

THE NEW TIMES

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MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, MAY 4

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

COMMUNIST'S NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL

OFFENSIVE

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

Carefully timed to coincide with the arrival in England of the two Communist leaders, Khrushchev and Bulganin, an announcement from Moscow stated that the Cominform had been abandoned. Although this move has been designed to help the current Communist diplomatic offensive in Great Britain, it must also be examined as a part of the world-wide Communist conspiracy.

The most significant comment on the abolition of the Cominform comes from the leading Communist Party newspaper in Russia, "Pravda", which states, "disbandment of the Cominform had opened the way for the conversion of some countries to Socialism by action within their Parliaments". This apparent change in tactics will undoubtedly lull into a sense of false security many people who believe that so long as the Parliamentary system continues it will provide an effective bulwark against totalitarianism of any brand. People who believe this are apparently unaware of the fact that although they still elect Members of Parliaments, they have little or no control of policy making. Even Members of Parliament have openly admitted that their main function is to legalise the decisions of the permanent policy makers entrenched in the Government bureaucracies. This undermining of responsible self-government was deliberately planned by the Fabian Socialists, those Socialists who accepted Karl Marx's objects but who believed that in the English-speaking world it was essential to use the Parliamentary system to further a policy of Sovietism by stealth. The Fabian Socialist conspiracy has undermined the Parliamentary system to such an extent that it is not surprising to find the Communist leaders now confident that a violent revolution is unnecessary in all countries in order to reach the Socialist objective. At present the Communists are talking a great deal about the principles of Leninism.

It is not without significance that the evil genius Lenin studied the Fabian Socialists

and drew heavily upon the same anti-Christian source of ideas from which all modern revolutionary movements have been inspired. In his address to the recent Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party in Moscow, Khrushchev went to some trouble to try and prove that violence is not always necessary to achieve the Socialist objective. But he did emphasise that a "social revolution" is necessary. And the quoted Lenin's statement on the eve of the Revolution in Russia, that while it is inevitable that all nations shall arrive at Socialism, they will not all do so in exactly the same way.

In order to understand fully current Communist tactics, it is also essential to note that they coincide with growing economic problems in all non-Communist countries, problems which are causing friction between non-Communist countries as they strive to make their internal economics work by greater emphasis upon international trade. Now it is clear that the present attempt by the Communists to establish common-front movements with the Socialists is based upon the knowledge that while they can never expect the election of Communist Government, economic developments can assist Socialists to gain a majority in parliamentary elections.

It is true of course, that the Communists are at times bitter in their abuse of those they refer to as the "petty-bourgeois democrats." Many Labour-Socialists in Australia have tried to demonstrate that they are genuine opponents of the Communists because the Communists have abused them. Anyone who accepts this type of argument

merely demonstrates that he does not understand the Communist conspiracy. According to Leninism the development of various Socialist groups and parties, such as the Labour Party in Australia, are an inevitable aspect of the world revolution.

The Communists may criticise them at times or court them as they are at present, but they regard the Socialists as essential for demonstrating to the proletariat that

(Continued on page 2.)

OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups, which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits, (b) result in no further increase 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.

COMMUNIST'S NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page 1)

mere reformism, as Lenin termed it, is not sufficient and that complete revolution as taught by the Communists is ultimately a necessity. Leninism postulates that Governments comprised of "the petty-bourgeois" elements, Social Democrats, Labour-Socialists, and so on, cannot deal with growing crises. And in the absence of a major military conflict, it is certain that Western countries are threatened by a series of economic crises. Now the whole of the Marxist-Leninist theory is based upon what they term the inevitable "contradiction" in the capitalist society.

It is true to say that a large number of people, particularly intellectuals, have accepted the Marxist-Leninist theory because what is termed the class struggle does appear inevitable. But this theory of inevitability is only tenable if any examination of the capitalist economy ignores the importance of the financial system.

If the rules under which the financial system operates were in the nature of natural phenomena then it would appear that Communism is inevitable. But financial rules are man-made and can be modified in order that there is no necessity for the class struggle. It is only financial rules and the attempt to uphold these rules, which, for example, result in ever-increasing prices in spite of greater efficiency in production. Inflation is one of the greatest allies the Communists have at present.

Governments of various labels resort to various stratagems in a vain attempt to deal with the matter. But the general result is a worsening of the situation and a further attack upon the independence of the individual as heavy taxation is used as one of alleged cures. Smaller enterprises find it progressively more difficult to carry on — there are signs of economic centralism everywhere. And these signs appear to confirm the Marxist-Leninist theory that the growing proletariat must intensify its struggles against the monopolists. Unless the financial rules under which the operators of the capitalist system are attempting to operate are altered, any attempted solution to the inflation and associated problems must make the position worse.

The present Australian Labour-Socialists, led by Dr. Evatt, can only suggest a more severe dose of the same policy being imposed by the present Government. Direct price-fixing, as advocated by the Socialists would be no more successful than the "freezing" of the basic wage has been. It is a most significant thing that Socialists and Communists are bitterly opposed to any modification of financial rules. The leaders of the Communist conspiracy have certainly studied this matter very closely. They know that any modification of financial rules which enabled the preservation and exten-

sion of private ownership and genuinely free, competitive enterprise serving the requirements of the individual and providing him with a progressively higher standard of living both in terms of production and leisure for self-development, would eliminate the cause of those crises which are so essential for the development of the Communist conspiracy. Most students of Communism ignore the fact that the Communist conspiracy cannot be realistically studied without examining the international financial conspiracy. There would have been no Revolution in Russia in 1917 if the controllers of the international financial system had not promoted and financed it. One of the leading international financiers, who helped in the financing of Lenin and Trotsky, Vladimir J. Ashberg, is still the banker-in-chief in the Soviet. Mr. Ashberg is never mentioned in the struggles for power between the political bosses, but he has retained his position in spite of the fact that there is no evidence that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party. It has been reported that Mr. Ashberg visits Switzerland on occasions where he owns property. The purpose of these visits can only be guessed at, but they are probably just as important as the much more publicised trips of Mr. Krushchev and Bulganin. It can, of course, be argued that the Communist conspiracy is now separate from the financial conspiracy, and that its promoters have built up a sovereignty of their own. But such an argument ignores the fact that every attempt to implement a policy, which would destroy the Communist menace, is met with severe opposition in all Western countries. The only logical conclusion is that those groups controlling financial policy in the Western World desire to maintain the Communist threat in order that eventually the whole world may be completely enslaved without any possibility of effective revolt. We are now moving towards one of the most decisive periods in human history.

An Interesting Visitor

We were interested to hear on the National News broadcast of April 12, at 12.30 p.m., that a British economist, Professor G. Mead, has arrived in Australia to make a study of Australia's economic problems over the next six months. Professor Mead is from the London School of Economics and has been invited to Australia by the National University of Canberra.

No doubt while in Australia Professor Mead will be able to discuss the programme of Fabianism in this country with another product of the London School, Dr. H. C. Coombs.

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.

ONLY £394 NOW REQUIRED TO REACH FINANCIAL APPEAL OBJECTIVE

DONATIONS MAY STILL BE FORWARDED

Although we extended the closing date of our special financial appeal until the end of last month, we were £394 short of the £2,000 objective when this issue was prepared for the press on April 27. Donations still continue to flow in and many have urged us to keep the appeal open in order that they may participate. Several have pointed out that they urgently desire to help make the appeal a complete success, but that they cannot make an immediate donation. They will do so later.

Confident now that the objective will be reached in the near future, we are committing ourselves to spend the full £2,000 in extending the comprehensive expansion campaign we already have well under way. We therefore appeal to the great majority of readers who have still not yet contributed to the special financial appeal, not to let us down by failing to contribute the £394 still required.

Over the past two weeks a further £140/5/- was contributed. It gives us special pleasure to announce that £25 of this was donated by our old colleague, Bruce H. Brown, now retired in Tasmania. But although retired, he is most active in furthering our work and shortly we will be making a special announcement concerning certain important action taken by Mr. Brown. A very good friend from Horsham, who desires to remain anonymous, also sends £20. Needless to say, of course, we deeply appreciate the spirit behind every contribution, however large or small. The supporter sending only a few shillings may be making a bigger sacrifice than the supporter sending many pounds. If all those supporters who have not yet contributed were to send only a few shillings each, we would pass our objective by hundreds of pounds.

We would like to take this opportunity of apologising to several supporters whose donations to the financial appeal were inadvertently overlooked in the acknowledgments in these columns. This oversight has resulted from the fact that some supporters send a donation along with their subscription or a book order. The one cheque must then be dissected. Supporters would assist by keeping donations to the financial appeal separate from any other payments. Please contact us if you make a donation and you do not see it acknowledged.

The following have contributed since our last issue: Mr. P. Crane, Barellan, N.S.W., £1; Arthur G. Adam, Berwick, Vic., 12/6; T. Ward, Ringwood, Vic., £1; E. L. Hargraves, Sandy Bay, Tasmania, £2; F. J. I'Anson, Victoria, £5/5/-; J. L. Collins, Numurkah, Victoria, £1; W. H. Snow, West Aust., £1; L. C. Wilson, Heidelberg, Vic., 9/-; C. A. Klowses, Natimuk, Vic., £2; G. Forrest, Brisbane, £1; Ralph J. Hunt, N.S.W., £8; C. E. D. Hacon, Rushworth, Vic., £2; J. Prowse, £2; F. Hebbel, Murgon,

Qld., £5/5/-; E. Burgi, Wandin, Vic., £1; Mrs. M. Brumby, Tasmania, 10/-; J.G., Echuca, Victoria, £2; J. D. Tasker, Victoria, £1; G. Livy, Melbourne, £5; Anonymous, Adelaide, £10; C. Goode, South Aust., £1; C. R. Willcocks, Subiaco, West Aust., £1; Miss Grieg, Melbourne, £1; W. Broderick, dney, £1; Frank Pedemont, Epping, N.S.W., £3; A. Munyard, Adelaide, £2; W. Harris, Sydney, £1/1/-; Anonymous, Mildura, Vic., £1; B. Spencer, Colac, Vic., £1; A. E. Slatyer, Sydney, £5/5/-; J. S. Duncan, Yorktown, South Aust., £10; C. T. Jacobs, Cowell, £2; Anonymous, Horsham, Victoria, £20; Anonymous, West Aust., £5; D. W. Bell, Horsham, Vic., £10; Bruce H. Brown, Tasmania, £25; W. E. Kroker, Horsham, Victoria, £5; H. Raglus, Wanaltas, £5; A. McLennan, Larpent, Victoria, £5; J. C. and K. Boyd, Springdale, N.S.W., £2/2/6; Frank Bowring, Launceston, Tasmania, £2; G. Forrest, Brisbane, £3; Vic. Schubert, Irack, Victoria, £2.

Grand total, £1606.

Melbourne Catholic Journal and Inflation

In our Contemporary Mentality column in this issue we make reference to an editorial on inflation and associated matters in the Melbourne "Advocate", a Catholic journal. This editorial, like several others in recent times, would have come much better from the pen of a Socialist like Dr. Coombs than from a writer calling himself a Christian. Because of the seriousness of this matter, we propose to deal with it extensively in our next issue.

We might also state here that it is most regrettable that His Grace, Dr. Mannix, Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, should have supported the current economic jargon with his recent statement ("Advocate", April 26), that "as a nation, we are living beyond our means. We are spending more than we are producing." It would appear that His Grace, for whom we have considerable respect, has been also a victim of the rubbish recently appearing in the editorial columns of "The Advocate".

Eric Butler's 3NE Radio Talks

From now on Mr. Eric Butler will give his weekly radio talk over 3NE Wangaratta, Victoria, at 9.50 p.m., Sunday.

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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INFLATION CONTINUES

The recent figures issued by the Commonwealth Deputy Statistician concerning the cost of living provide further monotonous evidence of continuing inflation. And, as we have predicted ever since the Federal Government introduced its "Little Budget", allegedly to prevent further price increases, price rises are going to continue in the future in spite of all the nonsense uttered by the economists and then parroted by the politicians. Truth is not affected in any way whatever by the stream of meaningless words used by those who cannot even offer an intelligent explanation of why, after grappling with the inflation problem for years, during which time they have experimented with taxation increases and credit controls, the price level has steadily continued to rise.

One of the most astonishing features of this inflation business is the fact that the majority of the people cannot see that the economists and their agents, the politicians, are imposing a barefaced swindle upon them. In spite of so-called education, people are unfortunately mesmerised by what can only be described as a form of black magic. They have been confused by the jargon of the economists and the politicians, which is presented in such a way that the average person has neither the time nor the inclination to try and understand the truth of the matter. Fortunately, however, there are indications that certain aspects of the truth are becoming more obvious to people. Events are demonstrating the absurdity of the advice being given by the economists and imposed by the politicians, and we urge our supporters everywhere to use their initiative to make clear the fact that the economists and the politicians are uttering words, which bear no relationship to reality.

It can be proved by ordinary commonsense and everyday experience that a rising price level is not the result of there being too much purchasing power for too few goods. Retailers all over Australia are at present intensifying their efforts to sell consumer goods, which are piling up in their shops. Primary producers are worried about their future markets. And anyone who suggests that the thousands of Australians who want homes cannot build them because there is too much money is obviously a case for a psychiatrist.

But the economists suggest this very thing. And they also suggest that rising prices can be halted by increasing them still further! They also tell us that in spite of their claim that there is too much money for too few goods that we must reduce still further the supply of goods by drastic import restrictions! The fact of the matter is that the economists have become so mesmerised by their own theories that they cannot even see that events continue to contradict them. However, we repeat: Supporters now have an excellent opportunity to use events to demonstrate the fallacies of the "experts" and to help their fellow citizens obtain a glimpse of reality.

Professor Arndt's Wisdom

Having been indoctrinated at the London School of Economics, it is only natural that Fabian Socialist Professor H. W. Arndt of the Canberra University College should agree that the Menzies-Fadden Government's financial policy is generally sound. In a featured article in the Melbourne "Argus" of April 24, this learned "expert" says that the Australian people have been spending too freely and that this is one of the basic causes of inflation.

He finishes his article with a real "gem": "Imagination and energy will be needed to expand export markets, promote export production . . ." As a market can be defined as a number of people with purchasing power, can Professor Arndt or any other certified economist tell us how all the imagination and energy in the world by Australians can increase the purchasing power of, say, the British people? The British market is one of the best export markets Australian producers have. But Professor Arndt's fellow economic "experts" are pressing the British Government to reduce their purchasing power. Like the Australians, the British have allegedly been spending too much!

Professor Arndt is talking dangerous rubbish, which is bad enough considering the fact that Australian taxpayers have to pay the Professor's salary. But the most frightening aspect is the fact that Government's take notice of what these certified economists advocate.

BLACKSTONE

"Blackstone's COMMENTARIES on the Common Law of England has made the study of law easy and agreeable, instead of being dry, disgusting and intricate as formerly. So that numbers of young men at the universities choose to study law instead of going into orders."—Rev. Charles Inglis, of New York, 1770.

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Magazine Section

ROOSEVELT PLANNED PEARL HARBOUR

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was planned in Washington rather than in Tokyo. There is no longer any reason to doubt this.

Admiral Robert Theobald states the matter clearly in his book, "The Final Secret of Pearl Harbour", published by Devin-Adair. New York. The book has corroborative forewords by Fleet Admiral Halsey and Admiral Kimmel.

Franklin Roosevelt, in the White House, surrounded by men like Lauchlin Currie and Dexter White, fawned on by weaklings like George Marshall, and advised on really important matters by the Emperor Baruch himself, was the man responsible for the attack.

Americans apparently did not want to fight in any war. Roosevelt, under expert guidance, did want to fight. Unfortunately, Germany was careful not to draw the U.S. into the war and even accepted U.S. violations of neutrality.

George Morgenstern in "Pearl Harbour"* quotes from the Joint Congressional Committee of 1945 at which Admiral Ingersoll testified that in the autumn of 1941 the American Navy knew it was committing overt acts which could provoke Germany to declare war. Morgenstern documents the following violations ordered secretly by Roosevelt —

On April 21, 1941, he directed units of U.S. Atlantic Fleet to trail German and Italian ships and planes and to broadcast their movements in plain language at four-hour intervals for the convenience of British and allied ships and planes.

On August 25, 1941, ordered the Atlantic Fleet to "destroy surface raiders".

On October 11, 1941, American ships were assigned to operations under British and Canadian command and sixty British Royal Navy and Canadian Royal Navy ships were engaged under the strategic direction of the United States.

However, Hitler would not oblige. Whatever his reasons he was determined to limit the destructiveness and area of the war. The peace-loving crusaders, Roosevelt and Churchill, on the other hand, were bent on worldwide bloodbath for nothing less than perpetual peace.

At Nuremberg, Grand Admiral Doenitz testified that Hitler was so anxious to keep America out of the European war that he overruled the admiral's plan to mine shipping lanes carrying lend-lease material to Britain. In an AP story to the Chicago Tribune, May 9, 1946, Doenitz was quoted as follows:

* Devin-Adair, 1947.

"A 300-mile safety zone was even granted to America by Germany when International Law called for only a three-mile zone. I suggested minefields at Halifax and around Iceland, but the Fuehrer rejected this because he wanted to avoid conflict with the United States. When American destroyers in the summer of 1941 were ordered to attack German submarines, I was forbidden to fight back."

Germany would not "play ball", so Roosevelt turned his attention to Japan, determined to provoke her into an attack upon the U.S. Pacific fleet based, under Roosevelt's orders, at Pearl Harbour. He accomplished his task by (1) economic encirclement of Japan, (2) diplomatic provocation, and (3) keeping all knowledge of these moves from his commanders at Pearl Harbour.

The United States had cracked Japan's top code and had access to all of that country's most important diplomatic material. It is clear from this material, quoted in Admiral Theobald's book, that Japan wanted peace with the United States, but failing that she was determined to get in first and attack Pearl Harbour. Ten months before Pearl Harbour, Ambassador Grew, in Tokyo, sent this message to Washington:

"The Peruvian Minister has informed a member of my staff that he has heard from many sources, including a Japanese source, that in the event of trouble breaking out between the United States and Japan, the Japanese intended to make a surprise attack against Pearl Harbour with all their strength..."

Admiral Theobald tells us that the machines capable of cracking Japan's main code were based in Washington and the Philippines and at least one was sent to England. Pearl Harbour, base for the U.S. Pacific Fleet was NOT given a machine. So that Pearl Harbour had to rely on Washington for all-important news on U.S.-Japanese negotiations.

Theobald quotes the Japanese messages, intercepted by the United States authorities, which outlined plans for the attack on Pearl Harbour. For instance, on September 24, 1941, about six weeks before the attack, Tokyo asked the Japanese Consul General in Hawaii to make detailed reports about

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CONTEMPORARY

MENTALITY

The West German Government banned Salk anti-polio inoculations at the weekend. In Melbourne last night, Australia's top Salk vaccine authority, Dr. P. L. Bazeley, described the ban as "a lot of silly nonsense".

—Melbourne "Sun".

It may be, as Dr. Bazeley says, "a lot of silly nonsense", but then Germany is not entirely devoid of efficient scientists. Surely no sane person would want mass inoculation with an anti-polio vaccine when apparently leading scientists are in complete disagreement on its merits.

* * *

The drift of the Australian economy into the shoals of inflation again was further illustrated last week by the rise in the cost of living as shown in official figures released at Canberra.

—Editorial page, Melbourne Catholic weekly, "The Advocate" (26/4/56). Economies do not just "drift" into inflation—not that the editorial writer has anywhere attempted to define what he means by inflation. Inflation has been adopted over a wide area of the globe as a POLICY and the term "controlled inflation" has been used repeatedly by the professional economists as a desirable aim.

* * *

... I can't help personally liking the Russian visitors, Bulganin and Khrushchev. In the four or five close-ups I have had of them since they arrived they have impressed me as two nice old gents.

—Melbourne "Argus" correspondent, Victor Valentine (21/4/56).

This was printed in a newspaper allegedly for adults.

'New Times,' May 4, 1956—Page 5

NEW YORK

LONE VOICES

Matter of permanent interest, but of special importance at present, is contained in "The Letters of George Santayana" (Scribners) ably edited by Daniel Cory. Here is portion of a letter from Italy, to Lamont, 8th March 1922: "I now come to the part of your advice which I don't mean to follow at all. Criticism is something purely incidental—talk about talk—and to my mind has no serious value except perhaps as expression of philosophy in the critic. You don't know me at all if you suppose me capable of reading up Meredith or Thomas Hardy or any one else who hasn't come in my way, in order to describe them to other people. If you like that sort of vicarious literary nourishment, read Croce, or any other competent person who sets out to express the impression which literature has made upon him. But I should advise you to read the originals instead, and be satisfied with the impression they make upon you. You know Plato's contempt for the image of an image; but as a man's view of things is an image in the first place, and his work is an image of that and the critic's feelings are an image of that work, and his writings an image of his feelings, and your idea of what the critic means only an image of his writings—please consider that you are steeping your poor original tea-leaves in the fifth wash of hot water, and are drinking slops.

"May not the remarkable sloppiness and feebleness of the cultivated American mind be due to this habit of drinking life in its fifth dilution only?

"What you need is . . . more courage and sincerity in facing nature directly, and in criticising books or institutions only with a view to choosing among them whatever is most harmonious with the life you want to lead. For as Dryden (or is it Pope) says, 'If you think the world worth winning, think, oh think it worth enjoying'."

Santayana placed himself in an American tradition, which included Henry Adams and Charles Eliot Norton—men who fought the "degradation of curricula, the demise of intellectual life", and the "particular nullities and horrors of Harvard".

Eliot Norton sensed the dreadful future and also the inability of the present to even prepare itself for the coming struggle. In December 1869, he wrote in a letter:

"The future is very dark in Europe, and to me it looks as if we were entering upon a period quite new in history — one in which the questions on which parties will divide, and from which outbreak after outbreak of passion and violence will arise, will no longer be political but immediately social . . . Whether our period of economic

enterprise, unlimited competition, and unrestrained individualism, is the highest stage of human progress is to me very doubtful; and sometimes when I see the existing conditions of European (to say nothing of American) social order, bad as they are for the mass alike of upper and lower classes, I wonder whether our civilisation can maintain itself against the forces which are banding together for the destruction of many of the institutions in which it is embodied, or whether we are not to have another period of decline, fall, and ruin and revival, like that of the first thirteen hundred years of our era."

DETAILS OF CRIME

"No man appointed by Roosevelt can be assumed to be honest until there is positive proof in his favour." Detailed exposition of the crimes is to be found in the "American Mercury".

Meanwhile the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has obtained some new papers from the personal files of Harry Dexter White, one of Roosevelt's most able criminals and a real helpmate of Comrade Stalin. According to the "Brooklyn Tablet" of 31st March this year, the new papers "cast revealing light on the activities of this former national and international financial officer." We hope details will be available soon.

JURY SYSTEM

The attack on the jury system (see "New Times", 20/ 4/56) continues on a nationwide scale. The State of New York has passed a bill enabling residents of that State to be deported to the new "mental health" compound to be built in Alaska under a Federal grant.

Up in Connecticut a similar measure has been put through as a rider to a flood relief bill. And similar legislation is reported from other States.

Francis Carroll, in the "Brooklyn Tablet", says: that this mental health programme "makes it possible for the Administration in power to have a political nuisance transported to the 1,000,000 acre Alaska insane asylum. . . . It is obvious that this movement is not a clearly humanitarian project devised solely in the interests of mentally ill Alaskans, any more than the movement to fluoridate the waters of the communities in the United States is necessarily due to a concern for healthy teeth in our children's mouths."

—New York Correspondent.

EUROPE REVIVING?

The German leader, Dr. Otto Strasser, is not at all popular. He denounced Hitler. He denounced the New York bankers. He also produced convincing figures to show that the Germans could not have murdered anything like 6 million Jews. Recently in

the English Views-Letter, "Candour", Dr. Strasser wrote:

"Among my goals are the elimination of the cancer of bureaucracy, the organisation of the various professions along the lines of the ancient Guild system, and the revision of our entire tax system."

Dr. Strasser has no time for the "weary unconvincing Bourgeoisie, middle-of-the-road groups. These impotent parties whose shabby platforms consist of Capitalism, Parliamentarianism, a very watered-down 'Christianity' and perfumed Marxism, would restore the pre-war Europe that gave them birth. They are looking backward and are certainly no match for the agile dedicated forces of Communism."

The hope of a healthy Europe, he believes, rests with the forces of "National Renaissance", whose slogan is:

"Neither Wall Street nor Moscow — but Germany (or France, Spain, Italy as the case may be) and Europe."

Hence Dr. Strasser's unpopularity.

HILAIRE BELLOC

We now approach what is much the most important landmark in all these years and, after the Reformation and the destruction of the monarchy, the most important event in modern English history. At the end of the year 1692 a group of rich men, who made the politician Montague their agent, proposed to follow the method of state finance which the Dutch had founded long before and to mortgage to their advantage the powers of government . . . Money was needed for William's policy of Continental war, and this group of rich men proposed to lend the Government £1,200,000 upon terms which, including commissions and prerequisites, came to between 8 and 9 percent.

This was the beginning of what later came to be called the National Debt, for its special character was not merely the lending of the money to the Government, a transaction as old as history, but the novel proposal that the interest should be strictly guaranteed on the security of the national taxes, while immediately afterwards a privileged institution was called into existence, a central bank, which should have the handling of the loan and interest, and the right to issue notes of credit on the security of the Government . . . It could not fail so long as the Government could tax Englishmen in order to pay its debts . . . It was an independent corporation, privileged and guaranteed by Government but pursuing a policy of its own; and from that day onward in greater and greater degree the Bank of England has had the last say in any Government policy involving expense, and particularly in the matter of foreign wars and coercion of dominions.

—"A Shorter History of England," 1934.

LITERARY DIGEST

A NEW NOTE ON CONFUCIUS

By Ezra Pound

The root of the Confucian teaching and its definition are given in The Adult Study (Confucius' summary and Tseng's comment) and the Pivot (Tzse Sze's three statements on Metaphysics, Politics and Ethics).

The Analects have no such coherence or orderly sequence; they are the oddments, which Kung's circle found indispensable, and for 2,500 years the most intelligent men of China have tried to add to them or to subtract. After a millenium they found that Mencius' work could not be subtracted. And the study of the Confucian philosophy is of greater profit than that of the Greek because no time is wasted in idle discussion of errors. Aristotle gives, may we say, 90% of his time to errors, and the Occident, even before it went off for seven or more centuries into an otiose discussion of fads and haircuts (vide "The Venerable" Bede), had already started befuddling itself with the false dilemma: Aristotle OR Plato, as if there were no other roads to serenity.

Mencius never has to contradict Confucius; he carries the Confucian sanity down into particulars, never snared into rivalry by his flatterers.

Given the tradition that the Analects contain nothing superfluous, I was puzzled by the verses re length of the nightgown and the predilection for ginger. One must take them in the perspective of Voltaire's: "I admire Confucius. He was the first man who did not receive a divine inspiration." By which I mean that these trifling details were useful at a time, and in a world, that tended to myths and to the elevation of its teachers into divinities. Those passages of the Analects are, as I see it, there to insist that Confucius was a Chinaman, not born of a dragon, not in any way supernatural, but remarkably possessed of good sense.

He liked good music, he collected "The Odes" to keep his followers from abstract discussion. That is, "The Odes" give particular instances. They do not lead to exaggerations of dogma. Likewise he collected the "Historic Documents", asserting, quite truly, that he had invented nothing. Without Kung no one would discover that his teaching, or at any rate the root and the seed are there in the "History Classic".

The London "Times" has recently hit a new low in neglecting Kung's habit of summary. Anyone so unfortunate as to have the "Times" critique of Kung's anthology thrust before them must, indeed, tingle with a slight warmth of irony. Kung said: "There are 300 Odes and their meaning can be gathered into one sentence: Have no twisty thoughts."

Some translators think of everything, positively of everything, save what the original author was driving at.

(This note, called "Procedure", is included as introduction to Pound's translation of the Analects, published by Peter Owen Limited, London. April, 1956.)

PERSPECTIVES

MASTER PLAN?

Those who for various reasons won't agree to the possibility of a Jewish-Communist "plot", involving those international bankers presently based in New York, usually end up by saying that there couldn't be an overall "plot" because it would take too much master-mind to keep it going.

As if there can be no syphilis because the Great Syph couldn't possibly be in touch with all the spirochetes all over the world. Or the bad apple keep the rot in the apple-case going.

TALKING OF FINANCE

According to "Time" (5/3/56) a Swiss banker by the name of Ditisheim made his "first killing in 1931 arranging a 100 million dollar debt payment by Russia to Germany."

We know that the U.S. Federal Reserve, unable to lend direct to Russia, lent the money instead to places like Hamburg, which relayed it to Russia.

The above date, 1931, is of interest because it was stated about that time in the U.S. Congress, "Russia owes the Federal Reserve an immense sum of which 150 million is due by January 1, 1932."

ADVICE

When a man seriously wants to learn something, he cannot stop to learn everything else.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Stalin is dead. We will begin to listen to the Russians, perhaps, when they revolt against Ashberg.

WILLIAM FAULKNER

Last issue we quoted a statement on segregation, attributed by American and British papers to novelist William Faulkner. Mr. Faulkner says he didn't make that statement. The New York correspondent for the London Sunday Times who first reported it says he did.

HISTORY IS DIFFICULT

History, in the sense of a long list of all the things that have happened, with dates or approximate dates attached, and a commentary on the relative importance of each item, is obviously too big for any one man. So men have invented various methods of reducing this long list to manageable size.

The result depends on what an historian considers important: some over-emphasise what they consider important, others LEAVE OUT what they consider important. All parties and sects, all organisations and all, or nearly all, men are infected in some measure by this desire to fit history to their present purpose.

Catholics, for instance, are quite willing to admit that there were bad Popes a long time ago; but if the present Pontiff, or even Pius IX, were a scoundrel, Catholic historians would probably ignore the facts and continue their eulogies. (In this regard we are pleased to report that Archbishop Roberts, S.J., has recently done some valuable work in his book, "Black Popes: Authority, Its Use and Abuse", Longmans, Green and Co.). And, of course, non-Catholic historians go to utterly fantastic lengths to mislead people about the Church's great work for civilisation.

We have also the spectacle of university historians maintaining complete blackout on troublesome decades like those prior to the American Civil War; and even a recent event like Pearl Harbour might, were it not for men like Charles Beard and Admiral Theobald, have passed into history as an unprovoked attack by sly Japanese upon an immaculate America.

History, then, like Beauty, is very difficult. We get elementary perspective by bringing together items like—Fall of Constantinople 1453; Columbus Discovers America 1492; Luther posts his 95 theses 1517. But add 1383 as the date of Chaucer's Troilus and the pattern takes on new shades and colours; it links back to Ionia two thousand years before, and forward to however many millions speak English here and now.

HOT DOG BOYS

Mr. Phillip Graham, son-in-law of banker-newspaper owner, Eugene Meyer, and publisher of the Washington "Post and Times-Herald", went to Harvard Law School. There, according to one report, he "caught the eye of New Deal Talent Scout Professor Felix Frankfurter." Later, in Washington,

(Continued on page 8)

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"New Times," May 4, 1956—Page 7

ROOSEVELT PLANNED PEARL HARBOUR

(Continued from page 5)

vessels in Pearl Harbour. On November 15th, another message to the Consul General said:

"As relations between Japan and the United States are most critical, make your 'ship in harbour report' irregular, but at the rate of twice a week."

There were similar messages asking specific details about the layout of the various berths and the military installations. These messages were deciphered in Washington by the American authorities, but NOT ONE WORD of them ever reached Pearl Harbour. The President was warned that the fleet was in poor shape and should not be exposed at Pearl Harbour. The termination of the Washington conference between Japan and the United States came on November the 26th when America presented a note, which gave Japan no choice but surrender or war. All that Roosevelt had to do now was to make sure that no news of the Japanese plan to attack the Pacific Fleet reached Pearl Harbour.

At the beginning of December, a week before the attack, the American code-cracking machine intercepted top-secret Japanese messages warning diplomatic posts throughout the world to destroy codes and code-machines. Now, beyond all doubt, Japan was about to enter the war. Information was being collected about the exact location of the various battleships in Pearl Harbour. Yet Washington was still silent and the American naval base, far out in the Pacific, was completely ignorant of the impending slaughter.

Finally on December 6, the Japanese Declaration of War, a long message explaining why Japan could not agree to the aforementioned American note was sent from Tokyo to the Japanese Embassy in Washington. The Declaration was intercepted by the Americans that same day. A note attached to the Declaration informed the Embassy that it should be presented the following day at one o'clock. Official Washington knew beyond all doubt that at one o'clock the following day Japanese aircraft would bomb Pearl Harbour. But nothing was done. It is known that Roosevelt received the decoded Declaration on the night of December the 6th; Admiral Stark, chief of naval operations and the Secretary for War, General Marshall made sure they were not available that night and so delivery of the Declaration to them had to wait till next day.

Admiral Stark, when he arrived at his office next morning, and read the Japanese message, refused to send a warning to Pearl Harbour. He claimed some years later that he acted on orders from a "higher authority". Than the chief of naval operations there is no "higher authority" but the President.

General Marshall, more subtle than Stark,

took his customary horseback ride on December the 7th, despite the fact that war was likely to break out any time. He arrived at his office at 11.25 a.m. He read carefully through the Declaration and then the note saying the Declaration would be delivered at one p.m. General Marshall then drafted a message of warning to the U.S. forces at Hawaii. The message, instead of being sent by trans-Pacific telephone, was sent by Western Union to San Francisco and by RCA commercial radio to Honolulu! It reached there six hours after the attack.

Admiral Theobald concludes that both Stark and Marshall were under direct orders from FDR not to send any message to Pearl Harbour before noon on December the 7th.

Anyway, the attack came, the base was unready. 3,000 were killed, many injured, and the Pacific Fleet crippled. The war was at last a WORLD WAR.

Admiral Theobald's book is not a wide survey of the diplomatic and economic conflicts, or of the President's motives. But it offers clear and detailed proof with regard to matters like the coding machines and Washington's failure to send deciphered Japanese messages, or even a summary of them, to the commanders at Hawaii. He also shows how later enquiries into the dreadful business were either hushed up or were directed to steering the people away from the President.

On June 20, 1944, speaking to the American Chamber of Commerce, in London, Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Production Minister in Churchill's cabinet, said: "America provoked Japan to such an extent that the Japanese were forced to attack Pearl Harbour. It is a travesty on history to say that America was forced into war."

And so Franklin Roosevelt's dream came true, he was commander in chief of a vast war machine, and Churchill was his "able lieutenant". With their good friend Stalin they were going to make the world safe for "Democracy".

(Continued from page 7.)

he was given 8 billion dollars to lend for defence work and also married Eugene Meyer's daughter. Now he is publisher of Washington's most important newspaper. Thus the disease spreads.

U.N. RACKET

In a U.S. State Department Bulletin (No. 422a) of August 3, 1947, there is a report on the arming of U.N. forces by a General Vasiliev of Russia who was at that time chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.N. in New York. A U.S. Defence Department report on the start of the Korean War in 1950 says that the man who launched the attack was a General Vasiliev of Russia.

I wonder if our External Affairs Department is interested?

WE NEED RESPONSIBLE MEN

In 1914 William Butler Yeats published a volume of poems called "RESPONSIBILITIES". Any nation, to survive as a healthy nation, must have responsible literary men who will stand guard over the language: literati who will protest against public infamy or loss of integrity, no matter where it occurs: who will cry "murder" when the corpse is discovered or when the Aristocracy forgets its function and goes to sleep. Or when the party in power and the party out of power stage a sham fight to keep the people from learning the real seat of power.

Of Confucius it has been said that, starting as a market inspector, having risen to be Prime Minister, he is more concerned with the necessities of government and administration than any other philosopher. "He had two thousand years of documented history behind him which he condensed so as to render it useful to men in high official positions . . . China was tranquil when her rulers understood these few pages. When the principles here defined were neglected, dynasties waned and chaos ensued."

St. Thomas Aquinas says: "Take ownership for example: in the abstract there is no reason why a field should belong to this man rather than to that man; but if you consider its development and peaceful exploitation, then a piece of property may well be allocated to one rather than another. To appreciate a situation with an eye to how things will work is proper to human reason."

The opening of the tenth chapter of Isaias is very much to the point—"Woe to those who make iniquitous laws"; and it is recorded that the great eastern father, St. John Chrysostom attended the law courts for education. It should also be noted that Prime Minister Confucius sheds more light on the craft of writing than all the high-brows put together: "Problem of style? Get the meaning across and then STOP."

CLARIFICATIONS

There is no local freedom without local control of local purchasing power.

* * *

The present production system produces prices FASTER than it distributes the power to buy.

* * *

There can be no successful decentralisation without a sane and scientific issue of purchasing power based upon REALITY.

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The Heritage bookshop has well-informed contacts in England, Canada, the United States, on the Continent and in other parts of the world, including South America and Japan. Its purpose is to keep Australians in communication with the world's best books, papers and periodicals.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

The Great Spy Scandal, edited by John Mather (9/3). The shocking facts of the Burgess-Maclean affair, including information, which links the two spies with a communist from eastern Europe who trained at the London School of Economics.

Fraudulent Conversion, by Colin Jordan (13/-). Up-to-date facts on Zionism and Communism, with valuable biographical information.

A Study of the Federal Reserve, by Eustace Mullins (20/6). The facts about the handing over of the U.S. monetary system to a handful of international operators. Essential to an understanding of world affairs.

From Admiral to Cabin Boy, by Admiral Sir Barry Domville (15/3). Gives the reason why one of Britain's most distinguished sailors was thrown into prison, without trial, during the Second World War.

The Petrov Story, by Michael Bialoguski (19/6). Invaluable information on the people who move in pro-Communist circles. Material that links in with the "vast conspiracy".

The Iron Curtain Over America, by Colonel John Beaty (31/3). Explains how the U.S. Administration has been eaten into by Asiatic Khazars whose loyalties are with the Soviet.

Prisoner of Peace, by Rudolph Hess (21/-). The story of the German deputy Fuhrer who flew to England on a peace mission in 1941. Hess says in one of his letters: "I had not realised that Churchill had become powerless to prevent the catastrophe from enveloping us."

The Kingship of Christ and Organised Naturalism, by Father Denis Fahey (4/9). Jewish activity in the various anti-Christian movements at work in the world today. Father Fahey was professor of Philosophy and Church History at the Holy Ghost Missionary College, Dublin.

The Passing of Parliament, by G. W. Keeton (31/6). Shows how the power of Parliament and the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts is receding into the hands of anonymous planners.

The International Jew, by Eric D. Butler. (3/6). An examination of the "Protocols of Zion", side by side with important events of the past fifty years.

BACKGROUND DATA

A History of Monetary Crimes, by Alexander Del Mar (10/6). "America's greatest historian" puts forward unassailable factual material on some of the world's most significant monetary crimes. Shows how the U.S. Congress was "captured" by the Rothschild during the 19th century.

Waters Flowing Eastward, by L. Fry (14/3). Documentary evidence showing that an undercurrent links International Finance. Fabianism and Communism in a common purpose.

Coningsby, by Benjamin Disraeli (8/6). Interesting for behind-the-scenes information on the running of England and other European countries in Disraeli's day.

The American Story, by Garet Garrett (46/3). Speaks of Bernard M. Baruch as having "the power of an economic dictator, the wisdom of a serpent and the manners of an innocent."

Hidden Government, by Lt. Colonel J. Creagh Scott (8/-). This valuable work is a summary of the long process which Disraeli described when he said: "Governments do not govern, but merely control the machinery of government, being themselves controlled by the hidden hand."

Ancient Law by Sir Henry Maine (10/-). An important study of Law, easy to read, shows the link between ancient ideas and law as we know it today.

Secret Societies and Subversive Movements, by Nesta Webster (27/6.) This book is essential to the student of history. It follows various power-mad secret societies from their birth-places in the East to their hold upon western governments in the twentieth century.

The Mysterious Protocols (3/6). Text of the "Protocols of Zion", with informative introduction and notes.

The Bank of the United States, by Thomas Hart Benton (10/6). A brilliant review of the Second Bank of the United States by an American whose work can stand with Blackstone's Commentaries on the Common Law. Contains important data on the Bank of England.

REALITY AND SOCIAL ORDER

An Introduction to Social Credit, by Bryan Monahan (5/6). Clear, concise introduction to the doctrine of Social Credit.

Back to Reality, by Gustave Thibon (20/6). Protest by a French Catholic thinker against the headlong rush to Nowhere and a plea for a return to sanity.

The Church and Farming, by Father Denis Fahey (20/9). A survey of the dislocation of life following the application of Fabianism and New Dealism as remedies for the havoc caused by private manipulation of money. Covers matters like soil health, flour milling, etc.

Gists from Agassiz, selected by John Kasper (10/6). Agassiz, one of the greatest scientific minds of all time, devoted his life to the careful observation of fact and the workings of the Divine Intelligence in nature. He was a great prose writer, forever seeking precision.

Christianity and Freedom (10/6), a Symposium by a number of French writers including Gustave Thibon, Daniel-Rops and Cardinal Feltin.

CLASSICS

The Nicomachean Ethics, by Aristotle (8/6). A book that has played a big part in Western Civilisation.

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Offices, by Cicero (11/6). This great work, which stresses the need for honesty in civic life, was for hundreds of years the basic training manual for all Europeans entering public life.

C. H. DOUGLAS

Whose Service Is Perfect Freedom, by C. H. Douglas (7/9). Links the men behind the news in a story that journalists will never tell.

Other titles by C. H. Douglas include —
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The Tragedy of Human Effort (1/1).

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9,600 Miles Through the U.S.A., by Eve Balfour (6/6). Conservation, soil health.

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TOPSOIL AND CIVILISATION

Many proud nations have conquered countless armies, only to succumb to their own depleted soil. Are we next? A new book from the Oklahoma Press will open many eyes.

What determines how long a civilization will last? It is the type government, the calibre of leaders, moral and religious standards, economic framework, climatic changes or any of a host of others that historians have propounded for many years?

The answer, as described in a book just published by the University of Oklahoma Press, "Topsoil and Civilization", is a lot more basic than any of the ones listed above. It is simply: a civilization will last just as long as the fertility of the soil that supports it.

To document their theory, authors Tom Dale and Vernon Gill Carter offer an impressive historical analysis of the decline of many ancient civilizations. Their case of the Nile Valley, which for more than 6,000 years furnished a stable home for civilized man. Each summer the Nile overflowed and deposited a layer of silt and humus that maintained the fertility of Egypt's soils. This annual deposit by the Nile was a "near-perfect solution to the problem of supplying organic matter."

It was the superlative productivity and durability of the soil, which made the first Egyptian civilization possible. Surplus food was siphoned off from the farmers through taxes, rents and trade. This surplus fed the slaves, artisans, scribes, priests, merchants, engineers, nobles and all who devoted time and energy to building the culture of the country. Considering the limited variety of natural resources available and the embryonic status of the sciences, that culture was a remarkable achievement."

And so, since 5500 B.C., various Empires have either centered in or exploited the areas along the Nile. The mightiest of conquerors, the wiliest of rulers—all made use of the River's riches to advance their civilizations.

During the last 50 years, however, some major changes have taken place:

In 1902, British engineers supervised the construction of the Aswan Dam a short distance below the first cataract of the Nile. Since then, other dams have been built. One main purpose of these dams was to stop the annual flooding of the lower Nile Valley.

However, by preventing flooding, the dams also prevent the floodwaters from laying down that twentieth of an inch of silt and humus each year. Most of these materials now settle in the bottom of the reservoirs.

"Thus, since 1902, the Nile Valley is no longer receiving the annual replenishment of minerals and humus that made it so productive for more than six thousand years. We hardly need to point out the effect on soil fertility of harvesting two or three crops each year, especially when there is no replenishment of soil nutrients," observe the authors.

Egyptian farmers soon found that yields were declining rapidly under the "new" system of management. They tried to compensate for their loss by liberal applications of chemical fertilizers. They actually increased crop yields by this means, but while doing so, the humus supply in the soil became less and less. They hastened the depletion of humus by growing cotton on a large scale, for cotton leaves almost no organic matter in the soil.

"Modern soil scientists have grave doubts," write Dale and Carter, "whether any land can be kept permanently productive without a regular replacement of soil organic matter because the land becomes increasingly difficult to till, especially if the soil is silt or clay as it is in most of the Nile Valley, and crops gradually cease to respond properly to the use of chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, the perennial irrigation has created serious problems of water logging and accumulation of toxic salts in the soil.

"In other words, modern British and Egyptians have greatly increased production in the valley for two or three generations, but in doing so they have possibly started the ultimate destruction of this most durable home for civilized man. Production will almost certainly decline unless Egyptian farmers adopt a system of farming that will provide for a regular replenishment of the organic matter that the White Nile used to give to the lower Nile Valley."

The civilizations of Mesopotamia, the Mediterranean Region, Crete and Lebanon, Syria and Palestine, Greece, North Africa and Western Europe are also analyzed.

ORGANIC FARMING AND GARDENING BOOKS

Watch this list for the latest books.

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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.

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

"Is Digging Necessary?" 1/5

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TOP SOIL AND CIVILISATION

(Continued from page 10.)

Each description dramatically sets forth the principle that the soil is the most important factor in determining the course of civilization. Conquerors may come and go, but as long as the fertility of the soil remains, a new—and even more progressive—society can spring up on the same land.

Now we come to the United States.

"The history of the United States, up to now, follows closely the pattern set up by the ancient empires and civilizations. The main differences are that the people of the United States had a larger area of rich land to exploit than any of the ancients (nearly two billion acres of land), and with their better tools and machines they developed and exploited the natural resources faster. The rapid rise and phenomenal material wealth of this nation were due to these facts." Thus begins the chapter on the U.S.

The authors go on: "The waste in settling this country was appalling. . . Patrick Henry once said, 'Since the achievement of our independence, he is the greatest patriot who stops the most gullies.' But most early Americans found it easier to take another farm away from the Indians than to conserve the land they had.

"During the few generations this nation had been occupied by civilized man, the land had been severely abused. Gullied and sheet eroded hillsides can be seen by the hundreds in a cross-country ride in any region. The gullies are not just to be found on fields that have been cultivated for generations, but also on hundreds of thousands of fields that are still farmed by the men who broke the sod or cleared the timber. Little of the land is as good as it once was."

Rivers and streams have also been spoiled; silt has filled many of our harbors (cost to dredge out the mud and keep the Baltimore harbor open is over \$100,000 a year); floods have become larger and more frequent with each passing decade; dust storms blanket the nation. There certainly is little to be proud of the way in which we have handled our seemingly unlimited natural resources, unless we can find some consolation in the fact that we caused more waste and ruin in a shorter time than any people before us.

But what about the future? Must the United States follow the path of decline taken by so many previous civilizations? Reply the authors: "The answer to that is obvious. No! . . . The people of the United States have at least three distinct advantages over the ancients . . . (1) we should know (from history) that conservation and wise use of natural resources are essential for survival; (2) we have the technical and practical knowledge . . . for conserving and

developing resources; and (3) we have far superior means of communication . . . (to) transmit the knowledge of conservation to all the people. If we will but use these advantages, there is no reason why this nation and this civilization cannot continue to prosper and progress for thousands of years to come."

This book is somewhat of a milestone in the field of agricultural publishing, because it so clearly emphasizes the need for the organic method. We have read many works on soil conservation, but seldom—if ever—has there been a book by a university press that spells out without a doubt that proper soil management is organic soil management. The following excerpts will show you what I mean:

On the dangers of Chemurgy (industrial uses for organic matter residues of the soil): "And now Chemurgy is beginning to eat into the fertility reserves of soils, as organic plastics, made of farm crops and wood, are used as substitutes for metals."

On man's relationship with nature: "One of the greatest dangers our civilization now faces is the fact that we may delude ourselves into thinking that there are easier roads to prosperity. We are very science conscious here in the United States, where many seem to think that we are at last the masters of nature. It is true that science has provided such phenomena as electric power, running water, television . . . tractors, bulldozers . . . machine-guns . . . hydrogen bombs . . . jet propelled airplanes. (But) It was only when man upset the natural processes by trying to become the master of nature that soil building ceased and soil decline started."

On the future of hydroponics: There are two primary obstacles. In the first place, our chemists do not know, and may never know, exactly which elements and what proportions are needed in the solutions to grow health-giving grains, fruits and vegetables. Secondly, the amount of labor and the expense involved are immensely greater than in raising food from good farm land."

On the role of chemical fertilizers: "Farm production cannot be increased indefinitely by the use of chemical fertilizers, because chemists do not know the exact formula for a so-called complete fertilizer, since chemical requirements vary for each area, depending on what is already in the soil. The heavy use of chemicals also tends to speed up the oxidation of organic matter in the soil, and this, in turn, tends to speed up soil erosion, ultimately making the soil more difficult to farm. Furthermore, the cost of fertilizers will eventually become excessive, just as is the case of hydroponics."

And here is how Tom Dale and Vernon Gill Carter sum up the vital message of their book:

"Since 1945, the United States has been

generally recognized as the economic leader of the free world. This leadership is not something to be taken lightly. To retain this position as world leader, this nation must assume some of the responsibilities of leadership, and the most important responsibility that should be assumed is helping the more backward countries raise the standard of living of the people.

"It is evident that the most effective, and probably the only way we can do so is to help them develop and conserve their natural resources. This is one of the great challenges confronting us. If we fail to meet this challenge effectively, the next generation may witness the decline of civilization over all the world. To meet the worldwide challenge effectively, we, the people of the United States, must first put our own house in order."

BOOKLETS

Social Credit and Catholicism, by George-Henri Levesque O.P. (1/3) ; *Sound the Alarm, Stand by the Empire*, and *Beware the Money Power*, by A. K. Chesterton (2/3 ea.) ; *Know Your Enemy* (5/3) *The Anti-Defamation League and Its Use in the World Communist Offensive* (5/-) both by Robert H. Williams, of California *The Enemy Within the Empire* (The Bank of England), by Eric D. Butler (1/3) *The Truth About the Chinese Communists* by Eric D. Butler (1/3).

DIET DOES IT

By GAYELORD HAUSER . . . 19/8

This is the latest book by this famous author, and will be a valuable acquisition by those who desire to maintain their health by natural dietary methods.

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.

"New Times," May 4, 1956—Page 11

Fluoridation Threatened in Alberta

The following letter from Mrs. Burton-Watkins, of Edmonton, Alberta, appeared in "Voice", England, of April 7:

"There is at present a POLICY IN THIS WORLD, of tremendous evil, which has placed MATERIALISM, engineered and controlled in the hands of a few, using various isms to confuse and befuddle the minds of the followers of TRUTH. I believe, no matter the betrayal, that the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations is an Organism, a living thing. Enormous sums are spent to try to find a cure for physical cancer, which is not just a disease in the usual sense of the term or so I believe, but is a degenerative condition brought about by long years of the abuse of the natural functioning and constitutional processes of the human body.

"So with society, the degeneration is hidden like cancer until it appears like an avalanche. People are educated to think as a mass, listen as a mass, and to replace thought by an opinion of someone else's opinion, which is no opinion at all.

"At this moment we have suddenly been confronted with Fluoridation of Communal Water Supplies. The City of Edmonton, M.H.O., has stated it is imperative we have fluoridation, and all who voice their opinion against him are now termed 'crackpots', 'laymen', 'misinformed', etc. My ancestors died to preserve the organism and growth that the British Flag represents, and I feel that the Minority who think and do not agree should be allowed to CONTRACT OUT of this fluoridation issue."

A Question Concerning Dr. Lloyd Ross

We wish that someone in the Anti-Communist Labour Party would tell us just what are Dr. Lloyd Ross's present political and economic views. It is not so many years ago that Dr. Ross was a leader of the Communist Party. When he joined the Labor Party he said he was doing so in order that he could further Socialism. In recent times he has become accepted as an anti-Communist trade union leader.

Writing in the Melbourne "Herald" of December 30, 1950, Dr. Ross said:

"In peace or war, a crisis can be solved only by the methods of collectivism. The National Security Resources Board is the latest proof that increasing State control is inevitable.

"Mr. Menzies' Board is not socialistic, of course, but it is a technical step in that direction. Left-wing Liberals will say, 'so what? — It is necessary'. Left-wing Laborites will say, 'It can't be collectivist since it has been set up by a Liberal Government'. Fabians would remind us that the socialising process proceeds not only step-by-step, but also piece-by-piece. Democratic Socialists will welcome the justification for their doctrines while claiming that democratic methods of application must be demanded. But no one, I feel, will exhume Hayek's 'Road to Serfdom'."

Is Dr. Ross still a "democratic Socialist"? If he is, it might explain why so many of those anti-Communists with whom he associates are advocating central Government planning.

THE RACES OF MANKIND

Our Victorian great grandfathers in the time of "Darwin and Huxley and Ball" would have been scandalized at the idea that a man might not be free to observe inherited racial characteristics.

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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.

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