

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 21, No. 24.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2 1955.

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

FOREIGN POLICY IS MAJOR ELECTION ISSUE

Dr. Evatt Must Be Defeated

Dr. Evatt's election campaign has been carefully designed to try and force the Government Parties to fight the election campaign primarily upon economic issues. Dr. Evatt's tactics are diverting public attention from the fact that Dr. Evatt's foreign policy has the enthusiastic support of the Communists. General acceptance of this foreign policy would undoubtedly assist the Communist offensive in South-East Asia.

Regular readers of this journal should not need to be told that when we state that foreign policy is a major election issue, we are not denying that economic and financial questions are of fundamental importance. There is no doubt, that unless present financial and economic policies are suitably modified in order that true Christian social objectives can be attained, Communism must ultimately be successful. Now, Dr. Evatt's proposed economic and financial policies are fundamentally the same as those of the Government parties. He offers no genuine alternatives. He criticises the Government parties for their support of restrictive financial policies, which, if extended, must undoubtedly have serious repercussions next year. But before the election, Dr. Evatt and his supporters were actually supporting a policy of credit restriction. In a public statement issued on September 21, Dr. Evatt said that Dr. Coombs as Governor of the Commonwealth Bank should use his powers to force the trading banks to implement credit restrictions.

Irrespective of which parties are successful on December 10, it is certain that further financial restrictions will be imposed upon the individual. This must happen while present financial rules are accepted as axiomatic. Dr. Evatt merely proposes to impose these restrictions differently from Mr. Menzies.

If the elections only concerned internal economic and financial questions, we would say that in the absence of candidates

pledged to support the objectives for which this journal stands, electors should refuse to cast a formal vote for any of the parties. But unfortunately Australia's geographical position in relationship to the Communist offensive in South-East Asia is such, and Dr. Evatt's pro-Communist record so bad, that we believe that the election of an Evatt Government would be one of the greatest disasters we have ever suffered in this country.

The press generally, and many of the Liberal and Country Party candidates, are unfortunately making little or no reference to foreign policy. This does not surprise us, because in recent months the press has supported immediate recognition of Red China and growing trade with all Communist countries. It is also unfortunately true that some members of the Government parties are not taking a strong stand on a genuine anti-Communist foreign policy. We recommend that all candidates should be asked to give a firm undertaking that they will, if elected, strongly oppose all foreign policies proposals being put forward by Dr. Evatt and the Communists. Where no candidate will give such an undertaking, electors should vote informally and state the reason on their ballot paper.

We repeat: Internal economic and financial reform is an urgent necessity. It was necessary when the Japanese were attacking on our front doorstep. But it was first essential to defeat direct external aggression. Today the Communists are not only on our front door in Indonesia;

they are well-placed within our community. They are a greater menace than the Japanese were. All electors should remember this fact as they go to the polling booths on December 10.

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.

WHEN THE RED BEAR SMILES

BY A. K. CHESTERTON

During the last ten years two tremendous and perhaps only seemingly antithetical objectives have been pursued under the aegis of the Russian frown. One was the Communist conquest of China, now in process of extension to the South, with Vietnam almost "in the bag", and outpost actions, political as well as military, being fought in Malaya and Burma. The second and even more significant development has been the use of the tension by the Wall Street Money Power to reduce the great nations of the West to bondage and to destroy their power overseas.

Those who do not accept the supra-national nexus between the Kremlin and Wall Street can scarcely deny that at least in the attack on "colonialism" the two policies have marched in step. France, once bastion against Communism in Indo-China, has been winkled out of that country, as the Dutch have been winkled out of Indonesia. The British, in response to relentless hidden pressure, are preparing to haul down the flag in Malaya and Singapore as they have done in almost every other place where once it proudly flew. If the purpose of the Wall Street Money Power be to "contain Communism", it is curious that it should begin by thus doing away with the "containers".

Remembering that Wall Street financed and sustained the Bolshevik revolution, and three decades later delivered Eastern and much of Central Europe into Bolshevik hands, remembering further that it undermined the position of Chiang Kai-shek in readiness for the Communist onslaught, only the most obtuse mind can fail to discern cogent reasons for regarding with the utmost suspicion two policies which, while presented as deadly opposites, have in fact bestowed the most signal benefits the one upon the other. I shall be told that I forget Korea. Not so. How many Wall Street potentates lost their lives in those bitter hills? How many rulers of Russia there laid down their lives? A local war here or there is of no consequence. Indeed, it encourages the further centralisation of power.

The Soviet frown, having achieved remarkable success, both on the international plane and in furthering the national interests of Russia, is now making way for the Soviet smile. Despite its advantages, the frown incurred certain disadvantages. One was a loss of popularity abroad. Such was the fervour aroused in Western breasts by the achievements of the Red Army that ten years ago A. J. Cummings and other emotionalists were howling for the secrets of the A-bomb to be handed to Russia. The British Communist Party enjoyed a gala season, while the French Communists furnished a Deputy Prime Minister and, for a time, seemed likely to take over the country. These favourable circumstances could not long survive the Soviet frown.

The fervour evaporated from the breast of Mr. Cummings. Even the "New Statesman", intimidated by the defections caused by the clear-sightedness of George Orwell and Arthur Koestler, began to edge away from the danger of "intellectual" isolation. Organised and avowed Communism in the West lost its menace. The Communists in Great Britain became a dispirited and sickly band. Now, however, the winter of their discontent is to be made glorious summer by the sun of Bulganin, or Krushchev, or whoever may be the new Commissar of Facial Expressions in the Soviet Union.

Nothing is easier, it would seem, than to effect this transformation. The propagandists of "Pravda", without strenuous demand being made on their salesmanship, convinced the "New Statesman" that the real villain of the piece was Beria. Encountering more sceptical minds, they even went as far — strictly for foreign consumption—as to embroil the great Stalin himself. The frown, they said, was Stalin's frown, and they apologized for it, affirming that it endangered Russian security. But of course, they add, all that is over now. The implacable Stalin has gone and in his stead there rule Bulganin, Krushchev and Molotov—three charming and saintly men whose faces are incapable of a frown. That Bulganin was Stalin's second string at Yalta, and played his full part in dishonouring such of its provisions as were inconvenient to the Soviet Union, is not a fact to be recalled at such a time as this. That Molotov served Stalin throughout his bloody regime, and was privy to all the terrorist conspiracies which made the name of Russia synonymous with mass-murder and torture, is a fact which must not only not be mentioned, but which, for a Soviet citizen, it would assuredly spell death to mention. The angelic Krushchev is a man trained in the same vile school of purge and counter-purge. Yet because it suits the convenience of Soviet policy that these worthies "should smile and smile", the West tumbles over itself in its eagerness to leave the quotation unfinished. It opens wide its arms for the Bear's embrace. No such thing could happen were it not that an order had somewhere been given.

There would be no cause for anxiety if this new "line" were to be walked only by those experienced trapeze-artists Harry Pollitt and Rajani Palme Dutt, or if Kingsley Martin managed to find a precarious balance upon it, or even if the emotional A. J. Cummings were again persuaded that the Soviet Union's interests demanded that he should "have a go". We know our Communists, and our would-be Communists, and our Liberals who, whenever the task is not utterly impossible, consider it the quintessence of Liberalism to be kind to the Communists. But these fond familiars of our public life are not the ones whose attitude we have now to consider, because today the Prime Minister and the entire House of Commons are well

WITNESS

By Whittaker Chambers

Price 27/6, post free.

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.

WHEN THE RED BEAR SMILES

(Continued from page 2.)

ahead of all-comers in their desire to espouse the new Soviet "line" and to win acceptance for it in Britain. The last ten years are suddenly as though they had never been.

Is the Kremlin's desire that the U.S.S.R. should enjoy the popularity, which it enjoyed at the war's end? Then Sir Anthony is delighted to oblige the Russian leaders by inviting them to visit our shores as honoured guests and they have been no less delighted to accept. Had Stalin and Beria been alive at the time of this policy-switch, who can doubt that the invitation would no less eagerly have been pressed upon them? Indeed, had Genghiz Khan or any other butcher of men on a sufficiently large scale been available for such a purpose, London—the home of a decent Monarch and of decent burgesses whose imagination could only reel at the thought of the billion-fold crimes of Tartary—would have been required to lay down the red carpet in honour of the thug, and fools would have spoken of "the lessening of international tension" and of the high hopes of the dawn of the era of perpetual brotherhood and peace. It is an amazing business, this contemplated feting of Bulganin and Krushchev, whom our innocent young Queen will be required to receive

and whom the six hundred odd blazing innocents—some, perhaps, are not so innocent—who "represent" us in Parliament will acclaim until their silly voices become hoarse. Consider the manner in which Her Majesty's faithful Commons received the announcement, as reported with evident relish and approval by "The Times":

"Warm cheering halted the Prime Minister as soon as the news broke on the Chamber, and drowned his voice for a second or two, and the ovation welled out afresh at the end of his statement. There was no mistaking the deep pleasure which filled the House . . ."

Had the Prime Minister told the Commons that all the figures of Madam Tusaud's Chamber of Horrors had put on flesh, and in the interests of international brotherhood and peace were to be the guests of the British Government, the cheers would have been no less uncritical. The really frightening thing is that Bulganin and Krushchev, in switching from hostility to friendliness, are doing nothing of which the "Dialectic" does not approve. To wage an oppressive war of nerves, and then for a period relent, is an intrinsic part of a strategy devised to confuse the "enemy" nations and secure from them the maximum concessions, giving as little as possible in return while all the time working to subvert their institutions and make them doubtful of their own cause. More accurately, perhaps, the frightening thing is that the "dialectic", which has been proclaimed and is available for study, should not, as is manifest, be known to a single Member of the British Parliament, except perhaps to the "cryptos" and fellow travellers. After the Soviet Union has been in existence for nearly forty years, for every moment of that time guided by the "Dialectic", it is dreadful that neither Eden nor any other non-Communist in the House has thought a study of the "Dialectic" to be worth his precious time, with the result that, at the carefully chosen moment, these leaders are ready and anxious to treat a scientific Marxist approach to the problem of destroying the West as an expedient to secure an "improvement" in relations for the mere sake of "improvement". Such lack of study, betokening a lack of true earnestness, is all part of our political decadence. Unless we wake up before it is too late our superficialists will have destroyed us. There is damnable and deadly danger in what is now contemplated. "Friendly relations" with the Soviet Union will not be allowed to beguile the Russian peoples, whereas our own people will be flummoxed and betrayed. Eden, let us not forget, enjoyed a staunch Soviet "Press" at the General Election. Now that his policy has been enthusiastically endorsed by Herbert Morrison—Gentile though he be, a key-man of the Sanhedrin—we may know that Wall Street is about to achieve its heart's most cherished desire by harmonising its policy with the "line" of the Soviet Union and achieving that harmony at our expense, as was proposed at Quebec twelve long years ago. Not Bulganin but Baruch is the author of the Soviet "new look". For God's sake, and our own, let us see this thing as it really is, before we are overwhelmed.

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 that Australians unfortunately know little about.

Price 31/3 post free

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

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 New Times

Established 1935.

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

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

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

VOL. 21.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1955.

No. 24.

The Creation of Credit

A recent Gallup Poll disclosed that a majority of electors are opposed to a policy of credit restriction. It is obviously realised more generally today that credit policy governs economic policies. When this journal first started publishing in 1935, comparatively few people understood the facts concerning credit creation. However, if it has done nothing else, and it has, the Social Credit Movement has successfully shattered the old myth that there is only a fixed amount of money in existence and that the banking system operates on the profits it makes from lending money obtained from depositors.

When we first started to publicise the facts concerning credit creation by the banking system we were bitterly opposed by so-called authorities that claimed, amongst other things, that we were destroying that delicate thing called "confidence". But today Mr. H. W. Whyte, Chairman of the New Zealand Associated Banks, can tell the New Zealand Monetary Commission the facts about credit creation without any risk of being labelled a crank. Mr. Whyte said:

"The banks do create money. They have been doing it for a long time, but they didn't quite realise it, and they did not admit it. Very few did. You will find it in all sorts of documents, financial textbooks, etc. . . . today I doubt very much whether you would get many prominent bankers to attempt to deny that banks create credit. I have told you that they do; Mr. Ashwin has told you that they do; Mr. Fussell (Governor of the New Zealand Reserve Bank) has told you that they do."

During the war years we drew attention to the significance of the fact that suddenly it was generally admitted by bankers, economists, and other "experts", that the banks were primarily manufacturers of credit. We pointed out then that it was obvious that the enemies of Social Credit were preparing to implement a policy of "managed money" and to intensify moves towards the Welfare State. Even money reform became respectable so long as it was not suggested that money control be effectively decentralised amongst all members of the community.

The very term "managed money" implies that a few managers will dictate to the individual just how his money shall be spent. And this is what is happening today. So long as the majority accepts the "full employment" objective, new financial credits will be made available only to ensure that individuals are employed on those activities approved of by the central planners. Unless halted, this must lead ultimately to the complete Socialist State. The fundamental financial and economic issue today concerns the control of credit not the creation of it. In our next issue we are publishing a special article dealing with this matter. We ask all readers to look for it and to study it closely.

C. Barclay-Smith Donates £50 to Financial Appeal

Mr. C. Barclay-Smith, Editor of "The New Era", has not only used the columns of his paper to request his readers to support our special financial appeal; he has backed the appeal with a cheque for £50. Here is another challenge to all supporters. There are many more who can easily match this effort if they have the necessary belief in the rightness of our cause.

Since our last issue a further £63 has come in, £50 from C Barclay-Smith, £5 from F. C. Belling, Illabo, N.S.W., £5 from "Anonymous", £3 Mr. W. Lucas. Grand total is now £462. This means that a handful of supporters have already provided nearly one quarter of our objective. This fact alone should stimulate a flow of donations immediately.

Keep This Date Free

Readers are asked to note that Mr. W. J. Carruthers of Ringwood will be running a barbecue at his home in Ringwood on Saturday, February 25. The last barbecue was an outstanding financial and social success. The next one will be even better. We ask all supporters to bring as many friends and associates as they can. All funds raised will be used to help general Social Credit activities.

Should the Churches Concern Themselves With Politics?

Mr. Eric Butler spoke on the above subject at the Methodist Men's Fellowship Mitcham Sunday, October 30. He was given a most attentive hearing and lack of time cut short some stimulating comment and questions. The Box Hill "Reporter" provided an excellent report of Mr. Butler's address.

As part of the new intensified campaigning now getting under way, Mr. Butler is keen to address as many Church organisations as possible on the urgent necessity of politics being subordinated to the Moral Law. Although Mr. Butler realises that this campaigning will necessitate many Sunday addresses, he is prepared to make the effort because he believes that no Christian should spare himself in the coming crisis.

Successful Meeting at Nhill

On Monday, November 23, the Rev. Norman Hill and Mr. Eric Butler addressed a well-attended public meeting at Nhill. Over 60 people gave the speakers a warm reception. Local press reports ensured that the speakers' views on the major election issues were widely read throughout the Wimmera.

Magazine Section

ARCHITECTURE AND CHRISTIANITY

By Frank Lloyd Wright

(The following lecture was delivered at the annual prize-giving of the Architectural Association, London, on July 14, 1950, and was published in "The Architects' Journal" on July 27, 1950.)

You are coming into this field of architecture. I do not know what else to call it; I do not like to call it a profession, because I think that the profession of architecture in our country—and it is probably the same in all other countries—is no longer the refuge of the great in experience and of really developed individuals which it was once upon a time. Perhaps the handing out of tickets to little boys to sit around for four years studying and reading about architecture may have something to do with it—a degree, I think they call it, saying that they are fit to practise architecture. That was the first blow that our profession got in our country, and another blow was that it is now considered a very necessary occupation for a gentleman, and the favoured sons of fortune are barging in on the profession. I should like to see the profession as a profession honourably buried with due ceremony, and the field left more open to youngsters who are willing to make the sacrifices that are essential to practise architecture.

GIVER OF FORMS

The architect is the form-giver of his civilization, of his society. There is no way of getting culture into shape except by way of this worker that we call an architect. It is essential, then, that the very best material we can find we send into the rank of the architects. It is the blind spot of our civilization, the blind spot of our culture. No one knows anything today about architecture. The thing is so confused. For five hundred years the thing has been going downhill, until it is all so mixed and so much a matter of habit that I think no one knows a good building from a bad building. That must be so, so long as it is a matter of taste, a matter of fashion, so long as we have the 57 varieties to choose from and never do a thing for ourselves.

Now, it is my fear, as I stand here today before you, that the little prophetic insight into the nature of building which organic architecture represents, having produced effects at the beginning of an era which was ushered in, I think, by Mr. Louis H. Sullivan and alongside him, myself, may become, by way of these effects which were produced, another effect, another fact. I think that you can see all over the world today indications of a new style. But we do not want another style; we have had

enough of styles in architecture. We want a new reality; we want to face reality.

DEMOCRATIC ARCHITECTURE?

What would reality be in a civilization committed to the ideals of democracy? What would it be? A style? No. That commitment would be a commitment to the ideal of freedom, would it not? Freedom in architecture—what would it be like? Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost? No; that would be licence. Where does this freedom come from that we profess as the normal aim of our democratic life? It comes from within you. It is not something that can be made for you that can be handed to you, but it is some thing in which you can be allowed to develop and in which you can be protected, and that protection is what we need now for the individual.

I think you will realize now that when you speak of individuality you are not speaking of personality. That distinction is usually missed. Our personalities we have nothing to do with; they are accident by what we do to develop our personality into a true individuality that we begin to differ from animals and become really man like, really human beings, capable of being. Democracy is the championship and the protection of the individual per se, as such. That means that organic architecture is of the individual for the individual by way of individuals. There is lots of room for error, lots of room to go astray, very little to go upon except inner ideas, except that from within the nature of everything must come whatever you do in the way of making a form or making a plan or whatever you do as an architect.

Comes now the nature of materials comes now the nature of the being inhabiting the building and the nature of the society and the circumstances for which the building is created in a free spirit. The most difficult thing of all is to keep the spirit free, not to imitate, not to copy, not to follow unreasonably and blindly and unthinkingly, but whenever you see an effect which appeals to you to get behind and inside that thing to try to find out why it is as it is; and, knowing that from the inside out, you become a competent member of the society in which you live, and that

(Continued on page 8)

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

It is not only that Mr. Nehru is one of the greatest statesmen of our time . . .
—"Voice", Sydney (October, 1955).

I remember even now how the fish stared at me with its big eyes that seemed to be asking, "Why did you do this terrible thing to me?" Then my fish died, and I dug a grave for it in the garden. And I felt guilty. Horribly, horribly guilty. That the first and last time I ever went fishing.
—Dr. Roman Vishniac, describing his childhood in the "New Yorker" (July, 1955).

The other course is the logical development of the Western liberal, humanist tradition — perhaps the greatest achievement so far of the human race.

—J. F. Cairns, senior lecturer in Economic History, University of Melbourne, in "Meanjin" (March, 1955).

. . . a unified common outlook and a common set of purposes. These will be the latest part of the task of unifying the world mind.

—Dr. Julian Huxley, in "UNESCO: Its Purpose and Philosophy", quoted in "Candour" (16/9/55).

The world shortage of newsprint would probably grow worse as literacy increased, Mr. John Coope, deputy chairman of the London "Daily Mirror", said today.
—Melbourne "Argus" (9/11/55).

Chou en Lai . . . went out of his way in public session to allay suspicion. He told the delegates of religious tolerance in China, he invited each and all to visit his country . . .

—Mrs. Cecily Burton, wife of Dr. John Burton, reporting the Bandung Conference in "Meanjin" (September 1955).

"New Times," December 2, 1955—Page 5.

NOTES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

By Rev. Henry Swabey

"You have to be very honest to represent these people," Mr. R. A. Butler said to me—a constituent of his at the time—some months before he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. He doubtless did his best for the constituency as a representative. But I could not agree with the results of his policy in his other role of party member and politician. For his Education Bill had given more power to the Group and lessened the standing of the individual as parent and family man.

And in that very year Sir Stafford Cripps with almost professional dishonesty—vocational might be the word—made his "over my dead body" speech and then devalued the pound. I had once suggested to an aspiring minor political official, impertinently perhaps, that he would have to be very honest in his job. Mishearing me, he replied: "Yes, one has to be a bit dishonest for the sake of the party."

The politics of the fox and a financial system that fits facts to its unworkable figures have just resulted in an Autumn Budget, the niggling effects of which are adding a copper or two to prices. A long period of inflation together with a cultural attack hardly result from chance. I believe it was elsewhere known as Trumanism. In Canada, few had much to lose anyway after the Depression had cleaned them out and eliminated cultural rudiments.

The long series of B.B.C. radio plays, entitled "Between Two Worlds" intend, it seems, to present the pre-1939 world as decadent and best forgotten. On the more persuasive TV mechanism, Gilbert Harding, while allowing the Commonwealth, poured scorn on the British Empire. The moral being that our destinies have recently been in the hands of statesmen of such genius, integrity and foresight that the bad old days and all connected with them are best left to oblivion.

Early casualties after the war were independent papers which might criticise finance and its auxiliaries; then you cannot be a member of parliament without Party backing and money, so that independent members have disappeared; the phrase "independent means" is seldom heard, and private means lose their purchasing power daily. Everyone has to go to someone else usually to a group, for a livelihood, and immediately lose a large chunk of it in taxes. Under favourable conditions, the income tax collector is able to retain 5/6 of money paid to clergy through the Church Commissioners and local officials. He slices twice: a third the first time, then half of the remainder. So that several parsons are permanently in debt to the tax collector and independent criticism becomes somewhat laboured.

A good reason for clamping down on surviving Britons would be that for eight hundred years the British considered and dealt with the problem of power, restraining it through Common Law, Charters and Constitution. Blackstone summed it up. All this, together with Britain's outstanding theologians, is nearly forgotten and barely accessible. For after Blackstone the mass mind appeared and safeguards were eliminated with its help, one at a time, until a terrified parody of not biting the hand that feeds you might be the sole remainder of independent Britons.

WASHINGTON REPORT AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

Article 22. 1. The Soviet Union shall receive for a period of thirty years, concessions to oil fields equivalent to 60% of the extraction of oil in Austria in 1947...

2. The Soviet Union shall receive concessions to 60% of exploration areas located in Eastern Austria...

3. The Soviet Union shall receive oil refineries having a total annual production capacity of 420,000 tons of crude oil...

5. The Soviet Union shall receive the assets of the Danube shipping company...

6. The Soviet Union shall transfer to Austria property, rights and interests held or claimed as German assets... Austria for its part undertakes to pay the Soviet Union 150,000,000 United States dollars... within a period of six years.

11. The United Kingdom, the United States, and France hereby transfer to Austria all property, rights and interests held or claimed by them in Austria as former German assets or war booty...

(Signed) John Foster Dulles.
Senators voting AGAINST: Malone,
McCarthy & Jenner.

—From "Strike" (U.S.A.), Oct., 1955.

NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA

The Abyssinians are up to their old tricks. Three parties of armed tribesmen have penetrated 50 miles inside the Kenya border and killed two African girls and a boy. Were they by any chance slave-raiding? Far to the North, in the Ogaden, the officers of the Lion of Judah are hanging groups of Somalis each week at Jigjiga. According to "The Times" the Somalis lived in an area, which was handed back to Abyssinia by the British in 1948. The district had been under British rule for eight years, since its capture from the Italians. During this time the Somalis did not pay certain taxes to the British. In 1951, the Abyssinian Government announced that these taxes would be payable, and demanded back-payment for the eight years. This tax policy led to widespread disaffection and to some violent resistance to tax collectors. Hence the provision of much work for the hangmen.

Yet it is to this barbaric state that Britain has handed the Haud area of the Ogaden, much to the alarm and despondency of the British-protected tribes whose

grazing land it is. That the British Government should act, not in accordance with the modern needs of the situation, but in accordance with a rash and antiquated treaty, is yet another instance of its sheer incapacity to do the right thing. The refusal to retain the Haud under British protection is creating anti-British feeling among the Somalis, whom we are alienating for no good reason. No doubt our attitude, dating from the Italian invasion, derives from the carefully fostered fiction of Abyssinia as a cherubic, civilised State. It is a primitive and ugly dictatorship, which should itself be administered by a European power.

—From "Candour" (2nd Sept., 1955).

MOSCOW WARLORDS

There is much fuss in the press about the sale of arms to Egypt by the Communist "gunsharks". The following extract from the American journal, "The Freeman", (March, 1955), gives us a glimpse of what is going on behind the facade raised by our ballyhoo newspapers:

"The establishment of a Jewish state in the heart of the Arab world must have been consonant with Soviet policy, for Moscow's delegation voted for the Palestine partition resolution of November 29, 1947... both Israel and the Arab states defied U.N. ceasefire appeals. Hostilities ended... with the victory of Israeli arms, purchased from Communist Czechoslovakia with American money..."

"The Soviet Union, having encouraged the establishment of Israel under the aegis of the United States, now is courting the Arabs."

FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTS?

THE GREAT BANK WAR

... The enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government by "construction" ... was not warranted by any just interpretation of the Constitution. A few years after the close of that war (with Great Britain in 1815) a series of measures was adopted which, united and combined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates the "American system"...

Great Britain had a national bank of large capital, in whose hands was concentrated the controlling monetary and financial power of the nation—an institution wielding almost kingly power, and exerting vast influence upon all the operations of trade and upon the policy of the government itself. Great Britain had an enormous public debt and it had become a part of her public policy to regard this as a "public blessing"...

Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in establishing the new system in the United States was the creation of a national bank. Not foreseeing the dangerous power and countless evils, which such an institution might entail on the country, nor perceiving the connection, which it was designed to form between the bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American sys-

(Continued on page 8)

LITERARY DIGEST

21st CENTURY: A NEW AUSTRALIAN LITERARY MAGAZINE

While there is much that may be pure 19th Century about most of Australia's literary magazines (in, say, the 'liberalism' of "Meanjin," the stuffiness of "Southerly," the rough-neck-ism of the "Bulletin," and the inverted Henry Lawson unionism of "Overland"), "21st Century" in this, its first September issue is at least 20th Century.

There's much ado about building materials — steel, ferro-concrete, etc. — and there are ardent demands for bright new building projects. (. . . But the times of really big building projects went out, it seems, with the introduction of the 8-hour day.)

"21st Century" inevitably, as the others, has its "politics", too — outlined in "The Politics of Things" by the editor, Harry Hooten. This interesting article is very starry-eyed, I suppose, but it happens to contain some honest-to-goodness common-sense: it defines, it debunks, and it insists on some at least of the facts of life — such as the permanent value of productivity, the physical feasibility of its being very high in our times, and the prevention of same being primarily due to politicians, "planners", et al. Though Mr. Hooten is unjustifiably high-handed in his dismissal of all history (which has many, many high

moments, if unpublicised), this is quite one of the most cheering pieces of writing seen for a long while in a literary magazine — even if one can't fathom the degree to which the writer seriously commits himself to what he actually says.

"21st Century" has affiliations with the west coast of the United States, is slick up to a point, and is clad in an attractive and durable hessian cover. The editor has adopted the excellent procedure of presenting a group of eight poems by the one writer (Leslie Woolf Hedley of California), which permits of a surer coming-to-grips than the normal piecemeal presentation. The same author also has included part of a dictionary of American ideas recus.

Though in this first issue not making the impact it boasts of, "21st Century" is at least lively.

—William Fleming.

PAPERS & PERIODICALS

ABROAD

We have close at hand our Daily Press, our Radio News and stuff like the "New Statesman & Nation." But the person who really wants to know what is happening must read, or get his or her friends to read, at least half a dozen serious papers, newsletters, etc., from abroad. The following (not exhaustive) list is published as a guide.

"STRIKE"—Unreported news, Culture and comment, issued monthly from .Box 3582, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C. 50c yearly.

"CANDOUR"—A. K. Chesterton's factual, forceful "British Viewsletter", weekly, 34 Seldsdon Rd., South Croydon, Surrey. 25/- (stg.) yearly. Closed envelope 30/- Air Mail extra.

"RIVAROL"—French weekly, can be relied on for clear statement; 354 rue St. Honore, Paris 1/re. 50 francs a copy.

"THE HUDSON REVIEW"—American literary quarterly, has recently published Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, T. S. Eliot; agent in England is B. H. Blackwell Ltd., The Broad Street, Oxford. 32/- (stg.) yearly.

"EUROPEAN" — Lively comment and news, monthly; 302 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.I.

"SHENANDOAH"—Literary, three times a year, writers such as Hugh Kenner, Donald Pearce, Herbert Marshall McLuhan; one issue in 1953 brought together Wyndham Lewis, Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, Roy Campbell; Box 722, Lexington, Virginia, U.S.A. 2 dollars yearly.

"HOUSEWIVES TODAY"—35 Birchwood Av., Sidcup, Kent; monthly, 4/6 (stg.) yearly.

"CURRENT"—mainly excerpts from forgotten (but relevant) documents, fortnightly; Four Winds Press, Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass., U.S.A. 10/- (stg.) yearly.

—N.S.

BOOKS

We note here some books of importance published or republished during the past year or so, which have not received the recognition they deserve in Australia.

"Wyndham Lewis," by Hugh Kenner (Methuen). Brilliant analysis by one of America's finest critics of (in Eliot's words) "the greatest prose master of style of my generation". Lewis is also "one of the three or four most important of modern painters".

"Unconditional Hatred," by Captain Russell Grenfell (Devin-Adair). One of Britain's top naval strategists punctures the Churchill myth and produces facts concerning the laying waste of Europe during War Two.

"Facts Are Facts," by Benjamin Freedman (privately printed). Freedman, a New York Jew, uncovers some of the filth to be found in the "Talmud". A good introduction both to the "Talmud" and the Grand Hoax currently being perpetrated by the Khazars and their friends.

"Selected Fables of La Fontaine," translated by Marianne Moore (Faber & Faber). Moore is among the top half-dozen makers of poetry in the world today.

"Law of Civilisation & Decay," by Brooks Adams (Knopf). First published around

the turn of the century, this work is now available in a 95c edition. It is, quite literally, one of the key History Books.

"The Classic Anthology," translated by Ezra Pound (Faber & Faber). The 305 Odes of Ancient China, as collected by Confucius, transformed into beautiful songs.

"Secret Societies & Subversive Movements," by Nesta Webster (Britons Publishing Society). Welcome republication of a serious study of "the other side" of history. Mrs. Webster proves beyond doubt that vicious secret societies have existed for two thousand years, at least, and still exist. She has not succeeded in showing to what extent events have actually been moulded by these societies. A student, ignorant of these matters, who does not read Mrs. Webster's book, is a fool or worse.

"Man of Yalta," by Georges Ollivier (Librairie Francaise). This book on Franklin Roosevelt describes the man as he was . . . "one of the falsest minds of our time . . ." the sacker of Europe, perhaps even the digger of the Occident's grave.

"Selected Essays," by William Carlos Williams (Random House). An important book; a necessity for writers interested in keeping language healthy.

—N.S.

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

By George-Henri Levesque, O.P., Professor of Economics, Laval and Montreal Universities, Dominican House of Studies, Ottawa.

Introduction by Eric D. Butler (post free). Order now Price 6d.

"New Times," December 2, 1955—Page 7.

ARCHITECTURE & CHRISTIANITY

(Continued from page 5)

should be your authorization to practise architecture.

Now, of course, this inner ideal, this sense of what is within being projected into a harmonious and beautiful exterior as a circumstance, is, I suppose, a religion, isn't it? I was talking to the boys over here the other days, and, as I was going out, one of the little boys said: "Mr. Wright, you believe this, that a good architect has to believe in Jesus." Well, I knew what he meant, but he did not get what I meant. I said, "Yes, he must," but I added "but I do not know where he is going to find out about Jesus, how he is going to find out what it was that Jesus represented." What Jesus really preached has been lost by the Church and has been lost by modern practice. You will have to go back into that thought of Jesus from which we can say that we got our ideal or organic architecture; "The kingdom of God is within you."

From within comes everything that you will ever have. From within comes that development which will make all the difference between you and an animal, and therefore the core, the essence, of the new architecture for democracy. Up-to-date democracy has built nothing. We have talked about it and pretended to be democratic, but I do not think that any of us have looked that definition in the face or made one for ourselves; so let us say that democracy is the highest form of aristocracy that the world has ever seen, because it is innate, it is of the individual. It cannot be transmitted; it cannot exist by privilege; it is the gospel of the doer and the be-er.

CLEAR THE DECKS

Well, that is the new architecture; that is the spiritual basis of the new forms and the new life that we may gain when we have had enough of, and become sick enough of, the superficial pretence which surrounds us in the rubbish heaps in which we live and we try to clear the decks and really live like men and women, like individuals, not mere personalities.

First of all, let us have the human being, capable of bossing himself around. To get that, let us make use of the best material that we have in our social fabric today, and I think you will all agree with me that it will be none too good. Then let us work upon it by working with it, by not trying to teach it anything, by merely opening the doors and windows, with what vision we have, so that we do what is possible by way of encouragement; but only in one way can we get this thing which is so essential to the life of a democracy, and that is by experience—experience that you see, experience that you bear, experience that you feel.

Page 8—"New Times," December 2, 1955.

THE GREAT BANK WAR

(Continued from page 6)

tem", but feeling the embarrassments of the Treasury and of the business of the country consequent upon the war, some of our statesmen who had held different and sounder views were induced to yield . . .

But the bank was but one branch of the new system. A public debt of more than 120,000,000 dollars existed, and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of the new system did not regard its speedy payment as essential to the public prosperity . . . While the debt existed it furnished alimnt to the national bank and rendered increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding seven million dollars annually.

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the system, which was a high protective tariff . . . The scheme was veiled under the plausible but delusive pretext of a measure to protect "home industry" . . . This branch of the system involved a partnership between the Government and the favoured classes, the former receiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on articles imported and the latter the increased price of similar articles produced at home, caused by such a tax.

"PUBLIC WORKS" RACKET

Another branch of this system was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, capable of indefinite enlargement and sufficient to swallow up as many millions annually as could be exacted from the foreign commerce of the country . . . It was to be the great absorbent of any surplus which might at any time accumulate in the Treasury and of the taxes levied on the people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for the avowed object of affording protection to the favoured classes.

It was in the interest of the bank that the revenue collected and the disbursements made by the Government should be large because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount the greater would be the bank profits by its use . . . so that each of the branches constituting the system had a common interest in swelling the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public debt unpaid and increasing its amount, because this would produce an annual increased drain upon the Treasury to the amount of interest and render augmented taxes necessary. The operation and necessary effect of the whole system were to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the public patronage, and maintain a rich and splendid government at the expense of a taxed and impoverished people . . .

WASHINGTON'S DOUBTS

It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure [the chartering of the national bank in 1791] . . . His Cabinet gave their opinions and were divided upon the subject, General Hamilton being in favor of and

Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph being opposed . . .

Additional light has been recently shed upon the serious doubts which he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill. This is found among the manuscript papers of Mr. Madison . . .

The experiment of that bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of twenty years Congress refused to re-charter it. It would have been fortunate for the country . . . had our public men of 1816 . . . refused to charter the second bank . . . Under the repeated blows of President Jackson it reeled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by the veto of President Tyler.

Under the pernicious workings of this combined system of measures the country witnessed alternate seasons of temporary apparent prosperity, of sudden disastrous commercial revulsions, or unprecedented fluctuation of prices and depression of the great interests of agriculture, navigation, and commerce, of general pecuniary suffering and of final bankruptcy of thousands. After a severe struggle of more than a quarter of a century, the system was overthrown . . .

"SINISTER INFLUENCES"

. . . the people in framing our admirable system of government were conscious of the infirmities of their representatives and . . . have fenced them around with checks to guard against the effects of hasty action, of error, of combination and of possible corruption. Error, selfishness and faction have often sought to rend asunder this web of checks and subject the government to the control of fanatic and sinister influences . . .

One great object of the Constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon legislation of Congress was to protect minorities from injustice and oppression by majorities. The equality of their representation in the senate and the veto power of the President are the constitutional guaranties, which the smaller states have that their rights will be respected. Without these guaranties all their interests would be at the mercy of majorities in Congress representing the larger States.

—From the fourth Annual Message of President James K. Polk, delivered in Washington, December 5, 1848.

BATTERIES

We Make Batteries

We Repair Batteries

New Times Readers especially catered for

SEVILLE BATTERY SERVICE

MAIN ROAD, SEVILLE

Phone Seville 9

THE SOCIAL CREDIT ADVANCE IN QUEBEC

In view of the determined fight being waged by Social Crediters in Quebec Province against mounting taxation, and the great Social Credit Congress being held in Quebec City early next month, this is an appropriate time to give a little background on the Social Credit Movement in Quebec, substantial sections of New Brunswick and Ontario, and French-speaking areas of other provinces.

"Vers Demain", the official organ of the Union of Electors, published by the Institute of Political Action twice monthly, carried on June 15, 1941, the following account of its *raison d'être* and inspiration:

... it is the reading and meditation of page 288 of Jacques Maritain's "Humanisme Integral", or rather the whole chapter of which this page is part, which has inspired the foundation and guided the development of the Institute of Political Action.

It is not a question of forming a new party, for it is order that we are seeking in Politics, and order is not division.

Jacques Maritain recommended the formation of a new kind of political associations, of political brotherhoods which should be as it were, secular orders of Christian inspiration, pursuing specialized ends in the temporal domain, just as the religious orders pursue specialized ends in the spiritual domain.

Every religions order has a two-fold objective: the improvement of one's self, and service to one's neighbour. This latter objective takes on different forms according to the order — teaching, preaching, penance, service of the sick, missions, and so on.

Similarly, the Institute of Political Action pursues the political education of one's self and the political education of one's neighbour. It then proceeds to organization in order to realize the objective, which studies have shown to be good and desirable.

The Institute of Political Action consists neither of dilettantes nor of dreamers. Some seek to present Social Crediters as Utopians. It so happens that Social Crediters are the greatest realists in the secular domain.

An organization for political education, the Institute of Political Action is also, as we have said, a concrete political organization for getting things done.

It is not an organization like the political parties, because it is not a matter of imitating what has been done, but of building where the parties have destroyed.

The parties are organized from above and hold their members by means of money and other material rewards.

Our Institute is formed from below and seeks to develop its members by education and the building of an apostolic spirit.

The parties work only around power — to seize power or retain power.

Our Institute works upon the people, upon the multitude — to change the people, instead of changing only the men in the government.

None of the big political parties has

sought to effect the political education of the people: to capture votes is their sole concern.

New parties, from time to time, have denounced the two major parties, have presented rather elaborate programmes and said to the people: Put us in power and we will give you this and that.

Our Institute of Political Action goes much deeper. It does not produce political leaders who go to the people and say: Put us in power and we will do better than the others. It produces educators who say to the people: Study your political affairs and see that you are served...

The Institute of Political Action now sets out upon a new strategy or line of policy, which "Vers Demain", June 1, 1955, describes as "From Propaganda to Occupation". This new policy is explained in a letter dated May 3rd, last, written by Mme. Gilberte Cote-Mercier, Director of the Institute, to the Assistant Directors: We are advancing with giant strides in our work. We are passing from the period of propaganda into the period of occupation.

Propaganda will, nevertheless, continue for those places where we are not yet solidly established.

We are setting about the occupation of all the Parishes of New France. The subscribers of the same parish are henceforth invited to form themselves into a social credit council in the parish. The most active of the subscribers in the parish will automatically provide the inspiration of the social credit council. I believe that we can have a minimum of 1000 social credit councils organized in this way by the time of the Congress next September.

(Note: This will be the main point of the programme to be proclaimed at the Congress for the next 12 months.— L. Even)

The parish, which is often the village municipality plus the parish municipality, is that human agglomeration which lies nearest to the families. It is through this local unity that we will recover our powers, as from below. It is the antithesis of centralization. Let us, therefore, occupy all our parishes for Social Credit and then a Social Credit policy and economy will prevail. We can, in this way, occupy the whole Province of Quebec and a good part of New Brunswick and Ontario during the year.

(Continued on page 12)

Communist Penetration Into Australian Churches! By V. L. Borin, 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.

Earthworms

"Darwin on Humus and
the Earthworm"..... 17/7

A description of the original investigation of the habits of earthworms and the role they play in soil building.

Printed by W. and J. Barr, 105-7 Brunswick Street Fitzroy, N.6, for New Times Ltd., McEwan House Melbourne, on whose authority these articles appear'

"New Times," December 2, 1955—Page 9.



AUSTRALIA'S DIET DEFICIENCIES

Condensed from "The New Era", October 28

Some very interesting statistics on the Australian diet have just been made public by the Acting Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. S. R. Carver) in his report upon "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs in Australia."

These statistics help to explain why more than two million Australians are admitted to public hospitals each year, in addition to those who are treated in private hospitals and in their homes.

Mr. Carver shows that starchy and sugary foods known as carbohydrates, and which are devitalised and demineralised, form an undue proportion of the daily diet (over one half, or 52.1 percent to be exact).

Carbohydrates make up the cheaper types of food that "fill and kill". They comprise bread, pies, pastry, biscuits, packeted breakfast "flakes" and "bubbles", that "pop" but do not "pep", also sweets, ice cream, cakes, and refined table sugar that is all sweetness and no sustenance.

It is interesting to note that the average Australian — man, woman or child — consumes 2 lb. per week of white sugar. Mr. Carver tells us that grain products, i.e., white flour products, "dead" breakfast cereals, etc., are consumed at the rate of 4 lb. per head per week.

Calcium intake at 778 milligrams per head is well below the required amount of 1,000 mgms daily, and is partly responsible for the bad teeth that are prevalent in Australia.

Vitamin A consumption has fallen by 15 percent and is now only 7,196 international units per day in the average diet. This is the vitamin that protects against infection. It guards the mucous membrane, with which the internal body is lined, against such diseases as gallbladder infection, kidney stones, sinus trouble, catarrh, prostate gland disorder, infected tonsils bladder trouble, eye infection, colitis, etc.

Mr. Carver states that the average intake of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) is 89.5 mgms. per day, but says that this figure makes no allowance for cooking losses. As Vitamin C is water-soluble, it is clear that 89.5 mgms errs on the high side and that the average intake is very much less.

Vitamin C is responsible for healthy bone formation, and strong, intercellular tissue. It helps the body to fight bacterial toxins and poisonous substances that reach the blood stream. It is essential for infected gums and pyorrhoea. The walls of the blood vessels depend upon this vitamin for their strength.

Vitamin C is necessary for the healing of wounds and the knitting of broken bones. It has many other uses in addition to the foregoing, such as helping to ward off rheumatism and arthritis, scurvy, cataract, mastoid trouble, etc.

We need at least 250 mgms of Vitamin C to maintain health, but the ideal dosage is twice this amount.

Mr. Carver's report states that there has been a 35 percent drop in the consumption of leafy, green and yellow vegetables, which has now fallen to less than 1 lb. per head per week.

Fresh fruit consumption has also fallen and it is on fruits and vegetables that most people depend for Vitamin C. The high cost of these commodities is no doubt responsible for the inadequacy of Vitamin C intake, although fruit and vegetables, even at present high prices are infinitely better value than patent medicines (laxatives) which are usually taken to rectify their omission from the diet.

Iron consumption at 14.18 mgms per head per day, is too low for women, who need 15 mgms or more. This is the reason why so many Australian women are anaemic. Foods rich in iron are apricots, dates, dried fruits, raisins, prunes, parsley, pumpkin, molasses, egg-yolk, liver, soybeans, and wheatgerm.

As for the iron tonics generally taken for anaemia, it is extremely doubtful if the body can assimilate iron in such a crude form, and it is known that inorganic iron robs the system of Vitamin E.

Many girls and women who are anaemic, also lack iodine, which is readily obtainable

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

"Ley Farming" 26/-

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

"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.

Order now from
NEW TIMES LIMITED

AUSTRALIA'S DIET DEFICIENCIES

(Continued from page 10.)

in kelp tablets, made from a type of seaweed.

The report by Mr. Carver goes on to say that both riboflavin (Vitamin B2) and niacin (another of the B group of vitamins) are being consumed by Australians in "adequate quantities".

This is an obvious misstatement as the facts are all to the contrary. All the B group of vitamins are lacking in the Australian diet, because they are contained primarily in cereals, and as most people know, cereals are skilfully processed by the millers, so that only the "refined", de-vitalised and denatured starchy residue is available to the public as food. The wheat germ, bran, and other valuable by-products are sifted off and sold separately as pig and poultry food; thus, practically the whole of the B group of vitamins, also calcium and iron are missing from our cereals, flour, and flour products.

It is the B group of vitamins that enable us to resist fatigue. They strengthen the nervous system, protect against overweight, assist the digestive processes, help the action of the heart, prevent constipation, keep the skin healthy, ward off anaemia, headaches, loss of appetite, insomnia, depression, and have several other vital functions.

But the millers not only sift the B group of vitamins from our cereals, they also remove both Vitamin E and Vitamin F.

Vitamin E is more than the "fertility" vitamin; it is also the "muscle" vitamin. When it is lacking, the heart, the principal muscle of the body, weakens, and finally collapses, and so today, one person in every three over 50 years of age, suffers from heart trouble, and one person in every four dies of heart disease.

Vitamin E is also needed for high blood pressure, varicose veins and ulcers, thrombosis, Buerger's Disease and neuro-muscular ailments such as Parkinson's disease and disseminated sclerosis. Sufferers need from 300 to 450 mgms of Vitamin E per day, and everyone requires at least 50 to 100 mgms of this vitamin, daily, to retain their health.

Referring to Vitamin F, this is provided principally in cereal and vegetable oils. Animal fats are a very poor source of supply. Like Vitamin E, Vitamin F is removed from cereals by the millers and the result is a crop of what medical science calls "fat deficiency diseases" but which are literally Vitamin F deficiency disorders.

Social Credit and Land Taxes

There is a strong feeling amongst certain sections of the N.Z. public, on the question of Death Duties. More and more people are coming to realize that these are, in fact, nothing else but the Labour dis-heritance legislation under another name. Duties are specifically designed to destroy the security of land-tenure and property-

rights. We recall that during one of the first years of our century Theodor Herzl, the ostensible founder of the Zionist movement was indiscreet enough to reveal in his Diaries what the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion have also stressed, namely, that the greatest danger to the Big Idea are owners of land who produce their own food and are independent of outside supplies to maintain themselves and their families. The Death Duties which, were first introduced by the Liberal (or Rothschild-Samuel-Lloyd George) Party in England have virtually liquidated the native land-owning classes in the course of a few decades.

C. H. Douglas wrote in *The "Land for the (Chosen) People"* racket, p. 12: Any-one who will give a little unbiassed consideration to the facts of Land Taxation and Legislation since, to go no further back, Mr. Lloyd George's Budget of 1908, must be driven to the conclusion that it has not been intended that "the Land" should prosper neither has it been intended that the land should be "nationalised". Politically, it could have been, any time this past thirty years. While destroying every right of property-rights without which proper administration of land is impossible, the titular "ownership" has been left in private hands so that the international bond holders might extract in taxation all the money possible, while the result of draining the country-side of liquid capital might be used to discredit the whole system of private property. A very pretty scheme."

In his book, *"The Truth about New Zealand"*, Mr. A. N. Field has a chapter on the Land and The People, from which it clearly emerges that "the pretty scheme" of dispossessing native farmers of their land via taxation is being carried out in New Zealand as "scientifically" as in the rest of the world. Mr. Field writes:—

"Taken on the whole, farming has now been reduced largely to tenancy under the money-lenders. At the same time much of the rougher and poorer land has gone out of occupation, and farmers have been turned off holdings that would yield a modest living but could not be made to pay interest as well. Many such idle holdings are reported, with rubbish growing over them . . . Such are the results of sacrificing farming to finance — The wrong interest has been put first, and a high price will ultimately be paid for this error." Since 1939, when this was written, much agricultural land has been reclaimed as a result, partly, of the rehabilitation scheme, which embraced development of agricultural land. But the returned soldiers who became farmers, and their fellow tillers of New Zealand's soil may soon find themselves confronted with the conditions of the Thirties, as a result of falling prices for agricultural products. Social Crediters realize that there is a way out of the apparent dilemma of producers unable to sell at prices consumers are able to pay.

While we all recognize that Taxation is "Robbery, is, in fact, Social Credit in reverse, it is perhaps just to consider Death Duties especially evil and anti-Social Credit in that they break the continuity of land-tenure and destroy the culture which can only flourish where land-tenure is secure, a culture which is the only one in which Social Credit ideas can take root.

It may well be that in the Abolition of Death Duties, N.Z. Social Crediters have a limited objective, which would raise sufficient "steam" amongst a section of the community on whose stability and contentment depends, to a large extent, our future as a Sovereign Country.

—"Social Credit" (New Zealand),
May 1.

Fluoridation Dangers

An excellent recent summary of the dangers of fluoridation is contained in a reprint of an address given by Dr. Royal Lee, of the Lee Nutritional Foundation, Milwaukee. The question is now so topical and seems so important that space has been made for the following extracts:

"It is probable that fluorine as a food is only that kind of fluorine that has entered into an organic combination by passing through plant life before we make use of it. Inorganic fluorine is a cumulative poison, which means that it accumulates in the body even if taken in very small doses. Organic fluorine does not accumulate in the body regardless of the dosage, and is unquestionably far more effective in preventing dental decay. Whole wheat grown in Deaf Smith County, Texas, contains up to 700 p.p.m. of fluorine but never has caused fluorosis, while inorganic fluorine in drinking water may cause much fluorosis even in doses as small as .9 p.p.m.

"Many of our nutritional mineral elements are poisonous in the inorganic state, but indispensable in food in the proper organic combination.

"Cobalt is one, zinc is another. Organic cobalt is known as vitamin B12. When the organic form of fluorine is ultimately discovered, it probably will be identified as one of the members of a well-known vitamin complex, just as organic cobalt has been catalogued as the twelfth offspring of vitamin B complex. (The B family has at this date reached the total number of 15.)

"Inorganic cobalt is poisonous to the human system, and cannot be used in any way until converted by soil microbes into B12. Fluorine probably is worse in being a cumulative poison as it accumulates in the bones and makes them more and more brittle if taken in as the inorganic form. There is no known antidote for this process."

Growth

It is always growing weather. Only the ignorant and the blind believe that the soil ever comes to rest. Never is it in such intense travail as in autumn. The heart of the earth never stops beating. Scarcely is the harvest home than the promise of future wheat fields is visible in the dark clods of earth.

—Pierre Van Paassen, "That Day Alone".

"New Times," December 2, 1955—Page 11.

Social Credit Advance

(Continued from page 9.)

The policy of such councils would be, 'inter alia':

To attend to the "Vers Demain" subscriptions in the parish. To oppose any new tax and any increase of an existing tax.

To oppose borrowing, which places those who produce in debt to those who do not produce, and which necessitates new taxes for repayments swollen with interest. To get the municipal council and the other local associations to pass resolutions demanding that money shall be placed at the service of families and of persons, the doubling of family allowances by the federal government, the setting up of Social Credit by the provincial government.

To denounce any local injustice done to persons or families, and to demand redress. To bring cases of distress to the attention of the authorities.

To create and develop a Social Credit atmosphere in the parish; to placard it with social credit posters.

To bring the mayor, councillors, and other local public men, to the Social Credit Congress next September.

"Vers Demain," June 15 last, in reporting the record collection of 6,456 yearly subscriptions to that journal collected during the single week ending May 25th, publishes a Roll of Honour of the names of some 600 Social Credit missionaries whose efforts, chiefly by door-to-door visitation, had been largely responsible for the result. This total is more than double the present average weekly subscription rate, which is sufficient to maintain the paper's circulation at around 100,000 copies weekly.

The probable effect of the proposed Social Credit Councils and the increased circulation of "Vers Demain" may be gauged by

Keyline Your Property And Help "New Times"

Mr. John Macara, who is a Licensed Land Surveyor and Engineer, is prepared to carry out surveys of property, large or small, and to mark on the ground KEY LINES and GUIDELINES, and to locate suitable DAM SITES, as described by Mr. Yeomans of key line farming fame. He will perform this service without charge; provided an amount equivalent to the value of such service is paid to the credit of Mr. Eric Butler, to enable him to carry on the CHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN FOR FREEDOM.

Mr. Macara has carried out this service for Mr. Butler, on his property, "Runnymede", at Panton Hill, Victoria.

Anyone desirous of securing the services of Mr. Macara is invited to communicate with him at 69 Lucas Rd., Burwood, N.S.W.

He will travel to any part of Australia or Tasmania, on his out-of-pocket expenses being paid.

an article by Louis Even, the editor of the paper, written on the Douglas text: "Modern taxation is legalized robbery", in which the simple truth is expounded and enlarged upon: "To prevent a people's obtaining that which it has produced certainly to rob it. Similarly, to place a people in debt for that which it has itself produced is to rob it a second time."

The social credit "army" is growing in Quebec Province. A spirit of apostolic zeal and devotion permeates the movement. This spirit is contagious, and is reflecting itself in a steadily growing confidence and authority throughout the movement.

Quebec is moving. Social Crediters are rising. They are on the march. As more and more Quebeckers will tell you:

"Social Credit Is Coming".

"Social Credit" Canada

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.

D.S.C.M. WOMEN'S GROUP (VIC.)

Now Meets on
THE THIRD TUESDAY
of Every Month
All interested are invited.

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.

Comprehensive and revealing.
Price 1/3 posted.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To THE MANAGER,
NEW TIMES LTD.,
Box I226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

Please enrol me as a subscriber to "The New Times" from issue of.....
Quarter
for Half-Year
Year

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Cheque

I enclose Money Order to the value of.....
Postal Note

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are: 40/- Yearly; 20/- Half-Yearly; 10/- Quarterly,
Post Free.

USE ENWITE speciality

TEXTIT waterproofing compound

SOLVIT paint remover. No
difficult neutralization.

AQUALAC wood putty For
good class cabinet work

BRYNAC The enamel for
resisting water, acids and alkalis.

FERROSOL Rust killing paint.
In all colours.

RUSTEX For removing rust
from motor bodies and metal
work.

THERMEX. Silver paint. Can be
made red hot without discolouring
or coming off

Manufactured by.

ENWITE PTY. LTD.

84-86 Cromwell Street.
Collingwood, Vic.

PHONE: JA5967