

ANNUAL DINNER ISSUE

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1954.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL "NEW TIMES" DINNER

A Striking Demonstration of Growing Vitality

The Eighth Annual Dinner of "The New Times", held in Melbourne on Friday, September 24, was a striking demonstration of the growing vitality of the Social Credit Movement in Victoria. All previous Dinners have been most successful, but this year's Dinner was the best ever. Not only was there a record attendance, nearly 150 people being present, but, as the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Carruthers said, it was evident that those present were confident that considerable progress was being made and felt that they must "be up and doing" much more vigorously in the future. Many said before they left at the conclusion of the evening that the Dinner had inspired them to go back to their homes determined to do much more than they had done in the past.

The earliest guests started to arrive before 6 o'clock and were welcomed by the Chairman of New Times Ltd., Mr. Carruthers, and Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butler. Near the entrance to the banquet hall Mr. Borge Jensen had a selected number of Major Douglas's later works arranged on a small table covered by a Douglas tartan. While cocktails were being served, Mr. Carruthers said that a presentation was to be made to two distinguished women guests, Miss W. L. Richardson, who came from Scotland with Mr. Jensen, and Mrs. L. Quinlan, of Ballarat. Mrs. Eric Butler then presented the two guests with bouquets. Mr. Eric Butler then made a presentation of a book to Mrs. E. Allsop, who was asked to give it to her son, Mr. Hal F. Allsop, former editor of "The New Times". Mr. Butler said that he and others had hoped that Mr. Allsop could be present in order that a much more substantial presentation could be made to him. However, owing to pressure of business, Mr. Allsop found that he could not attend. The presentation was a small token of esteem and remembrance.

In proposing the first toast of the evening, the loyal toast, Mr. Noel Clark, of Wangaratta, said that he felt that he should make several important points. He suggested that he would like to see in peacetime—"if what we have now can be called peace!"—a display of the same loyalty so strongly manifest in times of war. Mr. Clark mentioned the enemies of the British way of life and said that all must be loyal, not only in deeds but also in acts, if that way of life was to be saved. Mr. Clark said that he was pleased to see a number

of New Australians present and hoped that they would join with "Old Australians" in helping to preserve and extend freedom in this country.

While preparations were being made to serve dinner, Mr. Carruthers briefly welcomed all present. As most of the special guests would be speaking later, he would only introduce them now but would have more to say about them later. He asked if each of these guests would stand as he mentioned their names. Loud applause was given as the following were introduced: Mr. Borge Jensen and Miss Richardson from Scotland; Mr. E. C. Flynn, representing the Adelaide Social Crediters; Mr. Barclay-Smith, Editor of "The New Era", Sydney; Mrs. L. Quinlan, of Ballarat; the Rev. Norman Hill, Vicar of St. Mark's, Fitzroy; and Mr. L. V. Borin, Free Czech, leader.

After the Rev. Hill said Grace, dinner then started. The dinner itself was excellent and was enjoyed by all. During the dinner Mr. Carruthers and Mr. Butler took it in turns to read the numerous messages. These messages will be found on page 5.

TOAST TO OVERSEAS VISITORS

Mr. Carruthers then said he was going to call upon Mr. E. C. Finn to propose the toast to the overseas visitors. Mr. Finn was an outstanding Social Creditor with many years of conscientious service to his credit. Melbourne Social Crediters were particularly pleased to have Mr. Finn with them.

Mr. Finn said how pleased he was to be able to attend the dinner as a representative of Adelaide Social Crediters. And he felt honoured in being asked to propose

a toast to Miss Richardson and Mr. Jensen. They had lived and worked close to Major Douglas for many years and it was a great experience to have them present at a Social Credit dinner in Australia. He personally was very indebted to Mr. Jensen because through his writings he had come to a much better understanding of the evil forces behind present-day world politics. He sincerely hoped that Mr. Jensen and Miss Richardson could visit South

(Continued on page 2)

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 NEW TIMES DINNER

(Continued from page 1)

Australia before they returned home to Scotland. Mr. Jensen had a very attentive audience as he responded to the toast. The notes of Mr. Jensen's address will be found on page 4.

In asking Mr. C. Barclay-Smith to propose the toast to "The New Times", Mr. Carruthers said how pleased Victorian Social Crediters were to see Mr. Barclay-Smith present. He was one of the pioneers of Social Credit in Australia and, in spite of his work in the health field, still brought his "New Era" out once every three months.

Mr. Barclay-Smith's address was a very pleasant blending of light and shade. His humour was much appreciated, as was his philosophical advice to his listeners not to be too impatient. New ideas took time to take root and develop. He said that all Australian Social Crediters must be grateful to those who had kept "The New Times" in existence through very trying times. He paid a special tribute to the work of Mr. Eric Butler. "I only wish that we had someone like him in Sydney," said Mr. Barclay-Smith.

In dealing with the wide scope, which "The New Times" covered, Mr. Barclay-Smith paid a special tribute to the Rural Review section. There was no doubt that the organic idea was growing rapidly and that "The New Times" could take much of the credit for this growth. He hoped that all present would help ensure that "The New Times" continued its valuable work.

(The notes of Mr. Barclay-Smith's address will appear in our next issue.)

Mr. Carruthers, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of New Times Ltd., responded to the toast. He first wanted to thank those directly responsible for the continuation of "The New Times". In spite of his other numerous duties, Mr. Eric Butler had taken over the actual editing of the paper from himself several years ago. "There would be no 'New Times' today without Eric Butler," he said. He also wanted to thank Mr. W. Prosser, who had over the past two years helped out on the administrative side. His contribution had helped considerably in improving the financial position of "The New Times". All present would be pleased to know that Mr. Prosser was going to England next year. He was sure that all would join with him in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Prosser a successful trip.

In thanking Mr. John Browne, Hon. Secretary of New Times Ltd., for his efforts, Mr. Carruthers said he was one of the Movement's best young Social Crediters. He had a special flair for organising, and the success of the dinner was largely a credit to his efforts. Special thanks were also due to the voluntary workers, those supporters who regularly gave up several hours of their leisure time once a fortnight to wrap "The New Times" and prepare it for despatch. Mr. Carruthers hoped that more volunteers would come forward to assist in the future.

He also made a special appeal to all present to be more active over the coming

twelve months. It was no use having a very fine philosophy of life unless it resulted in appropriate action. One of the problems of today was the confusion between means and ends. There must be integration.

TOAST TO MRS. QUINLAN The toast to Mrs. Quinlan was proposed by Mr. John Browne, who said that it was a great privilege to move this toast. As all could see, Mrs. Quinlan was a lovely personality. She was no feminist, but a mother concerned about defending her family from the policies of the planners. Her action in initiating action against compulsory milk pasteurisation in Ballarat was that of an effective Social Creditor. Mrs. Quinlan was an answer to those who asked where is the Social Credit Movement. The vitality and strength of the Social Credit Movement can be judged, not by material organisation so much, but by the number of people like Mrs. Quinlan who carry the Social Credit idea into their every day

Mrs. Quinlan said that she had been praised for her efforts, but she was only one of a number who had helped in the campaign. Several of her supporters were there at the dinner, including her main supporter, her husband. Mrs. Quinlan modestly claimed that she had done no more than others, but had been widely publicised because she was a woman.

In outlining her experiences Mrs. Quinlan said that it had been hoped eventually to challenge the legislation on constitutional grounds. Sir Stanton Hicks, eminent Australian authority on nutrition, was keen that this should be done and was prepared to appear as a witness in any court action taken. Unfortunately it was difficult to find a legal man who would ask the State Supreme Court to uphold the individual's Common Law rights against the New Despotism now so deeply entrenched. Legal men were like the medical men: some of them claimed they are behind you. But they are so far behind you they are out of sight!



Mrs. L. Quinlan speaking at the Annual Dinner. Mr. Eric Butler is on her right and Mr. Barclay-Smith on her left

activities. In asking all those present to drink a toast to Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. Browne urged them to emulate her work.

Mrs. Quinlan's speech in responding to the toast to her was undoubtedly one of the highlights of the evening. The natural charm, modesty, and vitality of this truly Christian woman completely captivated her listeners. She said that as she listened to Mr. Browne she was quite sure that he was speaking about some person she did not know. But she realised he was talking about her when he mentioned the milk pasteurisation campaign in Ballarat. Un-

fortunately she felt, after Mr. Browne's remarks, like a Napoleon who had lost his Waterloo. She did not mean that the campaign in Ballarat had been in vain—far from it—but continuous pressure and threats had forced the last of those supplying fresh milk in Ballarat to cease their activities. She still obtained fresh milk, privately but it was obtained from outside the area covered by the milk pasteurisation regulations.

Mrs. Quinlan said that much valuable experience had been gained in the campaign and that she would help other centres faced with a similar problem.

Mr. ERIC BUTLER'S ADDRESS

The next major event of the evening was Mr. Eric Butler's address, an annual event designed primarily to provide supporters with a brief outline of the activities of the past twelve months. Mr. Butler said that he first desired to thank previous speakers who had praised his work. But he felt that he should say that his work would not have been possible if it had not been for the splendid co-operation of his wife. Social Credit and allied activities meant that some weeks he was out every night, sometimes at meetings which required long night driving to get home. Apart from the responsibility of a young family, he and his wife were also developing a farm. Without the loyal and unselfish support of his wife he would have been unable to do what he had to further Social Credit.

In presenting a very condensed report (limited time made this necessary) of the past twelve months' activities, Mr. Butler referred to Major Douglas's statement that Social Credit was the bringing of a new strategy to deal with an old problem. The problem was how to prevent some men from obtaining complete control over all other men. The centralised control of financial credit enabled power-lusters to exercise a subtle and insidious form of control. But this form of control relied mainly upon lack of general knowledge concerning the credit system. When Douglas and his followers destroyed the secrecy concerning the credit system, and put forward proposals for its reform, it was necessary for "the enemy" to buttress financial control with policies designed to bring the raw material of life under direct control. Centralised planning not only takes from the individual the power and right to control his own life; by taking from him the responsibility of choosing policies for himself, it undermines individual initiative and thus makes it progressively easier to impose more centralised controls upon the individual. Social Credit activities had to be developed to meet the changing circumstances. Douglas provided the necessary lead, although it was a great pity that many earlier followers of Douglas had not kept up with him. The problem today was a much more difficult one than the problem of the depression years. But Douglas had provided the solutions.

Mr. Butler dealt with some of the most important activities of the past twelve months, particularly stressing the vital work being done by the League of Rights.

This might be termed a limited objective organisation. It was, as far as could be, challenging all policies of collectivism. Much valuable work had been done on the constitutional question. There was no doubt that it was broadening and deepening an understanding of the importance of the constitutional question - - which was really a basic one. The League of Rights' monthly "Intelligence Survey", launched some twelve months ago, was steadily increasing in circulation, particularly amongst business and professional men. Following the lead given by Mr. John Mitchell and his Christian Campaign for Freedom, the League was making special approaches to many Church leaders, and the response was encouraging. Most of the good work in this field had been done

by Mr. H. A. Marsh, one of the movement's most valuable recruits in recent times.

Mr. Butler said that his approach in recent years had been based upon a piece of advice which Major Douglas once gave. Major Douglas said that he was no longer trying to convert people. He was trying to find people with problems and help them to solve them. That was common sense. When I see a man today in our community who is showing initiative and courage in standing out against any policy, which is anti-Christian, I try and rally support behind such a man. Such men are few in our community. They must be supported. Let us place at their disposal our vast knowledge and experience to deal with the immediate issue, and we increase our prestige immeasurably. There was loud applause when Mr. Butler said that he was pleased to see the Rev. Hill and Mr. Borin present tonight. These two men had shown great integrity and the League had solidly supported them in recent action which had caused a mild sensation in Melbourne. Some very important subse-

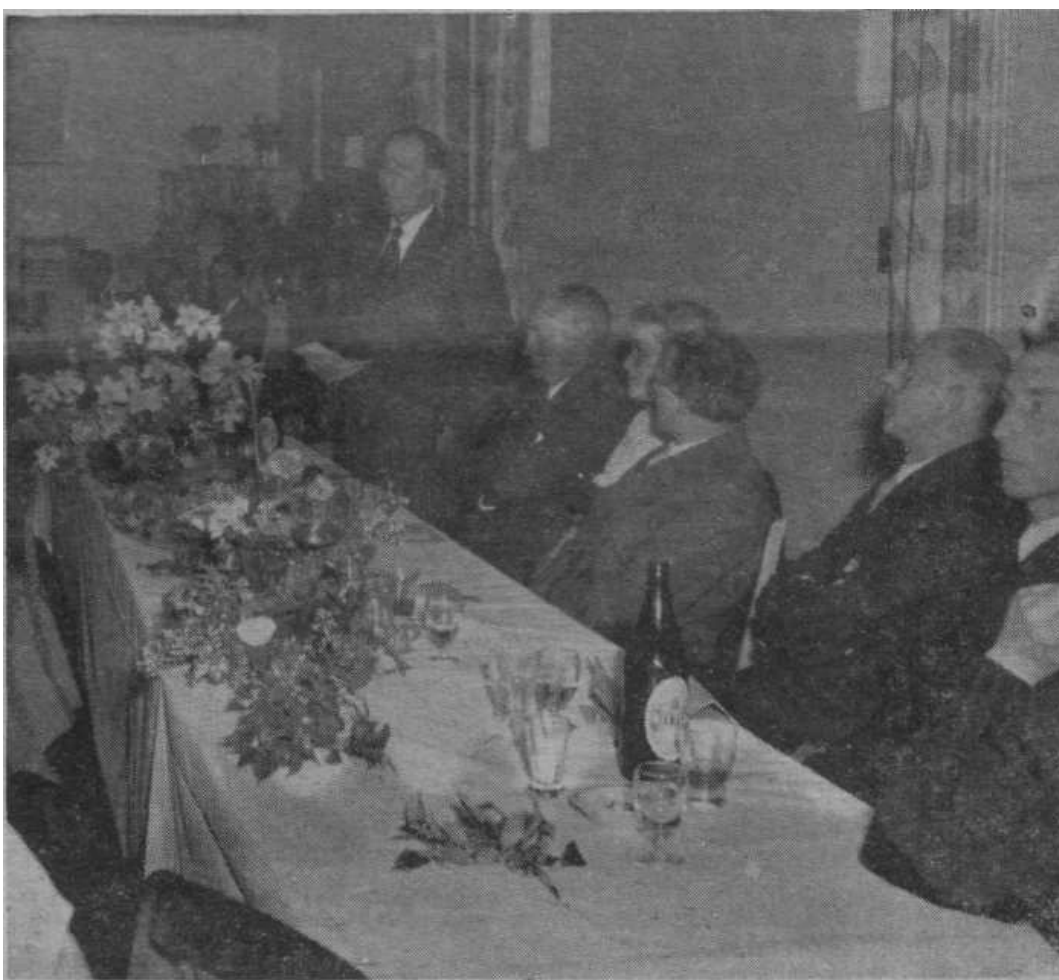
was confident that even greater progress would be made before the next. In the meantime all must continue bearing witness to the truth - primarily by action designed to make truth a reality.

Excellent entertainment for the guests was provided by Mr. Ron Blaskett, ventriloquist, and by "New Times" supporter, Mr. George Miller. As usual, Mr. Brian Fitzgerald played the piano, and his contribution helped to make the successful evening. More time was available this year for guests to move around and talk informally. This was greatly appreciated.

Just before 11 p.m. Mr. Butler said that he desired to make a surprise presentation. It could not be listed on the programme as it concerned the Chairman, Mr. Carruthers. Mr. Butler said that he and a number of supporters felt that some tribute should be paid to the sterling work done over the years by Mr. Carruthers. He personally admired Mr. Carruthers both as a friend and as a Social Creditor.

Mr. Carruthers was then presented with a copy of Beauty's "Iron Curtain Over

America". After suitably responding he urged all to return home strong in the knowledge that they were part of a grow-



Mr. Eric Butler addressing the "New Times" and Mr. Borge Jensen.

Dinner. On his left are Mr. W. J. Carruthers

quent developments had taken place as a result of this action.

In dealing with the Social Credit training courses he had been conducting for a number of years, Mr. Butler said that it was pleasing to look around and see many who had done this course and were now active and competent Social Crediters. He also said that one New Australian who had done the last course was now doing translations and introducing Social Credit to his fellow countrymen—some of them still in Europe. Although great strides had been made since the last dinner, he

ing army of people determined to defeat the forces of evil. The dinner concluded at 11.30 p.m.—but only because it was time for "lights out". And even after this groups reluctant to break up continued talking outside. There can be no doubt that the dinner helped strengthen the determination of all those present to fight the good fight—and to be present at next year's dinner to meet once again their comrades-in-arms.

THE DOUGLAS LEGACY

Notes of Address by Mr. Borge Jensen at "The New Times" Dinner

It is a great experience for Miss Richardson and myself to be present at the annual gathering of this Australian section of Clan Douglas Social Credit. It is an event we have read about in former years at home in Scotland with keen interest, and little did we think that one day we should be able to be present ourselves, and have this unique opportunity of meeting so many Douglas-adherents in one place. I would like to express our gratitude to Mr. Butler and his colleagues for their great kindness in inviting us to this Festival of kindred spirits and to Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butler for the wonderful hospitality they are extending to us at their home in the country.

It is a wonderful thing to be able to travel from one end of the world to the other, and to be met on landing by friends one had never met in person but with whom one felt at once completely at home. Most of us here realize what makes this possible, and to whom we owe this sense of being at ease and in sympathy with one another. Dispersed all over the British world, and beyond, we have all undergone substantially the same training, guided by the advice over the years by the same great mentor.

In a way, therefore, we may be said to constitute a Brotherhood in the real, unspoilt, non-masonic, un-Judaic sense of the word. But unlike most of the other Brotherhoods, secret and otherwise, we recognize the primary importance of the free development of the individual, and would never agree that it is either possible, or right, to further the interest of a group or collectivity at the expense of any one, or some, of its constituent members.

We know, for he has told us so himself, that there is nothing our Enemy, the enemy of individual development, and human happiness, fears more than individual initiative. And if at times we are dismayed and overwhelmed by the apparent success of the Prince of This World, and the seeming eclipse of spiritual values, I think we may take heart from certain developments in world affairs which are closely associated with the British people, their Empire and their culture. To people who only look at this world through materialist glasses, it might seem that the British Empire is a thing past praying for. But you may remember Major Douglas' statement that what matters is not so much the British Empire as British culture, which is an organic growth inseparable from the state or condition we call freedom.

The new factor in world affairs, then, is this: that for the first time in recorded history the Prince of This World, i.e., the hierarchy of power-lusting conspirators who frame and enforce the totalitarian policies carried out by all the world's governments, is face to face with another universally dispersed race of people, animated, in the main, by the same Code of Honour and Rightness: I do not think that our common enemy can contemplate with equanimity a situation in which any one of his further attempts to mould the bodies and souls of the individual human being, may be

almost instantaneously exposed and countered by persons and groups scattered all over the British world. The element of time is very important, and I do not think Time is on the side of the Father of Lies.

Many of you may remember the striking passage where Major Douglas in one of his wartime books contrasts the creeping paralysis of the Welfare State ("Social Security") with the advancing adventure of Social Credit. It was the advancing adventure of Social Credit which, in the early



Mr. John Browne proposing the toast to Mrs. Quinlan at the Annual Dinner. Mr. C. Finn, representing Adelaide Social Crediters, is on the extreme right of the photo.

part of the war, brought Miss Richardson and myself into personal and almost daily contact with Major and Mrs. Douglas. In looking back now, I think we both feel that those years of co-operation with Douglas were the most fruitful years of our lives. Only a small part of the work had to do with what is generally considered Social Credit work proper, most of which naturally was reserved for the Secretariat with which we did not have, and have not now, any official connection. But if most of the work, to all appearances, belonged to the material plane, it was not for that reason less important, for Douglas always urged the necessity of having direct dealings with the work-a-day world, of paying attention to details, to "the little things". Only by being in touch with tangible objects is it possible to restore that

which makes for balance in one's own life, for wholeness, health.

Almost from the very moment we met him, Douglas pointed out that nothing is more important than "getting one's feet on the ground". He meant this quite literally. Without a place of one's own, however small, one cannot begin to create that little personal world in which one's individuality can develop and one's best, most personal work can be performed. The gradual dispersal of Social Crediters from groups into the countryside—which seems to be taking place everywhere—had, I know, his entire approval. I am convinced myself that it is only in the country, amongst natural surroundings, that we can get intimately acquainted with our fellow-beings both in the human and the animal world, and where we can at last get down to a task which is perhaps more important than any other, that of getting to know ourselves.

But you must not think that during those years we basked in perpetual sunshine, for Douglas's pleasure in a job well done was matched by his impatience with anything slipshod, or slapdash. In all human relationships there are moments of light and moments of shadow, times when the sun hides behind a cloud. Successful human relationships are those in which the moments of light increasingly outweigh the

"familiarity between the mind and things" moments of shadow, and what we shall always remember is Douglas's habitual cheerfulness, helpfulness and great tolerance. The outstanding lesson he taught was the need for getting on well with our fellow men without ever stooping to compromise or to appease ("Appeasement never pays").

Thus those years with Douglas passed almost like a dream, and now we all have to face up to a different "dream", or, if you like, another phase of the same dream, another act of the great advancing adventure of Social Credit. We shall, I think, increasingly have to rely on ourselves; we must more and more, as befits people who are growing up and coming of age, have to be our own policy-makers, to look less

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INSPIRING MESSAGES AT "NEW TIMES" DINNER

Social Crediters have often drawn attention to the importance of the increment of association. Not only did those attending the Annual Dinner enjoy the increment of their own association for the evening; there was also an increment of association provided by the many inspiring messages received from Social Crediters thousands of miles away. The English Social Credit Secretariat sent a cable offering best wishes for a successful Dinner. We have published Mrs. Douglas's message separately on page 6. The following are the other messages received:

CANADIAN MESSAGES

From Mr. Ron Gostick, publisher of "The Canadian Intelligence Service" and Director of the Canadian Anti-Communist League

"I, and those associated with me who are familiar with the work of The New Times in Australia, take this opportunity to send you our warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes for success throughout the coming year.

"We in Canada this year are making steady headway in our efforts to awaken Canadians to some sense of reality and the dangers confronting Christendom. Watching the growth of the work revolving around 'The New Times', we rejoice in your successes.

"Our correspondence with you this past year, and co-operation in exchanging literature and tape recordings seem not only to have made more effective our efforts, but also to have drawn us closer together, cognizant of the fact that we are members of one spiritual body in this common struggle against the forces of darkness.

"May you and those associated with you have God's guidance and inspiration, and your efforts meet with solid success, as you continue and enlarge your activities in the coming year.

"Yours for Christ and Country."

The following cable was sent by Mr. J. Grenier, of the French-Canadian Social Credit paper, "Vers Demain":

"Hectic time here for Social Credit directors. Out on long trip. Wish your dinner full success. Mr. Even will write message later through your paper."

A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The letter below was from Dr. J. N. Haldeman, formerly prominent in the Canadian Social Credit Movement and now residing in South Africa. Dr. Haldeman and his wife were in the news several months ago when they flew their single-engine plane from South Africa to Australia and back again. Dr. Haldeman and Mrs. Haldeman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Butler while in Melbourne. At very short notice a gathering of some Melbourne Social Crediters was arranged to meet this very fine couple.

Dr. Haldeman's letter read:

"As a reader of 'The New Times' for nearly ten years I am very pleased to extend my best wishes to this important publication on the occasion of its anniversary dinner. I have always been able to get more factual information on what goes on behind the news from 'The New Times' than any other publication that has come to hand.

"Eric Butler stands second to none in this particular field of social research and it was a pleasure to which I had long been looking forward to be able to discuss the various world problems with him during the time we could be together in Melbourne.

"We appreciate very much meeting the other Social Crediters and wish to thank them for their kindness and hospitality."

MR. JOHN MITCHELL

The following message from Mr. John Mitchell, initiator and director of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, was most enthusiastically received:

"I am honoured by your request; and you certainly have in abundance my best wishes for the success of your untiring efforts.

"My conviction is that it is not enough to propagate the ideas which are of the truth: it is also essential to bind back people's actions to these ideas by the sanctions of truth, vide St. John xv 22 and St. Matthew xix 18.

"In my opinion the key to sanctions in the Church, for reasons which I try to make apparent in 'VOICE'. If this is correct then it is a vital reason why a movement, which, while high in quality, is small in numbers, should concentrate its activities on the Church as the priority objective. If you can make the Church live up to its responsibility, the rest will follow. But it will only be done by accurately aimed, high quality pressure, persistently maintained.

"The clergy must be forced into the open, to be shown up by their actions as supporting or denying Christ's objectives.

"Godspeed."

MISS MARY H. GRAY

A most pleasant surprise was the following message from Miss Mary H. Gray, formerly of Adelaide, a gifted writer who supplied "New Times" readers with many valuable articles, now living in Scotland:

"To all Social Credit friends assembled in Melbourne for this happy occasion my kind remembrance reaches out over 12,000 miles to greet them, and to congratulate 'The New Times' on having reached another milestone on its adventurous career.

"I cannot but remember wistfully the many good friends I have left behind in the Social Credit Movement in Australia — some old campaigners like myself. Their loyalty to the Social Credit idea has never wavered because they are convinced of its utter rightness and that its truth shall prevail.

"How long that will take depends on the calibre of its exponents—their courage in challenging the powers of evil in these times and their skill to seize the right opportunity.

"You have with you at this moment men and women who have proved themselves to be of the right mettle, who are willing to stake all in exposing the enemies of Christendom and in destroying their power. All honour to them and to the editor, staff and supporters of 'The New Times', who so loyally help to this end!"

MRS. B. M. PALMER

Mrs. B. M. Palmer, of Kent, England, has done invaluable work to further Social Credit ideas through the British Housewives' League. Mrs. Palmer is responsible for the very fine material, which appears in the monthly magazine, "Housewives Today", from which "The New Times" often quotes.

Mrs. Palmer's message to the dinner was very much appreciated:

"I am very happy to address a message of greeting and good will to friends in Australia. Some of you I have had the pleasure of meeting when you visited this country, and with others I have corresponded. You tell me that there is a growing spirit of vitality in your Movement, and your first concern will be to direct it aright.

"At this distance it is the truth stated by Douglas which forms the bond between us. In all lands those responsible for public affairs are attempting to run the world on a set of untenable propositions. It is our task to expose not only the evil but the immense impracticability of these propositions. We know that the truth stated by Douglas will in time become plain, because it is true, not because Douglas stated it. It is our privilege to spend our lives in bringing that time a little nearer."

THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE LOYALISTS

The League of Empire Loyalists in England, a movement inspired by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., editor of "Candour", the British Views-Letter, sent the following cable: "Dinner greetings to our stalwart kinsmen. All power to you." There was also a cable from "Candour", from which "The New Times" has reprinted many vigorous articles: "Best wishes for dinner. With you in spirit. Arise Britannia."

MR. JAMES GUTHRIE, B.Sc.

It has been hoped earlier that Mr. James Guthrie, of Hobart, Tasmania, would have been present at the dinner. But unfortunately the date was not suitable for him. In reading a message from Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Butler paid a special tribute to Mr. Guthrie's great contribution to the Social Credit Movement. "His current series of articles appearing in 'The New Times', and which will be subsequently re-printed in booklet form, is some of the most brilliant material we have yet enjoyed from Mr. Guthrie's pen."

Mr. Guthrie's message read:

"Please convey our good wishes to all those assembled at 'The New Times' dinner. I hope you will allow Mrs. Guthrie and myself, to join with you in welcoming Mr. Borge Jensen and Miss Richardson to Australia, and we hope they will have time to visit us in Hobart.

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Social Credit versus Central Planning

We are not being boastful when we say that Social Crediters alone can provide the leadership and guidance necessary to defeat those policies advocated by Communists and other centralisers. Social Credit policies are diametrically opposed to the policies of Communism, whereas the policies of many groups and individuals who claim they are anti-Communist bear a marked resemblance to those of the Communists they allegedly detest. There are many people in the community who are opposed to the centralisation of power up to a certain point. But they never venture to attack the centralised control of financial credit, which leads directly, and indirectly towards centralisation of economic power. What makes the Socialist objective of the Communists so appealing to many people is the apparent fact that complete centralisation of power is the logical end of the centralisation now taking place. To the Communist, like many other collectivists, this growing centralisation is inevitable and cannot be stopped. But the Social Creditor knows that it is the result of financial policies, which can be modified. If the World Monopoly State is to be averted, it is essential that all policies for centralising control of the individual be resisted and exposed as part of a worldwide campaign designed to destroy the individual's few remaining sovereign rights.

Current events would appear to indicate that a critical stage in the conspiracy against the individual might soon develop. It is essential that Social Crediters be ready to take appropriate action during this stage. Some time ago we made mention of the Communists' economic offensive against the West. The proposal of the Soviet leaders for general disarmament, which is undoubtedly part of the general campaign to sell the "peaceful co-existence" theory to the West, coincides with a definite economic crisis in the West. The Communists must smile when they see the Australian Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, lecturing his American audiences on the dangers of putting American food surpluses upon the world markets, thus threatening primary producers in Australia and other countries. This failure to distribute food produced is claimed as another example of the basic weaknesses of "capitalism". No mention is made of the fact that it is the distributive system, governed by false financial ideas, which has failed. The Communists and the controllers of financial policy are united in agreement on this point. And both also agree that some more centralised planning is necessary to solve the problem of "over-production".

Sir Arthur Fadden must be a very simple man if he thinks that his pleas on behalf of Australian primary producers are going to be seriously heeded by the controllers of international finance now domiciled in the U.S.A. These controllers oppose any realistic steps being taken to destroy the Communist menace, the major reason undoubtedly being that it provides them with an excuse to plan the American people more while using their production to enslave the peoples of other countries in debts, which can never be repaid. This centralised planning is just as effective as the centralised planning of the Communists. And it all leads to the one ultimate objective: a centrally controlled and planned world.

Events are demonstrating that the creation of such a world is impractical. Social Crediters must ensure that these events lead to a complete victory for the individual over the planners, irrespective of what label they wear.

ERIC BUTLER on new radio session

Mr. Eric Butler has started a new weekly radio commentary on the recently established Wangaratta radio, 3NE. Mr. Butler speaks at nine o'clock on Sunday evenings. We understand that 3NE Wangaratta can be heard over a very big area, and urge all those who possibly can to listen in and to tell all their friends.

3XE is at the opposite end of the radio dial to 3AR, on 1609 K/cycles.

A Letter from Mrs. Douglas

At the annual dinner Mr. Butler read the following from a letter he had received from Mrs. Douglas:

"It is indeed good to know that your good and sustained work is attracting new recruits, and 'most of them comparatively young'. That is what we old folk specially long to see, and also the signs of vigour among the Social Crediters.

"I so realize some of the many difficulties with which you battle; one, of course, is the written word. I have just read a sentence by Hilaire Belloc: 'The demand for books or writing in any form is created by minds already moulded, and any kind of writing which tends to break the mould is resented or left on one side'. You breakers of the mould start with this initial handicap. Most of us seem busy in this country chasing higher wages and finding frustration in whatever success is achieved. Planners are more numerous than ever, though better disguised. But they are forging their subtle fetters for us all, enslaving us.

"It is good to know that you, working as you all are for Truth and the Freedom Truth alone can bring, are together this evening. I wish I could be with you, but I send you my congratulations and every good wish for you all.

Yours very sincerely,

EDITH DOUGLAS."

INFLATION

We recently warned that inflation had not been cured. The recent price increases, which have caused so much concern, are an indication of the fact that prices must continue to increase while present financial rules are continued.

A CORRECT MONEY SYSTEM

There is no particular Christian money system, but there is for Catholics a Christian obligation to demand a correct one, just as there is a Christian obligation to require any human function to fulfill its natural purpose.

—Canon V. A. Demant in "Christian Polity".

THE DOUGLAS LEGACY

(Continued from page 4)

and less for guidance to any outside authority whatever; more and more the "policy-making body" should be found in the same place as the Kingdom of God, namely, within us.

But the world being what it is, and until such a time as it becomes a good deal better, there will still be many opportunities for Social Crediters to add to the increment gained by "pulling on a rope", by associating to achieve objectives which will bring us nearer to that state or condition of freedom necessary for the full development of our personalities. And here we are in the fortunate position of knowing a core of first-class technical experts, most of who belong to Douglas's own generation and have been associated with him throughout his long struggle to make his ideas known to the world. It would be unwise not to make use of what guidance they are prepared to give us, the second generation of Douglas-adherents.

There is a feeling abroad that "things" are coming to a head. As Social Crediters we realize that events must in the end defeat our enemy, and we also know that we shall not achieve victory unless we follow Douglas's injunction to make, in our work, the best possible use of the "wind" of current events. The time element, as I said, is very important, and in Australia you would seem to have gained a vital respite by the recent defeat during the Federal elections of the openly collectivist parties, a result, I gather, which is not unconnected

with the vigorous activities of the Victorian League of Rights.

In the last ten years of his life, Major Douglas never tired of stressing the importance of the Constitutional issue. Directly through his own writings, and indirectly through the contributions of his disciples, Douglas has even here left us a wonderful legacy, a wealth of material, which should prove invaluable in the work that has yet to be done to create that climate of opinion favourable to the introduction of the kind of Constitutional Reform adumbrated in "Realistic Constitutionalism". It may well be that the changes in your Federal Constitution proposed by certain of your politicians may be one of those "events" which will afford Social Crediters another, perhaps decisive, opportunity of proving that they have learnt the fundamental lesson of Social Credit: the willingness wholeheartedly to co-operate over an objective which will bring them and their fellow-men a big step nearer to the time when every man shall be able to sit under his fig tree with the certain knowledge, which banishes fear, that he can contract out of any organisation with whose aims he disagrees.

It has been truly said that the power to atrophy a function by contracting out, constitutes the fundamental threat to the Totalitarian State. Some of us have a feeling, and entertain a hope, that Australian Social Crediters will play a decisive part in making that threat so effective that it will banish from the earth forever the nightmare of Totalitarian Government.

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."

INSPIRING MESSAGES

(Continued from page 5)

"This annual dinner seems an appropriate time to remind ourselves that some kind of independent source of information, such as 'The New Times', becomes more desperately necessary with the passing of the years.

" 'And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' People don't know the truth, and are everywhere in chains. If we can give a glimpse of the 'life more abundant' to the young men and women around us we shall have done a grand job.

"As I look through the books of Douglas in search of quotations, I am always amazed at the unimaginable wealth lying buried there. This buried treasure has more power attached to it than atomic energy. It is dangerous stuff, and that is why the careerists won't handle it. Also it requires a great deal of time, effort and courage, and I hope in the coming year those who realise the significance of the part played by 'The New Times' will come along and give generous help to that gallant little band which has said to Australia: 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'

"Please accept our congratulations for another successful year's issue of 'The New Times', and our best wishes for the coming year."

OTHER MESSAGES

Apart from numerous verbal messages from supporters who unfortunately could not attend, there was a large number of letters and telegrams from all parts of Australia. Mr. Harry Secular, of Sydney, formerly editor of "The Australian Social Crediter", had hoped to be present, but had to content himself with sending best wishes. Mr. John Macara, of Sydney, was also unable to attend, but sent greetings. Miss Muriel Fremlin, of Canberra, sent her best wishes. The Radke Bros., of Bundaberg, Queensland, sent a telegram, "Best wishes for happy reunion and dinner." Ray Bruce, of Brisbane, wired: "Heartly congratulations. May God give you added strength and protection." Loud applause greeted the reading of the following telegram from West Australian stalwart, Mr. Dave Byers: "May you by associating together at this annual dinner receive inspiration to continue on until every individual has restored back to them their Social Credit." The West Australian Social Credit Movement also sent congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. W. Drake, of Launceston, sent best wishes and said they would be present next year.

*

THE ANSWER TO SOCIALISM 1/-

By C. Barclay Smith. A very lucid exposition of the working of Socialism, providing the only answer to it.

ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CREDIT 11/7

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

THE ARCHITECTS BEHIND THE WORLD COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY 2/6

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.



FARMERS BETTER EQUIPPED TO MEET DROUGHT

The following article in the Melbourne "Leader" of September 15 draws attention to the fact that farmers are now better equipped to meet droughts than they were in the past. The greater use of deep-rooting plants in pastures must, however, be urged as one of the greatest investments against drought and semi-drought conditions. The production of plenty of food, irrespective of varying weather conditions, is no longer a problem. The only problem is one of distribution. And that, of course, is a financial problem. But if the same intelligence were brought to bear on this problem as had been used in improving food production techniques, it would soon be solved.

The "Leader's" article is as follows:

It is common knowledge that we in Australia have had eight good seasons, a succession unknown before in the history of the white man's occupation.

As a result directors of wool firms, bankers and economists, are reiterating that very soon some parts of the continent, at all events, must experience a lean year or a severe drought.

But on reflection are we not better prepared today to withstand a drought than we were in prewar years? From my observations travelling through country districts I am convinced that we certainly are, more especially in the good rainfall areas "inside."

There are many reasons why this is so, but two main ones stand out in my mind. One is that, because of the good grass and good prices, most farmers are, possibly for the first time in history, prepared—financially and otherwise—to stand a setback. The other reason is the complete mechanisation of the rural industry over the past few years.

This mechanisation does not merely mean that the horse—the transport of other days—will no longer consume in a drought oats and hay required to keep sheep and cattle alive. It means that by the utilisation of tractors, pick-up balers and other mechanical aids on farms today, reserve fodder, and in particular meadow hay and oats, is stored in quantities unknown in other days; at all events on grazing properties.

Since the last drought road haulage has developed in a manner old-timers never anticipated. This will play a big part in getting young stock to relief country in the next real dry spell.

My experience is that, even in the worst of droughts, the rains go somewhere. For instance, in 1914, which was a short, sharp, drought, the eight-inch rainfall country around Wilcannia had a magnificent season. But, then, because of waterless and barren stock routes leading there, only horses could be driven there.

Also, in the "inside" country, since most of our railways lead to cities, transport by rail of starving stock from the marginal areas to mountain agistment is difficult. Today, however, with road haulage, stock can—and will be—shifted quickly without loss of condition to these relief areas.

As well, portable fences, tractors hauling and pumping water and other aids will make more of this relief area available.

In addition, apart from the established irrigation districts of which there are more today, by means of tractors and spray-irrigation plants—which are now within the means of most farmers—more feed will be brought into bearing on those properties where water is available.

Today, with present wool and meat prices—even allowing the value of money is less—sheep and cattle, as opposed to the early 1930's, are worth money, and are therefore worth saving.

Old sheep, of which today there is a preponderance, naturally must go, but nowadays, with fodder reserves, home irrigation plants and more irrigation areas, these, from a national viewpoint, can be fattened and disposed of to a far better advantage.

Of course, while it is on, the drought will have its effect on industry and on the wool clip, but—to my way of thinking—more stock will be preserved through the next drought than ever before, and after the drought farmers and graziers will recover more quickly and so will the country.

The drought that would wear us down, of course, is a long series of lean years and droughts, as was experienced before 1902 and during the 1930's—but even the impact of such a series of dry seasons these days would be lessened in the light of modern research and mechanisation on the farm.

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming" 26/-

By Sir George Stapleton and William Davies. Describes the ley as a means of restoring humus and fertility to the soil, and the best and most economic way of producing grass.

"Humus — and the Farmer" 26/9

By Friend Sykes. The story of how a leading English farmer sold his property in the fertile Thames Valley and proved how soil worth only £4 per acre could be improved to give big yields. This practical writer answers convincingly the argument that organic farming can only be conducted on a small scale. Deals with large-scale compost making by suitable machinery.

"Gardening without Digging" 3/11

By A. Guest.

"Vegetable Seeds for the Ordinary Man" 6/5

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THROW AWAY YOUR SPADE AND HOE

By Ruth Stout

Getting on in years? Well, don't ever think organic gardening must be a wonderful experience of the past. You can do it "from a wheel chair, if necessary!"

When someone, not long ago, saw my garden for the first time and heard the method I've worked out, she exclaimed: "Why, you can grow vegetables until you're a hundred! From a wheel chair, if necessary."

I'm now sixty-nine, am not a particularly vigorous woman, but I do all the work in a garden 40 by 60 feet, raising enough vegetables for my husband, my sister, myself and many guests. I freeze every variety, from early asparagus to late turnips. We never buy a vegetable.

I also do my housework, raise quite a few flowers, rarely do any work after 2 p.m. I'm scarcely ever more than just pleasantly tired. Dinner at night usually requires about half an hour's time, with food from a deep freeze to rely on.

Now I'm not boasting, at least not about what a whiz of an organiser, or something, I am. But I *am* proud of having figured out a way of gardening, which brings top results with a minimum of labour. Do you perhaps feel you would like to be able to garden until you're really getting along? Well, you can.

Twenty-four years ago, my husband and I moved from New York City to a farm in Connecticut, and I could hardly wait to plant a garden. We had a much too large plot ploughed up, and that first summer I struggled with stones and fresh sod in which the spot abounded. And I of course hoed, weeded, and cultivated.

For several summers thereafter, I kept growing more than we could use, foolishly unwilling not to utilise the whole plot, since I had spent so much time getting it in shape. But gradually I did reduce the size of my garden, until fourteen years ago it was only a third as large as it was originally. However, it was still too much work; I, of course, wasn't quite as full of pep as I had been, and also I was now trying to can all the surplus.

The only jobs in the garden I didn't do

were the ploughing and harrowing; every other thing I had always done myself. And very eager each spring to get started, it seemed that usually everyone had broken or loaned his plough, or had had some other calamity, when I was rarin' to put in some peas.

About eleven years ago, I was as usual trying to be patient until someone could do some ploughing for me, when finally, one day, I used my head. No, not for ploughing—for reasoning. My asparagus was doing beautifully, and I said to myself: that ground hasn't been ploughed for over ten years; what has asparagus got that peas haven't? To heck with ploughing! I'm going to plant.

So a little fearfully, I started to put in peas and spinach, intending to dig a minor trench first to loosen the earth. But I found that the mulch (leaves and hay), which I had dumped on the garden in the fall (to be ploughed under in the spring) had kept the earth soft and moist; I merely needed to clear a spot with the rake and drop the seeds.

And having once started to take things into my own hands, I kept on. If I scramble around and get lots of mulch, I thought, and wholly cover the garden with it (six or eight inches thick), no weeds can get through and the sun can't bake the soil. Even by the end of June, when I plant the last corn and the second beets, carrots, and so on, the ground will surely still be soft. And it was—but I'm getting ahead of myself.

Our milkman, a farmer, was glad to give me what he called "spoiled hay" and I called wonderful mulch. I spread it thickly over the entire garden, except, of course, on top of the seeds I had just planted. I did, however, put a lot over the asparagus, as I knew that could come up through the mulch. In a couple of years I abandoned all commercial fertilisers.

After putting the hay around, I soon found that the only jobs left were planting, thinning, and the picking. Whenever I wanted to put in some seeds, I raked the mulch back and planted, and later, when the seeds had sprouted, I pulled the mulch close around the little plants, thus keeping the ground around them moist, and outwitting the weeds.

Naturally the neighbouring farmers at first laughed at me; for a few years they doted on stopping in the spring to ask if I didn't want some ploughing done. But, little by little, they were impressed by my results, and when they finally had to admit that the constantly rotting mulch of leaves and hay

was marvelously enriching my soil, they didn't tease any more. On the contrary, they would stop by to "have one more look" before finally deciding to give up ploughing and spading and to mulch their own gardens.

My plot has become so rich that I can plant very closely, and I don't even use manure now. The garden is now one-eighth its original size, and so luxuriant that in the fall we call it the jungle; one of my carrots, sweet and tender, was large enough to serve five people. My sweet Spanish onions average a pound apiece; some weigh a pound and a quarter.

I have never liked to transplant (it would be impractical, anyway, from that wheel chair of the future), so I plant such things as cabbages, cauliflowers, and so forth, twelve or fifteen inches apart and then pull out all but one in each group.

Another item: do you have trouble with bush peas bending over—lying on the ground and rotting in wet weather? All you need do is pull an extra amount of hay up to them on all sides and they stand as straight as tin soldiers, no matter how loaded with peas they are. And they are easy to pick.

I mulch the flowers, too, but, with a bow to beauty, I use the leaves and hay from the vegetable garden after it has rotted-sufficiently to look almost like earth. Sweet peas, which seem to be difficult to grow hereabout, respond miraculously to my system; I don't dig a trench, use no manure, but plant them in the vegetable garden and mulch them. This past dry summer, when even some artesian wells in our locality gave out, didn't faze my sweet peas. I've never had more, or nicer ones, didn't water them at all, and picked the last lot in mid-September.

There is much talk nowadays of compost piles, and they are fine, but hard and cumbersome work for a woman.

I haven't used any kind of poison for bugs for ten years, and I never see a bean beetle, a corn borer, aphid or cutworm. I stopped using poisons simply because I hated the thought of them, and at first I couldn't understand why the bugs didn't plague me. Was a kind Providence rewarding me for—well, I didn't know what for, or were these tales I had heard lately about organic gardening really true? I didn't feel that I knew enough about the subject to argue the point, so I settled for being grateful that some little fairy, organic or otherwise, was keeping the pests out of my garden.

If you have to garden and are not very enthusiastic about it, it seems to me my method is your answer; you can do the job with a minimum of time and labour. And if (as I do), you love such work, it is also the answer; you can keep at it indefinitely.

So hunt up a second-hand store and get rid of your hoes and spades and cultivator; the largest digging tool you will need is a trowel. And when, although you're really getting along in years, you have a wonderful garden, and people marvel and ask who does the heavy work, you can truthfully reply: "There is no heavy work."

—"Organic Farming and Gardening,"
U.S.A.

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."

Flight From The City is the story of an experiment, which will stimulate the reader. Price 2/11, post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

"CONTAGIOUS" ABORTION FALLACIES

By F. Newman Turner, famous British Organic Farmer So much misleading advice is being given on the subject of that great cattle scourge, "contagious" abortion, that I feel impelled to enlarge on previous comments in this column.

The germ, *brucellus abortus*, which, like BO many other germs, has been thought to be the cause of the disease is, in fact, only secondary to the real cause of abortion, which is unnatural methods of management, particularly the feeding of unnatural concentrated foods. With the average high-yielding cow, concentrated high-protein foods, which stimulate excessive milk production, are fed in preference to the natural bulky foods, which provide the plant hormones and vitamins essential to the health of the animal. In consequence, the more milk a cow gives, the less natural health-giving food she is allowed. With such inadequate provision of the pre-requisites of health and normal hormone secretions in the body, the cow is expected to perform, simultaneously, the dual tasks of pregnancy and high milk production, each of which, alone, under natural conditions, would make complete claims on the appropriate hormone secretions in the body.

Under the modern conditions, therefore, we double Nature's demands on the cow, yet deprive her of the natural diet which is essential even for nature's single task of milk production only while suckling the calf, or pregnancy after milk production has ceased.

An accumulation of toxic matter therefore arises in the body, and the task of consuming this toxic matter is undertaken by the bacteria, which are wrongly said to be themselves the cause of this toxic accumulation.

So-called infection never takes place unless the system of the cow is sufficiently toxic to make the work of the bacteria necessary,

It is not the action of the germ which causes the cow to lose her calf, but the discharge of catarrhal accumulations which make it impossible for the foetus to remain embedded in the wall of the uterus, or, in the case of sterility, it is the discharge from the walls of the uterus which prevents the newly-united sperm and ovum from becoming attached to the wall of the uterus. The fact that *brucellus abortus* is found in this catarrhal discharge is merely an indication that the germs are engaged on the work of consuming toxic accumulations of the body. The catarrhal discharge, which takes the place of inadequate endocrine secretions in the uterus (or udder in the case of mastitis) precedes the bacterial action and is the real cause of the disease. Indeed, the germs are inoperative without it, and I would go so far as to suggest that they arise only because of it. The idea of "infection" is a fallacy in the case of healthy animals. It is not possible for a thoroughly healthy cow, which has been naturally reared and naturally fed on properly grown food, to become infected, and though germs may be found in the bodies of healthy animals, they do not multiply or operate in the body in any

way unless the toxic catarrhal condition exists.

Uterine irrigation is useless as a safeguard against sterility if the cow's system remains toxic, and it is useless to wash the catarrh from the uterus if the discharge is continuing. Uterine irrigation is merely the treatment of a symptom. The only way to effect a cure is to remove the inherent cause of the discharge by correcting the diet and management of the cow.

Intelligent farmers no longer place their faith in disinfectants, for they have discovered that, though they may submerge their herds and farms in disinfectants, disease, particularly abortion, will arise if the methods of managing the cow predispose her to the disease.

Keeping the herd free from contagious abortion has nothing whatever to do with the herd being self-contained. If the methods of feeding and management are inadequate to the natural health of the animals, they may be kept in glass cases, but will still succumb to abortion.

Vaccination will not prevent the disease. I have had cows abort as often as three times after vaccination. On the other hand, I have had healthy unvaccinated animals that have continued in good health, in daily contact with the virulent discharges of infected animals.

The only certain prevention of "contagious" abortion is a revolution in our attitude to the cow—and to our farming in general, starting from the soil and working upwards. We must regard them as delicate and interdependent parts of a complete, universe, not as machines to be exploited to death. We must, in fact, allow ourselves to be guided by nature in the manuring and cultivation of our soil, and the feeding of our animals.

Cows naturally reared, and fed on organically grown home-grown foods, in as fresh a condition as possible, given a reasonable recuperative period between lactation and calving, do not get abortion—or mastitis, or any other disease—and the sooner this is generally realised the sooner we can divert the immense sums of money spent on veterinary research to more productive purposes.

Look Younger Live Longer

By GAYELORD HAUSER

Every man and woman, young or old, will find in this book sane and sound advice that should make his or her life healthier and happier. Deals with the important relationship between food and health.

Price, 16/9 Post Free

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.

More Than Trees Die

FROM A SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

More than trees die when a forest is burned. Loss of the lumber and other tree products is grievous enough, but even so it is only one item in the sum of the disaster.

Many of the rest are tangible items, assessable in dollar damages. Others are not so easily itemized, but their value will be recognized nonetheless, even by the most utilitarian.

Forests are inhabited places, shelters for all manner of beasts and birds. The fate of these, in a major forest fire, is dreadful: terrified flight until limbs or wings will no longer carry them, agonized death in flames. Afterwards — no sport for the hunter with either gun or camera, over that blackened area, perhaps for several human lifetimes.

Fish, too, are sufferers. Forest streams are typically cool and swift—the kind of water that trout delight in. In the worst forest conflagrations, the fish are often killed outright by the sheer heating of the water; but even where the fire is not severe enough for that, the after consequences are just as fatal to the fish.

Polluted with poisons from roasted plants and dead fish, befouled with charred fragments of destruction, muddied by soil exposed to erosion, heated by the beating sun with no more leafy canopy to intercept it, the streams become totally unfit to support the kind of life they once contained. They become slum waters, or even dwindle to mere trickling remnants of their former selves.

The very soil itself becomes the victim of a forest fire. The forest floor is a complex always in a delicate state of balance, roots and other creeping things, and unseen hosts of trees and lesser plants, burrows of mice and moles, myriads of insects and worms of microorganisms are all essential parts of it. Their death leaves the soil mere carrion, no more soil than a charred trunk is a tree, or a live-roasted carcass a deer or a grouse.

Fire in season in the country's forests will soon approach its height. It is to be hoped that all Americans who have occasion to be in our national forests this year will observe very carefully the order of the day.

This article is particularly important to our New Zealand readers with the extremely dry conditions of the bush at present.—Ed.

—"New Zealand Compost Magazine."

Mendes-France

"Pierre Mendes-France—Young Jewish Premier for France in Hour of Crisis" is the heading of an account of France's new premier in "The California Jewish Voice" (June 25), which describes him as "descended on his father's side from an old Bordeaux Sephardic family. His mother's family came from Alsace. His wife is a member of the Circurel family of Cairo, one of the wealthiest and best-known families in Egypt . . ."

" . . . At 30, he was Under-Secretary of State for Finance in Leon Blum's Popular Front cabinet. . ."

It will be recalled that Blum, also Jewish, was France's premier in the late 1930's, being in control of policies, which preceded her disastrous collapse of 1940.

"Newsweek" (July 5) reports: "However, before taking office Mendes told intimates the best solution in Vietnam for France was a coalition government with the Communists."

Those familiar with Communist strategy know that the 'coalition line' is invariably a prelude to the Reds' seizure of supreme power.

"The Vancouver Sun" (July 2) reports: ". . . the aim of Mendes-France, clearly spoken, is to make peace-at-any-price with the Communists in Indo-China . . ."

Christendom's gravest danger could be our acceptance of non-Christian leadership during these days of crisis.

—"The Canadian Intelligence Service,"
July, 1954.

Subsidising the Asians

It is very nice of the Rev. Alan Walker to invite us to give up our leisure in order to provide more amenities for the starving Asians. But the question that arises in my mind is, what have they been doing in all the hundreds of years, which they have had at their disposal to develop their own country, and after all they were some thousands of miles nearer to Australia and New Zealand than the British when this continent was virgin bush.

Why, therefore, did they not settle it, say, five or six hundred years ago?

After all Western civilisation has developed and harnessed the great resources of power production—coal, steam, electrical power, etc. If that does not entitle us to more leisure than what is the purpose of it? By all means give the Asians all the technical advice and assistance, but after all a bit of self-help on their part will do them no harm.

To brand Australians as a Nation of Playboys, as the Rev. Walker does, is a somewhat sweeping statement. If our average yearly income is something over £300 and the average Asian income only £15, it would be reasonable to suppose that we have done more work and they very little.

Otherwise they are being underpaid by their own employers.

Is it reasonable to blame us for that?

In any case the Rev. Walker's economic policy of develop Asia and the undeveloped countries is nothing new—it emanates from Wall Street, New York, and has been pedalled by the financier kept Press for the past three or four years.

While the Rev. Walker's motives are, I am sure, quite altruistic, those of the Wall Street Gentlemen are far from it.

They expect to provide the "loans" to the poor undeveloped countries while we will do the hard work and provide the goods.

Leisure is not a bad thing. Let every man spend his in a way of his own choosing.

H. A. Hotchkin in "The Gippsland News".

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"New Times," October 8, 1954—Page 11

New Zealand Tactics

Recent advices from New Zealand make clear the tactics used in preparation for the forthcoming general election, in which many candidates propose to stand under a 'social credit' label. That this political section of the New Zealand Social Credit Association is for the moment dominant is reflected in "The New Zealand Social Crediter" which, like the British Columbia Government, enthusiastically follows in the steps of the Manning administration in Alberta.

In New Zealand the party members are evidently of two kinds, one consisting of people with vague and sometimes mistaken ideas, who are always ready to alter doctrine if they think that that will make Social Credit popular enough to score the votes which will give them office. This section is inevitably biased towards conventional policies and surface remedies. Individuals may have the best intentions in the world, but the knowledge and understanding that they lack throws them wide open to the soft, sponge-like, absorbent 'Welfare' State.

The other group is of social Crediters who were well persuaded of the truth of Social Credit as at first presented, which in the nineteen-twenties became fixedly concentrated upon demonstrating the financial technique. This aspect, if not excessively explored, was exploited by some to whom it particularly appealed, who thereby gained a considerable facility in argument, and by others not so well equipped. The work done by this early generation of social Crediters in any case laid foundations, which made possible the advance into regions concerned with social dynamics. This has made the history of the movement since 1933-4. Some followed into this new country and some remained behind still believing that suitable action must follow on exposure of the finan-

cial fault, which like a geological fault breaks the continuity of strata and in this case separates the plane of physical possibility from that of metaphysical and physical satisfaction. Their expectations have not materialised. On the contrary, proof and remedy alike are met with blank indifference on the part of those in power or subservient to it. Douglas wasted no time in protesting the accuracy of the truth he had uncovered but passed on to further stages in the problem of implementation. Many social Crediters of those early days were either unable or unwilling to leave that stage in which they had gained proficiency. They were left behind, neglectful of the rule that it is a frequent if not invariable feature of organic growth that it must move on from one state to another. An august example of this is found in the earliest days of the Christian Church. In the words of the late Dom Gregory Dix: "There seems to be a strict limit to the extent to which a local Church can ever afford to allow itself to become isolated from the general progress of Christian thought. The reception of 'The Gospel' is neither static nor a mechanical process. There is an organic advance into its meaning, without any deviation from orthodoxy, which is part of the historical life of the Catholic Church. It is the heresies which usually represent some form of conservatism, some local refusal to advance beyond an old and inadequate understanding' of the original 'Gospel' The penalty (of losing contact) is fossilisation . . . and ultimate death." (*)

Although with a difference, there is substance in these words which may incline social Crediters to review the range of doctrine which Douglas left for us to ponder, to apprehend that his advice was given only in relation to existing circumstances, and to use it at the utmost stretch of understanding as to when and how it is applicable.

—H.E.

**"Jew and Greek: A Study on the Primitive Church" Doore Press.

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An Introduction To Social Credit

By Bryan W. Monahan

This excellent book is specially recommended to those who desire a clearly written, but authoritative introduction to the subject of Social Credit. Dr. Bryan Monahan is a Fellow of the English Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas. The present Chairman of this body is Dr. Tudor Jones.

Social Credit concerns much more than monetary reform, which was one of the reasons why Major Douglas established the Social Credit Secretariat. Dr. Monahan writes: "Social Credit is a way of looking at things, a point of view that seems to bring every branch of knowledge into a new and more clear perspective. Equally, all knowledge is relevant to Social Credit."

"An introduction To Social Credit" is divided into four parts: Physics, Economics, Politics and Metaphysics. The chapter on physics shows how increasing leisure and security for every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable..."

After dealing simply but comprehensively with the Social Credit A + B theorem in the chapter on Economics, Dr. Monahan points out that the emphasis in Social Credit has passed from purely technical considerations to the subject of credit control and policy. This leads naturally to an examination of the policy of Social Credit and the Christian philosophy from which it stems, as compared with the various totalitarian policies based upon an anti-Christian philosophy.

Dr. Monahan's book is well produced, has a comprehensive index, and contains two appendices: one giving Douglas's analysis of the financing of a long-term production cycle in order to present a simple and convenient formal proof of the Social Credit theorem, and the other outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"An Introduction To Social Credit" is obtainable from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 5/5, post-free.