

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 20. No. 8.

MELBOURNE. FRIDAY. MAY 7, 1954.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

THE GREAT CONFERENCE OBSESSION More Dangerous Talk With Communists

Another international conference is now under way — this time at Geneva. And there are, strangely enough, still people who believe that it is possible for the Western leaders to achieve desirable results for their people by arguing across the conference table with the Communist leaders. It can be predicted now that the Geneva Conference will finish like all conferences with the Communists.

The well-known American writer on Communism, W. H. Chamberlin, deals with what he calls the "Great Conference Obsession" in the following article in "Human Events", February 17:

It is an article of faith with internationalists, one-worlders, anti-anti-communists and assorted do-gooders that there is some peculiar, almost mystical merit in sitting down around a conference table with communists. So it is not surprising to find in the recent anti-anti-communist pronouncement of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church (which has been repudiated by many individual Presbyterians and churches) this gratuitous advice to the American people:

"Always to be ready to meet around a conference table with the rulers of Communist countries . . .

"To employ the conference method to the full in the settling of disputes with our country's enemies . . .

"To take the initiative in seeking face-to-face encounter with our enemies." . . .

And the surest sign of softness toward communism in a British or French politician is the plea for "just one more trial" for agreement with the Kremlin on a "give-and-take basis". The unspoken idea is always that in the distribution of labor the West must always do the giving and the Kremlin must always do the taking.

But all past experience and every law of historical probability indicate that a conference with Communists, whether of the Soviet or Chinese brand, is a snare and a pitfall, to be avoided if possible and to be wound up expeditiously with the decisive showdown, if the meeting becomes unavoidable. Can the sentimental pleaders for the "conference method" point to one, just one, positive advantage that has accrued to this

country from the innumerable meetings, big and small, bilateral and multilateral, that have taken place between America and Soviet representatives during the last twenty years? As Al Smith liked to say, let's look at the record.

It was a great gain for Soviet international prestige when Franklin D. Roosevelt extended diplomatic recognition in November, 1933. But the President failed to exact the price, which a firmer and more astute negotiator would certainly have required: suppression of the activities of the Communist International on American territory and compensation to Americans for stolen property and repudiated debts.

At the first "Big Three" wartime conference in Teheran, Roosevelt was so busy trying to coax a smile out of Stalin (for this incredibly childish episode see Frances Perkins, "The Roosevelt I Knew") that he turned a blind eye while Churchill was agreeing with Stalin that the eastern half of Poland should be annexed by the Soviet Union.

The second "Big Three" Conference in Yalta, in February 1945, was the greatest moral and diplomatic disaster in American history and may justly be considered the Pandora Box, from which most of our present day troubles have emerged. It is gratifying that Secretary Dulles (who last year sponsored a feeble and lukewarm resolution on Yalta and Potsdam, which was happily shelved on the instance of Senator Taft) found adequately vigorous language with which to characterize the Yalta decisions at the fatuous Berlin conference now terminating. He referred to such points in the Yalta Agreement as the dismemberment of Germany, the confiscation of all German assets abroad and the impressment of German labor for "repara-

tions" as "cruel decisions", incompatible with the spirit of the present time.

There was considerably more in the Yalta Agreement which could properly have been denounced. The unnatural and unjust frontiers prescribed for Poland and for Germany, the refusal of asylum to Soviet political refugees, the sell-out of Nationalist China by turning over Manchuria to Soviet control were all part of the Yalta deal, by all odds the worst international agreement ever concluded by an American Government. This is true whether one takes as a standard of judgment

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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 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 GREAT CONFERENCE OBSESSION

(Continued from page 1)

American national interests or moral principles, which should be binding on all civilized nations.

Potsdam carried on what Yalta began and sanctioned an act of vindictive cruelty, which does not find a parallel even in the Treaty of Westphalia after the ruthless Thirty Years War. The "Big Three" at Potsdam put the seal of their approval on the expulsion without property or compensation of some thirteen million Germans and people of German origin from the eastern provinces of Germany and from the countries of central and southeastern Europe. It was one of the provisions of the Treaty of Westphalia, concluded three centuries earlier, that Protestants who chose to leave a Catholic state, or Catholics who preferred to move from a Protestant state, were entitled to take with them whatever property they might possess, or its equivalent in value.

The post war conferences with Molotov and other Soviet representatives were not as disastrous as Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, because by this time American public opinion was in strong revolt against any more appeasement, any more one-sided concessions. But, again, as one looks back, it is impossible to find any positive achievement as a result of these efforts to reach a meeting of minds around the conference table. The alternative to surrender was always deadlock.

Our greatest successes were always won not by negotiation, but by acting independently and unilaterally. So long as we tried to reach an agreement with Moscow about Germany, West Germany languished politically and stagnated economically. When even General Marshall, then Secretary of State, could no longer put up with Soviet stalling and obstruction, after the two full-dress conferences in Moscow and London in 1947, we started to restore West Germany independently, and with remarkable success; the Berlin "airlift" did more to raise American prestige and lower the Kremlin's than any conference ever held. This was also true as regards our decision to restore Greece and support Turkey.

The United States enters any international conference with a Communist power under several handicaps. First, such a conference always arouses the hope, in gullible quarters, that the end of the cold war is just around the corner and produces exhortations from the wishful thinkers and anti-anti-Communists not to be inflexible, to yield a bit here and a bit there; in other words, to get back to the good old Yalta spirit. Molotov is not handicapped by any such appeals on his side.

Second, the Soviet Union is a monolithic single power, while the United States is the head of a shaky coalition. Molotov can manoeuvre with complete freedom, shift tactics overnight, blow hot one day and cold the next; no moralities, no rules of the game inhibit him. Dulles, on the other hand, must clear his position with Eden and Bidault; Eden and Bidault, in turn, are

under the pressure of their parliaments, press and public opinion.

To be sure, the surface teamwork at Berlin was good. British Foreign Secretary Eden stated the Western case for free elections in Germany and French Foreign Minister Bidault upheld the European Defence Community. But one still does not know whether the hopelessly divided and faction-ridden French Chamber of Deputies will eventually back up Bidault by ratifying the EDC.

Molotov played not to the other participants in the conference, whom he could not hope to convince, but to fellow traveller, neutralist and defeatist public opinion, which is unfortunately strong in Western Europe, especially in France and Italy. In quick succession he dangled before this sector of public opinion, so eager to be deceived, a series of dazzling, although distinctly phony prospects.

He has held up in his showcase the hint of an end of the war in Indo-China, if only Red China is admitted to the UN; also a disarmament conference to ban the atomic weapons in which the Soviet Union is at a disadvantage; increased trade behind the Iron Curtain; also the prospect of a pacific, friendly Soviet Union co-operating with France to sit on the neck of Germany indefinitely. These are all appealing displays, but what's behind them?

What has been the effect of these propaganda diatribes? That will be cleared by the current of events. But any conference of this kind gives the Soviet participants a superb opportunity to play off one member of the opposing coalition against another, to inflame every subject of difference between the United States, on one side, and Great Britain and France, on the other, to plant seeds of hope here and a suspicion there and to sow apples of discord all over the place.

Nothing could be less probable than a retreat by the Soviet Union under the klieg lights of an international conference. Such a retreat is only conceivable under the pressure of superior power and would be carried out with as much face-saving camouflage and secrecy as possible. It is one of the ABCs of diplomatic history that success in a conference is only possible when there is substantial agreement in advance as to what the terms of settlement are to be. It is not on record that any such agreement preceded the Berlin conference.

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By GAYELORD HAUSER

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The Iron Curtain Over America

By Colonel John Beaty.

This book is a "must" for every student of international affairs. It is one of the most important books published since World War II, but, like similar books which have been appearing in America over the past few years, it has received no mention whatever in Australia by leftist book reviewers for the "Capitalist" press.

The author of "The Iron Curtain Over America" is not only an outstanding American scholar; his work with the American Military Intelligence Service during the last war enabled him to learn at first hand of the manner in which the Zionist-Communist conspiracy was being furthered under cover of war.

Colonel Beaty deals objectively with the history of the Jews, with particular reference to the fact that the ancestors of most Jews of today were Khazars, originally a people from Central Asia, and had never seen the Holy Land. He writes most penetratingly on the Jewish invasion of the U.S.A. and the subsequent Jewish impact on America's foreign and internal policies.

After outlining the treacherous, pro-Communist activities of Jews in the U.S.A. Colonel Beaty asks — and answers — the question: "Does the high ratio of appointed persons of Eastern European or contacts in United States strategic positions reflect the will of the U.S. people? If not, what controlling will does it reflect?"

"The Iron Curtain Over America" proves conclusively that not only was the second world war organised, but that it was deliberately prolonged, and only concluded when the controllers of the Zionist-Communist conspiracy had achieved their major objectives. Detailed evidence is provided of the manner in which the truth about this conspiracy has been kept from the American people.

Colonel Beaty's conclusion is that America, and other Western nations, can only survive by first defeating "the enemy within." He points out that this first step is essential before a more realistic foreign policy can be implemented, one which would obtain the friendship of all anti-Communist nations and which would see to widen the gulf which already exists between the Moscow gangsters and their unhappy victims.

It is not surprising that Zionist organisations in the U.S.A. have been campaigning vigorously against Colonel Beaty's exposure and that pressure has been applied to the press to prevent any reference to the book. Even Church "leaders" have been used to smear Beaty. But his book continues to contribute to the general awakening in the U.S.A., an awakening that Australians unfortunately know little about.

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GUARDING THE QUEEN'S FRONTIER

By BERGE JENSEN

"The old days of the Canadian West were every bit as romantic as their counterpart in the United States, but never a fraction as lawless. If you want the difference between the two, talk to an old-timer who remembers the roaring days of the American West. Listen to men who knew Dodge City, Kansas, when it was a wide open town, and it was said, "West of Chicago no law — West of Dodge City, no God." "Maintiens le droit" is the motto of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and maintain the law they do."

The quotation is from the recently published autobiography "Always a Countryman" by the second Lord Tweedsmuir, who in the final chapters of the book deals with his first-hand experiences among the men of the wide-open spaces of the Canadian West. While the author was exploring the rough edges of the King's Canadian realm, his father, John Buchan, first Lord Tweedsmuir, was Governor-General of Canada. John Buchan, in his autobiography, "Memory Holds the Door" writes about the Americans "they are racially the most variegated people on earth. The preponderance of the Anglo-Saxon stock disappeared in the Civil War." This, notwithstanding, Buchan stated it as his belief that the U.S.A. is the richest and "potentially the most powerful state on the globe," adding that "to her hands is chiefly entrusted the shaping of the future." The predominance of such beliefs, the origin and propagation of which can easily be traced to the headquarters of World, Finance, Masonry and "News"⁽¹⁾ amongst the supreme representatives of the Crown throughout the Empire, may partly explain the swiftness of the decline of British prestige throughout the world.

There is no indication in the life histories of either of the Tweedsmuir's that they shared Kipling's view (expressed in his autobiography "Something of Myself") on the spiritual desolation, which characterizes American social life. Nor can one feel that they have perceived how vast is the difference between the post-civil war America of the racial melting pot and the disappearing cultural landmarks, and that other "America" north of the Imperial frontier. But they would certainly have shared Kipling's elation when crossing that frontier, at the first sight of those efficient maintainers of the Queen's law, the red-coated "Mounties." The younger Lord Tweedsmuir got to know several of them well, and relates incidents of the picturesque past of their force, but there is not the slightest mention of the part played by his friends of the Royal Mounted Police in the thrilling events which opened when Gouzenko, a cipher-clerk of the Soviet Embassy, Ottawa, *contracted out* of the Soviet world of fear and blackmail, seeking refuge with the "Mounties", and which led to the setting up of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the alleged Soviet spy-ring opera-

(1.) Jacob. H. Schiff said in a speech in New York in the early part of the Kaiser's war: "America must... initiate steps which shall, indeed, result in the protection of the interests of Humanity which Providence has for the time being placed in our guardianship... America in union with the nations, guardian peace of the world." (Cyrus Adler, "Jacob. H. Schiff", p. 199, Vol. 11.)

ting from the Russian Embassy. Yet what epic of the Canadian past can compare in excitement and human interest with that drama, the last acts of which have still to be played? (It will be for future historians to comment on the part played in this drama by Mr. Norman Jaques, the outstanding anti-Zionist M.P., at Ottawa during the forties, who was also a Social Crediter and whose daughter married a "Mountie", and to explain, if they can, the peculiar fact that as far as the Tweedsmuir's, and the official governmental circles of the day were concerned, the emergence of the first Social Credit government in the world was an event of no significance whatever.)

Mr. Gouzenko would be the first to acknowledge the immense significance of that invisible Imperial frontier which the "Mounties" are guarding against visible intruders, and which the international financiers and their hirelings in the Canadian government are working so hard to abolish. On one side, bodily safety and relative freedom for the genuine individual refugees from the hell of modern totalitarianism, people who on the other side are often, like General Krivitsky, hounded to death. On the Canadian side of the frontier, freedom for the young men to choose or refuse military service (and what freedom could be more fundamental than the right to decide the movement's of one's own body?), but on the American side, a modified version ("Draft") of that Universal "National" Service which Internationalist politicians have tricked their electorates into accepting as "inevitable" in most countries of the so-called civilised world. (!) On the Republican side of the frontier, a governmental centralism which has long since destroyed indigenous and European cultural enclaves (like the former French territory in the Deep South), but on the Queen's side there is, to mention only the most striking example, a vigorous, politically wide-awake population of French-speaking Canada which has played a pivotal part in the Dominion's history since before

(1.) "To this same Greville Clark, of the law firm of Clark, Buckner and Ballentine-Morgan attorneys—went the credit for writing the Burke-Wadsworth bill to set up peace time conscription." It is said that on May 23, 1940, these attorneys and others including Harry Stimson, later Secretary of War, but then attorney for Kuhn, Loeb and Co., met at the Harvard Club in New York City, and organized the drive for conscription. Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia, in a speech on August 6, 1940, said "On the third day of June they met again. They met to raise money... a quarter of a million dollars was raised at one time. Think of that, men raising a quarter of a million dollars to conscript boys in America." (Edith Essig, in "The Cross and the Flag", December, 1953.)

the creation of the Confederation. Having escaped the horrors of the "Great" "French" Revolution, and even more important, the long and deepening degradation visited on their old country under successive egalitarian Republican regimes, the New French across the seas seem, in many ways, to have got "the best of both worlds".

No group of French-Canadians are prouder of their "cultural nationality", more jealous of their provincial rights, more fiercely anti-conscriptionist, and more devoutly Catholic, than the increasingly powerful Union des Electeurs, which, under the brilliant leadership of M. Louis Even and his band of devoted colleagues, have declared a war to the finish on the old "system" of party-political, financier-dominated "Democracy," which accepts booms and slumps, war and "peace," as part of the unalterable laws of the universe. The "creditistes" (for that is the name by which they are locally known) have pledged themselves to lay the foundation in their beloved Nouvelle France of a stable, sane and Christian society, and as their chief intellectual guide they chose a man who, like themselves, was a product of two vital national cultures, the Anglo-Scottish sociologist-engineer who stated "that the rules of the Universe transcend human thinking, and cannot, in the ordinary sense of the words, be altered, and therefore must be ascertained and obeyed."⁽¹⁾

There can be little doubt that the leaders of the, perhaps, most truly democratic electors' organisation in the world who consistently have fought the merging of Canada into the Wall Street Empire⁽²⁾ fully appreciate the unique position occupied by their native *Nouvelle France*, enjoying in the heart, as it were, of the worldwide British dispersion, a relative but none the less important immunity from the evil internationalist influences emanating from the capital of the Wall Street Empire, situated not very far south of the Imperial frontier. Of one thing we can be certain: the anti-cultural, supra-national "governmental" forces now engaged in a supreme effort to push the world into the night of everlasting slavery ("world government") are on the North, the Right, the Royalist-cultural side of the American-Canadian frontier face to face with a genuinely national, democratic and *Christian* opposition which it will take all their united and accumulated "worldly wisdom" to overcome.

It is both hopeful and significant, I think, that for their annual Congress of 1954 the "Crediters" have chosen a region which is at the same time receptive to the New Gospel and lovely to look at "a la fois tres creditiste et tres belle a voir: le 'Royaume du Saguenay': the *Kingdom of Saguenay*."⁽³⁾

(1.) C. H. Douglas "Realistic Constitutionalism".

(2.) A fight which has long since been abandoned by the Judaeo-Masonically controlled, bogus "Social Credit" government in Alberta which, after almost 20 years of governmental "power" has only succeeded in changing the province into a Happy Hunting Ground for Wall Street Big Game financiers.

(3.) "Vers Demain", organ of L'Union des Electeurs, January 15, 1954.

MONEY: AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

Notes for Major Douglas's speech on July 26, 1936, at the Social Credit study course for Conservatives at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, England:

There are at least two reasons for the special pleasure I am afforded by the opportunity of addressing you.

Perhaps the lesser of these is that, to the extremely small extent that I can be said to have any party politics, I am a Conservative. In my opinion this is a conservative country, although it has been for many years, and is, governed by Whig policies. If I can do even a little to awaken you to a consciousness of what I mean by that, I shall be especially gratified.

And the second reason is that this institution is a memorial to probably the only Prime Minister we have had in this country for many years who gave any public evidence of competence or understanding of the problems with which Great Britain and the world are faced. It was a misfortune the extent of which it is difficult to estimate that he was prevented from longer service to us. We might be in a very different situation now if Mr. Bonar Law had been Prime Minister during the past 15 years.

You will gather from what I have just said that so far from coming to you as a propagandist of subversive doctrine (an idea which financiers are most anxious to convey) I am, in my own opinion at least, asking you to consider whether conservative opinion in this country has not yet been betrayed into the support of policies which are traditionally alien to it and to the vast majority of us, and which genuine conservative opinion would repudiate if it were conscious of its true implications.

A minute or so ago I said that the policy of this country was and is a Whig policy. Now I should like you to place this statement side by side with the accusation, which is universal on the Continent, in regard to both British and United States policy, that it is hypocritical. Because the keynote of Whig policy, which is predominantly a policy based upon orthodox finance, is hypocrisy—the justification, on some allegedly moral ground, of policies, which are in fact not merely narrowly selfish, but pragmatically disastrous.

I should like to emphasise at once that Social Credit is not an artificially concocted plan either of my own or of any one else's. That is exactly what its opponents wish to argue about. While I am satisfied that the technical proposals which have been associated with it are reasonably sound (and I must add that that conviction is only strengthened by the complete failure of its opponents, either here or elsewhere, to establish their criticisms), the fundamental idea is simply the antithesis of Whiggism, namely, that the first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth and to present—not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned. "Credit is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen," and no stable society can endure on false evidence.

You will at once wish to observe that I

have so far not brought forward any evidence in support of my suggestion that we are carrying on our national business on a basis of false information. I agree; and I will endeavour, however inadequately, to make this essential point.

To take the general proposition first. You will agree that we live in a money economy—that no one can live nowadays without money. Well, if the distinguished economist who is my critic here—Mr. Hawtrey—had no other claim to consideration (and he has many such) he would have rendered a signal public service by enshrining in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" the words "Banks create the means of payment out of nothing."

The whole of our civilisation rests upon the possession of the means of payment. It rests, but it does in fact so rest. Taxation in money, fines as a punishment for legal offences, and other devices, quite apart from the use of money as a medium of exchange, are all devised with a view to make the power of the creation of money the fundamental power of civilisation. This power is fraudulent both in fact and ownership; but I would ask you to realise the absurdity of a complaint against the private ownership of, say, minerals, when there is an international private ownership of credit.

The history of money is one long, unbroken history of fraud, and the acquisition of this power of money-creation by the banks is the final chapter. Without attempting to cover the historical aspect of the matter, one phase of it seems to me to be useful as indicating the basis of modern banking. Originally, just as a railway issues its own tickets, the wealth producers of the world, thousands of years ago, produced their own tickets. In those days the ownership of beasts of various kinds was the chief form of wealth, and of course the cattle had to be fed. Very often the rich man, the man who owned a lot of cattle, had not sufficient corn or fodder to feed the rest. The merchant of grain and fodder was generally an itinerant, and it was not always convenient for him to take away the cattle; so he took from the cattle owner a leather disc which represented one head of cattle. Sometimes it had on it a rude engraving of the cow's head, or something of that sort, and sometimes it hadn't. Indeed most of you know as well as I do that the Latin word for cattle is *pecus*, and our modern word pecuniary derived from it is historical proof, if any were necessary, of the derivation of the first money.

Now, in that simple arrangement there is one point of immense importance to be noticed, and that is that the owner of the wealth, that is to say the owner of the cattle, actually, literally, in truth, *made* - not metaphorically but actually - *made* money representing his wealth, in the same sense that the railway makes tickets—not in the sense that the modern businessman "makes" money when he says he makes money. It is so long ago since he made any

money that he has forgotten probably that he ever did say it, but when he did say it he was mistaken; he never made a cent in his life. If he had he would have been in gaol for counterfeiting. All *he* did was to get money that somebody else had, but the original man about whom I am talking for the moment, the owner of cattle, actually *made* money. He made his leather discs as the owner of the wealth; they were token of wealth, which existed, those discs, and the issuer of the token and the owner of the wealth were the same person.

Now—to carry our minds back a considerable distance through history—in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Europe was rent with various kinds of wars, and the chief owners of wealth were the feudal nobles, a great deal of their wealth was in the form of gold and silver plate. This was made by people who were called goldsmiths, and, because of the supposed great value of these metals, the goldsmiths had very good safes for those days to take deposits, and it got to be the habit of the feudal nobles not merely to have their gold plate made by the goldsmiths, but to deposit or leave it with the goldsmiths for safe keeping, and the goldsmiths gave a receipt for this gold plate, signed on parchment. It became a great convenience for the owner of one of these receipts, should he want to buy, say, a piece of land—instead of drawing out the gold plate or gold coins deposited with the goldsmiths—to hand over the receipt. Instead of actually drawing out the wealth, he handed over the *so-called* wealth, and these receipts on parchment signed by the goldsmith were the direct lineal ancestors of your modern bank notes.

At this point something happened which was not present in the original conception of money as issued by the owner of cattle. The right of issuing money was transferred from the creator or the owner of wealth to the custodian of wealth. Not the man who produced wealth, nor the man who owned it, but the man who took care of it issued the receipt which, as I say, was the

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MONEY-AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

(Continued from page 4)

lineal ancestor of your modern bank note.

That was one of the most epoch-making things, though probably unnoticed until the present time, that has taken place in the history of the world in the last two or three thousand years; because it was the goldsmith's signature upon this parchment receipt which made it pass from hand to hand—not the name of the owner of the wealth—so that this power of creating money which is so important, passed to a third party who was neither the owner nor the creator of wealth, but merely its custodian.

There is no doubt that at this point some dishonest goldsmith found that a large number of his clients left their values in his care almost indefinitely. They were safer with him than elsewhere, perhaps even in the castle of the owner, so that there was always a tremendous amount of wealth in the actual custody of the goldsmiths, which apparently was never drawn out. Our dishonest goldsmith had the bright idea of issuing several receipts for one piece of wealth, on the assumption that those receipts would not all be presented at the same time. It was particularly easy where merely gold coins had been deposited, for if by any chance an owner of wealth did ask for his gold crowns, he would get them, because they need not be the same gold crowns that had been deposited. So it was found quite safe in a general way to issue more receipts for wealth than the wealth, which had been deposited.

That, without doubt, was the first inflation, and of course it gave the goldsmith

the value of all the receipts in excess of those which represented wealth actually deposited. That process, beginning undoubtedly in fraud, grew so common that it became the convention amongst bankers, who were the descendants of the goldsmith, to do this thing; and they have always for the past several hundred years been in the habit of issuing more receipts for wealth than the actual wealth which was deposited with them. At the present time it is a well-known convention, not denied by bankers themselves, that for every dollar of legal tender which they have, they issue nine dollars of credit money which they actually create themselves; just as the goldsmiths, not by exactly the same process, created those false receipts representing deposited wealth which was not there. Now, no scheme of that kind so obviously fraudulent, in its beginnings at any rate, could have proceeded so long as it did, and for that matter does at the present day, if it had not served a very useful purpose. In fact the additional receipts were passed as money, facilitated trade, kept goods moving and were in every way an advantage, even to the general population. They were of the greatest advantage, of course, to the banker, but they were also of great advantage to the public, as they provided it with money.

Still a third thing has happened to the money system. Until a very short time ago, practically up to the beginning of the European War, the convention was that either a bank note or a cheque on a deposit—which was simply an order to a goldsmith to pay so much to somebody else, which is exactly what was done in the old days—both of those things, the bank note or the cheque, were supposedly cashable at any time in tangible wealth at the bank—in golden sovereigns in fact.

The idea was that the bank was a custodian of a certain amount of tangible wealth, and that could be drawn out by means either of a bank note which was payable on demand, or by cheque, and the actual tangible wealth could be taken away. That was the convention.

There is an idea put forward by people, who ought to know better, at the present time, that banking is that sort of thing now. It is nothing like that, as I propose to show you. There used to be, of course, a lot of bank failures, even in Great Britain, and those banks failed because people suddenly decided, all at once, to draw out the things for which they had orders on the bank in the form of bank notes or cheques, and when they all tried to draw out at once, they found that what they wanted was not there.

It never was there; it never has been there for at least a hundred years. The bank has never consisted, in the last hundred years on the process of merely lending that which it took in. There is no possible doubt at all about this thing. I sometimes wonder why it is that certain protagonists—certain defenders—of the present banking system go on arguing about this matter. There is no possible doubt about it. And since the war the convention that you could get golden sovereigns in return for your cheque or bank note has not even had a plausible foundation. All you can get for a bank note is another bank note. There is no longer any obligation to hand over

anything more tangible than, some printed paper. In brief, the creation of money, once performed by the producer of wealth, then by the custodian of wealth, who fraudulently issued more paper than the wealth he guarded, has passed to a set of people who neither produce, nor own, nor guard the wealth, but are merely book-keepers.

The great thing to notice about this situation is that the creation of wealth—the real creation of goods and services which go to make a standard of living, the thing which makes the difference between starvation and comfort, and makes all those things that we call civilisation—the actual making of these things is carried on by one organisation, but the making of money, by which alone these things can be transferred from the producers of wealth to those who wish to consume it, is carried on by an entirely separate organisation, having no real connection with the production of wealth at all, not even as its custodian.

It is exactly the same position as if you had a railway in which one set of people were providing trains, rolling stock, permanent way, signals and railway stations—everything in fact, including both men and material, necessary to operate the railway—and you had a totally separate organisation, not fundamentally connected with the railway system at all, which had got control of the ticket office and was making its own terms in regard to the tickets, and was saying, "We don't care how many seats in the train there may be; we don't care how many people want to travel on the train. We will alter the number of tickets, restrict them, or do anything that we like with the tickets just to suit our conception of the best policy from our point of view, and if your population wants to travel on those trains, even if there is sufficient accommodation on those trains, well, that is just their bad luck. They may or they may not, according to *our* policy." That is not an exaggeration and it is not intended to be even a condemnation of any organisation in particular. It is just a plain statement of fact, of the conditions that obtain at the present time. I am certainly not here as a moralist; but as an engineer I have an appreciation of the importance of foundations. I find it incredible that a stable society can persist founded on the most colossal lucrative fraud that has ever been perpetrated on society.

It is one of the tragedies of this fraud upon society that the control of credit and the control of information in all its forms—education, publicity, etc.—are concentric and interdependent, and it is obvious that the primary use which is made by the financial hierarchy of this control of information is to mould public opinion into channels which will buttress the usurped authority and hypnotise whole communities into asking for what they do not want. A commonplace instance of this is that of referring to the "unemployment problem" when the achievement of leisure is meant. I have even heard it stated that the proper object of labour-saving machinery is to increase work; but it is not necessary to emphasise that the idea in the mind of the inventor of a labour-saving device is to save labour and therefore to achieve leisure.

(Continued on page 12)

OUR SHAM DEMOCRACY

9d. Posted

By James Guthrie, B.Sc.

This important book should be in the hands of all those who are concerned about the manner in which the parliamentary system has been perverted and used to further policies which progressively enslave the individual.

In a penetrating examination of the present voting system, Mr. Guthrie shows how the "majority vote racket" has been used to destroy the rights of minorities. It is not genuine democracy for Governments elected by a majority of electors to have unrestricted powers to do as they like until an election removes them from office.

The author demonstrates how the basis of democracy must be local, decentralised government, which can be effectively controlled by the individual. He deals with the menace of centralised Government and the disastrous results, which always stem from it. Constructive suggestions are made for making genuine democracy a reality. "Our Sham Democracy" is one of the most fundamental and important books to come from the pen of an Australian Social Credit writer.

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

The New Times

Established 1935.

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

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

Subscription Rates: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly.

VOL. 20.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1954.

THIS EFFICIENCY NONSENSE

The Melbourne "Age" of April 30 reports Mr. Walter Scott, Federal president of the Australian Institute of Management as having told a meeting of the Victorian Institute that "keen standards of world planning to increase efficiency and production provided a challenge for Australia to keep pace". Mr. Scott also said, "it should be recognized that the world was moving in the direction of mechanisation and industrialisation—and that a first obligation was to prove employment and industrialise Australia"

No sane person will deny that power-production by the utilisation of solar energy in one form or another, can provide the individual with benefits, which he cannot obtain otherwise. But no sane person can support the idea that greater industrialisation is essential to provide employment. The purpose of the production system is to provide goods and services desired by the individual, not to provide work. Efficiency in production only benefits the individual so long as the production is desired by the individual. It is essential that this point be continually clarified at present when the campaign for expanding industrialisation is being used to suggest that the use of atomic energy will mean still greater efficiency in industry and consequently a much higher standard of living for the individual.

The introduction of the use of electricity in industry meant far greater efficiency, but the individual has been robbed of the full benefits. Electricity was used to further industrial expansion, a great deal of it quite unnecessary, in order that the individual could be kept in "full employment". If the introduction of atomic energy merely results in bigger factories producing capital equipment for building bigger public projects, this will be a further step towards complete enslavement of the individual.

It is as certain as the sun-rise that adherence to present financial rules, and the philosophy from which these rules are derived, will continue to result in a rising price level. Business consultants talk much about the greater efficiency they are introducing, but never seem to wonder why their methods do not produce a falling price level, which will benefit the individual. "Full employment" is a satanic policy leading to the very type of society envisaged by the Communists. All talk about greater efficiency by the use of atomic energy is misleading nonsense while business leaders like Mr. Scott preach that the function of industry is to provide more employment. Genuine efficiency should mean far less employment and greater leisure for the individual.

For C.H.D.

Douglas is dead. The words are like a knell
Dully repeated, carried on the air;
Now a close clangour, strident with despair,
Now but the distant rhythm of a bell . . .
Douglas is dead. Yet even as we spell
The words, and in the writing try to share
Our heavy sorrow we become aware
Of something that no words can ever tell.

"Douglas is dead"; how meaningless a phrase!

He lives. He lives, free of the rack of pain,
And we, enriched by what his spirit gave
And gives in self-renewal, go our ways
Strengthened in faith, affirming once again
Death has no sting, no victory the grave.

—Excalibur.

(Editor's note: We understand on good authority that "Excalibur" is the pen-name of a friend of Major Douglas who was one of the earliest Social Crediters. The sonnet printed above was written within a few hours of the news of Douglas's death, but it has not hitherto been published. During the war a pungent "Anglo-Saxon Commentary" in verse was circulated weekly over the name "Excalibur" and acquired a considerable reputation. Some appeared in a London evening paper, others in "Truth", and several in "The Social Crediter".)

Communists and the Press

"There is probably no important magazine or newspaper in the country that is not Communist-penetrated to some degree. A staff member of one of the most persistently anti-Communist dailies in the country told me recently that the Communist Party book and registration number of its city editor, a man unsuspected and trusted for years, had just been discovered. So had the party book and registration number of another editor, of even longer standing and greater trust, while a switchboard operator, spotted by one of the paper's reporters who had been smuggled into a Communist rally, turned out to be a high official in the Communist Party's local bureaucracy. There is no defence against such infiltration except eternal editorial and personal vigilance."

—Whittaker Chambers in "Witness".

MORAL STANDARDS AND SOCIALISM

Addressing a recent conference of Moral Rearmament delegates in Canberra, Mr. Wilf Clarke, a member of the State Executive of the Victorian Carpenters' Union said, "he believed that Socialism without absolute moral standards would never work." All collectivism is anti-Christian because the genuine interests of the individual have to be sacrificed for the "common good". Socialism is possible only when the individual surrenders his God-given rights. We hope that Mr. Clarke was not suggesting that the individual should make this surrender.

1954 SOCIAL CREDIT TRAINING COURSE

No battle can be won without well-trained campaigners. Every year during the winter months the Social Credit Action Group conducts a special Social Credit training course for those "New Times" readers who desire to make themselves more competent. A competent minority, which thoroughly understands the issues involved in the growing world drama, can, as Douglas once said, decide the fate of Western Civilization. A great responsibility rests upon Social Crediters, one that should inspire them to equip themselves to play their role nobly and effectively.

Last year's training course was an outstanding success, several of those who did the course subsequently demonstrating in the field of action that they had profited considerably from their training. It is hoped that this year's class will be even bigger than last year's. The sponsors of the course hope to make a start early in June. There will be a small charge of 2/6 per week (£1 for the course) to cover the cost of notes. Will all Melbourne readers who desire to do this year's course, which will be held at the offices of "The New Times," please inform us immediately?

Several country readers asked last year whether they might not also do the course. Considerable thought has been given to this matter and a correspondence course will be conducted if sufficient readers request it.

The following extract from "The Social Creditor" of July 2, 1949, provides a summary of the salient factors, which have determined Social Credit strategy in recent years, and an indication of the urgent necessity of training courses, which will ensure that an increasing number of competent Social Crediters are working in the community:

"At the present time, when the vast forces which have been generated during recent centuries seem to be moving rapidly towards a decision, the most potent force which it is within the power of a minority group to exert is the power of inherent QUALITY. No confession is easier to

elicit from most observers of good intelligence and undoubtedly deeply interested as well as involved in the political drama set before us than the confession of confusion of mind which paralyzes action or precipitates it uselessly in a direction which serves any interest but the one the individual most truly desires to serve. The average mind seems in the grip of opinions, which are not clear-cut; they lack definiteness and therefore consistency and therefore truth and effectiveness.

"Now, such is the spread of technical information nowadays . . . that most people know what chemists mean by a catalyst, i.e., some substance present among reacting elements or compounds, which itself may be present in exceedingly small amount, but which, in some way, by its very presence, determines action and reaction which otherwise would not occur. The nature of the more abundant reacting substances does not seem to be affected in the slightest degree; but by this catalytic link, which itself remains unchanged, these are brought to behave in a way in which they would not otherwise behave. So this WIDELY DISTRIBUTED NON-CLEAR-CUT OPINION, which displays itself in tragic ineffectiveness at the present time, can be made effective by the presence everywhere of a sufficiency of CLEAR-CUT OPINION. The establishment of such a condition is particularly the objective set before the supporters of the Social Credit Secretariat. All the efforts of the Secretariat are turned for the moment upon developing QUALITY OF ACTION of this kind at its highest possible intensity."

Quality of action is only possible by competent Social Crediters. Will all those readers desirous of playing an effective role in furthering Social Credit please contact us immediately.

Childbirth Without Fear

By Dr. Grantly Dick Read, M.A.,
M.D. (Cantab.).

This book, by an eminent medical authority, explains the principles and practice of Natural Childbirth.

Every woman who is expecting a baby, and, in fact, all potential mothers, will find this book of the highest importance to them both as a practical manual of preparation and as a source of reassurance and hope.

The author is the best known exponent of the theory of natural childbirth, and his methods have earned the widest and most authoritative support in the medical and nursing profession, as well as the confidence and gratitude of many mothers, since he first began to practise and write on the subject over 20 years ago.

Price 18/6 post free

"The Conquest of Nature"

Since Western man went all scientific and technological he has viewed himself as being at war with Nature. His technological and scientific successes have been praised as part of man's conquest of Nature. In these troublous times, when it is clear to everyone that man hasn't even begun to conquer his own foolish weaknesses, claims for the conquest of Nature have a hollow ring.

—Sir Stanton Hicks in "Life From The Soil."

The Passing of Parliament

By Prof. G. W. Keeton

More than twenty years ago the then Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, warned the British peoples in his great classic, "The New Despotism", that there was a subtle plan to undermine Parliament and to destroy the traditional rights of the individual by a policy of "bureaucratic lawlessness". Since Lord Hewart made his grave warning, the threat of a Dictatorship of the Bureaucracy has steadily increased. It is still growing and must be challenged and defeated if the free society is to survive.

In "The Passing of Parliament", the eminent English constitutional authority, Professor Keeton, develops and underlines the late Lord Hewart's theme. In clear, forceful language, the author shows how the bureaucratic dictatorship has grown. And in consequence the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts have been curtailed to the stage where they can no longer provide the individual with adequate protection against the bureaucrats and their regulations. Professor Keeton poses the question, which every freedom-loving individual must honestly face: "We are all aware which way the tide is running. How far do we wish it to run? Do we wish it to batter down the few remaining barriers between the executive and the citizen? Are we really satisfied that official policy is necessarily a satisfactory substitute for private right?"

Professor Keeton leaves no doubt that modern Parliament are for all practical purposes facades behind which real power is wielded by powerful individuals who never face the electors. As he writes in his frightening chapter, "The Road to Moscow", "Today, in Great Britain we live on the edge of dictatorship. Transition would be easy, swift, and it could be accomplished with complete legality. Already, so many steps have been taken in this direction, due to the completeness of power possessed by the Government of the day, and the absence of any real check such as the terms of a written constitution or the existence of an effective second chamber, that those still to be taken are small in comparison." All of which applies equally to what is happening in Australia.

"The Passing of Parliament" should be in the hands of all those who desire to play an active role in resisting those striving to create the complete Monopoly State.

Price, 31/6

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.



THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST WATER FLUORIDATION

By EDITH ESSIG

The menace of poisoned drinking water that is sweeping the entire nation under determined but hidden direction has struck East Bay communities like a flash flood that allows scant time to take defensive measures. With our guaranteed personal rights and freedoms in imminent danger of being swept away, the citizens must rally with all speed to claim the protection of the laws of California.

Some months ago, in a printed bulletin, the Board of Directors of the East Bay Municipal Utility District manifested reluctance to endorse the addition of sodium fluoride to the water supply as a beneficial measure. Also, they were "deeply concerned regarding several legal aspects of this proposal. It is the opinion of many that the fluoridation process goes beyond the normal provision of a safe, adequate water supply. The fluoridation of water introduces a new community concept to prevent a certain type of dental pathology. It may involve the practice of medicine. It certainly involves a highly toxic element, fluorine. For these reasons, fluoridation may be totally unauthorised, and may result in either injunction suits or damage suits against the Utility District."

Recently several high-handed moves to force this mass-medication scheme into operation, for the alleged purpose of preventing dental caries in young children, have been made in rapid one-two-three order. Pro-fluoridation letter-writing campaigns were organised. Endorsement was obtained from the Oakland Board of Health. And then, slashing boldly through the last vestige of red tape:

"San Francisco Examiner," Feb. 7, 1954: "Municipal water districts may add fluorides to their water supply to protect the health of consumers, Attorney-General Edmund G. Brown ruled yesterday. Approval of the State board of health is required, however, Brown said in an opinion requested by Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Jr., of Oakland. Districts and their employees are free of legal liability in the practice unless negligence is involved, he said. The opinion held that there was no need for an amendment to the Health and Safety Code for permission to add fluorides." (Emphasis mine.)

Section 20703 of the Health and Safety Code of the state of California defines

fluorides soluble in water as poison, while Section 20751 declares it unlawful for any person to vend, sell, give away or furnish them either directly or indirectly without a poison label. Section 26286.5 forbids the advertisement of a drug or device represented to have any effect on a number of ailments, among which is listed dental caries.

Conforming to the law, the warning label on a can of Schrader's Argentine Ant Powder displays a skull-and-crossbones over the word poison, and reads: "Contains sodium fluorides. ANTIDOTE: Give at once large draughts of lime water or weak calcium chloride solution; stimulants of strong coffee or Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia; artificial respiration; keep lower extremities and chest warm; Digitalis hyperdermatically; 15 grams Calcium Gluconate intravenously."

Louis J. Breuner, president of the board of directors of the East Bay Municipal District, and John W. McFarland, general manager, were quoted by the "Oakland Tribune" of March 13th, as stating that neither the State Municipal Utility District Act nor the State Public Health and Safety Code grants authority to add fluorides to the public water supply. "The district, therefore, feels that the State Legislature should first revise the law to clarify such questions as authority, responsibility and legal liability before the matter is given further consideration," their statements said.

While the state legislature ponders the question whether to render the now-poisonous sodium fluorides harmless by decree and revise the Health and Safety Code accordingly, or to let the Attorney-General arrogantly override the law, it is well to consider the matter in the lurid light of a declared Communist strategy of dumping lethal amounts of poison in public water supplies for a quick takeover. While our fighting forces deploy around the globe illegal entry of subversive aliens into the U.S. has reached the proportions of a full-scale invasion as formidable in its ability

to cripple the nation internally as a military assault from without. Quantities of this deadly poison stored ready for use constitute a veritable call to action to the "comrades" trained in the tactics of red revolution.

The ANTIDOTE to the poisonous flood of fluoridation propaganda is formation of a Citizens' Committee Against Fluoridation. This is under way. Details soon. Meanwhile letters to Governor Knight DEMANDING TO KNOW IF HE SANCTIONS THE LAWLESS RULING OF HIS ATTORNEY-GENERAL are in order.

My thanks to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Ackley, of Denver, Colorado, for permission to

(Continued on page 12)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Malabar Farm" 11/8

By Louis Bromfield. This book tells the story of bringing a worn out Ohio farm back to productivity by organic methods. Recommended by a prominent Australian agriculturist as the best practical book on the subject.

"Out of the Earth" 15/8

By Louis Bromfield. A further report on Malabar Farm, and a confirmation of the results of organic practice applied there.

"Sunflower" 18/4

For food, fodder and fertility, by E. F. Hart.

"The Natural Order" .. 14/2

14 writers, edited by Massingham. The above four books dealing with English rural life are full of interest and beauty.

"Cloche Gardening" .. 21/3

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

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

CONTRASTED CONCEPTS OF SOIL FERTILITY

(With Special Reference to the Formation of Hard-Pan)

By H. MARTIN-LEAKE, Sc.D.
From "Mother Earth."

It was the work of Liebig a century ago, which gave prominence to chemistry in the study of the soil, a prominence still maintained by what may be termed the orthodox school. But there is a growing realisation that the soil is too complex a body for its reactions to be interpreted thus simply.

There is a growing school of thought which demands that the soil shall be considered as a living structure in which biological activities are as important as physical and chemical reactions, perhaps even more so. These contrasting outlooks are well seen in the two books, *Ploughman's Wisdom* by Norman Carew and *Ploughman's Folly* by E. H. Faulkner. If the divergence of view is not yet reconciled, the cause lies not in the men but in the mental approach—a mentality so long established is not readily shifted to a new outlook. Yet such reconciliation should be possible.

Soil, if primarily the product of the disintegration of rock through physical and chemical agencies does not long remain so. Nature soon covers it with a carpet vegetation, the residues of which become incorporated and provide food for an intense micro fauna and flora, the resultant complex being the product of all three agencies as influenced by the environment, the temperature, humidity and so on. It is this natural balance, with a constant level of fertility, varying with the sum of the local conditions, that man has interrupted. He has produced an imbalance, of which shifting cultivation is a good example, which too often has led to rapid loss of fertility. It is not unnatural that science, in its first attempts to meet the situation, should concentrate on the more obvious effect, the loss of plant food through leaching and removal in the crop. The successes, which have been achieved through this approach, are beyond dispute.

There is, however, a growing realisation that this approach does not supply the final answer; that it is a short-term solution. Productive capacity is maintained only by increasing doses of plant foods in mineral form and only then with increasing susceptibility to disease. As the work of L. D. Bayer, E. A. Cornish, W. A. Albrecht and others has shown, there is a reverse, long-term effect—a gradual loss of fertility, which ultimately must dominate.

We are becoming like the Red Queen—running faster and faster merely to remain in the same place. It is this long-term effect, which is worthy of greater attention than has hitherto been given to it.

Virgin soil is a relatively stable complex, soil merging into subsoil, the structure and composition of which are determined primarily by their status as regards oxygen, moisture and temperature. That stability is rudely shaken by cultural operations, the repetition of which prevents or delays the establishment of a new stability. Particularly affected is the oxygen status, influencing the speed and nature of

the biological activities, the more rapid movement of the soluble salts as formed by chemical reaction, and the break-down of the compound particles.

The resultant soil complex will be very different from the virgin soil complex, as it will vary with varying conditions. The unravelling of the long-term issue will not be accomplished quickly or easily. Two points only, bearing no practical issues, can be mentioned here.

The first is that the decomposition of organic matter is so intimately linked with the supply of oxygen that its correct location where that supply is (on the average) optimum is of the utmost importance. On light soils it may well be that the prevalent practice of turning organic matter in is the better, while on heavy soils working into the surface without turning-in may be most profitable. In this distinction may lay the origin of the discordance between *Ploughman's Folly* and *Ploughman's Wisdom*. A recent paper, "Why plough?" by E. McKenzie Taylor and J. P. Craig* is very pertinent to this matter.

The second point is this: A natural evolution of soluble salts takes place, and these, with additions from artificials, in part pass to the subsoil where—according to nature of the subsoil, its aeration, moisture and so on—a recombination may take place, leading to the formation of a hard-pan. Under conditions such as prevail in the plain of the Ganges, in India; such pans form naturally, even to the extent of providing road material. There is not a little evidence that hard-pans are more common than is realised, even in temperate countries such as England, and also that their formation is stimulated by large applications of artificials.

There is little doubt that the subsoiler should play a far larger role in cultural operations generally than it does at present. But the important lesson is the danger inherent in generalisations. If the heterodox view, as opposed to the orthodox, stresses the danger of neglecting the biological factors, it is stretching the point too far if it claims that surface application of organic matter without ploughing is a panacea. Each soil with its environment must be considered on its merits.

There is much investigation yet to be done, but present evidence amply suggests that there is a very wide field, with rich reward, for surface cultivation, which incorporates organic matter into the surface soil, combined with subsoiling at a depth consonant with the pre-determined level of the hard-pan.

* Scottish Section, Institute Brit., Agric. Engineers.

Life from the Soil

By Col. H. F. White and
Sir C. Stanton Hicks

(31/3, post free)

This is the first Australian book on organic farming and associated subjects. Written by two distinguished Australians, Col. H. F. White, well-known New England grazier, and Sir Stanton Hicks, Professor of Human Physiology and Pharmacology at the University of Adelaide, this book should be on the shelves of all Australian farmers and gardeners. In fact it should be read by all responsible Australians, because it deals with matters, which affect all individuals.

The book is in two sections: The first by Col. White deals with his own experiences as a practical farmer; the second by Sir Stanton Hicks is a comprehensive survey of all aspects of man's relationship to his environment. Col. White relates how, after finding that he was failing to maintain improved pastures in spite of increasing annual applications of superphosphate, he was introduced to the organic idea. He immediately switched to a system of ley farming and noticed an almost immediate improvement in his soil structure, his pastures and the health of his stock. Col. White's practical experience with organic farming methods under Australian conditions should be studied by every genuinely progressive farmer.

Sir Stanton Hicks is a recognised world authority on nutrition, and when he warns that there is a direct relationship between the increasing incidence of degenerative diseases and man's exploitive farming methods, every sensible person should take heed. As Sir Stanton points out, the subject of the quality of food concerns every individual, not only farmers.

In his chapter on Ecology, the author makes the penetrating observation that the "excessive uprooting of man from his true relation to his natural environment, focuses his attention to an increasing extent on a highly artificial feature of his ecology, namely sociology. This preoccupation finds expression in a much abused term, "standard of living", and since government is based upon numbers, urbanisation which follows industrialisation, concentrates political attention upon the towns."

Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

OUR DAILY BREAD

By JEAN OSBURNE, England
From "Organic Gardening"

When our grandfathers were young, the choice, preparation and cooking of food was a high domestic art to which much thought, care and time were devoted. The tempo of life today has made spare time a rarity, and time a commodity to be saved and used as sparingly as possible.

Science and industry have co-operated to meet the needs of the age in many ways, not the least of which is the hygienic wrapping or canning of ready processed foods. Also, during the past few generations the quality and the range of kitchen equipment have very greatly improved, though I am convinced that the standard of our feeding has not. I firmly believe, and experience confirms my belief, that the tendency to live on our nerves, the loss of much of the rugged physical energy of our ancestors, and the deterioration of our digestions are due as much to the food we eat as to the rate at which we eat it and the worries and troubles which, in these harassing times, usually interfere with our digestive processes.

In this science dominated age we are too ready to take for granted that the mere passage of time brings increased enlightenment, and that every new technical development spells progress. Unfortunately the road to failure is littered with the discarded, though once fashionable theories of experts and scientists. We are making haste in too much of a hurry, and the human stomach, at any rate, cannot keep pace.

As a wife and mother, my experience, and some deliberate experiments, have

shown me to my satisfaction that natural instinct or inclination is usually as good a guide as new and immature scientific theories—often better. When a dog eats grass it is because a natural urge prescribes what is needed.

Similarly primitive people and very young children, when they have any choice, usually demand suitable food. This fundamental instinct, like the inborn ability of the human infant to swim before it can walk, which still persists in many South Sea Islands, seldom survives under the conditions of civilization. There is no doubt a learned explanation of this; but to me it seems most likely that it withers as we consciously choose foods which merely appeal to the senses until it becomes a mere weak, unpopular prompting like that of an over-worked conscience.

So the rake's progress goes on. More and more kinds of food are made to charm money from our purses by attractiveness to our sight and our palates; and to satisfy our craving to save time, more and more of those foods are ready processed.

Perhaps the best illustration of what I mean is to be found in bread—at one time "The Staff of Life," now a broken reed.

Wrapped, machine made, and often ready sliced by machine, all in the interests of hygiene—and, of course, the baker's profits—it is made from flour of virginal whiteness extracted by the huge hygienic steel rollers of vast modern mills from the bountiful yield of tall upstanding wheat stimulated and fed by artificial fertilizers and kept free of pests by chemical insecticides.

That all seems imposingly modern, scientific, clean and progressive; but like the frame buildings in an old Western town, there isn't quite so much behind the facade as one might think.

I will say nothing about the small but nagging doubt as to whether some chemical insecticides are as innocent of harm to the ultimate human consumers of wheat products as we are told, save that the doubt still persists—perhaps unreasonably—in my suspicious mind.

Artificial fertilizers certainly produce fine tall wheat and splendid yields; but I shall need better evidence than any I have yet seen before I believe that in good honest flavour and food value they can hold a candle to the old-fashioned compost and animal manures.

When we come to the question of extraction, we enter the field of scientific controversy, which is way above my head. I know only that whereas the old-fashioned stone grinding left everything but the husks in the flour, modern grinding takes out the bran and roughage and the vital "germ of wheat". These things are highly valued as

NEW TIMES BOOK SERVICE

SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM 6d.

By George Henri Levesque. Deals with the great impact that Social Credit ideas have had on the French Canadian people of Quebec. An outline is given of the structure and methods of the non-party Union of Electors.

BRIEF FOR THE PROSECUTION 13/2

By C. H. Douglas. 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 .. 5/5

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

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

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By Ron Gostick, editor of "The Canadian Intelligence Service." A masterly expose of the Jewishness of Communism. Traces the conspiracy from Marx to the present day, presenting a mass of documented evidence and photographs of the conspirators to prove the race and identity of the enemies of Christendom.

Winter Time Is Reading Time

Most people read much more during the long winter evenings than they do during the rest of the year. Wintertime enables people to catch up on their reading, particularly serious reading. We suggest that all "New Times" readers take the opportunity which wintertime presents, to widen their knowledge and understanding of the vast field, which "The New Times" covers. A wide selection of books on politics, economics, international affairs, organic farming, gardening and associated subjects, is available.

We ask "New Times" readers to remember that they can also obtain all general books, including works of fiction and text books, through the "New Times" Book Service. Every book order placed helps "The New Times" financially. Please let us have your reading list for the winter TODAY.

New Times Book Service, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

OUR DAILY BREAD

(Continued from page 10)

pig and poultry foods, and when converted by processing into breakfast cereals, are the subject of some of the most convincing "reason why" advertising copy I have ever read. Of course, in the case of reinforced flour, some of these goods things are put back again; and even if they were all put back, I should still be more confident if in the first place they were left in. Also I distrust the many mineral and chemical products, which adulterate modern flour. They go in to ensure that unnatural whiteness that we have been falsely taught to regard as a sign of purity, and to ensure for the benefit of bakers, larger, shapelier, better keeping loaves—but not more wholesome ones. To sit, as I am at this moment, with that terrifying list of chemicals and mineral products before me, one is to wonder how many of them will be condemned, as agene was, by future generations of scientists.

Why don't we eat honest bread made as grandmother made it from stone ground wholemeal flour?

I expect women in America will say, as so many English friends have said, "I just haven't the time to bake it". They remember, of course, grandmothers fearsome three or more hour baking sessions, and all they have heard of the backbreaking task of kneading.

They need not worry. For long enough I have made my own bread from a recipe I worked out over a long period of experimenting, and by a method which involves no back-breaking and takes no longer than one and a half hours at most. Indeed, since this short period can be so easily overlapped with other jobs, I have calculated that I take only half an hour longer than the other chores would keep me in the kitchen if I did not bake.

If you are interested—here is my recipe and my method. Ingredients: For making three loaves (approx. 1½ lbs. each); 3 lbs. wholewheat stone-ground flour, 1 oz. dried yeast, 3 oz. pure lard, 10 oz. fresh milk, 25 oz. water, 1 flat dessertspoonful salt (if a more salty loaf preferred, one tablespoon), 1 tablespoon molasses or black treacle.

All utensils should be warm and time is saved if on the baking day the bowl, flour and greased tins are left in a warm place until needed. Grease three 7 by 3 inch bread tins and leave in a warm place. Sift flour and salt in a bowl.

Take a quarter pint of the water, put it into a saucepan, stir in the molasses and heat up to 100 degrees fahrenheit (a little warmer than blood heat), pour into a basin and sprinkle in the dried yeast. Cover with a clean warm cloth and stand in a warm place for about eight to ten minutes, stirring once or twice with a wooden spoon until a smooth cream.

While the yeast is soaking, melt the lard in three-quarters of a pint of the water, and put it with the remaining quarter pint of water and the milk into a jug. The mixture should be just too hot to keep a finger in for any length of time (about 120 degrees Fahrenheit). Mix this with

the creamed yeast, make a well in the centre of the flour, pour in the liquid and mix thoroughly with one hand. The mixture is sticky and cannot be kneaded in the usual way.

Divide dough into three and place in the warm tins. Cover with a clean cloth and leave to rise in a warm place for exactly ten minutes. Bake for 50 minutes—20 minutes at 450 degrees Fahrenheit and lowered to 350 degrees Fahrenheit for the final thirty minutes—middle shelf. When baked, turn out on a wire tray and cool as quickly as possible.

If it is desired to make a smaller quantity of bread, then all ingredients should be reduced in proportion.

This same mixture can be used for rolls, but the hands must be lightly floured to enable the dough to be shaped more easily. It is not possible to make fancy shapes; but if made into small rounds, put on a well-greased baking sheet and left to rise on the oven top for fifteen minutes, they will double in size. Seventeen minutes at 350 degrees Fahrenheit bakes them perfectly light and soft crusted. And is the bread good!

I know how much more energy it gives me—a light bread eater at any time.

My little son, aged six, is a head taller than nearly all his local contemporaries, has the build of a little athlete, and is as regular as a clock in his habits.

Workingmen, engaged on heavy work, who have consented to experiment for me, have found that if they eat my bread for breakfast they no longer need the substantial mid-morning snack hitherto necessary.

Naturally, the importance of bread is emphasised here in England by the general food situation; but since one of the most admirable American traits is to regard the best as not too good, I feel sure that wholemeal bread which is pleasant to eat, easily digestible and which keeps moist, will be appreciated.

Water — Our "Achilles Heel"

Anyone who knows the Australian pastoral scene, including as it does, an area as large as Western Europe, can picture the places where our present structure will creak and groan under the strain; and water is our Achilles heel. It is the unreliability of the rainfall, not the average fall in inches, that poses such problems of conservation and storage, whilst the human requirements, if maintained on the present urban basis, may well be self-limiting, but not before distress has been felt. A more widely distributed population, with individuals conserving their own water supply from roofs to tanks and wells, would not cost so much in gross material and engineering effort, and would make no extra demands upon the already overloaded water catchments. We should be thinking in the same terms as our pioneer forebears, and not in those of an over expanded urban civilization.

—Sir Stanton Hicks in "Life From The Soil."

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MONEY-AN HISTORICAL SURVEY

(Continued from page 5)

The mechanism by which finance moulds economic thought is well exemplified in the London School of Economics. Its chairs were endowed by Sir Ernest Cassel, on whose behalf we fought the Egyptian War of 1882 with its present repercussions. So successful is this hypnotic process that, so far as I can judge, a thorough academic training in economics—so-called—is almost a fatal handicap to a commonsense apprehension of the subject. Only a brilliant economist like Mr. Hawtrey, with all the orthodox training, familiar with the thought of other brilliant economists, and steeped in the tradition of the Treasury—which is the Tweedledee to the Bank of England's Tweedledum—would suggest, for instance, that a country like Great Britain, with a National Debt of £8,000 million, which is increasing daily, has on the average paid for, and is paying for, what it produced.

If I manage to live by increasing the mortgage on my house, it seems to me a misuse of language to say that I am paying my way. Might I add that despite his heavy handicaps, I perceive signs that Mr. Hawtrey will join other economists who are becoming and have become realists! He was good enough to send me an advance copy of his remarks, which I have read with interest. I do not propose to deal with them in detail here because I do not consider this occasion as a debate, but as an invitation to state my views. If he *should* desire it, however, I will see that his objections, which are not new, are *again* answered categorically.

The core of the *technical* accusation made by us against the present financial system is that *prices contain items not represented by money anywhere, and that these unmonetised items are represented by debt, which is increasing, and which cannot be liquidated.* Mr. Hawtrey has not in my opinion dealt with this core of our charge, and, as it is a patent fact, he cannot possibly deal with it. It is from this fact that

the major evils of civilisation arise, including war.

The Social Credit technique is simply a method of dealing with the defects disclosed by the analysis. I believe it to be logical, sound and practical, but I am willing to discard it tomorrow in favour of anything which is based on an admission of the analysis and which achieves effective distribution *and, at the same time, release from regimentation.*

For those who wish to pursue the matter into technical detail there is now a large bibliography available, and in my opinion the matter is better pursued in this way. The principles involved are simply (a) that provision shall be made for the purchase of all consumable goods *at the rate at which they are produced*; (b) that the debts created by the inevitable creation of capital assets (which Mr. Hawtrey calls fixed assets) shall be distributed and not annexed by a predatory banking system, thus providing the population with the economic security they have earned, and abolishing "the struggle for markets."

If we hypocritically claim that the employment system is a moral system and that man must be *kept* at work, rather than *choose work*, we are sealing the doom of this civilisation.

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.

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Page 12—"New Times," May 7 1954.

WATER

FLOURIDATION

(Continued from page 8)

quote the following from their bulletin, "Portions in Due Season", of February, 1954:

City officials who are fluoridating public water supplies, or contemplate doing so, should consider the possibility of being prosecuted on any or all of the following charges:

Practising Medicine Without a Licence.

Fluoridating a public water supply is prescribing a dangerous drug for all who drink the water. Only a licensed physician is authorised by law to prescribe medicine of any kind.

Administering Drugs Without the Patient's Consent. A doctor is supposed to diagnose the specific case and prescribe medicine for the individual needs of the patient. Even then, he must have the consent of the patient (or someone who has the authority to speak for him, in emergencies). Mass medication has always been contrary to good medical practice.

Experimenting on the Body of a Citizen Without His Consent. It is unlawful for anyone to perform an experiment even on a criminal without first obtaining his consent. Fluoridation is admitted to be an experiment.

Polluting a Public Water Supply. Sodium fluoride, the chemical usually used, is a dangerous, deadly chemical, harmful even in minute amounts, and fatal in surprisingly small quantities. There is no known antidote. Research has not yet been sufficient to determine what hidden damage it may do to the human body.

Malfeasance in Office. Certainly an official who, without sufficient preliminary examination, takes a step that endangers the health and safety of the citizens for whom he is responsible, is guilty of malfeasance in office.

Involuntary Manslaughter. It is more than possible that when further facts are gathered it will be discovered that not a few deaths may be traced to fluorides in public water supplies. A person who unnecessarily, even though unintentionally, causes the death of someone is in danger of being prosecuted for involuntary manslaughter.

Conspiracy. If a mayor and city council, or similar group, agree to carry out such a plan, the element of conspiracy may enter in.

We do not know of any test cases on the above questions, but we do know that a U.S. District Court has brought a verdict ruling in effect that fluorine in beverages, resulting from use of city water containing fluoride's, is "an added poisonous or deleterious substance," and penalties were assessed against the Commonwealth Brewing Corporation and Leo Kaufman on this account. (U.S. v. Commonwealth Brewing Corporation and Leo Kaufman, F.N.J., F.D.C. 7926.8100. Issued March 1946.)

This is not legal advice. It is only a suggestion to public officials that they consider well the possible consequences before they act hastily in administering dangerous drugs to the public en masse.