

# THE NEW TIMES

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FOURPENCE WEEKLY

## Canberra—Australia's Menace

*Because of its outspoken comments on the menace of Canberra control, we are reprinting this excellent article under the above heading from the Sydney TRUTH for Sunday, April 11, although there are some minor points which may require qualification.*

*Probably the greatest menace to the development of Australia and the preservation of our democratic way of life is the determination of Canberra Political Parties and politicians of all shades, to do everything they can to subordinate our State Governments to such an extent that they will be finally be smashed and eliminated.*

We have only to consider the demands made since Federation by various Federal Governments for confirmation of this.

### Absolute Power

*Canberra is determined to make the Federal Parliament absolute in its power over the people of the Commonwealth and the State Governments.*

As the Constitution stands today, they can only achieve the above by two methods: (1) The unanimous agreement by the respective State Governments to transfer certain specified powers to the Commonwealth Government; and (2) by submitting specific proposals to the people for endorsement by way of referendum.

Mr. Chifley and his Party have decided to appeal to the people to invest them with a continuation of wartime powers to control prices.

In the Government's case for "Yes" they have resorted to the most brazen misrepresentation, with the object of creating in the minds of the people a fear hysteria.

### 44 Proposals

The people themselves can study the Government's case, and make up their own minds what they think about it, but it is as well at this stage to consider referendums submissions to the people by Federal Governments in the past, and what has been the result? *In all there have been 44 proposals by power-hungry Canberra politicians, both of Labour and anti-Labour shade.*

There have only been four proposals carried. One of these proposals, which was a submission of the anti-Labor

Bruce-Page Government of '28, asked the people to confer on the Commonwealth Government power to take over existing State debts and to control the borrowing of money by the State Governments. *The people granted these powers to the Commonwealth Government, and the result has been calamitous for Australia.*

### Control Over States

As a result of the granting of the above powers to the Commonwealth Government, the Federal Treasurer of the day decides what annual grants shall be made to the respective State Governments to enable them to carry out their programmes of State developmental works and other functions.

Prior to this, each State Government could raise its own money by loan and carry out its own programme of State development, its own social services, and anything else, without the sanction of the existing Federal Treasurer.

*Since the 1928 referendum, the States have been reduced to the position where their respective Premiers, seeking from the Treasurer each year annual grants, are nothing more or less than mendicants.*

### When States Were Sovereign

Prior to the shackling of the States as above, they were responsible for great expenditure on vital works to develop a young and vigorous country like Australia.

In 1919-20 the total loan expenditure for all States was £28,679,932, the highest being £35,321,601 for all States in 1927-28. Since then the highest loan expenditure for all States under the Loan Council handouts was £24,974,752 in 1929-30. In 1931-32 the loan expenditure fell as low as £6,226,126, and in 1938-39 it was £13,340,886.

*It will be seen that when the States were left unhampered there was greater progress in developing each State than since Federal Treasurers have been able to push them around.*

How this young country is ever going to be developed at the same rate of progress which was the case prior to investing the Federal Government with power over all loan money, it is difficult to see. With our vast distances in this huge continent, it is absolutely essential that we should have decentralised Governments.

*Just fancy Mr. Chifley or any other Federal Treasurer today, with his horde of financial theorists and accountants, being the sole arbiter in saying to what extent Queensland is entitled to get financial aid for the development of its huge territory; and the same in the case of New South Wales and other States.*

(Continued on page 2)

### OUR POLICY

1. The preservation of Australia's sovereignty as a part of the British Empire, and the exposure of all internal and external groups which attack that sovereignty.
2. The preservation and extension of genuine local government.
3. The preservation and strengthening of all Constitutional safeguards for the purpose of protecting fundamental individual rights.
4. The encouragement of all activities designed to bring Governments under more effective control by the electors.
5. The preservation and extension of genuine free, competitive enterprise and private ownership, and opposition to all Monopoly, whether it be "private" or State.
6. The support of a financial policy which will (a) permit free enterprise to make available to all individuals an increasing standard of living and greater leisure for cultural pursuits; (b) result in no further increase in the community's indebtedness and the sound business practice of gradually reducing existing debt.
7. 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.

# The Precedent of Palestine Partition

*The following letter, dated April 10, was sent to the Melbourne "Argus" but was not published: —*

Sir: It seems to me that the partition of Palestine by the United Nations Organisation is a very questionable precedent, particularly as it is virtually the maiden function of that supposedly ethically faultless body dispensing ethically faultless justice. The partition is likely to have far-reaching consequences quite contrary to the unity of nations.

*By its decision, it appears that the UNO policy is to abrogate the traditional rights of nations, arbitrarily dispossess the natives of any, or portion, of their country without their consent, and present it to any lawless invader who murders sufficient of the inhabitants to qualify for ownership.*

If the precedent is sustained it could automatically condone the Russian "political" victories of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, China, and Japan, &c., and benevolently encourage continuous and unlimited repetition. The U.N.O. is obviously misnamed.

Should this policy be carried to its logical conclusion we could expect the Commu-Zionists to "qualify" for partition in every country they choose to invest. The American Negro might be encouraged to solve the colour problem by "qualifying" for partition of the richest parts of the "United" States. The Sectarian Devil, the Political parties, &c., could be appeased likewise the world over.

As it would be too much to expect peaceful partition of the world's sane from the insane, an island situated in the south mid-Pacific, 5,000 miles from the fringes of universal upheaval, has alluring attractions for one to spend the autumn of life in partitionless exile. — Yours, &c.

(Signed) L. C. HARGREAVES.  
Kew, E.4.

## A RIGHT WING INTERNATIONAL

The proposal made by Lord Hinchinbrooke of a Right Wing International is not novel, but would bear careful examination. The fundamental difficulty is the existence of a pseudo-Right Wing International of the Churchill-Baruch type. Without great skill in design, such an organisation might easily prove to be the final disaster. *No group mentality, as such, can assist the present calamitous situation, which is pre-eminently the result of failure to control groups.*

—*The Social Crediter* (Eng), April 10.

## Canberra—Australia's Menace

(Continued from page 1)

The above is put before our readers to indicate to them the grave danger in agreeing to grant any further power to Federal politicians.

### No More Power

A great deal of political slobber will be presented to the people of Australia by the Government in support of its referendum campaign, but this paper sincerely believes that the function of fixing prices on commodities, or in any other direction, is one which should be exercised by the various State Governments.

The States have those powers today,

and in every instance the respective State Premiers have given clear assurances that in the event of the Federal Government being refused these price-fixing powers by the people, State Governments will take the necessary steps to give effect to them.

*Our State Governments are nearer to the people and understand their problems, and they are more directly under the people's control, and, wherever it is possible, the people of Australia should keep Canberra politicians at arm's length excepting for those special functions for which the Constitution so wisely provides.*

## Attacks Made On Gerald K. Smith

It is with great regret that we learn that Mr. Gerald K. Smith, the American Christian Nationalist, is only slowly recovering from arsenic poisoning, the latest of several attempts upon his life. By common consent, Mr. Smith is more feared and hated by the Judaeo-Communist interests in New York than any other man outside, or perhaps including, official circles. The whole armoury of abuse, lies, physical violence, attempts to break up his meetings, has been employed against him, the main result being to reinforce his efforts to awaken the American public to the dangers which threaten it.

Whether Mr. Smith's methods would be effective in this country we do not know, and rather doubt. But they are effective in the States, or they would not so greatly infuriate B'nai B'rith and its "smear" organisation, the Anti-Defamation League.

We trust most sincerely that his recovery will be complete and speedy. We are not so naive as to suppose that his attempted murderers will be brought to book.

—*The Social Crediter* (Eng.), April 10.

Responsibility for political comment in this issue is taken by John Weller, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

**LOCAL READERS!**

**KEEP THIS DATE FREE!**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1948, 6 p.m.**

## ANNUAL DINNER

... of ...

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... at ...

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An opportunity for readers, contributors, the Board and Staff of the Company to get together and review our progress. Special entertainment will also be provided. Order your tickets immediately so that we can make adequate arrangements for catering.

**12/6 per Ticket**

From the Secretary, New Times Ltd., Box 1226L, G.P.O., Melbourne.

SPECIAL NOTE. - - *Married men! Please bring your wives and make this evening a real social success.*

# When Is This Nonsense About Shortages To End?

Here, now, is a refreshing editorial from "The Castlemaine Mail" (April 6) which contrasts with the usual run of hopeless editorials published in our big city dailies: —

The Federal Housing Minister (Mr. Lemmon) has stated that by 1950 those wishing to build a home should be able to get one erected within a reasonable period. By that time he expects housing conditions to have returned to normal.

This is indeed thrilling news. We can well imagine the excitement it will cause among families still living with their relations, or in some crowded room, or in a tent. Only another two years and they may be able to get a home of their own.

When is all this nonsense about shortages going to end? Two and a half years have passed since war's end, but still we cannot get this, we cannot get that. All the raw materials are here. They have not vanished. It would be funny if it weren't so serious.

While the war was on, mountains were moved overnight. Roads were laid down as if by magic. Buildings sprang up before one's eyes. Materials were obtained, no matter how difficult the task. "Get them," some official would snap, and lo and behold there they were.

And, of course, all the intense activity was going to be of tremendous help to everyone in the glorious postwar

world. All manner of things were going to flow off great assembly lines at immense speed and at costs well below pre-war levels.

It was indeed to be a land fit for heroes, as well as others, to live in. Came the lull in the shooting, or the peace,

as some would have us believe. And for a few months it did look as if the fairy tales might come true. Then something went wrong.

Shortages and costs began to increase. And so we muddle our way along under a mass of controls, our £1 decreasing in value as we go.

Throughout the land the constant cry rises, "Sorry, sir, we haven't any. Perhaps in six months." And it need not be.

We have everything in this land of ours. If another shooting war started tomorrow, would we have to decline to fight on the ground that we did not have the materials?

Of course not. That's what makes it all so unnecessary and stupid.

## ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING OF NEW TIMES LIMITED

The following are several items of interest from the last Annual Shareholders' Meeting of New Times Ltd., held at Temple Court, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Thursday, April 15.

Four of the retiring Board of Directors were re-elected. These were: Mr. Norman White, Mr. F. H. Robinson, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, and Mr. Eric D. Butler. Mr. A. J. O'Callaghan explained that he was resigning from the Board because of his private affairs. Mr. R. H. Weller was elected to fill the vacancy.

In his report to shareholders, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. W. J. Carruthers, said that a vast improvement

taken over the paper at a very difficult time, but had more than justified the confidence of those who had felt that he could effectively handle the administration of the company. Mr. Weller had not only put the administration of the company on an excellent business basis, while editing *The New Times* every week, but had successfully expanded the activities of the company. Mr. Butler also said that he wanted to pay a tribute to the manner in which Mr. McCombie had taken over the bookkeeping of *The New Times* and generally assisted Mr. Weller.

In replying to Mr. Butler's remarks, Mr. Weller said he wanted to thank all the volunteers who had helped him. He said that more volunteers were wanted, and that he would be pleased to hear from any supporters who were prepared to help in any way.

### HOW TO VOTE NO

ON MAY 29

Place the number 1 in the square opposite the word NO on the ballot paper, and the number 2 in the square opposite the word YES.

### Loss On Purchases For N.E.I.

MR. HARRISON (WENTWORTH, N.S.W.)  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
25th FEB.

On page 68 of his report, the Auditor-General refers to the ban imposed by the wharf labourers on the shipment of goods from Australia to the Netherlands East Indies, and makes the following scathing criticism: —

"In addition to the losses referred to under 'Food Supplies: Purchase and Distribution,' a loss of £60,097 was incurred in respect of operational rations purchased for the Netherlands East Indies Government. The department stated that owing to the refusal of wharf labourers to load Netherlands East Indies ships the goods could not be shipped, and eventually the Netherlands East Indies Government requested that the contract be cancelled. The Minister directed that no objection be raised to such cancellation. Subsequently the goods were declared surplus to requirements and disposal was effected at greatly reduced prices. Treasurer's approval was given to the amount of £60,097 being written off by charge to Division 213, Food Supplies, Purchase, and Distribution."

When shipments were stopped, contracts for ordinary commodities amounting to approximately £12,000,000 were cancelled.

in the administration had been effected over the past twelve months—even though the cost of this administration has been reduced by several pounds per week as compared with the cost when the Board took over last year.

The Chairman also pointed out that revenue had increased by over £4 per week, although there had been no campaigning by Mr. Butler for new subscriptions during that period. However, in spite of increased revenue and reduced administration costs, the Board had been struggling with a big increase in printing costs, a factor over which they had no control.

Printing costs had increased by approximately £8 per week over the past twelve months.

The question of the libel action against *The New Times* was discussed, and shareholders expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the Board was handling this matter.

Mr. Eric D. Butler paid a warm tribute to the work of the Secretary and Manager of the company, Mr. John Weller. Mr. Butler said that Mr. Weller had

### Correct Source of Quotation

"After the war . . . we must have heavy tax rates. We shall need more direct and positive controls!"

Mr. Chifley made this statement in an article printed by the *Age*, Melbourne, December 1, 1943. In our Prices Referendum Special (April 9) it was stated incorrectly that this statement was made in 1942, and that Mr. Chifley was reported, whereas it was from an actual article written by Mr. Chifley himself.

### Significant Statement

Prof. Laski: "Let us pray that the world may recognise swiftly that the echo of the first guns fired in Palestine after May 15 will resound throughout the world, for they will be the first shots in the third global war."

—Melbourne *Herald*, April 1.

It may be recalled that several months ago Major C. H. Douglas stated that Palestine would probably be the touchstone for the Third World War. At any rate, Professor Laski ought to know.

## THE MECHANICAL CONCEPTION

"Collectivism is liable to a corresponding distortion, which appears in particular to have befallen certain forms of Socialism in England.

*"The Liberal and democratic elements are gradually shed, and all the interest is concentrated on the machinery by which life is to be organised. Everything is to fall into the hands of an 'expert,' who will sit in an office and direct the course of the world, prescribing to men and women precisely how they are to be virtuous and happy ... as the 'expert' comes to the front, and 'efficiency' becomes the watchword of administration, all that was human in Socialism vanishes out of it.*

"Its tenderness for the losers in the race, its protests against class tyranny, its revolt against commercial materialism, all the sources of inspiration under which Socialist leaders have faced poverty and prison, are gone like a dream, and instead of them we have a conception of society as a perfect piece of machinery, pulled by wires radiating from a single centre, and all men are either 'experts' or 'puppets.'

"Humanity, Liberty, Justice, are expunged from the banner, and the single word Efficiency replaces them. Those who cannot take their places in the machine are human refuse, and in the working of a machine there is only one test, whether it runs smoothly or otherwise. What quality of stuff it turns out is another matter.

*"A harder, more unsympathetic, more mechanical conception of society has seldom been devised,"*

—From *Democracy and Reaction*, by L. T. Hobhouse, 1904. (Quoted by W. L. Burn in *Nineteenth Century and After*, March, 1948, in article, "Liberalism, Socialism, and Communism.")

## Crisis In Education

"We are fumbling around in education because we know so little about the future and do not bother to know enough about the past. Education is not only one of the greatest human enterprises in immediate planning, with parents, teachers, 'educators,' school administrators, and college presidents as its leaders. It is also a long-enduring process of cultural self-evolution. This process expresses itself through the minds of men who are interested in, and capable of, looking deeper into the nature, the needs, and the aspirations of human beings than are most people.

"As long as the daily planning, doing, and structuring in education are constantly nourished by the wellsprings of the total cultural evolution, education and civilisation are in a state of health; when the contact is cut they are sick, and a crisis occurs.

"We live now in such a crisis. The degree of futile busy-ness constantly increases in proportion to the loss of a feeling for cultural depth and continuity." - Robert Ulich, *Three Thousand Years of Educational Wisdom—An Anthology—*(Preface).

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## IS MR CASEY A SOCIALIST?

*Speaking at the Wesley Church (Melbourne) Pleasant Sunday Afternoon last Sunday, April 18, Mr. R. C. Casey made it very clear that he has been infected with the Socialist planning mania. No one will quarrel, with Mr. Casey when he urges that the resources of the British Empire should be developed in order that the peoples of the British Empire can have a higher standard of living; but when he suggests that these resources can only be developed by Governments conducting great public works and by Government control of transport, electricity, and other so-called public utilities, he is merely furthering the Socialist policy of economic centralisation.*

*There can be no compromise between genuine decentralised free enterprise and Government control of all transport and power. The Socialists and Communists know that once the Government takes control of all transport and power, a major step has been taken towards their ultimate objective.*

*If Mr. Casey and his admirers will turn to Page 30 of the "Communist Manifesto," which contains Marx's ten rules for communising a State, they will note the following:*

*"6. Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.*

*"7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State .....*

*In his talk last Sunday Mr. Casey made it perfectly clear that his conception of what Government enterprises—or, as he termed them, "development stimulators"—should be like. He referred to the Tennessee Valley Authority in America as a classic example of what he had in mind.*

*Socialist and Communist literature all over the World never tires of holding up T.V.A. as an example of how the development of "public utilities" and "large-scale planning" will help lead ultimately to complete Socialism. Mr. Casey may be surprised to know that Professor Harold Laski is also a great admirer of T.V.A. as an example of Socialist planning.*

*As we have shown time and time again in this journal, T.V.A. is one of the greatest rackets of modern times. Judged strictly by results, it has failed. We recently commented upon its failure as a flood control scheme, while costing experts have proved that it cannot make electric power available as cheaply as can decentralised private enterprise.*

*The manner in which the generation of electricity has been centralised all over the world is a subject to which genuine defenders of genuine free enterprise should give some serious thought. This centralisation of all electric power in the hands of the State is an essential part of the Socialist and Communist programme. In Vol. 8 of his "Selected Works" Lenin says that small-scale decentralised production is a major barrier to socialism but can be destroyed by the organisation of large-scale planning dependent upon a State controlled electricity scheme.*

*T.V.A. and other Socialist schemes have only been made possible by Governments making large amounts of money available for such schemes. Free enterprise can more than compete with Government planning if it has access to adequate finance. The fact that financial policy all over the World has been used to foster Socialist planning at the expense of decentralised, free enterprise, should cause all genuine anti-Socialists to examine this matter instead of blindly accepting Mr. Casey's dangerous Socialist ideas.*



# POLITICAL "SAINTS" AND THE DESTRUCTION OF EMPIRES

## GANDHI AND RASPUTIN

By BORGE JENSEN

*The suggestive comparison drawn in your issue of January 31, [of "The Social Crediter"] the day after the assassination of Gandhi, between the part played by the Mahatma in speeding the liquidation of the British administration of India with that of Rasputin in bringing about the downfall of Imperial Russia has been further underlined by the shot which rang out at Birla House, New Delhi, on January 30. You wrote:*

*"Gandhi himself appears to be, like Rasputin, mediumistic; and it is more than probable that he has little or no understanding of the politics in the interest of which he is so useful."*

On the following day, February 1, Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal from 1944 to 1946, wrote in the *Sunday Times*:

"I found that no catalogue of his qualities or of his achievements was sufficient to explain his influence over his people. I asked him straight how he explained it, but although he was willing to discuss the matter, he could throw no real light upon it."

Mr. Casey, who for some years had been Federal Treasurer of Australia but had no former experience of India, was justifiably struck by the power of Gandhi, who, we are told, only had to write a letter to the ringleaders of a terrorist *underground* movement to bring protracted riots to an abrupt end, and to make the leaders yield themselves up to the Bengal *police*. Gandhi confided to the Governor-General that he made no claims "to great learning or great intellectual power."

### Rasputin's Influence

In the case of Rasputin, contemporary records agree that his intellectual powers did not exceed those of the average wandering "Holy Man" of his day. His only surviving intellectual effort, *My Thoughts and Reflections* (1915) is a collection of Scriptural texts and homely proverbs strung together by his very commonplace reflections thereon. The reputation of the book did not survive its author, who was assassinated towards the end of 1916. He had always maintained that the fate of Holy Russia was intimately connected with his own.

His murder was greeted by the Russian people with universal rejoicing, but it soon became evident that they had entirely misjudged the political importance of Rasputin—"The Reign of Rasputin" (the significantly misleading title which M. Rodzianko, President of the Imperial Duma, gave to his absorbing study of those fateful years) did not come to an end with Rasputin's death. Things continued to go from bad to worse, and the rate at which evil things befell the Russian people was even increased. Sir Samuel Hoare (Lord Templewood), head of the British Secret Mission to Russia during 1916-17 admits, in his book "Fourth Seal" that in the report which

he sent home on Rasputin's death on January 1, 1917:

"... he fell into two errors common to the great majority of the Russians, firstly that Rasputin was the incarnation of the Devil, and secondly that his death would liberate the forces of heaven." —*The Last Days of the Romanovs*: Robert Wilton.

The legend of Rasputin had been assiduously "built up" by the Occult Powers, whose instrument he was.

"Political propaganda had represented Rasputin as a monster of iniquity and occult powers, whereby he held the Empress under his thrall. The dossier kills this legend. It is nothing more... she was merely an ignorant tool." (*Ibid*).

Mr. Wilton maintains that all the foremost supporters and friends of the "saint" were of German orientation, with the pro-German Count Witte, who was married to a Jewess, as his arch-apologist. This fact would have lent colour to that other profound popular miscon-

### Exploiting India

"Chemical Corporation of America has just been awarded a \$100,000,000 contract to equip a large fertiliser plant at Sindri.

"Skenandoo Rayon Corporation will supply technical assistance and Lockwood, Greene, & Co. will act as Consulting Engineers for a new \$30,000,000 rayon plant to be erected near Bombay, and known as National Rayon Co.

"In return for its know-how in designing and establishing the plants, training key operators, and keeping up to date for a minimum of ten years, Skenandoo is to receive at least [our emphasis] \$250,000, part of it in stock which, in India, frequently pays dividends up to 40%." —*Business Week*, Nov. 16, 1946.

Waal, waal, waal, to think that "America" has conquered India just to exploit it. My, my. There are a few museum specimens of the American Indian left—the Indian Indians had better consult them—quick.

—*The Social Crediter*, April 10.

ception concerning the pro-Germanism of the Empress (the publication of their intimate letters has later completely cleared the Czar and Czarina on this score), which tended to identify the Court with the "Dark Forces of the Rear." Mr. Wilton asks:

"Who magnified Rasputin before the war? The *Cologne Gazette*... The Germans had almost as much to do with the Rasputin scandal as they had to do with Lenin and the exploits of his hundred Jews." P. 43.

In the reports which Sir Samuel Hoare continued to send home during the early months of 1917 he reveals that amongst Rasputin's intimates who was always kept informed of his movements was Simonovich, an unbaptised Jew, and that the entire party of judges, police, &c, who examined his corpse "went off to have luncheon with a German Jew who is known as Artamanov."

*From other sources we know that among Rasputin's other associates were Rubinstein and Manus, Jewish speculators and subversives, and Putiloff, owner of the greatest armament works, and manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.*

The Putiloff combine would seem to have worked in co-ordination with Vickers-Armstrong (the Cassel-financed British armaments trust) with a view to hastening the final defeat of the Imperial armies. Rodzianko believed that some of the sabotaging tactics employed by the Putiloff works were done with the assistance of Rasputin. The "saint" certainly appears to have been busy in many spheres of action, but all his activities point to the same source of inspiration:

### Definite Plan

"What has always struck me who closely observed these phenomena was the strict correlation of all the acts of the Rasputinists... it seemed as they were pursuing some well-thought-out and definite plan." (Rodzianko, *Reign of Rasputin*, p. 238.)

The identity of the planners is indicated in this passage:

"When I was collecting material for an impending report (on Rasputin) for the Emperor I received some foreign Press cuttings. According to these the Masonic Congress held in Brussels in 1909 or 1910 had, among other things, discussed the question whether Rasputin was a convenient tool for spreading in Russia the slogans of the order and whether under his destructive influence the dynasty could last for more than two years. (*Ibid*, p. 30).

Rasputin had during his last years in the capital enjoyed special police protection. For some days the news of his death was kept secret from the public by the Police. The power of the Secret Police so far from diminishing was increased after his death. "The police

(Continued on page 6)

# POLITICAL 'SAINTS' AND THE DESTRUCTION OF EMPIRES

(Continued from page 5)

have never been more numerous nor better organised than they are at present," writes Sir Samuel Hoare early in 1917. The policy of oppression and reaction continued:

"The new Ministers who are being appointed are notorious officials of the most reactionary type . . . two of them, it is curious to note, are spiritualists . . ."

In charge of the spiritualistic seances which were attended by the Empress, and where Rasputin's ghost was evoked was M. Protopopov, Minister of the Interior or controller of the Secret Police. During a trip abroad M. Protopopov had interviewed one of the German Warburgs at the German Embassy in Stockholm.

## Control of Secret Police

Adapting itself to the demands of the successive Masonic "Liberal" and "Bolshevik" Totalitarian regimes, the Secret State Police of Russia has never ceased to "perfect its organisation and increase its numbers" since the night when Rasputin's murderers flung his corpse into the waters of the Neva. *It is a well-known fact that the key positions of the "Russian" Secret Police have been in the hands of the sons of Israel since the early days of the OGPU, when Jurovski was its universally abhorred Chief.*

This was the inevitable corollary of the Liberation of the Jews from their ghettos in March and their resumption of complete power through the "Soviets" in October. Like the "Balfour" Declaration, which was announced in the same month, the "Soviet" Revolution was but an "incident in a far-reaching scheme"

to use the famous words of Mr. Marshall, of Kuhn, Loeb, and Co.

The end of the Monarchy was brought about by the Russian Revolution skilfully fomented and managed by the Zionists. They had made elaborate plans for it, and, to quote Leo Motzkin, "the general Zionist organisation had sanctioned participation in the revolutionary movement as early as the summer of 1905, in the course of the 7th Zionist Congress, and at its Helsingfors Confer-



GANDHI

ence in the fall of 1906 adopted a platform to that effect." (Menorah, 1917, p. 216). *Zionism*, Militant Christian Patriots Publication, London, 1936.

## Zionist Control

*Members of the leading German Jewish banking houses of Oppenheimer and Warburg were the official "German" leaders of the Zionist movement before 1914 when the Zionist headquarters were domiciled in Berlin. During the early part of the war the Zionist headquarters were moved to New York, but Otto Warburg remained in Berlin, assisting in common with his kinsmen of Hamburg and New York the launching of the Communist-Zionist Revolution of 1917.*

"The downfall of the tsardom of Russia was undoubtedly one of the greatest events in the world's history, Russia entered into a period of revolution which seemed to bring with it all the blessings of right and liberty. The restrictions affecting nationalities and creeds were removed. But far from destroying Zionism, the new liberty gave it an immense

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stimulus." N. Sokolow, *History of Zionism*, p. 38.

The links which connect the "Soviet" Revolution of 1917 which was hailed with enthusiasm by the leading "Labour" politicians of England and the foremost Jewish Bankers of Wall Street with the present upheaval in India, are numerous, but, like the activities of Rasputin, they can without much difficulty, be traced back to a central source of inspiration.

Major Douglas wrote in *The Big Idea*, pp. 45-46:

"Lord Reading [Rufus Isaacs] headed a delegation to Washington which resulted in the entry of America, with the co-operation of Kuhn, Loeb, into the war on the side of the Allies, and the turning of the scale against Germany

"What was the exact nature and scope of the bargain concluded by Lord Reading in 1917 we shall probably never know. That it was aimed at the elimination of the British Empire is certain. Beyond making the United Kingdom responsible for the payment *in gold* for all sums credited as the price of goods supplied, whether to Britain or any other Ally, some kind of effective control over every aspect of British life and policy was imposed. The Bank of 'England' was placed under an American 'adviser,' and an obviously nominated permanent Governor; an Irish "settlement" which placed, as we are now witnessing, a potential enemy across St. George's Channel, was forced, and Rufus Isaacs, Marquis of Reading became Viceroy of India, with a member of the bullion-broking family of Samuel Montagu and Company as Secretary of State for India in Whitehall. From that date the chief factor in Indian affairs has been the Indian National Congress, an organisation mysteriously subsidised from outside India, whose maximum 'paper' affiliation has never exceeded four and a half million out of the four hundred millions of India's population, and is generally much less. It is detested by all the better elements of the population."

During the inter-war years Gandhi was present on most, if not all, the decisive occasions which make up the history of the Congress movement. He presided over the Constitution-making meetings of the early twenties. In 1924

"... a draft of the final results of all the reports was submitted to a sub-committee presided over by Gandhi . . . and was again submitted to the drafting committee in Madras, consisting of four Indians and Mrs. Besant, who saw the Bill through the Press and published it in the name of the Convention." *The Patriot*, September 18, 1947.

To be continued

## REFERENDUM DEBATE

The following debate will be held on the evening of Wednesday, April 28th:

**Mr. Gavan Gowans**, Labour Party, will affirm that the Referendum should be carried.

**Mr. John Weller**, Victorian League of Rights, will take the negative.

The debate will be held in the Girl Guides' Hall, Gardenvale, under the auspices of the North Brighton Ward Progress Association.

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## IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

By F. C. KING

*We continue with extracts from Mr. King's informative booklet, "Is Digging Necessary?"*

An interesting experiment was carried out during the summer of 1945 in these gardens; this time the subject was tomato plants growing in a greenhouse. A total of 108 plants were employed and all were planted in pure compost. All but 25 were planted in fresh compost, which, owing to its nature, could not be trodden down firm; the remainder was planted in a bed which was originally compost but which had grown two previous crops of tomatoes and which had not been disturbed. A week after planting, stock plants of other subjects which were at the time covered with "white fly" were placed underneath the tomato plants growing in the firm border of old compost. By the end of April white fly had spread throughout the house, but not a single fly could be found on the leaves of the plants growing in the firm undug soil. Hundreds of people who attended demonstrations and many casual visitors were shown this result, and expressed their amazement at what they saw; not until late August were they infected, and that as a result of withholding water to induce the crop to ripen quickly.

Thus we see the wild garlic, the wild strawberry, the plum, the apple, and the tomato depend upon a firm, undisturbed soil for their immunity from sucking insects. I do not doubt that in the near future scientific evidence will be produced to account for this condition of immunity from pests enjoyed by those subjects having their rooting systems active in a firm undug soil. I am no scientist, only a simple gardener, but I believe that the secret of this success will be found to be the presence of certain micro-fungi in undug soil. To dig soil may well make conditions better for bacteria but worse for fungi; there can be no real unity in soil that contains too much bacterial life and too little fungi. When we bring about an unbalanced condition of the soil by our regular digging, then the bacteria are called upon to undertake work that only fungi are fitted to perform.

The biological condition of the soil is of the utmost importance in the health of the soil; the chemical condition of the soil is of little moment compared with this, for the organisms present in proper proportions are themselves capable of rectifying most chemical inequalities, provided always that these organisms are kept in a healthy state by the provision of an adequate and suitable diet.

For too long we have endeavoured to fit the soil to the tools instead of the more sensible idea of fitting the soil to the crop; indeed, Nature provides an answer to all our arguments in favour of using the spade if only we are prepared to listen; the spread of pests and diseases along with the multitude of weeds afford sure signs that our cultivation at times is following wrong lines.

I do not claim that the results of my trials are conclusive but I do claim that they are worthy of wider application and more serious attention; that soil has a unity which the spade can disrupt is no

### MIXED FARMING

"Mixed farming is real farming. Unduly specialised 'farming' is something else; it must depend on imported fertility, it cannot be self-sufficient nor an organic whole."

—Lord Northbourne in *Look To The Land.*

catch word, rather is it deserving of the most earnest consideration by all good gardeners. I have served horticulture for 40 years and during that period have done more than a fair share of digging, yet I have never found crops to grow better in the dug soil than in that which has remained undisturbed for a number of years.

To practice this system successfully calls for a drastic overhaul of traditional practices; we can no longer follow the examples of a century ago, for we have seldom the means at our command to ensure the successes earlier cultivators achieved. For many years past the supply of organic materials has diminished, particularly the once abundant substance — farmyard manure. Following the reduction of most forms of livestock on the farms, gardeners have been deprived of huge quantities of this farmyard manure so easily obtainable previously, and in consequence a very restricted amount of bulky material finds its way to the garden.

Although I am a believer in good old-fashioned muck, yet I also believe that its present scarcity need cause no alarm; good as farmyard manure undoubtedly is, I believe compost will be found much more satisfactory for most if not all gardens; indeed our affection for the muck of yesterday should not blind us to its obvious faults, for faults it undoubtedly

had; at its best it is an unbalanced mixture and at its worst a foul mass. To place a heap of farmyard manure by the side of a heap of good compost affords the best means of at once realising the defects of the manure in comparison with the compost.

To bury farmyard manure with a spade during digging operations is a capital means of getting rid of this usually evil smelling material; and especially comforting to the gardener was the sure knowledge that in this position it would eventually be transformed into humus for the enrichment of the soil: but I declare that there is not the same urge to bury the sweet smelling ripe compost which may safely be left exposed to the atmosphere and which in time will be resolved into finer humus than that of the buried manure.

In this position, compost takes its natural place in the cycle of life. Seldom do we see in Nature any attempt made to bury its waste save by the natural process of gravity. The whirling winds of autumn clothe the ground with the leaves of the forest trees, which disappear from our sight in due course. These, together with innumerable twigs and branches, form the carpet of the wood, and their admixture with animal remains in due course furnish the soil with an invaluable contribution to its fertility. Nature seldom uses fire in an effort to reduce bulky material to ashes, but is content to await its natural decomposition in order to avoid waste. The gardener may well say that he cannot afford to allow large pieces of hard woody material to lie inert upon the surface of his plot awaiting this slow decomposition, but he can at least remove this from his plot and place within his compost heap, there to relent and return to dust.

All this may appear to have no connection with the subject under discussion, nevertheless it does play a very important part in this system which calls for resting the spade, for it is only by the proper utilisation of the finished compost that enables undisturbed soil to yield a full crop.

It is always somewhat of a paradox to me to find people who, while they do not utilise to the full the most fertile six inches of the topsoil, yet consider it necessary to dig deeply into the more sterile subsoil in search of fertility. I feel certain that in the majority of cases where the gardener is dealing with the soil in a well-established garden he will derive most benefit from the top six inches, which should be disturbed as little as possible. Most horticultural writers recommend that garden soil should be dug in the autumn and if the

(Continued on page 8)

By HUGH GERRAND

*The present day chaotic conditions are a challenge to all decent citizens, more particularly to those (and there is a multitude of them) professing Christians and ardent churchgoers.*

*These same churchmen, if asked, would say they were very anxious to see better conditions for all, with no artificial shortages, no low wages, no waste, no regimentation and no depressions. Yet apart from praying occasionally in a general sort of way for the removal of these evils, they DO nothing about it. Prayer without the accompanying appropriate ACTION is useless.*

It surely is obvious to any serious-minded citizen that high taxation and controls are responsible for most of the present discontent in industry, and the subsequent lowering of our standard of living. Recently there were numerous anti-taxation meetings held in Melbourne suburbs, yet how many churchmen attended these meetings?

In a land of potential plenty we have food and housing shortages, inadequate hospital accommodation, the iniquitous means test, miserable pensions, while our blind soldiers have to depend on charity.

We witness food rotting on the ground and permit our Governments to pay growers to grow less wheat, &c., when others are going hungry. We allow our Federal Government to surrender our future economic policy (plus £125,000,000 of our money) to a foreign organisation such as the International Monetary Fund, the controllers of which are, in the main, violently and openly anti-Christian.

Strange as it may seem, some Churches, unwittingly perhaps, even assisted the passage of the Bretton Woods legislation by allowing exponents of same to lecture at their church meetings. Now we have a "dollar shortage," which means food, paper, petrol, and motorcar cuts, &c., and a consequent drop in production.

All these evils just mentioned can only

be righted through the man-made political set up, but when it comes to taking an active interest in the affairs of the nation — affairs which make good or bad living conditions for the masses, the Church people from whom we should expect so much, are conspicuous by their absence. Their main effort appears to be devoted to getting more people to attend church, and raising funds to erect more and better church buildings. While a good deal of time may be devoted to helping the many victims of our unchristian economic system, no attempt is made to remove the causes.

If the churches were packed out next Sunday, or even if special prayer meetings were held, it would not make the

slightest difference to our un-Christian set up unless it were followed up by practical Christian action in the right quarters.

The Churches pray for the success of the United Nations' organisations, but have they ever made it their business to appoint a representative or see that the right people are appointed?

Why is it that at the annual Church conferences these important things are not discussed? Surely they are far more important than the subject of dancing in church halls, for instance!

Every Anzac Day since the first World War thousands of Church people meet and vow "it must not happen again," but it does, and will happen again, as long as we persevere with the same systems and conditions that lead to wars.

God gave us the earth and all its resources, the rainfall, sunshine, and the inventive genius of man, so that we could enjoy production in abundance ("He giveth us richly all things to enjoy"), but we find that economic and bureaucratic restrictions (with which God has nothing to do) have limited all these good things of life.

In conclusion it may be said that if our churchmen want to see applied Christianity or God's Kingdom come on earth, they must not only interest themselves in politics, but take a prominent part.

## THE WAY TO NATIONAL SOCIALISM: Referendum Warning

*Carlton J. H. Hayes (Professor of History, Columbia University) and Parker T. Moon (Associate Professor of International Relations, Columbia University), in their text-book, "Modern History," describe the first part of the way as follows: —*

*"Strengthening of the Federal Government. —To strengthen the Federal National Government, Bismarck persuaded the Reichstag to assent to four main reforms:*

*"(1) Financial Uniformity was effected throughout the Empire. Imperial coinage supplanted the coinage systems of the several States. The control of banking was transferred from the State Governments to the Imperial Government. In 1876 the famous Imperial Bank (Reichsbank) was established under the management of the Empire as a central credit institution for the nation, and as a guarantor of the financial stability of the Federal Government.*

*"(2) The various systems of State railways were unified and brought into close relationship with the military, postal, and telegraphic organisations of the Empire.*

*"(3) Uniformity in law was secured. State laws were superseded by Imperial Codes for commerce and banking, for legal procedure and organisation of law courts, and finally (in 1896) by a common German Code of Civil Law.*

*"(4) The Federal Government was rendered financially independent of State Governments. Up to 1879 the Federal Government obtained its funds by levying contributions on the several States, a practice which tended to exalt the states and to debase the Empire,"*

Dorothy Thompson, world-famous Press correspondent (as quoted in *The Social Creditor*, England, 29/1/44), describes the end of the road as follows:

*"The Nazi (National Socialist) Revolution abolished every vestige of the independence of the various States of Germany. All the self-administering bodies were abolished. . . . This is true of State Governments, Provincial Governments, County Governments, and even Municipalities."*

## IS DIGGING NECESSARY?

(Continued from page 7)

soil be heavy the dug surface should be left rough so that frost and wind can act upon it and produce a fine surface in the spring. I am willing to concede that this is a good practice and one which I have frequently recommended, but I am equally unwilling to agree that this gives the best results. Without a supply of ripe compost or raw sawdust I feel sure that to dig in farmyard manure is very helpful but because it is so in the case of one substance it is not necessarily equally helpful when dealing with any other substance.

(To be continued)

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