

# THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 22. No. 8

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 20

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

**Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over 3NE  
Wangaratta and 4ZR Roma**

It is now clear to all those prepared to face the facts, that the West has no chance whatever of preventing Communist penetration of the Moslem world, particularly in the Middle East, unless Western leaders courageously reverse the pro-Zionist policies they have supported for so long. But Western political leaders are so afraid of the influence of international Zionism that they do nothing to indicate that they feel that the Arabs have a case in their struggle to prevent any further Jewish expansion in the Middle East. The British in particular are now paying the price of their betrayal of the Arabs after the First World War. This betrayal was of course, forced upon the British by the New York Zionist financial groups as part of the price of American assistance during the latter part of the First World War. The same groups played a prominent role in the Russian Revolution, and since that time International Zionism and International Communism, in spite of apparent controversies, at least worked to one common objective: the destruction of British power and prestige everywhere. British power and prestige has surely reached an all-time low when we have the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, sending an urgent message to President Eisenhower, urging him to help the British in the Middle East. The British Prime Minister's appeal did, however, reveal by inference that British standing in the Middle East was being seriously jeopardised by certain policies originating in the United States. President Eisenhower's reported comment, that he did not see how he could do anything more than he was doing, proved that he was afraid of arousing Zionist opposition at a time when he is preparing to try and win his second Presidential election. The realities of the international situation are very much different from the picture painted in the daily press. The controllers of policy in America, particularly financial policy, are not friends of the British Empire. During the last war they co-operated with the Communists to undermine the British Empire. People who find it impossible to believe this have apparently forgotten Prime Minister Churchill's outcry during

the war, when he said to President Roosevelt, "I believe you are trying to destroy the British Empire". Roosevelt was one of the most pliable tools the Zionist-Communist groups in the U.S.A. have ever had to further their plans. Whatever the purpose of Churchill's famous statement that he had not become his King's first Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, the fact is that the Zionist-Communist conspiracy compelled Churchill to support policies, which were designed to help weaken the British Empire. It was not shortsightedness or stupidity which were responsible for Roosevelt joining with Stalin in opposing Churchill's wart-time strategy of attacking Germany from the south the thus keeping the Communists away from Southern and Central Europe. As General Douglas MacArthur has recently said, the policy of Roosevelt, which was in reality the policy of Zionist groups behind him, was a "momentous strategical mistake" which left Russia in a strategic position to threaten the entire Middle East. General MacArthur also made reference to the important fact that it was in this area that British power had contained Russia for centuries. It is generally agreed amongst students of Communism that David J. Dallin is an authority to be studied. In his book, "The Rise of Russia in Europe", Dallin writes: "the most pronounced and the most consistent trait of Soviet policy has been and is its antagonism towards Britain. Soviet foreign policy encounters Britain all Russia's frontiers from the Balkans around the world to Vladivostok. Each Russian move in Persia, Afghanistan and China have been met by a British countermove, and British action often turned near Russian victories into defeats." It is a thought-provoking fact that it was only the strong action by the British, which prevented a Communist victory in Greece And Greeks who are at present abusing the British because they have, temporarily at any rate, refused to be booted out of Cyprus and thus grant the Communists another victory, might remember that at that time the British were soundly abused by Roosevelt and his controllers. If the policy

makers in the U.S.A. are as genuinely anti-Communist as they claim to be, why have they persistently worked to undermine the greatest barrier to Communist expansion into the Middle East, British power and prestige? The total result of this undermining has been a god-send to the Communists, who have been content to let the American policy-makers remove all British opposition. Take, for example, how the British were robbed of their Persian oil industry. It is a classic case of the anti-British pincer movement by the Zionist financiers and the Communists. Following anti-World Bank moves by the pro-British Prime Minister of Persia,

(Continued on page 9.)

### 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 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.

# AMERICA'S "ELDER STATESMAN"- II

By Edith Essig, the distinguished American patriot,  
in "Candour"

The news of early January, 1953, that found Prime Minister Churchill and President-elect Eisenhower fawning at the feet of Elder Statesman Bernard Baruch carried a reminder also of another presidential protégé of Baruch—the "Great Humanitarian" who promised in the days of his campaign oratory to drive the money-changers out of the temple of government and then, upon taking office, cynically reversed himself, commandeered the citizens' gold and drove THEM out instead.

For the moneychangers have our gold, while we have their unlawful scraps of paper, called Federal Reserve notes, on which the words "redeemable in lawful money" had by that time taken on such an aspect of ribald mockery as to create a demand for a Congressional investigation at Fort Knox. A dispatch from Washington to the "San Francisco Examiner" on January 4th, 1953, ran: "Rep. Carroll Kearns, Republican of Pennsylvania, will again demand of Congress tomorrow that the American people be provided with first-hand evidence that there is gold in that thar hole in Ft. Knox—and exactly how much. Kearns, in introducing a House resolution for a select committee to inspect and count the gold bullion and bars in Ft. Knox maintains: That no elected representative of the Nation has actually seen the gold hoard purportedly in Ft. Knox since President Franklin D. Roosevelt devalued it in 1934. That it is currently appropriate to check on America's gold pile inasmuch as British Prime Minister Churchill, during his visit here, is expected to suggest further depreciation of the dollar by raising the price of gold. That the incoming Eisenhower administration should be extremely anxious to audit the gold bullion bars at Ft. Knox in order not to be held responsible for any New Deal deficit; that likewise the outgoing Secretary of the Treasury (Snyder) should welcome such an audit. Rep. Kearns said: 'No elected representative of the people has ever had a peek at the gold in Fort Knox since F.D.R. put it there. Why has the New Deal for almost two decades been so mysterious about it? Is the gold still there to back up the dollar? Maybe Winnie himself would like to know.'"

It might have been suggested that Winnie apply to the all-wise Baruch as the one most likely to have the facts; for the latter's reputation for financial sagacity rests on such transactions as cashing in on the eve of the 1929 stock market crash and the fact that he put much of his Wall Street winnings into gold shortly in advance of the raising of the price of gold by his pupil Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Evidently this taste of dictatorship set the pattern for his endless demands for civilian conscription with which he has

hounded Congress down the years; for of June 3rd, 1940, states: "The Baruch Board extended its control over most of industry. To businessmen, Baruch became the most powerful man in the U.S. Chief means of control was a priorities system, by which it could expedite or delay all shipment of war goods. (Only 25 industries with total capital of 733,000,000 dollars were classed as non-war.) . . . Baruch later said that, if the war had lasted another year: 'Our whole civilian population would have gradually emerged in cheap but serviceable uniforms. Types of shoes were to be reduced to two or three. The manufacture of pleasure automobiles was to cease.' . . . Fifteen years later, under onetime Board Member Hugh Johnson, N.R.A. modelled its code authorities on the old war service committees". At the close of that war, as a member of the Supreme Economic Council and the Reparations Commission, Baruch prompted Woodrow Wilson in the drafting of the Versailles Treaty and gave young John Foster Dulles, present with his uncle, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, elementary training in International diplomacy.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in her memoirs "As I Saw It", states that for several weeks the meetings of their commission were held in the hotel rooms of Colonel Edward Mandel House. As her account progresses it finds Col. House becoming an increasingly baneful influence, but Baruch remained the trusted, valued and persuasive friend. "Bernard Baruch, Portrait of a Citizen" (a fulsomely flattering portrait) by William L. White, quoted in the October, 1950, "Reader's Digest", sheds this ray of light on the Wilson-Baruch association: "When Wilson became President, Baruch gave sound advice. As, for example, when he coaxed the square-jawed Presbyterian into accepting Congress's amendments without which the Bill establishing the Federal Reserve System would not have been passed". From this it appears that Baruch is entitled to share the credit and the blame that has long gone to Colonel House, often called the "Rasputin" of the Wilson administrations, for assisting Kuhn, Loeb agent Paul Warburg to capture the United States Treasury through the Federal Reserve Act in 1913. Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski of Wisconsin,

## 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 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.

# BIG ADVANCE IN SPECIAL FINANCIAL DRIVE

## Further £266 Contributed

In our last issue, when we acknowledged receipt of £1,200 to our special financial drive, we stressed the fact that 800 readers making an average contribution of only £1 could make the drive a complete success. Since then 41 readers have taken up the challenge, and between them have made the magnificent contribution of £266, an average donation of over £6. This carries the grand total to £1,466, leaving a balance of £534 to be obtained.

One of the highlights of our drive over the past two weeks was a further donation of £25 from a supporter who already had given £50. This supporter, who desires to remain anonymous, made his further contribution in the hope that it would stimulate support from the great majority who have not yet given. Surely we cannot fail supporters like this?

We also offer our sincere thanks to our good friend, Mr. F. Codner, who has regularly helped us with his advertising. He has forwarded his cheque for £50. And then we have the inspiring efforts of W. Manifold, Weerite, who sends £30 to the appeal and £15 to be held in credit against future book purchases, and Mr. Cedric Turner, of Pirron Yalock, Victoria, who sends £20.

As pointed out in our last issue, we reluctantly extended the financial appeal until the end of April. This is our last issue in April and we have no doubt that the handful who between them have contributed £1,466 would feel that their effort had been more than worth while if they could read in our next issue that the £2,000 had been obtained. Send your donation immediately.

The following have donated since our last issue:

F. Codner, £50; D. Carruthers, Sydney, £10; P. Partington, South Arm, Tasmania, £10; F. Coleman, Wesburn, 10/-; H. Butt, 10/-; Miss Grieg, 14/-; I. Borstal, 5/-; D. Mongan, Victoria, £5; J. Herwig, N.S.W., £3; K. Keir, New Zealand, £1/3/-; Rev. A. Fellows, Queensland, £5; A. Radel, Queensland, £10; G. Griffiths, Queensland, £2; J. Sieber, £5; G. Ghys, £5; W. Thornley, Kerang, £3; L. Scriven, £5; W. Kruse, Victoria, £2; A. Nuske, Dimboola, Victoria, £12; J. Foster, Tasmania, £5; R. Field, £2/2/-; "Anonymous", £25; Mrs. D. Bahnsen, £1; Mrs. Glover, Dandenong, £3; R. Dyason, Mitcham, £5; Mrs. E. Allsop, Kew, Victoria, £1; Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Balwyn, £2; Mrs. H., Box Hill, £1; L. Johnston, £5; D. Evans, Newcastle, £1/1/-; E. Edwards, M. Cronin, Grogan, C. Turner, Pirron Yalock. Victoria, A. Browne, Plenty, Victoria, A. O'Callaghan, Euroa, Victoria, £1; G. Marsden, N.S.W., £1; W. Manifold, Werribee, £30; A. and G. Grant, Roma, Queensland, £5; V. Smith, Victoria, £2; V. Murray, N.S.W., £10; W. Clark, £1; M. Tepper, Horsham, Victoria, £3; H. Gerhardy, £1; R. Fischer, Horsham, Victoria, £5; T. Crombie, Victoria, £2.

## AMERICA'S ELDER STATESMAN-II

Baruch can always depend on the Luce and Cowles editorial clique to cast a magic moonlight spell over the facts of his career that would not for a moment bear examination in the broad daylight of common sense, and to translate, by sleight of words, grand-scale war "financing" into sacrificial service to the nation. "Time" of August 14th, 1939, gives a rundown on the wartime operations of the Baruch-Guggenheim-Ryan and Davison-Morgan-Stettinius combines that is all to this effect, but it wears thin in spots. Said "Time": "When the Wilson administration gave its consent, Allied loans were floated publicly to a total of about 2,500,000,000 dollars—mostly through Morgan auspices. The House of Morgan was not merely an Allied fiscal agent. Its partners, notably J. P. Morgan himself, the late Henry P. Davison and Thomas W. Lamont, believed, long before the public did, that a defeat for the Allies would have been defeat for the U.S. (Said Partner Davison

later: 'Some of us in America realised that this was our war from the start') and bent their energies to help . . . When the U.S. entered the War Davison became chairman of the Red Cross War Council, and Stettinius became second assistant Secretary of War, when the U.S. Treasury took over the job of Allied banker. During the War period, as during neutrality, the Guggenheims, William Rockefeller (brother of John D.) and John D. Ryan, heavy owners of copper stocks, made big profits. While neutrality lasted so did speculators such as Jesse L. Livermore and Bernard Baruch. But speculative profits in commodities were reduced when the U.S. Government took control of prices as a war measure. Speculator Baruch himself headed the War Industries Board which fixed the prices."

This commission was the forerunner of many appointments that the Elder Statesman has held, immune to the discipline of the ballot. "I probably had more power than perhaps any other man in the war,"

"New Times," April 20, 1956—Page 3.

## 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 every individual are physically possible. The author writes: "Clearly, only either leisure, or 'unemployment' outside production can dispose of the 'unemployment problem'. The problems of economics and politics are absolutely conditioned by the physical realities described: short of sabotage or cataclysm, the progress of the situation is inexorable..."

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

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

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

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## Taxation May Be Further Increased

*When the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, presented what has been described the "Little Budget", he spoke confidently about the results which his advisers' restrictive policies would produce. But already some of the results are proving him wrong. Mr. Menzies claimed that his policy would correct the inflation problem, whereas it has already directly increased some prices and eventually will increase the general price level. We have yet to meet one person who really believes that the "Little Budget" will prevent prices from rising. And if he means what he says, even the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, is doubtful about achieving some of the results, which the Prime Minister mentioned.*

*Sir Arthur was expressing his doubts in an address to the recent Queensland Country Party Conference. Amongst other statements, the Treasurer warned that "There could be a further spiraling of costs"; also that even the famous "balance of payments" objective might not be "maintained even with the import restrictions now in force". There has naturally been considerable speculation concerning the meaning of the Treasurer's warnings, and it is logical to assume that while the Government adheres to the policies of its present advisers, the restrictions imposed by the "Little Budget" will be increased when the Budget is brought down in September. This means further taxation increases.*

*If, however, the Government rejects the policy of still further tax increases, it will have to make greater use of Central Bank credit. And under present financial rules, this means, as the Prime Minister has said, "added inflation". As inflation is a form of taxation, we can predict with certainty now that, failing a change in financial rules, the individual is going to have heavier taxation of one kind or another imposed upon him in the near future. We do not know whether the Prime Minister is completely immoral, or whether he is such an illiterate on economics and finance that he knows not what he is doing at the behest of Dr. Coombs and associates, but all the evidence indicates that we are to suffer still further a deliberate policy of "controlled inflation", and that Mr. Menzies is, to use a well-known statement, "Denying with his lip\* what he is doing with his hands".*

*Is this observation too strong? Let us look at the facts. Only last week Mr. Menzies warned again, "The Central Bank knew that if it poured new money into the community it would create inflation". But at the very moment he said this the Government had £280 million Treasury Bills on issue, the highest since April 1953!*

*The present credit policy being imposed from Canberra is both arbitrary and totalitarian. All the brave words and juggling with this policy cannot prevent more taxation and more inflation until the control of credit policy is placed in the hands of the individual. And when this is done all this ridiculous talk about "excessive" demands on the economy will cease. Production will serve the genuine requirements of the individual. If the Government's present advisers are incapable of implementing this policy of individual credit control, we will be pleased to indicate how it can be implemented.*

## HOW "NEWS" IS MANUFACTURED

Twenty years ago the present writer—much of whose life seems to have been devoted to exposing public lies—was busily engaged in informing as many British people as he could reach that the news dished out to them about the Spanish civil war was mostly sheer fabrication. Then as now his warnings were received with incredulity and anger. Yet Mr. Cockburn has been good enough, in an article contributed to the "New Statesman", to confess that systematic lying was part of the Red technique.

At one stage it was desired to secure a service from Popular Front Premier Leon Blum, and it was thought that sensational news from Spanish Morocco might do the trick. A cosmopolitan gentleman of shifty allegiance named Otto Katz made it his business to oblige. There was to be a great revolt against Franco in Tetuan. There was no need to go to the hazard of trying to organise such a revolt when all one had to do was to fabricate it. Cockburn was happy to help:

"There seemed to be just a chance, and we worked on that story at a high pitch of anxiety and excitement. Our chief anxiety was that, with nothing to go on but the plans in the guidebooks, which were without contours, we might have democrats and fascists firing at one another from either end of an avenue which some travelled night editor would know had a great hump in the middle. The fighting, accordingly, took place in very short streets and open squares . . . In the end it emerged as one of the most factual, inspiring, and at the same time sober pieces of war reporting I ever saw, and the night editors loved it. When the deputation saw Blum in the morning he had been reading it in newspaper after newspaper, and talked excitedly of the significance of the revolt in Tetuan. He was receptive to the deputation's suggestions. The guns got through all right, and the Republicans won that

That is how the modern world is run. Yet for the participant who blandly tells the story twenty years afterwards there are rewards and chuckles. For the man who exposes the imposture on the instant there are only kicks.

A. K. Chesterton in "Candour" (England) February 17.

## Douglas Social Credit Movement of Victoria

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# Magazine Section

## THE CONSTANT IN POLITICS

(Continued from previous issue)

By Rev. Henry Swabey

"They see that female flautists, harpists and lyrists are not hired at more than two drachmas, and if several want the same performer, they draw lots and hire her to the winner." Aristotle gives this description of Athenian price-fixing in his 'Constitution of Athens' "

Also, junior archons had authority to "bring indictments for unconstitutional measures". The treatise, only discovered in 1890, was one of several upon which he bases the "Politics", and shows his power of minute observation, whether directed to civic or to marine life.

The book is mutilated at the beginning and end, and describes Athenian officials and bodies: the nine archons, boule, ecclesia, areopagus, and the eleven variations of the Athenian constitution. Draco allowed loans on the security of the person, so that "the few enslaved the many". Solon abolished this and shook off the burden of debt, he reformed the currency and he avoided tyranny or plunder. Both extremes disliked his moderation although "he saved his country". After the ten archons, Peisistratus ruled "constitutionally rather than tyrannically," despite his bodyguard of "club-men". Themistocles banned the proposal of a national dividend of mine profits in favour of a navy.

After Salamis (480 B.C.), the Areopagites held power. But Athens exploited her allies, except Chios and Lesbos, and started a bureaucracy. The taxpayer and allies had more than twenty thousand officials, etc., to support. Patrol and tax-collecting ships required over two thousand seamen.

The best men died in war—as at Paschendael. Ephialtes removed from the Areopagus its additional means of guarding the constitution and restored them to the Boule (Senate), People and Dicasts. Pericles introduced pay for the boys - soldiers and jurymen (dicasts)—and more democracy. Then Athens declined, due to the war. Cleon "screamed and abused" from the Bema (we have known knock-about demagogues and seen the rule of the illiterate without standards or experience). The 400, 40 from each tribe, reigned briefly, and the 5,000 succeeded them. Lysander appointed the 30 who centralised power under pretence of abolishing what was not clear in the laws. Delay brought the thirty tyrants down and ten "aristocrats" were chosen. They sent to Sparta for a loan and another Ten replaced them. Pausanias brought peace and Demos attained sovereignty. Athens was evidently as be-

devilled with numbers (the ten, the thirty, etc.) as we are by letters like GATT, UNRA, etc.

In conclusion he notes the Athenian disposition to mercy: the prosecutor wins his case if the dicasts cast more holed pebbles, the defendant if they cast more unholed: "if equal, the defendant".

Aristotle sharply distinguishes between household management — economy proper ("management")— which naturally regards gathering wealth as a means, from business which unnaturally looks on it as an end. So obolostatike (which Rackham translates usury, but is rather a petty branch of it) is most reasonably hated, for it misuses money and is the most unnatural way of acquisition. He attributes the invention of monopoly to Thales and commends it to politicians. (Possibly this is the reason why an unprincipled scientist like Aristotle has been selected for "educational" purposes?)

He rejects Plato's Communism, for "what is common to the greater numbers is least cared for; people look after what is their own". As long as he keeps to observation, Aristotle deserves attention. And, he continues, "Happiness is not the same as being an even number". He considers indirect election dangerous, because a few can combine into a party and manipulate it. And he recognises that "reforms" may "introduce the repeal of laws or of the constitution as a public benefit".

A citizen is one who participates in judicial and political work, as dicast and ecclesiastic, for instance. The good citizen preserves the constitution and will have knowledge of ruling and of being ruled. A constitution that "aims at the common advantage" accords with absolute right. Deviations from constitutional government, like democracy, aim only at a sectional interest. He recommends law as "wisdom without desire", customary laws being more authoritative than written.

Tyranny deviates worst, then oligarchy, then democracy. A community that is not self-sufficient is a slave-by-nature. Rich and poor divide society (Vice and Virtue being the primary division), and constitu-

(Continued on page 8)

## CONTEMPORARY

### MENTALITY

The price of money, like other prices, was affected by the general economic position, the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, told the House of Representatives last night. The idea that the price of money could remain constant was one that did not bear examination, he added.

—Prime Minister Menzies, Melbourne "Sun" (April 13, 1956).

Mr. Menzies' ideas, or those of his expert advisers, have been handed down from the great age of Usury—a severe handicap for anyone trying to solve important and urgent economic problems. The basis of any sound view of money should be that it is NOT a commodity: it is a measure of price, a means of exchange, a guarantee of future exchange.

\* \* \*

Ridiculous prejudice could hamper the Salk vaccine campaign in some centres, Dr. F. R. Phillips, of Wangaratta, said yesterday. Little local municipalities would be against the campaign just because their local doctors did not happen to like Salk vaccine.

—Melbourne "Herald" (April 12, 1956).

To hell with local doctors and local government, Big Brother at the centre knows best! We are not competent to judge the Salk vaccine from a scientific point of view, but we do know that so-called scientists are terrified of the fact that, basically, Polio is closely connected to the quality of food and of living.

\* \* \*

. . . the banks . . . create money out of nothing. Bankers denied it because they really thought it was not true. Now . . . they are admitting its truth.

—Professor Murdoch, Melbourne "Herald" (April 7, 1956).

The professor's humour, his indirect method of facing a very important question, could be misleading. So, to keep the record straight, we repeat the prospectus of Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, the year 1694: "The bank hath benefit of the interest on all moneys which it creates out of nothing."

"New Times," April 20, 1956—Page 5.

## LONDON

### LAW

An Anglican parson reminds us that St. Augustine told Christians to distinguish between ends and means. Law is one of the means or contraptions supposed to assist in obtaining justice.

English liberties struggled upward between Church and State, a crude contest of powers, the Church after the conquest representing not only just tithes but a distant court or Pontiff. Magna Carta was between barons and monarch.

It is worth noting that representation of the Plebs rose very slowly and that a representation by geographic area serves in an agricultural phase of society. But it is also worth noting that guilds existed in Byzantium.

The division between Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal was at least a division by profession of different activities. It would certainly appear that the Donation of Constantine was forged in ignorance. The forgery was discovered by Lorenzo Valla, who ended up as Papal secretary because he was such a fine latinist! Anyway the struggle for lands that had belonged to pagan temples added nothing to the sacred nature or claims of the Church. All of which should be considered in calm.

### PROGRESS OF MIND

The excellent, and on the whole temperate, presentation by the B.B.C. of "The Twisted Cross" seems to show that we English have discovered that Hitler discovered that Germans are emotional. THIRTY-ONE YEARS AGO, a creative writer, Mr. Wyndham Lewis, made an analogous observation.

### CONTINENTAL SURVEY

It now seems probable that if Vansittart, Eden and Co. had had the sense to leave Italy in Africa, Cyprus would not now be so disturbed. The levering of the Italians out of Africa, and the double-crossing of Laval and Petain by so-called Frenchmen, is also having results now visible in Algiers and Morocco.

We note that Professor Tansill's "Giuoco Diplomatico tra le due guerra", extracts from official American documents between the wars, has been translated into Italian. A message from the U.S.A. tells us that Prof. Tansill (of Georgetown) has been given police protection.

—London Correspondent.

## WASHINGTON

### JURY SYSTEM IN DANGER

The aim of the jury system is that every man will be judged by a jury "capable of

understanding the nature and implications of the charges against him".

Here in the United States the jury system is now under almost direct attack, though not unexpectedly. The House of Representatives has passed a bill authorising the Federal Government to give Alaska 6½ million dollars for construction of a mental hospital, and a further 6 million over a ten-year period to provide what bureaucrats call "an integrated mental health programme".

Under the bill the governor of Alaska is permitted to enter into reciprocal contracts with the States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession for the "deportation" of mental patients. A mentally ill person is defined as "an individual having a psychiatric or other disease which substantially impairs his mental health . . ."

A person may be committed "upon written application of any interested party", or by "any health, welfare or police officer who has reason to believe . . ." and so on.

### STIRRING IN EUROPE

Twelve years after his death it is a real pleasure to find Roosevelt referred to in the Continent (European) Press as "the great imbecile". We wonder how long the American "free press" will be able to keep this view of their plunderer from reaching the American public.

### SOUTHERN REVIVAL

For those sceptical of a regional revival in the Southern States, U.S.A., we point out that even so "liberal" a writer as Nobel Prize-winner William Faulkner has gone part of the way: "I don't like enforced integration any more than I like enforced segregation. If I have to choose between the United States Government and Mississippi, then I'll choose Mississippi. . ."

More to the point is this clipping from the Mobile "Tycoon" re the fact that even the fearless commentator Westbrook Pegler is quite tactful on such basic issues as the Reserve Banks—

### MR. PEGLER AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Here's a health to old Westbrook Pegler  
Whose style is often irregular—  
With a kick in the pants  
For our uncles and aunts  
He sometimes misses the burglar.

### ROOTS OF BOLSHEVISM

Some races are retentive, mainly of the least desirable bits of their barbaric past. A study of the Kahal organisation in Russia in the 19th century would provide a valuable background for the prevailing Bolshevik organisation. A copy of Rosanov's neglected "Fallen Leaves" is also helpful in this direction.

### BELLOC ON COMMUNISM

A certain Hilaire Belloc, author of a hard-to-come-by book called "The Jews", wrote in "G.K.'s Weekly" (Feb. 4, 1937): "As for anyone who does not know that the present revolutionary Bolshevist movement is Jewish in Russia, I can only say that he must be a man who is taken in by the suppressions of our deplorable Press."

Mr. Belloc himself has of course fallen victim of this same deplorable press, including the cowardly Catholic section of it.

## "A Junior McCarthy"

Dr. Evatt probably does not realise that, in the eyes of all genuine patriots, he was paying Liberal Member Killen a compliment when he described him as "a junior McCarthy" at Canberra on April 12. It is clear, however, that Dr. Evatt and his immediate associates have already recognised the new Liberal Member from Queensland as a dangerous potential opponent.

Following his brilliant maiden address, Mr. Killen has drawn attention to the dangers of international control of atomic energy, stated that the Government could practise some of the economy it is imposing on the people, and last week vigorously attacked the visit of the Communist leaders, Khrushchev and Bulganin, to Great Britain.

It was following this attack that Dr. Evatt referred to Mr. Killen as "a junior McCarthy". Judging from the press reports we have seen, the comment by Mr. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, on this matter was rather weak.

## Mass Medicators Busy

In recent months the advocates of fluoridation has become very busy in several parts of Australia. Some of the journals for women have contained some very clever propaganda.

We urge readers to initiate action on this matter as soon as it is raised. We still have a supply of special campaign material for those desirous of opposing water fluoridation at all levels. Send a small donation with each request.

# LITERARY DIGEST

## INTELLIGENCE WORKING IN NATURE

**LOUIS AGASSIZ, born Switzerland 1807, died Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1873, has been described by Norman Holmes Pearson of Yale as a landmark. Apart from his brilliant achievements in natural science, Agassiz "ranks as a writer of prose, precise knowledge of his subject leading to great exactitude of expression".**

Agassiz found in nature, not blind irresponsible life, but "the kind of intelligence that enables grass seed to grow grass; the cherry-stone to make cherries". In this regard Agassiz is in a Great Tradition that includes Dante and Erigena. For Erigena, Dialectic is not something made by man but it "concealed in Nature by the Author of all the Arts", something that can be found by studying Reality with care for its grain and lines of force.

The following passages from Agassiz's letter to A. Sedgwick are taken from "GISTS FROM AGASSIZ", published in the Square Dollar Series by Kasper and Horton, U.S.A.

### ON FIXITY OF SPECIES

I find it impossible to attribute the biological phenomena, which have been and still are going on upon the surface of our globe, to the simple action of physical forces. I believe they are due, in their entirety, as well as individually, to the direct intervention of a creative power, acting freely and in an autonomic way.

The differences between animals do not constitute a material chain, analogous to a series of physical phenomena, bound together by the same law, but present themselves rather as phases of a thought, formulated according to a definite aim. I think we know enough of comparative anatomy to abandon forever the idea of the transformation of the organs of one type into those of another. The metamorphoses of certain animals, and especially of insects, so often cited in support of this idea, prove, by the fixity with which they repeat themselves in innumerable species, exactly the contrary. In the persistency of these metamorphoses, distinct for each species and known to repeat themselves annually in a hundred thousand species, and to have done so ever since the present order of things was established on the earth, have we not the most direct proof that the diversity of types is not due to external natural influences? I have followed this idea in all the types of the animal kingdom. I have also tried to show the direct intervention of a creative power in the geographical distribution of organised beings on the surface of the globe when the species are definitely circumscribed.

As evidence of the fixity of generic types and the existence of a higher and free causal power, I have made use of a method, which appears, to me new as a process of reasoning. The series of reptiles, for in-

stance, in the family of lizards, shows apodal forms, forms with rudimentary feet, then with a successively larger number of fingers until we reach, by seemingly insensible gradations, the general Anguis, Ophisaurus, and Pseudopus, the Chamosauria, Chirotes, Bipes, Sepo, Scincus, and at last the true lizards.

It would seem to any reasonable man that these types are the transformations of a single primitive type, so closely do the modifications approach each other; and yet I now reject any such supposition, and after having studied the facts most thoroughly, I find in them a direct proof of the creation of all these species. It must not be forgotten that the genus Anguis belongs to Europe, the Ophisaurus to North America, the Pseudopus to Dalmatia and the Caspian steppe, the Sepo to Italy, etc.

Now I ask how portions of the earth so absolutely distinct could have combined to form a continuous zoological series, now so strikingly distributed, and whether the idea of this development could have started from any other source than a creative purpose manifested in space? These same purposes, this same constancy in the employment of means toward a final end, may be read still more clearly in the study of the fossils of the different creations.

I have compared hundreds of species reputed identical in various successive deposits—species which are always quoted in favour of a transition, however indirect, from one group of species to another—and I have always found marked specific differences between them. The idea of a procreation of a new species by preceding ones is a gratuitous supposition opposed to all sound physiological notions.

And yet it is true that, taken as a whole, there is a gradation in the organised beings of successive geological formations and that the end and aim of this development is the appearance of man. But this serial connection of all successive creatures is not MATERIAL; taken singly these groups of species show no relation through intermediate forms genetically derived one from the other.

The connection between them becomes evident only when they are considered as a whole emanating from a creative power, the author of them all.

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## PERSPECTIVES

### UTOPIA

Where every man has the right to be born free of debt and to be judged in case of disagreement, by a jury capable of understanding the nature and implications of the charges against him.

—"STRIKE" (U.S.A.).

### LITERATURE

The meaning of a work is a dimension. The INTENTION is a dimension.

### ARISTOTLE TO JENNER

In the Loeb edition of Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics we find in Book III. iii. 7: "No Lacedaemonian deliberates about the best form of government for Scythia." Which caused this comment from a perceptive poet in 1938—"The poison of Manchester has so cursed the world that half the Anglo-Saxons of our time spend their lives in some such imbecility, trying to decide on the best form of government for all other races, while themselves being eaten to death by human lice".

Last year Senator Jenner (Repub., Indiana) had some sane things to say about the current Yankee craze to own the world: "We are told that the Senate Committee has strengthened this bill by insisting on inspection of our projects in Yugoslavia. Why inspect projects in Yugoslavia, when we should not have any projects there at all?"

In a radio talk about the same time, Sen. Jenner gave further details about this misplaced zeal: "We have built up a vast structure of treaties, laws, bureaus, agencies, personnel, publicity, in foreign affairs. It is concerned with aid to Europe, aid to Asia, Point Four, the U.N., N.A.T.O., the European Union, trade agreements, everything but America. The people who have made our foreign policy since 1939 have not made a policy to safeguard America. THEY HAVE MADE A POLICY TO KEEP THE WORLD AGITATED."

The "Jenner Must Go" campaign is under way and "Time" magazine (Feb. 27, 1956) has been caught sharpening the axe.

### ACADEMIC PROGRESS

In thirty-seven years the professorate has discovered that "Homage to Sextus Propertius" is what the poet labelled it, an "Homage", in the sense of Debussy's "Homage to Rameau", and not a translation of Propertius' text.

This is not because the universities have understood the words of the poem in question, but because the poet explained in a private letter, or in several letters, later collected by Mr. D. D. Paige, that the poem is an "Homage" and not a translation.

—Theodore Grimble.

## THE CONSTANT IN POLITICS

(Continued from page 5)

tions incline towards oligarchy or democracy; of which variations abound. Demagogues only arise when laws are no longer sovereign, replaced by the vote, and they introduce a similar arrangement as that between tyrant and flatterers. The constitution is now abrogated, for "the law should govern everything and the magistrates should supervise particulars". If an oligarchy disregards the law, it turns into a "dynasty", which is equally tyrannical. Failing aristocracy, the rule of the most virtuous and able, Aristotle prefers a mixed government—he uses mixture where Blackstone uses balance—and one in which a strong middle class can throw its weight into the scale against extremes and "sway the balance" (poiein ropen).

## The End and Aim of Social Credit

The end and aim of Social Credit is freedom, freedom to choose, to contract out, and to be able to plan my own life and refuse to allow it to be planned by others. The only way to this freedom is a free and independent income. But this income must be based on the national inheritance, the "unearned increment of association", and not one decided upon by the Government, based on its own peculiar ideas and fancies, and doled out on its own terms. And as, in the given illustration, I do not tell the engineer I want to cross the river—he might advise me to swim or take a boat—I order him to build a bridge. So, by the same token, I do not tell the Government I want to be free, for then I might be told to fight a war, or beg for Marshall Aid, or work harder, or export more. My business and responsibility is to demand the distribution of the National Inheritance by way of a National Dividend. After that it is the Government's responsibility to see that its experts devise the best means for doing so. And if I am sure of my end, and the way to reach it, I am in a position to judge by results, and the Government will not be able to deceive me.

It is a lamentable fact that the Christian is often not interested in the end or aim of economic freedom, or at any rate is not yet alive to the need for it. But this indifference leads him to be indifferent to a number of questions he, as a Christian, has no right to ignore. Is he indifferent to a man's right to choose his work or occupation—to the fact that a man may have to wrap his talent in a napkin and bury it in the ground—that he may be forced to engage in work he may consider useless or ignoble? If he replies indignantly, as he probably will, that, of course he is not indifferent to these things, but that a man is always free to choose the right, then he should be asked to ponder the fact that

when he pays his taxes, or allows them to be taken from him he is perforce, perhaps unwittingly, yet nevertheless, in the position of one who compounds a felony.

The question, at bottom, is one of integrity; in reality, for the Christian, one of incarnation, not the word alone, but the word made flesh, freedom incarnate in the truth. Divided, anything can be paraded as the truth, and freedom can be enlisted in the service of those determined to destroy it. Moreover, the Christian deludes himself if he supposes personal integrity can remain unimpaired within a system calculated to undermine it. The extent to which it has suffered in the service of the destructive forces aiming at world control is revealed in the statement of Dr. Toynbee when he said in Copenhagen in 1932: "I will merely repeat that we are at present working, discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands." It is not easy to see how the promotion of a policy by a method founded on falsehood and deceit could be more frankly advocated.

—Beatrice C. Best in "Voice" (England).

## Debt Finance in the U.S.A.

We hear much about American development and America's enormous assets, but we hear little (nothing in the daily press) about the growth of American debts. It is a most immoral system of financial bookkeeping, which records increasing debts as assets are expanded.

The following item is from an article "Our National Debt", by John T. Flynn in "The American Mercury":

"If you owned everything of value in the United States—all the land, farms, city property, houses, buildings, schools, hospitals, railroads, steamships, electric power plants, battleships, weapons, planes everything of value in America—it would be worth 275 billion dollars.

"And 275 billion dollars is the amount of money Uncle Sam has borrowed and owes—almost all in the last 20 years....

"Where and from whom did Uncle Sam borrow all that money? When you know the answer to that question, you will know why a ride on the subway costs 15 cents instead of a nickel, why a bottle of milk that once cost 10 cents now costs 23 cents, why the house you could buy for 3,000 now costs 10,000 or more.....

"There is no doubt that Keynes turned the attention of collectivist economists to the theory that national prosperity could be induced and sustained by the generous use of public debt . . . off we went on the grandest, most incredible boom in history built wholly on the great discovery of Lord Keynes, Dr. Hansen, Henry Wallace and their disciples."

## Christianity and Freedom

This important book provides refreshing evidence of vigorous thinking by a group of Christian leaders concerned with the question of whether Christianity and Freedom are inseparable. It is based upon a series of papers read to the Centre des Intellectuals Francais by outstanding Christian intellectuals like Gustave Thibon and Daniel-Rops. The Conclusion is by His Eminence Cardinal Feltin of Paris, who states that as a Christian Bishop he must choose freedom. "Freedom lies at the very heart of Christianity . . . Social laws and technical processes are indispensable, but they should not result in making man an anonymous cog in a smoothly running machine."

Some of the most valuable material in this book is presented by Professor Daniel-Rops, under the heading "Towards A Christian Society." This eminent French Christian warns that "it is all too clear that we are traversing now one of those ages in which freedom is in full retreat, that a whole combination of forces exist which seems intent on making for its ruin, and that unless humanity is on its guard it may find itself tomorrow in a state of servitude in comparison with which that known by antiquity was nothing."

Daniel-Rops leaves no doubt that he opposes that perverted view of Christianity, which rejects any suggestion that the Christian Churches should concern themselves about political, economic and financial issues. It is certain that unless the Churches speak with authority against all policies, which infringe upon genuine individual freedom, totalitarianism will continue its forward march.

After briefly outlining the release of the individual from hard, brutalizing labor, Professor Daniel-Rops states that we now have "a chance unique in all history" to provide genuine freedom. "Liberation by the machine must become a living freedom, organic and truly human."

This valuable book should be unlike armoury of every militant Christian determined, in the words of Daniel-Rops, to ensure that the Churches insist that "the whole system of the economy must be directed in the interests of man."

Price 11/-, buy post-free. Order from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L.,

## Mr. Bolte's Promise

The Victorian Premier, Mr. Bolte, bravely states that his Government does not at present intend to increase tram and train fares and gas and electricity charges to meet the 5/- increase in the Victorian cost of living. But in spite of the recent price increases Mr. Bolte's Government has sanctioned, he must sooner or later be forced to increase prices and charges as wages increase.

Mr. Bolte has shown courage in fighting Mr. Menzies on the Uniform Taxation question. Why not also challenge Mr. Menzies on his inflationary financial policies.



## AMERICAS ELDER STATESMAN

(Continued from page 3)

testified Baruch to a Congressional committee; ". . . the determination of whether the Army or Navy should have supplies rested with me; the determination of whether the Railroad Administration could speaking in the House of Representatives on May 3rd, 1945, expressed a view of the services of Baruch and his associates in the Second World War quite the opposite of that taken by "Time" Magazine. Said Mr. O'Konski: "American human lives to International do-gooders are merely a means of profit and doing business. The more wars the more business. They love business more than they do the lives of our own boys who must die to make more business for them—Baruch, Mellon, DuPont, Morgan, Rockefeller and Morgenthau. Hang on to whatever you are holding when you read this because it sounds as fantastic as it is real . . ." Mr. O'Konski gave an itemized list of our gifts—running into the thousands and hundreds of thousands—to Soviet Russia: Airplanes, motor vehicles, tanks, self-propelled guns, sub-machine guns, other big guns, locomotives and cars—all America's best; and billions in money through Lend-Lease, Unrra, Bretton Woods Agreement, Commodity Credit, and Export-Import Bank.

In the breathing spell between world wars, afforded the American people by two Republican administrations, Baruch retreated slightly into the background shadows, but published photographs prove that he was never far from the presidential elbow. His name is included in the list of contributors to "The Real Calvin Coolidge", a biography compiled by "fifty people who knew him best", edited by Mrs. Coolidge and run serially in Good Housekeeping in 1935. Party labels change but Baruch's authority remains, mysteriously, as unchallengeable as the law of gravity.

The Second World War gave Baruch another chance to try his luck at putting the American people into economic strait-jackets, utility uniforms and standardized footwear. Food rationing went into effect and, as "Rubber Czar", he achieved nationwide gasoline rationing and restrictions on civilian motoring. As chief consultant to War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes he demanded that Congress back up General George C. Marshall by not blocking the draft of fathers, and "put the stick to laggards" (I.N.S. dispatch of September 23rd, 1943); and made his indomitable will felt in every phase of war endeavour. However, the National Service Act—Senate Bill 666, aptly termed the "mark of the beast Bill"—under which a civilian could be conscripted and told where and at what to work, failed to pass; and the civilian uniforms and heavy-duty shoes still await their wearers.

## MIDDLE EAST CRISIS

(Continued from page 1)

General Razmara, this British ally was — assassinated. As that patriotic Britisher, A. K. Chesterton, has so clearly summarised the matter, after Razmara's assassination, "McGhee, the U.S. State Department's Middle Eastern expert, flew to Teheran, concerted measures with the stooge Mousadek, secured the 'all clear' from President Truman, and within a week or two of the murder of Razmara, Britain's huge Persian oil industry was stolen from her. Washington extended its 'good offices' to heal the breach, assured Teheran of unfailing financial support and under cover of those 'good offices', the British Embassy and all consular officials were driven out of the country in the wake of the expelled oil technicians. The final settlement found the American oil companies reaping where they had not sown, Britain debarred from the management, and the World Bank as the final victor". It is appropriate to recall that the World Bank was one of those international institutions created late during the last war. One of the principal architects of these institutions was the secret Communist agent high in the American Government, Harry Dexter White. It is the International Bank, which is heavily financing General Nasser in Egypt, from which centre much of the Anti-British propaganda throughout the Middle East is emanating. If the controllers of the International Bank are merely striving to counter communism by offering Nasser financial assistance, it is strange that they do not insist that such assistance should be given on condition that he cease attacking the British. But once again all the evidence indicates that one of the major world objectives is to destroy British power everywhere. Nasser himself may think he is playing a shrewd game, but he will only be supported by the policymakers in the U.S.A. so long as he serves their purposes. The British still have many friends amongst the Arabs, but this friendship cannot be maintained and extended unless British policy makes it clear that the British have repudiated all Zionist claims. This matter also vitally concerns Australia. Our foreign policy should be specially directed towards winning friends amongst the Moslem communities who are traditionally anti-Communist. But Australian politicians are also afraid of Zionist influences.

We know that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Casey, would never dare publicly support the Moslems, or criticise the Zionists. And Dr. Evatt, running ever true to form, only last week addressed a Zionist meeting in Melbourne, claiming that it would be disastrous if the democratic nations did not help protect Israel from aggression. And here we have the crux of the matter, as the courageous

American Jew, Benjamin Freedman, pointed out back in the days when the Zionists were driving the Arabs from their homes: To the extent that the West helps the Zionists it thus also helps the spread of Communism.

## BACK TO REALITY

By Gustave Thibon

This book, by one of the most original and provocative thinkers in France today, has been described by Mr. John Mitchell, founder of the Christian Campaign for Freedom, as representing "a rebirth of Christian thought in France, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate."

Thibon's appeal is for realism in social and political thinking. In particular, his chapter "Christianity and The Democratic Mystique", provides some excellent examples of realistic thinking. He shows just how ridiculous it is to believe that freedom can be won by the mere recruiting of political power. In his Foreword Thibon writes, "I am relentlessly opposed to the law of numbers and the power of the masses." He points out that the abstraction of the political vote is not a genuine substitute for economic independence. Food is much more important to a starving man than the "right" to place a mark on a ballot paper.

Thibon warns that not only freedom itself, but the taste for freedom, is dying. "The age of organisers and technocrats has begun. The human person, deprived of every living attachment, is no longer a member of an organism but a cog in a machine, a figure in a particular set of statistics. He has become an isolated slave amid a multitude of slaves."

"But the worst danger of all is that in losing his external freedoms man is losing the sense of freedom and even the taste for it. Slavery, it has been rightly said, is so degrading to men that it even brings them to like it . . ."

The author obviously agrees with the view of the late C. H. Douglas that individual integrity is the only thing, which can save the world. He writes: "Instead of trying to baptise the unbaptisable, it would perhaps be better for us Christians to try to realise fully the logical consequences of our baptism and our Christianity. It is not our task to attract impurities but to make ourselves pure. The thing that is important is not to dally with caricatures but to show to the world the true image of Christ; not to compromise with false ideas but always more and more to distinguish our own from them."

We can recommend this book, without necessarily agreeing with all points author, to those engaged in the Christian Campaign for freedom. Price 21/-, post-free.



## NEW YORK CITY MANUFACTURES TOP SOIL

Thomas Powell in "Organic Gardening and Farming"

A 30-minute walk around the project convinced me: Mr. Edwards Brady, Director of Special Projects of the New York City Park Department, has discovered a method of building soil that is little short of astounding in its implications.

Using only readily available wastes, he has "made" land on a large scale. His "Topsoil Project" is showing the way for every city and town, every farmer and gardener, to reclaim land and make it as fertile and productive as virgin prairie soil.

It all started back in 1934, when the United States Supreme Court ruled that the city was creating a public nuisance by dumping garbage and refuse at sea. Faced with a gigantic disposal problem, the city engineers decided to use the garbage for land fill, pending the building of incinerators. Over the years, swamps, tidal waters and wasteland became huge dumping grounds.

All this was done with a long-range programme of park building in mind. But one problem had the engineers stumped: how to make these dumps, consisting of every kind of rubble from garbage and industrial wastes to old refrigerators and taxicabs, grow healthy grass, trees and shrubs? Topsoil, even if it was available in the vast quantities needed, is far too costly.

Then the bright idea was born. How about using sewage sludge, a waste of proven soil building ability, and of which there is certainly no shortage in the biggest city in the world? Park Department officials knew that sewage wastes have been used for centuries for fertilizing and soil conditioning in the Orient and certain parts of Europe. Why not try "manufacturing" topsoil with some of the sludge ordinarily hauled from the city's sewage treatment plants and dumped 35 to 40 miles out at sea?

Marine Park, an 868-acre tract bordering on Flatbush Avenue and Jamaica Bay in Brooklyn, was chosen as the first site for the great experiment.

Mr. Brady, a civil engineer, developed an entirely new method of applying the sludge. Here's how it's done:

Tankers carrying the sludge deliver it at a pumping station on the bay, where it is pumped through two 12-inch cast iron pipes under Flat-bush Avenue to the park site. After the land is graded with earth-moving machines, a network of six-inch aluminium piping, purchased from an irrigation equipment company, is laid all over the area to be treated.

At regular intervals along this piping, portable fire engine deck pipe nozzles mounted on dollies are set into the pipes. Thus the liquid sludge, relayed by gasoline centrifugal pumps, can be evenly distributed over large areas at a time, each nozzle sweeping back and forth under the control of a single man.

About a gallon of the sludge per square foot is applied at each spraying. It is allowed to dry about three days, depending on the weather, then disced in. Every section of ground is sprayed and disced 16 times, until approximately four inches of sludge have been applied. The discing mixes this in seven to nine inches.

The result is rich, dark topsoil, as mellow as you'll find on top farmland. When Brady's men planted ryegrass for cover and green manure, it raised a magnificent chop that received lavish praise from a group of visiting Department Agriculture and state college experts. Already a beautiful carpet of permanent lawn grass has been established on one 25-acre section of the park, which will eventually be part of an 18-hole golf course, a beach and other recreational facilities.

The digested sludge Mr. Brady uses is made up of about 90 percent water, the rest organic solids. Its phosphorus, potash and trace mineral content varies, but it is well supplied with available nitrogen. (Digested sludge usually contain from two to six percent nitrogen, comparing favourably with cow manure's average of four percent.) The City at first felt that it would have to add clay to make colloids to bind the soil materials together, but Brady tested frequently and found that the sludge contained six to nine percent colloidal material.

## 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,

## New York City Manufactures Top Soil

(Continued from page 10.)

Several other park sites are now being readied for topsoil building. A 12-inch pipeline has been run 6,400 feet under Jamaica Bay from a sewage treatment plant to Canarsie Pol, a 250-acre island built up with hydraulic fill. When the soil-building job there is completed, the island will be planted to wildlife supporting plants, making a valuable addition to the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge. Spring Creek, another extensive section of the Refuge, is now being "synthetic topsoil-ized", and other sites all over the city will soon be treated.

Here's an interesting sidelight: Mr. Brady says, "It costs the Department of Public Works approximately 560 dollars a tanker load (250,000 gallons) to transport and dump sludge at sea. Three loads a week used to be carried away from the treatment plant that now supplies the Canarsie Pol topsoil project. So the city is saving over 1,600 dollars a week—and at the same time producing the most vital substance on earth from a material formerly a complete loss."

Mr. Brady is a mild-mannered man, but dedication radiates from his personality. His main interest in recent years has been agronomy and land reclamation, and the success that is crowning his work in the Park Department is receiving nationwide attention.

And well it may, for the development of methods to utilize the nation's vast wastes for soil building is as vital as a paycheck to a man with 12 children. Farmers in many countries have learned the value of sludge for keeping their soils fertile and mellow, and cities and towns which once spent millions of dollars to get rid of sewage wastes—and only succeeded in polluting surrounding waters to a disgraceful degree—are beginning to turn them into valuable products.

But this is the first time that a city has developed a workable process to actually make soil from nothing but its own wastes.

Sewage sludge, it has been proven, can raise crop yields as much as 20 percent. Tests show it can make nearly worthless farmland produce normal crops in two to three years. Its 40 to 80 percent organic matter content makes it one of the finest soil conditioning agents known — moderate applications gave 25 percent increases in field moisture capacity and up to 600 percent, increases in soil aggregation in Connecticut tests. In the digested and activated forms, it has given better crop results than equal dry weights of cow manure.

Now we have the proof, in New York City's Topsoil Project, that sludge plus other wastes can "make" topsoil, of excellent quality and in practically unlimited quantity.

Mr. Brady is currently embarking on another organic project. Ferry Point and Sound View Parks in the Bronx are being given a "green manure treatment". These wastelands, once the home of thousands

of sea gulls, were originally built of garbage, sand, junk and incinerator fill.

Following grading and the removal of stones with a mechanical stone picker, the land is planted to crown vetch, 20 pounds to the acre, and domestic ryegrass, 40 pounds. Penngift crown vetch is one of the finest of the recently developed legumes for green manuring. It sheds its leaves continuously, adding huge amounts of organic material to the soil, and makes a deep, dense carpet of vegetation. After it is well established, the crop will be plowed down once, and Mr. Brady expects that enough rhizomes will survive to make good cover again. Thus the land will be made rich and fertile without adding an ounce of fertilizer.

These New York City Park Department projects are serving as a showcase of modern methods and materials for soil building. For large areas of land, Mr. Brady's method of spraying sludge is hard to beat. It is adaptable anywhere for eroded and even desert land. On farms, the piping could be left on the land after the sludge treatment to be used for irrigation or additional sludge applications to maintain fertility and organic matter.

Edward Brady's topsoil building work has opened up new vistas for land reclamation with materials traditionally considered worthless for any practical purpose. By awakening other municipalities to the practical value of soil improvement with wastes, he has rendered a service to agriculture and the nation.

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## Australian Wheat Production Costs

In an article in the "Weekly Times", Melbourne, of April 4, Mr. E. J. Donath, Senior Tutor in Economic Geography at the Melbourne University, states that Australian wheat farmers are very efficient and that their costs of production are "most likely the lowest of all wheat exporting countries".

We suggest that our politicians take a little time off from talking about matters they do not understand, in order to ponder on the significance of this fact. There is surely something very unsound about present financial rules when in spite of reduced costs of production in both primary and secondary industries; the price level still continues to rise.

Politicians continue to talk about the necessity for reducing costs of production without realizing that real costs have been steadily reduced. Instead of continuing to lecture producers they might start to ask some realistic questions about financial rules, which do not enable the individual to obtain the benefit of greater efficiency in production.

## The Dangers of Fluoridation

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.

Clarifying the difference between organic, or naturally-occurring fluorine, and the chemical product, Dr. Lee stated in part:

"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 the vitamin B complex.

"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."

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## FROM ADMIRAL TO CABIN BOY By Admiral Sir Barry Domville.....14/6

This book may be described as a biographical history of international affairs from the end of World War I to 1943. Admiral Domville has an excellent knowledge of the part played in world affairs by the Jews; this knowledge caused him to be imprisoned for three years.

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"New Times," April 20, 1956—Page 11.

# Canadian Farm Journal Exposes "Favourable Balance of Trade" Nonsense

The following extracts are from "The Western Producer", one of the most widely read farm journals in Canada:

Everyone is familiar with the term "favourable balance of trade". Its designation—"favourable"—marks it as being highly acceptable—a desirable goal to aim at. When a nation announces at the end of a year that it has enjoyed a favourable balance of trade, it means that it has exported a larger amount of goods than it has imported. The wider the disparity—the greater the excess of exports over imports—the more "favourable" the trading position.

As Mr. Howe points out, all exports and no imports won't work out. But neither will, say, 100 parts export to 50 parts import. And yet, the latter condition is generally regarded as highly satisfactory for the exporting nation. The truth is that as between the two against nothing relationship, dismissed as ridiculous by Mr. Howe; and the two to one or any other preponderance, there is only a difference of degree. They are both mortal sins and in the trading world will both lead to damnation.

We are not there raising merely a debating point. As a matter of fact the emphasis on exports rather than imports is the root cause of serious misunderstanding concerning world trade. While it is not in itself a prime cause, it is a symptom that indicates pretty clearly where the main cause of the collapse of world trade should be sought. The jargon in use in

discussing these serious matters is indicative of the topsy-turvy, muddled thinking that is prevalent in relation to world trade. For instance when a nation, like an individual in a business transaction, gives more than it receives, it is making a very unsatisfactory exchange, in fact, a bad bargain. Yet this is what is called "a favourable balance of trade". Likewise, no sane community should stand to suffer grave hardship because it cannot export a surplus, which it does not need. But it is possible that a nation might suffer grievously if it were unable to import commodities essential to its existence. Yet the slogan we hear is always, "We must export or die", never "We must import or die".

The western democracies have to rethink their way to, and establish a system for the exchange of goods and services radically reconstructed to fit the realities of these critical times. An essential preliminary to this is to expose the anomalies, the shams, and the outright chicaneries of the present outmoded system, which fails to work which is in fact dead, but hasn't quite lain down.

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