

THE NEW TIMES

VOL. 18, No. 16.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1952.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

Basic Wage Increase "Experts" Price Subsidies Will Solve Inflation Problem

Two days before the last Basic Wage increases were announced, the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, in a defence of the Federal Government's financial policies, said, "As we have overtaken most of these difficulties, it must be obvious that the purchasing power of the pound has been greatly increased." The facts of inflation have continued to confound the predictions of the politicians and economic "experts." And they provide confirmation of our contention that while present financial rules are maintained, prices must inevitably continue to rise.

For several months past Government leaders, certified economists, newspaper editors and others have been claiming that inflation was being halted. When three months ago the Basic Wage increase was less than previous increases, there was considerable jubilation amongst the politicians and their "advisers". Even business leaders who should have known much better, accepted the view that inflation was being defeated. Some even said that inflation would finish by the end of the year. Our regular readers will recall that we went "on the record" at this time and said that inflation could not possibly be halted while the Government refused to modify present financial rules. The latest Basic Wage increase proves beyond any argument, that although the restrictive credit and taxation policies of the Government make it progressively more difficult for the economic system to work, they do not stop prices from rising.

While we agree that a reduction in the taxation burden and the abolition of credit and other controls are urgently necessary, much more than this is required. The basic cause of rising prices is not, as is often contended, that costs of production have increased, but that present methods of issuing financial credit do not permit the community's growing productive capacity, its real credit, to benefit the individual. Those who continue to state that increased production and greater efficiency in industry will prevent inflation, are being persistently contradicted by facts. For example, American production is now double what it was in 1939, only 13 years ago, but in spite of this amazing production performance, the latest Government figures in America reveal that in June the cost of living in

America had soared to an all-time high. The figures show that over the past two years there has been over an 11 percent increase in the American cost of living. Many American wage earners are now to receive further increases in wages. This will, of course, merely increase wage costs in industry and still further inflate prices. The fundamental fact to understand about modern power-production economies is that every increase in efficiency necessitates a further expansion of new financial credits to try and ensure that consumers have sufficient purchasing power to buy what has been produced. Capital production, both private and public, immediately increases the money supply without immediately increasing goods and services for sale. In America it has been recently stated that any reduction in the rearmament programme would result in a major depression. While the expansion of new credits for capital production prevent an immediate breakdown in the Western economies, it is obviously inflationary. The solution, therefore, is to apply at least a portion of

OBITUARY

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. S. Stephens of Newport. Mr. Stephens had been a reader of the "New Times" for many years and had accomplished very valuable work in making the Social Credit message known with his group at the Newport Workshops.

The Newport Workshops Group continue as a tribute to his memory.

Confounds

the new credits to subsidising retail prices, thus ensuring that the new credits are a genuine addition to the individual's purchasing power and not merely the basis for a further increase in prices. It has been estimated that the new Basic Wage increases will mean an increase in total wage costs by approximately £60 millions. Now surely it is elementary that if this £60 millions were applied to extended subsidies upon all those items used to compute the Basic Wage increases, there would be no further increases. There would be no increase in wage costs and consequently no

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OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no farther 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

The New Despotism

By C. H. ALLEN

Living as we, do in a period of devitalised culture, not many of us are able to evaluate all the factors, which contribute to the divorce from reality, which is such a notable feature of the thought and action of many of the people in high places.

In a book published by County Life Ltd., called "Our Way of Life," one of the twelve aspects of the British heritage, namely, "The British Constitution," is dealt with by Viscount Jowitt of Stevanage, P.C.

The bias of this learned Judge, Minister, administrator and legislator (note the combination) seems to be quite definitely in favour of the almost unrestricted power of Party Cabinets. On page 24 we read: "There is some argument about how far there exist in the Constitution checks on this tremendous power of Parliament and consequently on the power of the party which happens to have a majority in the House of Commons; but these are technical matters which we need not be troubled with here."

The excuse given for condoning such a dangerous concentration of centralised power is that "we are able to adjust ourselves to new conditions with little stress because our Parliament, which is freely elected, and expresses the will of the majority, and its collective wisdom, has power to make the necessary changes, and is not rendered impotent by a constitution written at a time and in conditions, far different from the present." (p. 23.)

It would be difficult to find a more tragically inadequate, inaccurate and misleading assessment of either what should be the function of, or what is the effect of, a British Parliament. Moreover, the ramifications of the tragedy become monstrous when such a dignitary as Lord Jowitt goes on to say: (p. 28) "The machinery of government today is so elaborate and reaches so far into the corners of everyday life, that it has been found necessary, in order that it should work at all, that wide powers should be delegated to Ministers by parliament, which parliament itself would never have time to deal with. It is necessary too that the exercise of *these powers should not be questionable in the Courts*" (our emphasis.)

The explanations given regarding the development of a system of administrative law are plausible, but I feel sure that evidence could be produced to show that in practice, such a system is not, and is not likely to become, effective "in doing justice between the individual and the State" as Lord Jowitt supposes it is.

Professor A. V. Dicey is mentioned as "having taught us to fear administrative Law . . . and to strike our chests as free-born Britons, to pity the poor Frenchmen groaning under a system of *Droit Administratif*. This is one of the few opinions of my old professor that I feel bold enough to question", (p. 28.)

These notes by no means summarise the whole of the article, but it is significant that the Magna Carta is not even mentioned. Also as the present writer has no

semblance of training in legal technicalities, he hopes that some one who is more erudite in such affairs can enlighten us more fully. Sometimes the High Places of Baal, after being taken over by the Hebrews as centres of their ritual, reverted to previous abominations. Similarly it seems as if the touchstone of Reality is being ignored or displaced in many of the high places of British affairs, and whether this is intentional, or through slackness, the results must be disastrous.

BASIC WAGE INCREASE CONFOUNDS EXPERTS

(Continued from page 1)

increase in prices resulting from increased wage costs. The £60 millions would have to be a genuine and permanent increase in the purchasing power of the individual. All sections of the community would benefit.

Price-subsidies can be applied without any Socialist controls and without interfering in any way with the free enterprise system, which we strongly support. They could be paid only on that production required by the individual. If the individual did not indicate at the retail counter that he wanted the production, no subsidy would be paid. This is economic democracy. All that would be necessary would be for either the retailer or the wholesaler to provide the appropriate authority for any given period with a record of sales made in order to have his banking account credited with the subsidy. The subsidy system could be the sales tax in reverse. Instead of the retailer inflating prices by the amount of sales tax, which has to be sent to the Government, he would reduce prices by the amount of the subsidy, which he would collect from the Government.

We have yet to hear of any sound technical objections to the policy we have briefly outlined. It cannot be disputed that it would prevent inflation. But the planners and their dupes oppose the policy because they realise that it is the direct opposite of the policy of controls and coercion they are imposing upon the individual. They realise that it would progressively enable the individual to become independent. It would provide both stability and inducement. It would enable the free enterprise system to function so satisfactorily that the individual would not waste his time listening to Socialist and Communist propaganda. All men who would be really free must therefore make every possible endeavour to have credit policy modified as suggested in order that it serves the individual instead of enslaving him.

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Monarchy

By NORMAN F. WEBB, in "The Social Crediter"

A Review of "A King's Story," the Memoirs of The Duke of Windsor. The best reason why Monarchy is strong government is that it is an intelligible government. The mass of mankind understand it, and they hardly anywhere in the world understand any other. Walter Bagehot.

The problem posed by this eminently well-written and useful document* is the problem of Constitutional Monarchy and its soundness as an institution. Institutions that refuse to move and adjust themselves will be attacked and ultimately destroyed. Institutions that do move in an attempt at adjustment will also be attacked, but may avoid ultimate destruction. It is, no doubt a matter of degree.

Considering this not inconsiderable "slice of history" at a time when the monarchial emotions of the nation have been so stirred by the sudden passing away of its symbolical head, it is impossible to avoid speculation as to what would have happened — or happened differently — if circumstances had permitted Edward VIII to find a compromise, and a way out of the emotional difficulties that confronted him in 1936. It is arguable that the Monarchy exists to uphold the institution of the family unit, and that Domesticity, with a capital, is the basis of British culture and the Commonwealth, Napoleon, who was a bourgeois himself, saw us as a nation of shop-keepers. If that is so, it would seem that the change in 1936 was for the better. But it would appear as a rather restricted and oversimplified view to take of the Crown's function; a trifle too bourgeois. As events turned out, that was the school that triumphed. If it was really inevitable that in those years representing the last reign the theme of "Rule Britannia" was to change to Britain Can Take It, then on that limited front nothing could have been finer or more admirable as a personal example of resignation than George VI's sixteen years reign. For it one can have nothing but admiration tinged with awe at such almost superhuman constitutional correctitude and dignity and fortitude, in conjunction with an obviously happy family life, so human and domestic that it gives the impression of only just stopping short of wheeling the perambulator.

For Edward, however, admiration is replaced by sympathy for the man and his immense dilemma, sympathy which grows as one reads this book, and it is not lessened by the fact that in failing as a king, which in effect, was what he did, he failed to no real purpose, as his story indirectly discloses. The tone and morale of the book

*A King's Story — The Memoirs of the Duke of Windsor.

The Struggle for Europe

BY CHESTER WILMOT

Price, 37/-

We have pleasure in announcing that we now have supplies of this valuable book.

palpably deteriorates in its final chapters, as the net closed in on its victim, and he displays — not blatantly, but unmistakably — a somewhat bitter, personal spirit. With that exception it is all remarkably chivalrous and discreet. Undoubtedly the early part of the book, perhaps two-thirds of it, is valuably and brilliantly documentary — the childhood and education of a prince, and the subsequent training and experience of an heir to a great throne — it is all excellently conveyed; the consciousness of not being in the conventional mould of kingship or the spirit of those about him; the difference and lack of a common view of things between his father and himself, is all told candidly and impersonally and without a trace of bitterness, as well as with considerable wit.

No doubt, in exile, the Duke has had overmuch time to ponder and idealise the stages leading up to his brief kingship; but he certainly makes out a good case for his special preparedness to be the head of a great commercial empire, and the practical merits of his training. "It has been said," he writes, "that my education was completed on the trade routes of the world. That strikes me as a happy judgment. As I travelled the vast imperial hinterlands, with their wheat-laden prairies and forests, and rubber plantations, the rich mines, and the raw, half-finished cities, and the harbours everywhere filled with British shipping, I was astonished to discover how much of the world's work was being done by a relatively small handful of my countrymen. It used to depress me on my return home to find this magnificent effort and sacrifice was by all too many being taken for granted."

There can have been few at that time with more opportunity of weighing up the size and scope of that British achievement which, at least since the Liberal victory in 1905 and the rise of Lloyd-George and the Little Englanders had begun to be the special target of world or international criticism and abuse. "And so," he writes, "the 1920's spun for me their bright magic. Austerity is now the rule of the day in Britain . . . Nowadays I note with regret a tendency to write off the Twenties as a lost and decadent decade. On the contrary, I remember them as a bright era in which the Royal Navy still ruled the seas and the pound sterling was still the world's unit of exchange. It was, I think, the last time in this tortured century that a man could enjoy himself in a good conscience; the last time that princes could circulate easily and without embarrassment through all levels of Society."

There is a distinct note of special pleading to be detected there. Nonetheless, that requires to be said, and Edward himself was not taken in by the mere glitter of his world. He says in his introduction: "This is the story of the life of a man brought

up in a special way, as a prince trained in manners and maxims of the nineteenth century, for a life that had all but disappeared by the end of his youth. . . . At fifty-six, a man is not inclined to call himself old. Yet to a generation that takes for granted nuclear fission, radar and television, psychology, and God knows what else, someone who was dandled on Queen Victoria's knee must appear an old fogey, a relic to be classed with square-rigged ships, kerosene lamps, and the Prince Albert coat." Yet, strangely enough, that very statement contains a subtle note of petulance that is of the essence of mental old age — the impulse to give one's world up as a bad job. And this story contains other hints of the same nature, sad, but under the circumstances, not surprising.

It can be said, however, that the Edward who succeeded his father in 1936 was potentially a well-equipped man for his Imperial job, uniquely combining a national outlook with a genuinely cosmopolitan education. That he had nothing of the "internationalist" about him is clearly shown in his brush with Mr. Herbert Morrison and the London County Council over the Kennington Housing Estate, which is described with a good deal of wit and insight.

"It was . . . suggested," he writes again, "that because of my obvious concern with the under-privileged I aspired to be the first Radical King. As a matter of fact had the assessment been made at that time of my private views . . . it would have revealed, I am sure, what would have been classed as a distinctly conservative outlook. . . . I believe in private enterprise, a strong Navy And at the risk of inviting a shower of brickbats, I must admit I was never a supporter of the League of Nations. It was not that I opposed the dreams of a universal society wherein mankind should learn to live in unity. On the contrary, as a man who knew the horrors of war, I shared that dream. But as a realist with some knowledge of international politics, I could not but look upon it as a will-o-the-wisp in pursuit of which my country could neglect the strength that has been its sure recourse in the past against aggression

(Continued on page 4)

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION

By C. H. Douglas 13/2

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

AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT

By Bryan W. Monahan 9/1
A satisfactory and comprehensive answer to the question "What is Social Credit."

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT

11/7
An introductory course of lectures published with the authority of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"New Times," August 8, 1952—Page 3

In recent times "The Bulletin" (Sydney) has been apologising so profusely for the Liberal-Socialists at Canberra that it has nauseated genuine anti-Socialists. But we feel that it must be given full marks for the following article, which appeared in its issue of June 11:

Twenty-five years ago, the Communist party of Australia was about the only body which dared to advocate the jettisoning of the White Australia policy; but, thanks to the efforts of the party, of Dr. Evatt, and Dr. Burton, and Mr. Percy Spender, who have gone far to establish the false doctrine that Australia is not a continent by itself but a country of South-East Asia, the policy is threatened.

The latest apologist for White Australia is Mr. R. G. Casey, who says that, in nearly all Asiatic capitals, he has been "closely questioned and often attacked" about the policy, and that the term is "offensive to Asiatics":—

"You can quote me as strongly as you like in deploring the use of this dreadful term."

And why? Has it become a shame to breed a race of unmixed European blood? If Australians of two or three generations ago had not used the phrase firmly to rally electors against Chinese immigration and the import of coolie labour, the Commonwealth would be a very different place today for Mr. Casey and everybody else. The Commonwealth, indeed, came into being in the north to the tune of the slogan, "Vote for So-and-So, and a White Queensland"; but, today, under the influence of the obsequious pandering of politicians to the prejudices of any external demagogue or agitator who cares to cry "boo" at it, it seems to have become almost a crime to admit publicly that we wish to remain a white country.

There is nothing offensive in the White Australia policy, if it is properly explained. The Indians do not apologise for an "India for the Indians" policy. They have made it clear that Europeans must go. The Chinese, the Turks, the Egyptians and Indonesians have no difficulty whatever in advertising their determination to keep out whites. And all that is needed in respect of White Australia is to make it clear that the policy is in line with the policies of most of our Asiatic neighbours.

The defeatists who have begun to swallow Communist policy surely do not want an Australia with an Indian problem, like Fiji, where racial conflicts have become a nightmare; or like South Africa, where the Negro question has been one of the most difficult which successive Governments have had to face; or like Malaya, where immigrant Chinese now exceed the native

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.

Page 4—"New Times," August 8, 1952

Malays in numbers in the more important centres of commerce and provide the host organisation for Chinese Communist infiltration.

Communists, of course, are eager to see every country, which they seek to destroy with a racial problem, because there is no better breeding pretext for civil war than inter-racial differences.

Asiatic criticism of the White Australia policy is neither spontaneous nor universal; it is calculated propaganda with a crafty purpose for consumption by any Australian sucker who cares to swallow it. It is part and parcel of the same sort of game that lost Britain so much of its Empire.

MONARCHY

(Continued from page 3)

I was all for Mr. Churchill and his campaign to rearm Britain."

All that is past history, of course. World War II has come and gone, and the devotees of unintelligent anticipation are all agog for Number Three. There were others of us who felt the same at that time as Edward Windsor, from whom he might have got some useful information. And we work still, as we worked then, not only to oppose, but in the hope of deflecting the course of events. Mere opposition can lead only to defeat; a fact of the truth of which this book is only another proof. The text of "I told you so" is of all texts the most fatally undynamic, both to the preacher and his audience, if any. But the oppression of these apparently missed opportunities lies heavily over this story of an exceptionally active-minded man, who has missed the chance of exercising his true vocation, whatever it may have been, in exchange for a shadow. For no matter how cynical it may sound, no man can be a happy and successful husband and nothing more. That is the tragedy of merely human love.

They make a dark and disturbing and murky picture those last three weeks or so of fevered negotiation, behind the thin curtain of press censorship. This coming and going between Fort Belvedere and Buckingham Palace, and 10 Downing Street and Lambeth Palace. He writes: "A bombardment seemed imminent. And because of the intimate association between Mr. Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, of "The Times," we had instinctively braced ourselves However, the shelling, when it did start, came from just about the last place in the world we expected. . . . On the forenoon of December 1, the Bishop of Bradford, the Rt. Rev. A. W. F. Blunt . . . was moved at this tense moment to express regret that the King had not shown more positive evidence of his awareness of the need of divine guidance in the discharge of his high office. There was a veiled suggestion of a want of sustained habit in my Church-going. Until that moment I had never heard of Dr. Blunt, and

DEBT SLAVES

In his address to the annual conference of the Primary Producers' Union on July 15, the retiring President of the Union, Mr. H. V. Stirling, said: "Gone are the days when young people would settle on the land more or less as debt slaves, and continue to work under intolerable conditions. And yet we find impudent claims being made today that a load of debt over farmers' heads would stimulate primary production."

We agree entirely with Mr. Stirling's remarks. Genuine soil husbandry and adequate food production are impossible unless present financial policies are drastically modified. No individual can give of his best while he is a slave of any description. Debt slavery must be completely abolished, not only to solve the problem of food production, but to solve every other problem being exploited by the Communists and other totalitarians seeking to destroy individual freedom completely.

in the light of the historical consequences of his sudden action, it is perhaps worthy of note that I was not to hear of him again till the spring of 1951. On this last occasion I read that he had been attacked in the House of Lords as a leading personality in a strange organisation known as "The Council of Clergy and Ministers for Common Ownership," which was said to be an instrument of Communist infiltration into the church. Of such material is history made.

The question that such a document—this story of Edward Windsor—seems to beg is of the very essence of Monarchy as a method of social organisation. Is there a point—or is there none at all?—at which a constitutional monarch may intervene? Does strict protocol demand of His Imperial Majesty that he does not bat an eyelid even when His Empire is being knocked down to the lowest bidder, and his subjects' capital assets are being confiscated, or forcibly exchanged for depreciating paper money? Is His Majesty, in duty, forced to sanction the whittling down of H.M. Forces? Is he purely the holder-of-the-ring in which "events" may unfold, regardless of who, or what, is the decisive impulse behind those events?

I think the answer to that question is exactly the same for the monarch as for the individual-in-association, whom he typifies. As long as one does not understand—is not prepared to understand—the situation, one must perforce acquiesce. To do anything else is to lay oneself open to the accusation—and the conviction—of rebellion, of being unconstitutional. Unenlightened action is worse than no action at all. It is negative, retrogressive action, where one's resources are no more than equal to positive inaction. Edward guessed a lot; but it was no more than guessing.

Mr. F. C. King's remarkable book, "IS DIGGING NECESSARY," is available from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne, at 1/6, post-free. Write now for your copy.

The American Presidential Elections

As even the press correspondents have admitted, the victory of General Eisenhower was a victory for the New York financial groups over the business and farming groups backing Senator Taft. Eisenhower's history proves that he is regarded highly by the international groups working for world domination. However, although he has obtained the Republican nomination, and though he may even win the Presidential elections, he may easily find his powers restricted by his Republican opponents in the House of Representatives and the Senate. The influence of men like Senator McCarthy is growing rapidly, as the following report from the Melbourne "Herald" of July 10 indicates: —

"The notorious Senator Joe McCarthy frequently accused of 'character assassination,' electrified the convention today.

"It was disturbing to see how this demagogue impressed decent, middle class Americans as General MacArthur and ex-President Hoover failed to do.

"These men would tolerate no unfairness or dishonesty in their personal relations. Yet they found nothing shocking in accepting McCarthy's identification of a large group of their fellow citizens with the Communists, or in his denunciation of President Truman and his advisors as 'traitors.'

"The frequent loud cheers which interrupted his speech showed that he is a force to be reckoned with.

"Any Republican candidate must reckon with him in future, and may find difficulty in stemming the growth of McCarthyism even if he wants to."

Senator McCarthy is being "smeared" because he has been exposing the evil machinations of the Zionist-Communist groups influencing American policies, both domestic and foreign. It is most encouraging to know that, "he is a force to be reckoned with."

"THE PREMIER WORLD POWER"

Addressing Melbourne University students on July 15, Mr. R. G. Casey said: "We must realise that America has displaced Britain as the premier world power, and any country in this position invites a lot of criticism." (Vide Melbourne "Argus," July 16.)

Because Mr. Casey believes that America is now the "premier world power," he apparently believes that he should endorse the plans of the power-lusters manipulating this world power to further their evil objectives.

THE COMMUNISTS' POWER

The Communists' power, whose nature baffles the rest of the world—because in large measure the rest of the world has lost that power—is the power to hold convictions and to act upon them. Communists are that part of mankind which has recovered the power to live or die for its faith.

Ex-Communist Whittaker Chambers in "I Was The Witness".

Alberta and Wall Street

"Alberta, The Darling of Wall Street." A banner headline on the leader page of "The Financial Times" for June 17, announces an article by Harold Wincott, who has been in Alberta for a month. Mr. Wincott asks his readers to "Consider Alberta. Now there's a fascinating story for you. You don't have to be a greybeard to remember . . ." etc.

"Today, Alberta is known in Canada as 'the darling of Wall Street.' All this and heaven too is hers for the asking. And the Social Credit Government? It's still there. Doing very nicely. It's come a long way from being the most radical provincial government in Canada to the most conservative. In fact, the only criticism of Alberta's Social Credit Government I heard among the businessmen of Calgary was that Mr. Manning and his merry men were too darned conservative . . . The C.C.F., the Canadian Socialist Party, has just won a sweeping victory in the Saskatchewan elections. Folk here say: 'Now watch the C.C.F. go Conservative — not just Progressive Conservative — as Alberta did.' Foreign capital is peculiar . . ."

We know something of the peculiarities of foreign finance capital, and have no need to dilate here upon a topic, which is familiar to Social Crediters outside Canada, and to some inside. At Calgary, at Regina, at Vancouver, at Winnipeg; in French Canada in Montreal and at Quebec, even at Ottawa as well as at Edmonton, there are Social Crediters who understand perfectly the implication of the "Financial Times" article, the main implication, namely, that it is in the nature of things that political parties, deriving their strength and acceptability to the domination of finance-centralised power from an exploitation of majority rule and ballot-box democracy, should pass from being dangers to being darlings of entrenched Power. They understand something at least of what this process entails for the integrity as well as for the reputation of an idea: they know well that the interests which yesterday "reached for their sal volatile at the mention of Douglas and Social Credit" (Mr. Wincott's assessment of their need) have not set it aside because they recognise the superior curative properties of Social Credit, but because, so far as they are concerned, Social Credit has been emasculated, devitalised, denatured. The spirit is a methylated spirit.

In many cases bitter experience has brought them to this, not the tireless demonstrations of Major Douglas and "The Social Crediter" that it was inevitable.

"The Financial Times" mentions Saskatchewan. In British Columbia, the third of the oil provinces in Canada, the result of the election just staged is not known, five only (all "Social Credit") of the candidates for 48 seats having been elected on the first count. The second choices will be made known on July 4. "The-darling-of-Wall-Street-Party" was making a bid for power in both of Alberta's neighbour provinces. "Social Credit? —We welcome it!" may be a cry not far off; but this is a

minor concern compared with the contingency that wise as they now are after the event, Social Crediters are still confronted with the time-lag which seems incidental to their self-preparation to play the part they desire to play in world affairs. It is to be hoped that the completeness of the demonstration afforded by the "Financial Times" article (and by the facts it drives home) will make easier and quicker the process of future preparations. The foundations are solid, but to build upon them, the major tasks of the Social Credit movement lie ahead.

— "The Social Crediter," June 28.

Eric Butler on Anti-Taxation Campaign

Mr. Eric Butler, Campaign Director of the Victorian League of Rights, left Melbourne by car on July 14 for a tour covering the North-east of Victoria, the North-west, and through to Adelaide. The object of this tour was to address public meetings where possible, and to renew contact with supporters with a view to arranging for future activities.

Mr. Butler addressed a public meeting in Wangaratta on Monday, July 14. The local paper featured a report of Mr. Butler's address. On Friday, July 18, Mr. Butler spoke in Red Cliffs, where an enthusiastic meeting passed a resolution requesting that the local Federal Member, Mr. Winton Turnbull, speak and vote against heavy taxation during the coming Budget debates. "The Sunraysia Daily" reported the meeting.

The Berri (South Australia) meeting on Monday, July 21, also carried a resolution asking the Federal Member, Mr. A. Downer, to oppose heavy taxation during the Budget Debates. Mr. Butler spoke at Tanunda on Wednesday, July 23, and arrived in Adelaide the following day. He addressed a public meeting in Adelaide that night. An enthusiastic audience passed a resolution directed to all Members of the Federal Cabinet, demanding a drastic reduction in taxation and a solution of the inflation problem. Those present at the meeting on July 24 were invited to attend an informal meeting on Monday, July 28, to question Mr. Butler further on the subject he had covered. Many availed themselves of this invitation and the meeting on July 28 was most successful.

You MUST Have This Book!

"The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on 'The Protocols' must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

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"New Times," August 8, 1952—Page 5

The New Times

Established 1935.

Published every alternate 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; 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half -Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 18.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1952.

No. 16.

The Real Communist Menace

In his booklet, "Russia Is Not Invincible," Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, whom we have quoted on occasions, makes a most important point: "In assuming that the next war, now in process of gestation, will primarily be a physical struggle, and that, therefore, physical force will be the 'Open Sesame' of victory, are not we taking too much for granted? . . . Its (the cold war) strategy is that of dissolution and not of destruction: the attack on the mind of the enemy in order to gain control over his body, and not on his body in order to influence his mind. It is not, as with the Western Powers when they talk of psychological or political war, an auxiliary of actual war, but instead it is the real war — the decisive conflict."

Major General's thesis is substantially that which we have been putting forward for some years. Communism is a conspiracy directed against the very foundations of Western Civilization. For ultimate success the promoters of the conspiracy rely upon the passive acceptance of certain unrealistic economic and financial policies by those they are plotting to destroy. In order to really understand the nature of the threat to Western Civilization, it is essential to understand that the Communist conspiracy was from its inception aided by powerful international financial groups, all controlled by Zionist Jews. The Russian Revolution was financed by groups like Kuhn, Loeb and Co., with their headquarters in Wall Street, U.S.A. The same groups financed Hitler to power, one of the objects being to provide a war, which could be used to further a programme of world enslavement. The elimination of the British Empire as a world power was the first necessity.

By consistently presenting Communism as a military threat, the work of destroying the independence of the British peoples has been continued. The threat of military aggression is being used to stampede the peoples of the non-Communist world into accepting the very policies, which the Communists claim, are essential to help their conspiracy. The British have even lost control of their own navy. The Adelaide "News" of July 24 publishes a picture of Mrs. Rosenberg, the United States Assistant Secretary of Defence, visiting Great Britain "to see whether British defences are in order". No mention was made of the fact that Mrs. Rosenberg has been named in America as a Communist sympathiser. There was a storm of protest from patriotic Americans when it was first suggested that she be appointed to her present important position.

If the non-Communist world were really free, and if its policies were not influenced by those groups who have made the Communist challenge possible, it would be easily possible to provide adequate military defence without infringing on the independence of the individual. Unless the independence of the individual can be made a reality, the Communist conspiracy cannot be defeated. And independence has been undermined because propaganda against independence has been a deadly success. Mental slavery has become progressively more widespread. Those who would help defeat Communism must first free themselves from mental slavery.

ANNUAL DINNER

The New Times Annual Dinner will be held this year on Friday, September 19th, at the Victoria Palace, 245 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, at 6 p.m.

Those who have been present all previous dinners will be eager to attend again this year, to renew friendships with other readers from different parts of Victoria and interstate. Arrangements have been made to ensure a very enjoyable evening on September 19th, a well-known entertainer has been engaged, and the necessary catering is in hand.

A report on the year's activities will be delivered by Mr. Eric Butler, who will also outline future developments.

If you desire to attend, please let us know as soon as possible.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

In his Romanes Lecture on "Parliamentary Government and the Economic Problem," delivered at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, June 19, 1930, Mr. Winston Churchill said:

"The classical doctrines of economics have for nearly a century found their citadels in the Treasury and the Bank of England. Whatever we may think about these doctrines . . . we can clearly see that they do not correspond to what is going on now . . . It is certain that the economic problem with which we are confronted is not adequately solved, indeed is not solved at all, by the teachings of the text-books.

"Beyond our immediate difficulty lies the root problem of modern world economics: namely, the strange discordance between the consuming and producing power . . . Surely it is this mysterious crack and fissure at the basis of all our arrangements and apparatus upon which the keenest minds throughout the world should be concentrated."

We wish that Mr. Churchill would concentrate his own mind upon the "root problem". And what about all the "keen minds" amongst the back bench Members at Canberra?

SUBSCRIBERS, PLEASE NOTE

In order to economise on our postage bill we do not intend to forward receipts for payments of subscriptions unless they are required.

Subscribers paying subscriptions are requested to inform us if a receipt is required.

Scottish Housewives' Association Writes to Mr. Menzies

The following letter, dated June 14, was forwarded by the Scottish Housewives' Association to Mr. Menzies while he was in Great Britain:

Robt. G. Menzies, Esq., Prime Minister of Australia, at Australia House, London. Dear Sir,

At a specially convened meeting of our executive today it was decided that we should write you on the following: —

It is plain to us that the existing financial policy, which has arisen out of the late war, is adversely affecting the trading relations between Britain and her Commonwealth, and is directly responsible for our adverse balance of payments.

We realise that as a Sterling Country, we are being forced to trade in dollars through international agencies, such as G.A.T.T. and others, and this is amply illustrated by the following: —

WHEAT IMPORTS INTO U.K.

	1938	1951
Australia ..	1,549,761 tons	567,108 tons (£30/10/6 ton)
Canada ..	1,441,526 tons	2,257,622 tons (£31 ton)
U.S.A.....	790,264 tons	1,062,584 tons (£35/5/-ton)

SUGAR

	1938	1951
Cuba	601,212 tons	878,261 tons

It is abundantly clear that under existing trading relations, which involve gold, dollar and sterling groups, that there is no possibility of our regaining financial stability and, on the eve of your departure for talks in Canada and America, may we suggest that you politicians seriously try to solve current problems through a system of Imperial Preference?

Never before has the old adage: "Money is the root of all evil" been so apparent as in this so-called cold world war of today, and we invoke you gentlemen to tackle the position at its roots.

Yours truly,
On behalf of the Executive S.H.A.,
(Sgd.) Elizabeth M. Pattullo (Mrs.),
Member Central Committee.
Sandyford,
Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland.

The Mysterious Protocols. 3/5

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

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A Lesson for Victorian Liberals

During the recent Victorian Legislative Council Elections, the Liberal candidate for the Higginbotham Province, Mr. A. G. Warner, refused to apologise for the policies of the Menzies Government, would not have a Federal Liberal Member address his meetings, and stated that he had "applied to all questions a faith and belief in certain fundamental political principles upon which he is not prepared to compromise, and he will continue to cast his vote in support of these principles. They are: The preservation of the rights of the individual as opposed to the rights of the all-powerful State. A belief that the individual lives a better and more natural life in an atmosphere of competition rather than an atmosphere of controls. A belief that the earner and saver of money is entitled to keep the major portion for his own use and for the use of his family and that he should not be plundered by bureaucracy."

In spite of the very strong vote by his Independent opponent, Mrs. Stratton, Mr. Warner's vote was only one percent less than the Liberal vote in his area compared with the last Legislative Assembly Elections. The average electoral swing against all other Liberal Party candidates was over five per cent. Mr. Warner's vote should convince Victorian State Liberals that the sooner they stop being "yes-men" for Mr. Menzies and his Liberal Socialism, the sooner they may obtain more electoral support in Victoria.

INFLATION

A recent Gallup Poll reveals that the problem of rising prices is the one, which most electors think the Government should solve. It is obvious that these electors do not accept the Government's claim that it has checked inflation. But perhaps they are those "greedy" and "selfish" people Sir Arthur Fadden recently mentioned.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "HELPING THE COMMUNISTS"

According to the Melbourne "Argus" of July 10, Victorian Premier McDonald told Mr. Menzies, at the recent Loan Council meeting: "You are helping the Communists. God help us if we have to use our resources to fight each other. We cannot blame the people for wondering what sort of men we are, and whether we possess any courage or ability, if better decisions than we have had today cannot be made . . . While it will be my unhappy task to try and implement that decision, I want to say here and now that I consider it is utterly impossible. It must result in widespread unemployment."

We agree with Mr. McDonald when he says that the economic conditions being created by the Federal Government's policies are helping the Communists. But we suggest he display some of the courage he mentions by refusing to implement policies which will further Communism. He should immediately use his State banking powers to challenge Canberra's financial dictatorship. If Mr. McDonald does not know how to go about making this challenge effective, we will be pleased to give some advice.

The "Experts'" Principal Dupe

On October 3, 1951, the Prime Minister, Mr. R. G. Menzies outlined his Government's economic policy. He said: "We have deliberately, as a counter-inflationary measure, encouraged the increased procurement of goods. We must, if we are to meet inflation and if we are to have a supply of goods equal to the supply of money, have a large inflow of goods coming into this country." Mr. Menzies quoted figures to show how the volume of imports was increasing every year.

Only those mesmerised by unrealistic financial conventions can possibly argue that it is economically sound for any community to continue exporting more than it imports. This simply means giving away portion of the community's production. The flow of imports should approximate the flow of exports. But under present financial rules this is disastrous for the local economy. A "favourable balance of trade" helps overcome the local shortage of purchasing power. Portion of the community's goods are exported, thus reducing the supply for local consumption, while the payment for these goods involves an increase in the volume of local money. There is more money and fewer goods.

Mr. Menzies was right when he said last year that increased imports were a counter inflationary measure. Now having reversed this policy, he is apparently striving to encourage inflation. Mr. Menzies probably has no clear picture of what he is trying to do. He is like putty in the hands of the economic "experts". And while present financial rules are continued, the "experts" must produce progressively greater chaos whatever policy they attempt to impose.

Important Books And Pamphlets

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

By C. H. Douglas 2/3

A masterly survey of the situation, describing in detail how the world is being manoeuvred into a war.

THE WORK OF A PROGRESS ASSOCIATION

By A. W. Noakes 1/3

How a Progress Association can be used to implement the will of the people.

FEDERAL UNION EXPOSED

By C. Barclay Smith..... 2/9

A complete expose of Federal Union and its promoters.

Reconstruction on Christian Principles

..... 8d.



Organically Treated Plots Superior

By J. I. RODALE in "Organic Gardening" (U.S.A.)

In 1950 there began an experiment on the Organic Farming experimental farm, under the auspices of the Soil and Health Foundation, which has produced its first significant result this year. Sixteen cement cylinders are being used in this experiment, each one being exactly one-thousandth of an acre in area.

The four crops used were wheat, oats, alfalfa and green peppers. Each crop grown was in four ways. One cylinder was treated with compost, one with chemical fertilizer, one with chemical fertilizer plus manure, and one with organic matter applied by the sheet composting method. In the first year we did not make any vitamin tests as we thought it best for one year to go by as a conditioning period. But this year we decided to have tests made of two of the four crops.

We chose wheat and oats and had the analyses made of all four methods. Next year our tests will take in the four crops as well as the four methods. The reason we did not do all of them was that we figured this year as still being part of the conditioning period. Officially as far as we are concerned the recording will start as of the next or third year.

Oats (Variety Clinton)

Compost..... 2 lbs. 4 oz.
Chemical Fertilizer . . . 2 lbs. 2 oz.

Chemical Fertilizer and Manure 2 lbs. 7 oz.
Sheet Composting2 lbs. 9 oz.

Wheat (Variety Thorne)

Compost.....2 lbs. 9 oz.
Chemical Fertilizer2 lbs. 8 oz.
Chemical Fertilizer and Manure 2lbs. 1oz.
Sheet Composting2 lbs. 9 oz.

The most interesting observation that can be made is that the grain grown with the sheet composting application of fertilizer seemed to give the best yields consistently. This is a tendency that is worth watching as the years go on. It is the method we use on our sixty-acre experimental farm. We have not applied compost for several years, merely broadcasting ground up raw organic matter such as leaves, corncobs, brewery hops and sawdust, plus manure (not composted).

But here is the most interesting part of this report. We sent samples of wheat and oats to the laboratory of Dr. Howard E. Worne, biochemist, of 1521 Spruce Street, Phila., who made vitamin determinations and the report came through as follows:

Oats.		Difference		
Organic	Chemical			
per 100 grams				
Thiamine Portion of Vitamin B (B1) .. .	610 Micrograms	317	Mcg.	92%
Riboflavin Portion of Vitamin B (B2) ..	152 Micrograms	56	Mcg.	171%
Nicotinic Acid Portion of Vitamin B ..	19 Milligrams	9.5	Mill.	100%
Protein.....	16.4 Grams	12.8	Grams	28%
Calcium.....	58.3 Milligrams	46.7	Mill.	25%
Phosphorus.....	362.5 Milligrams	373.4	Mill.	3%
Wheat.		Difference		
Thiamine Portion of Vitamin B .. .	941 Micrograms	451.7	Mcg.	108%
Riboflavin Portion of Vitamin B .. .	278.2 Micrograms	120	Mcg.	131%
Nicotinic Acid Portion of Vitamin B ..	89.6 Milligrams	54.8	Mill.	63%
Protein	12.8 Grams	11	Grams	16%
Calcium.....	40.7 Milligrams	33.4	Mill.	29%
Phosphorus.....	374 Milligrams	377.7	Mill.	—1%

The results of this test were astonishing. Ordinarily in comparative vitamin tests an increase of 15 percent of one over another of the same kind of food product is considered extremely significant. In the past we have obtained increases of 40 percent in comparative vitamin tests we made on organically grown versus chemically fertilized crops. But here we find increases of 171 percent and 131 per cent. Those scientists who concern themselves in vitamin work must look into these tests

that we have made. In the published work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations the only difference they have found in vitamin content has been due, they state, to differences in amounts of sunshine, lengths of growing season, differences in varieties of seed, climate, etc. But they have never made comparative tests with crops grown by the organic method.

Readers of this magazine are taxpayers supporting those Agricultural Stations and should bring to their attention, the details of this experiment. An attempt should be made by every station to check on it and see if they can duplicate its results or to

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"The Wheel of Health". 16/5

By G. T. Wrench, M.D. The story of the Hunzas. An argument for whole food grown in fertile soil.

"Cloche Gardening" . 18/7

By J. L. H. Chase. Describes the growing of vegetables and plants out of season, by the use of glass cloches.

"Humus — and the Farmer"..... 26/9

"Simple Pruning" . . . 13/7

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

"Your Daily Bread" . 9/1

By Doris Grant. Describes the making of whole-wheat meal bread and its influence on general health.

"The Weed Problem" 15/3

By F. C. King. By the author of "Is Digging Necessary?", this book is an extension of the no-digging idea, and points out the vital relationship of weeds to the organic health of the garden.

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disprove it. This is part of my answer to Dr. Throckmorton, Dean of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station who, in the September issue of the "Country Gentleman", referred to us as cultists and misguided people, relying on half-truths, pseudo science and emotion. In his article he states, "There is no evidence whatever to indicate that chemically fertilized plants are less nutritious than non-fertilized". Dr. Throckmorton is very cagey in his language. He does not say, "chemically fertilized plants are less nutritious than organically produced plants". He refers to, "non-fertilized plants". But why say that in this debate? We are not arguing that point with him. But strange to say we

(Continued on page 9)

REAL FOOD

Dr. Robert McCarrison, a British physician who entered the Indian Medical Service soon after qualification, has made a great contribution to knowledge about the relation of food to health. Early in his work he displayed talent for research and was given a laboratory, staffed and equipped for the study of factors he thought might explain the outstanding health of the Hunza tribe, among whose people he lived. He says of this tribe:

"My own experience provides an example of a race unsurpassed in perfection of physique and in freedom from disease in general. I refer to the people of the State of Hunza, situated in the extreme northernmost point of India . . . Amongst these people the span of life is extraordinarily long; and such service as I was able to render them during seven years I spent in their midst was confined chiefly to the treatment of accidental lesions, the removal of senile cataract, plastic operations for granular lids, or the treatment of maladies wholly unconnected with the food supply . . ."

In 1922 Dr. McCarrison was invited to Pittsburg to address a group of American physicians. His subject was "Faulty Food in Relation to Gastro-Intestinal Disorder". One paragraph from that remarkable paper deserves quotation here:

"I never saw a case of asthenic dyspepsia, of gastric or duodenal ulcer, of mucous colitis, of cancer . . . Among these people the abdomen over-sensitive to nerve impressions, to fatigue, to anxiety or cold was unknown. The consciousness of the existence of this part of their anatomy was, as a rule, related solely to the feeling of hunger. Indeed, their buoyant abdominal health has, since my return to the west, provided a remarkable contrast with the dyspeptic and colonic lamentations of our highly civilized communities."

We may wonder, excusably, why so remarkable a statement has never been given out to the American people, but can only be found in a British publication. It could not be that the existence of such a tribe within the British Commonwealth would be of no interest to laymen seeking health in our country. Perhaps Dr. McCarrison's audience was frankly skeptical. Dr. McCarrison's approach to the question of health factors was to feed groups of laboratory rats on diets similar to the diets of various human groups whose medical history he knew. Of the group fed the Hunza diet, Dr. McCarrison reported to 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. It may be that some of them have cryptic disease of one kind or another, but, if so, I have failed to find either clinical or microscopical evidence of it."

While Dr. McCarrison's study did not take into consideration the condition of the soil, which produced the food, he has made an invaluable contribution to information on the relationship between food and health—or lack of health.

Dr. Weston A. Price, of California, late of Cleveland, Ohio, was for many years a practising dentist. His curiosity about decay in human teeth caused him to travel to remote regions of the world, to study the teeth of people who lived so far from civilization that they were not influenced by it. What he found is significant. In the most remote places he frequently found teeth that were practically 100 percent perfect. And he found invariably more evidence of decay wherever the refined foods of civilization were reaching these primitive people. What was even more convincing was his discovery that he could visit a tribe twice, once before, and then after the construction of highways or railroads to the community, he always found teeth in much worse condition within a few months after civilization invaded."

—Edward Falkner in "Ploughing in Prejudices".

Organically Treated Plots Superior

(Continued from page 8)

happen to know of an experiment which even disproves Dr. Throckmorton's statement, as it stands. He certainly did put himself out on a limb. Let me quote from my own book, "Pay Dirt," page 126, "In April, 1941, an experiment of tremendous significance was described by Professor Glen Wakeham of the University of Colorado before an American Chemical Society meeting at St. Louis. This experiment proved that garden beans and peas grown in poor soil had a greater mineral content than those grown in rich soil. By rich soil was meant soil that was 'enriched' by the usual chemical or commercial fertilizers with the possible addition of manure.

"Professor Wakeham said: 'While millions of dollars are spent annually in research to produce greater crop yields, and other millions to discover ways of disposing of the surplus crops thus produced, almost no attention has been paid to the nutritional values—particularly with regard to essential minerals—of the artificially forced and "improved" crops obtained. If the present observations prove to be examples of a more or less general phenomenon, crops grown on "poor" soils should command higher prices than those grown on "rich" soils.

"More fantastically,' it has been suggested, 'that tribes and nations living in agriculturally poor countries—high, wind-swept plains, mountainous districts and arid

semi-deserts—have usually conquered the inhabitants of the rich river valley and coastal plains because they have "more iron in their blood and more grit in their bones."'

"For years nutritionists have pointed out that many average American diets are likely to be deficient in calcium, phosphorus, iron, iodine, etc., causing such deficiency diseases as rickets, anaemia, dental decay, and 'simple goiter'.

"Thousands of analyses have shown that while standard foods will usually contain fairly uniform amounts of the great food elements—proteins, fats, sugars and starch—their mineral contents may vary widely. Some samples of spinach, for example, contain seven times as much iron as other samples."

I would like to know what Dr. Throckmorton has to say about this piece of research?

Our magazine has published so much evidence that the organic method produces healthier crops than those produced with the aid of chemical fertilizers, it has given so much data to show that people who eat such organically produced food are healthier, that we are tired of bringing it up again and again. It will not do any good to the opposition, because their eyes and ears are closed. They have made up their minds that we are a cult and that is all there is to it. By the way, I addressed a meeting of the State Osteopathic organization the other day in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and one question asked me was, "What is a cult?" I replied, "A cult is a group of people who disagree with you." And that is what a cult really is. The early Christians were a cult, for example. The Pilgrims were a cult. So, when people refer to us as a cult from now on I am not going to become angered.

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Civilisation Grows Up from the Soil

"FROM THE GROUND UP." An outline of real economy,
by JORIAN JENKS

It is only within comparatively recent times that the farmer has become articulate. During the last twenty years, however, the urban public has learned to its surprise that the men who supply them with their food are not only capable of possessing, and indeed, generating, ideas of their own, but are able to communicate them in a reasonable and intelligent fashion. Having survived the shock of this discovery it is to be hoped that they will now be prepared to recognise that the farmer may not only have strong and clear views on the subject of his own craft, but a mind that may range lucidly, if, questioningly, over the whole field of human activity; in short, that he may be something of the artist and the philosopher as well. If so, the metropolitan *intelligentsia* as well as those of us who foster the new agriculture will welcome *From the Ground Up*, which is one of the most outstanding books on rural economy that has appeared for many years.

Mr. Jorian Jenks' title is appropriate in many more ways than one. For not only is civilisation reared inescapably on the soil, but the economic and political implications of the way in which our soil is managed may have the most profound repercussion on the men who farm it, and on the society which that soil is required to sustain. Mr. Jenks examines the whole subject itself from its beginnings, and his opening chapter on "The Social Economy" is a little masterpiece of condensation.

A reviewer is often in difficulties with a book because there is so little to say about it; the present reviewer finds himself in difficulties, but for exactly the opposite reason, namely, that there is so much that might be said on so much that is important, and that it is so difficult to decide what to omit. Mr. Jenks' main theme is the havoc, which is wrought to true economy when the finance-economics, which passes for a science in this modern age, is applied blindly and indiscriminately to the subtle processes of Nature, which form the raw material of the farmer's art. All the mischief that has resulted from the application of the mass production mind to agriculture is closely and dispassionately analysed, and the errors that are everywhere today so clearly apparent to a reflective mind are lucidly exposed. The part played by finance, which with typically folly is today regarded as the fundamental factor in our national

economy, is accurately and carefully traced, and the author demonstrates beyond a peradventure the utter incompatibility between what we may call the Treasury mentality and true economy based, as it must be, on Nature's handling of her accounts.

But Mr. Jenks is not content, like so many critics, to leave the matter at that. He proposes a "reevaluation," that is to say, a fresh approach towards the integration of agriculture with finance-industrialism. Should the land be nationalised, or should we retain private property in land, and if so how much? What kind of social economy do we need—the lateral development of the nineteenth century with its "Acquisitive out-thrusts and its centripetal indrawing of wealth and power," or a "vertical growth from physical roots to spiritual aspirations"? How many persons can we afford to have *off* the land? What is the function of government in this matter? *Must* we export to live? What shall we do with money; what shall we do with the machine? How can we restore agriculture, and what is Britain's role in the twentieth century to be? These last are the titles of his later chapters and should indicate clearly enough in themselves the direction in which the author's mind is moving.

Money, in his very sensible view, should possess a stable measure of value, and should be based on its buying power in terms of staple foods of standard quality. The whole mechanism of credit needs overhaul. The machine has its place, but the machine-worship, which has denuded the land of workers and filled the cities with the drifting, rootless proletariat, must be reversed. "Modern industrial society contains too many persons with nothing to lose" is a profound criticism and an acid commentary on the situation that indiscriminate machine worship has produced. Agriculture can, and must, be restored, if necessary by trebling or quadrupling the number of smallholdings. Britain, which pioneered the industrial age, must now pioneer the retreat from what later ages, if we survive, may well describe as the industrial heresy.

Needless to say, the impact of chemistry on soil fertility is described and the results of that fell combination of machine and fertiliser on ecology form a recurrent *leitmotiv* throughout the whole work. Their pernicious influence in permitting the soil to be exploited and in degrading the whole art of husbandry to a statement in terms of debits or credits in a banking account are, of necessity, continually under reference or examination. And as might be expected of the editor of this journal the case for organic farming is stated in terms that are unassailable and conclusive.

These very bald outlines will, one hopes, give the reader some idea of what Mr. Jenks' book is about, but they will give a very poor idea of its quality. That is because it is so compressed; any one page contains matter that might well furnish a dozen pages in the hands of another writer.

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It is a book, therefore, that requires to be read with close attention, but we can assure our readers that those who take the trouble to do so will be richly rewarded. —G. E. Breen, "Mother Earth."

MUNICIPAL COMPOSTING AT HENGELO, IN THE NETHERLANDS

Hengelo, in the east of the Netherlands has a population of about 35,000. The municipal engineer-in-charge, Mr. van Daalen has published an account of his municipal composting work in two numbers of "Tijd - schrift Wederopbouw," Vol. 4, Nos. 1 and 2, 1949, Hengelo.

In districts like Drente, to the northeast of the country, there is a tendency to sand storms where a former generation cut down hedges (now being restored as an anti-erosion measure). The same danger threatens some of the newly reclaimed lands of the former Zuiderzee. The article includes a striking photograph of a sand-storm near Hoenderloo. This has aroused alarm. The names of Messrs. Jansen and Cleveringen are mentioned as advocates of restoration of land structure on organic lines.

The work done in using the dustbin waste of The Hague for the land is well known. At Hengelo regular municipal composting, based closely on Indore principles, was started in 1948 at a site where some of the town drainage discharges into a stream. A good deal of the resulting sewage is lost, but at one discharge point a ram has been placed, and the sludge here is pumped out for use on compost heaps. These heaps, which have an orderly layout, are built up in length, are 500 cm. wide at the bottom, sloped gently to the top, 180 cm. high, and have two vent-holes throughout their length for air; they are built up from the bottom as follows: Rough material, leaves and garden waste, fish and meat waste, street and market garbage, dustbin refuse, sewage sludge, lime, cover (the nature of the cover is not stated). The general proportions are seven parts of waste to one of sludge. Turning is mentioned, but details are not given. The process takes eight months, and a temperature of 70 deg. C. is obtained. About 10,000 tons of compost are produced per year, and sold to farmers, allowing of a dressing to about 2000 acres.

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

We are now taking orders for this book against supplies arriving shortly. This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

How Harmless Are Sprays?

By RUTH RODALE

Is spraying a menace that is harboured in your sub-conscious but never quite pierces the thinking part of your brain? Do you tell yourself that arsenic and D.D.T. may make other people sick, but not you? Have you been ignoring the very obvious fact that every day in the year you are adding more and more poisons to your body through foods laden with insect spray? Now is a good time to let your brain grasp these pertinent developments in human life and death.

If anyone tells you that no one is being killed by eating such poisoned foods, don't you believe it! Public Health officials are constantly insisting that there is little threat when farmers take the required precautions, but how many actually follow the instructions to the letter? Time and time again we read of orchard workers who died because they breathed in insect sprays. Following are a few examples.

Poison spray, used in an orchard in Port Stanley (Canada) prior to the death of an orchard worker a week ago, was identified by the industrial hygiene laboratory of the Ontario department of health as parathion, originally developed by Germans during the war as a war chemical.

Dr. J. E. Bernard, medical specialist of the laboratories, said tests were still in progress to determine whether the poison was the cause of the death. The worker died one week after working in the orchard and six days after being released from the hospital, apparently cured.

Three other workers in the same orchard, including one woman, also fell ill at the same time, but all three recovered without hospitalisation. ("Toronto Daily Star," July 31, 1950.)

Another case is that of Philip W. Healey, 16 years old, who collapsed and died seven minutes after smelling a container of spray material (Portsmouth, "New Hampshire Herald," May 23, 1951). As you can clearly see, these are not chemicals to be casually toyed with — they are death-dealing supplements to our diet, which we usually eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Have we no cause to worry if the director of a government research laboratory points to an organic phosphate poison spray as the cause of a blood deficiency in orchard

workers? J. Leon Sealey, acting director of the University of Washington Environmental Research Laboratory, is now heading a project to study its poisonous effects. In the Wenatchee area of Washington, United States public health service officials estimate that 30 persons showed symptoms of parathion poisoning during 1951.

Parathion can't even be discounted when the spraying operation is finished. One of the country agents in the Connecticut Valley warned farmers not to enter a parathion-treated field within five days after application of the dust. Reports of parathion poisoning have been made to his office regularly this season, he said. Latest was of several workers made ill while weeding in an onion field after dusting with one percent parathion. Parathion symptoms are: Dizziness, cold sweat, vomiting, constricted pupils of the eyes, tightness of chest and mouth watering.

Parathion, then, seems to hover in the vicinity after spraying. People who breathe in the poison can be made deathly ill; what about the crop which has been saturated with the poison? Does it escape all trace of parathion (agricultural experts assure us that parathion residues completely disappear before harvesting) or is it damaged in some as yet undetectable way, which leaves it a less nutritious food? It is something to think about seriously.

"The Oregonian" (August 13, 1951) reports, "A speck or droplet of parathion in a person's eye could kill him in 15 minutes," according to John Borden, sanitarian of Clackamas County, Oregon. Recently testing parathion spray, the Clackamas County agent said he was affected by it, even though protected by a respirator, goggles, natural rubber gloves, overcoat and boots. Coming to the question of spray-ridden food, more than a few cases of sickness and death have hit the headlines, especially from arsenic poisoning.

Note the Danbury, Connecticut, spray scare in September of 1951, after the death of a four-year-old girl and the sickness of her four brothers and sisters from eating poisonous peaches. The parents told police that the children had eaten fresh peaches grown on a nearby farm. An autopsy performed on the dead youngster revealed possible traces of arsenic poisoning. ("New York Journal-American.")

Another case is that of young Robert Dorman from Arkansas City, Kansas, who died in 1949 from apparent arsenic poisoning on an apple. The apple grower was then sued by the parents for 17,980 dollars. Arsenic, though, is not the only culprit, which has dealt out death to the innocent consumer. An infant in Providence, Rhode Island, gulped down a tomato sprayed with a copper solution. Within hours, she was dead and several other partakers in serious condition. ("Boston Traveller.")

Children evidently react quickly to an excess of arsenic and may not build up as great a tolerance to it as adults do. On the other hand, poisoning from arsenic, copper and D.D.T. could possibly show up by weakening our resistance to disease, an indefinable but ever present menace.

But, in the face of accumulating deterioration of our bodies when we are forced to eat so much poison, is an order which I came

across to all cherry growers in Oregon. "Cut or spray," reads the head lines. The cherry fruit fly had taken such a toll of the cherry crop that State officials were desperate. Lead arsenate was of course advised as giving the best results. Best results to whom? Surely not to you and I!

CULTURE AND THE FAMILY

A Few Extracts from "Notes Towards the Definition of Culture," by T. S. Eliot

"The primary channel of transmission of culture is the family; no man wholly escapes from the kind, or wholly surpasses the degree, of culture which he acquires from his early environment."

"But by far the most important channel of transmission of culture remains the family; and when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate. Now the family is an institution of which nearly everybody speaks well; but it is advisable to remember that this is a term that may vary in extension. In the present age it means little more than the living members. Even of living members, it is a rare exception when an advertisement depicts a large family or three generations; the usual family on the hoardings consists of two parents and one or two young children. What is held up for admiration is not devotion to a family, but personal affection between the members of it; and the smaller the family, the more easily can this personal affection be sentimentalised. But when I speak of the family, I have in mind a bond which embraces a longer period of time than this: a piety towards the dead, however obscure, and a solicitude for the unborn, however remote. Unless this reverence for past and future is cultivated in the home, it can never be more than a verbal convention in the community. Such an interest in the past is different from the vanities and pretensions of genealogy; such a responsibility for the future is different from that of the builder of social programmes."

"... It may be argued that complete equality means universal irresponsibility."

"I think, that complete uniformity of culture throughout these islands would bring about a lower grade of culture altogether."

"That a world culture which was simply a uniform culture would be no culture at all. We would have a humanity dehumanised."

Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

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

"New Times," August 8, 1952—Page 11

Flight From The City

By Ralph Borsodi

"Men and women who desire to escape from dependence upon the present industrial system and who have no desire to substitute for it dependence upon a state-controlled system are beginning to experiment with a way of life which is neither city life nor farm life, but which is an effort to combine the advantages and to escape the disadvantages of both."

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Rearmament and Unemployment

The following important letter appeared in "The Social Crediter" (England) of June 28:

Sir, —The national executive of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers has done a public service in disclosing (June 10th) the text of the letter which Mr. J. A. Birch, secretary of the union, wrote on behalf of the executive to Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, criticising the T.U.C. General Council's statement on rearmament published on May 30th. By this criticism it has drawn our attention to the details of that statement, which reveal very clearly the motives behind the Trades Union Congress's support of rearmament.

Mr. Birch says that his executive was particularly surprised to find the argument adduced that any curtailment of the programme of rearmament could lead to difficulties on the grounds that it might accentuate the tendency towards unemployment. "It is surely incumbent upon the trade union movement," the letter continues, "to advise a more progressive and positive policy than to appear to justify (even incidentally) a rearmament programme as a means of creating employment. Otherwise the achievement of our ultimate objective of a negotiated settlement leading to disarmament might be presented to the trade unions as a mixed blessing."

The same dilemma confronted American industrialists and politicians a year ago, when the time was approaching for the truce talks to begin, with the possibility of a cease-fire in Korea. The New York correspondent of the "Sunday Times" then (8th July, 1951), described the fear that was felt lest Congress might relax and reduce expenditure on defence. Industry, he said, appeared to be at one with the White House in wanting to keep the defence programme going under a full head of steam, since spending on defence was the most dynamic factor in the American economy of the day.

This problem (so clearly brought to light now by the T.U.C. statement and the U.S.D.A.W.'s criticism of it) must remain as long as a policy of full employment is necessary to keep the industrial system working, based as it is on false premises, which fail to take into account the nation's real credit.

Yours faithfully,
ALICE RAVEN.

SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION

I think it is reasonably accurate to say that, with the exception of civilisations like that of the Incas of Peru, who were quite suddenly overwhelmed by the Spaniards; or others, like those of southern North America, which were probably destroyed by cataclysms of drought, man's organised societies have qualified for preservation in the pages of history through destruction of the means of subsistence.

This failure, so far as documentary evidence shows, has begun with the growth of the large city, and has rapidly increased with the extension of military adventure.

From China to Rome it is the same story. As soon as pressure to maintain armies drains the peasant population from the fields and alters the land tenure and conservative forms of husbandry that are directed toward maintaining the estate for the next generation, the trouble begins.

For a time conquest and the results of slave labour in conquered territories keeps the victorious people fed, but the end is already in sight.

Though Rome could drain the resources of the Mediterranean shores, it was doomed to fall, as was the Adriatic coast to deforestation, and North Africa to almost total loss of its topsoil.

But our own age, that of the 19th and 20th centuries, was possessed of historical and scientific knowledge that prevented our rush towards the precipice of self-destruction.

Instead, we have merely used our new technology the more rapidly to destroy the forest and the grassland, and to leave in their place barren hillsides, dustbowls, choked rivers, flooded lowlands and broken people. —

—Sir C. STANTON HICKS.
—"Rural Life," June 1952.

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