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WESTERN CIVILIZATION WAS BETRAYED AT YALTA CONFERENCE

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler
over 3NE Wangaratta

The present plight of the world can be attributed to a very great extent to the Yalta Conference held between Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt early in 1945. The decisions made at this conference were, in the main, victories essential for the furtherance for a long-range Communist strategy which obviously President Roosevelt knew little or nothing about. There is some evidence to indicate that Churchill did perceive that the Communists were using the war to further their ultimate objectives. It appears probable that his famous statement that he was not elected as the first Minister of His Majesty King George VI to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, was a reply to the expressed intentions of President Roosevelt, who made it clear that he was no admirer of the British Empire.

But in spite of his opposition to the policies of Stalin and Roosevelt at Yalta and elsewhere Churchill must accept his share of the blame for the successes of the Communist conspirators. He ultimately endorsed what Stalin and Roosevelt desired. In some respects he is even guiltier than either of his war-time partners. For example, it is true, as he said in the House of Commons only a few days ago, that he made some effort to defend the Poles during the Yalta Conference. But he also played a most dishonourable role in attempting to bully the Poles into accepting the fate which they were allotted at Yalta and at Potsdam.

Churchill does not increase his stature by his insistence that recent disclosures concerning the Yalta Conference should not have been made public. His view appears to be typical of far too so-called representatives of the British people today. The general attitude is not to cause any unpleasantness by revealing past history. As President Roosevelt was built up by propaganda to appear as one of the greatest friends Great Britain ever had, it is now deplored that it should be revealed that he was actually working against genuine British interests and that he was one of the greatest political crooks of crooks of this century. This attitude of nauseating hypocrisy is one of the reasons why British

prestige is so low in the world today. Only by frankly facing the truth can the British regain the position in world affairs which they held before accepting the view that toleration must be extended to the point where even self-survival is jeopardised.

I well realise that in view of Churchill's contribution to the myth that Roosevelt and his advisers were friends of the British Empire, he now finds it embarrassing to have the truth about the Roosevelt Administration much more widely publicised than has been the case in the past. But for him to try and have this truth suppressed merely increases the enormity of his offence against his fellow Britishers.

For years the peoples of the British Empire have been told little or nothing of the truth about the Roosevelt Administration which is widely known in the U.S.A. Roosevelt was the tool of secret Communists like Alger Hiss, one of the men who advised him at the Yalta Conference. He was also influenced by Harry Hopkins, a most gullible and irresponsible man who, according to the former American Communist editor, Louis Budenz, faithfully echoed every idea fed to him by the Communists. It was the policies of the Roosevelt Administration which played a most important part in promoting the war which was to destroy Christian Europe and permit Communist

control of the whole of Eastern Europe.

When the Chamberlain Government put the interest of the British peoples ahead of those of the Benes Government in Czechoslovakia, a Government which was actively collaborating with the Communists, the Roosevelt Administration made known its grave disapproval. There are good reasons for believing that it was influence from Washington which compelled the British Government to commit itself to

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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 to the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt. Recognising that the basis of any sound economy is agriculture, the encouragement of agricultural policies which will ensure the preservation and building up of soil fertility by organic farming and gardening; and the prevention of soil erosion and the protection of forests and watersheds.

Now, when our land to ruin's brink is verging,
In God's name, let us speak while there is time!
Now, when the padlocks for our lips are forging,
Silence is crime. WHITTIER.

TO THE POINT

FEAR AND ORGANISATION

The question at once arises, then, is there any kind of human relationship that first compels the individual to become acutely aware of every contrast between himself and other people severally or collectively, and then convinces him that the "power of the Not-self" revealed in the contrast can be met and overcome only by an exercise of physical strength? The answer is plain beyond argument. In any utilitarian relationship, any form of organisation, the individual must derive his sense of his own reality and significance from the contrast between himself and the other participants in the corporate action, for they cannot help accepting or rejecting him according to their estimate of his ability to contribute effectively to the performance of the common task, and he cannot help appraising them by the same criterion. Moreover, since the reward of effort in an organised action depends upon the amount of strength—physical energy, manipulative skill, mental ability, experience, or the power of wealth—which the individual can offer, he cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that only an exercise of strength can enable him to redress any adverse balance of power he perceives between himself and his associates in the corporate enterprise, with the consequence that fear and the will-to-power become the dominant motivation of all his actions.

It comes to this. Fear is generated in the act of organisation just as electricity is generated when copper wires are brought into the vicinity of magnets. It is not the fault of the managers or leaders of organisations that the members become afraid of their power. It is not the fault of the followers that people in positions of power become afraid of losing their authority. The cause of fear between man and man is inherent in the kind of relationship we form when we enter into association with each other for the purpose of getting something done; and the extent to which this fear develops into hatred and hostility depends on how far our organised life and its values control our thought and behaviour.

This being so, it seems that the more completely our lives are wrapped up in organised activities and interests the more self-centred, competitive, and frightened of each other we are likely to become; and since all these attitudes or dispositions are destructive of mutual trust, friendship, and reciprocity, it should be clear that there is a stark contradiction in the idea that we can make people more friendly and humane by creating bigger and better organisations; yet the implicit assumption that this can be done informs most of the social and political thought and action of our times.

—Kenneth Walker and Peter Fletcher—
"From Sex and Society".

SOCIAL CREDIT AND AUTHORITY

Social Credit is the belief inherent in society that in association people can get what they want; it is the expression of that belief in a policy based upon the Christian philosophy of the sacredness of human personality, whose law is immanent growth. Social Credit policy is therefore bound to the provision of the maximum freedom within society for that growth; it is concerned with social techniques. It is concerned with finding those techniques, which reflect Reality, and with getting them put into effect. It is self-evident that you can do nothing about getting those techniques operative in society unless the dominant belief in society reflects Reality.

Correct techniques are reflections of Authority; and therefore Social Credit in its true sense is an octave of Authority.

Correct beliefs are fundamental to correct techniques, and a belief in Authority is fundamental to correct beliefs. Our society does not in any effective sense believe in Authority. That it should believe in Authority is the primary responsibility and mission of the Church,

—"The Social Crediter," Feb. 5.

* * * *

Practical Socialism

Today the private banks are hog-tied as they have never been before. They have more rigid limits on the advances they can make than those sanctioned by Chifley even during the worst period of the war.

Where is Dr. Coombs today? Is he a forgotten memory of a Socialised Era? No; he is Menzies chief adviser. It isn't Dr. Coombs who has abandoned his Socialist theories, absorbed in the London School of Economics. It is just that Mr. Menzies prefers to let him do the thinking, instead of doing it himself.

Where is the Dedman Constellation today? Dr. Ronald Walker is now our Ambassador in Tokyo. Sir Douglas Copland is our High Commissioner in Canada. Mr. A. S. Brown is Secretary of the Prime Minister's Department. Mr. Bland is Secretary of Labor and Industry. Mr. Chippindall is Director-General of Postal Services. Dr. Roland Wilson is Secretary of the Treasury.

But why continue? The bright boys are doing better than ever they did. Their stars have all been in the ascendant since Menzies took over. He always has preferred to have other people do the work. The doctors of political science and economics love doing the chores. They, dote on blue-prints. They revel in Socialisation. So, while Chifley and Dedman could only give them encouraging smiles, from Menzies they have received much more tangible rewards for services rendered.

—"Century", December 17.

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 seek 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 which Australians unfortunately know little about.

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" BEFOOLING NOTIONS" CONCERNING " UNION NOW"

By T. V. HOLMES

It is said that each age is befooled by some notion or other and that our age is befooled especially by the notion of "democracy." This is possibly true. Yet the notion of "union;" the notion of bigger and therefore better POLITICAL union (the very antithesis of "democracy") must run it a very close second.

United Europe, United Nations, United States of the World—the notion of "union" is presented as the sovereign remedy for all our ills, be they political, economic, cultural or even religious.

The financier is convinced that "closer and closer union is essential to the general prosperity of the world" (1), whilst the politician regards "union" as in some strange way akin to "brotherhood". Even Churchill was surprised to "see the staid, solid, experienced politicians of all parties engage themselves so passionately in an immense design whose implications and consequences were not in any way thought out" (2) when he proposed to his Cabinet a Franco-British "union" of common citizenship in 1940.

The priest of Rome is as much its votary as the communist of Moscow. "European Union Now. Why hesitate? Nations want it. Peoples want it." (3) ran the Pope's appeal on Christmas Day, 1953. "Republican United States, of Europe as the foundation of a United States of the World" (4), ran Trotsky's appeal in 1918.

The planner "needs supremely the control of human purpose" (5), which only "union" can provide, whilst the scientist is convinced that the fate of the world depends upon our readiness to "give up some of our old loyalties" (6).

With "union" blessed by financier and politician, priest and commissar, planner and scientist, it is not surprising that public men everywhere find their old loyalties to sovereignty and independence, as also their old faiths in freedom, law and justice, suffering a grave eclipse. It is possible that so many learned and zealous men can be possessed by what is no more than a befooling notion?

"United Europe." How sweet the name of E.D.C. was made to sound upon the innocent's ear — and how discordant to those not quite so innocent. General de Gaulle regarded it, quite simply, as a "plot to deprive France of her sovereignty and her army and to separate her overseas territories from her" (7) and Mr. R. H. S. Grossman, one of the more intelligent Labour members, can assert that "For two whole years an indecent attempt has been made to force France into a monstrous supra-national contraption... At the last moment the French people have rebelled against this Anglo-American demand that they should commit national suicide" (8). "Union" certainly entails "national suicide," the abandonment of "old loyalties," and a "supra-national contraption," however much the internationalist plotters may seek to hide the fact. How, then, is one to

(1) Mr. Tuke, Barclay's Bank Annual Report, 1953
(2) "Second World War", Vol. II. (3) "Universe", Jan. 1, 1954. (4) "Bolsheviki & World Peace". (5) Archbishop Temple, (6) President of British Association, Annual Address, 1954. (7) Daily Telegraph, 27/8/54 (8) New Statesman & Nation, 4/9/54 (9) "Unconditional Surrender", Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N. The Devin-Adair Company, New York. \$8.75.

account for the power of this "union" notion to befool so many of our public and service men.

Consider the case of Captain Grenfell, R.N., whose "Unconditional Hatred" (9), published in New York in 1953, a few months before the author's untimely death, is such an excellent exposure of those twin befooling notions which so recently possessed our leaders, "Victory" and "Unconditional Surrender", which did so much to start that process of national disruption and decline which "United Europe" would complete. Yet Grenfell here advocates "United Europe." How is it possible?

Grenfell supports the Clausewitz doctrine that "War is the continuance of policy by other means," but does not stop to question whose policy has been so "continued" by recent wars. He allows that war may be justified to protect a nation's "vital interests," but does not stop to examine whose vital interests have been protected by recent wars. He quotes with approval Lord Altrincham's list of supposedly British "interests"— "the expansion of British trade and the security of British investments" (10) —without ever a thought whether "trade" be an exchange of goods for goods, an investment of capital goods for future goods, or mere export of goods without return, in an endeavour to repay an unpayable financial debt, or whether such "investments", which are unquestionably investments of British real credit, are or should be accounted as a British financial credit or a British financial debt. He only sees that this country has lost her large foreign investments and her superior sea power, which he imagines to be "the primary asset for the secure exploitation of what markets there are," and that "strategically she enjoys her overseas markets by permission of the United States." He does not see that there exists an international monopoly of finance credit, that finance credit is "the primary asset" for the exploitation of what markets there are, and that strategically, the United States enjoys her commanding position in the world today by reason of that "Almighty Dollar", which is not even the property of the American people. He has no awareness that the present financial system functions in such a way that it cannot help robbing, enslaving, indebting and generally disintegrating the nations of the world, including the United States itself.

"Democracy" and "Union" are both powerful befooling notions in our generation, but it is possible that the notion of supposedly "Vital Interests" has been even

(10) "Britain Looks at Germany". (11) "Tragedy of Human Effort", C. H. Douglas.

more powerful in befooling our politicians and public men into "striving for things which are no use to them and suffering under necessities which have no real existence" (11). It was certainly very powerful with Captain Grenfell. But it is surprising that the man who accused Churchill of "endeavouring to shatter the 900 year old separate sovereignty of the British Islanders by making an offer of common citizenship to the French" and thereby "exceeding his duty and his mandate," the man who could write that the British people expected Churchill to "preserve British independence against its destruction by the enemy," could himself propose the same "union" solution, to apply not only to the French, but to the West Germans and the other West European nations as well.

In 1952, a certain Sebastian Haffner lectured before the Royal United Services Institution and stressed "the enormous pull towards world unity," which even two world wars were but "part of this enormous historic development towards a unified world civilization and a united political world organization" (12). To such "World Government" propaganda, Grenfell reacts only to the extent of questioning the supposed trend. "Increased fragmentation is the dominant political phenomenon of the world since 1918," is his contention. He has no suspicion that there may exist in the world an ultra-national policy and power of immense strength, determined upon achieving such a "united political organisation", or that national mincemeat may be a necessary preliminary to producing a "One World" "sausage". He does not even recognise a world communist conspiracy.

(12) October 31 1951.

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THE FIG TREE A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review.

Price 7/9, post free.

We now have a limited stock of Number Two (September, 1954) issue of the New Series of "The Fig Tree," a Quarterly Review established by Major C. H. Douglas before the war and now being published again by the Social Credit Secretariat.

The following are the contents of the issue we have:

Law: The Editor.

Mr. McPherson's Feud: L. D. Byrne.

The Cultivation of History: Hewlett Edwards.

Social Credit: C. G. Fynn.

Reviews:

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's "The Lie

About the West" (by T. N. Morris).

Sir Herbert Read's "Anarchy and Order" (by Beatrice C. Best).

We suggest that those who desire to receive this Quarterly Review regularly should place a definite order with us in order that we shall be able to order adequate copies.

HOW BIG IS EVIL?

by G. BAXTER in "The Social Crediter" (concluded from last Issue.)

The readers of this journal, as a result of the inspiration, vision and knowledge of finite affairs of one man, have now theoretical knowledge that a mere adjustment of bookkeeping figures can help to distribute God's abundance justly so that the exploitation of the downward pull of things would be made impossible.

When an explanation of this theory is given to the newcomer, after thoughtful and interested attention, he usually ends by saying, "Yes, it seems quite right, but 'they' will never allow that to come about". Of course, paranoiacs and world-planners will not permit the realisation of the just distribution of abundance; yet the real opposition to this realisation lies in the minds of all those who say just this, whose minds are confused, who believe that they must look for power in the finite world and who do not know that they have access to power which they can use to overwhelm all finite resistance to their true aspirations. The mere explanation of technicalities claiming to achieve a given end does not inspire men to action for it is only the objectivising of the results, the realisation of them, that will make men move. In my article, "How Big is Size"; I described the state of mediocrity to which men have been reduced by the false worship of bigness and the exploitation of material things. I also gave a picture of the possibilities which lie before men once they can get a just distribution of abundance. Yet nothing can or will be done about the just distribution of abundance until power is obtained to carry it through, in fact, until that power is used which can overwhelm the worldly power of the materialists for just as no cage around us can protect us from evil, neither can mere finite forces eliminate it.

Many philosophers have been overcome by the mass of evil they have seen around them, without perhaps truly understanding its nature; the misery, caused by evil has overwhelmed them and made them pessimists concerning the future of mankind. And it is true that if we focus too much attention on evil we may fall easily into an abyss of despair. If, however, we look upon the natural downward pull of things as the essence of life on earth, the crucible in which men develop and grow, then we are left with the substance of evil, the false and exaggerated downward pull, the exploitation of potential abundance and all its consequent ramifications in finite confusion and distress.

To overcome the pessimism which tends to assail us, another essential fact must be borne in mind, namely, that the exploiters of the downward pull of things, although the laws of action operate for them fully, have only finite power, gained mainly because the masses, in ignorance of their true power, succumb to this exploitation.

There are some people, however, and there are many who are willing to be taught, who have seen, if dimly yet, some-

thing of the nature of evil and something of the power within them which can help them to overcome anything, even such minor addictions as smoking or tea-drinking which tries to master them. They are the people who must get a clear picture of the nature of the dangerous social high-way along which mankind is passing and along which men are losing contact with their souls. They must understand much about the downward pull of things and its exploitation, they must by periodical contemplation and meditation acquire the art of separating themselves from time to time from material things, they must acquire complete conviction by personal experience that there is a power which can master evil and when, in this way, they have got their vision clear, they will desire to bring others also to a positive vital realisation of these facts so that they too will feel the urge to take action along the same lines.

The few who have thus retained their faith in mankind should by the growing clarity of their vision engender a desire and a power to draw to themselves all those who are of sound heart and who at present only unconsciously resist evil and so build up a force which must in time overrule all those whose authority is limited to the finite world.

If we desire to serve our fellow men, we can do just this, equipped as we must be with knowledge, vision, desire and conviction and the quality of our love which is the measure as well as the key to all God's mysteries.

HOLY ORDERS

By the Rev. Henry Swabey

An obvious feature of the time is that fewer people are in a position to refuse claims on their time, the great majority have to obey orders to avoid starvation. What these orders are, or who really gives them, concerns the worker in a minor degree, besides the bargain that may be struck with the power that orders and pays.

Curiously enough, the ancient philosophers Plato and Aristotle agreed at least in this, that no one was capable of very high activity, certainly not political activity, unless he enjoyed leisure. Otherwise his outlook would be too mean and restricted (the Greeks had an unpleasant-sounding word for it) to make decisions on ends. Their mentality would not be free or liberal enough.

Clergy who may feel a little frustration at times might benefit by recalling that the Magna Carta opens with the clause, "That the Anglican Church be free." Presumably this implied freedom from material compulsion, and freedom to pursue her own vocation. We pray, for instance, on St. John Baptist's Day that we may "constantly speak the truth, boldly rebuke vice, and patiently suffer for the truth's sake."

Various powers, responsible and irresponsible, have interfered with this freedom to spread the truth from time to time.

Yet the vocation remains to distinguish truth from falsehood, holy orders from material chaos.

For if leisure was available to a proportion of citizens some 2,400 years ago owing to the use of slaves, something chaotic and false must be infesting arrangements today if, despite the progress of the industrial arts, a rapidly decreasing minority can insist on living their own lives.

The older writers started by defining what a community should or could be. Starting with the individual, they worked up, it might be, to the Chinese Empire. Yet today such abstractions as the State or the Community are as readily accepted as the object of life, as a bee would accept the Hive, or an ant the Ant-Hill. And this distortion of the human situation, confusing means and ends, finds acceptance and commendation in every instrument of public information. Which in fact means that the individual is duty-bound to accept the State or the Community's orders. As if an abstraction can issue orders! In fact, the orders emanate from people intent on power, who substitute a shadow-show for reality.

And they back their orders by various sanctions. On my return from Canada, the Bank of England asked me how I had spent my money in Canada; unless I answered the questions, I should not be allowed an overdraft. Anyone who owns anything receives more and more personal and impertinent orders. As recently as Edwardian times, the King protested that income tax was a war tax. I cannot see that turning Communist, adopting successively the classes of the communist manifesto, is any way to oppose the communist menace. Nor does abstract Liberty mean anything when the various concrete "liberties" are removed.

Because of the Law of God, we cannot do just anything we want — treat people like cattle for instance. Holy orders exist to proclaim this "natural law", and have Authority to teach it. Unless checked by Authority, Power will pull the whole fabric of civilisation about its ears before it gives over robbing man of his dignity and of his freedom.

—"Voice" (England), March 12

CANDOUR

The British-Views Letter

This hard-hitting, patriotic journal, edited by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., should be of interest to all genuine patriots desirous of defending their British heritage against evil international groups which are attacking the British nations both from within and from without.

Every issue contains brilliant commentaries and information concerning international politics, particularly as they affect the interests of the British nations.

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CHRISTIANITY NO LONGER PART OF COMMON LAW

In every century up to 1819 Lord Chancellors had expressly declared that Christianity was part and parcel of the Common Law of England, but In 1917 the House of Lords declared that Christianity was no longer part of the law of England, said Rev. Father Kevin O'Sullivan, S.J., preaching the occasional sermon at the "Red Mass," celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Geelong, on February 8, for the opening of the Legal Year. We were being robbed of the glorious heritage, the Common Law of England, said Father O'Sullivan, who quoted Professor R. W. Chambers as saying that upon whether or not we placed the Divine Law In the last resort above that of the State depended the whole future of the world.

We hope that spokesmen for all Christian Churches will speak out and give guidance on this matter. The following extracts from the report of Father O'Sullivan's sermon is from "The Advocate," Melbourne, of February 17:

"One amazing fact in this amazing age is that never have there been so many who practise law, and so few who know what law is," said Father O'Sullivan. "Amazement gives place to apprehension when we find some of our Universities teaching that the question is hardly worth studying. But surely apprehension must give place to alarm when we realise that our Courts have ruled that they are no longer even interested in the question — that they will enforce, and we must obey, whatever the omnipotent State decrees.

"There was a time when our Judges were the champions and defenders of the natural rights of the 'free and lawful man' of English law. Today they deny that we have, against the State, any natural rights.

"There was a time when Christianity was part of the Common Law of England. In every century Lord Chancellors, up to Lord Eldon in 1819, had expressly declared that 'Christianity is part and parcel of the Common Law of England'. In 1917 the House of Lords declared that Christianity was no longer part of the law of England. This, probably the most fundamental and far reaching change ever made in English law, was made, not by Parliament — no Parliament would have dared — but by four Judges of the House of Lords.

"There was a time when Judges of the superior courts (such as Coke in Bonham's Case) did not hesitate to strike down a statute that was against the divine or natural law. 'The Law of Nature' wrote Blackstone (1 Com. 27: 40), 'being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God Himself, is of course superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all the globe in all countries and at all times; no human laws are of any validity if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid derive all their force, and all their authority mediately or immediately from this original.' Today, Blackstone's statement is called 'stark nonsense'. Commenting on the new order (but not commending it) Sir William Holdsworth, Professor of Law at the University of Oxford wrote: 'The Judges are obliged to admit that (the Statutes) however morally unjust must be obeyed.' (Vol. IV, 186). Our modern jurists have accepted Hobbes' dictum. 'Governments make the things they command just, by commanding them; and the things they forbid unjust, by for-

bidding them. . . . The law may be iniquitous, but it cannot be unjust.' (Vol. VI, 25)

"One might have thought that the excesses of the Nazi regime would have made our jurists realise the iniquity of such a theory of law. England's Attorney-General at Nuremberg demanded the death sentence for Germans who obeyed the Nazis, but back in England the same Attorney-General declared (Times', 13/5/46): 'Parliament is sovereign, it can make any laws. It could ordain that all blue-eyed babies be destroyed at birth.' Herod could not teach our modern jurists anything. They are grimly earnest—'Laws may be iniquitous, but they cannot be unjust.'

"In the passage quoted Holdsworth proceeds to define the new role of our Judges — the one-time defenders of our liberties: 'There was no need, therefore, for the Courts to be anything but useful servants of the Crown.' The tragedy is that our Judges have accepted their new role. 'We sit her' said Willes J. (6 C.P. 582) 'as servants of the Queen and the Legislature.'

"Lawyers, under our modern theory of law — rather I should say in the modern absence of any theory of law, for there is only one possible theory of law that recognises and protects the natural rights and liberties of the subject — we are being robbed of a glorious heritage, the noblest system of law the mind of man has evolved, the Common Law of England. Catholic lawyers gave us the Common Law, and only Catholic lawyers could have given it. It is by Popish clergymen that our old Common Law is converted from a rude mass of customs into an articulate system; and when the Popish clergymen . . . no longer sit as the principal justices of the King's Court, the creative age of our medieval law is over.' (Pollock and Maitland, 1.132.) But that glorious system of law is being torn and mutilated. Day by day, the State, encouraged more often by fools than by knaves, encroaches further and further upon our liberties. Catholic lawyers, you must study, proclaim, and fight for those principles of the Common Law, for which your glorious patron St. Thomas More fought and died. 'More was killed,' wrote Professor E. W. Chambers, 'but his principles must in the end triumph. If they do not, the civilisation of Europe is doomed.'

"Commenting on the decision in Bowman's Case (where the House of Lords declared that Christianity was no longer part of the law of England), Holdsworth wrote: 'It is not unlikely that Caesar, now that he has deliberately abandoned the task of securing for God the things that are God's, will find considerably greater difficulty in securing for himself the things that are Caesar's.' He spoke truly. The challenge to authority in all its forms is one of today's great problems. The authority of the law has been undermined by the very ones we trusted to uphold it—the Judges of the superior courts. Authority is undermined because the only source of all authority is denied—'The fool has said in his heart there is no God.'

"The decisive contest of our day lies not so much in politics or economics, as in jurisprudence—in our concept of the scope, function and authority of human law. Professor E. W. Chambers states the issue: 'Upon that difference — whether or no we place the Divine Law in the last resort above the law of the State — depends the whole future of the world.'"

FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY
By Admiral Sir Barry Domville 14/6
This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?
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No. 7

DEBT-FINANCE

In recent weeks there have been several articles in Melbourne daily papers, dealing with the increasing use of hire-purchase schemes by consumers. Unfortunately, the writers of the newspaper articles did not draw attention to the claim that it is only by the increasingly rapid expansion of debts, both private and public, that the present economic system can be continued. The necessity for hire-purchase schemes is one of the many proofs of the Social Credit fact that over any given period of time there is a deficiency of purchasing power issued by producing organisations compared with the total prices of goods produced.

Unless this basic fact is understood, it is impossible to make any realistic observations about the present economic system. The astonishing thing is that people will still dispute this fact although the evidence proving it multiplies before their very eyes. If industry does, over any given period, distribute sufficient purchasing power to meet the prices created, then why must people go into debt in order to buy the consumer goods which, in many cases, are proving an embarrassment to retailers? The writers of the newspaper articles on hire-purchase did demonstrate that without the financing of consumption by debt-finance, it was certain that the present standard of living of the majority of the people would be much lower than it is now. And this is the major point we want to make: events have forced an acceptance of the necessity of borrowing in order to help finance consumption of goods produced.

As the exponents of harder work and, greater efficiency hold up America as an example of how their doctrine is all that is necessary for a higher standard of living, it is instructive to note that the newspaper articles referred to prove how the Americans have used the hire-purchase system more extensively than any other people. Several years ago, when an attempt was made to stop prices rising by a general policy of credit restriction, there were signs of panic after hire-purchase facilities had been reduced for only several weeks. The American Government quickly reversed its restrictions on hire-purchase schemes, thus openly admitting that in spite of their vast production and undoubted efficiency, American consumers still had to go into debt in order to buy what they had produced.

It will be pointed out, of course, that debts incurred under hire-purchase schemes must eventually be paid off. But this is done with future income. As one wit has said: We try and live today on tomorrow's income. This means that if we desire to buy immediately all the consumer goods we have produced, we must mortgage our future in order to do so. But not only must we go into debt as individuals; in order that we can all continue to obtain incomes, there must be a progressive increase in the public debt. New credits are created as debt and issued for capital works which increase the money supply immediately without adding to the problem of too many consumer goods.

So long as the debt system of finance continues, there is no doubt that inflation will continue. And an increase of both debt and inflation can only lead to increasing centralised control of the individual. Is there genuine progress when increased production and greater assets result in greater burdens of debt? This question should be asked of all responsible men. Church leaders in particular should be asked to consider whether present financial policies are moral. The question is fundamental.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN GROWS

We often hear readers of this paper ask plaintively, "But what can I, as an individual, possibly do to further the ideas for which we stand?" Perhaps we cannot all write articles or give addresses. But all can look around their community, select those whom they feel would possibly appreciate the "New Times", and pay trial subscriptions for these people. This special expansion campaign is one in which every present reader, irrespective of where he lives or what he does, can, actively participate.

Since we launched this campaign many have paid for several trial subscriptions. Some enthusiastic campaigners have paid for six trial subscribers. To indicate just how this campaign could grow, we can report that one of those who sent in six trial subscriptions is only a new reader himself, introduced to the "New Times" as a result of a trial subscription!

Perhaps we cannot all forward six trial subscriptions, but there is no excuse for not obtaining at least one. If we all obtain one each by the end of this year, the circulation will have been doubled since this campaign was launched. If this objective is achieved, 1955 will have been a year of real progress.

Do not delay any longer — send 10/- with the name and address of each person, to whom the "New Times" is to be sent. And state whether you desire trial subscribers to be informed who is responsible.

ERIC BUTLER'S WINTER TOUR

Mr. Eric Butler's programme for his coming visit to New South Wales and Queensland is now starting to take shape. Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Butler will leave Melbourne by car on June 2 and proceed to Sydney via the Riverina. Mr. Butler expects to be in Sydney for a week before leaving for Queensland, where he will travel as far north as Rockhampton.

Some public meetings have already been arranged, but Mr. Butler feels that special meetings of selected people may be more profitable. He would like readers to give consideration to the possibility of talks to Church groups on the Christian Campaign for Freedom. There are many other activities which might be considered, including personal interviews. Articles for local papers might also be considered. As Mr. Butler has only a limited time at his disposal he desires to make effective use of every minute of it.

Will all those who desire to make this coming tour an outstanding success please contact Mr. Butler immediately. All suggestions will be considered.

THE YALTA CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

a policy concerning Poland which it could not possibly keep.

Like Moscow, Washington remained neutral militarily in the struggle between the British Empire, Germany, France and Italy until the British had been exhausted economically and had disposed of most of their overseas investments. Outstanding American historians have proved beyond all argument how, at the most opportune time, Roosevelt and his advisers were planning to bring America into the war and thus be in the position to dictate the policies which would govern the post-war world.

The British peoples have been told nothing about these disclosures — apparently because the myth must be continued that all Washington policies have been designed to help the British Empire and Europe. No sooner had Roosevelt brought the American people into the war by the deliberate provoking of Pearl Harbour than he and his Communist advisers did everything to support the policies of Stalin against those of the British. It was only with great difficulty that the British opposed the suicidal policy, demanded by Stalin and endorsed in Washington that an attempt should be made to open a second front in Europe at a time when the invading forces would have had little chance of success.

The criminal policy of "unconditional surrender" was conceived in Washington by Roosevelt's secret Communist advisers. The Morgenthau Plan for Germany, fortunately never carried out, was actually framed by the secret Communist Harry Dexter White. At the Quebec Agreement even a reluctant Churchill was forced to endorse this Morgenthau Plan. But by this time he was hardly his own master because he was trying to borrow a large number of dollars from the U.S.A. and Mr. Morgenthau represented the American Treasury Department.

When Churchill suggested towards the end of the war in Europe, that military policies should be based upon an agreement between the British and the Americans to keep the Communists out of Europe, he was again defeated by Washington.

As has been related by the late Chester Wilmot, in his famous work, "The Struggle for Europe", "American" policy assisted the Communists to achieve the maximum penetration of Europe. Western Allied forces were, in some cases, actually withdrawn in order to allow the Russians to advance. Germany would not be divided today if it had not been for Washington policies. Sir Winston Churchill merely helped to ensure that future historians will assess him at his real worth by trying to maintain the myth that Roosevelt and his advisers were pro-British and anti-Communist.

Months before he left for Yalta, President Roosevelt had been told by American military leaders like General MacArthur that on no account must the Communists be allowed to join the Pacific War; that the Japanese were already defeated and were suing for peace. This advice did not suit Roosevelt's Communist advisers like Alger Hiss, who ensured that it was rejected. The result was that at Yalta the Communists were

offered tremendous concessions if they would join in the war against Japan.

One of the Roosevelt policies which helped produce Pearl Harbour was the insistence that the Japanese should completely withdraw from Manchuria, which Roosevelt insisted should be handed back to the Chinese. But at Yalta Roosevelt agreed, without consulting the Chinese Nationalist Government, that the Communists should, amongst other concessions, be given Manchuria. And behind the back of Churchill and the French he was also proposing that they should not be allowed to regain control of their Far Eastern possessions after the war.

The eventual Communist victory in China stems directly from the Yalta Conference. I suggest that so far from what happened at Yalta being kept secret, there should be the widest possible publicity for the specific purpose of alerting the British peoples to the fact that they have been the major victims of a Moscow-Washington Axis which, in spite of superficial appearances to the contrary, still continues to operate.

Yalta was one of the greatest defeats ever inflicted upon the whole of Western Christendom. It may be true, as some cynics are suggesting, that the disclosures concerning the Yalta Conference have been made in America for the purpose of assisting the Republicans electorally when the Presidential Elections take place next year. But in answer to this it has been pointed out by neutral American observers that, the Republicans would find it embarrassing if full publicity were also given to their negotiations with the Communists at the Berlin and Geneva Conferences. I agree that this is true. But this only demonstrates the major point I want to make before closing, and this is: In every war and post-war conference between Moscow, Washington and the British, genuine British interests have always been defeated. It is time that those who pride themselves upon being British took a realistic stock of world affairs and put British interest ahead of those of the shadowy international groups who foster Communism to further their own evil plans for the much heralded World State.

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WITNESS

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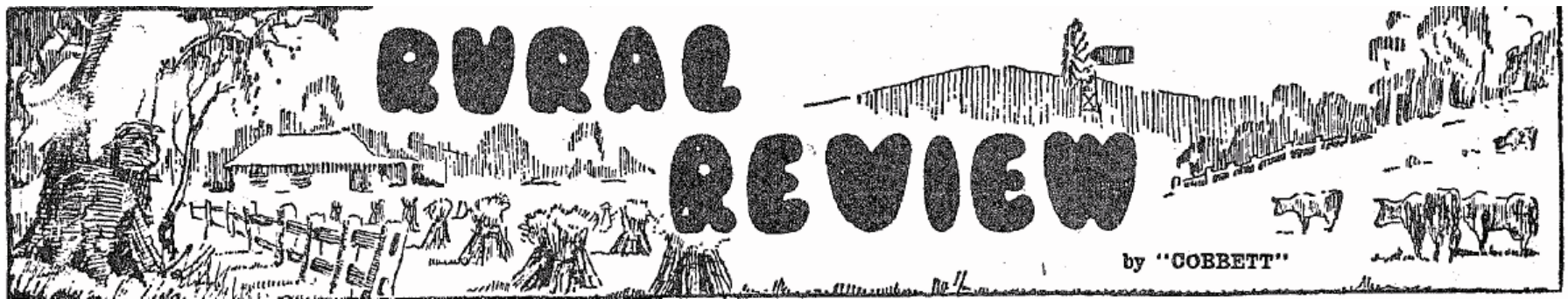
It was the evidence of ex-Communist secret agent, Whittaker Chambers, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities which caused top Communist espionage agent in the U.S.A., Alger Hiss, to be indicted and convicted on a charge of perjury. Not only the American people but many people in other countries were startled by the disclosure that the official who advised President Roosevelt, helped draft the disastrous Yalta Agreement in 1945, and who was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation, was a Communist agent.

Before being finally convicted, Alger Hiss, aided by some of the most influential people in America, fought back against Chambers, who was subjected to a whispering campaign described by one prominent American writer as "one of the most repellent in modern history". Chambers replies to this campaign in one of the most important autobiographies of our times. Not only does this book deal exhaustively with the Hiss-Chambers battle before the Committee on Un-American Activities and the Courts; it is a moving human document which explains how Chambers first became a Communist, his work in the secret Communist apparatus, how he met Alger Hiss and worked with him, and how eventually he came to repudiate Communism.

Near the conclusion of his book, Chambers makes one of the most important observations yet made on the Hiss-Chambers case: "No feature of the Hiss case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as reveal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them. It was, not invariably, but in general, the 'best people' who were for Alger Hiss and who were prepared to go to almost any length to protect and defend him. It was the enlightened and the powerful, the clamorous proponents of the open-mind and the common man, who kept their minds shut in a pro-Hiss psychosis, of a kind which, in an individual patient, means the simple failure of the ability to distinguish between reality and unreality, and, in a nation, is a warning of the end."

"Witness" must be read and studied by those who want to know the truth about Alger Hiss and his part in the Communist conspiracy in the U.S.A. Every student of Communism and international affairs must have this work on his shelves. No one with an unbiassed mind can read it without realising that Hiss was undoubtedly guilty of the charges made against him.

"New Times," April 8, 1955—Page 7.



CAN IRRIGATION WORK WITH ORGANICS?

We believe that the following article by Thomas Powell in "Organic Gardening and Farming" will prove of special interest in Australia, where irrigation is being increasingly practised:

Water is the soil's blood stream. It is the "vehicle" of the soil mixture, delivering food to plant roots. Tremendous amounts of it are needed to sustain growth. A full-grown tree may take up to 125 gallons on a hot day, a single sunflower plant over a pint a day.

When water is short, plants suffer. And drought has been their lot all too often in recent years.

Consequently, artificial means of supplying water have come into their own. High-value crops, orchards, even pastures are getting on the irrigation bandwagon. Even in the north-east, where rainfall averages 40 inches a year, farmers are turning to irrigation, both to provide drought insurance and to raise their crop yields.

Irrigation has one aim: to keep a readily available supply of moisture in contact with plants' roots at all times.

This is a laudable, indeed, a vital, purpose. But does artificial watering accomplish it successfully, with no detrimental effects to soil and plants?

Of course, irrigation has contributed to one troublesome situation confronting rural and city dweller alike; a growing water shortage. A long drought, plus zooming urban and industrial use, has focussed attention on lowering water reserves all over the country.

Our water books, it seems, are out of balance. With underground supplies getting less very year, irrigation farmers in some areas face a tough time. Despite the banning of new wells, lining of irrigation ditches and construction of better outlets and head gates, their underground source is steadily going down.

Why? Because all too often farmers depend on irrigation to the exclusion of soil building and management practices. Their soil is not in condition to receive and properly utilize the water falling upon it in rain or applied by irrigation.

Experts say the correct treatment of land will insure that 90 to 95 per cent, of irrigation and rain water will be used for crop benefit. The average utilization in both irrigated and, non-irrigated areas is under 50 per cent.

In New Mexico, for instance, only three of the average, 12 inches of rain soak in.

Sure, the soil is rich in minerals from centuries of weathering, but there is almost no organic matter. The lack of water, however, is much more obvious, so the farmer is led to believe that all he has to do is apply water to get good crops. But the water runs off or leaches away—taking huge amounts of minerals with it—and the soil becomes packed and infertile. The first thing a farmer should do when bringing semi-arid land under cultivation is to institute practices—green manuring and the like—to build up its organic matter content. Irrigation should be held to a minimum necessary to grow the green manure. Too, too much water can make machinery contribute to compacting. Only three passes over a field a week after heavy irrigation can pack the soil enough to make crop roots grow sideways instead of down.

A soil rich in organic matter will catch and hold nearly all the rain falling on it. Thus much less irrigation water will be needed, and what is applied will be held better, too. Mulching, green manuring, strip cropping, contour ploughing and terracing are vital to cut irrigation costs and save the underground sources from going dry.

Another disadvantage: the farmer with an irrigation system is often tempted to use it more than necessary. A heavy supply of water when crops are establishing their roots, for instance, will tend to make the roots stay in the upper layer of soil, instead of reaching downward deeply. Thus the plant becomes dependent on irrigation, for when drought hits it has no deep roots to seek out subsoil moisture. And thin, surface roots mean the plant can't pick up rich subsoil minerals for optimum growth. Too, experts say that rain water that has been in the soil for months will be laden with more minerals than irrigation water. And if irrigation water is applied constantly, it will prevent nutrient-laden capillary water from rising to the root zone.

Better management practices to build the soil and hold rain water are a lot less costly than irrigation. Properly used, however, irrigation can be a valuable tool. Water is often a limiting factor in crop growth. In very dry seasons, irrigation may make the difference between crop success and failure.

Light irrigation at planting time on many crops will give earlier starting, more

even growth and earlier maturity and harvest (which help beat the bugs). With small fruits, irrigation is often vital—it can double yields, producing 10,000 quarts of strawberries or 8,000 pints of raspberries per acre. In drought years, vegetable and fruit growers with emergency irrigation get higher prices, because other farmers have less to sell. An inch of water, applied exactly when needed, will double alfalfa tonnage or greatly increase cotton yields, say Texas growers.

Irrigation can aid soil building, too. Fall watering means rapid, thick cover crop growth for fine winter protection and plenty of humus next spring. In the

(Continued on page 9)

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

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"Organic Husbandry" . . 5/6

This book is a symposium of the works of the most advanced writers on organic farming, and provides a very useful introduction to the subject for the beginner, and provides new avenues of interest for those who are already well versed in organic principles and practice.

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NEW TIMES LIMITED,

CAN IRRIGATION WORK WITH ORGANICS

(Continued from page 8)

Midwest some farmers grow corn every year by seeding alfalfa in the last cultivation, then irrigating. The dense growth of alfalfa is ploughed in with the cornstalks next spring, and soil tilth and fertility is maintained while the farmer gets top yields. Without irrigation, this could not be done—there just isn't enough rainfall.

In the orchard, irrigation can be an excellent stand-by measure—if done correctly. Don't spread out the water: it's better to water a few trees with 1,000 gallons each than to "tease" many trees with 100. Sodds or mulches are vital to prevent run-off when these large amounts are applied.

Irrigation can guarantee good grass—the best and cheapest feed for cattle—in the hottest weather. Tennessee experiments showed increased income of 63.30 dollars per acre per year from irrigated pastures for dairy cows. Artificial watering often practically doubles the carrying capacity of pastures, and maintains high milk production all summer. Too, irrigated pastures stay longer in desirable grasses.

Even poultry ranges profit from irrigation: good green range can save 15 per cent, on feed bills.

Some farmers in the Midwest have successfully coupled irrigation with organic fertilization. They run their irrigation water through compost piles, where it picks up billions of tiny particles of rich, bacteria-laden compost and carries them to the fields. The soil stays friable and highly fertile, always loaded with earthworms. Irrigation farmers in the West are increasingly turning to this practice. Many of them use no other fertilizers.

A fig grower, incidentally, who mulched

his trees with manure and sawdust, found he could cut his irrigation from once in 10 days to once in 30. His yields rose one-third, too, and no more ploughing or cultivating was necessary.

Land levelling is another practice that goes hand-in-hand with irrigation. It can save 50 per cent, of the water formerly used, and insure so much better utilization of the water applied that crop yields are often doubled. Where the subsoil is exposed by the leveller blades, feedlot manure plus working with a chisel or Graham plough has made it produce a good crop the first year. Levelling is expensive, but it can pay for itself quickly in lowered water costs.

Here are a few tips if you are thinking of installing an irrigation system:

Get competent help from an equipment company. One farmer who worked out his own system found he would have to keep it going day and night for two weeks to apply an inch of water on 10 acres.

Check your water source first. A good-sized pond or a stream that won't run dry is best—indefinitely cheaper than digging a well. When buying equipment, look for simplicity, portability and coverage to fit the land and crops.

Water should be applied at the time when the crop normally makes its most rapid growth, if the soil moisture is low then. Check with a soil corer to a depth of eight inches. Don't apply water faster than the soil can absorb it, but be sure to wet it to the lower levels. Watch the weather forecasts—a heavy rain following irrigation can drown out the crop.

Irrigation can be a boon—if it is not used as a substitute for rain wasted through lack of soil-building practices. It is most successful when installed after a complete organic programme has been put into practice. It will raise yields, insure against drought, and aid the soil in staying fertile and mellow throughout the years.

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HEALTHIEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD

By ALBERT ABARBANEL in "The American Mercury"

They don't eat steak, yet they are strong and athletic. Their climate is intensely cold during half of the year, yet it is not unusual to see men, barefooted and naked to the waist, walking through snow drifts. Who are these people? Where do they live?

They are Hunzukuts or Hunzas, whose homeland is a narrow valley surrounded by mountain ranges of 20,000 feet in the northernmost section of India.

Called by health experts the healthiest race in the world, the Hunzukuts claim descent from three warriors of Alexander the Great. The average Hunzukut is tall, of magnificent physique, and he can travel 100 miles on foot without resting. He outlasts and outclimbs the European experts whose mountaineering expeditions he guides. Fair-skinned, in contrast to the darker-skinned natives of most of India, he is unusually charming, with an alert intelligence. As carpenters and metal workers, the Hunzukuts rate with any artisans in the world. Their engineering feats with primitive tools, in road and bridge building, command the respect of Western engineers.

According to European doctors who have lived among them, no Hunzukut has ever suffered from indigestion, constipation, ulcers, cancer, or any venereal disease. There is no case of heart disease on record, nor has a tonsillectomy ever been performed. In fact, there is no word for tonsil in the Hunza language, nor, by the way, for most diseases of our own civilization.

The strength and good health of the Hunzukuts has been attributed primarily to their diet. Their country is small, surrounded by towering granite peaks and deep gorges. Crops are grown on the terraced mountain sides in small strips of earth held in place by beautiful rock walls. Chemical fertilizers and earth builders are unknown in this remote country. But every scrap of waste material is saved on a compost heap and returned to the land. Leaves, animal and human wastes, the roots of harvested plants — all these and anything else which is not edible or wearable — are saved and allowed to age and not liable to attract a wide public in other countries is maltash, a form of butter made from goat milk. When about two pounds of it has been made, it is wrapped in birch bark and placed in a protected place under water or in a hole in the ground. As it ages it becomes stronger in both flavour and odor and the "higher" it is the more the Hunzukut likes it.

According to one explorer, E. P. Knight, maltash "... was of the consistency of cheese, had a most unpleasant odor, and according to our ideas, it did not improve the flavour of food that was cooked with it. The older this so-called clarified butter is, the more it is to the taste of these highlanders. They bury it in holes in the ground, and it is often kept there for

generations before it is used, one hundred years being quite an ordinary age for Hunzaghee (maltash). These people like their butter to be stale."

For hundreds of years the Hunzukuts were savage bandits who waylaid caravans in the mountain passes of northern India, killing their victims wantonly. Their leaders were savage and treated even their own subjects with cruelty.

Travellers to this strange land, knowing the great charm and friendliness of contemporary Hunzukuts, have advanced the theory that their mode of life was not of their choice in the past. But not only the Hunzukuts were robbers and freebooters in that part of the world. In those jolly, bygone days there was no law at all in that wild country and those who ventured there did so at their own risk.

But to-day's traveller who has braved the snow-clad mountain passes to reach this serene and happy land, it is inconceivable that the vigorous, contented people he meets have ever lived in any other way.

By Western standards the Hunzukuts' life is a poor one. They have no cars, no radios or television, no refrigerators, no washing machines. They do not even have dogs for pets, since food is so scarce.

Yet through their expert use of the natural elements of their country they are healthier and happier than any other race in the world.

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DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

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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 pre-occupation 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.

PHOSPHATES IN ORGANIC MANURES

By HENRY S. JENKINSON in
"The Farmer" (England).

Nature does not seem to be troubled with the phosphate problem. The earth, left to itself, clothes itself with a healthy growth of herb, shrub and tree, finding adequate nutriment from decaying organic matter and from subsoil. Those who practise organic husbandry work on nature's lines, though they have speeded up the rotting of organic matter by composting, and increased the speed of subsoil weathering by subsoiling and surface manuring.

I have read quite a lot of literature on the subject of organic husbandry, but have not yet come across any complaint that organic manures produce a phosphate deficiency.

I, myself, have manured a variety of plants by mulching with, or pricking into the top two or three inches, mouldering July cut bracken, semi-rotted leaves from forest trees, farmyard manure and compost, and after such treatment have never noticed any signs of malnutrition, provided that there was an adequate depth of soil for the plants. I am fortunate at my place in Devon in that tree leaves and bracken are plentiful and cost nothing more than the labour of gathering; but I doubt if I am any more fortunate than others in the country, for whom there are always weeds, hedge trimmings, sawdust, garbage and probably animal manure, too.

When I first started gardening seriously I read the orthodox horticultural writers who for the most part seemed to be obsessed with the idea that farmyard manure requires supplementing with phosphates. As to bracken, I obtained a pamphlet on "Forestry Practice" from H.M. Stationery Office, and sure enough read in it that bracken is deficient in phosphates. And yet I have used bracken as a mulch for strawberries, which are more sensitive than any other soft fruit to phosphate deficiency, and have watched the mulch turn the strawberry leaves from a purple colour to a brilliant healthy green in a matter of a week or two dug in or on top.

Surface Mulch.—Anybody will tell you that sawdust forked into the soil will turn the leaves yellow, but I find that if it is used as a mulch there is no such trouble. It might be argued that this is a question of nitrogen," but I suggest that if the plant lacks nitrogen it will be unable to take up minerals such as phosphates, because root and leaf development are insufficient. Bracken, like sawdust, takes a lot of breaking down, therefore unless it is composted it should be used as a mulch.

I met a man one day who told me he had seen an experiment of the mulching of apple trees with stones. Although stones have no manurial value, they increase growth tremendously.

The orthodox people tell us that green manuring is not always satisfactory when ploughed or dug in, and that it is therefore necessary to ensure speedy breakdown of the material by treating it with a powerful artificial chemical. But those farmers and the gardeners who have disced, a green crop into the top two or three inches, or shallowly turned the crop upside down with spade or fork, have no such troubles.

Those who continually stuff unrotted organic material deep into the soil — even to the bottom of deep trenches — make the soil ill with indigestion, and find it necessary to physic with lime to correct sourness.

Earthworm Increase.—Stable manure is regarded as the most balanced manure, as the properties of lime, nitrogen, phosphates and potash are nearly equal. Assuming theoretically that it is advisable to use a well-balanced, well-rotted manure to grow a comparatively quick annual crop, then probably stable manure is the best from this point of view. Frankly, I don't know.

But what about bracken which is supposed to be deficient in phosphates; pig manure, deficient in phosphates and potash; and poultry manure, deficient in potash? Well, if you obey nature's law that material must be rotted before being incorporated in the soil, then you will find that it will be fed upon by earthworms amongst other things, and that the resultant worm cast contains five times more nitrogen than the surrounding soil, seven times more phosphates, and eleven times more potash; so you see that in this manner alone a so-called unbalanced manure becomes more balanced. More organic manures are high in lime and nitrogen, which are leached out quickly, and tend to be low in phosphates and potash, which are retained by the soil to a greater extent. Bracken is an exception to this rule because it is high in potash, but I do not think that that destroys my argument.

This year I have been gardening on chalk in downland with very little topsoil, and have manured with pig manure, which probably contains more lime than any other

manure, but there has been a good, healthy growth of such things as chrysanthemums, antirrhinums, pansies, sweet williams, and a host of other things. It seems to me that nature reaches a happy balance if you do not abuse her laws too much.

Excessive Phosphates.—A year or two ago I was talking to a horticultural adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and I said, "If nitrogen and lime are quickly leached out of the soil and phosphates on the other hand tend to be retained, surely the practice of supplementing farmyard manure with superphosphate of lime will lead to a build-up of phosphates and the eventual unbalancing of the soil?" He replied that that was exactly what was happening all over the place, and was one of the troubles that he was called in to deal with.

But the so-called experts still go on advocating the addition of superphosphates. I suggest that a little more humus and humus-forming material near and on the soil surface would be a better way of providing all the requirements of plants. Such a policy might hurt the manufacturers of superphosphates of lime, but the well-being of the land is more important than the capital invested in, and the comparatively few people employed by, the manufacturers of artificial chemicals.

I have not dealt with symbiosis, root secretions and excretions, and bacteria, because my knowledge of these subjects is so slight that I do not even know if they affect the phosphates problem directly.

I do know that anything which improve or preserves the health of a plant at the same time ensures that the plant can forage efficiently for phosphates. And I do know that nature always covers the earth with a green carpet with a large variety of plants side by side, with their roots filling the soil. Finally, I know that bacteria means life and that sterility means the negation of life. I leave these subjects to others.

SPOTLIGHT ON RED SPY RINGS

This is a very excellent booklet on Communist espionage activities in all parts of the world. Ties the recent Petrov disclosures to similar happenings in other parts of the world, including the Canadian Spy Trials, Klaus Fuchs and the Atom spies, the Alger Hiss case and Sorge, the Communist spy who was executed by the Japanese.

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"BEFOOLING NOTIONS"

(Continued from page 3)

His book is silent on the subject. But he is aware that a World Government "could lead to the most complete, corrupt and towering tyranny of which the world has yet had experience," and he does insist as a consequence that "There are important safeguards in plurality of sovereignties, not the least of which is the provision of at least some sanctuary of escape from oppression"—provided the sovereignties are big and powerful enough.

Britain, therefore, "should throw in her lot with the European 'Third Force' ", and thereby provide an alternative repository of power, strong enough "to sway the balance between the two other blocks," which mosities by attracting some of the suspicion and dislike to itself." Further, "If the Russian (sic) menace is as serious as it is said to be and seems to be, England, like France, cannot afford to have reservations of any kind about the organisation of defence measures . . . there can surely be little doubt that the right solution is political union." Further, "long-term peace" demands unity of military control "which in tum can only be achieved by political amalgamation." Therefore the British, French and West Germans must "join forces politically . . . if they are again to enjoy the independence (sic) and wield the influence in the world to which their talents and characters entitle them." For at present all three nations are no more than "secondary powers" and none of the three "can now be a great power without the collaboration of the other."

"Great powers", "secondary powers"—the Powers are graded like competitors in different football leagues. And what signifies the gradings. Perhaps they represent grades of credit-worthiness, similar to the grades of marine sea-worthiness at Lloyds—"A1 on Wall Street." For the remarkable feature of the "great powers" of our age

is not their military and economic powerfulness, but their financial powerlessness. The greater the "power," the greater the "bonded indebtedness"! The credit-worthiness of "United Europe" is now "A1 on Wall Street"—the credit-worthiness of the old national giants, like Great Britain, France and Germany is today only "A2 on Wall Street"!

Power—to do what, Power, apparently, in order to impose power and destroy rival power. Power, too, to destroy sovereignty and independence, even the sovereignty and independence of the Power itself—the essence of "Imperialism." For in such power-philosophy there exists only power, without political, moral or spiritual content, responsibility or authority—power only to increase and multiply power until World Power is reached. Power equally to force an abandonment of power over one's own affairs, until a state of World Powerless is reached. Power to weaken still further all sense of personal responsibility, as of man's faith in himself and his judgment, and to make all-powerful the already too-powerful State machine.

Shades of the "Statute of Westminster," whereby Great Britain divested itself of political power and bestowed independence and sovereign status upon the various Dominions. Was it a colossal blunder for Westminster so to disregard "the enormous pull towards world unity"? Was the Statute responsible for what Grenfell calls the "epochal development of this generation—the break up of the British Empire", so that "The native Britons . . . can no longer seek their salvation across the seas but must look for it near at hand; that is, on the continent of Europe"! Should Westminster have insisted upon a "United Empire", achieved through political union, as Washington is today insisting upon a "United Europe," achieved through political union?

Such questionings are idle. To pose them at all is to allow oneself to be befooled by

yet other false notions of our age—that political sovereignty can for long exist where financial sovereignty is absent, or that political sovereignty can for long endure without the approval and support of that financial sovereignty which at present resides within the "Monopoly of Credit," sometimes called the "Credit Power." It is quite possible that the Credit Power may have instigated the passing of the "Statute of Westminster" in order to break up the British Empire and make the separate Dominions more closely dependent upon its financial sovereignty and supra-national policy.

Captain Grenfell, like the vast majority of our public and service men, was no doubt ignorant of all such matters. But can ignorance any longer serve as a valid defence for aiding and abetting policies, such as "European Union", and "World Union", which are basically treasonable in that they necessitate disloyalty to national sovereignty and the betrayal of the individual rights and liberties of Her Majesty's liege subjects? The facts of supra-national policy and power are now known; the literature and intelligence on the subject is now vast. Surely therefore a very great responsibility rests upon our public men, and especially upon men of the services, that they study all forms of power, and especially the Credit Power which bestrides the world today like a colossus.

It is a curious fact that the men whose profession is that of power—the sanctional power of arms—should in general be so indifferent to the manifestations and functioning of other forms of power in the world today, and especially of the all-pervading power of financial credit as of befooling notions. It is a further curious fact that public men in general, and service men in particular, so seldom understand that unless power is used in defence of national sovereignty and independence, as of that personal sovereignty and independence which resides in individual rights and liberties, as defined by the Common Law, it is none other than usurped and prostituted power.

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