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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

INDUSTRIAL UNREST AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE Wangaratta

Although current industrial unrest in different parts of Australia may be partly caused by Communist influence, it is certain that the basic cause of this unrest is financial. And there is every reason to believe that this unrest will grow in the near future unless action is taken to remove the basic financial causes. The prominent Trade Union leader, Mr. Albert Monk, recently indicated the shape of things to come when he said that the price level had increased so much that wage earners must soon obtain further wage increases.

Now commonsense and past experiences prove that wage increases merely result in further price increases. They merely help intensify inflation. But it is essential to stress the fact that wage increases are not the basic cause of inflation. This cause can only be discovered by an examination of present financial and economic policies. Once there is an understanding of the cause, it can be readily understood why harder work, greater efficiency, and more production do not reduce prices. In fact, these highly desirable efforts do not even stop prices from rising. It is amazing how many people will not accept this fact even when events contradict them. Only a few weeks ago in the U.S.A., where there has been plenty of hard work, great efficiency, and increased production, a disastrous nation-wide strike was only halted because wage earners were granted the higher wages they had struck to obtain. Prices have steadily increased in the U.S.A. as they have increased elsewhere. And it does appear that Australia is on the verge of either another era of industrial unrest, or, if general wage increases are granted, there will be a big increase in the rate of price rises. Whatever happens will play into the hands of the Communists and the Socialists. The Socialists and their dupes insist, of course, that inflation is caused primarily because of the greed of the capitalists who are making extortionate profits. This view was recently put forward by the Rev. Alan Walker, leader of the Methodist Mission to the Nation, who warned that Australia was on the verge of another burst of inflation because of greedy sectional interests. If the Rev. Walker would search for the truth about this matter, he would find that inflation is a mathematical certainty because it is a mathematical phenomenon. It is the arithmetical result of present financial

rules. It is most un-Christian to blame greedy individuals for inflation when a little examination will disprove this loose accusation. I, unfortunately, have not the latest Commonwealth statistics available, but I can readily prove from the 1946-47 statistics, which I happen to have by me, that profits have little bearing upon inflation. The Commonwealth "Official Year Book" for 1946-47 reveals that salaries and wages accounted for approximately 24 percent of the total value of output. The figures indicate that total net profits would not even amount to 10 percent of the total value of output. It will be readily seen, therefore, that wages and profits together were a minor portion of the total value of output. The basic fact which these figures reveal is that during 1916-47 the total value of output was approximately £867 million, while total wages, salaries and other expenditure only totalled approximately £352 million pounds. Current figures would reveal the same disparity between total prices and total wages, salaries and dividends distributed. Now the only way in which this disparity can be overcome while present financial and economic policies are accepted, is by a further expansion in various forms of capital production. This capital expansion issues increased purchasing power immediately while it may be months or years before any goods for sale are produced. If private capital expansion is insufficient to bridge the deficiency in purchasing power, it is essential for large-scale government enterprises. When the economic planners stress the necessity of large Government works in order to prevent a depression, they are by inference admitting the truth of what I have said. Unfortunately for the economic planners, and for the victims of their planning, the progressive expansion of

capital production does not solve the basic problem of the deficiency of purchasing power. The process is very similar to a dog chasing its tail; there is tremendous activity but the deficiency is never overcome. And the reason is easy to see: Although new money distributed through capital production today helps enable existing production to be sold, this production inevitably aggravates the problems of future production because the costs associated with the capital production of today must be charged into the prices of goods

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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 made 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.

AUSTRALIA'S MONEY MESS

By Noel STOCK

Continued from Previous Issue.

"Would you call it inflation to print tickets for every seat in a theater, regardless of the fact that the house had hitherto been always two-thirds empty simply because no tickets had been printed for the greater number of seats?"

(A. R. Orage)

THROUGH DARKNESS A LITTLE LIGHT

The above remarks can stand on their own feet; they have no need of qualification. They clarify one of the main areas of monetary darkness. Professor Frederick Soddy moves from the area clarified by Orage and lights up some adjoining territory:

"Exactly as taxation is a forced levy on the community's money, so the issue of new money is a forced levy in kind on the wealth-on-sale in the community's marts . . . it is preposterous that the banks . . . should by a mere trick usurp the function of Parliament and . . . make forced levies on the community's wealth . . . The provision of the correct quantity of money should be the first and most important duty of the State..."

The International bankers also have thoughts on these matters — private thoughts and public thoughts. The private thoughts are more informative, as witness the following extract from a letter written by the Rothschild Bros., to a U.S. agency, dated June 25, 1863:

"Those few who can understand the system will be ... busy getting profits... while the general public . . . will probably never suspect that the system is absolutely against their interests."

That there are both similarities and differences in the histories of Australia and the United States is fairly obvious. But the major difference is seldom touched on in Australia for reasons, which vary from national vanity to ignorance.

In America, many of the founders of the colonies, and later, the principal founders of the Republic, understood the nature of money as few men before or since. Australia's founders, on the other hand, were either ignorant of the true nature of sovereignty, or their lives were merged, some more or less, with the Usury System. If they were not the helpmates of Usury, they were loyal to the governments of the Mother Country, and up to 1913 (year of the foundation of the United States Federal Reserve) that meant being loyal to the very headquarters of Usury.

According to Ezra Pound the ideas of the American founders were expunged by the Civil War. Lincoln had some very Jeffersonian ideas about money, but he was, as we all know, shot. European investment in both sides in the Civil War is a related matter, but cannot be gone into here.

Australia has been free of real monetary battles — that is, monetary battles in which one side is actually opposing Usury and not just providing a diversion — precisely because we were defeated from the beginning.

So that, whereas the United States has a fine storehouse of ideas, capable of being brought out (at some later date?) and set into action, Australia is blessed with only a few glimmerings.

Governor Collins, for instance, had sense enough to issue Colonial Notes, first as salaries, then as Colonial loans so that officers "might purchase stock and other articles . . ." (Butlin, *Foundations of the Australian Monetary System*.)

In 1809, W. T. Plummer suggested a note issue, backed by grain as a counter to private issues, many of which were bad (i.e. the person who issued the note, as a promise to pay, had nothing with which to back his promise). And Governor Macquarie, who proposed a State Bank, was at least able to see that a 6 percent Colonial Issue would make the colony 11 percent better off than England where the State borrowed its money and paid the outsiders 5 percent for the privilege! But Macquarie was easily pleased: he settled, in the end, for a private bank.

In October 1826, the *Colonial Times* (Sydney) said:

"A general paper currency, founded on public credit and good confidence, is the only way to alleviate the distress of the colony and to restore it to the prosperity it has formerly enjoyed."

At the time the colony was in a depression, which the Times blamed on overtrading, followed by the "inevitable restriction of bank loans." (Butlin, *Foundations*.) An Act was passed in Van Dieman's Land in 1830 declaring English Usury laws never to have been in force in that Colony. The *Colonist* commented: The act passed, and the term usury was for a time blotted from the language of Van Dieman's Land..."

This remark fits nicely under a statement by the second President of the U.S., John Adams, that the manipulators of money have "defaced and obliterated all monuments likely to enlighten humanity and interfere with their swindle."

Strangely enough, it was Kinnear, chief representative in Australia of one of the big English banks, who used to write for the *Sydney Herald*, under the pseudonym of "The Ghost of Cobbett", calling on the Colony to "sweep away this rubbish" and erect banks founded on "secure principles":

"Discounting is not legitimate banking, which includes no more than deposit, transfer of valuables and trade in precious metals . . ."

"The undesirability of the issue of bank notes . . ."

In the eighteen-thirties, while many Australians were attacking *The Bank of Australasia* as "a corporation of foreigners", President Jackson, under Jefferson's influ-

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 Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat, a body established by the late Major C. H. Douglas.

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 y 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.

AUSTRALIA'S MONEY MESS

(Continued from page 2.)

ence was warring against The Bank of the United States which was under the domination of eastern bankers and foreigners. Jackson vetoed a bill to re-incorporate the Bank for a further twenty years: the bill, he told Congress:

"authorises and encourages transfers of stock to foreigners and grants them an exemption from all state and national taxation . . ."

Jackson, like Adams and Jefferson before him, wanted to keep the Republic free of International Finance and the wars of Europe. He told Congress that the Bank sought

"to impoverish our people in time of peace, to disseminate a foreign influence through every section of the Republic, and in war to endanger our independence."

It was the same Jackson who eliminated interest payments on the U.S. Public Debt. In 1836 the national treasury had an active balance and Jackson distributed the money to the various states: Salem built a Municipal building, Maine made a per capita distribution . . . etc. . . . Jackson's successor, Marten Van Buren, who finally freed the treasury from all outside influence, has been dropped from the history books, or, at most, is credited with "queer" ideas about money. After the Civil War nobody was able to hold the usurers and their American agents. By 1913, it was relatively easy for Paul Moritz Warburg to erect the Federal Reserve and so place the finances of the nation in private hands, where they remain today.

(If the Australian reader has a little difficulty, at first, in connecting Jackson or

Van Buren with his own bread and butter, or the wars he has fought, or will fight, in, still it should be fairly easy for him to discover the meaning of the Federal Reserve, and its impact upon our disordered existence, here and now.)

In our own history, perhaps the most knowledgeable of the early commentators was a person calling himself "Scrutator" who wrote in the *Sydney Herald* of November 24, 1842:

"So long as the smashers (banks as they are called) . . . have the power of expanding and contracting the measure of value . . . so long as there be a privileged few who are authorised to pluck the many by dealing in variable weights and measures and . . . make the very persons so dealt with, pay them for so practising this iniquity, this colony will have to undergo a periodical depletion, to satisfy the cankerous cravings of insatiable avarice . . . as well might the Government confer the power to levy taxes on the community to a company of consuming adventurers . . ."

The terminology is a little wobbly (he should have said price, not value) but it shows a grasp of banking still a rarity today. Another contributor to the *Sydney Herald*, "F.E.", urged an issue of notes, which would depreciate 5 percent a year, to prevent hoarding. This brings us close to Gesell's method of keeping notes in circulation; but "F.E." unfortunately wanted the notes issued by a bank similar to the Bank of England.

Professor Butlin mentions a Judge Willis who apparently used to "rant" about monetary reform from the bench. He wanted an exclusive government note issue. But this reform current — if it can be called a current — was side-tracked. Later Australian reformers fell for carefully propagated ideas about "Nationalisation", and most clear ideas on monetary reform were lost in the welter of spurious argument.

As the *Hobart Town Courier* declared in February, 1845:

"The Rubicon has been passed, a public debt has been created — and who knows or can conjecture to what results a precedent so dangerous may lead."

Full Employment and More Government

So many of the world betterment schemes have involved the "full employment" idea. It sounds innocuous enough until one looks behind the label. One of the best descriptions of what is meant by "full employment" can be found in a report published by UN in 1949 entitled "National and International Measures for Full Employment". In this report we find that unnecessary unemployment is due to the deficiency in effective demand. And how is it to be corrected? "The attainment of full employment and its maintenance may therefore require sustained action, purposely directed to that end; and while numerous agencies may cooperate, the central role must be assumed by government."

The government interventions recommended include off-setting fluctuations in public investments—and enlarged govern-

mental expenditures. They also include controls of prices and profit margins.

—William H. Peterson, "A Tale of Two Leagues", in "The Freeman" U.S.A., March 1955

ERIC BUTLER'S TOUR CONCLUDED

After his seven-week tour of New South Wales and Queensland, Mr. Eric Butler arrived back in Melbourne last weekend. A final report of his tour and an outline of his impressions will appear in our next issue.

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."

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.

PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE?

by Dr. W. G. Goddard

Just off the press this factual booklet gives the lie to those people who maintain that we can peacefully co-exist with the Communists.

The author lived on the mainland of China for many years, and was later attached to the Australian Department of External Affairs. He speaks Chinese and recently toured throughout East Asia interviewing Chinese groups in Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong, and spent three months in Formosa.

His first hand knowledge of China and Formosa enable him to present a very clear picture of the present situation in the Far East, and to show that Australia is in a very dangerous position.

Dr. Goddard recently addressed a number of meetings in the Capital cities throughout Australia in order to present the knowledge that he has obtained, but he was very poorly reported by the daily press.

This booklet should be read by every Australian who is concerned about the future of his country, and who wants to know about our real friends in Asia.

Price 2/3 posted.

THE MOST EVIL POLICY OF ALL

We reprint this article from "Voice" as of May 21st, and consider it one of the most lucid précis of recent economic history that we have seen.

Let us assume for the sake of illustration that in 1920 the claim made in the first World War—"The war to end war; and a land fit for heroes to live in"—had been realised in practice, and as a result of the great advances made in the application of science to industry and agriculture, two-thirds of the adult population of this country were enjoying well-paid leisure, all their basic requirements being met by the other third, consisting of the most skilled members of the community, working, say, a forty hour week. Let us assume that this state of affairs had actually existed in 1920—some of the world's most competent and distinguished engineers and professional men at the time said it was possible—and then that a clique of men bent on power had captured effective control of the banking and financial system of the country, and through that control had been in a position to break any government, newspaper or major business enterprise if they went against their policy.

We will call this group the Money Power.

The Money Power decided that the Maximum Leisure policy was a bad policy (because a free, leisured, decentralised society is not a society in which power maniacs can get any satisfaction), and that in place there should be substituted a policy of Full Employment. Apart from a minority of "Capitalists", who in any case would be well taxed to prevent them from becoming too powerful, and those on the dole, no one any longer was to be allowed to have an income except what he could earn from paid employment.

In order to implement its policy the Money Power adopted a programme as set out below:—

1. All organs of information, propaganda and education were "induced" to persuade the public that leisure is "idleness"—"Satan will still find work for idle hands to do"—every instance of a parvenu mispending his money and indulging in vulgarity, or a scion of the nobility "going off the rails" was ferreted out and given maximum publicity as an example of what the "idle rich" do. The measure of all "progress" and "prosperity" was put in the hands of the statisticians who compile the monthly employment figures.

2. Certain countries were picked out as potential aggressors, in which the rise to power of demagogic, ignorant politicians was surreptitiously aided by every means available. In other countries rearmament and large standing armies were instituted, and vast industries and areas of business were rendered dependent for solvency and their employees for a tolerable living on the continuance of this rearmament.

3. Trades Unions were encouraged to produce as many regulations and restrictions as possible, in order to dilute the productive capacity of workers by working on their fear of being unemployed. Irresponsibility and a "don't care" attitude was surreptitiously fostered, as also industrial disputes and strikes.

4. Arrangements were made that the total purchasing power of the population should always be less than the aggregate prices of goods for sale, so that an artificially intense competition was set up be-

tween all manufacturers, all producers and all purveyors of merchandise of every description, thus ensuring that a proportion were bound to go bankrupt each year and making it necessary for the rest to spend huge sums of money on an army of salesmen and other staff to fill the newspapers and placard the country with advertisements. This in its turn created new appetites in the public for gadgets and material things of every description ("which is of course good for trade"), and in general produced a materialistically minded society, which is the climate for a Work State.

At the same time the pressure of surplus production in each country created a constant pressure to export more than was imported—a constant economic war between nations.

5. It interfered with the natural order of efficient production as much as possible, also the natural order of peoples' desires by imposing an entirely arbitrary system of indirect taxes on all manner of goods, while subsidising the least efficient. It placed tariffs and quotas on most imports. While interfering with efficient production this procedure made work for a large bureaucracy, and for a host of accountants and lawyers.

In order to give all this nonsense an air of due solemnity and respectability, the Money Power financed and endowed schools at Universities for economics, while staffing the newspapers with journalists to "put it over" on the public.

6. It kept a large part of the population indigent, and as much of the rest as possible in a perpetual state of insecurity and frantic busyness, so that they were left with no energy to think about what was going on. It ensured that no newspaper would publish an article or letter explaining the true state of affairs. But, at the same time created by these conditions, particularly among the least intelligent part of the population, a continual state of discontent; thus inducing continuous demands for increased wages, which produced inflation and thereby destroyed the savings of the better off section. At the same time it was a good seedbed in which to sow propaganda of every description, under all manner of labels, for any and every form of centralisa-

tion under the plea of "greater efficiency". Periodically, as the public became more and more mesmerised by the Great Lie, the centralised undertakings were nationalised one after the other or brought under strict Government control.

7. Through financial control, control of newspapers and political patronage it manipulated promotion in the churches so that only abstractionist-minded clergy rose to the top and those who were "safe", i.e., those who could be relied upon not to say that religion has anything to do with truth in this world—in politics, economics or finance.

8. It capped the lot by a barrage of propaganda for World Government, so that when everyone or nearly everyone is bemused and governed by fear, it can be arranged that the only force left in the world

(Continued on page 12)

Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches! By V. L. Bonn, former Czech Communist Writer

**FOREWORD BY
ERIC D. BUTLER.**

Price 2/3, post free.

This important booklet should be introduced to all those Christians who have been deluded by the Communist "peace offensive". As a former Communist writer, Mr. Borin writes authoritatively upon his subject. He sees happening in Australia what he experienced in Europe. The Communist penetration of the Christian Churches in Australia has proceeded much further and much deeper than most people realise.

Mr. Borin deals in detail with what happened at Dr. Hromadka's meeting in Melbourne on September 16, 1954, when the audience insisted that Mr. Borin be permitted to reply to Dr. Hromadka. The full text of Mr. Borin's reply is published in this booklet.

Mr. Eric D. Butler writes a foreword in his capacity as Director of the Victorian League of Rights, which publishes the booklet. Mr. Butler points out that "Karl Marx specifically repudiated the democratic conception of man as a sovereign being, claiming that it was founded on 'the illusion, the dream and postulate of Christianity, namely, man has a sovereign soul'. Communism is only concerned with man as a member of 'the class', 'the mass', or 'the group'. All those who support any of the collectivist policies of the Communists are therefore assisting the Communist ideological assault upon men's minds."

This booklet should be placed in the hands of all Christian clergymen.

Order from The Victorian League of Rights, Box 1052J, G.P.O., Melbourne.

THE CRAZE FOR CONFORMITY

This is the leading article which appeared in the Adelaide "Advertiser" issue of June 18, and was sent to us by a South Australian reader, who was so impressed by it that he has taken out a trial subscription to "The New Times" to be sent to the leader writer.

Whether we ascribe it to God or to Nature, the fact is plain that no two people are alike. Everybody is born to be different, inasmuch as he is born to be himself. Therefore, any effort to reduce people to conformity deserves to be branded as both ungodly and unnatural: it is also inhuman. In so far as such an effort is successful, persons cease to be persons and become mere units: they have lost their own souls.

That such efforts have been made, and made on a gigantic scale, is undeniable. The demand for conformity, enforced by terrorism, was the outstanding feature of the unlamented Nazi regime. The alternative to conformity was the concentration camp. Under the Gestapo, people were clubbed into conformity.

A parallel situation exists under Communist rule. Everybody, including artists, musicians and scientists, must toe the party line and echo the party slogans. His ideas must be confined within the limits set by the dicta of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. "Dangerous thoughts" must never find expression in speech or action. Any originality or independence of mind is suspect: the crime of crimes is "deviationism".

We cannot flatter ourselves by saying "It can't happen here". To an alarming extent it is already happening here. Mass education, mass propaganda, mass amusements

and mass organisations of every sort and kind encourage or demand conformity.

The institutions most prominent in our democracy work to the pattern of conformity. Political parties are convinced that their effectiveness depends on the maintenance of a rigid party discipline.

The craze for conformity invariably and inevitably makes for the enthronement of mediocrity and the dethronement of excellence. In any sphere of life and work excellence is exceptional. Every forward step in human thought and activity can be traced to the activity of exceptional persons. Truly no man can be like an island cut off from the rest of the world: we all belong to society and cannot escape our social responsibilities. Rather may the exceptional man be compared with a high promontory, jutting out into the future and lending distinction to the human continent.

It follows from this that the craze for conformity has, as its logical consequence, the paralysis of progress. When democratic equality is taken to mean that nobody is to be better than anybody else, the ten-talent man is throttled and even the five-talent man is frowned on. A horrid "stop-sign" is erected against adventure, creativeness and experiment. These can thrive only in an atmosphere of freedom—in a world where a man can dare to be different. To raise a race of conformable "yes-men" must necessarily usher in an age of stagnation.

We must needs admit that the advent of the machine-age and the reign of technology is bound to involve an ever-growing complexity of industrial organisation and an enlargement of the functions of the State. This is all the more reason for being alive to the perils of regimentation. It is possible to argue that increased leisure does at least afford an opportunity of escaping from such regimentation. In our "off-time", if not always in our "work-time", we have the chance to be ourselves and affirm our right to be different.

So let us realise that, while there is everything to be said for standardising machines, there is nothing to be said for standardising men and women. Machine parts may and should be interchangeable but personal parts never. It would be tragic indeed if we allowed ourselves to be dragooned or enticed from the culture of a sane and responsible individualism. Persons are sacred, but systems are not. All the good in life is what is good for individuals: individuals are the sole repositories of moral and spiritual values.

Therefore the aim of any democracy and, in particular, of Christian democracy, ought to be to guard the right of the individual to self-development and self-realisation, always with the proviso that this right must be exercised with due regard to the equal right of others to a similar opportunity. Those who entertain a low view of human nature argue that regimentation is good for us. Yet the sad fact that few of us are qualified for the status of angels is no justification for reducing us all to the status of ants!

Socialised Atomic Energy

The following letter appeared in the correspondence column of "The Sydney Morning Herald", May 27, 1955:

Sir, —The trend towards socialised atomic energy referred to by R. C. Wheeler, M.P., during the Supply debate in the Federal Parliament ("Herald", May 26), is the inevitable outcome of administration by a Government statutory corporation.

This applies to the statutory corporation whether it is the creation of a Labour socialistic Government, as exemplified by the Government airline, T.A.A., or the Liberal-Country Party's Atomic Energy Commission.

While your report of Mr. Wheeler's speech, would, no doubt, cover the important aspects of the problem, as seen by Mr. Wheeler, it is remarkable that no reference was made by him to the dangerous tendency — certainly at the administrative level and as far as I am aware not denied Ministerially — of the A.E.C. decision to enter the educational field in nuclear engineering at the expense of, or at least in parallel with, our universities.

This tendency of certain Government statutory corporations to enter the field of education is a dangerous and unwarranted challenge to academic freedom, which is so essential in the fight against socialism and Communism.

H. D. AHEAR, Legislative Council.

Vigorous Campaigning in Queensland

Mr. Eric Butler's vigorous campaigning in Queensland continues with very promising results. Mr. and Mrs. Butler spent a full week in Rockhampton as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tschannen. Arriving on Monday, June 27, Mr. Butler met local supporters at a private meeting that night. On Wednesday, June 29, he addressed the local Rotary Club and made a big impression. His address was featured in the following morning's paper and has resulted in considerable correspondence. This correspondence has aroused much comment throughout Central Queensland.

On Thursday, June 30, Mr. Butler addressed a special meeting of Central Queensland Social Crediters. Approximately 80 attended, some coming from as far away as 45 miles. Mr. Butler dealt with Social Credit developments with particular reference to the Christian Campaign for Freedom. It is hoped that this meeting will result in renewed activity throughout Central Queensland.

Mr. Butler feels that perhaps his most important work in Rockhampton was the large number of personal interviews he conducted. The clergy of all Churches were seen, also leading laymen of the Churches. Mr. Butler reports that the response was most heartening.

On Monday, July 4, he started back towards Brisbane and addressed a meeting in Gladstone that night. This meeting was under the auspices of the local Junior Chamber of Commerce and was most successful. Literature sales were heavy and a number of new subscribers to "The New Times" obtained. On Tuesday, July 5, Mr. Butler interviewed local clergy at Gladstone and arrived back in Brisbane on July 6. At lunchtime on July 7 he addressed a meeting at the Ipswich railway workshops and in the evening was the guest of the Queensland Young Liberals at a special Dinner they arranged at short notice. His address was enthusiastically received and the opinion was expressed that Mr. Butler should be invited to be one of the lecturers at next year's Winter School of Political Science — an annual School held by the Young Liberals. Before leaving Brisbane on Friday, July 8, Mr. Butler crammed in more important personal interviews with promising results.

On July 8, Mr., Butler made several calls on his way through Toowoomba to Greenmount, where he and Mrs. Butler stayed the night. A small group of local supporters gathered at Mr. V. Birmingham's to meet Mr. Butler and learn what they could do in the immediate future. Leaving Greenmount early on Saturday, July 9, Mr. Butler made a long drive through to Roma, where he arrived late in the afternoon and had a meeting with selected supporters in the evening to plan his work while in this area.

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No. 15

Colin Clark and Social Credit

In a recent article in the Sydney press Mr. Colin Clark, well-known Australian economist, misrepresented and attacked Social Credit. We are not particularly concerned when orthodox economists attack Social Credit, because we realize that most of these economists are Socialists who reject any policies based upon genuine freedom. But Mr. Clark claims to be a Christian and is accepted particularly amongst Catholics as one whose policies are based upon the Christian philosophy. We have on occasions reported Mr. Clark favourably. However, his attack on Social Credit proves that he can on occasions be intellectually dishonest. We say this, not because Mr. Clark has criticized Social Credit, but because he has either misrepresented it deliberately—we find this hard to believe—or he has offered criticism on a subject, which he has not studied.

Anyone offering public criticism of any policy is morally obliged first to make an authoritative study of this policy. If, for example, we desired to know what the Catholic Church's attitude is towards any social question, we would obtain an authoritative opinion from the Catholic Church; we would not offer criticism, or support, as the result of listening to third or fourth-hand opinions by non-Catholics. Mr. Clark should have made it his business to discover what Social Credit is and what it is not before offering the public his views. If Mr. Clark had done this, and then said that he disagreed with Social Credit, he would have at least been intellectually honest. But apparently he feels, like his fellow economists, that there is no necessity to be honest when dealing with the subject of Social Credit.

In his article Mr. Clark deals with the subject of "hard" and "soft" currencies, and then goes on to say Social Crediters are the most systematic advocates of "soft" currencies. He then elaborates upon this by claiming that Social Credit proposals "are not very precise, but what they appear to amount to is that the banks should be re-organized so as to be able to give unlimited credit to businesses, and to pay to all of us a free national dividend in addition". Now Social Credit is concerned with much more than finance, a fact that Mr. Clark ignores, probably because he is not aware of it. But Social Credit financial proposals are very precise and most specific, a fact which Mr. Clark could easily have discovered by reference to Douglas's appropriate works on the matter. However, Mr. Clark did not do this and completely misrepresented Social Credit.

Social Credit financial principles make it very clear that Social Crediters desire, not unlimited financial credit as Mr. Clark alleges, but control of credit policy by the individual in order that he shall freely determine how real credit, productive capacity, shall be used. One of the most dangerous lies spread concerning Social Credit is that Social Crediters want unlimited credit expansion. Mr. Clark obviously has no scruples about repeating this lie. Neither has he any scruples about falsely suggesting that Social Credit stands for a form of "industrial conscription or Communism". So far from this being true, Social Credit is the only policy being offered today which completely meets the real Communist challenge. Social Credit has been defined as the policy of a philosophy. Social Crediters believe that the Moral Law should be applied to all policies, politic, economic, and financial. We suggest that before Mr. Clark makes any more observations concerning Social Credit, he might consider this question of the Moral Law and its relationship to his own activities.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

Plans for this year's "New Times" Dinner are now being made. Every "New Times" reader should make a special effort to attend this function, which will be held on Friday night, September 23, at the Victoria, 215 Little Collins St., Melbourne, commencing at 6 p.m.

This year's Dinner will be a very special occasion, marking the completion of twenty years of continuous publication of "The New Times". Melbourne readers will have the opportunity of meeting readers from the country and Interstate and enjoying the camaraderie that exists between people sharing ideas in common.

Excellent food and entertainment will be provided, and toasts will be proposed by leading Social Crediters. The highlight of the evening will be the annual report of activities presented by our Editor, Mr. Eric Butler, who has just returned from an eventful tour of N.S.W. and Queensland. Mr. Butler has much of great interest to report. It is proposed to hold a Conference over the weekend following the Dinner, and therefore it is vital that all readers and their friends intending to be present at either or both of these functions advise us as soon as possible. Do not delay, as accommodation is limited.

Christianity and the State

"It was left for Christianity . . . to animate the old truths, to make real the metaphysical barrier which philosophy had erected in the way of absolutism. The only thing Socrates could do in the way of a protest against tyranny was to die for his convictions. The Stoics could only advise the wise man to hold aloof from politics and keep faith with the unwritten law in his heart. But when Christ said, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's', He gave to the State a legitimacy it had never before enjoyed, and set bounds to it that it had never yet acknowledged. And He not only delivered the precept but he also forged the instrument to execute it. To limit the power of the State ceased to be the hope of patient, ineffectual philosophers and became the perpetual charge of a universal Church."

—Gertrude Himmelfarb in "Lord Acton".

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Reader Gives Mathematical Reason Why Nationalisation Must Fail

Under the above heading, the following letter appeared in the "Record," West Australia, on April 14:

Sir, —It would, be interesting to know Labor's present policy with regard to the nationalisation of all the means of production, distribution and exchange as advocated by Karl Marx.

A few Labor politicians are definitely against this proposal, but the rank and file of the movement who appear to have most of the say, are convinced that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, and that nationalisation is the only remedy, and must be accompanied by heavy taxation.

It does not occur to the advocates of this policy that possibly there is a flaw in our economic system, and that the total amount of money available is insufficient for the needs of the citizens in any given period of time.

Here is the mathematical reason why nationalisation as a policy must fail, and eventually lead the nation to disaster.

In a normally well-developed country we expect to find manufacturing, producing, distributing industries and banking. Now, if the manufacturing industries wish to pay their way, they must include in the price of each article certain items against which distributed in course of manufacture.

These items represent, say five percent, interest on borrowed money; 15 percent, depreciation on stock and plant—more, if highly mechanised, and five percent, profit, or a total of 25 percent.

This is not by any means an unreasonable figure, and it signifies that goods manufactured for a cost of £100, must be sold for £125 if the manufacturer wishes to remain in business.

Presuming that the manufacturing industry succeeds in paying its way, it can producing and distributing only do so by obtaining that 25 percent, from the industries, leaving them short of funds—bankrupt in fact.

How would the nation stand as sole owner and employer, and what chance would it have of developing the country and liquidating the National Debt?

Nationalisation is definitely not the solution of our economic ills, but do not think for one moment that the writer is advocating the continuance of the present unjust monetary system with its recurring periods of inflation, deflation, and reflation.

If an engineer or scientist can solve his problems—he can, because he is definitely told to solve them—then an economist should be able to do the same, as the problem of production is greater than the problem of distribution. Much more intelligence is required for the one than the other.

Vested interests, and the "hidden hand" alone are against the solution of our problem of distribution. —Yours, etc.,

V. EDWARDS.

COMMUNISTS and MILLIONAIRES

This journal over the years has repeatedly stressed the association of two apparent extremes, Communism and big finance working towards the world slave state.

Recent disclosures in the U.S.A. have shown how the Rockefeller Foundation donated 2 million dollars to the Institute of Pacific Relations, a Communist dominated organisation. It will be recalled that the notorious Professor Owen Lattimore worked for this organisation together with a number of other people who were named as agents of the Soviet spy network at American Congressional enquiries.

Mr. Vyshinsky, the Russian diplomat, when visiting U.S.A., was the guest of the world's greatest banker, Mr. Bernard Baruch.

Mr. Molotov (who has survived several changes of power in Russia) is married to the sister of Sam Carp, another American millionaire.

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, of the famous millionaire family, paid 260,000 dollars bail to free the 11 Communist leaders later convicted in New York.

The American magazine "Reporter" has provided documentary proof that at least 9 American millionaires were providing financial assistance to the Communists.

Now Denis Warner ("Herald", 14/6/55) informs us that the red controlled Singapore Chinese High School, famous for its murderous riots, is richly endowed by two Chinese millionaires, Tan Kah Kee and Lee Kong-Chian. The new Jewish socialist leader of the Singapore Government has, according to Denis Warner "Capitulated" to both the students and the strikers, during the recent troubles on the island.

—Hugh Gerrand.

The Menace of World Government

SIR, —AT LONG LAST a voice has been raised against the proposal for a world government (Rev. R. W. McEwan, "The Age", 20/5). This is very heartening.

Would those who advocate, and others who uncritically agree with, this monstrous idea first ask themselves how much control they have over their local municipal councils, let alone their State and Federal Governments.

The turmoil in the world today and the sense of fear and insecurity can be sustained only so long as we foolishly adhere to the fetish of centralised government. Other things being equal, the more populous the State under one control government the less the power of the individual over that government and conversely the less populous the state the greater the power of the individual. The State should be the servant of the individual, not the reverse.

How, then, will the citizens of the world States control the world government? The fact is that the Government will control the individual completely and utterly. Being the sole possessors of the ultimate sanction — the H-bomb, the Government, without fear of retaliation, will bring to heel recalcitrant communities, merely by threat, all in the name of world peace and freedom! —C. H. Christopher, in "The Age", May 31.

Industrial Unrest and Financial Policies

(Continued from page 1.)

sold tomorrow. The further the policy of capital expansion is taken, therefore, the further must be the increase in the price level under existing financial policies. All the talk in the world about the evils of human being will have no bearing upon this fact. I have drawn attention to this fact in the past, particularly when our politicians were assuring us that they had brought inflation under control, and warned that any attempt to prevent prices from rising while still adhering to present financial and economic policies would result in further internal frictions in our society. The Government first attempted to deal with inflation by increasing taxation and by curtailing the rate of credit expansion. The result was considerable unemployment and the ruination of many small businessmen. The reaction against the Government was so strong that before the last Federal elections it had to reduce taxation and relax its severe credit policies. It soon became obvious that prices would start to increase again, so the next move was an attempt to prevent inflation by freezing wages. It was fallaciously argued that prices could be prevented from rising if wages were not increased. It is true that by halting the automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, the rate of price rises was partially held in check. But the freezing of the basic wage could not continue indefinitely and it is certain that there must now be further general all-round increases or there will be a big increase in industrial unrest. A genuine solution to this problem can only be found if present ideas on finance and economics are modified. It is very significant that the Communists and Socialists are strongly opposed to any such suggestions. They know that while present financial rules are maintained they can continue to foster the class struggle, which they consider so essential for their plans. It is clear, therefore, that a modification of present financial policies is a basic essential for the defeat of Communism. Tonight I only have time to indicate the type of modification of financial policy necessary. The facts of the economic situation demonstrate that every step towards greater power production results in less purchasing power being distributed to individuals to buy what has been produced. The only way in which this growing deficiency of purchasing power can be genuinely overcome is not by distributing new credits through new capital production or through increased wages, thus intensifying inflation, but by distributing these new credits direct to individuals in the form of price subsidies, which would actually lower prices. Portion of the new credits could also be applied, for a start, to increasing all pensions substantially. Unless this type of credit policy is implemented, I can predict now that the future will see increasing industrial unrest and increasing inflation.

"New Times," July 29, 1955—Page 7.



VEGETABLES FOR VITAMINS

M. C. GOLDMAN in "Organic Gardening and Farming",
(U.S.A.)

Here's a careful look at just what nutritional values your vegetables should provide—and how you can make certain they do.

"Eat your spinach, Junior. It's good for you." Except for the youngster's name, this is admittedly a frequent bit of cajoling made by millions of parents every day. Well, HOW good IS the spinach—or, for that matter, any vegetable Junior might be urged to gulp down?

One of the important yardsticks for measuring the nutritional worth of any food is the contribution in terms of vitamins that it makes to our diet and our health. Vitamins are organic food substances — that is, substances existing only in living things, plant or animal. Although they exist in foods in minute quantities, they are absolutely necessary for proper growth and the maintenance of health. Plants manufacture their own vitamins. Animals obtain theirs from plants or from other animals that eat plants.

Vitamins are not foods in the sense that carbohydrates, fats and proteins are foods. They are not needed in bulk to build muscle or tissue. However, they are essential, like hormones, in regulating body processes. As in the case of trace minerals (iodine, for instance) the presence or absence of vitamins in very small amounts means the difference between good and bad health. Many diseases and serious conditions in both human beings and animals are directly caused by a specific or combined vitamin deficiency.

The green leaves of plants are the laboratories in which plant vitamins are manufactured. So the green leaves and stalks of plants are full of vitamins. Foods that are seeds (beans, peas, kernels of wheat and corn, etc.) also contain vitamins, which the plant has provided to nourish the next generation of plants. The lean meat of animals contains vitamins; the organs (heart, liver, etc.) contain even more, which the animal's digestive system has stored there. Milk and the yolk of eggs contain vitamins, which the mother animal provides for her young. Fish store vitamins chiefly in their livers.

Basically there are two different kinds of vitamins — those that can be dissolved in fats and those that dissolve in water. The vitamins found in liver, eggs and butter are fat-soluble. Those in fruits and vegetables are water-soluble. Milk contains both kinds.

The vitamins we know most about are called by a letter and also a chemical name. These are vitamin A (carotene); vitamin B₁ (thiamin). B₂ (riboflavin), B₆ (pyridoxine) the other members of the vitamin B group (biotin, choline, folic acid, inositol, niacin, pantothenic acid, para-aminobenzoic acid); vitamin C (ascorbic acid); the several D vitamins, D₂ (calciferol) and D₃ (7-dehydrocholesterol); vitamin E (tocopherol); vitamins F, K, LI, M and P.

Researchers have established approximate estimates of the daily requirements of most of the vitamins for perfect health. These amounts are usually spoken of in terms of milligrams. (A milligram is one-thousandth of a gram. A gram is 1/32 of an ounce.) You may also find daily vitamin requirements expressed in terms of International Units, which are each 1/6,000 of a milligram. Although there have been cases of overdoses of a vitamin, it seems that the established daily minimum is really a minimum. Actually, from two to four times that much of any vitamin will produce the most abundant growth and health.

Vegetables — the edible parts of all plants, except the fruits of certain grains, shrubs and trees — are an especially valuable source of many of the vitamins. Yellow and green leafy vegetables, along with tomatoes, contain appreciable amounts of carotene, the plant substance that is changed into vitamin A in the body. Ascorbic acid (vitamin C) is plentiful in tomatoes, peppers and many of the raw leafy vegetables. While potatoes have only a fair amount of ascorbic acid, the quantities in which they are eaten by many people make them a material source of it. Several of the B vitamins, too, are present in a variety of vegetables. The green leafy ones, legumes, peas and potatoes, provide some of the needed thiamin, riboflavin and niacin in a well-balanced diet.

Let's not forget that the way vegetables are grown has a definite role in the nutritive values — including vitamins — they will contain. As far back as 1939, the United States Department of Agriculture

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"The English Complaint" 12/6

by Franklin Bicknell, D.M., M.R.C.P. A well-known English authority on nutrition examines the causes of the decline of the British peoples. He points out how the goodness of food is destroyed by refining and the addition of chemicals.

"Compost for Garden Plot and 1,000-Acre Farm" 8/10

"Is Digging Necessary" 1/5

By F. C. King. Describes how vegetables can be grown without digging, also describes method of compost making.

"The Compost Heap" .. 1/8

By The Victorian Compost Society. A complete description of the making of compost, with illustrations.

"Simple Pruning" 13/7

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

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Vegetables for Vitamins

(Continued from page 8.)

yearbook "Food and Life" stated: "Underneath all agricultural practices there is a guiding principle . . . to carry out this cycle of destruction and construction economically—to see that plants, animals, and man utilize raw materials efficiently to build up the products of life, and that these products are broken down efficiently into raw materials that can be used again . . . By the proper use of fertilizers and other cultural practices it might be possible to insure the production of plant and animal products of better-than-average nutritive value for human beings."

Today, there can remain no doubt. Method and fertilizers are important factors in the food values grown into any crop. A recent research experiment at the Organic Experimental Farm sought a comparison of the vitamin C content in peppers grown with chemical fertilizers and those treated with compost. A commercial laboratory in Philadelphia, LaWall and Harrison, made a chemical analysis of both crops to determine if there were any measurable differences. Their report showed a 15 percent, greater nutrient value in vitamin C in the organically grown peppers than in those chemically fertilized.

By all means, grow as many of your own vegetables as possible — and grow them by natural methods. No foods ever taste quite as wonderful as those raised carefully in your own garden, and none ever deliver as generous a helping of life-and health giving nutrients.

Aside from this, get as much of your foods and produce from organic sources as you can. There is a difference — and a growing demand is already bringing more available supplies and dropping prices.

In selecting vegetables, planning and varying those you serve at meals, it's important to remember that fresh vegetables offer higher over-all nutrient values than either canned or frozen, and in season are usually less expensive. Within economic reason, it is preferable that as much of any family's vegetable dietary as possible be of the fresh variety. Of course, the sooner they are eaten after picking or purchase, the more that vitamin and other food values are retained. Careful storing and refrigeration of those that must be held is essential for vitamin retention.

One more point about choosing your vegetables: don't sacrifice vitamin value for eye-appeal. Blanched (or bleached) vegetables — such as celery, endive, asparagus, etc. — have considerably less of the vitamins than are present in the natural green type. U.S.D.A. tests, for example, have shown bleached celery leaves to contain only about one-fourth as much vitamin A as that occurring in the green leaves. Escarole or endive, a green leafy vegetable, was the richest in this nutritive among those reported. As a matter of fact, the green outer leaves of all headed varieties and the greener parts of vegetables in general have a substantially greater vitamin, mineral and food value than the remainder of such plants.

When it comes to the way in which vegetables are served, probably nothing merits stronger emphasis than the fact that fresh,

raw vegetables deliver a far bigger vitamin (and mineral) wallop proportionately than vegetables cooked or prepared in any manner. Then, too, served raw a variety of vegetables makes important contributions in helping to maintain good digestion, adds a so-often needed chewing and exercising benefit for the teeth and gums.

An excellent rule of planning is to include an equal number of fresh, raw vegetables with each meal as those served cooked. Fresh salads (prepare them just before serving, not long in advance) which consist of at least three or four greens, carrots and other fresh produce, provide an especially good means of achieving this. Certainly all of us need to learn to enjoy the benefit from eating more vegetables in their most nutritious, natural state.

And as for vegetables that are to be cooked, here are several bits of knowledge fundamental to conserving vitamins that should be learned, remembered and put into practice. Paring or peeling literally "skins" them of much that they have to offer — for in many vegetables the richest vitamin and mineral concentrations lie just under the peel or very close to the outer surfaces. Boil, steam or bake them in their "jackets" and without the excessive scraping and undressing so many think necessary. Cutting, dicing and other manners of chopping them up have the effect of exposing more surface to the air — and to oxidation and partial vitamin loss.

Soaking vegetables in water is another vitamin-robbing practice, which is particularly destructive of vitamins B, and C, as well as several minerals.

Probably the note of greatest importance about cooking is that most vegetables are absolutely over-cooked, actually cooked just about to death. Those that require cooking should be prepared in as little water as possible, preferably by means of waterless cookery. Temperature and time also affect vitamin and mineral content, the higher the temperature and the longer the cooking time, the more that is removed or destroyed. The water in which any foods are prepared, incidentally, should never be thrown away. This is literally pouring food health down the drain. Serve cooking water with the foods, or add it to soups, gravies, and so forth. Remember that canned vegetables are already cooked and require very little heating. Frozen ones should not be thawed before use, and should be cooked in a minimum of water and time.

Remember, too, that the use of aluminium and copper cooking utensils take a further toll of vitamins and, to a lesser extent, aluminum cookware destroys the vitamin C in foods when they come in contact with each other. Glass or stainless steel are much wiser choices.

Another bad habit in cooking is the adding of baking soda to peas, beans or other green vegetables to improve or brighten their colour. This destroys many of the B vitamins, since these can exist only in neutral or acid mediums, and the soda alkalizes.

A principal enemy of the fat-soluble vitamins A, D and E is mineral oil, a notorious ingredient that some people insist on using in salads, dressings, etc. As it passed

through the intestine mineral oil takes along with it all the fat-soluble vitamins. Enough said.

There are, of course, other things and habits — both in cooking and in daily living — which are destructive of vitamins. Chief among these health thieves are the refined carbohydrates (white sugar, flour, etc.), which draw on the body's reserve of thiamin (B1) in order to be digested. Alcohol and live yeast do the same. Sleeping pills and various drugs block the progress of carbohydrate digestion and so add to the difficulty of getting enough B vitamins. Aspirin (salicylic acid) blocks the action of vitamin K — which is vitally concerned with the blood's clotting ability. Smoking and exposure to various industrial chemicals both cut seriously into vitamin C.

A good diet, well planned and adhered to, is essential to good health. From the vitamin standpoint, vegetables can and should make a significant — and tasty contribution. Natural food supplements can, of course, bring an added insurance of resistance to infection and the vibrancy that is a sign of peak health — but be certain that those you choose are completely natural and that they do supplement good eating.

Yes, whether it's the spinach you'd like Junior to finish or the foods the whole family should be enjoying, it's vegetables for vitamins.

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"New Times," July 29, 1955—Page 9.

SHOULD WE FEED LIVESTOCK ANTIBIOTICS?

Ellen Perry

The wife of a veteran poultry specialist, Mrs. Perry, has observed first-hand the results, advantages and drawbacks of antibiotic feeding. This report, based on the extensive work and findings of her husband, is direct and factual — one that should be thought provoking on this important issue.

Hand-in-hand with the consideration of the evils of chemical fertilizers should go a serious study of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in the daily diet of livestock.

Much of the chicken, eggs, pork, beef and milk being consumed daily by our population comes from livestock that has been fed a steady diet containing antibiotics, or has been treated medically with them. And in spite of warnings from authoritative sources that such practices can be harmful to consumers, commercial feed manufacturers and other producers of livestock supplies continue to laud the use of antibiotics, to aid in more rapid growth of birds and animals and to help prevent sicknesses. There is a place for "wonder drugs" in the livestock programme, but common sense should be exercised in their usage.

The Public Health Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, in July 1953, reported that the antibiotics used in the treatment of mastitis can create antibiotic sensitivity in people who drink milk from the treated cows. The committee advised that all milk from treated animals should be withheld from sale for at least three days following the treatment. And a large Michigan dairy company issued an appeal to its milk suppliers, asking them to withhold six milkings from sale after treating cows with antibiotics. They explained that the presence of any of the antibiotics in the milk destroyed the culture necessary to the manufacture of cottage cheese. If antibiotics are powerful enough to do this, what can they do to humans in their daily diet?

A number of commercial poultry feed manufacturers include antibiotics in the ingredients that make up poultry rations, claiming more rapid growth for birds fed "wonder drugs" daily. Direct quotations from the list of ingredients on one commercial feed tag reads: "To each ton of this formula is added five pounds of Animal Protein Supplements, derived from the residues of fermentation solubles in the production of aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin and penicillin." These residues are included in all their formulas, from chick starter to laying mash. With a steady diet like this, it would seem that consumers of eggs and poultry from such flocks could not escape stockpiling antibiotics in their bodies.

Manufacturers of "wonder drugs" freely recommend their products for all types of livestock, from baby chicks to cattle. As emergency treatments for certain disorders, antibiotics can be of great value; but when livestock receive them as part of their daily feed and then get extra doses of

them, in cases of sickness, the accumulation could reach alarming proportions.

This could account for some of the new disorders that have appeared in poultry flocks and in animals in recent years. It has been acknowledged that the indiscriminate use of antibiotics can do harm to people; so it is reasonable to feel that overdosing livestock can create trouble.

Another factor, which probably has not occurred to livestock raisers and to retail merchants, is the negative effect antibiotics can have on the flavour of eggs, poultry and other meats. Everyone knows what feeding onions to hens will do to the flavour of eggs; so why isn't it reasonable that too many antibiotics fed to livestock will change the flavour of their products? Almost any day, someone can be heard to comment, "I don't eat eggs and chicken the way I used to; I don't know why, but I just don't care for them as well." It may be that it isn't so much an oversupply of eggs and poultry that has caused the slump in their prices. Maybe we need to return to the good old pre-war poultry feeds, containing proper amounts of animal proteins and other healthful food factors, eliminating the medication method of growing food supplies.

The greatest consideration in the entire matter should be human health and welfare. There are many instances of illness among all ages of people, when antibiotics can be beneficial; but how can such emergency treatments be properly effective if the patient has built a certain amount of immunity to them by eating "wonder drugs" daily in his foods?

—"Organic Gardening and Farming"
(U.S.A.)

Fluoridation Opposition Grows in U.S.A.

Added professional and industrial opposition to chemical fluoridation of water supplies keep this important controversy in the news. Along with a host of new cities that have voted it down, 119 dentists of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Dental Society has signed a petition against fluoridation. At the same time, a report from the Beech-Nut Company states that they are forced to remove fluorine from the artificially fluoridated water at their Rochester plant, where pre-cooked baby foods are prepared, as a precaution against any hazard resulting from it, and until the safety of sodium fluoride in water has been completely established.

—"Organic Gardening and Farming"
(U.S.A.), April 1955.

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 he 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. "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

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.

FERTILE FIELD FROM CITY WASTE

By Alan Nicholls

The end of the world will come, not with thunder and flame, but with slow starvation as the agricultural soils are impoverished and destroyed — that is, unless men quickly learn how to return to the soil the nutrients they take from it.

Already many millions of square miles of humus have been lost forever — blown away by the winds, or carried in rivers down to the sea. The return from the remaining lands is dropping year by year.

The problem of how to reverse this process and restore to the land the nutrients robbed from it is discussed in a remarkable new book, "Fertility from Town Wastes", by J. C. Wylie, a Scottish engineer.

After stating the problem forcefully and in detail, Mr. Wylie describes the system he has established in Dumfriesshire, where by a mixture of vegetable waste and sewage sludge is converted into agriculturally valuable compost.

The beauty of the system is that it solves two extremely grave human problems, neither of which appears to have any other effective answer.

It disposes cleanly of the human waste, which at present pollutes countryside, rivers and beaches, and of the garbage either dumped in noisome heaps or burned by expensive furnaces.

At the same time it preserves the fertility of the land for this and for future generations.

Disposal of human waste, as Wylie points out, became a great problem with the growth of cities. Before that it was often ploughed back into the fields, as it is in China. That country could not otherwise support a fraction of its huge population.

In the cities of a hundred years ago it was dumped in open sewers, or even in streets, making city life horribly offensive and taking a huge death toll in epidemics.

The problem was tackled, and in the course of time brilliantly solved, but with only one thought in mind — the cleansing

of cities.

The appalling waste of nitrogen and phosphorus, which had been robbed from the land and was now pouring uselessly into the sea, has only in recent years been recognised.

The same mistake was made with household garbage, which has been taken from the cities and dumped in the countryside in useless heaps, polluting the country air.

At the same time as this waste was going on, the world was increasingly being fed from the new lands, such as America, Canada and Australia.

These countries originally had land of great fertility, which was soon reduced by bad farming methods — cropping and grazing without restoring more than a small percentage of natural manures.

When fertility began to drop noticeably, artificial phosphates were applied with apparent success. But the fertilised crops were taking more than phosphorus out of the soil. They were taking the whole immense complex of nutrients, which constitute humus.

The result is, the dust bowls of the world — tragic memorials to the criminal foolishness of homosapiens.

Many men have tried to find a solution to this double crisis. A pioneer among them was Sir Albert Howard, who as a servant of the Government of India early in the present century developed the "Indore system" of composting vegetable trash with animal and human manure.

The principles he laid down are still largely accepted, and it is on the basis of them that Wylie has designed his Dumfriesshire system.

It is based on the necessity to preserve the ratio of carbon to nitrogen in compost at less than 20 to 1. Vegetable refuse is too low. Clearly the answer is to combine them.

Sludge is poured on to layers of vegetable waste, which has been mechanically sorted out from town garbage. The two components are mixed and allowed to stand for about 12 weeks.

Great heat is developed, which kills all undesirable bacteria. The resultant compost is clean, inoffensive, easy to handle and an ideal enrichment to agricultural land.

Sludge and garbage are disposed of cleanly and cheaply, and no more are the rivers polluted or the countryside defiled.

Other similar schemes are working in various parts of the British Isles, but they are still small compared with the magnitude of the waste that still goes on day by day.

South Africa has made a notable contribution. It is estimated there that two-thirds of city sewage and garbage is composted and saved for the land.

Wylie discusses Melbourne's sewage farm at Werribee, which he thinks was good, in advance of its time, and is still sound as far as it goes.

It does not include the valuable constituents of garbage, however, and it is able

to manure only a relatively small parcel of land.

His book is a call to municipal engineers the world over to act now, before it is too late — before disposal of waste becomes too big a problem to handle, and before too much of the earth's life-giving soil has been blown away.

—"The Age," 13/7/55.

THE KEYLINE PLAN

By P. A. YEOMANS.

36/3 posted

An Australian book clearly and simply setting out by word and plan the author's method of cultivation for the absorption of moisture and conservation of water. Dam construction and placing, tree preservation and planting, are all stressed. The book is rounded off by many beautiful photographs showing the results of his methods. The main farm implement he uses is the Graham chisel plough, and in this and many other ways P. A. Yeomans closely resembles Louis Bromfield in his writing and methods.

"The Land," 16/7/54: —

The basic principle of the plan is that water conservation on the pastoral areas is the most important factor in developing soil fertility because the decay of vegetable matter depends on the retention of moisture in the soil.

The book deals with the method of doing so efficiently and economically. Every man or woman who loves the land and its trees and is seeking a way to increase soil fertility should have "The Keyline Plan" on his or her bookshelf.

Water Fluoridation

In a letter to the Eltham Shire Council the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has stated that under no circumstances will it place fluorine in Melbourne's water supply unless compelled to do so by the Victorian State Government.

This statement followed the carrying of a recent resolution by the Eltham Shire Council that the proposed policy of mass medication should not be introduced without the sanction of those people who would consume the water. The resolution was moved by Councillor Eric D. Butler.

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"New Times," July 29, 1955—Page 11.

Childbirth Without Fear

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

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

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

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

THE MOST EVIL POLICY OF ALL

(Continued from page 4)

is an international police force, completely subservient to Anti-Christ who can then mount his throne without fear of effective resistance.

The evil policy outlined above is what we have in fact experienced and are now experiencing.

Now, it is, quite certain that if we had really experienced a Maximum Leisure policy in 1920 and we had known a genuine Christian society, a society rid of the scourges of war and threat of war, industrial strife, bureaucracy and propaganda, only people with deranged minds would tolerate a Full Employment policy concomitant of State Charity, State Welfare and State Education. The full evil and absurdity of it would be apparent to everyone but the mentally defective.

But a policy of Full Employment is no less evil and insane because we have as yet not experienced a Maximum Leisure policy it is in fact today even more evil and insane, both because we have experienced its results and because the developments of automation and electronics have made freedom from paid employment for the bulk of the population more obviously possible of attainment than ever it was before—and it was so before.

If the evils:

War, threat of war, armaments and large standing armies.

Industrial strife.

Bureaucracy.

Trades Union restrictive practices.

The fear of unemployment.

Artificially intensified advertising and salesmanship.

Inhibiting taxation and controls.

Bad quality work, due to need for cheapness.

All the materialistic urges induced by the work-for-work's sake and "make money" mentality

were eliminated, we should have to abandon a Full Employment policy, because

short of digging holes and filling them in again, there wouldn't be paid jobs for most people. All the requirements of the population, which they did not prefer to produce for themselves in their abundant leisure time by their own craftsmanship, could be produced by a small proportion of the population working short hours.

In other words, a Full Employment policy is THE direct urge and spur to maintain all the evils listed above.

In other words we abandon a Full Employment policy and adopt a progressively Maximum Leisure policy we remove the dominating spur to these evils.

In other words, all those people who lend their support to a Full Employment policy instead of to a Maximum Well-paid Leisure policy are making the evils listed above inevitable.

And, as no propaganda can possibly do, this is the way to make all Communist claims look absurd: to demonstrate in the West a really free leisured way of life (stage by stage, gradually, if you like). This is the only way to end the war threat and the tyranny threat. And it is the only way to check and limit to proper ends the ugly industrialisation of our national life, with its evil of soul-destroying, monotonous, dehumanising work.

COMPULSORY UNIONISM

It is rarely that we find ourselves in agreement with the views of Mr. Albert Monk, President of the A.C.T.U. But we do note with pleasure his recent statement at the Melbourne University, that he personally was opposed to compulsory unionism.

NO COMMENT

A recent newspaper report informs us that Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister whilst visiting America to attend the tenth anniversary of the United Nations, called at the Long Island home of Mr. Bernard Baruch.

VITAMIN U FOR ULCERS.

A sure cure for ulcers has not been found, but doctors are still looking. In the past 50 years, doctors have recommended at least 46 different kinds of diet, and 108 different drugs, vitamins, sex hormones, and other preparations, such as plastics. The newest suggestion, made recently, is cabbage juice.

For many years Dr. Garnett Cheney of Stanford University's School of Medicine has been studying an anti-ulcer factor he tentatively calls vitamin U. Tests on patients have been encouraging; their ulcers got better when Dr. Cheney fed them on foods containing vitamin U, but he could not prove that U did the trick.

Cabbage, Dr. Cheney found, contained a lot of vitamin U, and seemed to keep guinea pigs from getting ulcers. In "California Medicine" he reported results of a five-month test on 13 patients. He gave them a quart of cabbage juice a day, squeezed out by a juice presser from fresh raw cabbage. They also got a fairly normal diet. They were given no regular doses of alkalis, and were allowed to smoke all they wanted. All their food was cooked; vitamin U is destroyed by cooking, and Cheney wanted his patients to get it only in the carefully measured cabbage juice, served a glass at a time, five times a day.

Five of the patients had ulcers in the stomach, seven in the duodenum, one in both the stomach and the jejunum (part of the small intestine just below the duodenum). They all got better quickly, according to X-ray evidence. Average healing time was 10.4 days for the duodenal ulcers (compared with 37 days for a control group treated by milk, alkalis and the conventional bland, diet), 7.3 days for the six stomach ulcers (compared with 42 days).

Vitamin U is also found in celery, unpasteurised milk, fresh greens, raw egg yolks, cereal grasses, certain animal and vegetable fats.

—"Compost" (N.Z.).

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