

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## FOREIGN AID SCHEMES AND COMMUNISM

Radio Talk by Eric D. Butler over

3NE Wangaratta and 4ZR Roma

**One of the most dangerous myths being carefully fostered in this and other European countries today, is that bigger Colombo Plans and other foreign aid schemes are urgently desirable if the Communist challenge is to be defeated in Asia and Africa.**

Under their current policy of "competitive co-existence" the Communist leaders are confidently predicting that they are certain to defeat the "capitalist" countries on the economic front. So far from being opposed to the non-Communist nations straining their internal economies in order to industrialise as quickly as possible Asia, Africa and other under-developed portions of the world, the Communists actually welcome industrialisation and attempts to establish political democracy. They welcome rapid industrialisation because, as Lenin pointed out, this development in Asia and other backward countries would in turn produce a proletariat and a trade union movement, which are essential for the classic development of the class struggle. Back in 1944, when the end of the war was in sight, the American Communist leader, Earl Browder, wrote in his book, "Teheran: Our Path in War and Peace": ". . . America must raise all Africa's problems to a higher level by the very act of committing America to participate in their solution, making a contribution no other country could make . . . it must be a policy which will immediately set in motion the economic and political advancement of the African people themselves . . . America can underwrite a gigantic program of industrialisation of Africa, to be launched immediately at the conclusion of the war . . ." Closely following Lenin's teachings, Communist Browder shrewdly appealed to the deeply-rooted feeling amongst many Americans that all colonialism was so bad that the war should be used to end it. The Communists realised that it was essential for their plans that the European colonial powers be driven out of Asia and else-

where. And they were aided by the powerful Zionist financial groups in the U.S.A. and by many shortsighted American businessmen who thought only of prospective markets for their production. But sending modern tractors to primitive peoples and giving them a political vote is no answer to Communism. The very fact that so many people in Western countries accept the view that once the peoples of Asia and Africa are given Western techniques they are equipped to resist Communism, is striking proof of the moral decadence of the West today. To emphasise techniques to the exclusion of the purpose of these techniques is a manifestation of materialism. If the West is going to try and compete with the Communists at the mere material level, it is doomed to failure before it starts. In recent times an increasing number of Americans who have travelled extensively in countries, which have received extensive aid from America, have stressed the fact that a country cannot buy prestige and respect. A distinguished former American Ambassador and Assistant Secretary of State, the Hon. Spruille Braden, recently dealt with this matter in an address in the U.S.A. Mr. Braden instanced how the American Administration induced Afghanistan to accept a 40 million dollar loan from the Export-Import Bank, and to spend a very considerable sum themselves, to put in hydro-electric power, flood control and an irrigation project for about 500,000 acres. In Afghanistan there were neither engineers to work the project nor agricultural experts to teach the nomads how to farm. The salt content of the lands was raised by the water of the dam to the point of ruination. The final result has been an economic

and political crisis, and the Afghans, having lost respect for the West, are now turning northwards towards the Soviet Not only are these vast schemes to impose Western techniques, upon peoples who are not equipped to use them, disastrous for the people they are allegedly designed to assist; they result in vast bureaucracies developing in every Western country entering the race to pour material goods into backward countries. In America, for example, Washington bureaucrats

(Continued on page 2.)

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### OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all infernal 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.

# Foreign Aid Schemes

(Continued from page 1)

are in a powerful position because they allocate contracts concerning production programmes relating to foreign aid. And there is plenty of reliable evidence showing that all this development towards bureaucracy and centralisation makes it easy for Communists to infiltrate into Western Governments. One of the most superficial, although plausible arguments, put forward in favour of Western nations frantically competing with Moscow to develop the backward countries of the world, is that it is poverty and illiteracy which breed Communism. I do not deny the fact that people living in poverty are likely to support any movement, which promises to alleviate their plight. But we cannot ignore the fact that Communism has made far greater progress in Northern Italy, which is industrialised, than in Southern Italy where there is comparatively little industry. In material terms, the people of Northern Italy are better off than the people of Southern Italy. Communism has

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made comparatively little progress amongst the Spanish people or the Irish people. The U.S.A. is the wealthiest nation in the world, but Communism has penetrated right into the very heart of the Government in that country. The Communist conspiracy can only be defeated by the creation of a genuinely Christian social structure in which the individual not only is assured of the basic essentials of life, but also is able to decide freely what he shall or shall not do. Even in the U.S.A. there is no feeling of genuine stability amongst the people. Inflation continues there as in all other countries. And many people accept the Communist idea that Government controls are necessary to avert any economic breakdown. If the West is going to compete successfully with the Communists, it is essential to demonstrate that a stable society, with rights and economic security for all individuals, can be erected only on

the Christian philosophy of freedom. Freedom is being progressively destroyed in the West today, but in spite of this fact large numbers of well-meaning people accept uncritically the imposition not only of Western industrial techniques upon backward people, but also political techniques. In one of the most important books published in recent years, "The Hungry Sheep", written by that very experienced British diplomat, Sir David Kelly, it is pointed out that to impose political techniques upon people just emerging from barbarism, people with no conception whatever of the philosophy underlying the development of the democratic system of Government, is to place them at the mercy of the immature native intelligentsia, most of whom are pro-Communist because of their university training in Western countries. Sir David Kelly criticises the policy of taking native peoples away from their local environment and sending them to Western Universities where they learn about Western material achievements without obtaining any sound philosophical guidance. Many Asian students attending Australian Universities are going back to their own countries with a pro-Communist outlook. If the West is to play an effective role in preventing the non-Communist part of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, from being conquered by the Communists, the first fact to be accepted and acted upon, is that all talk about political and industrial techniques for people not philosophically equipped to use these techniques should cease. The West can and should help backward peoples to develop in accordance with their natures, their present stage of development, and in harmony with their environment. But this can be done without vast foreign aid projects, which actually help the Communist programme, as Earl Browder has pointed out, both in the backward countries and also in Western countries.

## WHAT IS WRONG WITH AUSTRALIA?

This book by a former Victorian Premier provides a wealth of factual material concerning the Communist conspiracy in Australia. It is also a frightening history of the Communist domination of the Australian Trade Unions and the influence of the Communists in the Australian Labor Party. An excellent reference work for anti-Communist workers.

Available from New Times Ltd.,  
Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price  
22/7, post free.

## 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.

# SPECIAL FINANCIAL APPEAL SUCCESSFUL

£2016 SUBSCRIBED IN ELEVEN MONTHS

We are pleased to announce that our special financial appeal, launched at last year's Annual Dinner, has now reached its objective of £2000. Although the objective was not reached as quickly as hoped, we were so confident of ultimate success that we planned ahead as if we had actually received all the money requested.

We thank all those who did not fail us. These readers have demonstrated what we can do in association. And they have also indicated just how much more we could do if all supporters would associate in both financial support and appropriate action.

Although the special financial appeal was the most successful ever conducted in the history of this journal, proving that the morale and faith of supporters are higher than ever, we must draw attention to the fact that the £2,016 donated came from only a minority of our readers. The 350 who donated contributed an average of approximately £5/15/- each, which is a magnificent effort. We cannot thank these supporters sufficiently; particularly those who made what can only be described as sacrificial contributions. We realise, of course, that many of our readers, afflicted by the inflation which the present financial policies makes inevitable, have not been able to contribute to this special appeal. But there are many who can, and we do appeal to them to help us continue with growing momentum the work that the £2,000 has made possible.

Mr. Eric Butler predicted at last year's Annual Dinner that "we are on the eve of a new and more fundamental advance". Events have confirmed this prediction. A growing stream of literature leaves our office, new and important contacts are be-

## Bruce H. Brown Presents Memorial to Governor-General

A Memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General on the "Economic Crisis", by Mr. Bruce H. Brown, has now been published in booklet form. This valuable material is most appropriate for widespread distribution at a time when there is growing evidence that the present financial and economic system is breaking down.

Not only is there a wealth of factual material, particularly quotations concerning the Money Power, in this Memorial; the author deals in simple language with the faults of the present financial rules.

Single copies of this booklet are 1/6, post-free. Orders for one dozen or more are 12/- per dozen, post free.

ing made, while the number of clergy subscribing to our literature is growing every week. Mr. Butler has an inspiring report to present at this year's Annual Dinner, and we trust that a large number of supporters are present to hear it. But still more intensive efforts are required to meet the challenge of a crisis, which becomes more acute every day. Our Book Department, the extension of which the special financial appeal made possible, is now providing us with a small, but growing, regular income. As it grows the income will increase. But in order to extend our pres-

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ent activities, it is essential that we have a steady flow of regular contributions from supporters. We are therefore asking all supporters to assess what they can afford to contribute regularly; even it is only a few shillings per month. Having taken a big step forward it would be disastrous not to be able to increase the rate of advance through failure to associate in providing a regular flow of contributions. The Social Credit Action Group will shortly be contacting all supporters directly concerning this matter.

One of the heartening features of the special financial appeal was the fact that support came from all parts of all States of Australia and from New Zealand. Several contributions also came from New Guinea, Malaya, and from Canada and England. This indicates just how widespread our Movement is. Since our last issue we have received the following donations:

J. Ryan, £3; A. Ryan, £3; A. Smith, £3; G. Forrest, £2; Mrs. D. Bahnsen, £1; J. P. Thomas, £1; Mr. T. La Peyre, £3/10/-; Mr. Les Mills, 10/-; G. A. Field, £5; W. G. Ahrens, £1/5/-; N. C. Plant, £5; Total, £2,016. Once again we ask any contributor whose donation has not been acknowledged in our columns to contact us. And we will be pleased to accept any further donations to the special financial appeal.

## 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

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## *Another Failure at Canberra*

*It required little vision to predict that the Canberra Conference on inflation would end in failure. Not one of the politicians present at the Conference understands the basic cause of inflation and consequently could not suggest any policy which would deal with the problem. It is true that several of the Premiers, particularly Mr. Bolte of Victoria, did point out that heavy taxation imposed by the Commonwealth was an important cause of inflation, because most taxation ultimately finds its way into higher prices.*

*But the view that high taxation has any relationship to high prices was strongly rejected by the Federal Treasurer, Sir Arthur Fadden, who dismissed the Premiers' demand that Pay Roll Tax should be abolished. In fact, Sir Arthur lectured the Premiers on what he alleged the Commonwealth had done to deal with inflation. He proudly proclaimed that his Government had imposed limits on public spending, had restricted bank lending, and had imposed heavy taxation. He went on to say, "These were fundamental measures which got to the root of the economic problem." If these restrictive policies really do deal with the root cause of inflation, then it is reasonable to ask why inflation is worsening. In fact, why did Sir Arthur Fadden find it necessary to call a special Conference to deal with inflation?*

*The Federal Treasurer's answer appears to be, that although his Government has taken the necessary measures to deal with inflation, the States have failed to co-operate with a uniform wage policy. The Federal Government wants wages restricted at present levels in order to help its general policy of restricting demand. Sir Arthur Fadden and his economic advisers believe that the solution to the inflation problem is to restrict demand. It is remarkable that any person who has given this matter even a few minutes' intelligent thought cannot see that the demand for higher wages springs from the fact that wage-earners find themselves short of purchasing power. Now freezing wages does not make them buy more. Unless, of course, prices are reduced.*

*But how can producers and retailers reduce prices without heading for the bankruptcy courts? It may be true that a few organisations are making excessive profits, but anyone interested in learning the truth about the economic situation can soon ascertain that total profits have a very small bearing upon total prices. This truth is ignored by the economists and their political dupes, who imply that by reducing demand they can force producers and retailers to subsidise prices. What is required to defeat inflation is a reduction in prices, brought about by a policy of price-subsidisation financed from the nation's credit. At present there is a monopoly of the nation's credit, and it was instructive to hear Sir Arthur Fadden admit at the Premiers' Conference what we have been repeating for years: that the Federal Government and the Commonwealth Bank now have control of this monopoly. When Sir Arthur Fadden told the Premiers that his Government had restricted bank lending, he was pointing out that the policy of credit expansion in this country is now governed by the economic dictators like Dr. Coombs. Inflation cannot be halted until the monopoly of the people's credit is broken. A start can be made by issuing new financial credits, created against the nation's real credit, its productive capacity, direct to the individual through price subsidies.*

*Price subsidies financed from new credits would both reduce prices and increase purchasing power. But nothing like this was even mooted at the Canberra Conference.*

## Asian Students and Jewish Press Attack League of Rights

In a recent broadcast, published on the front page of this issue, Mr. Eric Butler drew attention to the fact that a large number of Asian and African students attending Western Universities, return to their countries as supporters of various Marxist policies. It is high time the appropriate authorities in Australia examined the behaviour of many of the Asian students in Australia. They do not behave as guests should behave. We write of what we know to be fact. Recently the Victorian League of Rights conducted an extensive advertising campaign through the columns of the Melbourne "Herald". Several of these advertisements stated that if the British withdrew from Singapore and Malaya, this would be a major victory for the Communist conspiracy. On two separate occasions following these advertisements Asian students telephoned the League and abused the League's Director, Mr. Eric Butler. These students said they were speaking for a large number of Asians and that they were "not going to stand for the views your organisation is publicising". Attempts at rational discussion by Mr. Butler proved impossible. When threatened with a visit to the League's office by a delegation of Asian students, Mr. Butler said he would be pleased to see the delegation. The Asian student then said, "But you would only term us Communists", and went on to speak about "the dirty White Australia policy". The conversation was brought to a conclusion by Mr. Butler, who said he did not propose to listen to any further abuse.

The Jewish press has also become very concerned about the activities of the League of Rights. Violent attacks upon the League and Mr. Eric Butler have been published. One attack also appeared in a Jewish paper published in German. We can also report that the Jewish community is being widely circularised through the mails at present, urging action against the League.

Our readers will also be interested to know that the Melbourne "Herald" refused to publish a League advertisement exposing Professor Arnold Toynbee, the man who said that he and his friends were working against national sovereignty, but were at the same time "denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands".

# Magazine Section

## HILAIRE BELLOC: ENEMY OF INTERNATIONAL JEWRY

Many years ago the great English Catholic writer, Hilaire Belloc, saw clearly that Europe's main danger was from International Finance working hand in hand with Asiatic revolutionaries of the Left Wing. Belloc saw what so many people fail or refuse to see: that Europe, if it is to remain European, must not accept false remedies which are of Asiatic origin, the product of centuries of warped living in the Ghettos.

The following essay by Belloc appeared nearly fifty years ago, on May 2, 1908, in "The New Age", edited by A. R. Orage, the man who "found" Douglas:

### THE THREE ISSUES

by Hilaire Belloc, M.P.

The discussions that have gone on now for some months in "The New Age" have been marred or relieved by many personal observations and by a good deal of questioning. But one thing has not appeared among them, and that is a statement of what those desire, who desire to change the modern industrial world and who do not desire that change to be Collectivist.

A statement of this sort is necessary in the discussion is to have any value whatsoever. It has not hitherto been approached in these pages any nearer than by a question put in them some weeks ago by myself as to what cause, definitely ascertainable from experience, would destroy the stability of a State in which the means of production were highly distributed; that is, one in which by far the greater part of families and corporations should be possessed, in something more than an insignificant degree, of machinery and of land.

This question was only a question, and Wells replied to it. I would like to conclude a series, which is now becoming a little wearisome by a short positive statement of the convictions from which that question arose. Before making that statement, let me point out that the problem to which it refers is immediate and insistent in the highest degree.

Everyone worth talking to, everyone fit for human companionship and association, everyone but an insignificant group of men—some half-witted, some base, some super-humanly ignorant, many mere politicians—everyone, I say, not only in the sense of the vast majority of the men concerned, but in the sense of the vast preponderance of the intellect and heart concerned, is determined that our modern industrial system shall be transformed. It is essential to seize this truth. It is a truth expressed differently by different men according to their ability of expression, but those who know least of the past of their race, who know least of its present condition in happier places, and who are least trained to accurate thinking and

to the use of conventionally defined words, are at one here with the most learned, the best travelled, and the most highly trained. The poorest worker in the slums who suffers most from the industrial system is in communion here with the wealthy Parliament man or great Jewish usurer who benefits by it. Some few of those whom, after a fashion—and a poor fashion it is—the industrial system benefits, indulge from time in a special defence of it, but there is never any stuff in that defence; no one can take it seriously. The greater part of the capitalist class who control the industrial system deliberately keep silence upon it. Defence of it is left to the very, very stupid who can be trusted to impart some amusing sincerity to their special pleading; what is more significant, the most damaging attacks upon it are made by those young men whom capitalist wealth has trained to think and to express themselves, who belong to the capitalist class, but who have chosen the intellectual interest of telling the truth. I do not say that these men are very useful: I do not think they are. They would not fight; they are mainly what are called "intellectuals," and their grip of a human subject is always feeble. Still, their presence upon our side of the struggle is significant.

The one-body defenders, which the industrial system can apparently claim are the political writers of a past generation in England and America, to whom may be added a few French Huguenots, their contemporaries. The qualification "apparently" is just. These men were not defending the industrial system, as we know it. It was new to them, it was but partially developed; even so their ideal of production was older than the actual circumstances of their time. Neither they nor any other body of men could sincerely defend the industrial system, as we know it today.

There, then, is the first element of the problem.

But the problem would not be a problem at all if it contained but one main element, and did not of itself involve an opposing element.

All the cheap and insufficient remedies proposed for human suffering derive from a misconception of complexity. Some one

## Contemporary Mentality

Automation would result in such vast production that the world would not know what to do with the surplus products. Sir Ernest Fisk predicted today . . . "We will eventually be faced with the problem of not how much we need to produce, but what to do with all the food and materials we have produced", he said. "This will probably lead to the necessity for establishing a central headquarters which will decide what quantity and what quality of a product will be produced. If we are going to use automation to speed production we will also have to speed up sales. If we don't reorganise our sales methods we will be faced with the same problem the United States has — the storing and dumping of surplus sales."

- Melbourne "Sun", 16/8/56.

We have during the past year read an enormous amount of rubbish about automation and the problem it presents to those who are determined that man shall work, even if it means doing UNNECESSARY work. But this statement by Sir Ernest Fisk easily takes the prize. We would be pleased to hear from readers who have ever seen a statement that gets so close to the truth while yet being so utterly ridiculous, owing to the absolutely false attitude of mind.

\* \* \*

Save for short-term dislocations, then, the labour force seems to be fairly well protected from suffering as automation is introduced . . . And business has learned, too, that if its mass-produced products are to move, workers must have steady incomes.

— Francis J. Corley, S.J.  
in "Twentieth Century" (Winter 1956).

We wonder what has happened to Father Corley that he has completely lost touch with the great Catholic tradition that says man has a right to exist for his own sake? Father Corley thinks in terms of "the labour force". He neglects the individual, so important in God's sight, and toadies to the usurers. Imagine what the great Church Doctors of the spacious Middle Ages would have said to the proposition that workers be given a steady income — not because they have a right to live—but so that industry may continue to run smoothly.

(Continued on page 6)

"New Times", August 24, 1956—Page 5.



## Hilare Belloc: Enemy of International Jewry

(Continued from Page 5)

fountain of misfortune is discovered. To seize and to divert it at its issue seems so simple and obvious a course that it immediately attracts in every age that type of reformer who permanently fails.

If this first element in our modern trouble were the whole of it, then the remedy would be simple indeed: as simple as it seems to those enthusiastic men who lay the blame for the tardiness of reform at the doors of nothing more potent than human inertia or human ignorance.

The problem is a problem because it contains another element. Side by side with this industrial system which would be cut off at the root and would perish were private property in the means of production to be abolished, stands another patent, perfectly modern and completely human fact: the plain fact that men desire to own. When I speak of men's desire to own, I mean something quite different from their desire to consume wealth, and even much more than their desire to enjoy to the exclusion of the enjoyment of others. When you have noted that men desire something you have noted it of humanity as well as of individuals, of the nation as well as of the family. If men desire to own, it necessarily means that they desire to see others owning. All that is native to a man he passionately wishes to see realised in other men round him. This is true of worship; it is true of everything, for man is a communal being. And it is the desire to own, and therefore to see ownership in others, which has informed all European law (from the origins, I do not say of guesswork, but from the origins to which any law can be historically traced) with the protection of ownership.

If you do not recognise this sentiment in men, you are but imperfectly a man. Those creatures who have no roots in any soil, who are found now in Odessa, now in Frankfurt, now in Vienna, now in London, may be, and probably are, warped in this primal appetite. It is folly to argue from their exceptional case, their writings, and their propaganda to the general case of established European civilisation. The assertion that we desire to own is met in many ways by its opponents but the very number of those ways and the form, which they take are sufficient evidence of the reality of the thing denied. Wells, for instance, calls it an "alleged" desire to own. Sundry professors will put it thus: "After all, what does a man desire to own?" Shaw puts it more boldly by saying that this general assertion is but a personal impudence on the part of those who make it.

All that is either evasion or folly. You can take refuge in the hoary fallacy

of demanding a limit and a dividing line, you can point out that men have never desired to own the air, that certain lands once common are now private, that highways have been treated as universal, as partly private and as wholly private under varying circumstances. Such dilemma or sorites is the logic of the schools in their decline; it is not a living appreciation of real men. Chesterton gave the complete answer to this dry wood chopping the other day when he said, I think in answer to Shaw, that if one had any doubt about men's desire to own, he had but to ask his fellow-men in great numbers and in diverse circumstances whether they so desired to own or no. This is true even of our tortured time in its most tortured places. It is evidently true when history is included in the inquiry, when epochs longer and less fevered are considered, and when our race is taken as a whole. The most immediate and practical argument against this truth is afforded by those who point to the great crowds, the vast bulk of our cities, which have no experience of ownership, and can have but a confused conception of it. But are they at their ease? Are they living such lives, as the nature of man requires? And do you think that if they were free to satisfy the human appetite in them, that freedom would not take the form of accumulating, as so as might be personal control over so much at least of the means of production as should free them from the servile discipline and fear under which they live? The thing is self-evident. Were this desire not an overmastering and a permanent appetite in man, it would never have endured, as it has endured, the enormous temptation which the industrial system offers to neglect it and to expel it from our custom and our law. This, then, is the problem before us: A human instinct with which are bound up a thousand human necessities has protected property even when such property had fallen into the hands of a tiny fraction of the community; from this negation to most men in practice, coupled with the retention of it as the theoretical base of citizenship, has arisen the monstrous condition of life which we still endure. How shall we escape that condition?

The industrial system as we have it today may decline in an indefinite number of ways, each the symptom of fatigue following upon the enormous efforts of our modern civilisation. Such will probably be its fate, and the decline will be accompanied by a decline of efficiency in every branch of material activity. But if we are to maintain modern efficiency in machinery and physical science three issues, and three only, are open to us: We may transform the industrial system into a Collectivist State; we may transform it into a Servile State; or we may transform it into a State wherein the means of production are again distributed, as we know them to have been distributed through all the lengthiest and most stable periods of history, throughout the mass of the community.

## Christianity and Freedom

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

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

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

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

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

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

You MUST Have This Book!

## "The International Jew"

(By Eric D. Butler)

This comprehensive commentary on "The Protocols" must be in the hands of every person who wants to understand the relationship of the "Jewish Problem" to the growing world crisis.

Price 3/3 (post free), from New Times Ltd., Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne.

## Hillare Belloc: Enemy of International Jewry

(Continued from page 6)

The development whereby modern industrial society might become a Servile Society is obvious, though it is little contemplated. Already most men caught in the industrial tangle dread, above all things, the loss of their posts. Already the employer is, under industrial conditions, being made increasingly responsible for the mutual damage done by one employee to another, for the comfort of his employees, for the security and permanence of his employment. Now the necessary converse of this is, that, with every advance in this direction, the employee is more and more the employer's man and less and less of an independent citizen. If or when the great step is taken which shall make the permanent interdependence of employer and employed a fixed thing, withdrawing from each the liability of industrial conflict, we shall have gone more than half-way, and the end of that road—if it be pursued by slow and practical common sense, if it be pursued by men who listen to no high-flown theories, and who prefer a good speech in the House of Commons or hard detailed work at the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board to the large exercise of the human intellect and the human will—is a condition of society in which a comparatively small class of wealthy men shall control, under the guardianship public laws, the lives of all the rest. The word "slave" or its equivalent may or may not be introduced; but we shall have come back after a long cycle of change to that old and enduring condition of society in which many men are owned by one. I can imagine a man returning to earth some hundreds of years hence in one of the new countries and finding the burning question of the hour to be whether a company selling a factory was not bound to sell the employees along with it. I can imagine the ranters saying that if our Lord (or "Christ," as they would call Him) were to return to earth He would never tolerate the injustice of separating the employee from his factory. I can imagine a future condition in which the dearest right the mass of living men possess should be the right of being ascript to their mill. That is one solution, and if you like it you can have it, for the road to it is easy, and we have already gone part of the way.

The next issue is Collectivism, and it is upon the plea that Collectivism is their goal that most thinking men support these detailed reforms of our time. "True," they say, "such reforms strengthen and perpetuate the industrial system, but as the employer becomes more and more apparently useless, it will be easier and easier to be rid of him, until at last he shall seem no more than the flimsy centering of the

arch we have built; then we will knock him away, and the complete Collectivist State will stand erected."

To this idea of the Collectivist State there is nothing to oppose except the instinct of ownership and the results of that instinct; just as there is nothing to oppose to the ideal of a celibate state but the instinct and the result of the instinct of sex, or just as, to the companionship of a dog that should read the newspaper and appreciate the subtlest irony, there is nothing to oppose except the instinct and the result of the instinct of dogs in the matter of articulate speech and of humour.

This desire to own, if you warp it or destroy it, or forbid it exercise, will carry with its disappearance certain consequences, which must be faced. The sentiment of honour, which survives in men, even at their last extremities, must be sacrificed. Much the greater part of it is already sacrificed under a capitalist system. Men will eat dirt by the bushel rather than lose their jobs. And this is true of large men as of small. What we call "freedom" today (and the word is not meaningless) must be sacrificed also. The illusion—if it can be an

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illusion—that our acts are the products of our will, can only be indulged most incompletely as things are; within the working hours and under the employer's eye hardly at all. But when the roof, the hearth, the supply of clothing, of drink, and of food are under the same organ of control as the mill, very nearly every action in human life will be an action performed not only within the limits, but at the bidding of that master. I have heard the proposition denied, but never argued. It is not arguable. Under a Collectivist State you must necessarily have a universal bureaucracy extending over very nearly all the activities of human life. This was the first criticism to be advanced against the ideal of Collectivism; it remains the most permanent.

There are men who are capable of believing that all interference with observed natural order is unthinkable, and who yet "cling" to use their own offensive term) to the tradition of the Resurrection. There are men who ridicule the conception of an infallible authority in transcendental affairs and who yet "cling" to Catholicism. There

(Continued on page 8.)

## FACTS ARE FACTS

*Facts Are Facts*, by Benjamin Freedman (13/6 post free). A few copies of the complete American edition of this work are now available at the Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Freedman, a New York Jew, who is under constant attack by Zionists and the followers of Judaism, here reveals for English-speaking readers the unbelievable filth contained in the Talmud. And he demonstrates quite clearly that the Talmud is still very much in use today and provides inspiration for those who are out to rid the world of Christ's name.

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## HERITAGE BOOKSHOP

*"The Roosevelt Myth"*, by John T. Flynn (31/-). The Heritage Bookshop has obtained from the U.S. a limited number of copies of John T. Flynn's famous documentation of the real Roosevelt. This book shows Roosevelt to have been a clever, ruthless politician; at times little more than a cheap crook and under the wing of advisers who used him for ends he was probably incapable of imagining. John T. Flynn exposes the terrible falsehoods, which surrounded Roosevelt's final election to the White House; he exposes the enormous lengths to which the rulers behind the scenes are prepared to go to get "their man" into power.

*"St. Thomas Aquinas: Philosophical Texts"*, selected and translated by Thomas Gilby (27/6). Fr. Gilby gives, in a clear translation, the writings of St. Thomas on such matters as—Science & Wisdom; Existence of God; Nature of God; Problem of Evil; Human Nature; Love; Feeling and Training Justice Law; Community and Society.

*"Advice to Young Men"*, by William Cobbett (16/-). The Heritage Bookshop has managed to secure a limited number of copies of this scarce book by a man who fought desperately against the domination of man by false economics.

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## Hilaire Belloc: Enemy of International Jewry

(Continued from Page 7)

are men who ardently desire to "reconcile," to "merge into a higher unity," and with other phrases to outflank plus and minus, yes and no. It is muddle headedness, and not worth a moment's attention. A thing cannot be and not be at the same time; and if you see in the Collectivist State the only solution of our modern problem, then you must pay the price for it as you must pay the price for anything desirable that you acquire. The price is the submission, or rather the extinction, of will and of personality in all their gradations, from the individual where they are to the family and to the corporation.

I am not saying that the price is too high. I am not saying that the miserable victims of our industrial system, by sacrificing what little of themselves remains to them, may not be striking a good bargain. Something inferior will perhaps be more free, with better food, better air, better companionship, and better everything. But it will be an inferior freedom only.

The third issue is the construction of a State in which, though all might not have the minimum of personal economic independence, at least so overwhelming a proportion of the community should enjoy it as would give them back the life their fathers had.

Now, here is the crux. Such a State, it is confidently asserted, could not, under modern conditions, endure. The two main affirmatives against it are Wells's of the other day, that the strain on the attention of the small shareholders would be too great, and that "a director class" would soon appear as an oligarchy; and another (common in the mouths of men less acute and more repetitive than Wells), that in some "inevitable" way capital would coalesce again rapidly into few hands. Both of these replies have a further common feature — each presumes that production carried on competitively in such a State would carry the main evils which it carries today, of uncertainty, of glut and stint, of the divorce of personality from production — and the rest of the nasty story.

Now, those of us who are not willing to pay the price of Collectivism—and we, as the very first experiments in Collectivism will prove, are the solid bulk of the nation—can answer these affirmatives upon their own ground.

You can only know mankind by man. What man has done, especially what men of our own blood have done under certain impulses and reactions, is on record in document and in legends—and the nature of it survives in our own blood. Property thus sub-divided—which has been the normal throughout all our centuries of history—

produces of itself so free, active, and direct an opinion upon economic affairs as to correct competition where the excess of it would endanger high distribution. Custom, commonly enforced by a religious tinge, forbids the growth, or at any rate the wide action, of those poisons which would corrode the even qualities of such a State. Bribery (today in England universal) is more difficult in such a State; the attraction of lying advertisement grows weaker in it, or perhaps ceases to exist; the inquest and the punishment of fraud far more searching and more severe. The restrictions imposed upon personal vagaries in such a State, and they are many, are imposed only partially by law; they are mainly imposed by a powerful corporate tradition which makes it difficult for the spendthrift to imperil the continuity of family possession. Corporate forms of ownership arise (such were the monastic), carefully designed for the sporadic accumulation of the means of production behind barriers which individual greed could not pierce, granaries, as it were, for the least able, and conservators of a countryside.

The action of such an economic condition is not mechanical: it is organic; it is rapid, multiple, and free, because it is consonant to the nature of man; and the institutions that accompany it satisfy all that nature, and need no framing by the expert and the specialist, whose pride and limitation is the chief curse of our modern methods of reform. After very long cycles of time, it is to such a condition of high distribution that society ultimately returns: we may save ourselves the perilous journey.

I have heard some profess the establishment of Collectivism in the hope that the Collectivist State would soon rot away into a State of small owners. Sooner or later it undoubtedly would, but to attempt it with such an object is too large an experiment for anyone of decent morality. The power to distribute is still well in our hands; we can exercise it, if we choose, in a thousand ways. The people—who are in England of today quite dumb—most certainly desire it. In communities as democratic as our own is oligarchic, such an ideal is upon the eve of its first experiments; and the future of our economic system seems to me to lie—if we are to maintain our present excellence of machinery and of communication—between that solution and the Servile State.

### USURY AFTER WATERLOO

The perceptive historian Brooks Adams once wrote that after Waterloo, no power resisted that of the usurers. And it has been suggested that the reason for this was that the Christians and the Mohammedans were themselves too rotted by Judaism to resist. We now find that a German professor, writing in 1926, condensed the matter very well. The professor, Dr. Kurt Ziesche, of the University of Breslau, in his book "Das Konigtum

Christi in Europa" ("The Kingship of Christ in Europe") says:

"In the French Revolution of 1789, a European attack on Christianity was for the first time directed openly and definitely at the very point which Judaism had been assailing for 1800 years. The attack struck at the very essence of Catholicism. We Christians call it the supernatural, that is, the order of the Inner Life of the Blessed Trinity. For Jewry, it is pagan mythology draped in Oriental Mysticism. The Jew maintains that the pure natural religion of the prophets has been corrupted by it . . . In 1789, the (then) most cultured nation in Europe quite openly and frankly took the Jewish side. Thus, as the influence of the French Revolution extended, there disappeared from Christian Europe what had hitherto been the deciding factor in its opposition to Judaism, and Jewish forces henceforward openly took their part in the development of European culture. In a short time they became the leaders therein and today they practically have the field to themselves. Judaism conceived as a natural religion is undoubtedly at the present moment the strongest force moulding the mind of Europe and the world . . . When we come to examine the dominant philosophies of life in the world today we find that it is not the Christian outlook which fashions the mind and determines the conduct of men: it is rather the Jewish mentality.... the dominant attitude towards life, as manifested in the thoughts, actions and general behaviour of the white nations, is frankly Jewish and is the product of whatever remnant of idealism is to be found in Judaism."

## CANDOUR

### The British-Views Letter

This hard-hitting, patriotic journal, edited by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., should be of interest to all genuine patriots desirous of defending their British heritage against evil international groups which are attacking the British nations both from within and from without.

Every issue contains brilliant commentaries and information concerning international politics, particularly as they affect the interests of the British nations.

Subscription rate (Australian), 30/- a year, post free, from New Times Ltd., Box 1266L, G.P.O., Melbourne. Copies are also available at the New Times office for those who can call personally. Price, 9d. per issue.



## Lunch Hour Talks Concluded

Although the experiment with weekly lunch-hour talks started very encouragingly, sickness and the inability of many to get away from their places of employment reduced attendance to the point where the convener, Mr. G. Miller, did not feel it desirable to continue. However, this venture did result in some new and valuable contacts.

Experience is proving that the small house meeting, to which selected people are invited, is the best medium for extending our influence. Mr. Butler is addressing a growing number of this type of meeting and he and other competent speakers are available for any house meetings supporters may care to arrange. It is not hard to get a dozen or more guests along to your home to hear an address and then to participate in discussion. We appeal to all readers to consider this easy way of extending our work.

## The Suez Crisis

The Suez crisis has developed admirably from the point of view of the international conspirators seeking to establish the World Police State. As predicted in the editorial in our last issue, the real purpose of the crisis has been to strike another blow at British sovereignty and prestige, and to extend international control. Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Secretary of State, advocates that the Suez Canal should be run by an international board associated with the United Nations. Press reports state that the Russians are adopting a "moderate" tone. It was the secret controllers of American policy who, at the Yalta Agreement, paved the way for Communist penetration into the heart of Europe. The same controllers appear to be determined now to bring the Communists into the Middle East.

If there is to be international control of the Suez Canal, then surely it will be logical for ultimate international control of the Straits of Gibraltar and the Dardanelles? It becomes clearer every day that Moscow and Washington are united in working for the destruction of the British Empire and the ultimate collapse of Western Christendom. We repeat what we have said on numerous occasions: The realities of international politics are very much different from the false picture presented by the controllers of propaganda.

## Price Subsidies, Not Price Controls

On the second day of the Premiers' Conference at Canberra last week, the Victorian League of Rights sent a telegram to the Hon. H. Bolte, Victorian Premier, urging him to maintain his opposition to the re-introduction of price controls and to support as an alternative policy the re-introduction of price subsidies.

### RARE BOOKS AVAILABLE

The Heritage Bookshop has recently imported a few copies of rare works by the American anthropologist, Lothrop Stoddard. Titles available are:

"The Revolt Against Civilization" (18/-).

"The Rising Tide of Colour" (18/-).

"Re-Forging America" (10/-).

Prices Post Free.

HERITAGE BOOKSHOP, Box 1226L,  
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### 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,  
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### BACK TO REALITY

By Gustave Thibon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## RAVAGES OF FLUORIDES IN INDUSTRY

Mr. William Kruschwitz, Vice-President of the Meadow Brook Soft Water Laundry, Inc., whose plant is located on Sutton St., North Andover, Mass., has been struggling during the past year with a water problem never before experienced. It has cost the management several thousand dollars and a big headache.

"In order to help clarify the story the management of the laundry will gladly loan two items for exhibit; one, a piece of 2½ in. steel pipe 18 in. long; the other, a baked enamel man-hole cover, from our water softener," Mr. Kruschwitz states, adding:

"A serious rust problem caused my customers' goods to be so badly stained that many of them discontinued their patronage." The North Andover water contains about 2½ grains of hardness; it is treated with lime and chlorine. Since August 1953, sodium fluoride has been added.

"As a precautionary measure," Mr. Kruschwitz continues, "we are using two large sand filters to guard against possible rust sludge passing along with the water from the underground water main, a water softener to remove 2½ grains of hardness, two new steel storage tanks with special baked enamel on the inside to prevent corrosion or rusting."

A large steel tank 15 ft. x 6 ft. for hot water storage was especially designed and painted at intervals. For greater protection, about four years ago this tank was cement lined.

"At the beginning of our water problem the entire laundry bundle had a brown cast to it. I was informed by an official of the North Andover Water Dept. that sodium fluoride was being added to the public water supply; that in addition to the anticipated benefit to children's teeth, fluoridation of the public water supply would automatically clean the town's underground water mains, making it unnecessary for the water department to flush dead-end lines as formerly." "During our investigation, test pieces from the American Institute of Laundering were constantly run to ascertain tensile strength loss and whiteness retention. Many water experts were called in and many samples of water were analyzed by consulting engineers.

"Four years ago our large steel tank 29 ft. high by 12 ft. in diameter was painted with a special guaranteed preparation to give longer service than any other paint on the market. Upon examination rust formation had lifted the paint, was about

2 in. thick and soft. Instead of using a wire brush to scrape the rust scale off as had been done on previous occasions, the rust deposit was so soft that a garden hose with town pressure was sufficient to wash it off, including paint to the bare surface.

"It left the surface, although badly corroded, shining like silver, evidence that something unusual had taken place since the tank was painted four years ago. Several hundred pounds of caustic soda was required to recondition the sand to make our three filters usable. The newest of the three filters had been lined with baked enamel when purchased to prevent rust. But nevertheless, several large rust spots, about the size of a half dollar, approximately ¾ in. thick, made their appearance. Upon washing off this rust deposit, the surface of the steel was like silver. Corrosion had taken place removing the baked enamel and penetrating the steel. In the cement lined tank, the cement had deteriorated causing the sand to drop to the bottom.

"In the meantime a piece of galvanized pipe connected to the boiler and supplying water direct from the Town Main had sprung a leak. This piece of pipe when replaced was found to be almost plugged with a semi-soft rust formation. It washed out with the garden hose leaving the inside of the pipe shining like silver but thin as paper.

"Fluorides are doing a real 'cleaning job' on the inside of the underground water mains of the town of North Andover's Public Water Supply! Their corrosive action will soon require their replacement. Fluoridation is softening the heavy rust formation that has collected on the inside of the town water mains over the years, to a semi-soft consistency. As it frees itself, it is carried along with the water and is being used by the public. **THE WATER BRINGS THIS SEMI-SOFT SLUDGE TO OUR FILTERS. AT TIMES, THE QUANTITY IS MORE THAN OUR THREE FILTERS AND OUR WATER SOFTENER CAN PROPERLY REMOVE.**

"How much fluoride this rust sludge contains and how much damage it will do to the water drinking public, no one has ever determined."

## "Protection from Polio"

A most illuminating summary of the causation of Polio and an expose of the failure of orthodox drug methods to solve this problem is contained in a new book under this title by Australia's well-known Health writer, Mira Louise of Adelaide.

We are reminded that during the past 2 or 3 years, while the newspapers have been concentrating upon a build-up for vaccine, not a single paragraph has been published concerning the cause of this much-dreaded complaint. Indeed Organised Medicine, whilst admitting that it did not know the cause, has gone as far as to say that there is no known cure for Poliomyelitis.

In striking contrast to this "don't-know-don't-want-to-know" attitude that typifies orthodoxy in this country, comes the welcome news of the outstanding results obtained by the well-organised chiropractic associations overseas. Men, we are told, who have worked unceasingly without endowment or subsidy for an ideal until their reward came in the remarkable results in such methods as the "Dunn Five-Day Polio Cure" which makes it possible for the worst cases of crippling polio to be completely recovered in a week or less. The same cures are being made in the Mills Chiropractic Clinic in Burlington, Kansas; in the Spears Hospital in Denver and elsewhere.

Dr. Mills has discovered that the cause is generally faulty nutrition, and adds as contributing causes, fatigue, falls, tonsil surgery and D.D.T. sprays while Dr. McClosky of Melbourne Children's Hospital who investigated 375 cases of polio in 1949, disclosed a definite relationship with injections against whooping cough and diphtheria.

A personal friend of Madame Louise's, on a recent tour of U.S.A. writes. "I am having a wonderful time here, investigating the chiropractic five-day polio cure . . . have already been to 3 clinics and seen acute victims restored to complete, normal health, with no paralysis or distortion, in three to five days."

In conclusion, Mira Louise touches on the subject of Animal Experimentation, or Scientific Research as it is known, and after reading these details we thoroughly agree with Mark Twain who declared, "Man is the only animal that blushes . . . or has cause to."

Order from The Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L., G.P.O., Melbourne. Price 4/3, post-free.

## More Thoughts On "Availability"

In an article in "Natural Food and Farming" (U.S.) for January, 1955, Dr. William Albrecht, head of the Department of Soils, University of Missouri, dealt in his usual forthright fashion with the convention that "availability" of plant nutrients is synonymous with water-solubility. The following are extracts:

Because we turned away from much of the art of agriculture, we have serious confusion. Let us comprehend the fact that soil fertility, properly coupled with plant nutrition, is a form of creation—a form of outdoor biology—and is not a matter merely of scientific technology. We seem to have lost sight of the fact that the creative business of agriculture has always started in the soil.

In terms of wise fertiliser use the most shocking confusion prevails when we talk about soluble fertilisers—considering water as the agency for solution—and then we make laws requiring that fertilisers must be water-soluble and thereby so-called "available".

In fact and in Nature, these salable fertilisers are never taken out of the soil, because the plant takes them into itself along with the water that it takes from the soil. The use of the major amount of water by the plant is that keeping the respiring leaf tissues moist for the exchange of gases—carbon dioxide and oxygen. That escape of water from the leaf is called "transpiration" . . .

The transpiration stream of water from the soil, through the plant, and into the atmosphere, is independent of the nutrient stream from the soil into the roots. The water uptake by the roots is the result of atmospheric conditions favouring evaporation from the leaves, with a set of dynamics, which are more than a match against the forces holding the water on the surfaces within the soil.

Nutrient intake by crops is a function of three colloids, or possibly four, in contact. First of all, there are the nutrients on the clay colloid, or on the organic colloid of the soil. The soil colloid is in contact with the root membrane, which is another colloid. That root membrane is in contact with the contents of a cell on the inside—namely, the protoplasm (or cytoplasm). In turn, that cell is in contact with another cell. In that you have the combination of the three or four colloids in contact. The movement of the nutrient ions from the clay into the root membrane and into the cells follows the chemical laws controlling their traverse there because of the differences in activities, absorption capacities, interfering ions and other factors along that line . . .

The idea that the "drought" is responsible for the failure of plant nutrition still persists. But what is commonly called "drought" isn't trouble in terms of water only. It is apt to be due to the fact that

the upper layer of the soil—where the fertility is—dries, and the roots must go down through a tight clay layer, which has almost no fertility. Then, because of crop failure in the absence of plant nutrition in that soil layer of stored water, we try to blame the drought or the bad weather. During drought we don't use water to the best of our ability. We neglect to remind ourselves that the plant is about 95 per cent air, water and sunshine—and only about 5 percent fertility. We are too indifferent to that fact to consider carefully how we can use that 5 percent as the requirement to produce the other 95 percent of plant growth. —"Mother Earth," January 1956.

## Small Tractors for Gardens

Since Americans like power tools and mechanically operated gadgets, this habit has led to the growth of all sorts of power units for the American farm and home. Among these is one, which is, in part, the beneficiary of the do-it-yourself trend—the garden tractor.

Figures from the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that Americans are using garden tractors at a fantastic rate.

While data have been compiled only for recent years, the trends are unmistakably upward. In 1940, there were an estimated 7,500 garden tractors. The number reached above 16,000 a year before World War II. While the war gave an impetus to these tools, scarcity of metal kept supplies down. The unsatisfied demand did not make itself felt until 1946, when the number exceeded the 100,000 mark.

By 1951 the figure rose to 164,300, and by 1953, the latest year for which figures are available, the number reached 205,100.

No one knows how many of these implements go to farms, but the guess is only about 15 percent in recent years; the rest go to gardeners, mostly part-time operators, and weekenders who like to make their work lighter by power units.

The do-it-yourself trend has been responsible for a big increase in these machines. The tremendous growth of the suburbs has played a strong part, too.

Whatever the causes the fact is that garden tractors have come into their own, and more and more Americans are using them every year to help make gardening better and easier.

—"New York Herald Tribune."

## Heritage Bookshop

Here are some more titles available at the Heritage Bookshop, Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne. All prices quoted are post-free.

*The Struggle For Europe*, by Chester Wilmot (36/3). Masterful work, which shows how the Americans, towards the end of the Second World War, accepted Russian predominance in Europe and Asia. Wilmot claims that this anti-British attitude of the Americans provided Russia with the greatest of her victories.

*Searchlight on Britain*, by Thornburn Muirhead (21/9). An examination of the poorhouse Britain has become under the present political party set-up. The author believes Britain can once again become great, that she has the resources, if only the British people will be roused from their present sleep.

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*Rural Rides*, by William Cobbett (20/-). Great work by a great Englishman who fought against the evils of finance and party politics, and called for a restoration of an England based solidly on independent country folk. Cobbett's findings were not the outcome of a theory, but of actual observation.

*Soil and Civilization*, by Elyne Mitchell (5/3). Emphasises the need for a sane balance between plant and animal life and shows that neglect of the soil has a corrosive effect upon civilization.

*An Agricultural Testament*, by Sir Albert Howard (31/3). Based on years of exact experiment, this work is THE textbook on organic farming.

*Childbirth Without Fear*, by Grantly Dick Read (18/6). Explanation of Dr. Read's now famous method of natural childbirth, which results in practically painless childbirth.

## Russia's Food Policies

Khrushchev's virgin land campaign has not been a great success, and peasant resistance to the regime has revived. In places it has taken the form of the "Potrava," and, like their forbears under the Tsars, the inmates of collective farms have been turning the animals they hold in private ownership on to the seigniorial crops. Then it was private landlords, now the Soviet State.

A scapegoat for crop failures in Siberia has been found in Lysenko, who in April was removed from the Presidency of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Lysenko is accused of adjusting facts to suit his theories and the Communist journal "Party Life" alleges that as a result of his recommendations that winter wheat be sown in Siberia, tens of thousands of hectares in the Omsk district alone went to waste year after year.

Young Communists in the U.S.S.R. are being exhorted to emigrate to the eastern and northern parts of the Soviet empire and the Donbas 'to exploit more fully the rich natural resources'. They are being told that they must be prepared to rough it. 75 percent of the Soviet Union's coal supplies and perhaps 80 percent of its hydro-electric resources, four-fifths of its forest wealth and the largest deposits of metals, iron ore and chemical raw materials are stated to be situated in these regions. The planners in Moscow also intend to grow grain and rear livestock there.

Russia is short of workers and her production, though it has increased remarkably, is unequal to the needs of a widely spread empire and of the Chinese alliance. That is why cuts have been made in 'conventional' forces. The Communists will

rely increasingly on those nuclear weapons in which they are no longer inferior to the Atlantic Powers. In like manner did Germany transfer troops in 1940 from their units to the factories. Production must keep pace with imperial expansion if it is not to become imperial disruption, (cf. 'Behind the News', September, 1955.)

—"Rural Economy", (England), June 1956.

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## FROM ADMIRAL " TO CABIN BOY

By Admiral Sir Barry Domville ..... 14/6

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