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International Trade War Intensified British Protests Against "Dollar Diplomacy"

The Communist leaders are watching with keen anticipation the growing trade war between the Western Powers. They are well aware that this war will help divert attention from the war they are waging. This trade war must, if continued, produce growing enmity between the Western Powers. Irrespective of what the economic "experts" advocate, it is impossible for every country to have a "favourable balance of trade."—i.e., to export more than it imports.

The Americans have been solving their local economic problems by granting huge dollar loans to other countries, with which they could buy "surplus" American goods. This policy was generally accepted while European countries were re-building their war-shattered industries, but now the Germans, Italians, Belgians, French and others are all striving to increase their exports. However, they are finding that the "dollar diplomats" are raising every possible obstacle.

It was not surprising, therefore, to read the following report in the Melbourne "Herald" of September 10: —
"British delegates to the International Monetary Fund meetings in Mexico City are canvassing quietly a plan to penalise countries like America which continuously fail to import less than they export.

"Several of the 54 countries represented at the meetings are victims of the high tariff policies of the United States, and favour the British plan as they desire to live by trade, not aid.

"The plan, still in the draft stage, provides that if a country like America or Belgium fails to match exports with imports, thereby creating a shortage of dollars or francs, it would be labelled unfair.

"The British delegates believe that world opinion would probably force a change.

"But if the offending country failed to alter its policies, then the other countries would discriminate against its goods, and give their trade and tariff favours to deficit countries.

"Wall Street Journal says that the plan is not likely to get anywhere, because of United States opposition.

"It adds: 'A mere threat by America to cut off economic assistance would cause most countries to think twice.'

"Moreover, any serious British attempt to impose penalties would split the world alliance apart."

While it is true that the British proposals

"would split the world alliance apart," it is also true that the British cannot pay for imported dollar goods unless they are permitted to earn sufficient dollars by selling their goods in America. But the Americans are strongly opposed to this because, like the present Federal Government at Canberra, they accept without question the absurd proposition that one of the only ways of overcoming a local deficiency of purchasing power to buy all local production is to export as much of the production as possible and to import as little as possible. Under this policy, new financial credit is created and paid to the local producers, whose production is exported. This means that the supply of goods is reduced and the volume of money increased.

The Communists aptly describe the policy of a "favourable trade balance" as "exporting the unemployment problem." Under present financial rules every modern industrial nation must seek to give away more production than it gets in return, in order to prevent local unemployment. Looked at realistically, it means that new financial credits can be created to keep men employed in making goods to give away overseas, but that no credits can be paid to these same men in order that they can enjoy their own community's production. While present financial rules are maintained, it is obvious that, as all nations, including Germany and Japan, recover from the effects of the war, the struggle for "favourable trade balances" must intensify. And this is what is now happening. We repeat: The chief benefactors will be the Communists and their promoters.

EARL MOUNTBATTEN'S "GOODWILL VISIT" TO ISRAEL

The following interesting item appeared in "The Jewish News", August 1:

Jerusalem, Wed.—Earl Mountbatten, accompanied by his wife, has arrived in Israel for a brief formal visit.

His vessel H.M.S. "Surprise" fired a 21-gun salute, to which the Israel shore batteries replied.

The admiral held discussions with Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharett and Mr. Sprinzak and with the Israel Chief of Staff (Rav Aloof Yadin).

He told reporters that his visit was a token of goodwill on the part of the British Government toward Israel.

Lord Mountbatten also visited Dr. Weizmann at his home in Rehovoth.

A small Communist demonstration at Haifa fizzled out.

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.

The "Practical Socialist"

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on August 21 Mr. A. Calwell, Deputy Leader of the Federal Labor Party, said:

"The greatest Prime Ministers that this country has known were all Labour socialists. I refer to Andrew Fisher, James Henry Scullin, John Curtin and Joseph Benedict Chifley. I am not worried about the term socialist, and neither is the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies). The right honourable gentleman made a speech in London early in 1941, when he was previously Prime Minister. He may be expelled from the Liberal party after I have read to the committee the report of the speech that appeared in the Melbourne "Age" of the 3rd March, 1941, which was as follows:—

"I always tell my Opposition friends that the only difference between us is that I am theoretically non-socialist, while an amazingly practical socialist, while they are theoretical socialists. People will take things from us they wouldn't take from the Labour party . . . It is a question of speed. You get two views, which, in theory, are violently opposed. In practice, the extreme course of today is a commonplace of tomorrow."

"No matter what honourable members opposite may say, the Prime Minister prophesied in 1941 that socialism would eventually come to pass in Australia. I emphasise the sentence 'People will take from us things they wouldn't take from the Labour party.' I suppose that is the justification of all the controls and restrictions that the right honourable gentleman is imposing at the present time. He thinks that he can push his friends around. He thinks that he can function on the advice that the Earl of Clarendon was supposed to have given Charles II:—

'Do good to your enemies. Your friends won't harm you.'

The people who will destroy him when an opportunity comes will be his own that he has betrayed—those he has fooled them."

Communist Espionage at Canberra

Speaking in the Federal Parliament on August 27, Mr. W. C. Went-worth (Liberal) provided the following disturbing information:

One of the matters to which I desire to refer arises out of an article that was published over the signature of Rex Chiplin in the edition of the Communist journal "Tribune," of the 20th August last; it dealt with certain happenings in the lobbies in this building. It will be remembered that Chiplin was the Communist who boasted that he had suborned a high-ranking officer of the Public Service to betray to him Government secrets in relation to an alleged agreement with the United States of America. I saw him in Canberra on the day on which the present sessional period commenced. I do not know whether he was in Canberra subsequently, but I am inclined to think that he was not here. In that article he stated:—

"Last week, Wentworth W. C. had a long

Social Credit in Alberta

The Social Credit Government in Alberta, Canada, was re-elected with a big majority at the Provincial Election held on August 5. In reporting the election result, "The Times" (London) admitted "the theories of Major Douglas have never yet been tested. Three Social Credit Members of the last Albertan Parliament, Mr. R. Ansley, former Minister of Education; Mr. A. Wray, and Mr. A. V. Bourcier, stood as Independent Social Crediters because they have been critical of the Manning Government's departure from Social Credit principles. Mr. Ansley was the only one of the three to be re-elected.

Commenting upon the Albertan election, "The Social Crediter (England) states: "The tendency of 'Social Credit' movements which 'have risen to power' is toward producer-control of production, not towards consumer-control of production, which is the characteristic of Social Credit. Producer-control is Socialism."

Nationalization of Industry

From Federal "Hansard." August 21.

Mr. Ward—I preface my question to the Prime Minister by reminding him that in 1949 he announced his intention to submit to the House a bill to alter the Constitution with a view to preventing the introduction of legislation to nationalize any industry or undertaking before the approval of the people had been secured at a referendum. Will the right honourable gentleman inform me whether the Government intends to proceed with such legislation? If his answer is in the affirmative, will he state when the bill will be presented to the House? If the Government does not intend to proceed with the proposal, will he state the reason for its abandonment?

Mr. Menzies. —I can well understand the anxiety of the honourable member for East Sydney on this point. When the Government has an announcement to make on the matter, it will be made.

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More Tail Chasing

By John Macara

A valued friend, on reading my thesis "The Dog Continues to Chase its Tail" (see "New Times" August 22, "Price-Subsidisation Only Answer to Inflation"), wrote me to the following effect:

(a) It appears to me that by your proposal for a Price Discount a continued injection of this additional new money will lead to the same result as the rise in the basic wage.

(b) Is it not simply an extension of the present limited system of Price Subsidies (i.e., butter and tea) with the variation that instead of the Treasurer recovering the cost from the taxpayer, it shall be met by creating month to month the amount of new money equal to the total of Price Discount issued?

(c) If I am wrong, show me.

The following is written in response to that last generous gesture (c).

If I remember rightly, it was Edward Carpenter in his valuable book "Civilization, Its Cause and Cure", who pointed out that all our knowledge is based fundamentally on FEELING: that even mathematics, that coldest of all sciences, is based on AXIOMS — and he defines an axiom as that which does not require, and is not CAPABLE of proof: and he argues therefore the fundamental basis of mathematics is FEELING.

I believe that in this matter Carpenter has enunciated a profound truth, and in examining our present urgent problem we cannot do better than begin with a few FEELINGS about economics and financial matters in general. Let us first see if we can agree on several fundamental "feelings", or, in other words, let us endeavour to enunciate a few AXIOMS, and, in so doing, follow the unsurpassed example of Euclid, who begins his mathematical study with axioms, such as "The whole is greater than its part". An axiom cannot be proved. One either FEELS it is true, or rejects it.

It is granted that a true axiom is a SIMPLE statement, and the following are not simple; but they have this quality in common with axioms, i.e., they are accepted or rejected on a basis of FEELING.

The following are submitted for consideration as axiomatic: —

(1) Wages, which are charged into prices, cannot be raised without increasing prices.

(2) The simplest index of inflation is rising prices.

(3) Money and credit is a man-made device primarily designed to facilitate the exchange of goods and services.

(4) What is physically possible is financially possible.

(5) Australia possesses adequate physical resources to maintain its present population on a high standard of living.

(6) Our social resources, i.e., our energy, intelligence and technical skill are also adequate if properly applied.

(7) The purpose of an economy is to produce goods and services, as and when, and where required.

(8) Goods are produced in order that they may be consumed, or, in other words, the purpose of production is consumption.

(9) The cost of production is that which is used up in the process of production. There is common agreement that the root

of the existing inflation is to be found in the financial technique applied during the war, i.e., enormous amounts of financial credit were brought into being to stimulate the production of war materials, which were given gratis to the enemy—in other words, money was increased in quantity without any corresponding increase in the quantity of consumer-goods. The inevitable consequence of this "unbalance" was rising prices of consumer-goods.

But this financial technique, justifiably applied during war, has ever since been continued. Credits on a scale heretofore unheard of during peacetime have continued to be spent on "Defence" and such grandiose projects as "The Snowy River".

These expenditures, like war expenditures, have not stimulated the production of consumer goods, for they have attracted men who would otherwise have been engaged in the production of consumer goods (farmers, tradesmen, etc.), to the production of what has been of no immediate use to us—dams, etc. The inevitable consequence has been inflation; and all the outcry against inflation will not avail while this financial policy is pursued.

In my previous article, "The Dog Continues to Chase its Tail," I have endeavoured to expose the false foundations upon which two fruitless attempts to cope with inflation have been made, i.e., (i) raising the basic wage, (ii) control of prices.

You question the efficacy of my suggestion to pay a Price Discount saying that such would have the same effect as raising the basic wage; but it would not, for the former would practically reduce the price of consumer-goods, while the latter would increase the price. This answers your paragraph (a).

The new money thus created would be issued with the deliberate design of making more easily available to the wage earner, access to the "bread-and-butter" lines. You argue that the issue of such credits is in no essential different from the collection of taxes from the community. In one sense this is true. But in effect it would work out quite differently from taxation for the following reasons, i.e., the producers of bread and butter lines would find that there was an expanding market for their products, and that, moreover, the prices provided an assured and reasonable profit. The conditions of an expanding profitable market would further stimulate production. Taxation, on the other hand, discourages production wherever it is applied.

"But," you may argue, "taxation has not to be repaid; whereas new money written, whether for a fruitless raising in the basic wage, or as a source from which to pay a Price Subsidy, must be repaid, and bear interest in the meanwhile."

It is here, that we impinge upon the realm of "feeling". You feel that all just debts should be paid, as do I. But before I acknowledge a debt I wish clearly to understand to whom I am indebted and for what service. The credit from which the

NEW basic wage will be paid, is NEW money. It is created by a book entry. It is for that service we are indebted. Service is generally paid for by ONE payment—not an annual impost, as "interest" is paid.

The National Debt itself is very largely composed of similar fictitious debt. It is well known that when war loans are floated individuals are urgently persuaded to subscribe money to which they have become entitled by one means or another. Such real money when subscribed should justly be repaid. But the great bulk of the so-called loan is no loan at all; it is simply book entry money and has no title for repayment.

I agree with your statement as set out in (b), i.e., Price Discount and Price Subsidy are of the same nature; but I believe Price Discount, which reaches the consumer direct, is preferable to Price Subsidy, which reaches the consumer indirectly through the producer.

So far as I know there are only three proposals to cope with the situation, i.e., (1) Raise the basic wage; (2) Control of Price; (3) Price Subsidy (or Price Discount).

If you have a fourth proposal, I would be very pleased to hear of it.

AN ALGER HISS MAN

Which is it to be? Eisenhower or Stevenson? The latter is the sounder "New Deal" man. It means nothing in modern politics that Stevenson had been a colleague of traitor Alger Hiss in the U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933. He was with him in the State Department in 1945. He was with him at San Francisco in 1945, and the U.N. General Assembly here in London in 1946, and at New York in 1947. And in 1949 Stevenson gave Hiss a good reference for loyalty, which was used in defence at the trial.

To our cynical outlook, therefore, Stevenson is the likely man for the White House.

—"The London Newsletter," September 1952.

Does It Fit The Facts? . . . 6/6

C. H. Douglas's correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sallis Daiches concerning the "authenticity" of The Protocols.

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.

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The Menace of "Full Employment"

There is one policy, and perhaps one policy only, which is common to all political parties and all Governments today, and which is endorsed by all shades of opinion amongst the electorate. All unite to demand that unemployment shall be permanently abolished, and to proclaim that it is the first duty of the State and the economic system to provide work, and to "create employment" more abundantly.

It is difficult to imagine a more ruinously silly idea, or one fraught with more disastrous consequences. It is not too much to say that the peace and freedom of the individual depend upon a reversal of this policy, and that most of the shadows gathering upon the world today can be traced to its adoption.

It is a plain elementary fact of common observation that any ordinary man with a task to perform for himself, does it with as little expenditure of time, energy, and material as he can contrive. And for the past hundred years at least, the efforts of scientists and inventors have been directed, with an accelerating success, to reducing the human time and energy required for any given programme of production. These men have been busy "creating unemployment" and yet have been rightly regarded as benefactors; they have worked in the belief that by reducing the man-hours and man-energy required to run at least the civilised portions of this planet they were increasing the sum total of human freedom. We are, therefore, attempting the impossible feat of regarding unemployment as a good and as an evil simultaneously.

The fact is that, in biological language, a change has taken place which calls for an adaptation in human habits, and we are not reacting successfully to our new environment—a very serious and dangerous matter, as the history of evolution shows. It has become increasingly possible to supply human wants with a decreasing call upon the available human labour. Access to the increasing supplies depends upon a money income, and the money-incomes, of the community (wages, salaries, and dividends) depend upon the amount of labour required, which is decreasing. The rational solution would be to arrange for a supplementary flow of money dependent, not upon current labour payrolls, but upon the existence of the goods, which are otherwise unpurchasable. The reaction in fact has been to devise methods of limiting production, and increasing the labour requirements. In other words, a refusal to adapt and an attempt to restore the vanished environment.

When, in spite of sabotage by trade union

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.

action, quota systems and the like, huge surpluses of consumer goods periodically appeared, no realistic adjustment of the system of distribution was demanded. Instead of welcoming the freedom from toil made possible by the existence of the surpluses, these were regarded as a positive menace, and in many cases were wilfully destroyed. It was apparently concluded by everyone that a civilised economy could function only under conditions of near scare

A great deal of thought has been given to methods of preserving such conditions—no easy task in a world of technological wonders. The older methods of restriction or sabotage of output, and exporting more goods than were imported (a "favourable" balance of trade) having proved inadequate, and having also caused resentment, modern economists have devised a new technique. As and when consumer goods show any sign of piling up within the productive system, manpower and materials are diverted to the production of capital goods—whether necessary or not. The money paid out to finance these operations takes consumer goods off the market, the diversion of men and materials reduces their future flow, and everyone is kept in employment—and possibly even on a rationing system, the same effect is obtained by increasing the army of bureaucrats required to direct such diversions, operate State-run services, and the like. The process is, and must be, accompanied by an accelerating and astronomical increase in public debt, the burden of which falls on the taxpayer.

It should be clear that a mandate for all of these policies can plausibly be made out as long as employment is demanded as a first duty of Government. If employment is really what is wanted (instead of being merely something to be accepted as and when necessary, as a means to a fuller life), then we have no right to complain of the only methods that will secure it. But it is time that we took serious stock of our position.

Gainful employment, instead of being regarded as merely a functional activity of the human being, has become, if not the end for which man exists, at least the method by which he can best be controlled, and issued with a living only upon terms. Death duties, high taxation, and a steady fall in the value of money, make it necessary for almost everyone to secure a job—which depends more and more upon the goodwill of the bureaucrat or the Trade Union official. The demand for full and perpetual employment is becoming a demand for complete and permanent regimentation, while the constant drive for export markets and "spheres of influence", in competition with other industrial nations, all labouring under the same false philosophy, is the main cause of modern war. And, in the last resort, war itself is only the grand and all-embracing solution to "the problem of unemployment"—the logical result of a

demand for employment for its own sake and at any price.

—By R.L.N. in "The Social Crediter" (England).

As a footnote to the above article, we republish the following from Federal "Hansard" of August 12th:

"Mr. McMahon (Lowe—Minister for the Navy and Minister for Air) . . . Probably the most important of the arguments against the Government's policy relates to full employment. It is of such importance that I shall deal with it in detail. The Liberal Party and the Australian Country Party accept Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations which states: ' . . . the United Nations shall promote . . . higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development'. The Liberal Party and the Australian Country Party have written the objective of full employment into their policies . . . The present Prime Minister, in a joint policy speech delivered on behalf of the Government parties, pledged us to a policy of full employment. We accept the principle of full employment. Criticism by the Opposition can be directed only to the means that we have adopted to reach our objective."

THE PARTY TYRANNY

We have on occasions drawn attention to the fact that, although political parties have existed for a long time, the complete tyranny of the party over the individual member is a comparatively modern development. Even in the relatively short period of the Federal Government in Australia, the change for the worse has been noticeable. Mr. W. M. Hughes, who has been a Member in every Federal Parliament since Federation, has said:—

"The legislature was then (in the early days of Federation) a deliberative body; decisions were arrived at after questions had been thoroughly debated... Parliament was then the supreme authority in something more than name, and not, as too often occurs in these days, a mere machine for registering government decisions." ("Nation-building in Australia.")

Before the days of rigid party dictatorship, "strong" Governments were impossible. It is interesting that, during the first thirteen years of Federation—up until the outbreak of the First World War—there was a change of Government eight times. During the 38 years since 1914, there have only been six changes in Government. Those old enough to speak from personal experience will admit that Australia must have been a much better place to live in before 1914 than it has been since.

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Building The World State

By EDITH ESSIG, the American Christian Nationalist Writer.

It was an ominous hour of destiny for the world — while the Allied armies hammered at the gates of Berlin and the battle on Okinawa mounted in bloody fury — that saw the delegates of forty-six "peace-loving" nations, representing, it was estimated, eight out of every ten persons on the face of the earth, converge on San Francisco to set up an international "security" organization. Only the Allied belligerents of World War II were declared eligible to join the pointedly-prayerless and Christless assembly of peacemakers, neutral nations being ruled out, even as observers.

Rubbing elbows with English, Canadian, French, Turkish, Mexican, South American, Ethiopian and South African diplomats, with the stony-faced Soviet delegation, and with determined lobbyists for Zionist control of Palestine, were turbaned representatives of India and burnoused desert princes from the Middle East — a company symbolising a diversity of creeds and political viewpoints that must be magically fused and "unified."

The proceedings brought into sharp historical focus those whose billing on the programme should by rights have contributed a premonitory chill to the moments of expectancy checked off on its wristwatches by the waiting audience in the War Memorial Opera House on April 25, 1945. At 4.30 p.m., an honour guard of men and women of the armed forces filed into position on the stage to impart, with the Stars and Stripes, a semblance of patriotism to the massed alien flags that formed the backdrop for the opening ceremonies conducted by Secretary of State Stettinius, flanked by Secretary-General of the Conference Alger Hiss and by Governor Warren and Mayor Lapham, as State and city hosts.

From the opening radio address of President Truman, calling upon the delegates to do their work well as "architects of a better world," to the signing of the United Nations Charter it became increasingly plain that the task of the architects was to complete the looting of the last stronghold of freedom and pioneering enterprise, and to lay the foundation for an oriental world empire — "security" to be had only at the price of collectivist slavery.

They accepted speeches ghost-written by Dalton Trumbo (later convicted with nine other Hollywood writers of contempt of Congress in refusing to tell whether they retary of State Stettinius. They had the attendance of an all-star movie cast to were Communist) to be parroted by Sec-supply the fanfare and glamour of a super-duper Hollywood production, and — on the high authority of movie comedian Jack Benny — the discarnate supervision of the great Master of Make-believe.

"They say the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt is here at this conference," said Benny, keynoting San Francisco's observance of I-Am-An-American Day, "I think Franklin Roosevelt himself is here, finishing the job he planned at Teheran and Yalta."

Thus coached by F.D.R. in the spirit, and by F.D.R.'s Yalta aide, Alger Hiss, in the flesh, they rolled out the red carpet for the plunderers and enslavers of this Christian republic. Gracious hostesses of San Francisco and the East Bay communities opened their homes to all comers; no questions asked, no references required.

A news item in the "Oakland Post-Enquirer" of April 26, 1945, testified to the homing instinct of the oriental marauder in possession of his loot: "Jerusalem, 'the Holy City on a Hill,' was proposed today as the permanent seat of the world security organisation by some conferees at San Francisco, and Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia nodded in mild approval . . . With majestic courtesy, Faisal made clear that not only Jerusalem might well become the site of the United Nations organisation, but also, in rotation, a number of other legend-rich cities of the Middle East.... Faisal recalled that the late President Roosevelt several months ago suggested 'rotation' of headquarters for the United Nations meetings."

A flashback to an A.P. dispatch of March 7 of that year brings into view preliminary spadework done in this respect when King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia pitched his tent on the deck of a United States destroyer and steamed up the Red Sea for consultation with F.D.R. Among the gifts he carried to the royal family of the U.S.A. were Arabian princes' costumes for the four sons, embroidered harem gowns for the Princess Boettiger, and, topping all, a jewel-encrusted gold crown for the lady who reigns -- even in widowhood — as "first lady of the world," with an assurance that suggests queenly status in her own right by popular one-world acclaim. (As noted by Hon. William P. Lambertson, of Kansas, in the extension of his remarks in the House of Representatives on November 19, 1941: "It is becoming more evident every day that this is Eleanor's term, and that no tradition was set aside.")

No voice was raised to protest the sacrifice of American independence to the erection of this Tower of Babel. None that is, answering the roll call of official recognition. But God's witnesses and prophets have never awaited the nod of the powers-that-be. They carry the best of credentials, recognisable in the standard of honour and truth that they raise, in the immediate hostility of the evil forces that they challenge, and at long last in the fulfilment of their predictions.

Those eleventh-hour patriots who swelled the chorus of welcome to America's despoilers, only to condemn the United Nations Charter belatedly, in retrospect, have forfeited the right to question the credentials or to sit in hair-splitting judgment on the methods of the uninvited guest who fought their battle for them, face-to-face with the enemy, on the scene and at the time of the crime.

A charge of conspiracy and treason against the promoters of the U.N. has been a matter of record since the early days of the Conference. It was made by the unin-

vited guest, the spokesman for a score of patriotic organisations, who was denied hotel accommodation and meeting halls in San Francisco by order of Alger Hiss; and heckled by news commentators, whose reversed English belittled all things traditionally American and applauded the spectacle of Asiatic barbarism, embodied in the Soviet delegation, striding down the receiving line of Californian hospitality.

Skiping, for the sake of brevity, uncomplimentary descriptive references in the "San Francisco Chronicle" to the victim's eyes, nose, mouth, chin, hair, skin-texture, torso, build, voice, gestures, posture, gait, and fit of clothes, and to his lovely wife and his efficient secretary as his "feminine goon squad," the burden of complaint ran: "The Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith is all for the flag, the log cabin. George Washington, the plain people, the church, and speaks warmly of the 'Bible Belt,' which he indicates is wrapped smugly around his middle . . . The only thing he can find to applaud as far as the United Nations Conference is concerned is that 'Russia is exposing herself.'"

And in that Gerald L. K. Smith scored a bull's-eye. A question that had vexed the Conference, in connection with the issue of Polish representation, was the fate of sixteen envoys of the exiled government of Poland, who had vanished on leaving London in March of that year for consultation with Russian representatives concerning the Yalta pact. All inquiries had met stony silence from Moscow and from Moscow's "security" specialists at the San Francisco Conference. On May 5, the news of their arrest and imprisonment in Moscow exploded, causing repercussions at the Conference, but with no dampening — or, more accurately — no drying effect on the lavish farewell cocktail party given for Molotov at the St. Francis Hotel on the night of May 8, at which the guest of honour was

(Continued on page 7)

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MAGNA CARTA

Speaking recently on the acquisition by Australia of one of the earliest copies of Magna Carta, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, said: "The barons at Runnymede, in June, 1215, did not know anything about democracy, but what they did was to lay a great deal of democracy's true foundations. Having been reproduced and given its ultimate form it seized the imagination of men of intelligence and gave rise to later developments in civil rights, leading to the Bill of Rights. Magna Carta gave expression to one of the two great principles of law: the Rule of Law — the basis of free democracy."

It is regrettable that Mr. Menzies inferred that the barons were the sole framers of Magna Carta, because some critics, including Professor Walter Murdoch in the Melbourne "Herald", have been attempting to demonstrate that Magna Carta merely sought to give the barons privileges; that there was no suggestion that all individuals had certain inviolable rights. Perhaps Mr. Menzies felt that in view of the policies his Government has been imposing upon the Australian people, it would be indiscreet to draw attention to the important fact that Magna Carta not only developed out of the climate of opinion created by the Christian Church, but that the Church leaders played a leading role in framing Magna Carta and forcing King John to sign it.

A close reading of Magna Carta makes it clear that its framers were concerned with the rights of all individuals, not merely those of the barons. It is true that the barons and churchmen knew nothing about democracy, "free" or any other brand, but they understood something far more important than the process of secretly putting marks on pieces of paper once every few years. They believed that the individual has certain inviolable rights, which no Government should have the power to take away. In Magna Carta they went to some trouble to outline these rights, rights that have been progressively undermined since the introduction of the "free democracy" mentioned by Mr. Menzies. If Mr. Menzies disagrees with this statement, we suggest that he consider his Government's policy of confiscatory taxation with Magna Carta's insistence that no individual should be deprived of his tools of trade, even if sentenced to serve a prison sentence. Under the guise of defeating inflation and "strengthening" the economy, Mr. Menzies' Government has openly used its taxation powers to bankrupt certain economic undertakings, thus depriving many individuals of their tools of trade.

If the spirit, which produced Magna Carta, were abroad in the land today, there would be another Runnymede and a new Bill of Rights. And Governments would be shorn of the powers, which they have filched from the individual. King John became a tyrant and our British forebears took sturdy action to make him accept the rights of his subjects. Another "King John act" is urgently required. But will our churchmen of today give the necessary lead? Or have they forgotten that it is their duty to help restrain Caesar — i.e., Governments — from compelling the individual to render unto them the things, which belong to God?

Melbourne's "Master Plan" Threatens Local Government

In the last issue of "The New Times" we published the Victorian League of Rights' case against the proposed 'Scheme for Melbourne. The League has been campaigning vigorously to prevent the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from issuing an Interim Development Order on September 23, the first step in Melbourne's "Master Plan." If this order is issued, all property owners within the "frozen" zones will lose effective control of their own properties.

League speakers have been addressing Councils concerned, and drawing attention to the fact that central planning by the M.M.B.W. will destroy the major powers of all Local Governments within the Melbourne and Metropolitan area. Mr. P. D. Phillips, Q.C., has, in an opinion given to the League, stated: —

"With regard to the whole sphere of public works, it is of course clear that the functioning of the municipalities within the areas concerned become completely subservient to the control of the responsible authority. No public works may be begun or continued for the area covered by the interim development order, notwithstanding the statutory power of the municipalities, without the permission of the responsible authority. All streets, roads, bridges, ferries, drains, sewers, municipal offices, store-yards, abattoirs, markets, baths, parks, libraries, schools, hospitals, road-making works, and so on, could only be undertaken with the approval of the responsible authority. This will be seen to involve extensive interference with the normal discretion of the municipality in planning its operations and in carrying the same into effect. . . . it is not too much to say that a power to prohibit public works within the area of an interim development order or to authorise the same subject to any conditions, has a profound and far-reaching effect upon the public works function of the municipalities and their sense of responsibility in carrying out the same."

War Could Have Finished in 1944

The German General, von Rundsted's, biographer says in his recently-published book that Field Marshal Montgomery's proposed strategy after the Normandy landings, which General Eisenhower rejected, could have shortened the European war by twelve months. von Rundsted's biographer is General Blementritt, his chief of staff. This admission confirms what many authorities have stressed for some time; that the policy of Eisenhower and his Washington advisers prolonged the European War unnecessarily, and enabled the Russians to reach Berlin and to penetrate into the whole of Eastern Europe. It is also certain that, if the European War had finished in 1944, the war against Japan would have finished without the atomic bomb having been dropped.

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BUILDING THE WORLD STATE

(Continued from page 5)

photographed in a jovial mood and drinking a toast with Harry Bridges.

While this took place — to the tune, it was estimated, of 6,000 dollars' worth of food and liquor at the expense of the red-tape-bound, point-restricted and rationed taxpayers — Gerald L. K. Smith succeeded in holding a prayerful meeting in an adjoining room with a small group of friends of the type that "dares to be a Daniel" while the powers-that-be feast and drink with Belshazzar.

Thereafter, all places of assembly in San Francisco were barred to the America First leader. Only in the open air and in his printed releases could Gerald Smith warn the duped and drugged public that the United Nations pact was in fact a highly-financed Zionist and Soviet conspiracy to destroy American sovereignty, to make us permanently the tax slaves of a world government having the power to draft our sons to police the globe, while flooding the nation with aliens to take the jobs that belong to our veterans.

None of us who was present will ever forget the situation at the Mark Hopkins Hotel on the night of May 17, 1945, developing from the last-minute cancellation by Alger Hiss, via the fussily-nervous hotel manager, of a meeting sponsored by Mr. Smith's friends among the local clergy. The lobby—bright with the rainbow of promised peace and security in the massed colours of the United Nations — was crowded with invited guests, many of whom had come to the meeting from a distance, and with curious bystanders and reporters. As Mr. and Mrs. Smith emerged from the dining-room, press photographers leaped upon divans and tables to gain vantage points from which to train their cameras on the thrilling spectacle of Gerald L. K. Smith being "tossed out" of the building, and yet were oblivious to the illustrative value of the token of fool's gold placed by the management at the very foot of the rainbow; a placard reading, "Christian Pastors bow; a placard reading, "Christian Pastor's Meeting Cancelled."

News reports to the contrary, Mr. Smith's unflurried exit as he greeted friends and shook hands with service men, was in keeping with the self-respecting Americanism that traditionally guards the homeland while its sons — as did Gerald Smith, Jr., at that very hour — face the enemy on the battlefield. Unforgettable, surely, to hundreds is the audience he then held on the hill from which the hotel lifts its famous "Top of the Mark" above the nocturnal brilliance of San Francisco's skyline and the majestic bridge spans.

At the close of the following month, the city, still aglow with festive radiance and the warmth of hospitality, watched the

eastward retreat of global pomp and ceremony, saw the United Nations Charter off for Senatorial ratification in the securely-zipped and buckled briefcase of the now-notorious traitor, Alger Hiss, permitted the displaced veterans' organisations to return their State headquarters to War Memorial buildings, laid away its treasured souvenirs, and briefly postponed the grim necessity to count the spoons.

The ruinous United Nations bill paid to date by the American people in blood, treasure and prestige, covers the splitting of conquered Germany to Stalin's advantage, the Berlin Air Lift, the underwriting of a counterfeit state of "Israel" people with Mongolian Khazars whose only link with Palestine is the seventh-century conversion of their forebears to Babylonian Talmudism, the activities of the Eisler-Brothman-Fuchs-Rosenberg-Gold - Greenglass - Weinbaum-Weisband atom-bomb spy ring, the delivery of China to the reds, the cruel testing, on the Korean proving-ground, of American submission to the draft of a world police force, and betrayals exemplified by the elevation of Anna Rosenberg to command over U.S. manpower and the appointment to a high-salaried U.N. post of the first First Lady to entertain Communists in the White House, and to roll out the barrels there for a Christmas Eve "beer bust."

For the "first lady of the world" the red carpet has unrolled around the globe from the time when — as estimated by Hon. Clare Hoffman of Michigan (Congressional Record, 10/7/1943) — she consumed on an average flight of 26,000 miles, gasoline representing approximately 130,875 A-coupons, to February 18, 1952, when the "Los Angeles Examiner" located her in a dispatch from Degania, Palestine: "An ancient Hebrew prayer of welcome was adapted slightly today to greet Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt when she visited this Galilean Israeli village for the aged. 'Tevurach minashim malakat Roosevelt' were the words in Hebrew adapted from a passage in the Book of Judges. In English, it means, 'Be blessed of all women, Queen Roosevelt.'"

There, for the record, and disregarding her current flitting and fluttering, we may leave her enthroned in her proper setting—so near the scene of another first lady's controversy with God's prophet, Elijah, so near to Armageddon's focal point of interest as the age-old account between the forces of Christ and Anti-Christ comes up for final settlement.

Evidences of a conspiracy, the roots of which run back into antiquity, were noted well in advance of the U.N. Conference as shown in the words of Hon. William P. Elmer, of Missouri, on Flag Day, 1944, calling upon members of Congress to "serve the God of your fathers, and not the Baal of internationalism," and those of Hon. Sam. Hobbs, of Alabama, on April 9, 1944: "All over the nation this pattern has become manifest . . . No attempt to pass the buck can relieve us of our duty under the Constitution. Like Elijah on Mt. Carmel, I solemnly adjure and challenge you: Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If Baal be God, follow him. But if Jehovah be God, then follow Him."

The magnificent speeches of Hon. John T. Wood of Idaho, in support of his H.R. 5080

to rescind United States membership in the United Nations, point the way to redemption of the Republic.

In the meantime, the city of San Francisco owes an apology to Gerald L. K. Smith, for the verdict of history in respect to the United Nations, as read in the headlines of today, is clear and unmistakable.

Serious Decline of Victorian Dairying Industry

The serious decline of the Victorian dairying industry, in spite of price increases for dairy products, provides further evidence supporting our contention that increased prices will not by themselves increase primary production while present taxation rates are maintained. In fact, the higher prices may actually cause a reduction in production, because when taxation is considered, it may prove sounder economics to produce less. It is obvious that this is what is happening in the dairying industry.

On March 31 of this year, there were 1,438,523 dairy cattle in Victoria, compared with 1,489,393 on the same date of last year. This year's total is the lowest since 1947. And the prospects for the future do not look promising. The number of calves reared for last year was the lowest since 1946. 17,000 fewer calves were reared than last year.

The total reduction of Victorian dairy cattle by 50,000 for last year is a definite answer to those who argued that price increases for dairy products would stimulate production. Drastic tax reductions are essential for a sound rural economy.

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"New Times," September 19, 1952—Page 7.



The Peasant and Power Politics

By JORIAN JENK

There are many gaps in the "cold war," defences of the West. But none is so vast or so potentially dangerous as the bland indifference, especially of the English-speaking peoples, to the significance of the peasant. Most of us, even those in high places, simply do not know what a peasant is or what he stands for; nor—to all appearances—do we care. The Kremlin is far more realistic, and profits accordingly.

At least two-thirds of the world's inhabitants live directly on the land. They produce by far the greater part of the world's food and much of its raw material. In the literal sense of the word, all these people are peasants—that is, countrymen. Even by the stricter economic definition of working agricultural proprietor, most of them are peasants or would-be peasants. By comparison with this great section of humanity, spread out though it is (albeit rather unevenly) over the five continents, our industrial system and its big cities seem puny growths, while the condition of economic interdependence and capitalist-proletarian relationships to which they have given rise appear as somewhat abnormal and possibly transient phenomena by contrast with the immemorial self-sufficiency of the peasant.

Though Papal pronouncements have stressed again and again the importance of the peasant as a producer of real wealth, as the stable element in society, as a loyal upholder of religion, family life and the wide distribution of property, such virtues are apt to be eclipsed in the eyes of the average city-dweller by the glamour of Progress. Peasants, he has been given to understand, are usually illiterate—therefore they are ignorant. They use little machinery—therefore they are "backward". They have few modern conveniences—therefore they are "uncivilized". They are largely self-sufficient—therefore they obstruct the expansion of trade. They work hard and mind their own business—therefore they are (unwittingly, no doubt) "anti-social".

This unrealistic attitude derives from the rise of industrialism and the rapid growth of world commerce, phenomena which at one time seemed destined to reshape the economy of the entire globe. Significantly enough, it appears to have developed just as strongly among the disciples of Karl Marx as among the champions of unrestricted capitalism. This is probably because the peasant, being neither proletarian nor capitalist, has been regarded by both camps as so grossly inefficient and incurably archaic that his extinction seemed inevitable. It was Marx who said of small

peasant property in his "Communist Manifesto", we do not need to do away with it. The evolution of industry has done and is daily doing away with it." That was in 1848; peasants are still the most numerous and apparently the most enduring class of property-owners.

Even that large midway group chiefly represented in this country by the Labour Party, and usually known elsewhere as social democrats seems to have failed completely to understand either peasant economy or peasant mentality, which suggests that, while deprecating the ruthless determinism alike, it has nevertheless accepted much of the economic logic of both.

This curious myopia was discussed at some length by David Mitrany (now of the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton) in his well-documented "Marx Against the Peasant," published last autumn. Mitrany is a liberal sociologist, whose extensive personal acquaintance with Eastern Europe has given him considerable insight into political developments in that region. This in turn has enabled him to give us the first really convincing explanation of the apparent ease with which Communism, essentially an industrial and military ideology, has been able to extend its empire both westward and eastward over vast agrarian populations. The explanation, briefly, is that, while Marxism, as a doctrine, has no use whatever for the peasant as such and was in fact ranged for years against his own political movements, leading Communist strategists like Lenin and Stalin have been astute enough to exploit his hungers and discontents during critical transitional phases.

First in Russia, then in Eastern Europe, and now in Asia, Communism has secured the support, or at least the neutrality, of peasant populations by its campaign against landlords and money-lenders, followed, during the revolutionary period, by the distribution of land seized from private or corporate estates. Once power has been consolidated, however, the screw is applied, first through punitive taxation and requisitioning, then through a "drive for collectivisation" the pace of which depends on the number of Party members and police agents that can be sent out from the towns. For there is no case of peasants wanting to collectivize themselves.

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The collective farm, of course, is not directly operated by the State, though the latter takes a lion's share of its produce. It appears to combine the less attractive features of the feudal manor and the mechanized factory farm, members being allowed small plots for their own use, but contributing compulsory labour to the main farm, effective control of which remains firmly in the hands of the local executive and tractor-station, both managed by Government nominees. Its value to the regime is not that it increases agricultural efficiency (the evidence is rather to the contrary), but that it provides a convenient

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The Peasant and Power Politics

(Continued from page 8)

instrument for breaking down the independence of rural populations and conscripting them as suppliers of food and manpower. It represents, in short, a sort of agrarian revolution in reverse, with the peasant degraded to sub-proletarian — in fact, serf-like — status.

But peasant instincts are deep-rooted and tenacious. Their persistence in the face of enormous odds is perhaps the most outstanding example of Marx's fallibility as a prophet. Throughout Sovietized Europe, collectivization has been achieved only by the deportation of millions of passive resisters as "kulaks", while the reappearance of drastic "disciplinary measures" in Russia itself after the last war is fairly clear evidence that the process is both unpopular and unnatural. The great Stalin Plan for the "Conquest of Nature" begins, in fact, with the subjugation of the peasant. What will happen in China remains to be seen.

Does not this outcome suggest that, in those peasant populations still outside the orbit of Soviet domination (and perhaps even within it), Western civilization could find an army of potential allies? Indeed it does. But Western leadership has as yet shown few signs of understanding the mentality of its own peasants, let alone those of Asia and Africa. It assumes far too readily that such an alliance can be secured by massive doses of parliamentary democracy, backed up with some technical education, a few consumer goods, and development projects that seem designed primarily for industrial ends.

What, then, does the peasant want? What is needed to stiffen his natural resistance to the blandishments of the Communist agent or the rattling of the Soviet sword? It is not easy to express in a few words the innate desire of hundreds of millions of people—white, black, brown and yellow. But there are some common denominators.

The first is land-hunger. All tillers of the soil want a patch of it, which they can call their own; and there are too many landless peasants in the world for its social peace. Many peasants, again, have far too little land for even their simplest needs, perhaps only a few tiny strips precariously held. Even those who have enough land are often oppressed by heavy rents and vexatious forms of tenure. Land reform, tedious and difficult though it usually is, lies at the root of all agrarian policy.

The second common factor is debt. Almost every peasant must borrow, if only to tide himself over between harvests.

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And because he is well nigh defenceless against the usurer, he needs the strong arm of the State or, better still, effective co-operative institutions with State backing, to protect him from extortion.

A third problem, perhaps less acute now than before the war, is that of prices. Most peasants are subsistence farmers to some extent, but such cash income as they have is derived from the sale of surplus produce; and because they must sell at the lowest point in the price structure and buy at the highest, that income can be so gravely inadequate as to make mounting debts inevitable. Here some sacrifice of industrial and urban interests may be called for. Some of the methods adopted, for example, by our own official agencies for the bulk-purchase of produce below world prices, are hardly calculated to win the confidence of peasant producers and may yet have unfortunate consequences in places such as Africa.

Finally, there is the inherent conservatism of all who live in intimate association with the soil—a natural trait, and a valuable one if handled sympathetically.

Communist Espionage

(Continued from page 2)

that there is Communist espionage at work in this building, whether or not by an employee of the Parliament I am unable to say; I hope that it is not. The significant fact is that these three gentlemen had a conversation with me in a lobby of this building, and that that unusual occurrence was noted immediately by the Communist network inside this building. I venture to say that scarcely a member of the Parliament would have recognised the three gentlemen. Since the United States of America is interested in the development of uranium in Australia, and the Soviet State is very much concerned to stop such development, it is fairly obvious that there is a fairly wide-cast espionage net in this building, which picked up this incident. The way in which it was picked up is worth thinking about by honorable members, because it suggests that something, which should not be happening, is, in fact, happening in this building. The second sentence of the extract, although it refers to something that did not happen inside this building, is significant because it may help us to assess what is happening in this building. When I was at Rum Jungle, I had conversations with an employee of Czechoslovakian origin named Slice — not a German scientist named Schleicher — as well as with many other people. It is evident that this uranium espionage network is operating not only in this building but also at Rum Jungle.

It is important to remember that in this building we have authority to deal with members of the Communist party as we choose. Furthermore, our authority extends to the whole of the Australian Capital Territory. It cannot be too strongly stressed that Section 122 of the Constitution confers on the Parliament unlimited sovereignty as far as the Australian Capital Territory is concerned. We have, in the Parliament, power to make such laws in regard to Communists in the Australian Capital Territory as we may think proper.

The whole atmosphere and tempo of peasant life are so utterly different from those of an urbanized community that well-meant missionary efforts on the part of the latter can easily evoke more resistance than gratitude. Soil conservation, education, medical services, co-operative organization, are all fields in which Western civilization can give constructive leadership to primitive peoples. But they are fields in which growth must begin at ground level and conform to social as well as physical climates. They call for understanding minds as well as experienced hands.

The peasant is essentially a realist; he has to be; for he lives closer to the elemental facts of life than do most of those who aspire to uplift him. And because we are only just becoming aware of our dependence on him, both economically and politically, we shall do well to recognize in him, not just a picturesque survival of the past, but the most likely survivor of a hazardous age. His allegiance can still be won, but in the winning of it we may well have to make greater adjustments to our own ideas and ways of living than we have so far realized.

— *The Tablet* (England)

The "Tribune" report of the incident in a lobby of this building, to which I have referred, reinforces in my mind the necessity to take action under our undoubted powers to exclude members of the Communist party from the Australian Capital Territory. I confine my remarks to actual signed members of that party. Mr. Rex Chiplin is a member of the Communist party, and, as such, is a full and complete traitor. Is there any reason why we should allow him to enter the press gallery, the precincts of the chamber, or even the Australian Capital Territory, over which we have full authority? I remind the committee that, as far as Russia is concerned, the most important thing in Australia is to cut back the production of uranium. It is fairly certain, on the evidence that I have given, that there is in operation an active Communist espionage network, which is directed towards disseminating propaganda such as appeared in Chiplin's article.

I have only one further remark to make, Mr. Deputy Chairman, and perhaps it is a little wide of the matter before the committee. It is, that we have the same authority over Communists in the Northern Territory, where Rum Jungle is located, as we have in the Australian Capital Territory.

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"New Times," September 19, 1952—Page 9.

More About Bread

In our issue of September 5 we re-published from "The Australian Social Crediter" a letter by Mr. W.H. Prescott dealing with the chemical treatment of flour. In "The Australian Social Crediter" of September 6 a further letter on this subject by Mr. Prescott appears:

Sir,

The Report of the Departmental Committee (Ministry of Health, England, 1937) on the Treatment of Flour with Chemical Substances, to which reference was made in your issue of August 23rd, mentions (Section 34) that "Much imported flour is untreated, but, apart from any question of treatment, imported flour has, by virtue of the storage which it has necessarily undergone, the advantage in colour and baking qualities which natural ageing gives, over fresh home-milled flour. When asked whether it would be possible to store flour in this country so as to secure the natural ageing, the millers assured us that to do so would, at the present time, involve prohibitive expenditure in the provision of accommodation

"Whether the outlay would be as high as is anticipated by the millers is a matter for argument. . . ."

The point I wish to stress is that bread can be made without the aid of bleaches and improvers, whether they be nitrogen peroxide and potassium bromate, as used in Australia, or Agene, chlorine dioxide, etc., used elsewhere; and confirmation of this view is to be found in, among other places, the issue of "Chemistry and Industry" for November 10, 1951 (page 947; article on the problems connected with bread-making, by Dr. A. J. Amos), where the following may be found:—

" . . . The reason for adding improvers and bleachers to flour is to offset promptly beneficial and desirable changes in flour properties which can be achieved only slowly by natural means . . ." And in another part, Dr. Amos says that one of the criteria he has applied to the above-mentioned — in assessing their effects — is that they should " . . . bring about artificially the changes associated with natural ageing, or . . . control fermentation and crumb characteristics . . ." (and, of course, cause no harm to the consumer or loss of nutrients).

The reason why I make this point is that, in my correspondence with those who should know better, I have been given to understand that the use of the chemicals above-mentioned is necessitated by some undiscovered or but little understood characteristic of Australian wheats, and quite

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER.... 19/8
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unavoidable if bread of any acceptable degree of palatability is to be produced. There's nothing like leather; and any suggestion that the problems millers have to overcome are resultant upon modern milling practices would be laughed at. One, indeed, of my correspondents — a man in close touch with the bread-making industry and with the scientific personnel engaged in research in connection therewith, and whose business it is to edit reports on such matters — whom I asked had he any information about a reported method of improving flour without resort to the accepted bleaches and improvers, said that he hadn't, but that, in any case, such a method would be out of date, anyway! But, since then, I have received the following from Mrs. Winifred Sykes of the British Housewives' League:—

" . . . The new physical process I mentioned is one patented by Messrs. Ranks (our big monopoly millers) in 1950, called improved method of making bread with untreated and unbleached flour. Patent No. 646,311. Roughly, it consists of mixing half the quantity of flour with the full quantity of water and heating the batter at high speed and at the same time aerating it with air of oxygen either naturally or under pressure. The other ingredients (yeast, salt, etc.) can be added either before or after the beating. Dough is then subjected to the normal fermentation time and baked. So simple, and I have tried it at home with an electric mixer with satisfactory results. I am mad that Ranks should have made a Patent of such a simple thing. I am also mad that we should still be Ageneised when this alternative method is so easy. . . ."

"I went over a roller mill recently, and saw the Agene chamber. Three separate streams of flour ran through the chamber and are treated at different levels of strength of Agene (1), the starch (2), the germ and (3) the bran. All millers need do is by-pass the Agene chamber or disconnect the gas. Their argument that it would cost so much to give up the process is tommyrot.

"I gather that none of the Agene plant is owned by the millers, but is all on hire from the monopoly firm of Wallace and Tiernan, who get Id. per sack treated."

Another item, not unconnected with the monopoly, is the report ("Australian Baker," August, 1952) that in Victoria alone there are 32 fewer bakers this year. There is also in the same issue a reference to a complaint made by operatives that customers nowadays get but little choice of bread, either as regards quality or variety. That the operatives mentioned therefore decided to press for nationalisation of the industry is perhaps less a commentary on the intelligence displayed by collectives than on their opinion of monopoly.

Yours faithfully,

W. PRESCOTT.

Sutherland, N.S.W., August 27, 1952.

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GROW-MORE-WHEAT

APPEAL FAILS

The Federal Government's grow-more-wheat appeal has failed dismally in the Wimmera, Victoria. It is estimated that the decline in acreage is nearly 70,000 acres compared with 1951. There has been a 20 percent, decline since 1947. And it is obvious that next year's sowing will be much less than this year's. All those conducting surveys in the Wimmera agree with our contention that high taxation not price is one of the big barriers to increased wheat production. But there is also the important fact that many wheat-growers are taking advantage of their improved financial position to build up their soil fertility by less cropping and the establishment of leys. The sheep population in the Wimmera has increased considerably in recent years.

One Wimmera wheat grower is reported in "The Leader," Melbourne, of September 3, as follows: "For nearly 30 years I was forced to crop my land much too heavily to clear my holding of debt. Now I'm out of debt and have the opportunity to give my paddocks the spell they need. I feel it would be rank madness on my part to narrow my rotations again, jeopardise my soil's fertility, work like the devil—and not even get a fair financial return for this thoroughly bad bargain."

Our City politicians should ponder over the above statement.

130 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE!

A press report of September 3 states that a wheat crop harvested in Norfolk, England, has yielded approximately 130 bushels per acre. This crop was taken off nine acres. It is believed that it is a world record, the previous best yield being in Holland. It is significant that the Norfolk crop was off land, which had been sown with a grain crop for the first time in history. Australian wheat yields cannot be substantially increased, and soil fertility maintained, unless crop rotations are more widely spaced and temporary leys built up.

Soil Fertility and Human Health

Under the auspices of the Brighton Horticultural Society, a very interesting and informative Lecture and Demonstration was given by Mr. C. K. Cutting at the Brighton Public Library on the evening of Wednesday, 27th August. The subject was entitled "Soil Fertility and its Relation to Health."

In a few introductory remarks, Mr. Adams welcomed the speaker for the evening.

Mr. Cutting: "It gives me a good deal of pleasure to speak on a subject which is very near to my heart. This subject is a very vital one, and one about which there has been a good deal of misunderstanding. There is no one individual matter that concerns mankind so much as this question of nutrition. We eat a large number of foods, the origin of which we know little. That has become the national pattern, and if we are not "in the swim" in this respect, we fear that we will be strongly criticised.

When anything in the nature of disease strikes us, we think it is Fate, or else fail to find an answer. One of the first points I wish to make is that health is a natural state; it is the normal thing, and you should expect it from birth to death. Man is the only living animal that does not have such health. Disease is nature's normal reaction to a state of abnormality.

Since man became civilised he has moved further and further from nature. In primitive days, man ate natural food. It is only in recent times, considering the age of man, that we have discovered fire and learnt how to process food. Man has partly adapted himself to this new way of life, but he pays a very heavy penalty for doing so.

Nature will destroy any species that persistently violate her laws. When the health and resistance of the human body drops below a certain point, then nature proceeds to get rid of it, by using her own particular methods of destruction.

The great difference between the orthodox approach and the naturopathic viewpoint is in the matter of germs. Germs will not kill a human organism if it is 100 percent healthy. We must earn our health; it cannot be bought. We disobey nature's laws flagrantly, and finally get into such a mess that we have to have drastic things done to temporarily save our lives,

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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but that still does not give one health.

The old Chinese had the right idea when they paid their doctor only as long as they were well, and ceased paying when they were sick. A racehorse owner will give his horses the right food in proper proportion, and then go and eat the most revolting "mixtures himself.

By using artificial manures, we have altered the vitamin and mineral content of foods, and have upset the whole balance of nature. Spraying is only a futile attempt to destroy fungus which nature sends to kill that which should be killed. Most of our crops are planted on impoverished soil that has been overcropped and choked with artificial manures. All attempts to talk of nutrition must be bound up with the soil. We cannot even start to think of higher nutritional standards if our body is fed on foods, which are grown on devitalised soil. The ancient Chinese knew this—it was part of their creed, and they protected their soil. Real health is positive—it takes nothing, it gives all. Disease is negative; it gives nothing and takes all.

Man is formed of the dust of the ground, composed mainly of 15 elements, and these same elements are present in healthy man in their proper organic balance. They are in what is known as the low atomic weight group — iron, silicon, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, etc. By eating a wide range of natural foods, we get a complete coverage of all foods necessary for our health and well being. The whole of our

FOOD OR FAMINE?

The bulk of the food-producing land of the world is being depleted in fertility and ravaged by erosion.

Despite the brilliant advances of agricultural science, the productivity of the world's soils in output per unit is slowly diminishing.

Mankind is fighting a slow retreat before the gathering forces of famine. An ominously and swiftly increasing process of soil destruction is undermining the foundations of our shaky civilisation.

Beginning as the sapping of soil fertility—a worldwide overdraft on the living richness that nature stored in the topsoil through endless aeons — it ends in what can only be described as a new, man-made cataclysmic geologic era, in which our food-producing soils are being swept into the rivers and seas.

Armed with machinery and industrialism, modern man is devastating the farms, the grasslands, and the forests of most of the world.

In the long evolutionary chain of life, he is the only creature who has achieved the dubious distinction of being able to destroy nature's harmony and fecundity on a cosmic scale.

—Ward Shepard, "Food or Famine, The Challenge of Erosion."

health structure centres around the basis make-up of foods, and the husbandry of the soil. This basis is healthy soil, kept by returning to the soil all that is taken from it, thereby feeding it as we would feed ourselves. If we will not do this, we get into great difficulties. Our greatest problem is not the atomic bomb, but that of the devastation of the earth, in that we have not learned to return to the earth that which is taken from it."

The speaker exhibited to the audience some humus, also earthworms, with an interesting description of their work in the soil.

Dishonest Propaganda for Pasteurised Milk

Under the following heading, "Polio-Passed to 6 Children by Raw Milk," the following was published on the front page of the Melbourne "Age" of September 9:—

"New York, Sept. 8. —Poliomyelitis virus in raw milk caused six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pehl, of Fredericksburg (Texas), to be stricken with the disease, the State health officer, Dr. George W. Cox, said yesterday.

"Dr. Cox and other health officials made a day-long inspection of the Pehl farm near here.

"The infection was undoubtedly carried in raw milk," Dr. Cox said. "The virus entered the milk during the milking process."

NO FRESH LIGHT

"Dr. Cox said that one of the Pehl boys apparently contacted the virus from a close friend who was stricken with polio before the Pehls. He said the Pehls milked their own cows and the chore passed from one child to the other. Evidently the Pehl boy passed the virus to others in his family when, in milking the cows, he contaminated the raw milk.

NOT PASTEURISED

"Had the milk been pasteurised, Dr. Cox said, the family probably would not have been stricken.

"The health officer said the Pehl inspection did not throw any added light on how poliomyelitis was transmitted. He said it was known that the virus passed through the mouth into the body, often in contaminated food.—(A.A.P.)."

The above report is typical of much of the dishonest propaganda advocating pasteurised milk. The heading states that polio was definitely passed to six children by raw milk. But a close reading of the report reveals this is mere conjecture. It is admitted that the first of the family to be affected contacted the virus from a close friend. Why, then, is there no suggestion that the other members of the family contacted the virus direct from the boy first affected? The Doctor is reported as saying that if the milk had been pasteurised, "the family probably would not have been stricken". Only "probably"? Even assuming that the milk was the medium for conveying the polio virus from one child to another, which was not proved, why not admit that pasteurised milk can also convey a virus?

"New Times," September 19, 1952—Page 11.

Mr. W. M. Hughes Attacks Proposed Sale of C.O.R.

In his Budget address on August 21, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Liberal Member for Bradfield, made some thought-provoking remarks concerning his Government's proposal to sell the Commonwealth Oil Refineries, not to genuine private enterprise, but to international oil cartels. Mr. Hughes said:

Some years ago, I said that this was an oil age, and that, in peace and in war, oil was vital to the existence, and certainly to the well-being, of any nation." I had always been in the habit of doing what I thought was proper and right. The government which I had the honour to lead entered into an agreement with Great Britain to purchase a half interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company which we acquired a half of the output of the Iranian oilfields. The agreement was not received with open arms by many people, but I think it was amply justified by the circumstances. Later, because the diesel engine had not then appeared upon the scene, it became necessary to consider the refining of oil, and a government of which I was the leader erected the Commonwealth oil refineries.

I am greatly disturbed by the suggestion that Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited should be swept away. We have been told that great plans are in contemplation, which will make the output of its refineries insignificant. It may be that we shall have to bid good-bye to Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited, which will go where some of my other ventures have gone. The survival of the fittest is an inexorable law, not only of civilisation but of nature generally. Only the fittest survive. We want oil, and we must have it. We cannot defend this country or carry on its work without it. As I have said, I am greatly disturbed by the suggestion that we should get out of Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited and make way for "better and bigger" institutions. We must have oil, and if we close down Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited, where shall we get oil? Yesterday I read in one of our daily newspapers a

paragraph headed "U.S. probe of oil cartel," which set out the position very clearly. It stated that investigations had already disclosed that the entire oil business of the world — not merely of the United States, of America — was in the hands of seven companies, and that the people of the United States of America are greatly concerned about this matter, because they are members of a great industrial nation. The honorable member for Yarra has spoken of the need to increase the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. I agree with him. Population is, of course, limited by food supply. Man wants many things, but he must have food, and the food supplies of modern society depend largely upon oil-driven machinery. Any one who wishes to buy oil today must buy it from one of the member companies of the oil cartel, and the purchaser must pay the price asked by the cartel or go without oil. We, are, of course, a very small community compared with the American nation, but oil is vital to us. Where can we get it? Are we to fall into the grip of this great octopus? The cartel rules the oil world. What it says goes. So we know now just what is the "private enterprise" to which we are to sell Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited.

The Australian nation owns Commonwealth Oil Refineries Limited. Good or bad, it is ours. It is inadequate for our needs, but at least we have something. The choice that lies before us — whether we shall stand fast with what we have and hope for something better in the future, or throw ourselves on the mercy of this worldwide monopoly that is now being investigated in the United States of America.

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