. Whelpton) from the United Nations.

It will be noticed (if without undue demonstrativeness by 'reputable' econo-

mists) that each of the items enumerated involves (a) finance, and (b) capital (i.e., factory) development, in some cases on a very large scale. There is no reason therefore, why it should weaken materially the complaint made by a delegate to the F.A.O. Meeting in Rome that the help received by India for her agricultural programme was "both meagre and tardy".

It is not intended to turn the world into a fertile field, but to turn what fertile fields remain into factories. By building and equipping factories consumer purchasing power is distributed to remove from the market a part of the production of factories already built and equipped. Constant expansion is (by arrangement with dealers in financial credit) the condition of (partial) solvency in both agriculture and industry. By this means real credit is either alienated from the individual to whom it naturally belongs or it is destroyed. It stands out a mile that it is no longer 'governments' in the accepted meaning of the term who are effecting this gigantic expropriation, but 'missions' and 'commissions' which are instruments of Finance, which has obtained for them (on tick) a kind of legal clothing, or cover. In other words, the pit (which is bottomless?) into which the world is being thrust is a conspiratorial device. When does the impeachment begin?

—"The Social Crediter" (England), January 19.

Israel and Communism

Following are three reports, which recently appeared in the press:

(1) "Farmer Ray Miller, of Linden, California, back from one of his trips around the world as counsellor for the Agricultural Food Organization of the United Nations, says there is need for a new definition and better understanding of the term 'communism.' . . .

"The most communistic country in the world, Miller says, is Israel..." — "California Farmer," Dec. 1, 1951.

(2) "Police arrested Faud Nimeh Nassar, reputed to be number one Arab Communist in Israel, and three colleagues, in a lightning raid . . . They also seized a printing press and large quantities of communist literature."

—"Chicago Tribune," Jan. 1, 1952.

(3) "Swiss sources claim to have information to the effect that Russia is using the devious channel of a particularly well-organised net of Israel espionage set up in Egypt before and during the Israel-Arab war in this undertaking.

"The many Jewish agents in Egypt these days are strongly believed to be helping and encouraging the Egyptian extremists in their armed action against British troops in the Suez — by both work and money.

"At this particular juncture of Mid-East politics the strategy and diplomacy of Israel and Moscow coincide..."

—"Vancouver Daily Province," Jan. 7, 1952.

Here, again, we see Moscow and Tel Aviv working hand-in-glove. Here we see Arab communists going forth from Israel, supplied with printing press and communist supplies.

In our September issue ("Crisis Time")

—before the trouble in Egypt erupted—we dealt fully with the coming crisis and the sinister hand behind the design.

The West, of course, can blame only itself for much of its Middle-East trouble. For it was the U.S.-Zionist dominated U.N., which endorsed and supported the aggression in Palestine where nearly a million inhabitants were dispossessed and turned into homeless refugees to provide homes for incoming refugees. Remember, as was the case in Palestine, before certain aggressive anti-Christian elements gain control in Egypt it is first necessary to drive the British out. — "The Canadian Intelligence Digest,"

February 1952.

POWER AND THE STATE

An interesting commentary on Lord Radcliffe's broadcast lectures on Power and the State appeared as a leading article in the "Daily Telegraph" (Eng.) for March 22.

Following are the closing paragraphs: —

"If Lord Radcliffe lucidly traces the origins and development of this tendency, (towards collectivism), he offers no suggestions as to how it may be checked. With uncommon skill he charts the course from Rousseau's sovereignty of the people to Stalin's sovereignty of the Politbureau, but there the road seems to end. Against the possibility that 'what is, practically, single-chamber Government, and the executive and legislative combined,' may jeopardise constitutional rights, the best safeguard he can offer is the traditional British flair for 'getting along by ignoring what wise people have said or what other peoples have done'. At the same time, he justly points out that 'the British have formed the habit of praising their institutions, which are sometimes inept, and of ignoring the character of their race, which is often superb'. Such an attitude of mind, he goes on, risks 'losing their character and being left with their institutions: a disastrous result indeed'.

"The fact is that power deserves neither to be adulated nor despised. It is to the body politic what energy is to the individual man—a means but not an end. Christianity, with its insistence that duties were owed both to Caesar and to God, provided a necessary equilibrium in human affairs. Lacking such equilibrium, the terrible danger presents itself, as we saw in the Third Reich and as we see in Soviet Russia today, of Caesar becoming God. Even here the danger is not to be wholly discounted as material values come to take precedence over all others, and as the claim to represent the majority is stretched to have ever-larger implication. 'Power,' Lord Radcliffe finally concludes, 'is good or evil according to the vision it serves: not the vision of the governors alone, not the vision of the governed alone, but a vision that is somehow common to them both.' And, he might have added, the vision, to be valid, must partake of a horizon reaching beyond power's own dimensions."

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/3

Full text of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

"New Times," May 2, 1952—Page 5

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No. 9.

"PUBLIC INVESTMENT"

In our last issue we dealt with the policy of further sacrifice advocated by Fabian Socialist Professor H. W. Arndt. Professor Arndt stresses the importance of ensuring that "private investment" is curtailed in favour of "public investment". His views are reinforced by his fellow-Socialist, Sir Douglas Copland, who in an address at the Construction Industries Fair in Sydney on April 6, said that any tendency to reduce "public investment?" "is a policy of despair and does not show a proper realisation of the role that investment plays in the economy". Sir Douglas developed his views further by saying that "Any reduction of public investment, as well as slowing down the rate of economic development, would also reduce the demands for labor and resources and could cause a fall in national income beyond that necessary to correct inflation . . .

Sir Douglas Copland's statements are a tacit admission that the production system does not distribute sufficient purchasing power to individuals to buy goods produced. There are various ways of masking the deficiency of purchasing power, and Sir Douglas mentions two of them. A "favourable balance of trade" simply means that the local volume of money is increased without any increase in local consumer goods for sale. New credits are created and paid to producers and exporters for goods sent out of the country. The supply of goods is reduced and the supply of money increased. Under present financial rules all industrial nations are compelled to strive for greater export markets, not primarily because there is a necessity to import goods from other countries, but to prevent economic collapse at home. There is practically nothing which the Americans require from other countries, but it is an indisputable fact that, failing a modification of internal financial policies, the American economy would have been in chaos if it had not been for big dollar loans abroad — and, of course, the Korean "police action".

"Public investment" is not merely another technique for seeking to overcome a deficiency of purchasing power; it is an important aspect of the conspiracy to bring every aspect of human activity under centralised control. The very use of the term "public investment?" by the economists and other power-lusters, is dishonest. The suggestion is that the members of the public voluntarily invest their money in various Government activities. The hundreds of millions of pounds, which are to be spent on the Snowy River Scheme, will be compulsorily taken from the individual by the Federal Government. Even if portion of the money is made available by the expansion of new credits, it is still being filched from the individual, who has no choice of how his money shall be invested.

As we have repeatedly said, all capital production means an immediate lowering of the potential standard of living. The rate of all capital expansion should, therefore, be freely determined by the individual, who would probably prefer that the hundreds of millions to be spent on a Snowy River Scheme which may not benefit him for 30 or more years, might be better spent on improving his immediate standard of living. And if new credits can be created by the Government, or acquired from individuals who find that a Government-dominated banking system will lend them credit to invest in "essential industry", then it is obvious that the same credits could be made available to ensure that the individual had sufficient purchasing power to buy all the goods and services he and his fellows had produced.

C. H. Douglas and the Sydney Webbs

The most grotesque objections have been raised to issues of credit in the manner I have recently outlined; in fact, it is a remarkable thing that large numbers of persons, who cannot be suspected of direct connection with the banking system, seem feverishly anxious to ridicule it.

The first objection raised is that it would raise prices, a really remarkable statement in view of the fact that the suggested use of credit is absolutely contingent on a fall in prices.

If cornered in regard to this objection, these persons say it would result in a queue of the type familiar during the latter years of the First World War.

The answer to this is, of course, that again the suggested credit issue is contingent on the ascertained fact that potential production is always in excess of consumption.

It will usually be found that, when the quasi-practical objections have thus been disposed of, the objector discloses his real position, which is what he calls a moral objection, that he hates the very idea that anyone should be comfortable in this world without being made uncomfortable in the process.

Some years ago I had the experience of discussing these proposals with Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb, and, after disposing, one after the other, of the objections raised to the feasibility of the scheme, I was met with an objection with which, I confess, I found myself wholly unable to deal, and I recognise that objection in the Labor Party on the Douglas proposals.

The words in which it was made to me are worth putting on record.

They were: "I don't care whether the scheme is sound or not; I don't like its object."

That is a clear-cut issue; it is an issue which goes right down to the bedrock of human philosophy. It claims that human nature is essentially vile, and can only be kept within bounds by being kept so busy that it has no time to get into mischief. — Major Douglas, in "The Breakdown of the Employment System", pp. 11-12.

In the absence of a specification from him, we may perhaps record here the main principles necessary to apply to rectify the situation in this and all other countries. The passage is from "Warning Democracy" by C. H. Douglas: "There are three: (1) That the cash credits of the population be equal to the collective cash prices for consumable goods for sale in that country (irrespective of the cost price of such goods), and such cash credits shall be cancelled or depreciated only on the purchase or depreciation of goods for consumption. (2) That the credits required to finance production shall be supplied not from savings but from new credits relative to production, and shall be recalled only in the ratio of general depreciation to general appreciation. (3) That the distribution of cash credits to individuals shall be progressively less dependent on employment, that is to say that the dividend shall progressively displace wages and salaries as production keeps increasing per man hour."

A Producer's Revolt?

"This burden of taxation will impair the efficiency of our industry, and we are calmly told it cannot be altered because the principles of accountancy are sacrosanct. The time has arrived for those principles to be subordinated to those of the national interest. If they are not so altered, there can be but one result from the present madness . . ."

It is disappointing to hear, at this point, that 'the present madness' is our old friend the 'efficiency of industry'—"an ever-increasing average age of our tramp fleet, with no prospect of its replacement in the foreseeable future." Rejecting the hypothesis that man in society exists for the development of industry, that the aim and objective of human life is industrial expansion, not for the satisfaction of any real human need, but for its own sake, or, alternatively, as an illusory means of 'catching-up' on a chronic and progressive deficiency of purchasing-power, we nevertheless note the appearance in public discussion of the right subject to which attention should be directed, the consequences which arise from adherence to wrong principles of accountancy. Possibly, the innovation (outside of Social Credit circles) is significant. We hope it is; though if the correction envisaged is merely one designed to meet the producer interest, we are doomed to disappointment. It is small consolation that producers will share the disappointment.

The words quoted are from a report in the "Liverpool Echo" (an evening newspaper) of March 24 of a speech by Mr. E. C. Haslam, introducing Lord Eustace Percy's Presidential Address to the annual meeting of the North of England Ship-owners' Association on the same day.

Mr. Haslam did not say (or the newspaper did not report) what were to be regarded as correct principles of accountancy.

We note at the same time that Lord Beaverbrook's "Sunday Express", which has been taking a fling at the joint-stock banks on the score that they underpay their employees and do not disclose their profits does not disclose their profits either, or announce any system of computation, which would assist the reader to repair the omission. The "Sunday Express" may have its own axe to grind; but it is actually unnecessary to level any personal accusa-

tion against bankers on the ground of their control of credit. The banks act quite automatically according to the rules of the game, and if the public is so foolish as to sanction those rules no reason is evident why it should complain. On the surface, it seems that Mr. Haslam has begun contesting the rules—as we have done for many years.

Douglas's Confession of Faith

The following has been extracted from a speech given by Major C. H. Douglas at "The New Age" Dinner, March 18, 1933:

"Now, it is my own belief, and I might almost say that it is almost my only religion, that there is running through the nature of the Universe something that we may call a 'canon.' It is the thing that is referred to in the Gospel of St. John as the 'Logos,' the 'Word.' (Logos—"The Word" or 'Reason').

St. John 1:1, "The Word (Logos) was with God, and the Word was God." (I am the Word, the Truth, and the Light) Social Credit is based on Truth and Reason.

"It (the canon) has an infinite variety of names. The engineer and the artist refer to it when they say they have got something 'right.' Other people mean the same thing when they talk about absolute truth or reality. By whatever name you wish to refer to this idea, it does not matter very much; we all instinctively recognise its existence whether we meet it in something like architectural propositions as, say, the cenotaph, or even in the grim lines of a battleship.

"Genuine success only accompanies a consistent attempt to discover and to conform to this canon in no matter what sphere our activities may lie.

"For instance, I have no doubt whatever that there is one single test which can be applied to any financial scheme which is put before you for your consideration, and that is, whether it represents reality, just as we know that the fundamental falsity of the present financial system is that it distorts and perverts reality.

"I am confident that single-mindedness of purpose directed to the pursuit of this canon to which I have referred is the only thing of absolute primary importance in any undertaking.

" . . . Given that, forms of organisation and other mechanisms for the attainment of the end, necessary as they undoubtedly are, will, as one might say, provide themselves both at the right time and in the most perfect form that the necessities of the case require.

"Because the canon is a spiritual thing, the forms embodying it are of infinite variety, and, not only that, change from time to time, and a slavish adherence to the form is a certain method by which to miss the canon.

". . . I am confident, however, that just as departure from the canon has produced the appalling condition of the world at the present time, so the existence of a growing body of people who are aware of the situation, and singly devoted to bringing back understanding into relation with reality, constitutes not only the great, but the only certainty that eventually a world system founded upon lies will give way to one which is formed upon truth!"

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(Continued from page 1)

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Rats Can Be Almost Human

By J. I. Rodale

I was talking to a farmer a few weeks ago about the way land is being permitted to run down.

"You should see my brother-in-law's farm," he said. "He uses nothing but chemical fertilizers, and if he was offered free manure he wouldn't go after it—he's that lazy. If you ask me, his crops aren't fit for human beings to eat. Come to think of it, they aren't even fit for his barn rats to eat. You should see those rats. They look terribly starved."

This reminded me of the experience we had with our own barn rats about eleven years ago. Not knowing much about farms then, we chose a place purely for its location, near Emmaus. A more exploited piece of soil would have been difficult to find, and its infertility definitely reflected itself in the condition and poor health of the rats that lived off of it. These rats could not have picked a poorer piece of land to infest, no matter how hard they would have tried. But when I look back on it I feel that it is good that we stacked the cards against us to that extent because when you consider what we started with and what we have done with it, it speaks eloquently for the organic method.

A few years later I met the Government agent who had to pass on a loan that the farmer who ran this piece of land into the ground, had requested. He told me that he had to turn the application down because he could not see how anyone could make a living off these 60 impoverished acres.

It was a tenant farm and there was the usual friction between tenant and owner so that between the two, the land went down horribly. The nutritional quality of the crops evidently was so mediocre that it could not satisfactorily nourish the chickens, which were the poorest lot I had ever seen. When we came on to the place there were at least a dozen dead ones that had been thrown under the corncrib for all the world to see. The cows looked scrubby, but the rats, poor creatures, had to take the hardest bumps. They looked terribly starved and emaciated. At night when we would go into the barn and, putting on the lights, surprise them, they would run nervously. They were skinny rats, with their bones protruding precariously through their mangy skins. I was not experienced with rats in those days, but any untaught amateur in the lore of rodentry could see that these specimens were the worst of their scummy race. And they seemed terribly dissatisfied at something, no doubt at being poorly fed, and if they could have grabbed the farmer they would have shown him a thing or two.

They sure seemed savagely displeased, and snarled as they ran. They were probably better off dead, but unfortunately rats don't die as easily as chickens.

Now the curtain goes down for about three years in which we assiduously practice the organic method, putting goodly amounts of organic matter into our soil with loving hands and treating the good earth with reverence and with a conscience. Although it was a hand-to-hand war against weeds, disease, hard crusty soil and the righting of all the previous farmer's malpractices, the cash spent was less than if we had tried to right things by the chemical method. In those days we made compost, and that was a chore, but we were paid for it in cash by not having to purchase fertilizers. Today the rebuilding job would be pie and we could do it with our hands tied behind our back for there is no longer any compost making in farming with the organic method. The same materials that we so carefully piled in heaps years ago today go directly on the land, with a minimum of labour, and with a greater conservation of its nutrients.

The land became healed and the regeneration showed itself in the fruitfulness of the crops. There was a tremendous improvement in their appearance when compared to those of the previous farmer. This was true especially with the corn, which in the case of the predecessor were small, gnarled and diseased while ours were big, golden ones which, when fed to the farm animals, made them healthy.

What was my surprise one night when I put on the lights in the barn to see nice, sleek, well-nourished looking rats, which looked at me and blinked their eyes as if to say, "Hello, what can we do for you?" Not realizing what had happened I picked up the first object I could lay my hands on, a small piece of wood, and threw it at one of them. I can still see that rat today. He seemed to look at me in mild amusement and slowly dodged as the missile came toward him. His mind evidently was able to co-ordinate his actions in split-second response, because he was able to dodge just enough to miss the piece of wood by a thirty-second of an inch. The rest of the

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rats began to slowly waddle away, evidently amused by the irregular conduct they had just witnessed.

I did not realize it at the time but as I lay in my bed that night it hit me with the impact of a sledgehammer blow. Those rats were eating a better-produced diet than diet without the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers. No matter how careful you are on a farm, the rats will get at the grain somehow. In handling it, some stray grains will fall on the floor and there is always an open sack beckoning to the rats to come and get it. Slowly, over the years, these rats were eating a better-produced diet than the people in the neighbouring city of Allen-

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Rats Can Be Almost Human

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town. And come to think of it, the rats that I had met that night were perhaps of the tenth generation organically fed. Their great-great grandparents, back to God knows what degree of great-greatness, had already been the recipients of this highly vitaminized and mineralized diet.

I regretted that we had not captured some of the early rats and had their blood tested so that we could have a comparison with that of our present-day patterns of superior excellence in rat feeding. In fact there is still an opportunity to make a comparison of our rats with those in the barns of neighbouring farmers. I will stack my rats against those of any other farmer for fifty miles around.

This is what made me take stock of the health of my own family for we were eating food produced in the same manner as these lucky rats. We suddenly realized that we, too, had benefited a great deal in our health. We were having less colds and headaches and we were all feeling generally much better than we had been before. It gave us a great deal of comfort to think that as the years went on and we continued not only to eat organically grown foods; but foods that would be continuously and progressively better because of the additional organic matter and rock dusts that we would use on this farm, our health would progressively improve with it.

I feel that it is possible that the better food has also improved the mentality of my rats. But here I want to qualify my enthusiasm. Until the proper, scientific tests are made I am only mentioning this as a possibility. I do not want to be like the organic farmer that I heard about who told another organic farmer about it, who told it to me, that he had given organically produced eggs to his minister and that in a few weeks time he was preaching better sermons. In the same way, there are stories of smart rats that I do not want to compete with. For example, I recently read in the newspapers that rats had broken into some bags of peanuts in a warehouse and then stole salt from a restaurant in the next building and made themselves salted peanuts. Rats are smart to begin with, constitutionally, although it is possible that the previous farmer's rats were un-constitutional.

But seriously, I can see an obvious advantage from all this rat business and I got my idea from a method once suggested by Roger Babson. He said if you wish to settle in a healthful community go first to the cemeteries and see the age of the dead people as indicated on the tombstones. In the same way I say that if you wish to purchase a farm and would like to know a quick way to find whether the soil on that farm is fertile, examine the barn rats. This will be a powerful and infallible indication of it.

In my consideration of this experience with rats I went a step further. Something about the organic food had improved their character. When I threatened that rat's life with the dangerous missile I flung at him with not a little speed, he was not angered. My rats no longer were savage. They did not snarl. They were more satis-

fied with their lot. They were probably even glad that they were rats, which is saying a great deal for this method of producing food. When I translated all this in terms of people, I became startled with its far-reaching implications. I began to see that we must now divide people into two classifications—those who buy their food in the usual grocery channels and those who get it organically produced. In the second classification, for example, I must include Gloria Swanson, who, when she is away from the usual sources of organically produced foods in California, has them flown to her as far as New York City. One can easily see from her recent experience with her part in a Broadway production that she was intelligent enough to have a mind of her own, and the courage of her convictions to tell the manager that she thought the lines of the play, in her opinion, were not too clever.

The potentialities of improving the food of statesmen, ministers, military men, labour leaders, criminals, educators and other persons who are important to the proper functioning of our civilization, assumes tremendous significance. Can you imagine what would happen if John L. Lewis ate a one hundred percent, organic diet? The miners would have to look for another leader because he would become too peaceably inclined. The only way for him under those conditions to keep his job would be to force all the coal miners also to eat an organic diet. Then they could sit down together at a meeting and give each other their shirts.

The experience with my rats, and the thought that people could be just like them, came home to me with forceful emphasis a few days ago when the car that I was driving came to a stop about four feet beyond a stop sign. I did bring my car to a stop, however. An automobile coming from the left suddenly came to a stop in front of my car so that I could not move. The man's mouth began to move violently, cursing a blue streak I am sure. He probably was using some very bad words, with his lips snarling furiously.

"What did I mean by going beyond this stop sign?" he was probably saying in between the curses.

I expected him and his whole car to explode any minute in the heat of his tigerish wrath. But I sat there like a gentleman, not even making faces back at him. I am too well nourished for that. To tell you the truth, I am so well-nourished through my organic diet, that when a motorist breaks the worst rules in the traffic-law book in tussles with my car, I usually smile at him as if to say, "Well, I'm sure you did not do it deliberately and I gladly forgive you your sin. In fact possibly my driving had something to do with your unfortunate mishap."

Well, here was this under-nourished man still swearing away, not permitting my car to move and you will not believe the thought that suddenly came into my mind. I looked at his face but instead of the face of a man I saw that of a rat, and I do not mean the word in its disrespectful sense. It was only a symbolic image. But I saw him clearly as one of the early,

savage, starved barn rats that I had inherited from the previous farmer. There it was as plain as day, with its elongated nose, and rodent-like whiskers quivering threateningly. I could not dissolve the mirage, and distinctly saw a rat cursing at me for all he was worth. Then I became sad because I saw the man as the victim of a system that had put him in a class, from a nutritional point of view, lower than my present, healthy barn rats.

How many thousands of other nervous and vicious persons are going round our cities, whose nervousness and viciousness are merely an expression of the degree of mediocrity of our food crops, crops which shouldn't even be fed to a rat. How many of these people are entrusted with important positions in Government, business, labour, education, the church and other departments of daily life, which mean so much to our welfare. I began to think that if we could raise all our food organically, what a wonderful world this could become, with people never snarling at each other and becoming easier to live with, so that if a person does step a few feet beyond a stop sign it will not raise the blood pressure of any witnesses to the crime.

But it will take more than organic eggs to make ministers preach better sermons. It will require a whole organic diet, and years of it, to show its effect on the minister's brain. But I am deadly certain, from my observations, that a completely organic diet can raise the mental level of our world. There is much evidence in conservative medical research that nutrition is an important factor in the development of brainpower.

In approaching the problem of nutrition we must remember that even the wealthy, with all their money, and with all their full and rounded out diets, may still be suffering from malnutrition. You might eat at a Park Avenue Hotel and enjoy its aesthetic environment, but be worse off dietetically than someone who is dining at a one-arm cafeteria. I recall about seven years I visited the purchasing agent of one of New York's swankiest hotels and drew to his

(Continued on page 10)

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 world-wide conspiracy designed to drive the individual down the scale of human existence. Foreword by Major C. H. Douglas.

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Rats Can Be Almost Human

(Continued from page 9)

attention the nutritional value of food raised by the organic method. The prices they charge at this hostelry are so high that they can afford to give their customers the best. He answered me by bringing out one of the tomatoes they served in their dining rooms. It was so large that I was taken aback. They came from New Jersey, he said, and the hotel paid a high premium for them. They were probably forced chemically to such an extent that the eating of them undid all the good created by living according to the rules of health. They were merely bulk, just as the bulk or hulk of some of the dowagers who frequented these places and who look as if they are good livers, but those livers tell a different story. From that time on, whenever I had to go to New York I always ate at Child's.

Now please do not get the idea that this essay is being written as a jest simply because I told a joke or two in its writing. I am in deadly seriousness, and 99 percent of it are unvarnished facts. But from this point on we will confine ourselves to a more serious consideration of the subject. We will examine a race of people who give a vivid illustration of the two kinds of rats, and about whom I have written in my book "The Healthy Hunzas," which you should by all means read. Here is a race of people living in the most northerly point of India, who are wonderful farmers. They know that their health is tied in with the fertility of the soil and make sure that every vagrant bit of organic matter is returned to it. Across the river from them live the Nagyras who are slothful in their agricultural methods, who even burn manure to keep warm. The answer is written in the bodies of the two races. Sir Robert McCarrison, a famous research physician who lived there for over ten years found the Hunzas practically free of disease, not coming across even one case of cancer, tuberculosis, appendicitis or any of the other diseases of civilization. But in the case of the Nagyras he found them to suffer from

goitre, cretinism and other diseases. It was interesting to note that even the skins of the Hunza goats were healthier than those of the Nagyras, so that when any of the Nagyras wanted to make a goatskin rug they went across the river and traded for goats with the Hunzas. This comes close to our theme of rats, because whether it is the skin or the mind and character of rats or goats, the principle is the same. The Nagyras were exactly like the under-nourished rats of the previous farmer that I spoke about earlier. And if you could read what many of the explorers have to say about the inferior Nagyras and the pleasantness of the Hunzas you will see exactly an astounding example of my earlier and later rats. And as if in premonition of my own needs in making these speculations, Sir Robert McCarrison actually experimented with rats in order to show the comparison.

In 1927, he became Director of Nutrition Research for India under the Research Fund Association, and one of his projects was to feed a group of rats the Hunza diet, which consisted of flat bread made of wholemeal wheat flour lightly smeared with butter, sprouted pulse, fresh raw carrots and cabbage, milk, a small amount of meat with bones once a week and plenty of water. As my readers know, I am extremely interested in the human use of bone meal, which is bones ground up to a fine powder and I was therefore glad to see that bones were part of the Hunza diet. 1,189 rats were used and as a result of this diet, disease was completely abolished from their midst. Here are McCarrison's own words given in a lecture at the College of Surgeons in 1931:—

"During the past two and a quarter years there has been no case of illness in this 'universe' of albino rats, no death from natural causes in the adult stock, and, but for a few accidental deaths, no infant mortality. Both clinically and at post-mortem examination this stock has been shown to be remarkably free from disease."

In a later, experiment McCarrison gave a set of rats the diet of the poorer classes in England which consisted of white bread, margarine, sweetened tea, boiled vegetables, tinned meats and jams of the cheaper sort. According to McCarrison, on this diet the rats were "nervous and apt to bite their attendants. They lived unhappily together, and by the sixteenth day of the experiment

they began to kill and eat the weaker ones amongst them." This is exactly what took place on our farm with respect to our rats. The earlier ones, from what I saw of them, certainly must have lived unhappily together, but my present lot are Hunzarized and good-tempered, are more adjusted to their society, and are willing to live and let live. Personally I hate to trap any of them.

Along about the end of the hectic twenties, two nutrition investigators in New Zealand, Rowland and Wilkinson, began to look with suspicion on the use of chemical fertilizers in the production of food and their work also was with rats. I will quote from the report of their findings, which was in the "Bio-Chemical Journal," Volume 24, No. 1 of 1930. In it they said:—

"It was decided to try the effect of artificial manure (chemical fertilizers) versus dung. A crop of clover and grass was grown, one-half fertilized with dung, the other half with chemical fertilizers, including basic slag, kainit and sulphate of ammonia. Then rats were tested by feeding them the product of these fields . . . The rats were divided into two lots; one lot was put on a deficiency diet to which was added 20 percent, of the 'dung' seed, the other on a deficiency diet with 20 percent, of the 'artificial' seed . . . The rats on the 'dung' seed showed good growth or a slightly sub-normal growth . . . The rats on the 'artificial' seeds all grew very poorly, not one giving normal growth. . . . It can be seen that the former have gained nearly twice as much as the latter . . . The rats on the 'artificial' seed were in poor condition; in some the hair was falling out."

I note with interest the fact that in the group of rats, which did not receive the organically grown clover seed, there were some whose hair was falling out, and here again it relates itself directly to the state of my early-day rats, whose skins did not compare at all favourably with our later ones. You can begin to see that what started out in our barn as an apparent comedy of rats is more tragic than comic, because rats are the closest thing to people that the medical scientists can find for experimental purposes.

I would like to digress for a moment in reference to the statement made above that the hair of some of the rats was falling out. I have used this Rowland and Wilkinson report in some of my other writings, and when I was a witness some time ago

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By Ralph Borsodi

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Rats Can Be Almost Human

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in a Congressional investigation in which the use of Chemical fertilizers were under congressional scrutiny, Congressman Abernethy, of Mississippi, distorted the statement in order to belittle the organic method. I will quote a few lines from the testimony: —

Mr. Abernethy. In this document, or whatever you call it, which I hold, don't you indicate that chemical fertilizers are causing tooth cavities, nervous diseases, heart trouble, gall-stones, ulcers, arthritis, rheumatism, baldness and fighting among mice, and sclerosis?

Mr. Rodale. I don't know about the baldness.

Mr. Abernethy. You said that in your statement. You said some of these mice started losing their hair.

Mr. Rodale. Not on their heads.

Mr. Abernethy. Well, they lost it.

Mr. Rodale. You see how things get twisted around.

I am wondering whether Congressman Abernethy deliberately distorted the findings of Rowland and Wilkinson about the hair of the rats falling out. In rats this is a skin condition and cannot be compared to the hair on the head of a man. I would advise some of our readers from Mississippi to invite Abernethy into a friendly organic bull session and teach him the facts of the organic method.

I also have had a personal experience in the feeding of rats in groups that should be made a part of this symposium on the subject. As president of the Soil and Health Foundation I was associated with Dr. Ehrenfried Pfeiffer in an experiment in the feeding of mice at his laboratory at Threefold Farms, Spring Valley, N.Y., the results of which were reported in Bulletin 2 of the Soil and Health Foundation, dated November 1, 1949. The experiment was undertaken in order to find out whether

the treatment of soil with organic materials or with chemical fertilizers would show a difference in the feeding and health values of products grown under such farming methods, and various groups of mice were fed by food raised by these different methods.

It was found that the death rate from fighting was distinctly higher in the chemical fertilizer group than in the organic one. There were more irritable and nervous mice in the chemical fertilizer group. I saw this for myself when I visited this experiment. It seems that the mice are kept six in a box and each box is divided into two rooms, because a mouse likes to sleep in one room and eat in another. In the partition between the two sections is a tiny door, which is wide enough to permit one mouse at a time to walk through with comfort. When we opened up the chemically fertilized mouse box, that is, took off the top cover and let the light in, the mice became so frantic that they started to run. Two or three of them tried to go through the door at the same time, getting stuck and remaining there squealing and howling. But when we opened up the boxes in which the organically fed mice were kept, this did not happen. The mice continued nonchalantly about their business. It was interesting that the same thing happened time and again as we opened up the boxes. The chemically fed mice were invariably nervous while the organically fed ones were invariably relaxed.

This again corroborates the experience that I had with the rats in my own barn. Of the causes of death, stomach disorders were prevalent in the chemically fertilized group to an extent of about 16 percent, but only about 3 percent in the organic group. The results of this experiment showed that the survival rate of the organic group was markedly higher than that of the chemical fertilizer group. 32.63 percent as against 21.38 percent in the first generation. In another strain of mice, the survival rate was 64.41 percent in the organic group as against 35.39 percent in the chemical group. Larger litters were born to the organically fed mice.

Some time later an interesting experiment was performed. It is a known fact that certain chemicals when rubbed on the skin produce cancer. One of these chemicals was applied to the skin of all the mice. On that of the chemically fertilized fed group, cancer of the skin reached as high as 71 percent but in the organically-fed group, only 45 percent contracted it.

The Soil and Health Foundation has just made a grant to the School of Horticulture at Ambler, Penna., in which food is going to be grown with chemical fertilizers and with the organic method, then fed to two groups of mice. The feeding will begin sometime next September, but the growing of the plants will start as this is being published. It is interesting to note that this will be the fourth grant of the Soil and Health Foundation. The first two were made to the University of Missouri. A grant has also been in existence for about a year at Antioch College at Yellow Spring, Ohio, in which various farm products are being grown by both methods.

A few years ago I had another ex-

perience that involved rats that I must tell you about. A small town of about five thousand population located twelve miles from Emmaus was having trouble with its garbage. The town garbage-dump had become grossly infested with rats and, having heard that I had experience in burning garbage into compost-fertilizer, the City Fathers invited me to appear before their council, to explain to them how this could be done with their garbage. This was the first time that anyone had ever considered me in the capacity of a piper. We sat around a long table one Saturday morning and I made known to them the other and more spiritual side of garbage, that, according to the law of return, every bit of residue and salvage organic matter must be put back into the soil from which it originated so that the food produced would have more vitamins and minerals. I told them that it was their sacred responsibility and duty toward their fellow citizens that every orange rind, every cantaloupe skin be so handled that it would go back to dust, and I described to them several methods of accomplishing this task. Their immediate problem, of course, was rats and not the stomachs of people. The latter was for doctors to worry about. What they did to solve their problem I never learned, but they were supposed to call for me again if they were interested in turning their garbage into compost, and that they never did. Probably they are outwitting the rats by feeding the garbage to pigs, thus easily disposing of their problem, but not being aware that by doing that they were getting people in a worse predicament because of the trichina worms that breed only in garbage-fed hogs and which afflict people with the horrible trichinosis disease.

There is another little animal on a farm which I am sure would be a reliable indicator of the fertility of that farm's soil. It is the earthworm. We have much evidence showing that on organically run farms there are more earthworms than where chemical fertilizers and poison sprays are used. In fact I know of chemicalized potato farms where so much poison spray is used that one cannot find a single earthworm in their soil. Now, the farmer cannot afford to lose the help of this little creature which aerates the soil as it burrows in it, which makes drainage holes for rain to penetrate, but which most important of all, eats the soil as it goes through it, mixing it with valuable ingredients of its digestive system and ejecting it as manure or castings. On a fertile piece of land the entire topsoil will pass through the bodies of earthworms in a few years time and become greatly enriched. There is a valuable dividend, which a farmer can draw every year, which has been completely overlooked, and that is, the amount of castings voided by earthworms per acre per year. In terms of fertilizer applications the amount is terrific. In the case of chemical fertilizer; the amount applied per acre per year is usually from a few hundred pounds to about a thousand. In the case of organic farmers the usual amount is from one to three tons of organic matter. But the

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earthworms on a piece of land well-supplied with organic matter may give as high as two or three tons of castings per acre per year, and the castings are probably richer than the average manure used.

Now what am I driving at with all this earthworm talk in a rat article? It is just this: that just as there are different stages of health in the rats on different farms depending on the kind of food the farmer feeds them, so is there an effect in the health of the earthworms on various pieces of soil, depending on the fertilizers used. Some fertilizers are more caustic and poisonous than others, killing and discouraging the earthworms. On organic farms the organic matter applied is specific food for the earthworm. He thrives and multiplies on it. Now if a person is thinking of purchasing a farm he should not only examine the barn rats, but he should likewise carefully inspect some of the earthworms. Perhaps he should submit a few to a university zoologist for a test of its metabolism. If half of the earthworms on a chemicalized farm are suffering from constipation you can imagine what it is going to mean in the annual balance sheet of the soil's nutrient make-up. A constipated earthworm on an organic farm is unheard of.

From an economic point of view let us consider the cash value of earthworm castings for they are much sought after by florists and nurserymen and at least \$1.00 a pound is paid for them. On a farm in which the earthworms are producing only a ton of castings per acre per year, the sales value would be \$2,000.00, for only one acre of earthworm activity. In my opinion the casting away by the chemical farmer of these free dividends is one of the most colossal blunders of present-day agriculture. The organic farmer who keeps building up his soil, after about twelve years of such practice will suddenly discover that he has reared an establishment in which

he has millions of healthy earthworms working for him, and cases are known where farmers have stopped using fertilizers of any kind for about five years for that reason at such a point.

A few years ago I was walking down Fifth Avenue on the outside of Central Park when I suddenly heard childish voices shouting, "Snake! Snake!" Rushing over to some children who were digging in the soil I found that what had frightened them was a small earthworm. After I had calmed their fears I gazed at the miserable creature that had almost scared the wits out of them and had to smile. It was not only not a snake but one of the poorest specimens of a debilitated earthworm I had ever seen, slow-moving and not caring whether school kept or not. Now, this is what I mean by an earthworm whose health is affected by the treatment the soil gets in which it has to live. This little fellow lived in a strip of soil next to the avenue, which receives heavy doses of carbon monoxide and other dangerous gases from the exhaust of the thousands of automobiles that pass its habitat every day. Its metabolism is at a low ebb. It probably does not move its bowels every day like a healthy earthworm should. You could see it without the zoologist's magnifying glass.

What I am trying to say is that good agriculture begets healthy and more numerous earthworms and chemical agriculture either kills off the earthworm entirely or seriously affects its health. A sick earthworm does not have the appetite of a healthy one. It eats less and voids less.

The subject of rats and earthworms may not be palatable to some persons, but if, with their aid, we are going to help the human race see dramatically the effect of a healthy diet upon the human body then let us have more laboratory rats and more earthy earthworms. Such a return will pay for all the damage, which this vicious species (and I am talking now only of the rat) has inflicted on the human race.

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