

THE NEW TIMES

Vol. 22, No. 13

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

"PAID LEISURE" ESSENTIAL FOR THE LIFE MORE ABUNDANT

Rev. Norman Hill's Realistic Sermon

The following sermon by the Rev. Norman Hill, Vicar of St. Mark's, Fitzroy, Melbourne, was broadcast over 3XY on Sunday, June 17:

"I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

—John 10:10

In recent weeks, we have been reading in our newspapers statements by eminent men, that the world population is growing at a tremendous rate. The people of China, for example, are said to be increasing at the rate of 12 million a year. World population is increasing at something like 60,000 Per Day.

Now these figures stagger the imagination. Questions immediately arise in our minds—the principle one being: "How are all these people to be fed and housed?"

What we constantly forget to account for is the vast abundance of material, which the Good Lord has provided for his children. Not only have men just begun to discover scientifically the extent of God's Providence, but they have only in recent years begun to learn ways of harnessing energy, which has been available since the very dawn of history. The fact that men stint and scrape and live in austerity is something quite foreign to God's apparent attitude towards his creatures. His gifts are so abundant, so bountiful, that a miserable mode of existence appears absolutely contrary to God's plan for us. Of course, as we have been reminded in our text and lessons tonight, the crowning gift of all was given to men when Our Lord came to earth. "I am come," "that they might have life, and that they might have it with greater abundance." Elsewhere in St. John's gospel, Our Lord tells us: "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

Very clearly then, we are taught by the Divine Son of God, that life and good living are God's purpose for us. The very essence of the Christian message is that this life is the preparation for the life to come. How can people find the opportunity for discovering God and enriching their minds and souls when for most of their lives they are chained to a machine or an office

chair? Is man primarily a goods-producing animal, or has he a higher destiny? The communists say: "If a man shall not work, he shall not eat". What is the Christian answer to this?

Very recently, the Bishop of Oxford came out on this subject and you will find his remarks most fascinating: He says: "Man's life, on any Christian view, is something far greater and more profound than his capacity to produce goods or organise their production. Freedom from unnecessary work is something to be welcomed and even extended as far as possible". Work, for work's sake, is not a Christian maxim.

For far too long now we human beings have been thinking of ourselves as creators—but man is not a creator at all! He is a discoverer, and a converter of God's gifts to his own use. But he is not a creator! By discovering God's Laws, he has been able to produce tremendous material results, not only in the field of agriculture—but in factory production also—to the extent that we are now entering an era when scientific and industrial techniques are doing away with the need for manual labour. These techniques are given the name of automation. And the challenge, which Automation is bringing to the Christian world, is the greatest challenge that the world has ever had to face!

Automation can, and of course, should prove to be a very great blessing, in the release of people from the production machine so that their own individual development in their own self-chosen pursuits and employments might take place. In this way, there can be a great renaissance of true craftsmanship, and the development of the cultural and more especially the religious outlook. The advent of Automation how then, can be a blessing because freed from unnecessary drudgery human beings can take time off to think and to meditate — luxuries that we seem unable to afford today — with terrifying results!

This new era, when paid leisure or something similar will have to take place if people are to have enough money to buy the goods that the automatic machine will be able to produce, and even to distribute. This new era postulates enormous challenges as well, to each and every one of us, and to the Church most of all.

There must be a great educational plan capable of guiding people so that God-given leisure might be usefully employed, for the danger today is that so many people are

(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 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

The Life More Abundant

(Continued from page 11)

thinking of life only in terms of work and amusements. To this great educational plan, the church, if it is to survive, must make a most powerful contribution — and the preparations for that contribution must no longer be delayed. There will be no use the church in 20 years time saying, "if only we knew in 1956 what we know now" — for the warning has already been given. Brave men of Christian conviction like the Bishops of Bradford and Birmingham, and also the present Pope have done their duty in this regard. It is for you and me to see to it that we heed these warnings and avoid jeopardising the physical and spiritual future of our children.

In the 46th Psalm, which was read to-night, there runs a verse that reads in our archaic English "Be still, and know that I am God". It is interesting to note that the German translation of this verse reads, "Have leisure, and know that I am God!" There is a very great deal, of course, between genuine leisure and passive idleness. Idleness can destroy the body, soul and mind. The life more abundant to which Our Lord refers in St. John's Gospel knows nothing of idleness or laziness. Life abundant is in giving as well as receiving. The life abundant in Christ is full of activity, even if not all that activity is directed to material ends. The art of contemplation is a very fine art indeed, and one that was constantly practised by those great men of religion and piety who were the pioneers of our Western civilisation. It is an art sadly missing in

our present age, which considers technical knowledge the summit of human thought. No wonder our present period is being called "the age of the technical barbarian". Greater and greater is the demand for the specialist and the expert — the word expert being defined as a man who knows more and more about less and less. A classical example of this trend is our National University at Canberra — a University into which the Federal Government is pouring millions of pounds every year, and yet a University which caters for not one of the humanities, and for no theology whatever. No wonder that it is a fruitful field for left-wing activity!

The degree of leisure that has already arrived as a result of our God-given heritage reminds us of the Stewardship of Time, which is the responsibility of all Christian men and women. The doctrine of "work for work's sake" prostitutes this philosophy, and the Church must use every available means to denounce it. If on the other hand, the Church fails, a Communist or Communist-like dictatorship will inevitably result in the future. This will be inevitable — not through the machinations of spies and traitors, but by our own rejection of God's gifts, and the perversion of God's Law. The greatest possible perversion of that Law is the turning of man — made in the image of God, intended for the Glory of God, into an instrument of Power Politics.

With the words of the Psalmist, as the German translator has it: "Have leisure, and know that I am God. What wonders he hath made in all the Earth."

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." This book 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.

Local Municipalities to Challenge Federal Government

At long last Local Government has initiated realistic political action to help reduce the power of the Federal Government and to establish Local Government on a much stronger basis. A Conference of representatives from Municipalities in the Federal Electorate of Deakin, Victoria, held at Yarra Glen on Wednesday, June 6th, decided that the time had come when Municipalities should organise on a Federal Electorate basis and exert direct pressure upon the individual Member of Parliament, both Federal and State, and make him personally responsible for working for the results desired.

Opening speaker at this important Conference was Councillor Eric D. Butler, who had initially persuaded his own Council that they should convene such a Conference. Cr. Butler, representing Eltham Shire Council, said that while the Municipal Association had an important role to play, it was most unrealistic to believe that resolutions from this central body had any effect whatever upon either the Federal or State Governments. "If we desire to make demands upon Governments," said Cr. But-

ler, "we must back those demands with sanctions. The only sanctions we possess is the power to influence electors. If Municipalities organise on a Federal Electorate basis, they can exert effective pressure upon the Federal Representative for the Electorate, making it clear that rate-payers will be fully informed of his attitude towards the policies decided upon." Cr. Butler emphasised that where the Federal Member was sympathetic to such policies as a greater share of the petrol tax for Municipalities, the solid backing of all

A Campaign for "Freedom From Unnecessary Work"

The following recent report from an English paper, "The Slough Observer," deals with a campaign for "Freedom from unnecessary work" launched by an employee of Ford Motors at Langley:

A fifth freedom for the age of Automation is being expounded by a studious looking 43-year-old storeman at Ford Motors, Langley. It is FREEDOM FROM UNNECESSARY WORK.

For the philosophy of tall, bespectacled Mr. Fred Atkinson is that Man was not made for work alone. He was also made for leisure. More paid leisure, in fact, is one of the aims of his new charter for industry.

And, he claims, if industry and workers can only adjust themselves properly, they can have a shorter working week, more prosperity and no fear of being out of a job.

And in Mr. Atkinson's new society there is no need for a man to worry even if he is out of work, because benefits for redundant workers will be so high that his family will not suffer.

Mr. Atkinson, father of three young sons, who lives at Reading, gave up his lunchtime on Wednesday to tell the Observer about the Charter he drew up after reading an article by the Bishop of Oxford.

"It seems to me that a whole new approach is needed in industry," he said. "Bickering between workers and managements is getting us nowhere. Automation is coming and we have to prepare for it now."

It is a philosophy he is trying to put over to his workmates at Langley, and he hopes also to interest industrial managements and M.P.'s.

A fortnight ago he called a meeting in the Hawker canteen, where about 80 Ford staff listened open-mouthed to slogans they had never heard before.

For Mr. Atkinson urges, ABANDON THE POLICY OF FULL EMPLOYMENT.

"Instead," he says, "replace it with INTELLIGENT employment. Welcome Automation and new ideas. Let them displace as much labour as possible, releasing workers for more paid leisure or other work.

"The policy of asking for more and more wages is doomed to failure," says Mr. Atkinson. "Wages go up and so do prices. Strikes are as out of date as bows and arrows. The whole approach is wrong.

"Workers fear automation and new methods in case they are put out of their jobs. A man may have an idea for doing a job better and more quickly—but he won't tell the boss. He fears he may work himself out of a job. We want a different attitude—as much automation as possible. And let everyone share in the benefits.

He went on, " We shall have to adopt a new attitude to unemployment. We shall have to think of a new name for it because

machines will be doing the work. Workers and managements must sit down and prepare for that change now." Mr. Atkinson quoted the article by the Bishop of Oxford. "Work for work's sake is not a Christian maxim. Man's life on any Christian view is something far greater and more profound than his capacity to produce goods or organise their production. Freedom from unnecessary work is something to be welcomed." Mr. Atkinson added, "Of course more leisure must mean education on how to use it." Then with his half hour lunch break over he went back to work.

THE CHARTER

To the Ford Langley Workers

You are requested to consider supporting the following Charter, which is based in part on an article of the Bishop of Oxford, part of which reads as follows:

"Work for work's sake is not a Christian maxim. We work in order to live. To reverse this principle would be to suggest that man is a mere producing machine, which must indeed have a rest sometimes, but merely as a biological necessity in order once again to work more efficiently. Man's life on any Christian view is something far greater and more profound than his capacity to produce goods or organise their production. Freedom from unnecessary work is something to be welcomed and even extended as far as possible . . ."

It is said by some of the writer's acquaintances at Langley that the workers are apathetic and indifferent to matters, which vitally concern them, and that this is due in part to the lack of any lead. It is hoped that the lead given by the Bishop supported by 23 other Bishops together with this Charter may fill a need.

Four Point Charter

Proposal for action with the object of obtaining (amongst other things) a reduction in the cost of living and guaranteeing a decent standard of living to all including those who may find themselves out of work through automation electronics, atomic energy and other labour saving devices.

1. To bring to the attention of selected members of Parliament (regardless of their political parties) appropriate Trade Union bodies, etc., that the Workers at the Ford Motor Co. Langley plant wish the Government

Bring about a state of affairs where the money they receive as wages, salaries, pensions and other forms of income shall buy more of the goods offered for sale.

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.

The New Times

Established 1935.

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

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

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

Vol. 22.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1956

No. 13

Inflation and "Competitive Co-Existence"

Recent press reports from Europe state that inflation has now become a major problem in most European countries. Even in America, where production techniques are, generally speaking, the most efficient in the world, the price level still continues to move upwards. Inflation is not only confined to the non-Communist countries, as the Communists would have us believe. In spite of rigid centralised controls, and the comparatively low wages paid to employees, prices have continued to rise in Russia and other Communist-dominated countries.

Inflation is, of course, directly related to financial policies, and to ignore present financial rules in discussing inflation is surely a graphic example of mind conditioning. Although it was once true to refer to money as a means of exchange, in our modern, complex society with a developing semi-automatic production system powered by solar energy, our financial system should be correctly regarded as an accountancy system. Unfortunately, the rules upon which this accountancy system are based are so divorced from realities that in spite of the obvious fact that the real cost of production, measured in terms of production per unit of man-hours worked, has progressively fallen as more and more labour-saving devices are applied in industry, prices continue to rise. The reason why the price level continues to increase in both Communist and non-Communist countries is that the same finance-accountancy rules are used in all countries. Strict adherence to these rules, and the current political and economic policies, is slowly but surely altering the structure of Western society and forcing it into the same mould as the Communist society. It is true that the attempts to deal with inflation and other results of present financial and economic policies in Western countries are not as openly ruthless as the methods of the Communists, but they are based upon the anti-Christian philosophy that the individual must suffer in order to try and make a false system work.

When the Menzies-Fadden Government made its first attempt to deal with inflation by the introduction of "The Horror Budget" of 1951, Mr. Menzies casually announced that the policies his Government was imposing would produce some "economic casualties". But these "casualties" were essential. Stalin argued in the same way when he liquidated millions of the Russian peasants. These casualties were essential to try and make a certain system work. At the moment, here in Australia, as in Great Britain and all other European countries experiencing inflation, we see further striking evidence of the manifestation of the very materialist philosophy of the Communists as more and more centralised controls are imposed upon the individual in a futile attempt to stop prices from rising. Although inflation cannot be halted until there are certain changes in present finance-accountancy rules, the basic requirement if we are to halt the development towards a Communist-type of society, is a demand that all our political, economic and financial policies be rooted in the Christian philosophy of freedom and independence for the individual. One of the basic Communist teachings is that if a man does not work he is not entitled to eat. The Western countries also accept this anti-Christian doctrine. And because of this insist that no individual shall get access to purchasing power unless he participates in some economic activity, however useless, and gets a wage. So long as it is insisted that the individual can only obtain purchasing power through the wage system, there must be a progressive expansion of new money for capital works to provide employment. And this means rising prices.

ERIC BUTLER'S SYDNEY

MEETING

Mr. Eric Butler speaks in the Adair Hall,
Sydney, on next Thursday, July 5, at 8 p.m.

Second Social Credit Seminar to Follow Annual Dinner

The first Social Credit Seminar held in Australia, following last year's "New Times" Annual Dinner in September, was so successful that there were requests that two Seminars a year should be arranged. However, the intensification of activities this year has made it impossible to organise a second Seminar before this year's Dinner. But we are pleased to announce that another Seminar will follow this year's Dinner in September.

As there is every indication that the attendance at this year's Seminar will be much greater than that of last year, we will decide upon another locale when we have some idea of how many will be attending. We suggest that supporters start now to prepare lists of responsible men and women who could be invited to attend, if not all, at least one of the sessions at the Seminar.

The following three papers will be given this year:

"The Hidden Role of Money Throughout History," by Mr. Noel Stock.

"Social Credit and 'Competitive Co-Existence,'" by Mr. John Weller.

"Social Credit and Christian Philosophy," by Mr. Eric D. Butler.

The first two papers will be given during the Saturday afternoon, and the third on Saturday evening. Discussion and questions will follow after each paper has been presented.

It would help with the organising of this Seminar if supporters would at their earliest convenience give us some idea of how many will be attending.

Financial Appeal Still Not Complete

We continue to be most embarrassed by the fact that we still are unable to announce that the £2000 special appeal has been a complete success. Only a trickle of financial support has come forward since our issue. We are still over £100 short of the objective. Surely there are 100 supporters out of the hundreds who have still not given, who could donate £1 each and finalise the appeal immediately. Let us again stress the fact that the man who launched the appeal donated £100, that a second supporter has donated £100, that two have donated over £70, and that a number have donated over £50. We feel that these and all others who have donated will not have been fully supported unless the £2000 objective is achieved. If you have not donated, please send your contribution today.

Magazine Section

"HISTORY WITHOUT ECONOMICS IS MERE BUNK"

From the time MONEY entered into history it has played a key role, not yet accorded it, however, by the official historians and publicists who set the tone for our intellectual life.

"Sovereignty rests in money", and the question still is: who shall be sovereign?

History is to a great extent a record of slaughter and destruction; and in all this, money (ever since man started to use it) has seldom been absent. That much is certain.

The idea of money, or of some sort of measure, goes back a long way—forty-six centuries, at least! On the "Black Obelisk" of the Sumerian king, Manis-Tusu (Menes of Egypt; Minos of Crete) we find that around 2704 B.C. he paid for land according to a measure.

The obelisk was discovered by M. de Morgan during French excavations at Susa in 1897. It had probably been carried to Susa from Kish, by later invaders. The Sumerian text is in 69 closely written columns. According to Waddell, it records the purchase of several large estates; and instead of confiscation, the King apparently purchased the land "legally" and paid full market value. The precise area of each estate is given and its value then reckoned in standard measures of grain and afterwards converted into its equivalent in silver—1 "bur" of land equalled 60 "gur" measures of grain which equalled 1 "mana" of silver.

All names and addresses of the sellers are recorded, and the names and addresses of witnesses, also.

In China in 1766 B.C. an Emperor helped the poor during a famine by opening a copper mine and coining disks of metal perforated with a small hole. It is recorded that he "gave this money to the starving, and that they could then buy grain where the grain was."

An enormous amount of information on the part played by Roman history, Moslem history and the history of modern Europe and the United States is to be found in the thirty or so volumes of Alexander Del Mar, including "A History of Precious Metals" and "A History of Monetary Systems". Del Mar was without the slightest doubt, one of the greatest of all historians; he was also head of the American Bureau of Statistics for a time during the last century; and his books were published in both the United States and England. He was, in fact, quite famous. And yet, because

he dared to expose the role of money, especially in modern history, he was deleted, as it were, from the minds of men!

Some of Del Mar's facts of Roman history appear to shed new light on some of the heresies of the early Christian Church. Some of the struggles may have been struggles over money or land or slaves, rather than struggles over dogma; or at any rate, the dogma may have been secondary in the minds of some of the strugglers. Del Mar, whose researches go well beyond those of Momsen says that half the land and slaves of the Empire belonged to the pagan temples. When Christianity became the religion of the Empire, the ownership of this vast "wealth" was not a question, which could be settled without a great deal of squabbling. The person who later forged the "Donation" of Constantine probably did so in ignorance of what had gone on earlier: he was, possibly, trying to do what so many modern historians and apologists do—make sense out of history WITHOUT taking money into account!

In later history we have what appear to be definite cases of people turning Protestantism, not for religious reasons, but simply to free themselves from hungry priests and prelates, old Sweden, for instance. And John of Malmesbury has some interesting things to say about the Crusades, or some of them, as methods of creating debt.

And of course the past 300 years have seen a series of bigger and better monetary crimes, culminating in the Roosevelt-Baruch era, with plenty more just around the corner.

Despite fifty thousand or more instances showing that money is not a side-issue, but central, we still have churchmen holding important positions who say: "Economics is not in my line!"

And readers are exhorted to think of the hundreds of people who have written about the Roman Empire and to consider how many of them have explained, or even tried to explain how it was that for THIRTEEN HUNDRED years—from Augustus to Alexis IV—gold coins of the Empire, East and West, were struck exclusively by the Basileus!

—N.S.

CONTEMPORARY MENTALITY

It seems likely now that doubts will be raised in America whether President Eisenhower should stand for a second term. If he does not, who is going to speak for America in the next five years? And, in speaking for America, speak for the free world, and for each and every one of us?

—Douglas Wilkie, Melbourne "Sun" (12/6/56)

Mr. Wilkie is usually just a pain in the neck; but in this case he is so preposterous as to be unanswerable! Besides, Wilkie and Ike have something in common: they are both squeak-dolls.

* * *

Frederick Prince, the American multimillionaire, served his financial apprenticeship in the heyday of Rockefeller, Morgan Mellon, Carnegie and other "Robber Barons" of Wall Street. And he rose to be greater than them all.

—Melbourne "Herald" (8/6/56)

The above quotation is from a long article, which shows very clearly the meaning of "Historic Blackout". It purports to give an "inside" glimpse of Wall Street. In more than 1000 words, eight financial tyrants are named. Readers might like to amuse themselves on cold Winter nights thinking up reasons why the hired publicist who wrote this article did not name Schiff or Warburg, or Baruch, or Seligman's, or Lazard's, or Eugene Meyer Jnr., or Albert Strauss; in fact why the writer did not mention one single Jew!

* * *

The Government is making desperate efforts to save the Stevedoring Industry Bill from defeat in the Senate . . .

—Melbourne "Herald" (21/6/56)

The "free press" and the politicians combined to make this matter a front-page controversy. The strangest document of our century, the "Protocols", has this to say: "Distract people from discussion of the political with what we allege to be new questions of the political, namely questions of industry."

CLEVELAND (U.S.A.)

The following story, from the "Cleveland Plain Dealer" of June 1, 1956, reveals Bernard Baruch in one of his many roles — in this instance as a promoter of the Morgenthau Plan for Germany:

Bernard Baruch, a long-time adviser to presidents, is pictured in the Morgenthau papers as being determined near the end of World War II to bring about the de-industrialization of Germany.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., quotes him to this effect in one of the documents in his voluminous diaries.

The document, one of more than a thousand, which the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee recently placed in its hearings record, is a stenographic report of a meeting held in Morgenthau's office April 21, 1945.

Morgenthau, author of a plan for what has been described as the "pastoralization" of Germany after the war, said he mentioned that "Clayton" had had a change of heart, after former President Roosevelt's death, about the treatment that should be accorded Germany.

Apparently he was referring to William L. Clayton, who then was Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Morgenthau said that Baruch, referring to Clayton, declared, "I will cut his heart out if he doesn't behave himself . . . He either is right on this German thing or he will leave town."

The former Treasury secretary also quoted Baruch as saying, "All I have got to live for now is to see that Germany is de-industrialized and that it's done the right way . . . I won't let anybody get in my way."

Morgenthau said that Baruch had tears in his eyes when he made these remarks.

Baruch, in New York, said he had no comment on the papers. He had not seen them, he said.

NEW YORK

THE CLASSICS

After 50 years there are still faculty members in our American universities (or perverteries) who do not know why Greek and Latin were discouraged. It was to keep 50 historic facts out of circulation. The next step in the intended rot was the outcry against the dullness of philology. Instead of theses which exhausted a tiny area, which were of necessity dull for 45 pages out of 50 but left something CLEAR, such as the use of a single word by a single great author — instead of these, half-baked young idiots were set to write of "great problems".

Aristotle had, of course, noticed this tendency; to callow delusion.

SLAVERY

The Jew managed sob-stuff in the Jew-run agitations against "race prejudice" in post-Roosevelt America doesn't mention the fact that slaves imported to the American colonies and States were already enslaved

before being shanghaied from Africa.

Nor, of course, did the Eden-Vansittart, anti-Edward VIII gang mention the continuation of slavery in Abyssinia under the Negus.

THE RACES

Anti-Semitism is unscientific, it is un-Aristotelian. Each case should be examined on its own merits. It is unfortunate for those who are trying to attain harmony between the different races that the unpleasant Jews in Roosevelt's entourage should have outnumbered or at least equalled the sadistic Hopkins and the soft-headed Wallace and other more or less Aryan elements.

DRUGS

Rightly or wrongly one has always suspected that the Christian Science organisation was more interested in making a "quick buck" than in the cure of souls. The "Christian Science Monitor" strove at least to appear to print more honest news than the Ochs and Pullitzer organisations, but a new query arises in the case of Professor Chas Stickleby's synthesis of Beria's lectures.

A mimeograph edition of this very clear showing of Beria's aims bears the date 1955. It specifically defends Christian Science as among the things Beria thought obstructive to TOTAL DEGRADATION by drugs and other Bolshevik means, such as holding people in insane asylums without civil rights, altering the loyalty of soldiers, income tax, "rich men's sons to be perverted, and have it explained as neurosis," with electric shock, surgery, sexual attack, drugs or other useful means to degrade or entirely alter the personality of a family", hypnosis, and all the other good old party line stuff that Justice Frankfurter has NEVER told Harvard about.

Our query is: why, with all the Christian Science opulence, the wealth of means at their disposal, why is the good professor's work still in mimeograph and not in clear black type?

- JOHN FOSTER

LONDON

THE ENEMY

The Enemy is the faceless voice, whining behind a partition: "We want . . ." It makes no difference whether he crawls out his existence between the body-hairs of a Beria, a Frankfurter, or a Vansittart, the stigma is always the same: "We want". A book was written describing this parasite; it was called "Liberty Street" and one forgets the name of the author. There may be more of such books in the U.S. than here in London. We had once "Murder in the Town Hall", supposedly signed with a pseudonym by a most valuable writer of historic biographies of Napoleon the First's time.

A rough writer like Ayn Rand would probably not be allowed to take off from an established publishing firm in London. She may, in the U.S., have reached Hollywood because her main attack was on a narrower section of bureaucrats — those sabotaging architecture and the "supplements".

The first complaint about the neglect of "bad novels" with good insides came to me from Chicago. It expressed nostalgia for the writings of Graham Phillips whom I had not heard of. It seems he was killed years ago for a premature urge to discuss American habits. Some of these "protestants" (in the old sense of the word) seem to have only one book in them, and to sink into desuetude afterwards. The college professors obviously cannot offer their work as a model to students, and as the casual reader forgets their names, it is hard to find them in public libraries.

Our English problem is different. We get a few masterly attacks, such as those in Wyndham Lewis's "Rotting Hill," but any further velleity towards satire seems to be left to clowns, playboys, or liars.

LOGIC

We are not, perhaps a very logical people. And we still pay income tax without its rousing any curiosity as to WHY, or to its cost of collection or any other component, cause or occasion of its silliness and frequent venality.

EDUCATION

The first step towards "horse-sense" is to read books and not periodicals, or at any rate in proportion — 95% books and 5% periodicals. The books should not be merely books of comment. After a brief introductory guidebook, the intelligent man reads classics and source books.

— J.T.

THE NAMELESS WAR

The Nameless War, by Captain A. H. M. Ramsay (8/- post free). Captain Ramsay, who died last year, was the British patriot and Member of Parliament who almost succeeded in getting to Mr. Neville Chamberlain information which might very well have changed the course of history. Captain Ramsay enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain during the critical months between Munich and September 1939. They discussed the trans-Atlantic power group, which was trying to force England to get the Second World War started. Captain Ramsay was to have provided Mr. Chamberlain with certain information — but the War Party intervened. Before he could get to Mr. Chamberlain with this information, Captain Ramsay was thrown into prison, without trial, and was kept there until September 1944. After his release he was still bound not to reveal certain facts regarding documents, which passed between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. BEFORE Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister.

"The Nameless War" contains a great number of important quotations, many of which are not easily accessible elsewhere. One of the main virtues of this book is that one can disagree with some of Captain Ramsay's forthright opinions, but at the same time thank him heartily for an abundance of factual material of first-rate importance.

The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

LITERARY DIGEST

MARIANNE MOORE AND THE FABLES

Last year Faber & Faber, of England, published a selection of Marianne Moore's translations of the Fables of La Fontaine, which had been published first in 1954 by the Viking Press, of New York, in toto.

La Fontaine lived in the 17th century. In electing, with considerable insight, to devote his superb abilities to the unprepossessing field of fables he has offered us, in the words of Theodore de Banville "the unheard of spectacle of a man of genius who was able to realise completely and with absolute perfection the work which he had dreamed."

Marianne Moore, the translator, has been publishing original poetry since the nineteen twenties. Her verse has been notable metrically in her extremist use of only the syllabic pattern to zone sounds, otherwise in the rather precious fastidiousness of her vocabulary, for example,

and the acacia-like lady shivering at the
touch of a hand,
lost in a small collision of the orchids,

It has been notable also in comprising some of the very best poetry of the present century.

The new translations, her latest book, impress one primarily as poetry "as well written as prose." One notes the prevailing Yankee briskness-with-suavity, as in —

Persons in his employ had been incorruptible:
His sugar, cinnamon, tobacco had had
sale
At his price; and imports of chinaware.

The semi-specialised phraseology, even the conscious use of clichés, gives the whole "an air of leisure and precision," as Ezra Pound remarked of certain elements of Guido Cavalcanti's vocabulary.

However, Miss Moore's "elegance" mannerism induces occasional degeneration into a cultivated archness that is no improvement on the French from which it departs. The last three lines of the following are an example—

On his airy perch among the branches
Master Crow was holding cheese in his
beak.
Master Fox whose pose suggested
fragrances.

Said in language which of course I cannot speak

'Aha, superb Sir Ebony, well met.

At its worst this mannerism, which in Miss Moore's usage be it said is disinclined to gild the lily, gilds not at all, but degrades or insults; the "subject". This is the hollow vice of sophistication or slickness that is, the giving of serious and intelligent care to the relative perfection and harmonious disposition of the parts of a whole in which one does not oneself believe or which one believes to be frivolous. Her prose introduction to the volume is a "travesty," to use her own word, on the language.

On the other hand there are places in

these translations where one can get poetry as pure, as authentic, as unmixed as in Villon's works, or as in La Fontaine's great originals themselves. Note for instance the conclusion to the Fable of the flexible reed and the massive oak:

And if a man were to demand "poetry" absolute and undefiled he would find it, in context, nowhere better than in the concluding lines of Miss Moore's translation of "Phoebus and Boreas" — the Fable of the contest between the sun and the north wind as to which could manage to extract from a man his overcoat; the wind —

Confusion rose to a roar.
Until the hurricane threw prone
That thing of kingly height whose head
had all but touched God's throne —
Who had shot his root to the threshold
of Death's door.
Puffed, snorted, and sighed till the blast
that he brewed
Left ships without a sail and homes without
a roof
Because a mantle proved storm proof.
It was a triumph for the man to
have withstood
The onslaught of wind that had
rushed in.
As he somehow stood firm. The wind
roared his chagrin...

The poetry here is poetry not of image, or sentiment, or sound, or thought, or style: it is the welding of all of these things, with no one of them predominant or unsolved; nothing "sticking out." It is poetry of things truly perceived, not words; and this is so, even though the word choice is judicious even to excess, and often without verbal equivalent in the French. Notice the illuminating use of "genial" (which the original French does not proffer) as the translation proceeds to its business-like conclusion:

... But the wind found nothing torn
And must stop punctually.
The cloud had made it cool
Till the sun's genial influence caused the
traveller to give way.
And perspiring because wearing wool,
He cast off a wrap too warm for the
day
Though the sun had not yet shone with
maximum force.
Clemency may be our best resource.

It is worth remarking that the English publication of the work is a selection only. Once, serious authors would look first to England for appreciation. It has been apparent for some time that England couldn't keep pace: now she can't even stand the strain of watching. Every inventive, creative writer of English in the twentieth century has not been a native of England: Yeats and Joyce came from Ireland; Pound, Eliot, Moore, Frost, Cummings and Hemingway from America. The exception Wyndham Lewis is "an exception."

— WILLIAM FLEMING

PERSPECTIVES

THE HOUR IS LATE

If there isn't constitutional and legal government somewhere, pretty soon there won't be any anywhere. Hence we should take an interest in local affairs and in ANY local fight for the decencies.

TRUE ORDER

"The man who sets chemistry above biology has in some ways a nasty mind . . . or at any rate an inferior outlook."

— T.McC.

QUERY

A correspondent in Tokyo, who is not a Christian but has studied many religions and sects, asks to what extent Freud should be considered "a postlude to idiotic forms of Christianity."

AMERICAN BLATHER

A young man, who has read Dante, or Sophocles, or Marlowe, can at 20 or even 16 talk intelligently with his elders. One of the greatest bestialities in the U.S. and perhaps one of the main reasons why the Yanks are unfit to lead civilisation even after the ruin of Europe, and with the English fad for omitting all thought of China on the part of their licensed and hired publicists, is that in the present state of the U.S., men of 30 who have read nothing whatever but a few textbooks by faddists, the detritus of Jung and Adler, are promoted to important positions and even set to converse with their literate elders. Correspondents in the U.S. say colleges there are flooded with this less than half-baked blather.

— B.C.

THE EYES

"In other countries after the Renaissance this verticalism disappears to the impoverishment of literature and art. The faces, the expression of the eyes, are changed. They seem to be asking 'How do I appear in the eyes of others?'"

— Aubrey Bell's "Luis de Leon", cited in Bates' thesis on Cervantes.

REVELATIONS

Has Khrushchev's "revelation" revealed any thing whatever, that decent Europeans and others have not been trying to get past the controlled "free press" in England and the United States for 30 years and more? Has he brought out anything new on the Stalin canal Had Stalin any more lethal than the New Deal press and the owners of the large English newspapers?

"TO PAINT"

The verb "to paint" is in our time largely used in reference to people who are not interested in art but in pigment. Churchill and Eisenhower both "paint". Dealers also are interested in the application of pigment.

"New Times", June 29, 1956—Page 7.

REALITY AND SOCIAL ORDER

Leisure the Basis of Culture, by Josef Pieper, with a preface by T. S. Eliot (18/3). Josef Pieper, a German Catholic philosopher, grounded in Plato Aristotle and the scholastics, says: "Culture depends for its very existence on leisure." This book is a "defence of leisure".

Notes Towards the Definition of Culture, by T. S. Eliot (21/6). In this book, T. S. Eliot, the well-known Anglo-Catholic poet, clears up many of the misunderstandings surrounding the word "culture". He shows that so-called Education is by no means synonymous with Culture and can even "adulterate and degrade it".

Voting in Democracies, by Lakeman and Lambert (30/6). This is the first factual book on methods of election to appear in England for 40 years. It is an exhaustive examination of electoral systems, including proportional representation. A necessity for serious students of "our sham democracy".

The Idea of a Christian Society, by T. S. Eliot (15/-). "We have no assurance that a democratic regime might not be an inimical to Christianity in practice, as another might be in theory: and the best government must be relative to the character and the stage of intelligence and education of a particular people in a particular place at a particular time."

Money, Sound or Funny? by Fr. J. A. Higgins (4/6). A useful introduction to the money question, this book also touches on Social Credit. Father Higgins writes: "Because the Natural Law makes the consumer the object of production, credit ought to be used in order to ensure that the consumer is able to obtain a sufficiency of general goods at . . . just prices."

ALL PRICES POST FREE

Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
G.P.O., Melbourne, or 343 Little
Collins Street, Melbourne. Phone:

MU 2834, MU 2765.

Page 8—"New Times", June 29, 1956.

AN INDIVIDUAL

An Autobiography, by Frank Lloyd Wright (57/- post free). With 76 illustrations. This is the story of a great architect who has spent his life trying to make buildings MEAN something, in the cultural sense. His turbulent career brought him up against the money problem and he was not slow to speak out. Any mistakes he made regarding current affairs were not so much Wright's fault—he was a busy man—but the fault of the weak-minded literati who did not provide him with the real facts. A lively book.

The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
G.P.O., Melbourne.

DOUGLAS REED

The Heritage Bookshop has a number of secondhand copies of hard-to-come-by volumes by Douglas Reed, including the following:

Lest We Regret (11/9)

All Our Tomorrows (11/3)

A Prophet at Home (11/3)

Somewhere South of Suez (13/9)

Disgrace Abounding (11/3)

Insanity Fair (11/9)

Douglas Reed was one of the few English journalists of standing who had the courage to name the enemy when he located him. His books contain important facts about the Usurocracy and Zionism. The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L,
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POETRY AND CRITICISM

The Literary Essays of Ezra Pound (51/-). This book includes in its pages the most important literary criticism of our time. Pound does not talk about "literature", or chatter just for the sake of writing essays, but draws attention to specific poems or prose.

ABC of Reading, by Ezra Pound (15/-). First published in 1934, this book provides a sound guide to the best in English literature and includes substantial quotations from key poems. Written by a man who believes literature has important work to do, such as the protection of the language from corruption, propaganda, etc.

Translations of Ezra Pound (15/-) Poems translated include sonnets by the medieval Italian poet, Guido Cavalcanti: the Anglo-Saxon poem, "The Seafarer"; work by the Chinese poet Li Po: and songs of the Troubadours of Provence. In some cases the poet recreates the original in English verse of a high order: in others he aims merely at giving the reader some idea of excellences of rhyme or sound or feeling which cannot be brought over into English.

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LITERATURE AND LIFE

Murder in the Cathedral, by T. S. Eliot (13/9). This verse-play, written by one of the two or three most important poets of the 20th Century, was first performed at the Canterbury Festival of 1935.

The Cocktail Party, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). This is probably Eliot's most successful play. It was first produced at the Edinburgh Festival in 1949.

The Confidential Clerk, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). Written in the same kind of verse as "The Cocktail Party", this play was produced at the Edinburgh Festival in 1953 with successful results.

Predilections, by Marianne Moore (30/9). Marianne Moore is a minor poet, but one of the most distinguished minor poets of our time. This book of Miss Moore's essays throws interesting light on modern literature.

What Is a Classic?, by T. S. Eliot (9/-). Text of the first Annual Address to the Virgil Society, of which Mr. Eliot was the first President, 1943-44.

The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism, by T. S. Eliot (18/3). These studies in the relation of Criticism to Poetry in England were delivered at Harvard University during the Winter of 1932-33 when Mr. Eliot was the Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of Poetry.

Collected Poems, 1909-1935, by T. S. Eliot (20/9). Contains some of the key poetry of our time.

Four Quartets, by T. S. Eliot (13/-). Contains some of the poet's most important work, most of it written after the appearance of the "Collected Poems".

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ALL PRICES POST FREE

EMPIRE OF FEAR

Empire of Fear, by Vladimir and Evdokia Petrov (23/ 6 post free). The Petrovs, before they decided to seek refuge in Australia in 1954 were highly skilled technicians in the Red "Security" machine, trained to observe and to remember. In this book they tell their story, including much about their life before they came to Australia. There is splendid detailed information on the ordinary people of Russia, as well as the "cogs" that help to make up the great bureaucratic machine. This book tells of several meetings with the cold, emotionless Beria: and also sheds light on the Burgess-Maclean affair. It includes an Appendix denying some of the assertions contained in Dr. Bialoguski's recent book, "The Petrov Story".

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Local Municipalities Challenge Federal Government

(Continued from page 2)

Municipalities in his electorate would make his voice at Canberra much more effective. "Governments become most interested when they realise that they may lose votes by refusing to consider certain policies."

One of the most important decisions of the Conference was that the Federal Government be asked to have representatives of Local Governments on the Committee investigating possible constitutional changes.

Cr. G. Lines, representing the Heidelberg City Council, and also acting as an observer for the Victorian Municipal Association, of which he is President, expressed warm approval of the Conference and promised that other Municipalities throughout Victoria would be informed of the move and asked to follow it.

There is little doubt that if Local Government throughout Australia follows the lead of the Conference held in the Federal Electorate of Deakin, a programme of genuine decentralisation throughout Australia must follow.

The Conference decided to meet again in six months. Cr. Butler of Eltham and Cr. McKenzie of Healsville were appointed by the Conference to interview the Federal Member and inform him of what was required. A pleasing feature of the Conference was the number of representatives of Progress Associations and similar bodies who attended from all parts of the Deakin Electorate. Many of these representatives spoke at the conclusion of the Conference and praised the action taken to obtain a new deal for Local Government.

In urging the Conference to take action along the lines he suggested, Cr. Butler said that he felt that the time was long over-due for a new and more fundamental approach to Local Government in Australia. He dealt with the menace of centralised power, and said the future of Australia depended upon a genuine decentralisation of Government and all power, particularly financial power. "We should set out to create a tradition of Local Government in this country, thus helping to ensure that the fundamental values underlying our Civilisation are preserved and extended."

After Cr. Butler's address it was unanimously agreed to take the action suggested. The major issue discussed was the urgent necessity of obtaining from the Federal Government a much greater volume of financial support. Delegates strongly attacked the manner in which the petrol tax was controlled and allocated by the Federal Government. Conference agreed that this matter should be taken up with the Federal Member Mr. F. Davis, M.H.R. It was also agreed to demand the abolition of pay roll tax.

N.Z. Monetary Commission and Social Credit

Having studied the New Zealand Monetary Commission's Report, we find confirmed the very fears we expressed when this Commission was first suggested following the last New Zealand Elections. The terms of reference were such that New Zealand Social Crediters should have regarded the establishment of the Commission with grave suspicion. Unfortunately some of them, particularly those who got themselves embroiled in party politics, decided that they would appear before the Commission, present evidence and submit to cross-examination. We do not question the sincerity of these people, but we do say that they presented the enemies of Social Credit with every opportunity of discrediting the ideas of the late C. H. Douglas. Social Crediters coming before the Commission were obviously not competent to deal with technical questions, while conflicting points of view were presented by different Social Credit witnesses. This fact was "played up" by the Commissioners in their Report. Under examination Social Credit witnesses were forced to admit that they did not agree with certain of the ideas presented by the leader of the Social Credit Association, Mr. Wilfred Owen, during the last New Zealand Elections.

It is not without significance that material from the New Zealand Monetary Commission's Report is already being widely distributed throughout Australia — particularly that material relating to Social Credit. There are two major lessons to be learnt from the New Zealand Monetary Commission: Social Credit cannot be advanced by such Commissions, and those who call themselves Social Crediters have a moral responsibility to ensure that they are competent to speak for Social Credit when they come before the public. This does not mean that every supporter of Social Credit has to be a technical expert. But it does mean that the great majority who are not technical experts should not get themselves involved in technical arguments. Douglas warned us against technical arguments and urged that we work for policies, which most people can understand and support.

Social Credit in Canada

The report that the Manning Government in Alberta is proposing to pay social dividends to the people out of Alberta out of oil royalties may indicate that at long last this Government is going to make a serious attempt to introduce genuine Social Credit policies. We will report any further developments as news from Canada comes to hand. Social Credit continues to make considerable progress in Quebec, where the non-party Union of Electors has exercised such electoral pressure that individual members of both the Provincial and Federal

Governments are taking heed of the demands. We hope shortly to have some detailed information concerning the Provincial Election in Quebec last week, when the Union of Electors supported the Liberal Party because it promised to advocate that what was physically possible should be made financially possible. However some Social Crediters in Quebec have warned that it may have been bad tactics to support a Party on the strength of a mere promise, a promise which even if implemented need not necessarily lead to Social Credit.

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 not 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 made by the author, to those engaged in the Christian Campaign for freedom. Price 21/-, post-free.



VALUE OF INSECTICIDES QUESTIONED IN CANADA

By ALAN DONNELLY

Since the war, science has provided fruit growers with a wide array of new insecticides that kill orchard pests faster and better than ever before. The following informative letter appeared in the Toronto "Globe and Mail"

Yet some agricultural scientists are wondering whether it is all worthwhile. Use of the new chemicals has been accompanied by outbreaks of insects, which never before caused serious worry.

The codling moth, for instance, is one of the worst apple pests. The worm you find in apples is usually a codling moth larva.

DDT, developed in wartime, proved excellent for killing codling moths. Yet its use brought an upsurge of mites—one of the most spectacular fruit pest problems of recent years. The DDT was killing predators, which had kept the mites under control but did not harm the mites.

Several poisons, which control mites, now are available, but the problem caused by insecticides upsetting the balance of nature continues.

Dr. A. P. Arnason, head of fruit insect entomology in the Agriculture Department, said in a recent interview that scientists have been continually seeking new insecticides, which have wider and wider effect, so as to reduce the number of sprays needed.

"But every time an advance is made, they find it brings an increase in some other pest."

Importance of controlling insects is seen in the amount of damage they do. Dr. Arnason estimated insect losses at 10 per cent of the crop and said they would be even higher without present controls.

Fruit growers, to do an effective insecticide job, had to spray orchards about once every week or 10 days from budding to harvest, using half a dozen sprays.

He said the cost of a single spraying for a 40-acre orchard of 2,000 trees is perhaps \$60-\$100, plus the work of two men for a week.

One answer to the insect problem has been presented by A. D. Pickett, a federal entomologist at Kentville, N.S. His thesis: Let natural controls such as insect parasites and predators do the job whenever possible.

Mr. Pickett will present his findings at the 10th International Congress of Entomology to be held in Montreal next August.

In a recent scientific report, Mr. Pickett said his research began in 1943 because he feared that indiscriminate spraying was sometimes causing worse problems than it corrected.

He found the use of sulphur to kill fungus diseases was the main cause of a big increase in oyster shell scale, which killed many apple trees between 1933 and 1945. When sulphur was replaced by a fungicide, which did not harm natural enemies of the scale the scale was brought under control.

DDT, besides hitting predators of mites, also was killing many natural enemies of the codling moth and other pests. This resulted in outbreaks of insects, which had not caused trouble before.

For example, the eye-spotted bud moth "occurs in outbreak numbers only in sprayed orchards," he wrote.

Mr. Pickett's report, in 1951, said five test orchards near Kentville had gone without codling moth spray for periods ranging from four to 13 years. Fruit damage had never been above 20 percent and generally was between 5 and 15 percent.

The report added: "We believe the fruit grower should concede the codling moth 20 percent of his crop rather than engage in a DDT or extensive lead arsenate control programme with all of the attendant problems of increases in mites and insects, spray residues, reduced foliage efficiency, chemical the soil, lowered fruit quality, hazards to personnel and other possible complications."

But farmers who stop using insecticides will have to pay a price, he added. They could not expect to find their orchards full of parasites and predators after those helpers had been eliminated by sprays. It might take two or three years for these natural controls to take over.

Part of Mr. Pickett's programme now involves use of Ryania, a vegetable-base poison that is sprayed for codling moths only in years when it appears natural para-

(Continued on page 11)

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

VALUE OF INSECTICIDES QUESTIONED

(Continued from page 10.)

sites will not control them. Ryania doesn't affect the natural enemies of most insects.

Now there is an effective poison for nearly every harmful fruit insect, Dr. Arnason said.

But their effect on beneficial insects had prompted a special study of the relationship of insecticides to insect abundance was to reduce the use of chemicals to a minimum and utilize "selective" fungicides and insecticides which would not upset the balance of nature.

The Effects of Fluorine

Recent research work on the effects of fluoride in water for human consumption is well worth a close study by any municipality, which assumes an obligation to supply drinking water to its citizens. The work was carried out in three villages in India and a report on the findings appears in the December 10 issue of the British Medical Journal.

Since our Minister of Health is now assuring the people of Ontario that there is absolutely no harm in putting fluoride at the rate of one and one-half parts per million, in the drinking water, the research workers in India have demonstrated clinically serious damage to the human and/or animal body, with natural occurring fluoride in wells of five to eleven parts per million.

Now you will readily appreciate that the amount of fluoride taken into one's system at one to one and one-half parts per million, depends on the amount of water you ingest. One person might drink one pint of water per day, another a half gallon. The latter person would therefore ingest approximately four times the amount of fluoride that the first person ingested. Now this larger amount of fluoride ingested by the second person, if put into one pint of water would be four to six parts per million.

It is well known to medical men that there are ill effects from disease, and sometimes very serious ill effects, where the clinical manifestations and the many laboratory tests, reveal nothing of the effects of disease in the body. That is, the effects of the causative agent are sub-clinical. Frequently, these ill effects as time passes become cumulative until they can be demonstrated clinically. Just as a condition appears to have been revealed by the above-noted research.

One of the manifestations so revealed is the gradual stiffening of the muscles and ligaments, which in lay parlance would be attributed to some sort of rheumatism. Another of the ill effects is an increasing density of bone called osteosclerosis, causing much disability, even to ankylosis of joints. To the layman, again that would be common arthritis; in reality it is fluorosis.

So the above-noted research proves that ingestion of fluorine is harmful.

Further, it could easily be possible that the invaliding effects of fluorosis might at some future date be the basis for considerable damage claims against a municipality. Finally I would suggest that if the Minister of Health were doing his duty he would already have drafted a bill for the Legislature to prevent any municipality in this Province, which supplies drinking water to its citizens, from medicating such waters in any way. Supply pure water or none.

Gledhill. — H. Hart, B.A., M.B.
in "The Globe and Mail," Canada

WATER FLUORIDATION ILLEGAL

Says Canadian Judge

We gather from a report in the Canadian press of several months ago that Chief Justice McNair of the New Brunswick Supreme Court has declared fluoridation of the water supplies in his Province to be illegal. We sincerely hope that legal action will be taken in Australia by some individual or group of individuals to ascertain whether or not the judiciary in this country still provides any protection of the individual's Christian rights against the technical barbarians.

More Export Madness

In the Cabinet reshuffle of the Federal Government, Mr. John McEwen has been elected to the new Ministry of Trade. The prime purpose of this Ministry is to foster and find export markets for our primary and secondary products.

It is passing strange to me that our politicians always seem to have their eyes fixed on the far horizons when it comes to the disposal of the products of Australian industry and labor. Is it not their first duty to establish the fact, before they first look for overseas markets, that every man and woman and child in our own country is supplied up to the point of satiety with their every want and need?

That would only seem to be common sense. What farmer sells his hay if his own cows are on the borderline of starvation?

There is ample evidence that the Australian public would buy more if they had the necessary money.

What are our rulers that they perceive not this self-evident truth?

— H. Hotchkin in "The Gippsland News"

"SOCIAL CREDIT AND CATHOLICISM"

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

Introduction by Eric D. Butler
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Is Jewish Control Still Dominant in Communist Countries

This is the question answered by English writer Colin Jordan in his book, "Fraudulent Conversion". Following the arrest of the Moscow doctors early in 1953 there was a worldwide press campaign, which sought to create the impression that the Communist leaders were conducting an anti-Jewish purge. Subsequent purges of top Communist leaders in all Communist-dominated countries were also used to further the impression that every Communist Government was attacking the Jews. "It is significant that this alleged outbreak of "anti-Semitism" coincided with a growing belief, particularly in the U.S.A., that international Communism was being directed mainly by Jews. This belief had been strengthened by disclosures that the majority of Communist agents were Jews.

The author of "Fraudulent Conversion" shows with a wealth of factual material that so far from the various purges of top Communist officials being evidence of an anti-Jewish drive; they merely provided further confirmation of the Jewish domination of the Communist Movement. It is also revealed that some of those allegedly purged had in reality been moved to obscure, but much more powerful positions.

Jordan points out that the Soviet Union was the first country in the world to declare "anti-Semitism" a crime and that "This special legislation remains in force in the U.S. S.R. today, and has been exported, moreover, to all the satellite countries which have arisen since 1945. Paragraph 123 of the Soviet Union lays down the principle, against Anti-Semitism and Paragraph 59 of the Soviet Criminal code lays down the exact punishment for people who make anti-Semitic remarks".

"Fraudulent Conversion" provides an enormous amount of factual material, which is essential for the student of international affairs who wants to understand the real forces behind the current world scene.

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST WORK

(Continued from Page .3

(b) Guarantee that where automation, atomic energy, electronics, and other labour saving devices result in the displacement of workers they shall not be left to languish in a state of poverty and misery as was the case so often prior to the 1939-45 war, but shall receive an income sufficient to enable the enjoyment of a decent standard of living.

(c) Abandon the policy of full employment for one of intelligent employment where automation, etc., will be used to the full to displace as much labour as possible, thus releasing workers either for increased paid leisure or other forms of work where their talents may be needed.

(d) Oppose attempts to limit production of goods and food for the purpose of keeping up prices when such goods, etc., are required by the public (the suggestion in U.S.A. of paying farmers for not growing wheat being a case in point).

Please state your Trade Union (if any).

We the undersigned support the above remarks by the Bishop of Oxford and the Four Point Charter.

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