

# THE NEW TIMES

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ONE SHILLING & NINEPENCE FORTNIGHTLY

## TIDE OF REVOLUTION RISES IN U.S.A.

**Many Australian anti-Communists are misleading their fellow-Australians by their continued reference to the U.S.A. as the greatest bulwark in the world against the Communist conspiracy. They appear to be completely unaware that to make Australia increasingly dependent upon American policy is to place Australia at the mercy of those revolutionary groups working from the U.S.A. as their base.**

The recent discoveries of more top Soviet agents working in U.S.A., which indicate that the fears of the late Senator McCarthy were fully justified, have apparently done little to shake the faith of those Australians who urge that Australia should break the British link and look to U.S.A. for salvation. In fact many Australian anti-Communists have failed to mention the latest American disclosures. No doubt the fact that nearly all the Communist agents discovered are Jews has some bearing on this matter!

Reporting in his "Intelligence Summary" of July, Major Robert Williams, former American Counter Intelligence Officer, provides a picture of the rising tide of revolution in the U.S.A., which should be carefully pondered by all genuine patriots:

"As we have observed for several years, the tides of revolution and counter-revolution are both gaining force. Sometime there has got to be a mighty upheaval.

"The Supreme Court time and again slashed away security barriers, rendering ever greater aid and comfort to the Communist and Zionist enemies. Three deadly decisions came in a single day, June 17.

"On that day the Roosevelt-Truman-Eisenhower packed court 'capped a sweeping series of far reaching decisions on loyalty-security issues . . . by sharply curbing the right of congressional investigators to question witnesses about Communist associations' — quoting an dispatch.

"On that day (quoting the AP) the court ordered freedom for five of 14 California Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act and granted new trials to the other nine. The court ruled that mere

'preaching abstractly' the forcible overthrow of the government is no crime under the 1940 Anti-Communist Act'.

"On that day the court 'decided 8-0 . . . that John Stewart Service, China expert in the State Department, was wrongfully fired by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson'.

"The court already had ruled that where FBI information is used against an accused (Communist or other), the defendant has a right to demand and get the FBI files, including the identity of the informant or informants, for use of the defense attorney.

"Who will hereafter dare to inform the FBI about a Communist or Zionist revolutionary, knowing that he may be exposed to vilification and perhaps midnight bombing by Red goons?

"Hereafter the Department of Justice will have to quit causing charges to be filed against enemies of our country, and will have to quit furnishing derogatory evidence for fear that the entire net of FBI informants will be exposed to Moscow and the internal revolutionaries.

"I have often warned, as readers doubtless recall, that Chief Justice Earl Warren's record while Governor of California, was as pro-Communist as one dared to be in a high public office. He often met with Anti-Defamation League commissioners; he was the keynoter at one of their national sessions; he courted Harry Bridges in the 1944 election and never offended Bridges at any time; he repeatedly tried to force the Communist FEPC device through the California legislature; he repeatedly tried to impose on Californians a law socializing medicine — precisely the same bill as that drawn up by the legislative

committee of Red labor organizations. (I have a copy of both bills; even the wording is substantially the same.)

"Justice Felix Frankfurter long has been the craftiest brain behind Communist and Zionist moves, especially in planting agents in key government positions to shape policies.

(Continued on page 2.)

### OUR POLICY

1. The support of all policies rooted in the Christian philosophy of freedom and based upon the Moral Law.
2. 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.
3. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
4. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
5. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
6. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
7. 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.

## TIDE OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

"But these decisions were almost unanimous, only Justice Tom Clark dissenting in the decision which said Communists were free to advocate and preach violent overthrow of the government so long as they did not actually, themselves, take steps to overthrow it! Clark said the 14 Communist defendants 'showed guilt beyond a reasonable doubt'.

"And only Clark dissented in the ruling which ripped open the FBI files to the enemy. Of this inescapably Communistic court decision, even the old political opportunist Clark, said:

"Unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets".

"An Associated Press dispatch from London, June 22, grew so bold as to point out that the English Communist Daily Worker 'praised U.S. Supreme Court Justice Black today'. The dispatch quoted the Worker as saying, 'Victims of McCarthy during America's dark years of prejudice and persecution have been consistently defended by Justice Hugo Lafayette Black . . .' It is not new that the official Communist organs praise Black, and other Supreme Court Justices; it is positively new, however, and most refreshing to find an Associated Press dispatch reporting the fact.

"There is other bad news.

"Eisenhower and Dulles have doggedly gone ahead with their plan, of which some of us warned long ago, to lend millions to Communist countries. They have started with Red Poland, to the tune of 46 million dollars.

"They have eased restrictions on trade with Red China (which country Eisenhower said long ago he might some day support for membership in the United Nations) despite anti-Red China sentiments expressed by Eisenhower whenever pressure cowers him.

"The Senate has ok'd Eisenhower's gigantic 'atoms for peace' giveaway, though even I hardly expected the gullible and cowardly men in that once august chamber could be lead by the nose into that dangerous trap.

"It is no secret, and any Senator who cared must have seen, that the atoms, giveaway will spread out the power of atomic weapons through many small nations —

taking from America the mighty defense power and spreading it among scores of potential enemies. For any nation must be recognized as a potential enemy, at some future time — especially in view of the power of the Jewish financial and political machine over the nations.

"It is preposterous that any Senator could believe that the uranium we are thus to give away can be used only for peaceful pursuits. The label on it won't neutralize the poison. It is fissionable material, and fissionable material, even the poison radio active dust, can be so deadly that a small nation, such as Israel, with secretive cunning, skilful agents honeycombing our country, could destroy us or strike us to our knees without warning.

"Has Congress surrendered to the world power machine?

"Congress won't really cut the budget at all, even if the final appropriation bill cuts five billion off Eisenhower's figures; it still will be more than a sixty-six billion dollar budget, and therefore a raise over any previous non-war budget in history.

"And Congress is closer than ever before to saddling us with the Communist civil rights yoke, nullifying Constitutional rights.

"Our determination to debase our country and ourselves, to give ourselves away, fully justifies Khrushchev in telling the Finns, June 12, that Russia will in the not too distant future 'defeat the West on the economic front', and thus will not need to subdue us in war".

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## Social Crediters and Fluoridation

Mr. W. G. Manifold, of Purrumbete, Victoria, writes to us as follows:

I read the statement regarding Fluoridation by Mr. Harding in your issue of August 23rd with interest turning to dismay. Without wishing to detract from Mr. Harding's efforts to stop fluoridation—far from it—may I point out that here is a case of someone doing the right thing for the wrong reason?

Social Crediters oppose fluoridation because it contravenes elementary human rights. Even if nothing were to be said against fluoridation on technical grounds we should still oppose its introduction because we oppose mass-medication and because we believe in contracting out and in enabling men and women to choose one thing at a time. For example, we should oppose the introduction of Vitamin C to the water supply for exactly the same reason.

Once we understand the principle of the thing, by all means let us use all the technical arguments to sway the people. But

do not let us confuse means and ends as Mr. Harding does. In his proposed line of action he infers that (1) he would be in favour of fluoridation if its case was "proved beyond doubt", and (2 and 3) he believes that a majority decision in favour of fluoridation should be binding on the minority.

These are traps into which I am sure Mr. Harding had no intention of falling, but which can catch out the unwary once he gets caught up in the technical arguments. Sound as they are, the arguments of non-effectiveness, disfigurement, danger to physical and mental health, cost, adaptability to chemical or bacterial warfare, corrosion of water supplies, lack of dose control, etc., are simply ammunition to be used in the fight for a principle. On many ordinary thinking people they are quite unnecessary once the principle has been explained. On the orthodox proponent of fluoridation they have about the same effect as a red rag has on a bull. They will serve best in a counter-attack once the line has been held on PRINCIPLE. When we must use them, let us concentrate on those, which would equally apply to Vitamin C, viz., cost, use of plant by enemy agents, and lack of dose control, with the obvious solution of "free" supplies (of pills, toothpaste, or bottled water) for those who insist on poisoning themselves.

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## BANKERS

### "ABOVE" POLITICS

International credit and gold dealings, involving Russia as well as western countries, have been going on without serious interruption all through the period of East-West tension known as the Cold War.

Only recently a representative of one of Australia's leading banks returned from a trip to Red China where he discussed with the masters of China's money the question of credit to cover wool shipments to Communist factories. In an interview on the A.B.C. this banker remarked quite casually that his visit had been at the invitation of the Bank of China. The people who control the issue of money and credit apparently move in a rarified atmosphere far above the rowdy name-calling of day-to-day politics!

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## FORMER RED EDITOR KEY MAN IN SCANDAL TRIAL

A key witness in the trial involving the U.S. scandal magazine "CONFIDENTIAL" is Howard Rushmore, former editor of "CONFIDENTIAL" and of the American "DAILY WORKER".

Robert H. Williams, in his counter-intelligence book "KNOW YOUR ENEMY" (7/6 posted), points out that Rushmore is also a "stooge" for the Jewish Anti-Defamation League.

# Introductory Social Credit Course

Notes Prepared by Eric D. Butler

Soon after the war Mr. Eric Butler started to prepare an Introductory Social Credit Course, which would be of value to both old and new supporters of this journal. The majority of competent Social Credit actionists in Melbourne have been through this course, some on several occasions, while many others have done the course by correspondence. Mr. Butler has now revised the course and it is felt that new readers in particular would appreciate the publication of his notes in "The New Times." The course consists of eight lectures. If there is sufficient interest we may publish the notes in booklet form later.

Those supporters who have previously booked to do this Introductory Social Credit Course by correspondence, and any others who desire to make a systematic study of the course should note the questions at the conclusion of each lecture. Answers to questions should be posted regularly to Mr. Butler, and he will return corrections, if any, and comments.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

This Social Credit Training Course should be regarded only as an introduction to the vast subject of Social Credit. It has been found from experience that if the student follows this Course methodically, he will find at the conclusion that he is in the position where he can use the understanding he has gained to help himself and his fellows to apply Social Credit principles. Social Credit concerns principles governing human associations. A trained and competent Social Crediter may therefore be termed a Social Engineer.

Major Douglas once said: "What is urgent in this world, with an urgency which transcends any other urgency, is a study and practice of the science of Social Dynamics."

Human society is essentially an organisation, and to be successful organisations cannot be a haphazard affair, but a science governed by principles. The trained Social Crediter, or Social Engineer, seeks to show his fellow citizens how by the correct application of these principles they can obtain results they desire.

The function of the Social Crediter is not so much to seek to "convert" people, but to endeavour to help people solve their problems, thus establishing a belief that Social Crediters are competent people who have one major purpose only: to serve. "He that would be the greatest among ye must be the servant of all." Genuine humility shall be the hallmark of the true Social Crediter.

## LECTURE ONE

What is Social Credit? Most people, including many who call themselves Social Crediters, would answer this question by saying that Social Credit is a monetary reform scheme. No greater disservice has been done to Social Credit than the persistent reference to it as merely a scheme for financial reform.

C. H. Douglas made it clear time and time again that Social Credit is far more

than a monetary reform scheme. Speaking at Westminster in 1936, he said:

"As I conceive it, Social Credit covers and comprehends a great deal more than the money problem. Important as it is, primarily because it is a question of priority, Social Credit involves a conception, I feel a true conception . . . of the relationships between individuals and their association in countries and nations, between individuals and their association in groups."

In 1937 Douglas said: "In my opinion, it is a very superficial definition of Social Credit that it is merely a scheme of monetary reform . . ."

Douglas's first book was "Economic Democracy", published just after the First World War. W. L. Bardsley, writing in the English "Social Crediter" of December 23, 1939, made the following comment:

"Most of 'Economic Democracy' had been written before the end of 1917, amid the distractions of war, and its length is barely 25,000 words, yet close study shows that no aspect of the vast subject but was touched, either fully, or in principle, or by stated exclusion. To read it after 20 years is to be amazed at its author's complete vision of all that others have comprehended, step by step, in the interval."

There are twelve chapters in "Economic Democracy", but only three of these are actually devoted to a criticism of Finance. While Douglas made it clear that the subject of money took priority at that time, he also made it clear that there were matters of greater fundamental importance. Even in 1932, when the Great Depression was creating tremendous interest in the subject of Finance, Douglas wrote to the Editor of the Melbourne Social Credit journal, "The New Economics," as follows:

"There is too great a tendency to assume that the question of credit is the only subject on which we hold views of practical importance. So far from that being the case, the principles of organisation which are discussed in

the earlier part of 'Economic Democracy' are vital to an effective understanding of the credit problem."

Douglas was not concerned with monetary reform as an end in itself. He was concerned with the position of the Individual in relationship to the monetary and every other system. Social Credit is primarily concerned with the relationship of the Individual to all systems and organisations. Douglas wrote in the early part of "Economic Democracy":

"Systems were made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man, which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political or economic . . . Accepting this statement as a basis of constructive effort, it seems clear that all forms, whether of government, industry or society, must exist contingently to the furtherance of the principles contained in it. If a State system can be shown to be inimical to them—it must go; if social customs hamper their continuous expansion—they must be modified; if unbridled industrialism checks their growth, the industrialism must be reigned in. **That is to say, we must build up from the individual, not down from the State.**" (My emphasis.)

The above statement clearly indicates Douglas's philosophy, which can easily be recognised as Christian. For example, the Christian philosophy emphasises the preciousness of the Individual. We all know the statement that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. Now all philosophies give rise to certain policies. It is essential that we be very clear about this, as it is the basis for a correct conception of Social Credit. During a most important address in 1937, entitled "The Policy of a Philosophy", Douglas gave a definition of Social Credit as follows:—

"Social Credit is the Policy of a Philosophy." What does this mean? It simply means that every action we take towards a certain policy is the result of a philosophy. There are two basic philosophies in the world, and, because these philosophies are diametrically opposed to each other, they give rise to conflicting policies. The first philosophy is one, which conceives of all power arising from a point EXTERNAL to the Individual. The second philosophy conceives of all power arising from WITHIN the Individual. The first philosophy automatically gives rise to policies, which necessitate a certain type of organisation in order to impose certain conditions upon the Individual. This philosophy results in the Individual being subordinated to the State, the System, or some other abstraction. It can be termed a false philosophy, because

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# The New Times

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## Taxation Monopoly To Be Maintained

*Addressing the Victorian State Council of the Liberal and Country Party in Melbourne last week, the Victorian Premier, Mr. Bolte, said that his Government's challenge to uniform taxation before the High Court was "a fight to take bureaucratic control away from Canberra". It is now clear that Mr. Bolte's fellow-Liberals at Canberra, including Mr. Menzies, are determined to maintain bureaucratic control from Canberra. Their reaction to the High Court's ruling on Uniform Taxation has been to stress the point that although the States have the constitutional right to collect income tax without conceding any prior rights to the Federal Government, there are "practical limitations" which make it undesirable that the States should exercise their own taxing powers.*

*If Mr. Menzies and his colleagues really believed in the principles to which they pay lip service — when it suits them — they could, of course, easily overcome any of the "practical limitations" they now talk about. Surely the memories of both Mr. Menzies and Sir Arthur Fadden are not so poor that they cannot recall what they said about the menace of a Federal taxation monopoly when they were leading the Federal Opposition prior to 1949? They then stressed the fact that the Socialists were maintaining the Uniform Taxation system in order to use the taxation instrument to help create the Socialist State. Only recently the Liberal Party stated in one of its Pocket Politics publications that the Socialists could still use taxation to further their objectives. A genuine anti-Socialist Federal Government would therefore be taking steps to break the Federal monopoly of taxation.*

*All power tends to corrupt, and Australian taxpayers should realistically face the fact that neither the Federal politicians nor their bureaucratic masters are going to allow the States to break their taxation monopoly unless they are compelled to do so. It is of little use the Victorian Chief Secretary, Mr. Rylah, to point out that Liberal Party's Federal Executive had endorsed the policy of the Victorian Liberal Party in opposing Uniform Taxation, while the Federal Liberal Members ignore this policy. Will Mr. Rylah and the Victorian Liberals now press the issue to a real test amongst Liberal Party supporters? If they do this, it may be possible to wage a real fight to prevent the gradual destruction of the Federal system in Australia.*

*It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the daily press is playing its usual double-faced game on this issue. While generally applauding the High Court decision, the press urges that the main task is merely to obtain a more "equitable" distribution of tax revenue. While it is true that both Victoria and N.S.W. are at present receiving a smaller percentage of their own tax contributions to Canberra than are other States, this is not the fundamental issue. Regular readers of this journal know that the use of taxation to finance new production is unsound for several reasons. In fact, much of the comment concerning taxation for State developmental purposes is dishonestly misleading. But while taxation remains, it is essential that two fundamental principles be observed if there is to be any pretence of constitutional government: (1) The taxpayers in each State should decide the rate of taxation they should pay, and (2) the State Governments should be directly responsible to those who provide them with the rate revenue they spend.*

*Electors should now take this matter up with both State and Federal Members.*

## We are Not Mind Readers

### Book for Annual Dinner—NOW

One of our difficult tasks every year is to organise the Annual Dinner. Many supporters do not bother to inform us that they are attending until a few days before the Dinner — some have even arrived unannounced at the Dinner. The usual explanation is "You knew I would be a certainty to come". But we are not mind readers. We do make a tentative note of all those who attend regularly. However, it is impossible for us to organise adequately unless we know some weeks in advance those who are attending.

As we anticipate that there will be another large attendance this year, will all supporters attending please make their booking NOW. Supporters desirous of sitting together should provide details of what they require. Those requiring fish should also mention this when making their booking.

We can promise now that the Dinner will be an event, which all attending will enjoy and long remember. It will be held on Friday, September 20, at the Victoria Palace in Little Collins Street.

## Next Personal Canvass to Take Place in Essendon

The first house-to-house canvasses in Camberwell, Melbourne, and subsequent developments have inspired actionists to intensify this new line of activity. The next canvass will take place shortly in Essendon. Those organising this canvass seek the co-operation of all supporters living in or near to Essendon. Supporters should contact Mr. Dave Purcell, at 62 King Street, Essendon. Phone FX 1152.

Preparations are also being made for canvassing in other areas. The Campaign Director, Mr. Ron Dyason, would be pleased to hear from all those willing to take part in such canvasses.

## NEW NIGHT FOR NEW TIMES LIBRARY

The "New Times" library will now be open on Wednesday night each week, instead of Friday. Hours are from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT COURSE

(Continued from page 3)

it gives rise to policies which conflict with the natural desires of the Individual. This false philosophy is helped by many people who may even be opposed to one another. For example there was the alleged conflict between Communism and Fascism. We must learn to look beyond labels to the reality behind the labels. The second philosophy, which conceives of reality as an environment in which the Individual can make the greatest progress towards self-development, gives rise to a social structure in which there is the greatest possible decentralisation of all policies, including financial policies. Jesus of Nazareth stated the Christian — the realistic philosophy — when He said: "The Kingdom of God is within you."

When we clearly understand the difference between the two basic philosophies we have mentioned, we can see how dangerous it is to label all money reformers as Social Crediters. Social Crediters advocate the changing of the present financial rules in order that the Individual may have greater freedom, and greater economic independence. Hitler's policy, which, let us emphasise, was the direct result of his philosophy, resulted in a financial policy which made it easier for the individual German to be used for purposes over which he had no control. The present financial system is being modified before our very eyes, but merely that the individual may be far more effectively controlled. We must learn to look at every policy, financial or otherwise, from the one point: How does this policy affect the Individual? What is the philosophy behind it?

Having seen that Social Credit is a policy of a philosophy, we can now realise that the financial proposals of Social Credit are only a part of a whole. It is interesting to note that the first Social Credit legislation introduced into the Albertan Parliament did not even mention monetary reform in giving an official definition of Social Credit. This legislation referred to Social Credit as "the power resulting from a belief inherent within society that its individual Members can gain the objectives they desire".

Mr. G. F. Powell, technical adviser to the Albertan Social Credit Government, wrote the very significant comment on the initial failures of the Aberhart Government: —

"It was so evident to any experienced observer in the Social Credit crusade that it was due (the failure), in the main, to the same old cause — an unbalanced concentration upon the money technique for the realisation of the results of Social Credit, to the almost entire exclusion of its philosophy."

In the Postscript to "The Elements of Social Credit", the official Social Credit Secretariat Study Course, by Dr. Tudor Jones, Deputy Chairman of the English Social Credit Secretariat, the following appears: "Douglas has never tired of stressing the indissoluble connection between any and every policy and a philosophy, which, plain or obscure, occult, hidden is its philosophy. Doubtless what led to the previous presentation of Social Credit as a Policy before any extensive treatment of its Philosophy (which is, nevertheless, implicit in all that Douglas has written) was the belief, justifiable - until 1918, that the traditional philosophy of at least the Christian nations (peoples) was still essentially whole, buried and misrepresented, perhaps, but not destroyed."

In recent years Douglas dealt extensively with importance of resisting all attacks upon the Christian Faith. Writing in "The Situation and the Outlook", he States: —

"It is necessary, in my opinion, to bear in mind that a policy must derive from a philosophy; and for this . . . I feel I would not be honest to omit the expression of an opinion which has been crystallising, so far as I am concerned, for some years. The more conventional form in which the idea to which I refer is phrased is that we are engaged in a battle for Christianity, and that is true."

It is easy to understand how, in the absence of any dominant philosophy, there can be no genuine stability in society. Writing in the English "Social Crediter" of March 16, 1946, Dr. Geoffrey Dobbs makes a very profound observation when he says: ". . . no satisfactory political system is workable unless those concerned with it hold broadly the same views—religious or philosophical views; in practice this was so when Christianity was the dominant religion. This is the only safeguard to the social credit (the faith of people that in association they will get what they want) of a system without which any political system will disintegrate."

Developing further the statement that Social Credit is a Policy of a Philosophy, Douglas dealt with the term Philosophy: "It is something based on what you profoundly believe—what at any rate, I profoundly believe, and hope you will—to be a portion of reality. It is probably a very small portion, but we have glimpsed portion of reality and that conception of reality is a philosophy, and the action that we take based upon that conception is a policy, and that policy is Social Credit . . . in many cases, it is no use arguing with many people about the technics of Social Credit, because they don't agree with your philosophy . . ." ("The Policy of a Philosophy," 1937.)

The Social Crediter's conception of Reality is that the Individual was not born into this world to be a serf to external control, but was born to be free. We can therefore say that Social Credit is based upon a philosophy of individual freedom, the belief that, while, as Douglas says, the end of man may be unknown, he will develop most rapidly towards that end as he is removed from all unnatural restrictions. Without going into details here, it can be pointed out that man's physical environment has, in the past, been a major obstacle to his self-development. The physical environment was one of scarcity and the necessity to work hard to survive. There was no leisure for self-development. But to-day increasing leisure could easily be available to all.

We can now see that all our policies must be bound back to Reality. If our policies are not bound firmly to Reality, we can expect nothing but increasing disintegration of our civilization.

In concluding this week's study, the following quotation from L. D. Byrne's "Nature of Social Credit" will provide us with further evidence of how the policy of Social Credit is firmly rooted in a philosophy Realism: "It (Social Credit) is the credo or belief inherent in society that its individual members in association can get what they want . . . what makes the individuals within the group enter into willing associations with each other is the belief that their efforts are being directed to secure the objective they desire."

Social Credit is concerned with the voluntary association of individuals to achieve the objectives they desire. If the individual is not obtaining from any association the objectives he desires, he must be free to leave the association. He must be free to contract out. Under totalitarianism the individual is not free to contract out from undesirable associations. The philosophy, which conceives of all power as external to the Individual results in compulsion of the Individual.

Social Credit challenges compulsion.

### QUESTIONS ON LECTURE ONE

1. Comment upon Douglas's views on the correct relationship between the individual and organisation.
2. What do you understand by the statement that Social Credit is the policy of a philosophy?
3. Government control of financial policy has gradually been strengthened in recent years. Do you think that this is a move towards Social Credit?
4. Do you think that Social Credit could have been developed in India?

# CANCER TREATMENT CASE HISTORIES

(Continued from previous issue)

One of the most convincing reports ever issued on the Hoxsey cancer treatment was by Benedict F. Fitzgerald, of the United State Department of Justice and Special Counsel for a U.S. Senate Investigating Committee. Fitzgerald, a trained investigator, was astounded to discover that the public was not getting the true facts on this remarkable cancer treatment.

He made out a special report, which described how public money was being used to suppress the Hoxsey and other "un-orthodox" medical discoveries. He found that the American Medical Association had engaged in attempts to "harass, ridicule and suppress" independent cancer research. Fitzgerald discovered that the U.S. Public Health Service, instead of ordering a proper scientific inquiry into the amazing Hoxsey treatment, had decided on legal prosecution. He wrote:

"In fact every effort was made to avoid and evade the investigation by the Surgeon General's office . . . The record in the Federal Court discloses that this agency of the Federal Government took sides and sought in every way to hinder, suppress and restrict this institution in their treatment of cancer."

## REPORT SCRAPPED

The Fitzgerald report was scrapped by Senator Bricker, who is said to be a supporter of American Medical Association policies. Fitzgerald was instructed to forget the whole affair and definitely not to talk about the Hoxsey treatment to the press. Fitzgerald refused to remain silent and as a result lost his job with the Department of Justice. He is now engaged in private legal practice in Washington, D.C.

In his report Fitzgerald listed twenty-seven Hoxsey patients who testified in court that they had been cured. All twenty-seven cases had been diagnosed as suffering from cancer by proper pathology, in a great many cases by laboratories wholly disconnected with the Hoxsey clinic. The twenty-seven cases included many different kinds of cancer, both internal and external.

## CASE HISTORIES

One of the thousands of "hopeless" cases cured by Harry M. Hoxsey is Dr. H. K. Hill, a County Health Officer and for many years a reputable medical practitioner. Dr. Hill, aged 62, of LaVerne, Oklahoma, was found by his medical colleagues to be suffering from the much-feared Melanoma cancer. The official diagnosis was "Malignant papilloma melanoma, left inguinal region".

Dr. Hill accidentally struck the cancer with a hammer and it suddenly began to

spread. He started to lose weight and was in constant pain. The evil odour was so repulsive that he had to discontinue his medical practice and avoid all social contacts. He says:

"I gave up hope and resigned myself to death."

A few months later, however, a friend brought him a periodical called "Man's Magazine", which contained an article on the Hoxsey clinic. Dr. Hill was skeptical because, as he put it:

"All my training, background and experience militated against the idea that cancer could be cured by medication, and I knew that Hoxsey had been denounced by the American Medical Association as a 'quack'. However . . . I had nothing to lose. So on August 12th, 1953, I presented myself at the Hoxsey clinic." Dr. Hill was immediately impressed by the thoroughness and technical competence of the large clinic staff as they took his blood count and conducted a series of tests, urinalysis, X-rays and physical examination. The clinic, he found, conformed to "the best professional standards". One of the clinic experts, Dr. Watt, told Dr. Hill that his chances of recovery were poor but that they would do their best for him. They gave him a supply of the Hoxsey chemicals, placed him on a diet and sent him home. During the second month of treatment the ugly melanoma changed to yellow and the pain disappeared. The Hoxsey clinic then treated the cancer externally with an escharotic salve. Three weeks after the beginning of this external treatment the seepage from the tumor ceased and the tumor became hard and dry. Dr. Hill started his treatment in August. In November that year the Hoxsey doctors lifted the dead tumor out with forceps and clean scar tissue had already begun to form. Several black nodules remained. After more external treatment, which made him feverish and caused vomiting and stomach upsets, the black nodules fell away. Today Dr. Hill has only a clean scar, his health has returned and there is no sign of the deadly melanoma.

## CASE No. 2

John Wayne Seago, of Rockdale, Texas, was found to be suffering from a cancer called "Retroperitoneal rhabdomyosarcoma"

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## On Planning the Earth

BY Dr. GEOFFREY DOBBS

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## Are You An Organic Farmer or Gardener?

If so, the Editor of *Rural Review* would be pleased to hear from you at any time. All over Australia increasing numbers of people are applying organic farming and gardening methods. Readers who have any interesting Information concerning the results they are achieving are requested to write in so that other readers can obtain the benefit of their experiences.

## Cancer Case Histories

(Continued from page 6)

when only about five weeks old. On May 26th, 1953, at St. Edward's Hospital at Cameron, in Texas, doctors, operated on the baby and discovered that the cancer was entwined around the main artery in the abdomen, and could not be removed. A cancer specialist told the parents:

"I don't see any chance for the child."

A few days later the sad parents heard about the Hoxsey method. On June 1st, 1953, when he was about seven weeks old, they took him to Harry Hoxsey. The parents had no money, but Hoxsey said the baby's life, not money, was the important thing. Three Hoxsey specialists—Doctors Randall, Staffa and Watt - examined the child and said there was not much hope. However, they gave the parents the internal chemicals and prescribed a dose of five drops three times a day, the dose to be increased by a drop each week. At the end of the first month the baby's condition was unchanged.

During the second month of treatment the parents took the baby back to the original orthodox practitioners who said the lump seemed to be getting smaller. Some months later, Dr. Travis Greene, an orthodox practitioner close to the parents' home, was amazed when he discovered that the tumor had disappeared completely.

### OTHER CURED CASES

Mrs. Elmer Smith, of Wellington, Texas, was found by the Carter Laboratories in 1946 to have a malignant Melanoma. She was treated by orthodox X-ray method and moved from hospital to hospital without success and was finally informed that her case was hopeless.

Mrs. Smith went to Hoxsey in 1947 and she began to improve immediately. Today she is free of all cancer symptoms and feeling fine.

Clifton H. Smith, a flourmill employee of Fort Worth, Texas, had a Sarcoma in the interior gland of his neck. Doctors discovered an enormous cancer mass in his throat and twisted round the jugular vein. They tried X-ray treatment without success and then suggested that his soft palate be removed and that this treatment be followed up by further X-ray. Smith refused further treatment: "I wanted to die, and I smelled like I ought to die." A friend told him about Hoxsey and he started treatment in June 1941. After the fifth dose of Hoxsey chemicals the foul growth began to come away. Eighteen months later Smith was a new man, the cancer gone.

## THOUSANDS MORE

There are thousands upon thousands of such cases in America today, people given up for dead years ago by orthodox practitioners but today, alive and well. In most of these cases official notification from specialists and pathology laboratories is available to show that these cured cases definitely had malignant cancer. There is irrefutable evidence available to show that people given up as "hopeless" by experts at such world famous organisations as the Mayo Clinic, have been cured by the 'quack' from Dallas.

NEXT ISSUE: HOXSEY TREATMENT  
IN NEW ZEALAND.

## LOAF OF BREAD CARRIES 10,000 TAXES

From Chicago "Sunday Tribune",

June 9, 1957.

Almost everyone has read that the family earning \$3,500 a year pays nearly a third of its income in taxes. For 170 million Americans, last year's tax bill was about 100 billion dollars, or about \$600 for each man, woman and child.

Lewis H. Kimmel, economist for the Brookings institute here, wrote a colleague:

"If I were compelled to answer the question concerning the number of taxes reflected in the price of a loaf of bread . . . my answer would be not less than 10,000 and probably as many as 50,000. The essential point is, of course, that . . . there is no logical point at which to start counting."

### A Sample Breakdown.

You buy a car that sells for \$2,000. the tax that can be figured fairly handily would be \$559.83, of which \$488.81 could be described as hidden. It breaks down this way:

#### The ones you see:

Sales tax .....	\$57.85
Licence plates and title .....	12.75
Federal excise and state sales tax on 5 gallons of gasoline and 6 quarts of oil .....	.42
Sub-Total .....	71.02

#### The ones you don't see:

Estimated taxes accrued on materials and parts prior to receipt by the manufacturer . . .	\$158.00
Estimated income and other taxes paid by the auto maker .....	150.00
Federal excise tax on car, including radio and heater .....	146.00
Dealer's property, income and other taxes .....	34.81
Sub-Total .....	488.81
Total .....	\$599.83

Thus more than 25 percent of the price you pay goes for taxes. 'And more than 85 percent of the taxes you pay are hidden.

There are about 100 taxes on an egg, 116 on a man's suit, 600 on a house, and 150 on a woman's hat. These are just the immediately identifiable taxes.

## CATHOLIC WRITER ON ARAB REFUGEES

Father Ralph Gorman, C.P., an American who has visited Palestine several times, has condemned the western attitude towards the hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees who have been run out of their homes by the Israelis and left to rot in the desert. Writing in the American Catholic paper "The Sign", Father Gorman says the Near East "is important to the West . . . because here an awful wrong has been done . . ." Arab refugees, thrown out of their homes by the Zionists, "know that our leaders helped to sell them into this misery, partly from ignorance but also for Jewish votes and for Jewish dollars in the coffers of the party treasury." Father Gorman says the Arab refugee problem "must be the first step towards real peace in the Near East".

An American Jew, Lessing J. Rosenwald, of the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, after a trip through Israel, said that ". . . in Israel, the people have little regard for religion . . . nothing we heard or saw has altered in the slightest my opposition to the principles and practices of political Zionism".

"New Times", September 6, 1957—Page 7.

**COMMONSENSE IN FRENCH JOURNAL**

The following article on automation by Jacques Duboin appeared originally in "LA GRANDE RELEVÉ" of February this year. The English version is reprinted here from the June issue of the "ECONOMIC DIGEST":

Since a business cannot carry more staff than its equipment requires, it cannot give preference to the older workers except at the expense of the younger, and vice versa. Competition compels firms to be continually perfecting their equipment so as to reduce the load of staff, the most modern works being the one, which produces the most goods with the fewest workers. If the work of the older workers is no longer needed, it is because the goods are there, and well and truly there, for if more of them are not being made it is because they could not be sold! Consequently it is not WORK which must be supplied to these older workers but MONEY, so that they can buy the goods with which the shops and markets are packed full.

Distributive economy does not propose a distribution of products, but consists of distributing the money, which will allow them to be bought. The French people are quite capable of producing much more than at present, and if they are not doing it the reason is that their means do not allow them to buy all that exists already. In other words, nothing would be easier than to increase production, if one could sell it.

People call surplus goods all those products that they can no longer succeed in selling, however much they may be needed.

What would the numbers of unemployed be if we stopped spending money on the

armed forces and the armament programme? Now, is it logical that in order to allow Frenchmen to buy consumer goods which they need, they must be forced to earn money by manufacturing war materials which they do not need?

The objection is raised that the workers over sixty-five do not want to live on charity.

But who is talking about charity? They have their own rights as co-heirs of the mighty patrimony built up for us by preceding generations. The industrial and agricultural equipment of the twentieth century is a collective work, carried out by a numberless host of researchers and workers, tacitly associated for the purpose of continually bettering the conditions of human life. If perfected equipment takes the place of the older workers it must also work on their behalf: this marvellous equipment will soon stop producing if we do not want it to go on pouring out an ever-increasing stream of goods.

Our critics should really stop saying that "work is a deep-rooted necessity of human nature". Or, if they must use this formula,

let them make a distinction between OBLIGATORY work, which is the condition of getting the money we need to live on, and VOLUNTARY work, which is the best way of passing the time satisfactorily. Technical progress is facing us with the problem of leisure, which Leon Blum had seen when he set up the Ministry of Leisure. But leisure brings up the big problem of education, for a great deal of instruction and even of real education is needed to equip young people for dealing with their leisure intelligently. It was to dodge this painful problem that a Director of the Bank of England, Lord Keynes, had the idea of putting in its place the principle of "full employment". Now the principle of "full employment" is more stupid than anything, since the whole effort of "productivity" consists of suppressing jobs!

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